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THE UPPER GREAT LAKES

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota

by
JERRY MINNICH and DON DAVENPORT

Mr. Minnich is a freelance writer in Madison, Wisconsin. He has published four books and has written for a number of magazines and newspapers on gardening, food, and travel. Mr. Davenport is a Madison-based freelance writer/photographer. He is the author of two books, including Fodor's Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, *and writes for a number of magazines and newspapers on travel and Great Lakes subjects.*

The Upper Great Lakes region hugs the largest concentration of fresh water in the world. The total surface area of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan is 77,000 square miles—an area almost as great as the land area of the entire state of Minnesota. In addition, Minnesota is proud to call itself "the land of 10,000 lakes," and the surface area of the Michigan and Wisconsin lakes together almost equals that of the Minnesota lakes. Moreover, the great Mississippi River cuts through Minnesota and runs alongside Wisconsin, connecting the region with the river ports of St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

The lakes dominate nearly every aspect of life in this area—its economic base, its industry and agriculture, its climate, and the very way of life of its people.

Long before the development of railroads and highways, the Great Lakes provided a transportation system between the populous east coast and the great plains and forests of the Midwest. First plied by fur traders,

Milwaukee was a trading post, and before that it was an important gathering place for various Indian peoples.

In the 19th century Milwaukee grew at a very rapid pace, along with Chicago and other favored settlements of the region, as the European immigrants streamed westward. The key element in Milwaukee was the arrival, in 1848, of many German families who, having failed to dislodge monarchies at home, decided to flee to the New World. These were not, generally, your typical "poor and wretched." Many were highly educated families of substance, and they quickly became the dominant, if not the most numerous, ethnic group in the city. Where there are Germans, of course, there is beer (including beer gardens and breweries), polkas, dancing, and hearty food. There are still all these things in Milwaukee. Although the city's reputation as the beer capital of America has suffered in recent years, the German influence is still very strong. There are reminders of it everywhere, from the Pabst Theater to the Schlitz Audubon Center to the famous Mader's and Karl Ratzsch restaurants, even all the way out to Milwaukee County Stadium, home of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team. This is still Beer Town, USA.

The visitor to Milwaukee generally feels instantly at ease because the city lacks the frenzied pace of some large cities and because the people are friendly and easygoing, especially in "the neighborhoods." When in Milwaukee, don't miss the Pabst Mansion, a 37-room Flemish Renaissance home built in 1893 for the beer baron. Other top attractions include the Schlitz Audubon Center, the Milwaukee County Zoo, and the Milwaukee Public Museum. And, of course, both the Miller and the Pabst brewing companies offer first-class tours daily. A good guidebook is *Milwaukee & More,* $9.95, published by Northword, Box 1360, Minocqua, WI 54548.

Minneapolis and St. Paul. Many American cities began as military forts, which encouraged settlers to live in the nearby protected lands. So it was with St. Paul, which was born as Fort Snelling, at the fork of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. (Fort Snelling State Park marks the spot today.) As in other prime locations throughout the region, the big influx of European settlers arrived in the mid to late 19th century. The French Canadians were first on the scene, soon to be followed by large numbers of Swedes and Norwegians and, later, Germans, Czechs, Poles, and Finns. Minneapolis–St. Paul became a flour-milling center quite early in its history, and it remains one to the present day. Major plants of Pillsbury, General Mills, and Nabisco are still located here, alongside the high-tech plants of Honeywell and Control Data Corporation.

Running counter to the recent economic troubles of America's industrial belt, the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul have prospered. Minneapolis is a major industrial city, enjoying the latest in high-tech research. The downtown area has been revitalized by the demolition of 17 blocks of old buildings, making room for new glass office towers and hotels, tree-lined plazas, fountains, miniparks, and—to make the snowy winters more navigable—enclosed pedestrian skywalks.

St. Paul, the state capital, is the beautiful and sedate twin, a city of hills, trees, and stately homes. The metropolitan area is full of parks, small lakes, and recreation areas. In the estimation of many, Minneapolis–St. Paul offers the perfect combination of big city culture and small town friendliness, cleanliness, and affordability.

Education and the arts are both very important here. The area is home to more than a dozen institutions of higher learning, anchored by the Minneapolis–St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota and its more than 50,000 students. This is also the home of the internationally famous Tyrone Guthrie Theater, one of America's premier repertory companies.

When in the area, be sure to see the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts Park, covering 17 acres; the Walker Art Center, which displays modern American and European art; and the Science Museum of Minnesota,

or whether it comes from enjoying the comfort of a semi-modern campsite with a large groups of friends, the Minnesota parks have a place for you.

Campside reservations are accepted 15 days in advance and can be made by contacting the park between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. Mon. through Fri. Weekend site reservations must include both Fri. and Sat. nights. For large gatherings, some of the parks offer large sites separated from the family camping areas. The group campsites are classified as modern (buildings provided for lodging, dining, and sanitation), semi-modern (buildings for dining and sanitation), or primitive (pit toilets). There are also horse sites, where trail riders may camp with their horses.

Vehicle permits which are required to enter any Minnesota state park may be purchased at the point of entry on a daily or annual basis. Fees are also charged for camping and for certain other services, such as boat, canoe, and ski rentals, depending on availability. For all the information you'll need about Minnesota's state parks, write to the *Dept. of Natural Resources Information Center,* Box 40, DNR Building, 500 Lafayette Rd., St. Paul, MN 55156–4040 (612–296–4776, in the Twin Cities; 800–652–9747, in the rest of Minnesota; or 800–328–1461 nationwide). You may receive a state park guide, maps and individual guides to any of the 64 parks, information on group camping, and other valuable information. The state park guide lists all 64 parks and notes 28 special features for each of them.

Chippewa National Forest covers millions of acres of north central Minnesota. There are many trails in this forest, some with campsites for backpackers. Backpackers, however, may camp anywhere within the forest. Maps and other trail information are available from the Chippewa National Forest, Supervisor's Office, Cass Lake, MN 56633 (218–335–2226).

Superior National Forest covers an extensive area of northeast Minnesota and includes the popular Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Camping is permitted only at designated campsites on some trails; others allow camping anywhere more than 100 feet from water. Trails within the Boundary Waters area require permits for both day and overnight use. For maps, permits, and other information, contact the U.S. Forest Service, Superior National Forest, Box 338, Duluth, MN 55801 (218–727–6692; ask for the Forest Service).

In addition to state and federal campgrounds, there are hundreds of private campgrounds throughout Minnesota, many featuring amenities and services not available at public grounds. For a list, write to the *Minnesota Assn. of Campground Owners,* 1000 E. 146th St., Suite 121G, Burnsville, MN 55337 (612–432–2228).

FISHING AND HUNTING. From its deep crystal lakes to its gentle streams, Minnesota offers more waters, and more kinds of fishing, than any other place in America. Lunker walleye, acrobatic bass, trophy pike, world-class muskies, magnificent trout—they're all here. Each year, more than a million anglers await the mid-May opening of walleye season. On Memorial Day weekend, bass anglers swing into action. And the arrival of muskie season in June brings forth thousands of dedicated trophy hunters.

Minnesota is definitely walleye country, where lunkers of ten pounds or more are not uncommon. The best-known walleye waters are lakes Millie Lacs, Leech, Winnibigoshish, Upper Red, and Lake of the Woods, and the Mississippi, and St. Louis rivers. The Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources insures the walleye population by stocking more than a quarter-billion fingerlings and fry each year.

An index to more than 3,500 Minnesota lake maps is available from the Minnesota State Documents Center, 117 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55135. Maps are $3 each, plus 6% sales tax and $1.50 postage and handling. Several free trout stream information guides are available on a county-by-county basis from the Minnesota Office of Tourism, 250 Skyway Level, 375 Jackson St., St. Paul, MN 55101.

Fishing licenses are sold by each County Auditor and his or her agents (resort operators, bait dealers, sporting goods stores, etc.) and a synopsis of fishing laws is delivered with each license.

Big game opportunities lie awaiting in the Minnesota wilderness, where deer, moose, bear, and elk may be taken in season. Small game birds include quail, grouse, pheasants, ducks, and geese. For further information on hunting rules, regulations, and license fees, write the *Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources,* Information Center, 500 Lafayette Rd., Box 40, St. Paul, MN 55146.

anding space exhibits. The Minnesota Zoo houses more
ıals and 2,000 varieties of plants.

Great Lakes

50 years, the history of fishing in the western Great Lakes
f legislative battles, court trials, and sharp accusations.
hermen maintain that government regulation deprives
ood. Sport anglers complain that the greed of the commer-
uining fishing here forever. Both sometimes grumble that
hts are unfair to the rest of the population. And the federal
ıments—not to mention the Canadian national and provin-
s—are caught somewhere in the middle. This controversy
be resolved in the near future.
eoples who lived on the shores of the lakes depended on
food source at all seasons of the year. Fishing with nets
y easily harvested enough whitefish, sturgeon, and trout
amilies. The early French fur traders and missionaries also
ly on fish from Huron, Michigan, and Superior.
l for trouble began around 1830, when some of the first
ers tapped into the wealth to be derived from the lake fish
and shipped to urban markets. The first commercial fish-
vas established on Lake Michigan, at Two Rivers. Three
ed fish at a number of Lake Michigan stations, salted them,
hem to markets in Detroit. Soon they were packing 2,000
early. Later in the 1830s, as the immigration wave began,
succulent whitefish grew along with it. More commercial
d the industry, selling to urban markets in Milwaukee and
wholesalers redistributed the fish by rail to the entire Mid-
on the fish population increased.
icago markets alone were handling 12 million pounds of
still the demand outstripped the supply. The pressure in-
years later, more than 23 million pounds—mostly the fa-
—were removed from Lake Michigan alone. By this time
net was in use and gill-net steamers were a frequent sight
By 1885, more than 1,400 commercial fishing boats were
Michigan and the market area had extended to the east
ıto the west. Sturgeon—formerly considered a trash fish—
r their eggs, which when processed into caviar were in de-
ɔut the country and in Europe.
ıut this time that the whitefish population began to decline.
ıl fisheries, however, merely filled the void by catching more
ng. The last great year of commercial fishing on Lake Mich-
when a record 47 million pounds was harvested. All fishing
ally after that, as governments argued for regulation, and
rcely resisting any form of regulation, complained that gov-
in its restocking programs.
ı, however, was not simply one of overfishing. Cities and
ıe shoreline used the lakes for drinking water and also as
rial plants and lumbermills flushed all their wastes into
g the lakes. Clear cutting of timber to increase farmland
sion of millions of tons of soil into the lakes.
1930s, the dread sea lamprey made its way from the Atlan-
reat Lakes. This eellike parasite attaches itself to a larger
its host's blood until it dies. Then the lamprey moves on
host. By 1945, the lampreys had decimated the trout popu-
Michigan and seriously reduced it in the other lakes. State,
anadian governments at last responded to the crisis and
ntrol the lampreys with chemicals. By then, alewives—the

favorite food of lake trout—had expanded wildly in Lake Michigan. To control the alewives, coho salmon were stocked in the mid-1960s.

Today there is a careful, government-controlled balance between commercial and recreational fishing on the Great Lakes. Commercial fishing, if not thriving, is at least surviving, on catches of yellow perch, whitefish, and chub. Salmon and lake trout are reserved for sport fishermen.

Sport fishing in the Great Lakes today is an angler's dream come true. Six species of trout and salmon are available in addition to yellow perch, walleye, and smallmouth bass. Catching a lake trout or salmon can be the thrill of a lifetime, for, if these fish have any one thing in common, it's size. Trophy fish are the star attraction, but they aren't the only thing drawing people to the Great Lakes. Trolling, surf casting, and stream, pier, and breakwater fishing are popular choices, each with its own appeal. Dipping for smelt is also popular in the spring.

The Call of the Wild

Most visitors come to the Upper Great Lakes not to experience urban life but to escape it. And here, particularly on the southern and western shores of Lake Superior, is perhaps the ultimate place to get far, far away. There are hundreds of thousands of acres that have not changed basically since the first Europeans set foot on our Atlantic shores. Here you can hear the call of the loon, experience the soft bed of a primeval forest, go fishing all day and see a moose but not another person, or go backpacking in the woods and find nothing but yourself.

Fortunately, too, both the federal and the state governments have preserved many of these acres and made them more accessible for those of us who enjoy at least a minimum degree of comfort and safety. There *are* bears here. There *are* wolves. When visiting these northern reaches, the first thing to remember is that you are invading nature's preserve. You are a visitor, and there are rules to be followed, for your own safety as well as for the preservation of the land.

Isle Royale National Park. To get to the park you leave your car and take a ferry to Isle Royale either from Duluth, Minnesota, or from Houghton or Copper Harbor, Michigan. Any of these ferries will deposit you at Rock Harbor Lodge, on the eastern tip of the island.

The lodge is the only one there, and the rates are not cheap, but from this outpost of civilization you can explore one of America's great natural preserves. Isle Royale is the largest island in Lake Superior, 45 miles long and 9 miles wide, with 99 percent of it wilderness. Here you will find acres of pine and hardwood forests, wildflowers, jagged bluffs along the shoreline, and all the rocks you will ever hope to see. You will be sharing all this grandeur with moose, beaver, red foxes, loons, and wolves. Once you hear, in the distance, the nighttime cry of the wolf, you will know you have experienced the North Woods.

There are 175 miles of hiking trails on the island, winding through some incredibly beautiful scenery. Do wear heavy hiking boots because the trails are rocky and often slippery. In most areas, camping is allowed but campfires are not. Get a camping permit from the ranger station and return it when you leave the park. This is a precaution because more than one camper has been lost in this vast wilderness.

A few more cautions: Swimming is not recommended because of Superior's cold water—and the possibility of encountering inland lake leeches. Boats smaller than 20 feet in length are not recommended for crossing Superior's unpredictable waters; however, small boats and canoes can be transported by the park service out of Houghton, Michigan. Pets are not allowed. There are no admission or camping fees.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. Just as beautiful as Isle Royale, and a little more tame, are the Apostle Islands, off the tip of Bayfield, Wis-

consin. Indians had fished and hunted among these islands some 3,000 years before a group of 17th-century white missionaries, thinking there were 12 islands, named them after the apostles of Christ. In fact, there are 22 islands in the group, 20 of which are now protected as a national lakeshore. The islands suffered greatly at the hands of the early white settlers, who cut thousands of acres of big timber, did a big business in trapping animals for furs, and dug huge sandstone quarries. A few stands of virgin timber remain to remind us of how the islands looked in precolonial times, and the rest of the land is gradually being restored under protection of the federal government.

Indian legend says that the Apostle Islands were created when the "original man" threw clods of mud at a retreating deer. Geologists say that they were created when an enormous glacier scooped up part of the mainland and deposited it randomly into Lake Superior.

The Apostles offer plenty of opportunity for fishing, hiking, boating, and nature walks. Swimming is possible, but again the water is often too cold for any but members of the Polar Bear Club.

Visitors to the islands should begin in Bayfield. There, in the Old County Courthouse, is the headquarters of the National Park Service which oversees the Apostles. The park ranger and his staff will provide plenty of information about the islands, and the Service offers special evening campfire programs so that visitors can get the most out of their visit.

Madeline Island, the largest of the Apostles, is not part of the National Lakeshore. Here there is a well-maintained state park, Big Bay, that offers camping, hiking, picnicking, and swimming on 2,300 acres. Ferries leave for Madeline Island about every half hour during the peak summer season. The ferries operate from May through November, or whenever the lake freezes, running between Bayfield and La Pointe. (In winter the island's 165 permanent residents simply drive their cars over the ice to the mainland and back.)

Boundary Waters Canoe Area and Voyageurs National Park. Picture yourself gliding along a silent stream in your canoe, with only the sounds of your paddle and of the wilderness breaking the silence. This is prime canoe country, an enormous area covering hundreds of square miles east of International Falls between Minnesota and Ontario. Virtually all of it is pristine, a near paradise of lakes, rivers, and streams broken by rocky hills and bluffs; stands of pine, balsam, birch, and aspen; and an abundance of fish and wildlife. These are the routes traveled by the Indians for thousands of years and the very trails used by the French fur traders who paddled and portaged enormous loads from these waters to the rich markets of Montreal.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area, known as the BWCA, is located in the Superior National Forest in northeast Minnesota on the Canadian border, adjoining Quetico Provincial Park. More than a million acres in size, the BWCA extends 150 miles, encompassing 1,200 miles of canoe trails. It is a protected wilderness area, and boat motors of any kind are prohibited. Camping is allowed only at the 2,000 designated camping sites, and no bottles or cans may be brought into the area. These restrictions are tough, but they protect the wilderness and offer a kind of primitive recreation not found in many places.

Voyageurs National Park is located on the Canadian border just east of International Falls. It is a waterbased park open to motorized boats as well as canoes. There are 30 lakes within its borders, separated by forested rocky knobs and ridges. Canoeists share the lakes with fishing boats, houseboats, runabouts, cabin cruisers, and sailboats. Kabetogama Peninsula, the center of the park, can be reached only by water or air, and both water routes involve short portages. There are about 100 designated campsites on islands and on lakeshores in the park. Access to the park is from

Island View, Kabetogama, Ash River, Kabetogar
Lake.

Because of the vast sizes of these wilderness area
rienced of north woods canoeists are advised to j
one of the local canoe outfitters.

Camping Rough or Easy

The beauty of vacationing in the Great Lakes ar
come chance to reconnect with nature—lies in its
ty. The entire region is geared to recreation on
example, that Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnes
than 200 state parks that offer camping, boating,
ture trails and educational programs, and—in wint
ing, and ice fishing. A reserved campsite costs on
food costs are those of the grocery store, and nearl
These are vacation opportunities available to eve
heavy purse is not necessary.

In summer, camping is clearly the focus of the f
cal pattern is to gather together the family campin
into the car, and head as far north as possible. Af
and the food is secured from bears and raccoon
Whether for a weekend or a week, the campgroun
leading to day trips to nearby attractions. Ther
Worlds here, but there is plenty of nearby entertain
of the family. Historical sites and local museums r
minimal fees, and even the amusement centers in
priced, compared to those in more populous area

The camping itself can be rough or easy. Ther
grounds accessible only by backpacking into the
are those—including hundreds of private campgro
modern convenience: showers, restaurants, amusen
TV for the family RV. In between, there are campg
ble taste, most of them offering lake or river recre
of them eminently affordable.

Dave Hoyum
Candace Peterson (612)641-0287

Last Revised
6/7 3:30pm

(1)

Combined Speech

Vicki and I have campaigned now for 18 months. It has been a humbling experience. I have been moved by you and I have learned from you.

You have lifted my spirits, tested my ideas and given me great confidence to meet the task ahead.

To all the people who have supported my campaign...to all the people who believe in what we are trying to do...our message is this: We will not let you down.

(2)

Working together, we will make Minnesota great again.

Our task begins right here and now. Victory in November starts with unity in June.

I won't waste that precious time criticizing my fellow Republicans. Like Rudy Boschwitz and Vin Weber, I am an 11th Commandment Republican. Rudy Perpich and the DFL are our focus.

The campaign to return Minnesota to greatness starts today and it must start with our party united behind the gubernatorial candidate who can win in September and in November. A candidate who

values our party's endorsement and endorses our party's values.

I believe I am that candidate and I am asking for your endorsement today.

Let me address your endorsement head-on. Some Republicans who should know better want to belittle your endorsement. I-R endorsement is a millstone, they say.

I say nonsense. Tomorrow you will endorse Rudy Boschwitz. - Any convention that endorses Rudy Boschwitz is good enough for me.

Those who dismiss your endorsement haven't been with me

in your homes, your schools and your churches...they weren't with you at your precinct caucuses...they didn't take time to visit at your BPOU and District conventions. And that's too bad. Because if they had, they would have seen people who are the future of our

state. They would have heard a commitment to the values of family, education and life that I am proud to endorse.

The Minnesota Independent-Republican Party can accommodate a Dave Printy, Jon Grunseth and an Arne Carlson because there is a common thread

that unites us all: respect for the person and a commitment to turn first to the individual for solutions. We are not anti-government. Rather, we believe in a government that has limits, purpose and direction.

We have been taught that Minnesotans are tough and proud, but kind and generous. We have grown up watching a succession of political leaders like Elmer Anderson, Harold LeVander, Dave Durenberger, Rudy Boschwitz and Vin Weber lead us with a sense of pride, destiny and purpose.

I entered this race out of the sense that we can do better. That we can return to the Minnesota

tradition of excellence in leadership.

For over a year now, I have traveled our state, listening to men and women from all walks of life who share my concern and my sense of frustration that somehow Minnesota has become rudderless.

The message you have sent me is that you believe Minnesota needs new leadership. Leadership that is strong. Leadership that listens. And leadership that serves with a sense of compassion.

I truly believe we are graced with a wonderful people and resources. And that the privilege of being

Governor is a stewardship of trust.

The focus of my campaign is on a vision of Minnesota that starts with change...in the governor's office, in the legislature and in city halls and county board rooms across our state...change from the DFL politics of cronyism to the Republican celebration of the individual.

The challenge before us is not an easy one. From the day he was elected eight years ago, Rudy Perpich never stopped campaigning...and his campaign promises and political favors have been at the expense of our tax dollars. Starting today we have

less that five months to make up for eight years of the Rudy Perpich politics of favoritism.

The measures of Rudy Perpich's failures are the families on Third Avenue in south Minneapolis who can't enjoy their yards on these summer evenings for fear of drug dealers operating in the open with virtual impunity.

The parents of kids throughout the state who know that their children are being shortchanged by an education system that measures achievement more by mandates than test scores.

The farm family in Olmstead County who can drive to one of the

world's greatest institutions of medicine, yet can't afford the cost of basic health care because the DFL rejected a Republican-sponsored measure to make health care affordable to Minnesotans.

We are bound by the limits of Rudy Perpich's imagination...tied down by a mentality that puts form over substance.

Traveling the state, reaffirmed in me the values that I am proud to carry with me; that define me as a Republican.

These are the values and issues I have heard in every corner of our state, over coffee with two--three Republicans in a farm

kitchen, in precinct caucuses at a suburban elementary school and in the hallways of the Duluth Civic Center.

- If we place our trust in parents and not the State Department of Education, we will have better education for our children.

- If we unshackle our businesses, we will create new opportunities---not just service jobs, but careers.

- If we respect human life, we will be a stronger people.

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- If we let our farmers compete in the open market, we will feed the world.

- If we protect our states natural environment we will recapture the heritage of Teddy Roosevelt.

Recently President Gorbachev treated all of us to the international spotlight.

Unfortunately, before he came and after he left we still have Rudy Perpich.

Yes, it's great to be on center stage for the country and even the world. But that's entertainment, not public policy. The problem is

that Rudy Perpich can't tell the difference between leadership and showmanship--or even that his administration is a sinking ship.

Last year Rudy Perpich wanted to be Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

He tells us we are the brain power state, that he is the education governor and that maybe he'll even run for President in 1992.

President Perpich? Imagine Rudy Perpichs' cabinet as President of the United States. Hal Greenwood as Secretary of Treasury. Jim Nichols as Secretary of Agriculture. Marlene Johnson in-charge of foreign affairs. Terry

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Montgomery in-charge of Domestic Affairs. Denny Gustafson as Secretary of Labor. Skip Humphrey as Attorney General. And his first appointment to the Supreme Court would be Judge Miles Lord.

We may laugh but make no mistake about it. Come November, Rudy Perpich will be a very formidable, well-financed candidate backed by a political machine well-greased through eight years of oil-can politics.

But slick ads and promises of jobs, jobs, jobs can't take the place of a campaign based on issues and facts.

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1990 is a Republican year if we make it a Republican year.

We can only make it a Republican year if we have a vision to share with the people of Minnesota--a vision that examines what went wrong and focuses on how we can make things right.

Let me share with you the cornerstone of the Grunseth Administration:

Economic discipline will start in St. Paul with an absolute cap on state spending and real, honest property tax reform. We no longer will spend as mush as we can ta: we will tax only as much as we

need to spend. And Iwill back that up with the veto and a constitutional amendment.

Minnesota is a state built on education. In fact, there was a University of Minnesota before there was a state of Minnesota. We have seen our once great land grant university fallen on the hard times of scandal and mediocrity, a symbol of Rudy Perpich's failed education policies at every level. Does anyone in this room believe that our children are receiving as good an education as even the student eight years ago? The quality of education in my administration will be measured not by how many dollars we are spending, but how well we are

preparing our children to take their places in the community, in the family, and in the business world. That means strong local control and an end to mandates from St. Paul.

Criminal justice--and what Rudy Perpich has done to justice with his judicial appointments is criminal--must start with a commitment to protecting the security and rights of law-abiding people. Solutions must draw on a comprehensive program of education, enforcement and punishment.

Environmental protection in administration won't be mea by public opinion polls, but b

quality of air, land and water.

And, a commitment to meeting the basic human rights--starting with the most basic and important of all, the right to life.

All this is a tall order, but it can be done. Who would have thought in 1980--in the days of double-digit inflation and interest rates-that we were starting a decade of sustained economic growth? President Reagan and Bush made it possible in America; we can make it possible in Minnesota.

But first I need your support. I come to you today to ask for your endorsement. My list of supporters includes some of our

party's most familiar names as well as some of our party's brightest young faces. I have shown that I can organize a campaign with spirit, the innovation and the resources needed to take on Rudy Perpich and his DFL machine.

I am ready to lead my state. I have held local, state and national leadership positions in critical organizations dealing with the most important issues of our time. I have served my community and my party for more than two decades.

My family and I are ready to make this commitment to you. I wouldn't be here today if I didn't

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have the support of Vicki and my children. We are here as a family, asking for your support.

I believe 1990 will be a watershed election--in the same way the election of Ronald Reagan and a Republican Senate in 1980 turned around our country, 1990 will be the turning point for Minnesota.

It starts today, here in Duluth, with your endorsement. United, we will embark together on a campaign to elect a new governor, to return Rudy Boschwitz to the Senate and send Vin Weber, Arlan Stangeland and Jim Ramstad to Congress.

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A campaign with spirit that will swell our ranks in the Minnesota House and Senate and propel Bill Scheiber to Speaker of the House and Duane Benson to Senate Majority Leader.

...a campaign that sweeps across this great state from the rocky shores of Lake Superior to the Red River Valley, into the corn and bean country of our southwest to the dairy farms of our southeast...a campaign that unites our allies in the suburbs and the cities.

Minnesota will finally throw off the yoke of mediocrity and recapture the glow of the North Star State.

July 26 -- Both sides agree to put budget plans on the table. The Administration and Republican negotiators develop a plan to produce $50 billion savings in the first year and $500 billion in savings over 5 years.

-- No plan from the Democrats.

-- Administration states and restates its willingness to exchange offers.

July 31 -- When in doubt, go back on recess. Unable and unwilling to come up with their own plan, Democrats propose to delay exchange until after the August recess. Eighty six days after the President called on Democrat leaders to work out a bipartisan budget solution, they had yet to offer one single proposal.

August 1 -- Enough is enough. The President announces he will veto each and every spending bill the Democrats write that busts the budget, and tells Republicans in Congress that when it comes to dealing with the Democrats, all bets are off.

Here's a Few Examples of What the $100 billion Sequester Will Mean:

The following are just a few of the effects should a sequester order take place on October 15, 1990:

For defense, reductions of up to one million military personnel, about half the force, if military personnel are not exempted. And if military personnel are exempted, reductions-in-force or furloughs of up to 850,000 defense civilian employees along with a severe degradation of military force readiness.

For the Federal Aviation Administration, major cutbacks in air traffic controllers, extensive closure of facilities, the curtailment or removal from service of over 100 air traffic control towers, a substantial reduction in the number of flights, and an increase in traveler delays of 400 to 600 percent.

For Superfund, a halt in all new cleanups of toxic waste sites.

For INS, no new hiring of Border Patrol staff and building of new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers.

PHOTO

PHOTO

For white collar crime, a drop of about 25 percent in completed investigations and about 1,000 fewer convictions. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated S & L institutions fraud would be slowed.

For student aid, the outright elimination of Pell grants to 1.2 million students and a 22 percent reduction of all other Pell grants to 2.2 million additional students.

For meat and poultry, the absence of inspection services for about 140 days, thus forcing the shutdown of many processing plants.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Lange: info on Duck Stamp & MN wildlife refuge

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TO: Carolyn Cawley

AGENCY: 456 - 1218

FROM: STEVE GOLDSTEIN 202/208-6416

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1849 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Carolyn,
Attached is information on the MN Valley National Wildlife Refuge. It's been open approximately one year. Please call if you need more material.

Thanks, Steve

09/13/90 13:41 202 208 3231 DOI PUB AFFAIRS 006/010

Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge
3815 East 80th Street
Bloomington, MN 55425-1600
(612)854-5900

NEW???

Administration	Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Acres	7,100 acres - current 12,400 acres - authorized when developed? restored? new conservation efforts?
Extent	Fort Snelling State Park to Jordan, Minnesota along a 32-mile stretch of the Minnesota River
Established	October 1976, P.L. Law 94-466 Est in '76 - land acq. now 8000/12000, $3M funding this year in POTUS' budget; just dedicated env. ed. ctr $6M - school groups
Refuge Manager	Thomas J. Larson
Staff	25+ employees augmented by a group of active volunteers. Urban - only refuge w/ US. ctr.
Mission	To provide for a diversity of plants and animals and to provide opportunities for people to observe and learn about the Valley's wildlife. Management, planning, and administration are directed by policies established by the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Master Plan and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Cooperation	The continuing management of several units of the refuge, along with many refuge projects, has been accomplished through cooperation with private corporations and organizations; individuals; state, county, and city governments.
Recreation	Running, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, ice skating, snowshoeing, wildlife observation. Fruit and berry picking and mushroom collecting for personal consumption. Hunting and trapping during special seasons. Nature interpretation and environmental education are also provided. The Visitor Center is open every day from 9 AM - 9 PM.

~~funded by~~ # of ref & ctr, grassroots & comm. involvement

OVER PLEASE

09/13/90 13:41 202 208 3231 DOI PUB AFFAIRS 007/010

Wildlife

Over 250 species of birds use the area, either year-round or during migration. About 150 of these species nest in the Minnesota Valley. Bald eagles use the area for resting and feeding each winter, spring, and fall. This wildlife diversity is complemented by at least 50 species of mammals and 30 species of reptiles and amphibians.

Brief Description

The refuge is a green belt of large marsh areas bordered by grain terminals, highways, residential areas, office buildings and farm fields. A typical Valley cross section starting at the blufftop ranges from an oak-dominated hillside forest to oak savannas; then, wetlands ranging from bogs to seeps to marshy lakes. The cottonwood-lined Minnesota River completes the environment.

The dry grasslands are characterized by encroaching shrubs like sumac, hazel, and prickly ash. Native prairie grasses include big and little bluestem, switchgrass, and Indian grass. Remnant prairies and savannas provide a nesting habitat for dabbling ducks, pheasants, and variety of songbirds.

Hillside forests include an overstory of oak, elm, maple, and other trees, with dogwood, chokecherry and other shrubs beneath. Forested areas on the floodplain are dominated by silver-maple, willow, cottonwood and elm trees. Small willows, dogwoods, and alders line forest edges, while inside the woods, there is a carpet of nettles with occasional riverbank grape.

Wetlands in the Valley's bottoms are thick with reed canary grass, cattail, and river bullrush. Water lily, duckweed, and pondweed thrive in open water areas.

09/13/90 13:42 ☎202 208 3231 DOI PUB AFFAIRS 008/010

First days of sale of 1990 Duck Stamp draw record crowds; Congress declares July 1 "National Day for Ducks and Wetlands"

The special first-days-of-sale ceremonies for the 1990 Federal Duck Stamp, held in Washington, DC, June 30, and in Bloomington, Minnesota, July 1, were marked by the largest attendance to date and long lines to purchase stamps and other Duck Stamp items.

In Washington, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan told the packed auditorium at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History that it was a pleasure to speak once again about the successful conservation program. He went on to praise the partnership among government agencies that has resulted in a beautiful stamp each year.

Jim Hautman, the Minnesota artist whose design of black-bellied whistling ducks graces the 1990 stamp, said, "I hope you all share my concern for ducks and the outdoors. The more Duck Stamps we buy, the more wetlands we can save."

A crowd of some 350 people attended the first-day-of-sale ceremony at the new Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge just outside the Minneapolis city limits. Regional Director Jim Gritman opened the program, stating this was the first event ever held at the refuge and everyone should have fun on this national day for ducks and wetlands.

Minnesota Senator Dave Durenberger announced that Congress had proclaimed July 1 "National Ducks and Wetlands Day" and admonished the audience that national policy must be redirected against draining wetlands.

He explained that Minnesotans as a group spend countless hours sharing their talents with others and that's what made the new refuge possible. "At age 26, think of all the time Jim Hautman has to share his wonderful talents," Durenberger added.

The Service was represented by Deputy Director Richard Smith who said, "It feels good to know I've played a small part in the Duck Stamp program, having bought my first stamp at age 9."

Interior Under Secretary Frank Bracken thanked everyone for working so hard to save the habitat "we need so desperately."

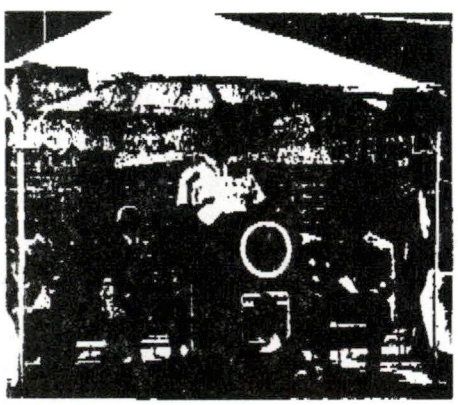
Although the day was again Hautman's, a special citation was presented to two-time Duck Stamp artist Les Kouba for his continuing dedication to wetlands conservation. "It is certainly nice to receive this award," said Kouba. "I did all I could with the talent I was given, and I'm not through yet."

Master of Ceremonies Ron Schara, outdoor writer for *The Minneapolis Star* and a judge for the 1989-90 Duck Stamp Contest, listed all the former winners from Minnesota. For his part, Hautman said he "never realized the amount of work that goes into an event like this."

At ceremony's end, long lines formed to purchase stamps and have the artist and other dignitaries sign programs and first-day covers. In a few hours' time, over $3,000 was raised to help save wetlands.

Don Saiget

Jim Hautman was joined by (left to right) Regional Director Jim Gritman, Deputy Director Dick Smith, and Interior Under Secretary Frank Bracken to sign souvenir programs and other Duck Stamp items.



Don Saiget

North Central Regional Director Jim Gritman welcomes everyone to the Service's new Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

George Sala

Former Duck Stamp Contest winners Don Smith (left) and Les Kouba listen intently as fellow Minnesotan Jim Hautman, whose design appears on the 1990 Duck Stamp, tells how his life has changed since he won.

Breeding duck numbers remain low

Drought and loss of wetlands have combined to keep 1990 breeding duck numbers low, virtually unchanged from 1989 levels. The 1990 count, at 31.3 million, is the third lowest on record, after 1985 and 1989. Overall, duck populations in survey areas are 22 percent below the 1955-89 average.

Blue-winged teal numbers dropped to 2.8 million, 11 percent below last year's record low. Breeding populations for this species are 41 percent below the long-term average. Mallard numbers fell 4 percent from 1989 to 5.9 million and are 27 percent below average. Pintails improved slightly, but their breeding numbers are still well below the 35-year average. However, canvasbacks showed a 22-percent increase over 1989 totals and are 7 percent above the long-term average.

Although conditions improved in some breeding areas, biologists cite the lack of nesting cover near ponds as one reason for low breeding numbers. Surveys showed that at many pond sites, natural vegetation needed by ducks for nesting has been lost due to plowing right up to water's edge.

09/13/90 13:43 202 208 3231 JB AFFAIRS D 010/010

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
FACSIMILE REQUEST AND COVER SHEET

TO Carolyn Cawley

OFFICE Research — **MACHINE #:** ____ **VERIFICATION #:** ____

REGION/LAB ____

FROM Margaret McCue — 312-353-2072 FTS 353-2072

OFFICE ____ **DATE** 9/13/90

EQUIPMENT	FACSIMILE NUMBER	VERIFICATION NUMBER
FANFAX FX-100	FTS: 353-1155 (auto) COMM: (312) 353-1155	FTS: 353-2072 Comm: (312) 353-2072

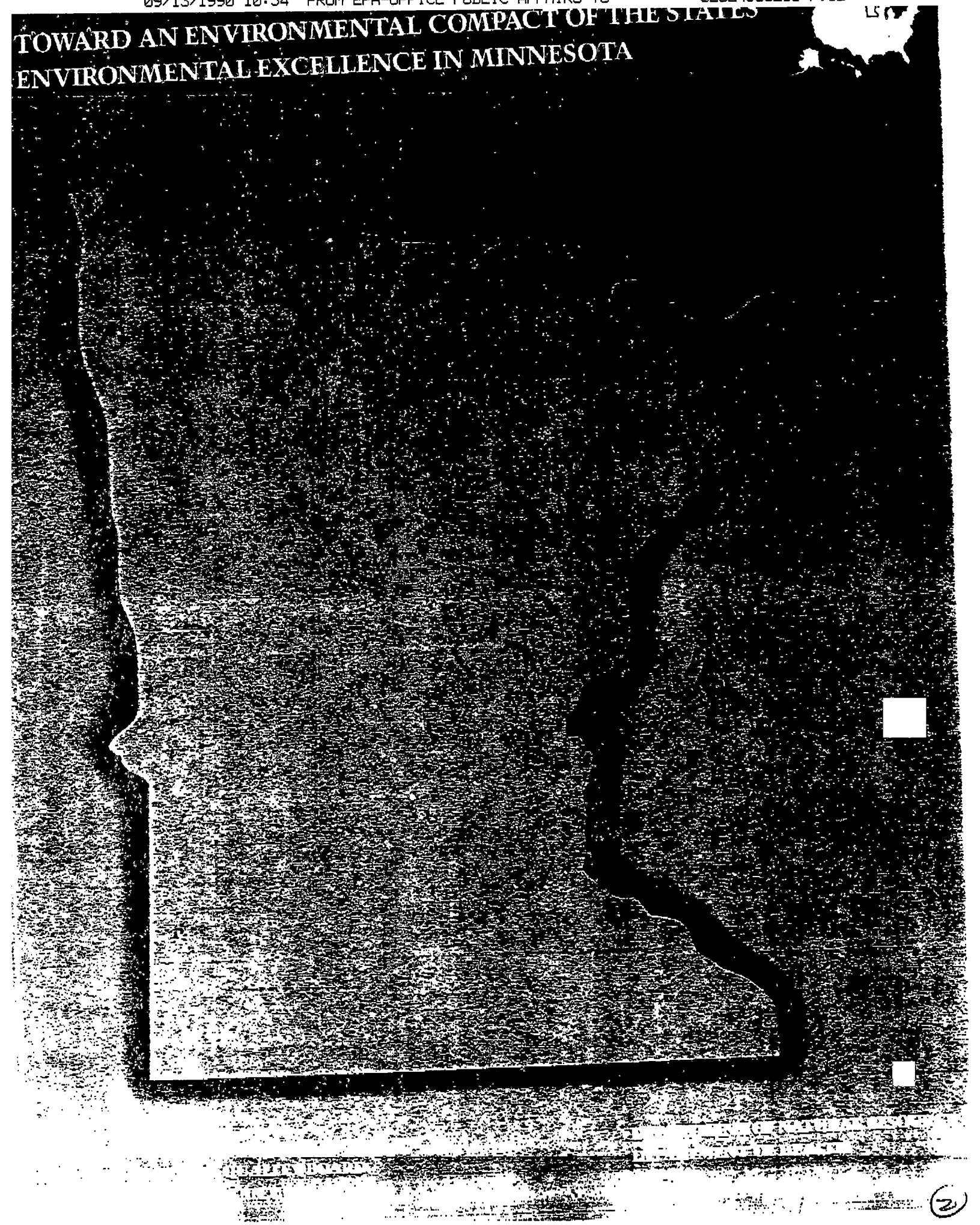
PAGE 1 OF 10 PAGE(S)
(INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET)

First 7 pages are from a Minnesota publication, Toward an Environmental Compact of The States. We think it was published in early 1989 (it's not dated).

I copied the pages that had a lot of statistics or examples. If you need more or different information, there are also pages on acid rain, water resource management, and some general issues.

TOWARD AN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPACT OF THE STATES

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE IN MINNESOTA



"THE MOST IMPORTANT

JNCTION OF THE WILDERNESS

FOR MODERN MAN IS THE

OPPORTUNITY OF GLIMPSING

FOR A MOMENT WHAT

HARMONY REALLY MEANS."

SIGURD F. OLSON

MINNESOTA AUTHOR AND

NATURALIST

...MINNESOTA (RIM) PROGRAM

Re-Invest In Minnesota, or RIM, was the nation's first state-sponsored program to transform thousands of acres of fragile and marginal farmlands into wildlife habitat. The Minnesota Legislature created RIM in 1986 at the urging of Governor Perpich and concerned citizens. The legislature provided $38.2 million to fund RIM for 1986 and 1987. Monies from the Minnesota Environment & Natural Resources Trust Fund will also be used to support RIM.

The four primary program components of RIM have already enhanced more than 100,000 acres of wildlife habitat.

The RIM Reserve Program was originally designed to take marginal agricultural land out of production and return it to its natural state for wildlife habitat. RIM Reserve now also restores wetlands. Through 1988, more than 24,000 acres were enrolled in the program, including 970 acres of wetlands.

The RIM Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Program has also been successful. Operating under the Department of Natural Resources, wildlife enhancement projects have improved more than 20,000 acres of existing habitat.

Under the RIM Fisheries Enhancement Program, fish habitats are being improved. Fisheries efforts under RIM include establishing lake aeration systems and stabilizing trout stream banks. More than 55,000 acres of fish habitat have been enhanced through 1988.

Under RIM's Critical Habitat Matching Program, donations of land or money for wildlife habitat are doubled through RIM funds. By November of 1988, more than 5300 acres had been donated, with total monetary and land donations valued at more than $3.3 million.

RIM has become a model for expanding and renewing wildlife habitat within a state. But the migratory patterns of wildlife extend across state boundaries. An Environmental Compact of the States could coordinate the research and funding necessary to protect wildlife.

(3)

THE MINNESOTA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

"THE RESULTS OF MINNESOTA'S PERFORMANCE IN THE ENFORCEMENT AREA WERE CONSIDERED TO BE 'ARTICULARLY COMMENDABLE... THE STATE'S STRATEGY AND ITS RESULTS SHOULD BE HELPFUL TO EPA IN ITS EFFORTS TO MEET SUPERFUND GOALS."

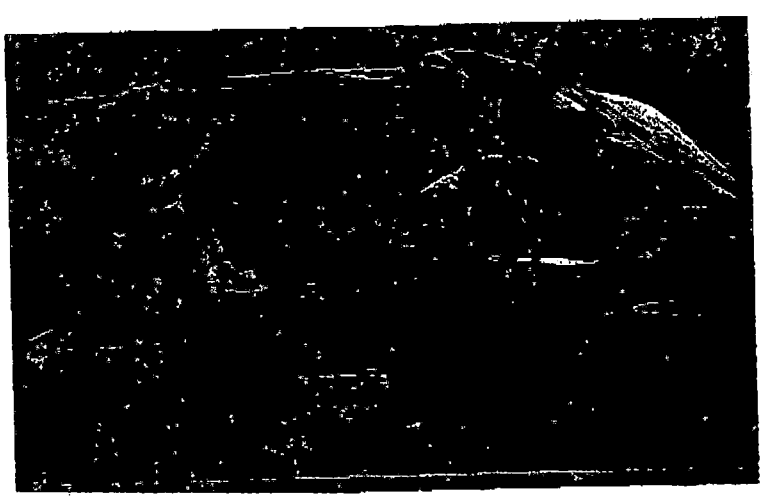
U.S. HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Established in 1983, the Minnesota Superfund was one of Governor Perpich's signal achievements. Under the program, individuals or businesses responsible for producing hazardous wastes are encouraged to clean up the wastes. If they cannot or will not, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has the authority and the resources through state and federal Superfund dollars to remedy the problem and collect its costs from the responsible parties later.

Initial encouragement, backed up by the certainty of a state cleanup if action is not taken, has proven to be a very effective use of public monies. At the close of the 1988 fiscal year, the MPCA utilized approximately $11 million from the Minnesota Response and Liability Fund and $13 million from the federal Superfund to clean up hazardous waste sites in the state. During the same time, more than $140 million in private funds was spent on 40 cleanup projects.

The Minnesota Superfund has also allowed the MPCA to investigate hundreds of suspected hazardous waste sites. Since 1983, the agency has doubled its listings of sites targeted for cleanup. Such thorough and persistent management of our hazardous waste materials has put Minnesota well ahead of the national average in both the number and percentage of hazardous sites that have been cleaned.

Despite the success of Minnesota Superfund and other state hazardous waste programs, there is still much to be done on this issue. Interstate movement of hazardous wastes is common and must be better monitored. States must continue to develop methods for the cleanup of hazardous wastes, and must work together on ways to properly dispose of the wastes in the first place. These are issues that can be effectively addressed by an Environmental Compact of the States.



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ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE IN LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

"CONSERVATIONISTS FIGHT NOT ONLY FOR THEIR INDIVIDUAL HOMES, BUT FOR THOSE OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE, THE TOTAL SURROUNDINGS OF MAN, THE SOIL, AIR, WATER, AND ALL LIFE WITH WHICH HE SHARES THE EARTH."

SIGURD F. OLSON

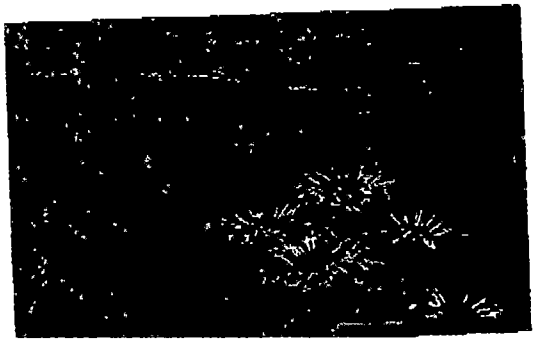
MINNESOTA AUTHOR AND NATURALIST

Land resource management in Minnesota involves a number of innovative programs, many of which have become national models.

Wetlands: In the late 1950s, Minnesota was the first state to protect its wetlands through acquisition and management. Through the State Water Bank Program, passed by the Minnesota Legislature in 1976, amended in 1979, and most recently amended under Governor Perpich in 1987, Minnesota's wetlands protection strategy remains the most comprehensive in the country. The program directs the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to conduct an inventory that protects nearly 300,000 acres of wetlands. It also enables the DNR to purchase key wetland areas throughout the state. Thousands of acres of wetlands have been purchased through the Water Bank Program and through the state's RIM Program (see page 8). In addition to protecting existing wetlands, Minnesota is restoring former wetlands through RIM's Reserve Program.

Prairielands: As with wetlands, Minnesota is a national leader in protecting prairies. Through the Prairie Landscape Reserve Program, the Department of Natural Resources protects the native character of thousands of acres of prairies, while allowing for compatible agricultural uses such as haying and grazing. Through the Prairie Bank Program, the state purchases long-term easements that prevent plowing or other uses of prairies not compatible with prairie preservation. Both of these programs are unique among state governments, as is the prairie biologist hired by the state to coordinate the programs.

Farmlands: Some of the most valuable land in Minnesota is farmland. Yet improper land management and aggressive pesticide use all too often result in erosion of the topsoil and pollution of the groundwater, among other dangers. The Minnesota Energy and Sustainable Agriculture Program, passed in 1987, is designed to promote environmentally sound farming techniques. Under this program, farmers reduce herbicide use through crop selection and rotation, and reduce pesticide use through the release of predatory insects into the fields. Soil erosion is also reduced and energy conserved through adaption of efficient tillage techniques.



(6)

Shorelands: With 12,000 lakes and over 90,000 miles of rivers, Minnesota's shorelands are among the most extensive in the country. Minnesota's Shoreland Management Program promotes recreational and environmental quality by classifying each lake and river according to its size and shape, existing water quality, existing development, accessibility to service centers, and future development trends. These classifications enable the Department of Natural Resources to develop specific strategies for shoreland protection. Individual management plans are drawn for the most developed lakes and rivers in the state.

Floodplains: Because flooding in Minnesota causes approximately $60 million in damage every year, Governor Perpich sponsored the Flood Damage Reduction Act of 1987. Within its first two years, the reduction program had funded 30 studies and projects in an attempt to revitalize areas damaged by flooding, and to prevent similar damage in the future.

Wildlife Habitats: In addition to the comprehensive Re-Invest In Minnesota programs described on page 8, there are a number of other wildlife habitat programs in Minnesota. The Forest Wildlife Management Program protects and purchases deer and bear habitat with money from a surcharge on deer and bear hunting licenses. The Farmland Wildlife Management Program uses a variety of funding sources, including proceeds from pheasant stamp sales, to share the cost with landowners of protecting habitat on private lands. The Wetlands Wildlife Management Program uses duck stamp revenues to purchase and protect wetland habitat. Finally, the Non-Game Wildlife Program is funded by the taxpayers through a checkoff on state income tax forms to protect the habitat of non-game wildlife, particularly rare and endangered species.

Clearly, Minnesota's land management programs are comprehensive and effective. Yet our efforts and the efforts of other states would be much enhanced by an Environmental Compact of the States. For example, the National Wetlands Policy Forum has proposed a national plan for wetlands protection, under which the federal government would impose most policy, while most enforcement would fall to the states. An Environmental Compact would help states both to influence federal wetlands policy, and to obtain federal money and assistance for enforcement of the policy.

"WHEN LOOKING FOR INNOVATION AND LEADERSHIP IN NATURAL AREAS PROTECTION, WE AND OTHER CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATION HAVE ALWAYS LOOKED WITH RESPECT AND ADMIRATION TO MINNESOTA."

RUSS VAN HERIK

VICE PRESIDENT,

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

7

FOR MORE COPIES OF THIS BROCHURE, OR FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE IN MINNESOTA, WRITE TO:

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE
COMMISSIONER
GERALD WILLETT
MINNESOTA POLLUTION
CONTROL AGENCY
520 LAFAYETTE RD.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55155

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE IN MINNESOTA —

Ele Compact of the States; 1988

MINNESOTA IS A NATIONAL LEADER IN

- Life Expectancy – Highest in the continental United States, 2nd only to Hawaii.
- Drinking Water Quality – Among best in the nation under standards set by EPA Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Air Quality – American Lung Association report rated Minneapolis/St. Paul first in its efforts to reduce air pollution.
- Conservation – Rated #1 top state in the nation in efforts to protect the environment by the Conservation Foundation.
- Wetlands Protection – First state to protect wetlands through acquisition and management; still has the most comprehensive wetlands protection in the nation.
- Prairie Protection – Only state with Prairie Bank to purchase prairielands; only state with state prairie biologist to manage prairie protection strategy.
- Recreational Environment – Largest state trails system in the nation; most public hunting acreage in continental United States, 2nd only to Alaska; among the top five states in state park and state forest acreage.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS FROM MINNESOTA

- Environment & Natural Resources Trust Fund – Nation's first constitutionally-protected trust fund for comprehensive long-term planning and protection of environment.
- Re-Invest In Minnesota (RIM) Program – Nation's first state-sponsored reserve/set-aside program, protecting hundreds of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat.
- Acid Rain Prevention Standards – Nation's first and still the toughest acid rain standards, monitoring acid deposition and monitoring compliance with a control plan.
- Superfund – Among the nation's first programs with legislative power to initiative cleanup of hazardous wastes and charge violators for the cleanup cost.
- Petrofund – Among the nation's first programs to fund the cleanup of contaminants from leaking petroleum storage tanks in cooperation with tank owner/operators.
- Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control – Among the first states to develop state-local partnerships to deal with nonpoint source water pollution.

612/296-6300

PUBLISHED BY THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY
DESIGN: JAMES E. JOHNSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.

(8)

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

EPA Region 5 has developed a management team responsible for the protection of our watersheds—land areas that drain into the Region's lakes and streams. The team's goal is to combine the Wetlands Protection and the Clean Lakes Programs with effective control of pollution from nonpoint (mostly agricultural) sources. Our waters directly reflect the status of surrounding land: If the land is polluted, the lakes and streams cannot help but be polluted, too.

Clean Lakes Program

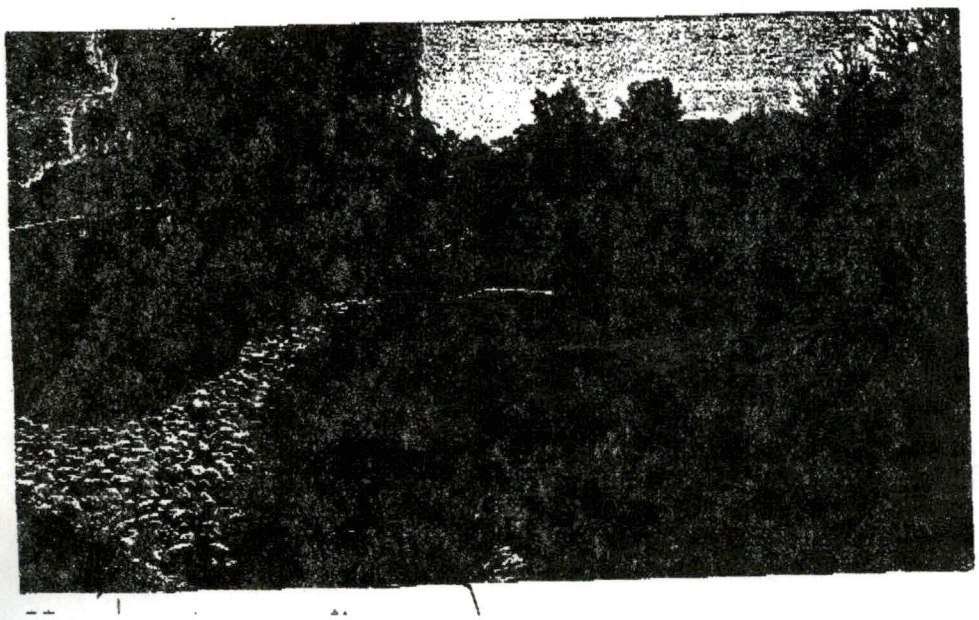
This program is designed to help clean up the most polluted and the most heavily used of the 29,235 fresh-water, publicly owned lakes in EPA Region 5. It has funded 99 projects since 1976.

The concept of sound watershed management under the Clean Lakes Program was amply demonstrated at **Lake L-Aqua-Na, IL,** and **Big Stone Lake, MN,** recently. These two projects were enormously successful not only because all the right things were done (erosion and animal waste control, stream-bank stabilization) but also because all citizens were 100 percent behind them.

Nonpoint pollution control

EPA Region 5 is working with other Federal agencies and the States to reduce the pervasive nonpoint-source pollution that is primarily responsible for fouling so many of our lakes and streams. Under the new clean-water act of 1987, a *National Nonpoint-Source Program* has been created. All six regional States have adopted this program, modeled in large part on Wisconsin's own pioneering efforts.

EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office has also developed and put into practice the *U.S. Phosphorus Reduction Plan* under a new agreement with Canada. (See "Our Great Lakes" section of this report)



A stream bank stabilized with rocks helps prevent erosion and sedimentation on an Indiana farm.

Wetlands protection

Often thought of as useless, mosquito-laden swamps, wetlands are a fragile but vital natural resource that includes marshes, bogs, potholes, mud flats, natural ponds, and similar areas. Teeming with plant and animal life and valuable to our economy, wetlands are natural flood control and water purification agents. But they are being destroyed at a fast clip. An estimated 300,000 acres are lost nationwide every year.

To stop or at least slow down these losses, EPA works closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under a *dredge-and-fill permits system,* where EPA recommendations in fiscal 1987 saved 689 acres of wetlands from destruction. Even when the demise of wetlands is unavoidable, EPA insists that offsets be made. In 1987, for example, the Illinois Tollway Authority agreed to replace destroyed wetland acreage with other land of approximate ecological value. In addition, it bought and donated a 20-acre prairie to the **Du Page Couty Forest Preserve** and relocated certain rare Illinois plant species that would have otherwise been lost.

So far, Michigan is the only State in the country approved by EPA to run the wetlands program, but talks are under way with Minnesota and Wisconsin. Minnesota took a major environmental step forward by officially placing under protection all 22 of its calcareous (lime-stone) fens, which are low lands partially underwater.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Environmental excellence is best achieved when people understand how their behavior affects the quality of the environment.

Governor Perpich has frequently stated that "education lays the foundation for everything that we do in Minnesota." Consistent with the Governor's philosophy, the Minnesota State Board of Education in 1986 required environmental education as a standard part of the school curriculum.

Minnesota's environmental ethic is also reinforced through many volunteer programs. The Minnesota Environmental Education Board utilizes hundreds of volunteers and five regional coordinators to conduct environmental education programs throughout the state. Four state-sponsored community beautification programs have also generated over 750,000 volunteer hours to revitalize Minnesota's cities and towns. In 1988 volunteers spent more than 130,000 hours assisting Department of Natural Resources (DNR) programs.

Community involvement to help protect Minnesota's environment is comprehensive. Governor Perpich frequently joins volunteers on day-long projects to pick up litter and debris along Minnesota's rivers. Corporations, sports organizations and civic groups also contribute. The Lutheran Brotherhood insurance company is building playgrounds in 55 state parks. The Burlington Northern Railroad helped clear waste behind DNR headquarters in St. Paul, and the Kiwanis have done public speaking on behalf of environmental programs. Such widespread involvement by our citizens establishes a personal connection with the environment that prevents pollution and other environmental damage.

"TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT, EVERYBODY MUST BE INVOLVED. AS A SCOUTMASTER, I HAVE GONE OUT WITH MY TROOP ON MANY OCCASIONS TO CLEAN RIVERS AND ROADSIDES. I FIND THAT THIS EXPOSURE AT AN EARLY AGE HAS A PROFOUND IMPACT ON THE FUTURE HABITS OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE."

JEFF MUSBURGER

SCOUTMASTER, TROOP 171

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

The artist for this yrs Duck Stamp, so crucial to saving more to protect fragile wetlands, a Minnesotan named Jim Hautman

Conservation involvement managing lands to assure your New MN. Valley Natl Wildlife Refuge nearby 34 miles of pristine...

Services of Mead Data Central

Business

55TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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PR Newswire

September 05, 1990, Wednesday

SECTION: Financial News

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS AND CITY DESK

LENGTH: 823 words

HEADLINE: FBS FOUNDATION MAKES GRANTS FOR HOUSING, EDUCATION AND FAMILIES IN NEED INITIATIVES

DATELINE: MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5

KEYWORD: bc-first-bank-system

the same corp. that has the satellite school.

BODY:

The First Bank System (FBS) Foundation today announced grants totalling $233,630 in the areas of housing, education and families in need. To date, the Foundation has made grants totalling $1,456,500 for 1990.

"Grants that contribute to affordable, quality housing for people with low- and moderate-incomes have been a high priority for First Bank for the last three years," said Charles F. Riesenberg, vice president of the FBS Community Development Corporation. "Our bankers work with customers to buy homes and finance home improvements all the time. It's equally important to pay attention to the needs of those who have never dreamed or only dreamed of a real home."

Housing grants of $185,430:

-- Northside Residents Redevelopment Council, Minneapolis: $17,300 for Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Demonstration project.

-- Powderhorn Park Neighborhood Association, Minneapolis: $15,000 for home rehabilitation program.

-- Powderhorn Residents Group, Minneapolis: $15,000 for Single Family Home program.

-- Project for Pride in Living, Inc., Minneapolis: $6,000 for pre-development costs for a transitional housing project.

-- Whittier Alliance, Minneapolis: $2,130 for family day care site in neighborhood housing project.

-- Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity, Minneapolis: $25,000 for St. Paul area housing program initiative.

-- Twin Cities Neighborhood Housing Service, St. Paul: $60,000 for four neighborhood projects in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

-- Greater Minneapolis Metropolitan Housing Corporation, Minneapolis: $20,000 for general operating support.

-- Farview Neighborhood Development Corporation, Minneapolis: $15,000 for staff costs for four projects.

-- Lexington-Hamline Community Council, St. Paul: $10,000 match grant for the Neighborhood Rehabilitation Incentive Program.

"In addition to the difficulty in finding safe, affordable housing, these families must cope with the challenge of raising their children," said Barbara Roy, executive director of the FBS Foundation. "The adult-child relationship at home, at day care and at school is important in child development. The Families in Need grants are aimed at helping

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®

Services of Mead Data Central

(c) 1990 PR Newswire, September 05, 1990

parents provide a secure, healthy environment for their children."

Families in Need grants of $31,750:
-- Catholic Charities of Archdiocese of St. Paul/Minneapolis: $3,000 for Women's Employment and Resource Center.
-- Children's Home Society of Minnesota, St. Paul: $4,000 for Young Parents Program.
-- Chrysalis, Minneapolis: $3,000 for Child Care Scholarship Fund.
-- City of St. Paul, Department of Police: $3,000 for D.A.R.E. program.
-- Family Hope Services, New Hope: $500 for general operating support.
-- Genesis II for Women, Inc., Minneapolis: $1,000 for the Maternal Guidance Project.
-- Learning Disabilities Association, Minneapolis: $6,000 for Inter-generational Family Literacy Service.
-- H.I.R.E.D., Minneapolis: $2,000 for Neighborhood Employment Network.
-- Hallie Q. Brown Community Center, St. Paul: $3,000 for Summit-University Education Consortium.
-- Minneapolis American Indian Center, Minneapolis: $500 for Youth Recreation Program.
-- Minneapolis Urban League, Minneapolis: $500 for D.A.D. program.
-- Minnesota Accounting Aid Society, St. Paul: $1,000 for general operating support.
-- North East Senior Citizen Resource Center, Inc., Minneapolis: $1,250 for teen employment program.
-- Northwest Hennepin Human Services Council, Brooklyn Park: $500 for Runaway Youth Initiative program.
-- Phyllis Wheatley Community Center, Minneapolis: $500 for Club Fed summer program.
-- Pilot City Regional Center, Minneapolis: $2,000 for Financial and Housing Counseling program.

Misc. grants of $16,450;
-- Junior Achievement of the Upper Midwest, Minneapolis: $15,000 for the 1990-91 academic year program support.
-- Minnesota Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Minneapolis: $200 for community forum on civil rights.
-- Minnesota Women's Consortium, St. Paul: $1,000 for general operating support.
-- Urban Concerns Workshop, Inc., St. Paul: $250 for general operating support.

The First Bank System Foundation complements the ongoing financial services provided by the First Banks. Foundation funds are granted to a variety of nonprofit organizations serving Minnesota, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana and Washington state. The Foundation maintains its commitment to arts and cultural organizations, education, community development and other human services.

CONTACT: Wendy Raway of First Bank System, 612-370-5154

ORGANIZATION: First Bank System; First Bank System Foundation

TICKER-SYMBOL: FBS

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®

CW wants 3 examples of what will happen if sequestration occurs.

Here are some to choose from for MN---

three major science projects under development would have to be canceled (e.g., Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby, Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility). In addition, reductions would have to be made in the operations support for spacecraft (e.g., Magellan mission to Venus). With the exception of critical safety-related items, all facility construction and renovation would be stopped.

The 10 planned Shuttle flights during 1991 would be postponed or canceled. The eleven missions planned for 1992 would also have to be postponed or canceled, effectively suspending Shuttle operations until 1993. (Recovery from this suspension would entail a re-hiring and recertification of the contractor work force.) The purchase of critical spare parts, the development of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor, and the procurement of expendable launch vehicles would be terminated. All planned safety improvements to the Shuttle would be deferred. Additional terminations or postponements would include all shuttle engine ground testing, all orbiter modifications, all planned Shuttle equipment upgrades, and all procurement of upper stage rockets and payload operations. Engineering laboratories and on-line Shuttle facilities would be placed on a "caretaker" status.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

A sequester would terminate support to roughly 28,000 individuals, including senior investigators, graduate and undergraduate students, pre-college teachers, and high school students. In addition, it would defer or terminate all new initiatives and many existing programs, including Science and Technology Centers, Engineering Research Centers, precollege education programs, graduate fellowships, and global change research. It would shut down the U.S. Antarctic program for 1991 operations and defer or terminate any remaining activities in the economic competitiveness and human resources areas.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

A sequester of OPM's civilian retirement obligation limitation would: (1) increase existing backlogs in death claims, refunds, and initial annuity payout processing (currently, the initial annuity payment can take as long as six to nine months and lump-sum refunds about 3 months to process) and would likely extend by three to six months the processing of initial annuity and lump-sum payments; (2) stall design and development of the automated Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) project that is meant to automate FERS retirement processing and definitely push into 1992 or beyond the major start-up activities for the FERS automated record keeping system. This would result in the continuing build-up of paper records for the FERS system similar to what exists for the Civil Service Retirement System.; and (3) force cutbacks in essential processing staff training and quality assurance activities.

OPM would eliminate all 1991 initiatives including funding for the Public Policy Scholarship, training for front-line workers, and the Commission on the Public Service. The Presidential Management Intern Program would not be permitted to double in size as was authorized by Executive Order. It would eliminate OPM's ability to implement pay reform, would cut current staffing levels, and require the consolidation of area offices and the deferral of the acquisition of new computer equipment. The backlog of National Agency Checks and Investigations would increase by about 32,000 cases as OPM would not be able to provide timely investigations for agencies.

OPM would lose oversight and evaluation capacity and staffing research and development.

OPM's retirement and insurance functions would probably not possess the level of resources for account maintenance activities, to carry out its fiduciary responsibilities, or to provide a minimally acceptable level of services to its beneficiaries.

Civilian retirement claims processing reductions would put in jeopardy the timely payment of monthly annuities to 2.2 million Federal civilian retirees. The typical annuitant receives a monthly annuity of approximately $1,450 ($17,400 per annum) and may have no other source of retirement income. Delays in the payment of annuities could prevent annuitants from being able to finance their basic necessities.

the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility) would be reduced by 50 percent or more. The impact of layoffs of highly skilled staff would take years to reverse.

It would severely reduce research productivity at all the major national laboratories (e.g., Fermilab, Brookhaven, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory) and at one or more of the smaller accelerator and research facilities. University research programs would experience large cuts in funding.

Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)

A sequester would severely affect the basic ongoing research programs as well as the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Virtually all site work, research and development on detector designs, and purchase of capital equipment for detector systems would cease. Design activities would have to be scaled back significantly from 1990, causing personnel layoffs.

Implementation of the magnet industrialization plan would be impossible. The magnet contract award would be delayed at least one year. This action would increase the total cost of the magnets and significantly delay the project.

Cuts of this size would send a strong negative signal to potential international collaborators about the commitment of the United States to the project and would jeopardize their participation. The sequester would almost certainly result in no foreign contributions to SSC construction. In this event, the United States would have to assume the full costs after the Texas contribution.

Department of Health and Human Services

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Drug Abuse Programs

Activities that address the demand side of the war on drugs—research, prevention, and treatment—would be reduced by over one-third. All new research, including medications development, would be eliminated. Prevention programs for high risk youth and pregnant women would be unable to support new grants, and the number of continuing grants could be reduced by approximately 20 percent.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant would fall sharply, reducing the number of treatment slots far below Administration goals.

Centers for Disease Control

A sequester would cut the Preventive Health Care block grant, grants for sexually transmitted disease clinics, childhood immunization grants, research on occupational safety and health, health statistics, and HIV/AIDS grants.

A sequester would sharply reduce service to the public, including approximately 1,000,000 children who would not be vaccinated for polio, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenza b, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. Other effects include: (1) decreased support for block grants could eliminate over 50 percent of States' prevention programs in tuberculosis, smoking, nutrition, and chronic diseases; (2) efforts to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases would be hampered: 300,000 fewer persons would be examined for syphilis, 2,500,000 fewer persons would be tested for gonorrhea, and 1,000,000 fewer persons would be tested for chlamydia; (3) the number of births monitored for changes in the incidence of birth defects would decrease by 60,000; and (4) approximately 200 disease outbreaks would not be investigated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

A sequester could (1) lengthen the drug review process, (2) suspend efforts to make experimental therapies available to patients with no therapeutic alternatives, and (3) reduce inspections of foods,

270-858 O - 90 - 2 : QL 3

Foreign Agricultural Service

A sequester would compromise the execution of trade policy responsibilities, including those related to the Uruguay round during the most crucial stage of this multilateral trade negotiation. Reductions in our overseas presence, including attaches and counselors, would impair the collection and reporting of agricultural intelligence and the administration of export and market development programs. Some overseas cooperator offices would have to be closed and some smaller cooperator organizations would have to end participation in the program. Since agriculture is the one major "positive" in U.S. trade, these reductions would have a detrimental effect on the balance of trade.

Forest Service

A sequester would severely affect the ability of the Forest Service to maintain projected targets for recreation, wildlife and fish habitat management, and timber sales. Timber sales could decline to below eight million board feet. Timber preparation work would be greatly reduced, reducing 1991 and out year sales. Receipts to the Treasury and to States and counties would decline significantly. Economic effects, particularly in the West, would be substantial.

Certain campgrounds and other recreational facilities would be closed. Services at remaining sites would be significantly curtailed. Efforts to protect and improve habitat to achieve recovery goals for endangered and threatened species would be substantially reduced.

No seasonal hiring would occur, further inhibiting quick response to fire fighting emergencies and significantly curtailing services (e.g., garbage pickup and rest room cleaning) at the recreational facilities that remain open. Road maintenance and most other field work would all but cease, resulting in the deterioration of roads and facilities and ultimately road closures for safety concerns.

Meat and Poultry Inspection

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (P.L. 90–201) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 90–449) require carcass-by-carcass inspection by Federal inspectors in establishments slaughtering food animals. All plants engaged in further processing of meat and poultry must also be inspected by Federal inspectors. Since meat packing plants cannot operate without these Federal inspectors, the meat and poultry slaughter and processing industry would be forced to limit or curtail production by the same extent that inspectors are not available. The meat and poultry industry is one of the largest in the country. It employs over 400,000 people at 7,800 meat and poultry plants and has an annual retail value of more than $100 billion. Many thousands more people are employed in the breeding, raising, transportation, storage, and distribution of food animals. The economic loss from any shut down due to a sequester would result in the loss of billions of dollars to the American economy. In addition to the economic disruption, the limited inspection coverage would erode the high level of safety of the nation's meat and poultry products.

A sequester would result in the absence of inspection services (and the shutting down of meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants) for about 140 days.

Quarantine and Inspection Activities

A sequester would defeat recent progress by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to eliminate pseudorabies, brucellosis, and the Russian wheat aphid. Emergency eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly and grasshopper would be defeated. All 39 quarantine and inspection activities would be reduced. This would result in serious delays in import shipments of plants and animals as well as baggage inspection for international travel. Extensive delays or disruption of service could cause significant losses of plants and animals in quarantine or awaiting inspection. It would also drastically reduce the number of inspections and thus increase the risk of introducing serious animal and plant diseases and pests into the United States. Implementation of the pending regulations on animal welfare might not be possible.

The Federal Grain Inspection Service would totally eliminate contractual research including aflatoxin research outlined in the Administration's farm bill proposal. The Agricultural Cooperative

SCHOOL SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR DESERT SHIELD TROOPS

Contact: Ms. Judy Lamp
Principal, Park Center High School
612/566-6700

--Park Center High School in Brooklyn Park (a Minneapolis suburb) has begun a letter writing project to troops in the Gulf. Rather than a random and blanket writing campaign, the students really wanted to make their project personal.

Various groups/teams in the school have begun to track down the names and addresses of Park Center graduates who are in the Armed Forces and serving in Operation Desert Shield. These groups, such as the football team, found graduates who played football at their school and are sending them personalized letters about the goings-on at Park Center HS, clippings of their football games, programs, etc.

The football has already begun their project. Other groups like the soccer team, the student government, and the choir are currently in the process of locating troops who were in the same activities.

Contact: Mrs. Jeanie Burshaim 612/533-2246
Principal, Fair Oaks Elem.

Fair Oaks Elementary School

A 5th grade class is organizing a letter writing project to the troops. The topic came up because one little girl has a father in the Reserves in Minneapolis -- he has not yet been called, but the class wanted to let other men and women in the desert know that they are thinking of them.

more D on issue

September 24, 1990

To: Chriss Winston
From: Neil Newhouse

Re: President Bush Speech

Educ - tradition love
more candidates
more interest, the better
Minn first - Olsten - Byrd - Yoho
cut down.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to read the draft of the president's speech relative to his Minnesota visit on 9/20/90.

The theme of this speech ought to be about change and new leadership. as witnessed by the primary results last week in Oklahoma, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The voters of America are clearly looking for responsible newcomers who are willing to tackle the tough issue's. They want new leaders with fresh idea's. This change began in Minnesota in 1978 when two newcomers, Dave Durenberger and Rudy Boschwitz were elected..

Minnesota is famous for its innovation to change and it's excellence in leadership. This "Time for a change" mood appears to be continuing in 1990 with Jon Grunseth.

Jon Grunseth is the perfect example of Minnesota innovation. He comes from the private sector, showing tremendous staying-power by committing over two years to come from obscurity to win a tough Republican endorsement . He managed a stunning victory in the primary, defeating two formidable opponents.

Another Minnesota innovation is the Citizens Jury a new program that allows private citizens to question candidates in a fairly in-depth manner. The Citizens Jury is a program of merit and one the whole country is talking about..

The president might want to say there are some changes that are regrettable, like Bill Frenzel opting to retire this year. Bill is a perfect example of a public servant that will put the interest of the country above all else. His work on the current budget summit is a testimony to his commitment.

The President might also mention that Minnesota should start by electing Jon Grunseth and finish by electing a Republican majority in the state legislature. This will allow Jon to accomplish his new programs.

Recent polling data indicates that while Minnesotan's believe they have a great state, they feel the need for a great Governor.

The Mideast part of the speech is timely and appropriate.

The information on the Russian visit and education should be deleted or modified. They are two of the themes Rudy Perpich is using in his re-election campaign. Press reports will mention that these are Perpich strong points.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS TO SUPPORT OUR TROOPS IN SAUDI ARABIA:

--KARE TV, CHANNEL 11

The State Fair was held during the last days of August and the first few days of September. KARE TV organized KARE-grams for the public to send to our troops. The response was tremendous. The messages were then personally delivered by a reporter from KARE who traveled to Saudi Arabia with Minnesota Senator Durenberger.

Contact: Carolyn Marinan
(612) 541-8014

--WLOL RADIO

WLOL radio in St. Paul is part of the USO network and sends tapes of radio programming to our troops. They tape 1/2 hour segments 3 days a week -- at the end of the week, they edit this to a 90 minute tape. The tapes are sent to the desert at the end of every week, to a different division each week.

They also have a 24 hour message line, where listeners can call in and leave a taped message for our troops. At the week's end, the messages are transferred to the other side of the 90 minute tape and are sent off.

The tapes begin with newsy summaries of what's happening in the Twin Cities and in the state.

Source: Eleanor Mondale or Craig
(612) 340-9565

THE KEYSTONE PROGRAM

Contact: Bette Anderson
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce
612/370-9151

The Keystone Program was started in 1976. It is an organization of businesses and corporations who are in the "5% Club" -- giving five percent of their pre-tax earnings to community groups and projects. 3 of every 10 businesses in fact contribute 10% or more to the program. The national average of business contributions is under 2%, so this program is really exemplary.

The Program has been replicated all over the US -- 21 other programs have been created. Many used the Minnesota Program as the model after President Reagan called for businesses to fill the gap.

In Minnesota, 21 businesses were originally involved; there are now 135 members. 19 of them are Fortune 500 companies.

The contributions go to the community cause of their choice, such as educational partnerships, support of the arts, or social services.

EDUC

--Twin City Federal, a new member, will be one of the businesses honored next month for their program. TCF began an educational partnership with Patrick Henry High School -- developing projects to improve study techniques, share resources, career development and other projects in cooperation. Company executives have devoted over 800 hours to working with the school, students, parents, and faculty. The executives talk with the students on marketing, data processing, auditing, human resources, among other things. The CEO and VP are extremely active personally.

--In the arts, monies go to support such things as the nationally known Guthrie Theater and the Minneapolis Symphony.

This is what we'd like to see in case we go back!

--In social services, an example is the Meals on Wheels Program, serving food to the elderly and housebound. The program was faltering and was in danger of closing down -- until 15 businesses and nonprofit organizations banded together to contribute time and money.

Also, businesspeople have formed partnerships with senior citizens homes, serving on the board there and spending time in the home, making friends with the elderly people there.

Finally, there is the "Leadership in Neighborhoods" Program, another one that will be honored next month. Businesses will contribute directly to neighborhoods; the neighborhoods will then spend the $$ where it's most needed.

(Lange/Cawley)
September 20, 1990
2:45 a.m.
[MINNGOV.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GRUNSETH FOR GOVERNOR
MINNEAPOLIS HYATT
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1990
[7:30]

[[Thank you, _____. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE MENTION OF SHARON CLARK, JON'S RUNNING MATE AND HER TAG LINE OF "Isn't it about time we had a hog farmer on the ticket?" Thank you all. I've heard of zoo to be a candidate but this is ridiculous I was talking a few minutes ago with someone involved in planning this event. She told me that of all the details and decisions, what concerned her most was deciding on a speaker.

I said I imagined she wanted someone influential. A world leader. A charismatic speaker. And she said, "No, Gorby's already been here."]]

Well, it's wonderful to be in Minnesota. And if anyone ever again criticizes your climate, you can tell them that the North Star State is one place where the Cold War began to thaw. \\

Sure, change is everywhere and always with us -- but over the last year, what we've seen around the world has been truly astounding. You've seen it here in Minnesota -- really, who would have imagined seeing those electric highway signs programmed to say "Welcome" in Russian? \\

But if anyone were to ask me what is the most meaningful and hopeful sign of the changing times we live in... I'd point to the kind and quality of real cooperation now shared by the United States and the Soviet Union, as we work to face down aggression in the Persian Gulf.

Our two nations haven't shared such unity of purpose for forty-five years. But now, in the heat of crisis in the Middle East, we forge reason for real hope. Hope for a more peaceful, more stable world order. **Through uncommon cooperation, we have made peace our common cause. That is reason for celebration.** \\\

Still, while that kind of **cooperation** is new, there's one thing we've been able to rely on. That's the **commitment** of American servicemen and women to contain aggression -- and the American people's support of our men and women in uniform.

We've seen no greater proof of that commitment than from the people of Minnesota. Minnesota radio and TV stations sending tapes of local news. Park Center High School students tracking down names of earlier graduates now in the Gulf, and writing to let them know how the football team's doing.

And among so many others, I heard about a group here in Minneapolis, just established, called "S.O.C.M." ["sock 'em"] -- "Support our Country's Military." They're a volunteer group that believes, as I do, that our soldiers and their families deserve the best.

So they're providing financial and emotional support for people with family members in the military. Writing letters and sending board games to the troops -- even arranging for child care, to help the grandmother of two girls, who was worried her son and daughter-in-law might both be called up.

That kind of collective spirit, that kind of shared commitment, is important. It is those actions large and small

-- celebrated or little-noticed, in communities of every kind across the country -- that make possible American leadership around the world.

But leadership abroad demands good leadership here at home. And that's why we're here today.

You've got a lot to be proud of. Nestled in this fertile land of 10,000 lakes, of forests and rolling farmland, the Twin Cities are vibrant, prosperous examples of urban life the way it ought to be. Fast-paced but friendly.

You've got a diverse economy -- building the world's largest mainframe computers, and producing more turkeys than any other state. \\\ [[I hope your political opponents don't take that the wrong way.]]

But today, I'm here to give my whole-hearted support to a candidate for governor who respects the power of the people themselves -- and wants to unleash the full potential of the great state of Minnesota: **Jon Grunseth.** \\\

Jon's ability to lead has been noted on the federal level for several years now. When Minnesota experienced one of the worst pipeline explosions in history at the Williams Plant. It was Jon who was called upon by Governor Rudy Perpich -- currently Jon's opponent -- to chair the Commission on Pipeline Safety. Later, my predecessor, President Reagan appointed him to the National Board of Pipeline Safety, where Jon was an instrumental member of the team that pushed through the toughest safety standards anywhere in the country. And, I looked to the entire

Grunseth family during the last presidential campaign when they served on this state's steering committee.

Despite all the help Jon has been to the federal government, Jon's passion lies here in the Minnesota countryside. And Jon knows that a bright future for Minnesota won't be built by a burgeoning bureaucracy. It must be built by the people -- it is the birthright of people -- empowered and encouraged to make a difference for themselves and their communities.

That's why Jon's devoted himself to reform in education; protection of the environment; and control of state spending.

Minnesota has a strong tradition in education. As Jon has pointed out, there was a University of Minnesota before there was a state of Minnesota. You've already got the nation's highest high-school graduation rate. But the best can be made better.

And that's why this candidate, and we of this Party, believe that to improve schools we should put our trust in **parents**, not bureaucracies -- we should put choice in **their** hands, not simply in the State Department of Education -- and we should measure success not merely by mandates made and money spent, but by **results.**

That's why, for 35 years, Minnesota taxpayers have been free to choose where to send their kids to school, through a state income tax deduction.

That's why the University of Minnesota has entered a joint venture with two leading black colleges this month, in an

imaginative and far-reaching initiative to improve the research capabilities of black institutions of higher learning.

And that's why businesses in the Twin Cities have been sending their executives to work directly with students, parents, and teachers. And why other businesses are working in a public/private partnership for early education, creating company-based "satellite" schools that ease work-family conflicts, let public school teachers apply their talents, and get kids off to a good start, for a great education.

**Results are what we're after. And working together with Jon Grunseth, results are what we're going to get. **

But along with deeply-held convictions on the importance of education, Jon shares the environmental ethic so crucial to preserving the grandeur of the great North Woods.

He believes, as I do, that we can and must recapture the heritage of Teddy Roosevelt -- America's first and strongest voice crying for the wilderness. And he understands the importance of community involvement in preservation efforts, to carefully manage our wild lands and wildlife.

Your new Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and the restoration of Big Stone Lake, are great success stories. But Minnesota's top-rated national rankings on air and drinking water quality, conservation, and recreation, aren't the result of pronouncements from on high. They reflect community efforts and a volunteer ethic that Jon Grunseth understands, and is committed to promoting and expanding.

It is true that nature serves man's interests. But even more true, that it is in mankind's interest to preserve nature. **Jon Grunseth will be a leader for the environment.** \\

And he'll also be a leader in managing fiscal resources. Jon's twelve years as an officer of Ecolab, a firm leading the world in environmental sanitation, is living proof of Jon's economic prowess. While serving on Ecolab's management team, Ecolab's sales grew from $400 million in sales to over $1.3 billion today. Jon will use this same fiscal fortitude as Governor. He's called for an "absolute cap on state spending, and real, honest property tax reform." He has said, as this Party believes, that the answer is <u>not</u> to spend as much as you can tax, but to "tax only as much as you need to spend." [A few lines on budget deal]. We need fiscal discipline in every branch of government, and at all levels -- from the White House to the Minnesota Statehouse. **Jon Grunseth will keep spending under control.**

You know, not so long ago, Jon was considered the underdog in the race for Governor. ((Obviously, the pollsters in Minnesota must all be Swedes.)) Well, look at him now. Jon won the Republican Primary by an overwhelming margin and his campaign is stronger than ever. How could anyone doubt the perseverance of a man won the fight against a severe case of childhood polio to become a nationally ranked swimmer, to win the office of Governor he loves so much?

I believe Jon will make a great governor. It's been a pleasure to join you today. But before I go, let me ask each one of you to make an effort to get out the vote this fall. On the farms and fields, in the suburbs and cities, make sure that the people of Minnesota know what's at stake here.

In an era that celebrates the dawning of democratic freedoms around the world -- when so many who have struggled so long have at last found their voice -- no one who lives in freedom should rob themselves of the priceless power of choice.

Encourage people to exercise that power -- to confirm the kind of leadership they're after -- and to preserve the enduring glow of the North Star State.

Thank you all -- and God bless the great state of Minnesota.

# # #

Charlottesville Education Summit, because, he says, "these goals are **right** for the nation and **right** for Ohio."

By the year 2000, George Voinovich wants an Ohio where **all** children start school ready to learn. Where the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. Where students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, math, science, history and geography; and where they finish first in science and mathematics achievement. And he wants an Ohio where adults are literate and have the skills and knowledge to compete in a global economy.

But before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**\\\

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. You've worked hard. You've earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. Mike has also distinguished himself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime. **And that is why Mike Dewine is the right choice for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**\\\

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion. So I

have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, not in 1992 -- <u>but now</u>.**\\\

We need a budget deficit agreement to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job creation. And our agreement must meet several tests. It **must** promote growth. It **must** be fair and credible -- **with real spending cuts**. And I insist on an agreement that will reform the budget process itself.

Temporary quick-fix solutions to sweep this problem under the rug until after Election Day are not acceptable. Let me tell you **what is** acceptable: **a five-year, $500 billion plan to keep America strong, competitive and on the path to <u>long-term</u> economic health.**\\\

Let me review a little history. On July 26th, our Administration developed a budget plan that promised the half trillion dollars in savings over five years. Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But it is a choice I had to make to get Congress to act.

To my dismay, ((???)) one hundred days have passed -- and Congress still has offered no comprehensive plan in return.

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of **all** government programs.

As you know, the law requires this sequester to begin in just a few days. Let me give you just three examples of what this means:

*** It will mean cutbacks in air-traffic control and the curtailment of more than 100 air-traffic control towers. This will make flying inconvenient, and increase traveler delays up to 600 percent.

*** Meat and poultry inspection will force the shutdown of meat-processing plants, threatening Ohio jobs.

*** In your city, needy students will not be able to attend Akron University because their Pell Grants will be cut.

Of course, I don't mean to paint too grim a picture. Not **everyone** will have to accept such a cut. Rest assured, while most executive agencies, from the White House on down, will furlough employees and cut programs across the board -- **one branch of government will have broad discretion in how it cuts its funds: you guessed it -- the Congress.**\\\

We are facing this sequester because of Congressional failure to act. So let there be no mistake. When the axe falls on so many worthy programs -- **the blood will be on the hands of Congress.**\\\

Of course, it doesn't have to be that way. We still have a few days to act. Congress can reform its bizarre budgeting process. We can still fix the federal budget mess, and the federal-budget **process** mess -- **once and for all.**\\\ **And we can do it sooner rather than later.**\\\ ((DeWine quote to come.))

Needless to say, this test of our domestic will is occurring at the same time America's will is being tested abroad. Emotions in the budget debate are running high. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support shown for America's response to Iraqi aggression. **This is one issue that ends at the water's edge.**\\\

I am often asked when can we bring our people home. I can only say: When the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**\\\

But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

These are our objectives, those of the United Nations Security Council and our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**\\\

The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**\\\

OOOO Jon Grunseth 612-436-6219
Home

Candace Peterson
641-0287

MN Concerns

Perpich saying GB holds him as ed. ex — MN schools good, he thinks this means him. Wants GB to go to schools.

Don't want to play into his hands —

- Gorby
- ed'l accomplishments
- accom. sound like were praising; don't want to give Perpich any openings.

want to emph

- turn bus climate around notoriously poor now
- need to refoc on ag. comm
- revitalize Univ of MN
- stress his priv-sector background

MN's faced w/ $1B rev. shortfall — parallel of Mass.; financial unraveling — need businesslike approach.

In MN- great people; now need great leadership. New & Change.

ST. PETERSBURG HILTON
AND Towers
333 - 1st Street South St. Petersburg, Florida 33701 813/894-5000
Reservations 1-800/HILTONS

Missing the sports pages

From Rob Simon, 21, petty officer, third class, U.S. Navy, aboard the USS Eisenhower in the Persian Gulf. The letter is to his mother, Elana Simon, of Maple Grove, Minn.

Aug. 12, 1990

Dear family,

How are all of you doing? I'm okay right now. I'm just sitting on watch and thought I would write a few lines.

The news here is the news. Today we had 22 reporters, including Dan Rather, come aboard. I have not seen them yet, but I thought that was kind of interesting.

I heard they are going to be here for a week. I hope that means we are going to get some up-to-date news, because here we are making the news, and we hear about it three days later. Explain that to me if you can.

What is going on in sports? When does the season kick off? And what does the Vikes' schedule look like? Please send me videotapes of the Vikings games. Also, please send me the sports page. It may be a week and a half old when it gets here, but I will enjoy it anyway.

Sorry there is not much else to say. It is actually quite boring here, which is good in an odd sort of way.

I love you and miss you. Love, Rob.

Must use in Minn. speech
-Bob

Photo Copy Preservation

(Lange/Cawley)
September 16, 1990
9:45 a.m.
[MINNGOV.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GRUNSETH FOR GOVERNOR
MINNEAPOLIS HYATT
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1990
[7:30]

[[Thank you, _____. Thank you all. I was talking a few minutes ago with someone involved in planning this event. She told me that of all the details and decisions, what concerned her most was deciding on a speaker.

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Sure, change is everywhere and always with us -- but over the last year, what we've seen around the world has been truly astounding. You've seen it here in Minnesota -- really, who would have imagined seeing those electric highway signs programmed to say "Welcome" in Russian? \\

But if anyone were to ask me what is the most meaningful and hopeful sign of the changing times we live in... I'd point to the kind and quality of real cooperation now shared by the United States and the Soviet Union, as we work to face down aggression in the Persian Gulf.

Our two nations haven't shared such unity of purpose for forty-five years. But now, in the heat of crisis in the Middle

East, we forge reason for real hope. Hope for a more peaceful, more stable world order. **Through uncommon cooperation, we have made peace our common cause. That is reason for celebration.** \\\

Still, while that kind of **cooperation** is new, there's one thing we've been able to rely on. That's the **commitment** of American servicemen and women to contain aggression -- and the American people's support of our men and women in uniform.

We've seen no greater proof of that commitment than from the people of Minnesota. Minnesota radio and TV stations sending tapes of local news. Park Center High School students tracking down names of earlier graduates now in the Gulf, and writing to let them know how the football team's doing.

And among so many others, I heard about a group here in Minneapolis, just established, called "S.O.C.M." ["sock 'em"] -- "Support our Country's Military." They're a volunteer group that believes, as I do, that our soldiers and their families deserve the best.

So they're providing financial and emotional support for people with family members in the military. Writing letters and sending board games to the troops -- even arranging for child care, to help the grandmother of two girls, who was worried her son and daughter-in-law might both be called up.

That kind of collective spirit, that kind of shared commitment, is important. It is those actions large and small

-- celebrated or little-noticed, in communities of every kind across the country -- that make possible American leadership around the world.

But leadership abroad demands good leadership here at home. And that's why we're here today.

You've got a lot to be proud of. Nestled in this fertile land of 10,000 lakes, of forests and rolling farmland, the Twin Cities are vibrant, prosperous examples of urban life the way it ought to be. Fast-paced but friendly.

You've got a diverse economy -- building the world's largest mainframe computers, and producing more turkeys than any other state. \\\ [[I hope your political opponents don't take that the wrong way.]]

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Thank you all -- and God bless the great state of Minnesota.

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(Lange/Cawley)
September 16, 1990
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— ~~Cooperation~~ "Release" in Russian

Cooperation, U.S. - Sov. Persian Gulf

~~that~~ that coop. is new. What we have been able to rely on for 45 yrs - commitment of our servicemen & women to contain aggression & ~~support~~ support of our servicemen in uniform

— Persian Gulf reserves

Volunteer

that spirit, that commitment

— makes possible the leadership in world

— Reserve good - Ben Gibson

A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO UNLEASH THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE

— Community involvement

Gr. believe

- schools

" - enviro+

" - "elderly housing / pub-priv. partnerships

POINTS OF LIGHT IN THE NORTH STAR STATE

one kid at a time,

one elderly citizen at a time,

making every sunrise a morning star

In same way you're responding to Gulf, (abroad)

+ careful mgmt of our wildlands & wildlife

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# # #

Services of Mead Data Central

117TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

September 7, 1990, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Texas

LENGTH: 726 words

HEADLINE: Midwest universities to help black colleges improve research

DATELINE: BLOOMINGTON, Ind.

KEYWORD: BLACK

BODY:

Fourteen of the nation's leading black colleges and universities will be paired with seven Midwestern research universities in an historic initiative to improve the research capabilities of black institutions, a university consortium announced Friday.

The 21 institutions also will cooperate to provide expertise and research for federal agencies. The pairings will be announced Tuesday in Washington, D.C.

The Midwestern universities in the University Consortium for Research and Development are: Indiana, Purdue, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, Iowa State, University of Minnesota and Ohio State.

The 14 historically black universities are: Xavier, Clark Atlanta, Florida A&M, Howard, North Carolina A&T State, Tennessee State, Tuskegee, Alabama A&M, Hampton University, Jackson State, Prairie View A&M, Texas Southern, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and Delaware State College.

''The importance of this historic alliance cannot be overestimated,'' said Indiana University President Thomas Ehrlich, co- chairman of the consortium steering committee. ''By the year 2020, minorities will constitute 35 percent of the United States population. It is imperative that greater resources be channeled to historically black institutions so that their graduates and scholars can make contributions to society commensurate with their potential.''

''What we're doing is extending the research infrastructure at historically black colleges as well as increasing research activity to include more faculty and undergraduate students,'' said Xavier President Norman Francis, co-chair of the steering committee. ''By combining our efforts with major research institutions, we also will increase the institutional outreach of major institutions.

''We think this is a great opportunity for sharing in a way that has not been done in the past. It's a win-win. We see this coming together as a forge that will strengthen both halves,'' Francis said.

Each partnership includes two black institutions and one Midwestern university. The research links were formed on the basis of mutual research interests and past relationships.

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Black colleges and universities vary in their capacity to conduct research in much the same degree as majority institutions. But organizers say all black institutions need support, some for faculty and student development, others for books, laboratory equipment and construction, and many for both.

The leading black colleges are capable of high quality research and want to expand their research services to the federal government and to improve their ability to conduct even more sophisticated research.

The University Consortium for Research and Development will seek support from the federal government to finance faculty and graduate student exchanges on research projects and for advanced training. The money also could support graduate fellowships, faculty salary enhancements and electronic data, voice and video connections.

Undergraduate applications for admission to historically black colleges have been increasing steadily. Thus, helping them continue to improve their overall scholarly capabilities is an important national objective.

''Employers in the next century are going to rely increasingly on minorities and women,'' said Robert K. Goodwin, executive director of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. ''Black colleges and universities are committed to providing top-level black scientists, engineers and managers for the nation's employers.''

Low numbers of minority graduate students and faculty have been a concern for years at the nation's major research universities. Participants expect the partnership to produce higher numbers of black doctoral students, both for historically black colleges and for the Midwestern research universities.

''Midwestern universities are committed to the education of minority students, as are most other majority institutions,'' Ehrlich said. ''The competition, however, for qualified minority doctoral candidates is keen, and most schools are unable to enroll all they desire.

''By entering into this historic agreement, the Midwestern institutions are able to address this need and make a significant contribution to the support of black higher education. ''

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16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Ed.

Copyright (c) 1990 Gannett Company Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

September 9, 1990, Sunday

LENGTH: 813 words

HEADLINE: CAMPAIGN OHIO - VOINOVICH TAX PLAN MIRRORS MINNESOTA EDUCATION DEDUCTIDICK KIMMINSN

DATELINE: CAMPAIGN OHIO

KEYWORD: OH-TAX

BODY:

Monsignor James Habiger steepled his hands under his ample chin, leaned back in his chair and pondered a question about education.

''Your question, of course, really comes down to the matter of choice,'' said the head of Minnesota's Catholic school system, the state's largest private school network.

''Do we, either your state or mine, continue to spend money on something that is fatally flawed or do we look for something else to spend it on?''

The answer in Minnesota, at least for the past 45 years, has been to give its taxpayers a choice in how to spend some of their dollars on the education of their children.

Since 1955, Minnesota taxpayers have been able to claim a state income tax deduction for a portion of their children's private school tuition. The cost of some required school supplies could also be deducted, regardless of whether the child attended a public or private school.

Ohio Republican gubernatorial nominee George Voinovich wants to adopt this system.

The cost is ''negligible,'' said Tom Nelson, commissioner of education for the state of Minnesota, which has the highest high school graduation rate in the United States: 90.9 percent.

But it benefits relatively few people, and those it does benefit are wealthier than most Minnesota residents. Average Catholic school system tuition in Minnesota is $ 2,500 a year.

''You are right, the deduction benefits only a few people, but as is the case in all such education excellence programs, those who benefit from it tend to benefit a lot,'' said Dave Bennett, superintendent of the 34,500- student St. Paul Public School System.

At the beginning, the maximum deduction was $ 200 per dependent child in any year. The maximum was raised to $ 1,000 per child in 1985, from $ 700.

Voinovich proposes that Ohio state income taxpayers be allowed to deduct up to $ 1,500 per child per year for education expenses from their gross

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income.

Last year, about 130,000 Minnesota taxpayers - about one out of three who filed a return - claimed such expenses. The average deduction was about $ 400 per return. Ninety-six percent of the deductions were taken by parents who send their children to parochial schools.

In upper-income brackets, $ 100,000 and more, the average deduction was above $ 900 and in all income categories, the higher the average income, the higher the education choice deduction.

Wealthier people are more likely to send their children to private schools than low- or moderate-income people, the figures show.

Overall, the Minnesota program cost its treasury about $ 5 million in income tax revenues last year.

Voinovich estimates his proposal, with a deduction cap 50 percent higher than in Minnesota, will cost the Ohio treasury $ 9.3 million a year. Minnesota has about half as many residents as Ohio.

Minnesota Education Association, the state's largest teacher's union, has always opposed the Minnesota plan. The Ohio Education Association strenuously opposes Voinovich's plan as well.

''We still don't like it,'' said Gene Mammenga, chief lobbyist for the 40,000-member Minnesota teacher's union, ''but no one pays any attention to us anymore on this issue. We just might mail in our speeches to the appropriate legislative committee during the next budget cycle. They all know now we won't punish them for refinancing it again.''

Mammenga also noted it would be political suicide for legislators to oppose the income tax deduction, given the extremely high - 50 percent of the population - number of Catholics in Minnesota.

Anyway, he notes, the plan has not eroded either the enrollment or the state funding of public schools.

''The (choice deduction) law proved quite quickly what its advocates said it would do, namely it affects few students. There is a strong ethic here that we must do what's right for the kids,'' he said.

The Minnesota Civil Liberties Union unsuccessfully challenged the Minnesota plan's constitutionality in 1983. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the plan did not violate the Constitution's mandate of separation of church and state.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist wrote the majority opinion, noting that the deduction was ''available to all'' residents of Minnesota, not just to those who sent their children to Catholic schools.

Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote that Rehnquist's opinion could only be justified ''in the unlikely event that all citizens of the state buy $ 700 worth of pencils, notebooks or bus rides for their school -age children.''

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(c) 1990 GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, September 9, 1990

Any opposition to the Minnesota plan, said Monsignor Habiger, is only veiled bigotry against Catholics in general.

''People should be entitled to go to school wherever they want to,'' he said. ''Remember, the G.I. Bill was a straight voucher system as well, and that worked out pretty well.''

- - -

(Dick Kimmins is Columbus bureau chief for Gannett News Service.)

SUBJECT: ELECTION; CATHOLIC; SCHOOL; STATE

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111 1/2
Carolyn Crowley

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Date 9/13/90

GULF CONTINUED ON 5A ▶

St. Cloud couple answer call to duty

KATE McENROE STAFF WRITER

This was to have been a big day for Tammy and Brian Cariveau, the young marrieds from St. Cloud were set to close on their first house.

They will be moving, but to separate barracks down South instead of a bungalow in Stearns County.

The Cariveaus, both 25, were among 46,000 selected recruits recalled by President Bush on Friday and two of 14 Navy reservists from Minnesota activated from the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center in St. Paul. About 75 recalled naval reservists from the Upper Midwest will travel to stateside hospitals this week as part of a national mobilization as part of the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Tammy Cariveau, an X-ray technician who's headed to Charleston, S.C., said she finds it regrettable that the Navy opted to send her husband to Camp Lejeune, N.C., but she accepts the military calling. She said she isn't worried about three months spent away from her husband of two years.

"Not 90 days," she said Sunday. "If it were a year, I'd worry

RESERVES CONTINUED ON 5A ▶

RESERVES

◀ CONTINUED FROM 1A

about it. Down deep inside, I just sort of had a gut feeling; I just sort of knew we'd be activated. It's the timing that's really stinky. We're buying a house (today) at 1 o'clock. And we just got a dog."

Cariveau said that both she and her husband, a hospital worker, are ready to go whenever — and wherever — needed. Like the other reservists, they will be processed and ordered to report on Wednesday.

"To be really honest, originally I joined for money for school. But I've always really prided myself that I do live in America and that's why, when that flag goes up — like this morning I was getting my sea bag out of the car thinking 'Geez' — and then colors go off and you snap to attention and you salute and you're proud."

Capt. Earl Wilson of the U.S. Navy Reserve said he expects the activation to be the beginning of a series of recalls.

"It's my sense that this is the first grouping of what will be several reactivations," Wilson said. "They're doing it in a phase process, addressing the most emergent needs early on."

Wilson said that the medical personnel from many U.S. military bases have been sent overseas, and that the newly activated recruits will fill their medical positions at base hospitals in Annapolis, Md., Charleston, or Camp Lejeune.

Because Minnesota has a high number of people trained in health and medical fields, many have been recalled. Most of the reservists called up are enlisted hospital corpsmen and women, but those activated cover the spectrum of medical services and include doctors and nurses.

All recruits are activated on a 90-day set of orders, but Bush can extend their service for an additional 90 days.

"These are what are called backfills," said Petty Officer 1st Class Jay Kuczma. "they're filling gaps created by the people sent to the Middle East. But once they're on active duty, anything goes."

1st - wife servicemen & women serving in the Gulf

2nd ↓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Addition to material on Reservists:

These men & women have ~~left~~ [volunteered] to serve/help out where ever needed. They ~~were~~ left jobs as:

airline pilots (Northwest),
homebuilder,
farmer
salesman
& operator of Minneapolis airport.

ARMED FORCES RESERVISTS FROM MINNESOTA CALLED FOR DESERT SHIELD

294 = the total number of Armed Forces Reservists called to active duty, per Presidential order, for Operation Desert Shield

--this figure includes reservists from the Navy, Air Force, and the Army. There are no Marine Corps reservists from Minnesota involved. (Still checking on Guard.)

Gloria Sgt. Burmester Armed Forces Res. Comm. 612/725-5200

--the units called were:

Army -- 825th Combat Support Co.
Wilmer, MN
Repair parts supply

407th Civilian Affairs Detachment
Fort Snelling, MN
Host Nation Liaison

historic fort in Minneapolis. will get more info.

Maj. Hart OSD-Res. Aff 695-0192

Navy -- 1st PAC 0178
1st PAC 0278
Defense Intelligence Agency 0878

Minneapolis, MN
provide intelligence support

Air Force -- the 934th Tactical Air Group (AFT)
C- 130 aircraft

At this time, no reservists from Minnesota are actually in the Gulf. They are all 1) filling vacancies in the Continental US, filling for active duty personnel of 2) doing rotation missions in Europe, flying the missions there while the regular pilots from there are involved in the Gulf.

Sgt. Burmester

The Air Force Reserve pilots have been flying C-130 missions from Rota, Spain to Morocco. They have mainly been flying humanitarian missions, carrying Seabees and equipment for water drilling. This is the first time that this equipment has been transported on 130's.

The BOQ's are a mess. When they check out of their room, there is a line of people waiting to move right on into the room. The maids are losing it and have posted a sign at the linen issue room: "Please Request Sensibly".

Maj. Snyder 612-725-5559

!*!

--All members of the 934th TAG are home now, but their role was significant because: The 934th TAG was the very first reserve air group to be tasked. Their unit was never activated — they all volunteered. On 8/12, they got the call — in 36 hours, their entire squadron was ready to deploy. At that time, units weren't flying directly to the Gulf; rather, this unit was based in Europe & flew support missions.

• TACTICAL AIR GROUP (AFT)

MORE ON THE RESERVISTS

In addition to the list I've given you, here is another sampling of the kinds of jobs they held at home, before they literally dropped everything and volunteered to serve:

--nurses and medical technicians in local hospitals
**college students
--insurance sales
--loan officer
--VA Hospital administrator
**a man and his wife run home for foster children

Also -- 1 woman in the Air National Guard Reserve was a newlywed, married only 2 weeks.
-- 1 man's wife had delivered a baby prematurely and it was home for only a couple of days before he left.

Maj. Lucy Kinder 612/296-4684
Air Nat'l Guard Reserve PAO

City/State: Minneapolis, MN

Event:

Date: Aug 31, 1990

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Judd Swift	WH Advance	202/456-7565
Spencer Gleissinger	" (Press)	
Barby Jobe	"	
Janice Lee Davis	Hyatt	612-370-1450
Bob Risney	WH Comm Agency	202 395-4040
Daryl Bright	WH Comm Agency	202-395-4077
Stacey Abel Grosso	WH Intergovernmental Affairs	202-456-6597
Bob Simon	WH Speechwriting	202-456-7750
Lawrence Egan	PrOMs for Protection	612-338-7878
Jay Nolan	" " "	" " "
Judy McGuire	" " "	612-338-7878-936-608
Larry Speer	USSS - PPD	202-395-4112
Dennis Burnham	USSS - MPLS	612-348-1800
Greg Woepse	Hyatt - Security	612-370-1224
Richard S. Mogensen	Hyatt Regency Minn.	612-370-1234
Wayne Justice	White House-Military Aide/Office	202 3951747
Jeff Larson	RNC	612-942-5392
John Ferruggiaro	RNC	612-854-1446
Tom Pratt	Hyatt	612-341-8004
Rob Sarmiento	Hyatt	612-370-1450
Carol Lindig	Hyatt Director of Catering	612-370-1460
Doug Adair	WH Cabinet Affairs	202 456-2800
Fred Anderson	Marine One Advance	(703) 640-2364
Andy Foster	WH Political Affairs	(202) 456-6510

Minnesota Gubernatorial Breakfast

Thursday, Sept. 27

Hyatt - Minneapolis

Time: TBD (7:30?)

Attendees: 700 - 900

$500 tickets

Prompted

Langer —

Here's some stuff for you to peruse.

(I.) Some words from Longfellow. At first, I looked up his works because he's a native son of MN — I Xeroxed some things to keep on file, even though they're not necessarily applicable to this MN speech.

[Actually, I'd like to keep this stuff* in case we're ever faced w/ Desert Shield personnels memorial. May not want to quote directly, but some of these thoughts are good.]

→ a grim thought...

→ not this memo, anyway... ☺

(II.) Basic info on the state of Minnesota. — for color, etc.

Also- Gorby visited Minneapolis in early June.

*The Longfellow
is lovely, dark and deep
& I applaud your promises to keep.

— M

COMMUNITY PROJECTS TO SUPPORT OUR TROOPS IN SAUDI ARABIA:

--KARE TV, CHANNEL 11

The State Fair was held during the last days of August and the first few days of September. KARE TV organized KARE-grams for the public to send to our troops. The response was tremendous. The messages were then personally delivered by a reporter from KARE who traveled to Saudi Arabia with Minnesota Senator Durenberger.

Contact: Carolyn Marinan
(612) 541-8014

--WLOL RADIO

WLOL radio in St. Paul is part of the USO network and sends tapes of radio programming to our troops. They tape 1/2 hour segments 3 days a week -- at the end of the week, they edit this to a 90 minute tape. The tapes are sent to the desert at the end of every week, to a different division each week.

They also have a 24 hour message line, where listeners can call in and leave a taped message for our troops. At the week's end, the messages are transferred to the other side of the 90 minute tape and are sent off.

The tapes begin with newsy summaries of what's happening in the Twin Cities and in the state.

Source: Eleanor Mondale or Craig
(612) 340-9565

PS1303
.T9a
WH

THE WIT & WISDOM OF MARK TWAIN

edited by Alex Ayres

A MERIDIAN BOOK
NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY
NEW YORK
PUBLISHED IN CANADA BY
PENGUIN BOOKS CANADA LIMITED, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

sea. If there is any foundation for the report, I will at once apprise the anxious public. I sincerely hope there is no foundation for the report, and I also hope that judgment will be suspended until I ascertain the true state of affairs.

MISSIONARIES

O kind missionary, O compassionate missionary, leave China! Come home and convert these Christians!

—"The United States of Lyncherdom," essay, 1923

We are all missionaries (propagandists of our views). Each of us disapproves of the other missionaries.

—Notebook, 1905

MISSISSIPPI

Mark Twain and some rivermen were sitting around swapping stories about the Mississippi and how high its banks had risen at floodtide.

Each man was trying to outdo the others. Jake Anders said he had seen it fifty miles wide at Natchez. Billy Sharp said some tall pines on top of a hill on his property bore the high-water marks on their topmost boughs.

Mark Twain listened patiently to each man's boast, then cleared his throat. "Gentlemen, you don't know what a wide river is. I've seen this river so wide that it had only one bank."

...and speaking of banks, how about those SEALS?

The face of the water, in time, became a wonderful book—a book that was a dead language to the uneducated passenger, but which told its mind to me without reserve, delivering its most cherished secrets as clearly as if it uttered them with a voice. And it was not a book to be read once and thrown aside, for it had a new story to tell every day.

—*Life on the Mississippi*, 1883, ch. 9

the Miss River is an integral part of life in MN — esp. the early settlers & readers

OFFICIAL ENTRY
1990

I hereby nominate South St. Paul (Community) Dakota (County) Minnesota (State)

for the

ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD
FOR
CITIZEN ACTION, EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

a program of

THE NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE

sponsored by

THE ALLSTATE FOUNDATION

THE ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD IS INTENDED AS A CONSTANT REMINDER THAT PEOPLE IN A COMMUNITY CAN work together to identify and solve their common problems. The 40 year-old AAC Program is a major part of the National Civic League's effort to encourage and recognize civic excellence. The stories of All-America Cities are the stories of citizens, government and businesses joining together to make their communities better places to live.

Central to our approach to the issue of civic excellence has been the development of the concept of "civic infrastructure." In our view, analogous to the physical infrastructure of a community—roads, bridges, buildings—is an equally important *civic* infrastructure which is vitally important to the future of the community and equally in need of periodic maintenance and revision. Civic infrastructure is is a qualitative concept intended for use in evaluating the social and political fabric of a community: how decisions aremade, how citizens interact with one another and government, and how challenges to the community are met.

We have developed a CIVIC INDEX of ten components which we believe constitute a means to evaluate a community's civic infrastructure. The specific components are less important than the recognition that difficulties in the community are recognized, confronted, and resolved in ways that involve a braod sampling of the population and a high degree of consensus. The All-America City program includes the CIVIC INDEX in its application process so that communities will examine their civic infrastructure and find ways to strengthen it. The ten components of the CIVIC INDEX are presented and described at the back of this application booklet.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

For the figures provided below, please indicate the year upon which statistics are based and the source of the information.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT City Administrator
POPULATION
(1988 or most recent) 20,361
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (+ or -),
(1970-1988) -18.6%
POPULATION DENSITY
(1988 or most recent) 2.54/household
PERCENTAGE MINORITY
Black .07%
Hispanic 4%
Asian 2%
Other 2%
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME $28,554
PERCENTAGE of FAMILIES
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4.5%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 3.7%

POPULATION BREAKDOWN by AGE GROUP (if available)
below 18 years
18-25
26-35
36-50
51-65
Over 65
WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION by INDUSTRY
(percentage of total employed in each)
Manufacturing 20%
Trade (retail/wholesale) 24%
Agriculture 1%
Services 55%
AGE OF HOUSING STOCK
(percentage pre-WWII) 70%
No. VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS 40

All-America City Award Applicant (Does not have to be the same person designated as the program contact)

NAME Jodelle Ista
TITLE Chair, South St. Paul Celebrate 1990 Commission
ORGANIZATION South St. Paul Celebrate 1990 Commission
ADDRESS 1413 Ninth Ave. S.
CITY/STATE/ZIP South St. Paul, MN 55075
TELEPHONE (612) 455-4244
SIGNED [signature] DATE April 19, 1990

All-America City Award Contact (Major contact person available throughout competition and for follow-up)

NAME Lois Glewwe
TITLE Secretary
ORGANIZATION Celebrate 1990 Commission
ADDRESS 105 Tenth Ave. N.
CITY/STATE/ZIP South St. Paul, MN 55075
TELEPHONE (612) 457-3403
SIGNED [signature] DATE April 19, 1990

RULES and INSTRUCTIONS

THE ENTRY BLANK SHOULD BE COMPLETED AND MAILED, ALONG WITH TWO (2) PHOTOCOPIES, TO THE ALL-America City Awards Program, National Civic League, 1601 Grant Street, Suite 250, Denver, CO 80203, at the earliest possible date, but *must* arrive no later than **5 p.m., April 20th, 1990.** Do not include additional information or sheets. All responses *must* be completed within the lines on the pages of the application form. Applicants that include additional materials or pages will be automatically disqualified. No reduction in type size will be permitted. Type may be no smaller than that of a standard typewriter, 10 or 12 characters per inch. Enclose **$400 filing fee or $300 filing fee if the applicant is a member of the National Civic League.** The $400 filing fee includes a one-year membership in the League. A Screening Committee of civic affairs experts will meet on **May 4-5, 1990 in Washington, D.C.** to choose the finalists who will than be invited to send representatives to appear before the All-America City Jury on **June 7-9, 1990 in Phoenix, Ariz.**, to present the finalists' cases.

1. Set the background for your community's story. Summarize your community situation, not the projects described in Question No. 2, but events which contributed to and/or resulted from these projects.

A. The most basic problems and concerns of the community.
B. Extent and nature of citizen participation.
C. Degree of success attained.
D. Emphasize activity since 1986.

South St. Paul, Minnesota is a city which has been in a state of economic and demographic transition for nearly twenty years. Located on the Mississippi River at the southern border of St. Paul, the community has in many ways been isolated from certain aspects of economic growth and diversification experienced throughout the rest of the metropolitan area during that time period. That isolation, initially fostered by South St. Paul's identification as one of the world's largest meatpacking and livestock markets, was intensified by the lack of open land for industrial, commercial or residential development. Between 1969 and 1979, the city's two largest meatpacking plants ceased operations, resulting in the loss of 4,000 jobs. Response to this significant reduction of the industrial revenue base led to redevelopment efforts, established under federal assistance programs. Renewal included the purchase and demolition of more than 100 structures along the city's main shopping thoroughfare and the realignment of the city's major roadway to improve connections to area freeway systems. The city experienced not only a tremendous change in the community's identity, but in its physical appearance as well.

A. The most basic problem of the city is the lack of a solid economic base to replace the loss of single-industry support which the city experienced for more than eighty years. A reliance on reactive, rather than proactive, solutions has resulted in levels of economic redevelopment far below the initial expectations of the 1970s. Moving the community to a new vision of the future, while recognizing the importance of the city's proud heritage is an ongoing challenge.

B. South St. Paul benefits from a strong base of citizen participation representing four generations of family tradition and loyalty to the community. Organizations include ethnic groups, educational associations, sports clubs, youth and senior citizen programs and strong religious affiliations.

C. Successes include the creation of several partnerships between existing organizations and newly established citizen groups in order to produce effective solutions to identified problems. Citizen participation has moved into civic and economic policy areas as individuals have come to realize that their ideas are welcomed. Voter turnout in local elections increased by 19.4% in 1989 over 1987, resulting in the selection of a new mayor, the first woman to serve in that office, and three new councilmembers, two of whom were graduates of the local South St. Paul Leadership training program established in 1983. The newly-formed Community Task Force exists to bring citizen ideas and concerns to the same table with elected officials as a workable and comprehensive plan for economic development is achieved.

D. Besides the three projects identified herein, the community has made the transition to a city administrator form of government and created a unique economic development and marketing effort within the Chamber of Commerce identified as Focus 2000/Progress Plus. Plans for the creation of a public marina and residential housing project on the site of a former industrial landfill are in final negotiation. An additional boat launch site and extensive nature preserve have been approved and will mark the first time in over one hundred years that the public will have legal access to the river.

2. Briefly describe the three main projects that citizens have accomplished in the community since 1986 to merit an All-America City Award. How does each project relate to the Civic Index? (See Civic Index, attached.)

1. Celebration of the Centennial of South St. Paul, 1887-1987

In 1987 the city sponsored a unique series of more than twenty events, publications or cable television programs which focused on a celebration of the ethnic heritage, the pride and the unique traditions of the city's past. Most significant among the activities were the publication of a large-format illustrated events calendar which was distributed free to every home in town; a three-day All-City Reunion which was attended by over 7,000 former graduates from every state and five foreign countries, and the creation of a permanent photographic exhibition known as the South St. Paul Hall of Excellence, an ongoing annual forum of recognition for current and former residents of the community who have gone on the achieve excellence in their life's pursuits. The year-long schedule of events coincided with sales of over 4500 copies of the city's 528-page history. The Centennial project relates most strongly to Community Vision and Pride and to Volunteerism and Philanthropy. Each of the events focused on providing the community with an opportunity to recover from the losses of the past and to focus on a new vision for the future. More than one-third of the $180,000 budget for the year-long event schedule was contributed by citizens and businesses through donations and souvenir purchases. The events, estimated to have been attended by as many as 25,000 people, were planned and staffed more than 400 volunteers under the coordination of only one paid employee.

2. Creation and funding of the structural and design plans and documents for a public walkway along the Mississippi River through the city.

In November 1989, a group of citizen volunteers known as the River Walkway Committee of R.E.A.P. (River Environmental Action Project), obtained funding and approval for the creation of plans, structural drawings and engineering studies necessary to build a public walkway and trail system along the length of the river in South St. Paul. Town meetings and public forums brought the conceptual plan before the community and elected officials for approval. As of April, 1990, the project is being considered for acquisition funding in the Minnesota State Legislature. The walkway project relates most strongly to Capacity for Cooperation and Concensus Building and Intercommunity Cooperation. The success of this project hinged on the willingness of those in positions of local leadership to set aside previous alliances and perceptions and focus on a common goal. The ultimate success then required expansion of that cooperation to federal, state and county levels.

3. Acquisition and reclamation of 47 acres of riverfront property formerly owned by the Armour's meatpacking plant.

In November 1987, the Mayor's Action Team, a partnership of city officials, redevelopment agency commissioners, business owners, citizens and school representatives announced the successful $3-1/2-million funding effort for purchase of the former Armour's meatpacking plant site on the river. By February, 1990, the massive plant had been demolished, site improvement funding obtained, and the land cleared and opened for development for the first time since 1919. The Armour project relates most strongly to Community Leadership and Government Performance. Both the purchase concept and the success of the venture required significant risk, creative vision and close cooperation among members who represented diversified political and financial interests.

3. What prompted these actions and how were they organized?

The celebration of the city's Centennial was originally suggested by a group of local citizens who had been involved in the city's commemoration of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976. The local chapter of the historical society also began to search for an author to write a comprehensive community history. In 1986, the city appointed a volunteer commission of twelve members to plan a schedule of events for the year 1987. In March 1986, a full-time coordinator was hired by the city and was also contracted by the historical society to write a city history. Both the Centennial Commission and the Historical Society served as volunteer boards to supervise and implement the events, projects, research and celebrations instituted by the coordinator. More than thirty specific community organizations and over 400 individual volunteers assisted at one or more of the twenty-plus events.

As the Centennial drew to a close in November 1987, Community Partnerships, an organization which sponsors monthly open forum meetings on critical issues, obtained grant funding to bring the Governor's Design Team to the city. That group, made up of professional architects and city planners, spent four days in the city evaluating development opportunities. When their conceptual plans were unveiled at a final Town Meeting, the team also suggested that the community create an organization which could spearhead the research necessary for potential implementation of the design concepts. That group, known as the River Environmental Action Project (R.E.A.P.) immediately identified eight major areas of attention, one of which was the river walkway. The creation of the River Walkway Conceptual Plan and its eventual regional and federal designation were the product of the River Walkway Committee, a task force made up of approximately 6-8 volunteers. The success of the walkway venture lay in these individuals taking their concepts and ideas to various forums and working to achieve support, compromise and commitment to the ultimate project. Finally, state officials from the district brought the regional participants, local citizens and elected officials together at one table where the tangible plan for obtaining funding for the architectural design, engineering studies and Metropolitan Council approval could be created. The citizens created the concept; the city commissioned the plans; the county provided grant funding for those plans and included the walkway in its regional parks and trail bonding request to the state legislature.

As a result of the closing of the Armour's plant in 1979, the City of South St. Paul was declared to be an economically depressed area by the federal government. The reality of that designation led both elected officials and citizens to focus their attention on what could be done to bring about the kind of economic success which had been hoped for under the 1970s urban renewal projects. The only available land was the abandoned Armour's plant which dominated the city skyline and riverfront from every direction. A group of citizens, representing members of the business community, elected officials, the Housing and Redevelopment Authority, the School District, and residents, began to research the possible purchase of the land. Forming a partnership known as the Mayor's Action Team, the group worked to obtain financing and negotiate clean-up of the site by the original owners. Designation of the area as appropriate for tax increment financing led to the production of a financial proposal which would include the acquisition of forty-seven acres as well as demolition of the existing buildings.

4. List the principal groups and organizations and the number of members actively involved in these efforts. Include community action groups organized around the specific issues.

Name	Active Membership	Contribution
South St. Paul Centennial Commission	12	Staffed and managed 20-plus major events.
Dakota County Historical Society	15	Did research, obtained photographs and sold more than 4500 books.
All-City Reunion Committee	15	Staffed and planned the event
R.E.A.P.	35	Coordinated research and provided education
River Walkway Committee	8	Created consistent development plans
South St. Paul Community Partnerships	50	Brought the Design Team to town; initiated a retreat on economic development which led to creation of Armour plan.
Mayor's Action Team	20	Developed the finances for acquisition and reclamation of the site.
Progress Plus	25	Obtained funding and manages the proactive marketing efforts.
Mayor's Community Task Force	25	Oversees the comprehensive plan with citizen advice and input.

5. How did these groups attempt to involve the citizens directly affected by the projects and to what extent were they successful?

Participation in the many events of the Centennial exceeded all expectations. In December of 1986, a calendar which highlighted the year's activities and offered historical tidbits for every day was distributed to every home in town. Both local newspapers ran weekly events coverage and state and regional advertising opportunities were used. Invitations were sent to 14,000 graduates of the high school for the Reunion Weekend and book and souvenir sales booths were set up regularly throughout the city. An attempt was made to include all ethnic and civic organizations so that everyone in the city would feel they were a part of the celebration. R.E.A.P. used both the local papers and metro media to promote its concepts and encourage discussion and support. The first open Town meetings ever held in the city were exciting and successful. Open forums, presentations to civic groups and to city council kept the walkway in the forefront no matter how controversial the subject became. "Mississippi Miles" stock certificates were sold at $1.00 each, thus including even youngsters in support of the concept. The Mayor's Action Team was a unique partnership in itself and kept the public up-to-date on the progress of the acquisition plan by utilizing the local and metro media to keep the anticipation and positive reaction to the plan in focus. Focus 2000/Progress Plus has produced a professional marketing video and media program for successful site development.

6. For each of the three efforts, identify three individuals who were active leaders. (Include leaders from the public, private and nonprofit sectors.)

Name	Address/Phone	Title
All addresses are South St. Paul, MN 55075 - All area codes are 612		
Centennial		
Lois Glewwe	105 10th Ave.N., 457-3403	Centennial Coordinator
Mary Kaliszewski	231 Dessa Lane, 451-3563	Pres., Hist. Society
Ken Nelson	633 So. Concord, 451-6822	Pres., Drover's Bank
River Walkway		
Darrol Bussler	448 14th Ave.N., 455-8466	Comm. Education Dir.
Robert Milbert	308 Deerwood Ct.,451-6188	State Representative
David Hohle	127 10th Ave.S., 450-0115	Chair, River Walkway
Armour Development		
Katherine Trummer	223 Stanley, 451-9501	Mayor
Bob Carter Jr.	1514 Deerwood Dr., 451-6147	Chair, Focus 2000
David Metzen	700 N.2nd St., 457-9400	Supt. of Schools

7. (a) What was the nature of any obstacles to the efforts and from what segments of the community did obstacles originate?

The Centennial had no significant obstacles.
The River Walkway project confronted resistance from members of the business/industrial community who feared that recreational access and greenspace along the river would limit their expansion or even force them out of the area. Some citizens who had spent their lives in heavy industry were unable to comprehend how the creation of a walkway had anything to do with jobs and generation of tax revenue. These problems were added to issues such as acquisition of the land and the need for bridging over the railroad in certain areas.
The Armour Project faced opposition from certain taxpayers who felt that private development was more appropriate for the site. Problems of soil pollution, demolition costs and acquisition funding were combined with a general reluctance from former plant workers to see the last landmark of the past torn down.

(b) How were the specific obstacles overcome?

R.E.A.P. was able to overcome much resistance through its consistent effort to always present facts accurately and to seek a point of compromise and collaboration, rather than confrontation. By educating the public and the business/industrial community about successful urban waterway projects across the country, they began to make it possible for people to believe in the concept. Achieving the support of the local representatives to the state legislature was pivotal in moving the project from a concept to reality. Congressional Representative, Bruce Vento, author of the Mississippi River National Park legislation, was also supportive. By working with skilled planners and architects who were experienced in trail development, and by including the landowners along the site in all discussions, successful solutions to access and acquisition problems were found.
The Armour Project volunteers used the professional skills of creative individuals in arriving at the purchase and financing proposals and were persistent in attaining removal of all contaminants by the original owners of the property. Participants created a celebration out of the demolition of the old plant, thus drawing the community into anticipation and excitement over a new vision for the future.

8. What component of the Civic Index would you consider to be the strongest in your community? How was this achieved?

The strongest component of the Civic Index in South St. Paul is Community Vision and Pride. This has been achieved by opening the process of economic development decision making to citizens on every level. The Chamber of Commerce and its Focus 2000/Progress Plus volunteers represent businesses of all sizes and focus. Mayor Katherine Trummer has established monthly open forum meetings where citizens are welcome to meet with her to discuss any issue. Community Partnerships has tackled some tough development issues such as the marina housing project, renovation of one of the city's historical structures and the Armour Project. The Centennial projects were all focused on creating a community vision and restoring a sense of pride and identity to the people of the city. By examining, and even glorifying the livestock heritage of the city, it was possible to move on from that point without the sense of loss and grief that pervaded much of the community in 1986. The River Walkway and other projects of R.E.A.P. all involve long-term solutions and design concepts rather than providing a "quick fix" to developmental issues. The City is moving to the establishment of a community planning department which would bring the development activities of the city to a proactive agency. The traditions of the community, its rich ethnic identification and loyalty to family and to the city all combine into a shared sense of the unique problems and opportunities of South St. Paul. That pride is displayed through annual festivals in the Croatian, Serbian, Romanian and Polish organizations and through the annual summer city festival which is named after the area's first Indian village, Kaposia.

9. Which Civic Index component would you consider to be the weakest in your community? What constructive steps have been taken to strengthen it?

The component of the Civic Index which is the weakest in South St. Paul is Intergroup Relations. The fact that there is no identified minority community or neighborhood has made it difficult to address those communication problems which do exist. As information has come to the forefront, several steps have been implemented to deal with each situation. The School District was one of the first five in the state of Minnesota to become a participant in Open Enrollment, whereby students from other metropolitan schools can take advantage of programs within the South St. Paul District. Our own students also can broaden their experience by attending outside of the city if they so desire. Community Partnerships has actively encouraged participation from senior citizens, as well as high school and junior high students. Ongoing communication has been established with two new religious congregations in the city, one Korean and one Egyptian Orthodox. The school district was among the first in the state to offer an open forum on AIDS in 1987 and more recently, participants from the Parent Teacher Association have formed a Parents Communication Network to deal with policies and procedures concerning drug abuse within the school. An additional cooperative partnership has also been successful in the past year in saving the former Serbian Hall from demolition. The volunteers are now seeking to establish a national cultural center for the interpretation of Eastern European heritage at the site. South St. Paul Family Services, a counseling and resource facility, has also become more visible in the community and is planning programs to help citizens understand that the age and economic status of our population is changing. Through education and resource availability, efforts are being made to welcome all into the decision-making process.

10. Of the specific techniques that contributed to your community's success, which factors do you feel others might adopt?

The key to the success of the three specific projects identified herein, as well as to the other events and accomplishments listed, has been the willingness on the part of local leadership to share power and control. Establishing that atmosphere of openness means that leadership must be willing to not only talk about the positive things within a city, but to also be open about the community's problems. In 1986, when the initial plans for the Centennial were made, there had never been a city-wide effort to analyze or discuss the psychological impact of the city's loss of its industrial base. Any community can benefit from using the opportunity of an anniversary or a festival to do more than simply entertain. There was a willingness to let people simply talk about their memories and to bring into the open the pain, anger and frustration people felt at the limited success of new economic development within the past twenty years. One comment stands out. It was made by a high school senior to the author of the city's history: "I've always been embarrassed to be from South St. Paul, but now I just have to thank you for giving me back my hometown." By adhering to goals and objectives which identify exactly what the specific psychological goal of a festival is, a city can literally create a sense of community and pride in its citizens.

The success of the walkway and the other diversified development projects of R.E.A.P. is also a story of shared power. When the initial proposals and plans for the riverfront were met with resistance, volunteers used existing organizations and the governmental process to bring about change. They never became aligned with any elected individual or party, but they were an effective voice in getting out the vote in April 1989. They convinced people that this time there was a tangible chance for change. Other communities or grassroots groups can learn to use non-controversial and non-confrontational avenues to bring about significant results. By always being accurate, honest and open about their plans and opinions, the individuals of R.E.A.P. came to be respected and vocal participants in the planning process at all levels. Even more importantly, they used experts from outside the community to present the most controversial of changes. Stepping back and listening to what others have to say about one's own city is one of the healthiest and most productive efforts any community can undertake.

Another effective tool for managing change is the use of the local papers. By submitting timely guest columns and keeping in touch with reporters, elected officials and citizen volunteers have established credibility in the media. Communities must learn to offer information rather than wait for the information to be given back to them on the front page. All of the projects mentioned used the media effectively and that sharing of information has proven to have been vital to the ultimate success of each major development.

South St. Paul has been active in creating unique public/private partnerships for several years. By using local experts in the private sector to arrive at solutions to public problems, a city increases every individual's feeling of ownership of the community. Fostering that sense of responsibility in each home, each business and each organization is crucial to building true concensus. The city has also turned over management of civic arts, human rights, energy, solid waste, recycling, and dozens of other public policy areas to volunteer commissions. That sharing of power has been repaid many times over in the creative contributions made by citizens.

Ref.
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WH

The Harper Book of AMERICAN QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

153. MINNESOTA

1 L'étoile du Nord. (The star of the North.)

State motto.

2 To understand Minnesota it is necessary . . . that one respond to youth, forgiving its occasional awkwardness and egoism for the sake of its healthy vigor, its color, its alternating self-confidence and self-distrust, its eagerness for experiment. One will not expect to find here the mellowness of cities, villages, and countrysides in the older states.

Federal Writers' Project, *Minnesota: A State Guide,* 1938.

3 What a glorious new Scandinavia might not Minnesota become! . . . The climate, the situation, the character of the scenery, agrees with our people better than that of any other of the American states, and none of them appear to me to have a greater or more beautiful future before them than Minnesota.

Fredrika Bremer, *Homes of the New World,* 1853.

4 May your soul be forever tormented by fire and your bones be dug up by dogs and dragged through the streets of Minneapolis.

Garrison Keillor, *Happy to Be Here,* 1982.

5 Duluth! the word fell upon my ear with a peculiar and indescribable charm, like the gentle murmur of a low fountain stealing forth in the midst of roses; or the soft, sweet accents of an angel's whisper in the bright, joyous dream of sleeping innocence.

James Proctor Knott, in a speech in the House of Representatives, January 21, 1871.

6 Yet, sir, had it not been for this map, kindly furnished me by the Legislature of Minnesota, I might have gone down to my obscure and humble grave in an agony of despair, because I could nowhere find Duluth. Had such been my melancholy fate, I have no doubt that with the last feeble pulsation of my breaking heart, with the last faint exhalation of my fleeting breath, I should have whispered, "Where is Duluth?"

Ibid.

7 Minnesotans are just different, that's all. On the day of which I speak, with the wind-chill factor hovering at fifty-seven below, hundreds of them could be perceived through the slits in my ski mask out ice fishing on this frozen lake. It was cold out there, bitter, biting, cutting, piercing, hyperborean, marmoreal cold, and there were all these Minnesotans running around outdoors, happy as lambs in the spring.

Charles Kuralt, *Dateline America,* 1979.

8 The state seal shows a farmer, a waterfall, a forest, and an Indian riding into the sunset. It should be changed to ice cubes rampant on a field of white, a grinning, barefoot Swede in a Grain Belt Beer T-shirt riding a snowmobile, and a shivering visitor whose stricken breath is freezing into ice crystals.

Ibid.

154. MISSISSIPPI

1 Virtute et armis. (By valor and arms.)

State motto.

2 Mississippi begins in the lobby of a Memphis, Tennessee, hotel and extends south to the Gulf of Mexico. It is dotted with little towns concentric about the ghosts of the horses and mules once tethered to the hitch-rail enclosing the county courthouse and it might almost be said to have only two directions, north and south, since until a few years ago it was impossible to travel east or west in it unless you walked or rode one of the horses or mules.

William Faulkner, "Mississippi," *American Panorama: East of the Mississippi,* 1960.

3 Mississippi will drink wet and vote dry—so long as any citizen can stagger to the polls.

Attributed to Will Rogers.

155.

1 The Fathe

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Mark Tw

6 When I was
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other sorts, but

Services of Mead Data Central

73RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

June 12, 1990, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Minnesota

LENGTH: 375 words

HEADLINE: Grunseth picks a woman farmer for lieutenant governor

BYLINE: BY GERALD KOPPLIN

DATELINE: ST. PAUL, Minn.

KEYWORD: GOVERNOR

BODY:

Independent-Republican gubernatorial candidate Jon Grunseth Tuesday picked a western Minnesota farmer to be his lieutentant-governor candidate.

Sharon Clark, 44, of Madison, president of the Minnesota Corn Growers Association, was selected by Grunseth to be his running mate.

Clark and her husband, Larry, farm 1,400 acres in Lac Qui Parle County. She was elected president of the corn growers in January.

This is her first run at public office.

''I am not a professional politician,'' she said. ''I am a citizen of this state who has been offered an opportunity to serve the people of this state.''

Grunseth said he went to Independent-Republican legislators for ideas on who might be a good candidate. House Minority Leader Bill Schreiber, a potato farmer from Brooklyn Park, was among those who recommended Clark.

The selection of Clark brings a rural-urban balance to the ticket and a man-woman balance.

The Independent-Republican state convention will be held this weekend in Duluth.

Grunseth and David Printy are the leading candidates for party endorsement. Both are businessmen from the Twin Cities. Also seeking the endorsement is Doug Kelley, a former U.S. attorney.

State Auditor Arne Carlson is not seeking the endorsement and has said he will run in the Sept. 11 primary election.

Schreiber is a supporter of Grunseth's candidacy.

''Grunsenth can run a stronger general election campaign than Printy,'' Schreiber said. ''In a primary race between Carlson and Printy, Carlson would be the winner. Carlson and Grunseth would be too close to call.''

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®

ADDL MN RESERVISTS

Minnesota Air Ntl Guard:

- 28 reservists are out now as part of the 109th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight
- 24 reservists have gone to support missions in the US & are back now

52 total Air Ntl guard Reservists are/have been involved

Bradford K. Roy
Sandra L. Roy
350 Rolling Hills Dr.
Mound, Mn. 55364
612-472-2454
Aug. 25, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We want to let you know that you have our support. We appreciate the stand you have taken in deploying troops to Saudi Arabia. Our son, Staff Sgt. Eric Roy is serving there at this time. We enjoy and appreciate you taking the time to hold newsconferences. It assures us about your leadership capabilities. All the best to your family.

Respectfully,

B. K. Roy

Sandra L. Roy

9/13 - POTUS sent letter (personally signed) to parents. P-5/A = letter #

THE SMITHSONIAN GUIDE TO HISTORIC AMERICA

THE GREAT LAKES STATES

TEXT BY
SUZANNE WINCKLER

EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
ROGER G. KENNEDY
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF AMERICAN HISTORY
OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY
BALTHAZAR KORAB

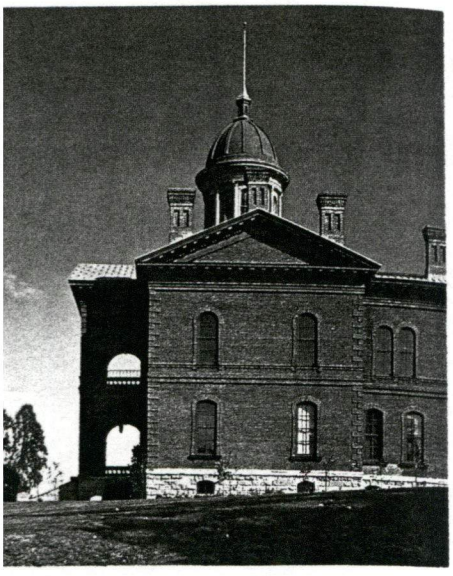
Stewart, Tabori & Chang
NEW YORK

As Saint Paul outgrew its river terrace, it began to expand to the scenic bluffs overlooking the river. In the 1850s the first houses—more accurately country estates—were built on the promontory, but development was impeded by the panic of 1857, the Civil War, and the panic of 1873. With the boom years of the 1880s and improved city services permitting access to these bluffs, Saint Paul's wealthiest and most prominent citizens moved to **Summit Avenue** and commissioned the city's prominent architects, including Cass Gilbert and James Knox Taylor, to design mansions in the popular styles of the time. The eastern end of the avenue is a textbook of late-nineteenth-century residential architecture. While the largest houses were of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, most have gone; those that remain are Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Jacobethan. The **Burbank-Livingston-Griggs House** (432 Summit Avenue, private), completed in 1865, is a fine example of the Italian Villa style. At the brow of the bluff stands the French Baroque **Cathedral of Saint Paul** (Summit and Selby avenues), completed in 1915. With its immense copper-clad dome, it is one of Saint Paul's most commanding structures.

Across from the cathedral stands Summit Avenue's other monumental structure, the **James J. Hill House** (240 Summit Avenue, 612–297–2555). The Canadian-born Hill moved to Saint Paul in 1856, when he was seventeen, to work as a stevedore and clerk on the Saint Paul levee and eventually amassed a fortune in the freight business. His paramount achievement was the completion in 1893 of the Great Northern Railroad between Saint Paul and Puget Sound; after he gained control, as well, of the Northern Pacific, Hill had a virtual monopoly on rail traffic between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest. He built his mansion between 1889 and 1891, at the height of his success. The 36,000-square-foot Richardsonian Romanesque structure is no masterpiece—Peabody and Stearns, its designers, were no Richardsons—but the interior contains elaborate woodwork and stained-glass windows.

F. Scott Fitzgerald grew up near, but not on, Summit Avenue, and his **birthplace** still stands at 481 Laurel Avenue (private). In 1919, while writing *This Side of Paradise,* he lived in an apartment in **Summit Terrace** (599 Summit Avenue, private), a Richardsonian Romanesque rowhouse he described as "a house below the average on a street above the average."

OPPOSITE: *Saint Paul's old Federal Courts Building, now the Landmark Center, was the scene of several trials of notorious gangsters in the 1930s.*



y Courthouse, which served the boisterous loggers of neteenth century.

ter was the Saint Croix Valley's major nd the site of the impromptu 1848 by the leading settlers—including . Sibley—which led to the formation 1 1849. The site of the convention is and Myrtle streets. The town's com-rous structures from the lumbering **n Karst Building** (125 South Main **aples Block** (119 South Main Street, **sior Block** (120 North Main Street, **ton County Courthouse** (101 West a monumental brick and stone struc-talianate elements, is one of the oldest The courtroom has been restored to riginal furnishings, and photos detail-ng are on display. The **Washington** (602 North Main Street, 612–439–ate prison warden's house, contains tools, nineteenth-century costumes ems.

THE TWIN CITIES

FORT SNELLING

Fort Snelling, built in 1819, was an impressive reminder to the British and Indians that America was bent on securing its claim to the Northwest after the War of 1812. The fort, largely rebuilt since 1950, stands on sheer bluffs at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, a site Zebulon Pike purchased from the Dakota during his 1805 journey through the upper Mississippi region. The Fifth Regiment of Infantry was stationed at the fort and built mills at Saint Anthony Falls, planted crops, and inspected traders' goods in transit on the Mississippi. Missionaries gathered here to instruct Indians clustered in villages around the fort, while the Columbia and American fur companies built their headquarters nearby. Thus, the fort became a major focal point for trade, communication, and social life on the upper Mississippi and provided the nucleus around which Saint Paul and Minneapolis would grow. It declined in importance after 1851 when Indian treaties opened up lands to the west and other forts, such as Fort Ripley, assumed its responsibilities.

The garrison was originally called Fort Saint Anthony, but in 1825 the name was changed to honor Colonel Josiah Snelling, the commander responsible for its design and construction. Made of locally quarried limestone, the buildings within the diamond-shaped compound included barracks, commandant's and officers' quarters, a sutler's store, and a school (the first on the upper Mississippi). These structures were enclosed by a massive stone wall, punctuated at the four corners with sentry towers. Much of the fort has been restored or reconstructed, and costumed interpreters reenact nineteenth-century life at the fort.

LOCATION: Fort Snelling exits off Routes 5 and 55. HOURS: May through October: 10–5 Daily. *History Center:* May through October: 10–5 Daily; November through April: 9:30–5 Monday–Friday. FEE: For History Center. TELEPHONE: 612–726–1171.

OLD MENDOTA

The oldest permanent white settlement in the state, Mendota sits at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers and takes its name from the Dakota term for "meeting of the waters." Fur

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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TO: Carolyn Cawley

AGENCY: 456-6218

FROM: STEVE GOLDSTEIN 202/208-6416

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1849 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Carolyn,
attached is the information on the Duck Stamp artist, Jim Hautman. He is from Plymouth, MN. I'm getting you some other information. Thanks, Steve

09/13/90 13:37 ☎202 208 3231 DOI PUB AFFAIRS 001/010

IM HAUTMAN AND THE FEDERAL DUCK STAMP PRINT PROGRAM

The Federal Duck Stamp Print program is revered by collectors and through the years has become the nation's most popular and respected series in limited edition print history.

Fine art collectors have come to expect the very best from this historic program, and Jim Hautman's impressive design of black-bellied whistling ducks in flight continues the 56-year tradition of offering collectors the finest quality artwork by premier wildlife artists. His original design was selected from a field of 603 entries in the contest.

The Federal Duck Stamp Print is a classic American art form. What began as the first annually-issued revenue stamp, has become the most collectible stamp print series in U.S. history.

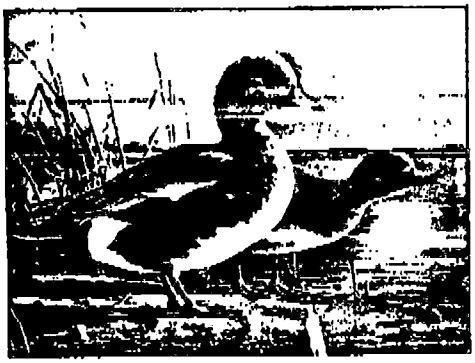
At 25, Jim Hautman has emerged on the wildlife art scene as a true contender in the highly competitive field of conservation stamp design contests and limited edition prints.

Accuracy, attention to detail and dramatic impact are all characteristics that set Hautman's work apart from other artists. His unique combination of style and form have garnered him several first place honors in the highly competitive field of conservation stamp design contests, particularly the prestigious Federal Duck Stamp contest in November, 1989.

Since 1988 his dramatic paintings have earned him first place honors in the Delaware, Nevada and Minnesota Duck Stamp competitions. He also placed second in the Minnesota Pheasant and Pennsylvania Duck Stamp contests.

1990 91 Federal Duck Stamp Design

Hautman's interest in pursuing an art career is not surprising considering both his parents are artists, and his brother, Robert, is a nationally recognized wildlife artist. "Art," says Hautman, "is something that I've always done. I don't remember when I started drawing, but I do know that my parents have always encouraged me in whatever I pursued."



1989 Minnesota Duck Stamp Design

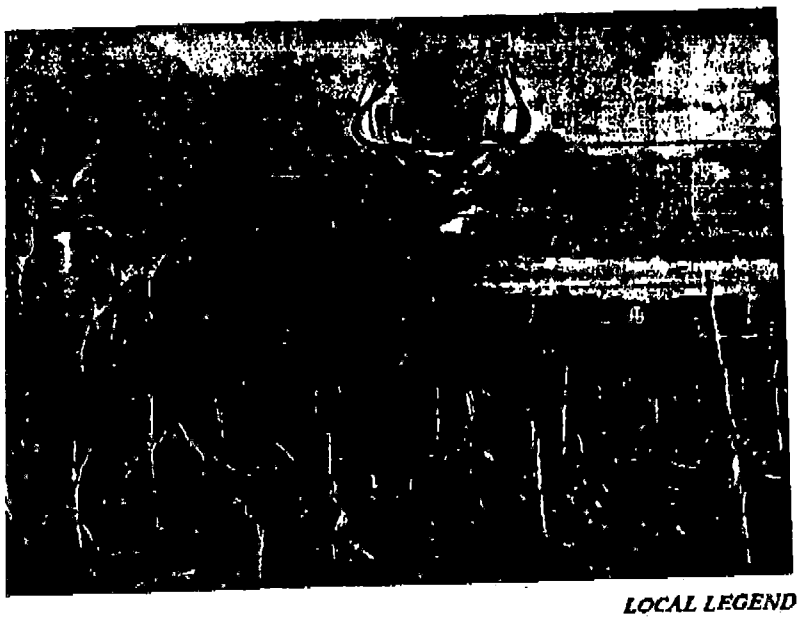
CHANCE ENCOUNTER-RED FOX

WOLF PACK

Hautman's decision to paint outdoor subjects, primarily wildlife, can be traced to his parents' influence. "My dad is a great sportsman," says Hautman. "Much of what I know about nature I learned from him. He taught me many of the little things about hunting and fishing. He also instilled in me an appreciation and awareness of the outdoors. My mother is an artist and she encouraged me to pursue an art career after high school. Painting wildlife seemed to be the natural choice for me."

MORNING FLIGHT-WIGEONS

What brought it all together for Hautman was seeing his father paint wildlife subjects. "Although my father has never pursued painting wildlife as a profession," says Hautman, "he very much enjoyed painting his favorite duck hunting scenes. We have several of his paintings where he paints the sky just full of wave upon wave of ducks. Those paintings really inspired me."



LOCAL LEGEND

After high school graduation, Hautman enrolled at the University of Minnesota to study art. After two quarters, he left to pursue art on his own. "They didn't teach me what I wanted to know," explains Hautman with a grin.

"I worked at several odd jobs and painted the rest of the time," says Hautman. "I knew I wanted to be a wildlife artist. I also knew the fastest way to gain a reputation in the field was to win some stamp contests." Hautman focused exclusively on his new vocation. Taking first place honors in three state contests gave Hautman a foothold in the wildlife art market. To date, he has also released four limited edition prints and recently completed a series of commission paintings for Northern States Power Company and the sponsor print for the Minnesota Waterfowl Association.

SPRING CARDINAL

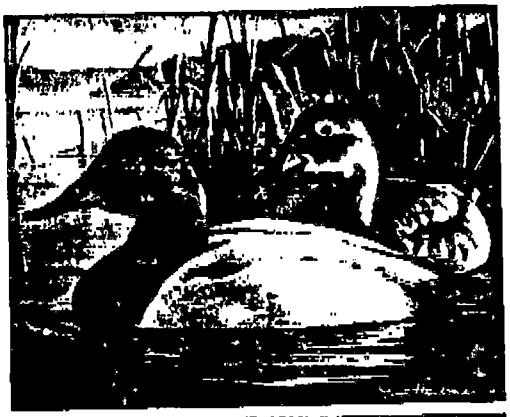
HIDDEN WATER-WOOD DUCKS

09/13/90 13:39 ☎202 208 3231 DOI PUB AFFAIRS 004/010

Hautman makes his home in Plymouth, Minnesota, a suburb of Minneapolis. He lives with his brother, Robert, a wildlife artist who won the Minnesota duck stamp competition in 1988. These back-to-back victories by brothers is unprecedented in the history of stamp competitions. The Hautman brothers share a sense of friendly competition—and often critique each other's work.

1988 Delaware Duck Stamp Design

1988 Nevada Duck Stamp Design



BIG THUNDER-BUFFLEHEADS

CHIPMUNK AND ARTIST'S MUSHROOM

When Hautman isn't at the easel, he can often be found pursuing his favorite hobbies of skiing, hockey, or conducting research for his next painting. An avid sportsman, Hautman enjoys hunting and fishing. Both give him inspiration for his paintings. "Ideas," says Hautman, "are not a problem for me. Time, rather, is what I wish I had more of."

Solid research is the basis for each Hautman painting. Nothing is too extreme for him to do in gathering information. Last year for instance, Hautman created a special floating duck blind. It resembled a muskrat house, but Hautman was inside it in waders. The contraption allowed him to move in quite closely and observe the ducks without disturbing them. "The only thing they really noticed," says Hautman, "was the sound of the camera's shutter."

Jim Hautman has exhibited his work at the Wildlife and Western Art Exhibition, the Minnesota Wildlife Heritage Foundation Show, both in Minneapolis, and at the Michigan Wildlife Habitat Foundation Art Show in Grand Rapids. His work is held in private collections and available in galleries throughout the U.S. and Canada.

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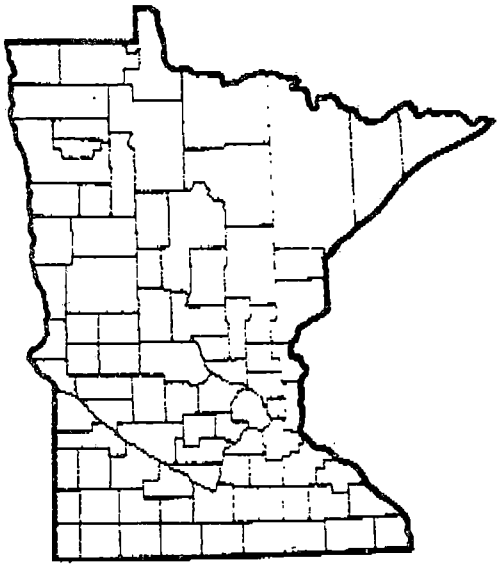
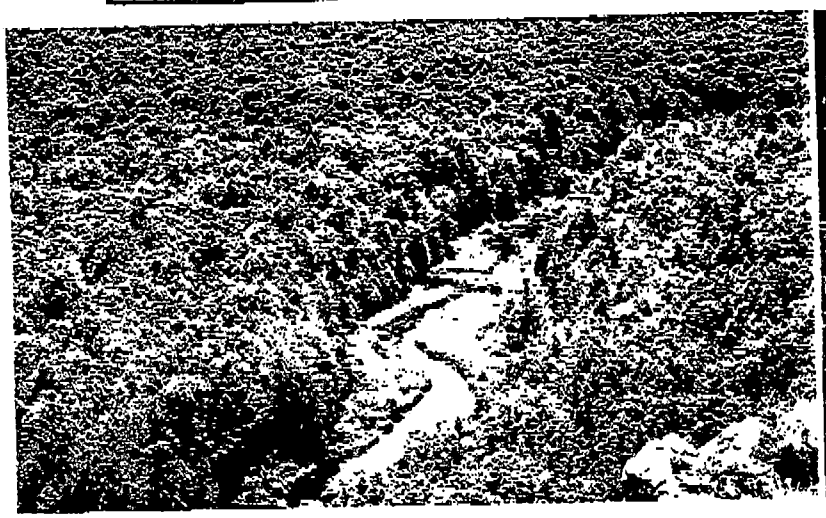
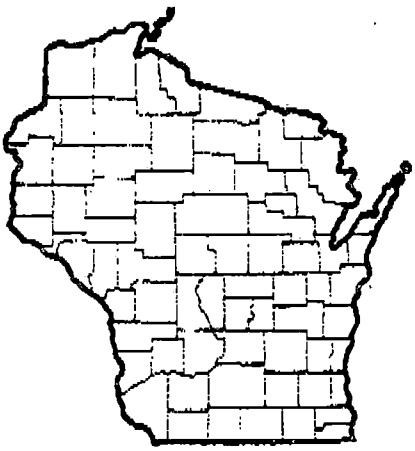
MINNESOTA





The State's Pollution Control Agency celebrated its 20th anniversary in 1987 and can take pride in the fact that the Conservation Foundation ranks the Land of 10,000 Lakes number one environmentally among our 50 States. Minnesota was first in EPA Region 5 to receive authorization for running the Federal hazardous waste management program and one of the first with its own Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program. New legislation prohibits placing unprocessed garbage in landfills after 1990 and comes to grips with controlling pipelines and underground storage tanks.

WISCONSIN



The State has begun a long-term strategic planning process to help meet future environmental needs and problems and is working on new codes to regulate dredging. This promises to be a model piece of legislation for the Badger State, which is also keeping a close watch on Great Lakes hot spots, or "areas of concern," in its territory. The focus is on Sheboygan, where fish and sediment are heavily contaminated with PCB's, and on Green Bay, for which a cleanup plan was approved in February 1988.

ILLINOIS

The Prairie State has aggressively tackled the problem of hazardous waste destruction by establishing a mobile incinerator program. A mobile incineration unit is being used to destroy wastes and contaminated soils during cleanup of hazardous waste sites under a State program similar to EPA's Superfund.

From EPA Region 5 publication
Our Air, Our Land, Our Water Sept 1988

(9)

12:45

Langer —

I just received this fax from the MN Regional EPA. It describes some great programs, but unfortunately — most are accomplishments of Gov. Perpich. "

However, there are some interesting stats on the land of 10,000 lakes:

Minnesota is ~~#1~~ a national leader in:

-- quality of drinking H_2O
-- air quality
-- rated #1 in conservation
-- recreational environment

Plus: "clean lakes" program — very successful @ Big Stone Lake, MN.

See pages 8 & 10 of the fax.

Carolyn

Great stuff!

MN info from Interior

(1) the Duck Stamp artist this year is from MN.
(it's what hunters need to get in order to hunt)
The artists' position is a coveted one. POTUS heavily endorses the stamp; he already met & done photo opp w/ the artist.

Interior PAO will send more info on that + other MN material on lakes & parks.

Also wise could fish/wildlife people.

Services of Mead Data Central

Material on Gorbachev's June '90 visit to Minnesota

90TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Chicago Tribune

June 4, 1990, Monday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C; Gorbachev in America

LENGTH: 1144 words

Gorby's visit to MN — possible material for color/humor

HEADLINE: Gorbachev steadfast despite U.S. pressure
Heartland stopover polishes leader's image

BYLINE: By Charles M. Madigan and Rogers Worthington, Chicago Tribune

DATELINE: MINNEAPOLIS

BODY:

Mikhail Gorbachev traded the dry detail of Washington summitry Sunday for a dash into the American heartland, where he asked a gold-plated group of top American business leaders for help with his troubled economic reforms.

This fine-tuned, eight-hour stopover seemed to move at the speed of light and signaled the beginning of the end of the Soviet president's visit. He flew to San Francisco Sunday night and will return to the Soviet Union after a day there.

Only the weather refused to cooperate Sunday. Cold rain and high winds held down the size of the crowds and made conditions so miserable that a plan for the Gorbachevs to trudge through the muck of a nearby dairy farm was mercifully abandoned.

The Soviet president arrived in Minnesota a few hours after he and President Bush held a final Washington news conference to underline the importance of their summit session.

"We have moved a long way from the depths of the Cold War," Bush said as he and Gorbachev sat at the table where they signed agreements Friday to cut long-range nuclear weapons, halt production of chemical weapons and set specific terms for lifting trade barriers against Moscow.

Gorbachev and Bush could not blunt two of the sharpest thorns in the new Soviet-American relationship - the status of Lithuania, currently under an economic embargo by Moscow because of its independence declaration; and the reunification of Germany.

Diplomatic subordinates are to continue work on the German question, but Gorbachev hung tough on others. He said Soviet law provides an avenue for secession from the USSR (he didn't note that it takes five years), and he threatened to slow Soviet Jewish emigration without assurances from Israel that new immigrants won't be settled in traditionally Palestinian areas.

With that out of the way, he headed for the heartland.

Minneapolis and St. Paul have been preparing for weeks. Lt. Gov. Marlene Johnson said the sturdy Scandinavians and Germans who populate this state

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(c) 1990 Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1990

viewed the Gorbachev visit the same way they would a visit from an important aunt:

"Company is coming. So clean everything."

The highway from the Air Force Reserve airport to the city was spruced up. Residents along the route planted thousands of colorful petunias. The car parts that are flora and fauna of the modern American urban highway were collected and disposed of.

Almost anything that could be handily rendered into the Cyrillic alphabet was - the evening weather report, headlines in the newspapers and the T-shirts on the U.S. West telephone crews at the vast Metrodome media center.

In Minneapolis and St. Paul, Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, staged several of the almost frantic walkabouts that have become the Soviet leader's most successful public relations tactic during visits to the U.S.

After their airport caravan of huge Soviet Zil limos roared to within a block of Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich's official residence in St. Paul, where a luncheon was scheduled, the Gorbachevs bounded out for a brisk walk through the crowds to the mansion.

"We love you," shouted one teenage girl in the crowd at the governor's mansion. "Gorby! Gorby! Gorby!" chanted another group. There were also chants for freedom for Lithuania and its Baltic sisters, Latvia and Estonia, but no disruptions.

Each time Gorbachev changed direction, squeals and cheers erupted in the crowd as people tried to push or shove their way toward a handshake, or at least a closer look. Nervous security agents kept a close, almost impenetrable ring around the Soviet leader.

But true to form, Gorbachev - who works a crowd every bit as well as did the legendary Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a Minnesota Democrat - still managed to find many hands to pump. All the time, he wore that broad, pleasant smile that seems so out of place on the face of a Soviet leader.

"He is an amazing political influence," said Nathan Slowinski, a trainer for a St. Paul computer company. "Being here is an opportunity to acknowledge the salutory effect he has had on American policy. He has had a bigger impact on it than any American in the past three years."

"It's a chance to see history," said Michael Knispel, an oil tank excavator who drove down with his wife and four children from Isanti, Minn.

As elevating as the cheers of the crowd may have been, Gorbachev's more important performance was subdued, coming before about 140 key American business leaders who gathered in the ballroom of the Radisson Hotel to listen to his speech and ask questions.

Almost everyone who is anyone in businesses ranging from finance (American Express) to poultry (National Poultry Producers) was invited. All guests were selected from lists provided to the Soviet Embassy.

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(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, June 4, 1990

"Sixth," the boy replied.

"That's as old as my granddaughter," Gorbachev said.

He then stepped into his long black Zil limousine and proceeded on a motorcade through the streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Soviet leader twice stopped the motorcade so he could clamber out of the Zil and shake hands with eager, cheering Minnesotans.

At one stop, as Gorbachev held his hands out to a throng of approximately 80 onlookers, a U.S. official murmured: "He ought to run for office here."

Two admirers handed Raisa Gorbachev a sign that featured a heart and the message: "We love Mikhail (and) Raisa Gorbachev. " The Soviet first lady waved the sign at the crowd.

Minnesotans offered other encouraging words on the placards they held along the motorcade route: "Go Glasnost," "President Gorbachev, Keep Hope Alive" and "We're With You, Gorby." One that may have defied translation was the sign lauding "Mr. Gorbachev: A Cool Dude."

Gorbachev found the largest crowd, several thousand Minnesotans, waiting along the driveway to the state Capitol in St. Paul. A large minority were Baltic-American nationalists waving Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian flags.

While waiting, the Baltic-Americans tried to inspire the crowd with a chant, "Negotiations. No occupations."

But a group of young university students drowned out the chant with a well-known chant from a beer commercial, "Tastes great. Less filling." Even the Baltic-Americans laughed.

One Minnesotan in the crowd told his wife: "He's an amazing charmer. Not folksy, but you respect him. He's quite a guy."

Throughout the region, residents planned their day around the Gorbachev visit. Road crews rose early Sunday morning, braving a chill and driving rain to line 15 miles of Interstate 35 from the airport through downtown with shining new bright orange plastic highway cones to mark off Gorbachev's motorcade route.

Portable highway signs that normally flash messages like "Traffic Delay" and "Construction Next 10 Miles" were reprogrammed to display "Welcome President Gorbachev" in English and Russian.

The obvious purpose of the Soviet leader's visit here, as well as his next stop in San Francisco, where Gorbachev was to arrive about 10:30 p.m. PDT, was a combination of trade and tourism.

"This is an opportunity for him to get out and see the United States," said Jack F. Matlock, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow. He noted that during Gorbachev's previous two summit trips to the United States, the Soviet leader saw only Washington and New York.

The visit also gave Gorbachev an opportunity to meet with Midwestern business leaders, from both agribusiness and high technology, in an afternoon

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June 4, 1990, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1, Column 4; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1407 words

HEADLINE: REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK;
Gorbachev Passes Up Stunts But Dazzles the Heartland

BYLINE: By MAUREEN DOWD, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. , June 3

BODY:

Mikhail S. Gorbachev took a pass on Cher, who offered to fly into Minnesota today after her Chicago concert appearance to meet with the Soviet President.

He also shrugged off the Minnesota farmer who wanted to bring an 850-pound pig to any spot along the motorcade where Mr. Gorbachev, a farm worker in his youth and a former Agriculture Secretary, might be able to admire such a prize American porker.

He declined to stop by the wedding reception of a Minneapolis bride who wanted to save him a dance. Nor did Mr. Gorbachev get together with the northern Minnesota horse breeder who was thinking of emigrating to Leningrad.

Skips Farm Visit

Running behind schedule, he canceled his trip to the dairy farm of Richard and Cecilia Brand, who had been painting their house and planting flowers and brushing their herd of 250 Holsteins, among them 80 milking cows with an annual production of 20,000 pounds per cow.

But none of that mattered. Mr. Gorbachev did not need Cher or super-pigs or any other gimmicks to help him dazzle the heartland. Braving 49-degree gray, drizzling weather that people here called ''a Siberian cold front,'' Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev created a sensation on their whirlwind trip to the Twin Cities.

Proving Himself to Soviets

''We were supposed to maintain our composure and not become complete babbling idiots,'' apologized one excited television commentator. ''But this really is something to see.''

Surrounded everywhere by screaming, adoring crowds with cameras and video cameras who chanted ''Gorby, Gorby,'' including a man on stilts dressed as Uncle Sam and waving a Soviet flag, he accomplished exactly what he needed to.

He promoted his country to a high-powered group of chief executives and waded into the crowd several times, producing shots for the evening news that will

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(c) 1990 The Washington Post, June 3, 1990

No doubt he'll want to visit one of the many Fortune 500 companies headquartered here. He might even get his picture on a Wheaties box. And speaking of fortune, we have an uncommon number of millionaires, and that's okay. You're allowed to be a millionaire but you should feel guilty about it and give heavily to charity.

And let's not forget hockey. This is the state that furnished half the hockey team that beat the Soviets in the 1980 Olympics. It's rumored that Minnesota kids are born with skates on. We love hockey. For real excitement, Gorbachev must see a youth hockey game. And if he thinks those demonstrations at Red Square are hard to handle, wait'll he sees hockey parents.

Gorbachev should know that Gov. Rudy Perpich is a "no-frills" governor. He drives his own car, so there will be no limousines. In fact, Perpich may ask him to take the wheel for a while. But it's easy to drive here. Just go as slow as you like in the left lane. You don't have to worry about turn signals. And if you see a yellow light, step on the gas.

A man familiar with Siberia would appreciate a look at a Minnesota ice-fishing house. As soon as winter arrives, the houses are pulled out onto frozen lakes, holes are drilled in the ice and anglers watch the Vikings on TV. Some of these houses have become so splendiferous they'd put Donald Trump's Taj Mahal to shame.

We're all happy that Gorbachev will make a stop in America's heartland. We expect to turn out in record numbers. But in case we don't, he shouldn't feel slighted: The fish must be biting.

Charlie Boone and Roger Erickson have hosted the popular Boone & Erickson morning radio show on WCCO in Minneapolis for more than 25 years.

GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION, DOANLD GATES FOR TWP

TYPE:
NATIONAL NEWS, FOREIGN NEWS

SUBJECT:
MINNESOTA; U.S.S.R.; AGRICULTURE

NAMED-PERSONS:
CHARLIE BOONE; ROGER ERICKSON; MIKHAIL GORBACHEV; GEORGE BUSH

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GRUNSETH For Governor

FAX Cover Sheet

1821 University Avenue South Suite 301 North
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55104
(612) 641-0287
(612) 641-1354 FAX

To: Carolyn Cawley

From: Candace Peterson

Date: ~~9/19~~ 9/20/90

Number of pages: 4
(Including this one.)

Comments: As per your request

1st generation American —

BACKGROUND

Minnesota's own... Jon Grunseth

Like so many of us, Jon Grunseth was born in the Minnesota countryside and even attended a one-room school for a time. Today that countryside is the suburbs and the small school long gone.

Jon spent his first eight years leading a life we would call idyllic, living in a home his father had transformed from a barn. He had a brother and two sisters, they played, they swam, they celebrated the 4th of July like so many of us.

This life might have continued for Jon Grunseth right into adulthood. But it didn't. This was the time of polio, and Jon was one of its victims. Through this adversity, a different Jon Grunseth was born. Polio was to shape Jon Grunseth into the kind of man that would never see a situation and say "I can't do it." As Jon began the long recovery from iron lung to leg braces to swimmer, he learned the lessons of perseverance, setting goals and doing the hard work necessary to be successful.

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In everything Jon says and does, it is clear that his love and concern for Minnesota and America is an integral part of Jon Grunseth the person, the candidate. This has been shaped in part by his father, a Norwegian immigrant, who came to America to seek a better life for the family he would one day have. "My mother comes from a family of wheat farmers and my father was an immigrant. That is a combination that brings to a child the value of hard work and fairness to all," Jon often says. "I care about Minnesotans. I share their dreams, their hopes and their fears. I want to be Governor because I believe I can make a difference, that I can bring the experiences of my life to the process and make it better for all of us."

September 16, 1990

Memo to: Candace Peterson

From: Vicki Grunseth

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When President Bush was last in Minnesota, Jon introduced him at the lunch at the Carleton. I think it was 1985. He told a funny story about researching why Mondale carried Minnesota in 1984. He told them he hired a pollster and after hours or pouring over the data, he discovered the truth--It was the Swedes. That of course is only funny if you think Scandinavian jokes are funny.

One of the phrases Jon has used ad nauseum in this campaign is in his introduction of Sharon Clark. Whenever he introduces Sharon and talks about her background, he always says,"Isn't it about time we had a hog farmer on the ticket?"

I have called Evie Axdahl for her latest collection of Norwegian jokes.

grandf - Norway in 20's
caretaker to James Ford Bell (Gen Mills)

Uncle - gov/Sen of ND

Underdog - even in party nomin.
conv. wisdom

voter ID effort - this camp. used volunteers

chief prim. opponent now agreed to MC event

Jon Grunseth Profile/Bio

JON GRUNSETH
Box 55, Afton, Mn. 55001
641-0287

Jon Grunseth is the endorsed Republican candidate for Governor. He is also the Republican Primary winner by an overwhelming margin.

Married to Vicki Grunseth, he has four daughters Nina, Lucia, Katharine and Maryann.

A graduate of Luther College, Jon studied as a Bush Fellow at Georgetown University, and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Management Executive Program. He also served in the U.S. Army from 1968 - 1970.

Born in Minnesota on November 11, 1945, He graduated from high school at West High School in Minneapolis in 1963.

Jon has an extensive history on behalf of the Republican Party and its candidates, including serving as Chief of Staff to Congressman Larry Pressler.

In 1978 he joined Ecolab, a St. Paul based Fortune 500 company, as its youngest officer in history. During these 12 years, he has continued to serve as an officer of Ecolab as part of a management team that has taken the company from $400 million in sales to over $l.3 billion today.

His many civic activities accomplishments include being of member of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, KTCA Television, Minnesota Public Radio, Co-Chair of the Governor's Commission on Pipeline Safety , an appointment by President Reagan to the National Pipeline Safety Commission and the Indianhead Council of Boy Scouts of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MINNESOTA POLITICAL BACKGROUND REPORT

1990 ELECTION UPDATE

GOVERNOR:

The latest polling data shows **Grunseth** leading **Perpich** by a 46% to 43% margin. (Minneapolis Tribune/KSTP - 09/21/90)

Rudy Perpich will be seeking his third term as Governor in 1990 with incumbent Lt. Gov. **Marleen Johnson** as his running mate. Perpich is pro-life and Johnson is pro-choice. The Governor won a hard fought primary against pro-choice former State Commerce Commissioner **Michael Hatch** on September 11, 1990 by a 56%-42% margin.

Independent-Republican endorsed candidate Grunseth won a close primary battle against State Auditor **Arne Carlson** and **Doug Kelly**, a former Chief of Staff to Dave Durenberger. Grunseth's margin of victory was less than a majority (Grunseth 49%, Carlson 32%, Kelly 17%), however, he did engineer a come from behind upset of Carlson. Carlson, the more moderate and pro-choice candidate, was hurt by Grunseth charges about being in favor of raising taxes, gun control, and soft on crime. These ads coupled with an aggressive GOTV effort made the difference for Grunseth. Grunseth's running mate for the November election will be Minnesota businesswoman **Sharon Clark**.

Recent surveys show that Perpich is very beatable. He is an eccentric Governor whom Newsweek labeled "Governor Goofy."

Grunseth and Perpich are both opposed to abortion. Grunseth has said he opposes higher taxes but did not make a promise not to raise taxes. Both candidates will most probably focus the fall election on the environment, jobs, taxes and spending, and crime.

U.S. SENATE:

Incumbent U.S. Senator **Rudy Boschwitz** (IR) is running for his third term this year. Boschwitz easily defeated **John Zeleniak** for the Independent-Republican nomination. Jesse Jackson's 1988 state campaign manager **Paul Wellstone** won the Democratic-Farm-Labor nomination on September 11, 1990, by defeating state Agricultural Commissioner **Jim Nichols** by a 65% to 25% margin.

Boschwitz should have an easy time defeating Wellstone, from both a financial and name recognition standpoint. The Boschwitz campaign plans to raise a $7 million warchest for the general election. Wellstone has indicated he hopes to raise a total of $2 million through the November election.

In an attempt to link Senator Boschwitz to the S&L debacle, Wellstone has called on Boschwitz to return the $34,000 in political contributions he received from savings and loan interests during the 1980's. Wellstone has also backed a plan, introduced in Congress by Rep. **Joseph Kennedy** (D-MA), that would levy a surtax on wealthy individuals and corporations to pay for the S&L bailout.

A Pioneer Press/WCCO poll, conducted 7/20-24, shows Boschwitz is "the most popular of the state's major officeholders." His favorability ratings stand at 58% favorable and 39% unfavorable.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES:

MINNESOTA 1

Republican **Doug Anderson** is challenging Democrat incumbent **Tim Penny** in the November election.

MINNESOTA 2

Republican incumbent **Vin Weber** is facing Democrat challenger **Jim Stone** in the November general.

MINNESOTA 3

Incumbent Republican **Bill Frenzel** is not seeking re-election in 1990. State Senator **Jim Ramstad** won the Independent-Republican nomination for the 3rd district and is facing DFL candidate **Louie DeMars** in the November general election. According to FEC reports, Ramstad "has the biggest campaign fund of any candidate for an open House seat this year." Ramstad has $340,340 to DFL opponent DeMars' $66,078.

MINNESOTA 4

Republican **Ian Maitland** is challenging Democrat incumbent **Bruce Vento** in the November election.

MINNESOTA 5

Republican **Raymond Gilbertson** is challenging Democrat incumbent **Martin Sabo** in the general election.

MINNESOTA 6

Republican **Bruce Anderson** is challenging Democrat incumbent **Gerry Sikorski** in the November election.

MINNESOTA 7

Republican incumbent **Arlan Stangeland** is facing former DFL State Senator **Collin Peterson** in the November election. A poll commissioned by Peterson and conducted by the North Dakota Bureau of Government Affairs shows Stangeland with a favorable rating of 30% and an unfavorable rating of 52%, with 17% undecided. This is considered a close race.

MINNESOTA 8

Republican **Jerry Shuster** is challenging Democrat incumbent **Jim Oberstar** in the November general election.

STATE LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK:

The DFL controls both the State House and State Senate in Minnesota. However, in 1988, all 134 House seats were up for election and the Independent-Republicans gained two seats.

The entire state Legislature will face re-election in 1990. Twenty incumbents will run unopposed in the general and six will face only an independent in the November election. The IR's are campaigning to capture the state Legislature (they need 14 more House seats and 11 more in the Senate) but the DFL is using a platform of reduced property taxes, even in IR suburban strongholds, in an attempt to hold control.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The **BUSH-QUAYLE** ticket lost Minnesota by a 54% to 46% margin in the 1988 Presidential campaign. Minnesota ranked first in the nation in voter turnout in 1988 with an estimated 65.4% of the registered voters going to the polls in November.

Independent-Republican Senator **David Durenberger** will be up for re-election in 1994.

The Minnesota Independent-Republican Party is currently in the process of putting together an independent study commission to discuss Redistricting. In 1991, Minnesota is not expected to gain or lose any of its 8 Congressional seats in the Redistricting process.

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Election '90

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Party endorsement system -- Grunseth got it and won with it; anti-abortion forces who threw their weight behind Grunseth; and 2nd District Congressman Vin Weber, a force in conservative Republican politics who backed Grunseth heavily and would have looked like a chump if he lost. Now he looks like a champ.

The losers include the polls that showed Carlson winning big; the abortion-rights groups that made a lot of noise about supporting Carlson, but delivered little, and the so-called "lake crowd" of old-line party moderates who raised much of Carlson's money.

Grunseth points to a record IR turnout in the primary contrasted with a low DFL turnout as evidence that voters are tired of Perpich. He notes that he carried every county in Minnesota except Goodhue and sees that as evidence of broad support.

But there is no doubt he starts off running behind Perpich. Any Republican in Minnesota must carry almost all IR votes plus most independents and a few DFLers.

The IR part of the equation was on Grunseth's mind Wednesday as he toured areas of the state any IR must carry to win in November. Today, he will be on the telephone raising money to start filling an empty treasury and planning more jabs at Perpich.

IR GOVERNOR, BY COUNTY

4,093 of 4,093 precincts

County	Carlson	Grunseth	Koll
Aitkin	609	751	352
Anoka	3,160	7,301	2,081
Becker	555	1,104	410
Beltrami	920	1,180	304
Benton	516	1,295	244
Big Stone	161	350	64
Blue Earth	1,384	2,035	494
Brown	440	1,347	297
Carlton	440	739	307
Carver	901	2,019	514
Cass	845	1,317	403
Chippewa	402	950	203
Chisago	774	1,250	497
Clay	801	1,532	607
Clearwater	226	462	137
Cook	189	191	101
Cottonwood	205	578	77
Crow Wing	1,650	2,500	869
Dakota	6,464	9,679	3,823
Dodge	440	600	316
Douglas	1,127	2,930	604
Faribault	613	1,108	292
Fillmore	561	689	407
Freeborn	716	990	103
Goodhue	2,064	1,469	479
Grant	134	352	51
Hennepin	29,687	36,589	15,422
Houston	731	933	545
Hubbard	567	965	270
Isanti	660	1,031	404
Itasca	931	1,425	714
Jackson	320	657	105
Kanabec	357	723	208
Kandiyohi	860	2,142	337
Kittson	78	254	56
Koochiching	348	806	96
LacQuiParle	173	807	90
Lake	267	821	248
L. of Woods	54	121	35
Le Sueur	473	970	294
Lincoln	113	200	31
Lyon	488	1,083	191
McLeod	854	1,906	609
Mahnomen	134	335	115
Marshall	150	468	87
Martin	565	1,507	312
Meeker	590	1,294	454
Mille Lacs	433	903	227
Morrison	901	1,631	253
Mower	654	971	278
Murray	163	405	64
Nicollet	905	1,207	503
Nobles	227	645	45
Norman	130	292	117
Olmsted	4,453	5,200	2,694
Otter Tail	1,269	2,757	649
Pennington	170	422	102
Pine	330	765	217
Pipestone	101	410	42
Polk	393	926	276
Pope	563	797	109
Ramsey	13,156	14,615	5,337
Red Lake	55	177	37
Redwood	481	1,075	255
Renville	550	908	317
Rice	1,464	2,103	686
Rock	179	363	90
Roseau	197	465	85
St. Louis	2,771	3,255	3,220
Scott	885	2,012	699
Sherburne	756	1,662	473
Sibley	310	643	161
Steams	2,030	4,151	1,469
Steele	1,462	1,791	469
Stevens	226	488	130
Swift	177	600	87
Todd	512	1,410	226
Traverse	100	222	58
Wabasha	693	887	420
Wadena	386	922	182
Waseca	718	1,036	323
Washington	3,003	4,437	1,735
Watonwan	360	560	109
Wilkin	110	329	90
Winona	665	1,476	392
Wright	1,357	3,000	930
Y. Medicine	209	672	156
Total	100,392	169,174	57,034

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rpich requested and held a private eeting yesterday with officials of e Minnesota Education Association IEA), the 46,000-member teachers ion, in an attempt to win its en- rsement. The MEA supported rlson in the primaries.

s "a good possibility" that the EA will endorse Perpich, but it will e the vote of the MEA's 300- mber endorsing convention, ich will meet in the next couple of eks, said Robert Astrup, MEA sident. The MEA also will meet h Grunseth, he said. The state's er major teachers union, the Min- ota Federation of Teachers, has lorsed Perpich.

pich also said he planned to draw ups of the elderly, environmental- s and police officers, some of om had backed Carlson, into his d.

Standing before cheering supporters in a ballroom at the Holiday Inn Metrodome in Minneapolis early yesterday morning, Perpich sounded his message:

"It was a double victory: one, the fact that the endorsed ticket made it, and second, now that Arne Carlson is not in the race, we have the center back, unified with the DFL."

A contest with Carlson would have been a "barn burner," the governor said. "I don't think he (Grunseth) comes as close to what Minnesota is all about as does Arne Carlson."

Perpich rested at the governor's residence in St. Paul yesterday and was expected to make a series of public appearances today. Campaign staff members and union leaders, who were pivotal to his victory, will meet today to map strategy. Perpich also was to discuss options for the fall with advisers, covering advertising strategy, themes and fund-raising. Aides said he'll make many public appearances.

One theme was raised immediately yesterday by John Stanoch, Perpich's campaign manager.

"Jon Grunseth is playing out in right field, and we're going to get the rest," said Stanoch. "We are taking steps today to shore up every ... major constituency. ... To those who may have supported Mike Hatch, we need your help to defeat the right-handed-pitching, righthanded-hitting, right fielder, Jon Grunseth."

The issues, said Stanoch, will "come naturally," but he offered one: "With Rudy Perpich, you have experienced, trusted leadership, not the inexperienced hand of a corporate chemical executive. Rudy Perpich is in touch with the people of Minnesota, all of the people of Minnesota, not just the people on the upper end."

Perpich waited until 12:25 a.m. yesterday, after Hatch conceded, to address his supporters. Holding high the hands of Paul Wellstone, the DFL U.S. Senate nominee, and Marlene Johnson, his running mate, he declared victory and praised the work of his family, Stanoch, Todd Otis, the DFL chair, and Lynn Anderson, his chief of staff.

Later, as the crowd began to thin, Perpich talked about the triumph. "We were down so far a year ago," he said. "It looked almost impossible. But it all came together ...

"I think we had good ads. Rudy (Perpich's son) was able to put those ads together for us, and Lola (the governor's wife) got the spirit of the ads and was able to project it. There was a great coalition put together of various groups. Wellstone and I never let any difference, say on the issue of abortion, divide us. I took him up in my home country and worked very, very hard for him. He did the same things for me in some western suburbs."

On the Iron Range, Perpich's supporters were celebrating, too.

"From Day One, it's been our desire that Jon Grunseth win the primary," said state Sen. Doug Johnson, DFL-Cook, a Perpich supporter. State Rep. Joe Begich, DFL-Eveleth, called Grunseth "another Ludeman," a reference to Cal Ludeman, the IR candidate whom Perpich defeated handily in the 1986 general election.

"We'll brand him immediately as antienvironment and antiworker," Begich said. "We're going to tie him in with merit shops. He's opposed to minimum wages."

Governor

denotes incumbent.

,093 of 4,093 precincts

udy Perpich†/DFL	218078
ike Hatch/DFL	165771
ent Herschbach/DFL	8862
rne H. Carlson/IR	108392
amuel A. Faulk/IR	2813
on Grunseth/IR	169174
ouglas A. Kelley/IR	57834
eatrice Mooney/IR	1607
lary Jane Rachner/IR	2965

U.S. Senate

†denotes incumbent.

4,093 of 4,093 precincts

James W. (Jim) Nichols/DFL	129285
Gene Schenk/DFL	19358
Paul David Wellstone/DFL	226018
Rudy Boschwitz†/IR	293119
John J. Zeleniak/IR	44108

irunseth Continued from page 1B

nseth credited his win to a mas- phone-calling effort that pro- ed a record turnout for an Inde- dent-Republican primary. That ed him win in areas of the state hich he hadn't expected to do so , he said.

nseth, painted as a conservative

"This has been the 'comeback express' twice and we aren't going to let up now," Grunseth told supporters in Mankato.

His most immediate challenge, however, is raising an estimated $1.5 million needed to finance the rest of his campaign. Grunseth said he has

Key Votes

ll over Reagan veto	Y
ed anti-ballistic missiles	N
arger nuclear weapons	Y
Supreme Court justice	Y
iance overhaul	
ı bill over Reagan veto	N
ver Reagan veto	Y
drug-related murders	Y
lment to welfare overhaul bill	N
	?

ıg Studies

	Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O
	43	48	32	59
	54	43	47	50
	65	32	66	34
	59	34	62	25
	68	25	70	21
	60	28	57	36
	45	41	39	48
	68	25	59	33

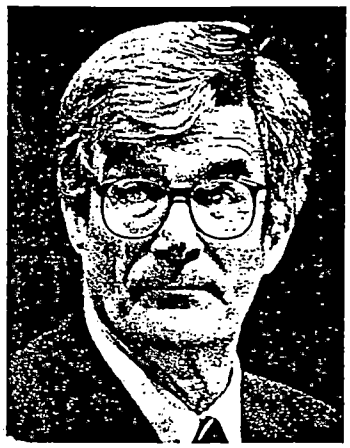
Group Ratings

ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
26	77	43
28	90	56
43	40	58
48	47	54
55	25	65
38	19	61
25	59	28
47	26	72

Minnesota - Junior Senator

Rudy Boschwitz (R)

Of Plymouth — Elected 1978



Born: Nov. 7, 1930, Berlin, Germany.
Education: Johns Hopkins U., B.S. 1950; New York U., LL.B. 1953.
Military Career: Army, 1954-55.
Occupation: Lawyer; plywood company owner.
Family: Wife, Ellen Lowenstein; four children.
Religion: Jewish.
Political Career: Republican national committeeman from Minnesota, 1971-79.
Capitol Office: 506 Hart Bldg. 20510; 224-5641.

In Washington: The 100th Congress fell far short of expectations for Boschwitz, the New York lawyer-turned Minnesota plywood merchant-turned politician.

The most significant setback may have been the Republicans' failure to pick up Senate seats in the midst of the Electoral College landslide for George Bush. Boschwitz had taken over his party's Senate campaign committee in 1987. It was his first taste of a leadership role, and a chance to concentrate his energies on the political environment in which he has always been most comfortable. Initially, he had been upbeat about gaining seats; he even spoke of recapturing control.

But in the end, the GOP suffered a net loss of one seat, severely diminishing the party's chances of regaining majority status anytime soon. Few seemed to hold Boschwitz responsible. Committee receipts were down 22 percent from the previous cycle, but they still beggared the Democrats' collections by 4-to-1. And Boschwitz himself had traveled tirelessly in pursuit of resources and prospective candidates. Indeed, the party got just the candidates it wanted in several key states, and yet lost.

At the same time, the failure to gain ground in a winning presidential year was hardly a cause for celebration. Like others before him, Boschwitz found it difficult to activate the party's national assets in state elections. And after it was over, he found no new position waiting for him in the party's Senate leadership. The rest of the hierarchy stood pat, so after a single cycle in the leadership he was out, at least temporarily.

In his committee work, Boschwitz continued to emphasize the Agriculture Committee, where in the 100th Congress he became ranking minority member on the Credit Subcommittee and co-authored the 1987 Farm Credit bill with Democratic Sen. David L. Boren of Oklahoma. But now that Democrats are in control of both houses, the credit for the bill was unevenly distributed. Boschwitz was also active on drought-relief measures in 1988.

On some of his other priorities, Boschwitz' success has been even less conspicuous. On Small Business, he pushed the earned-income tax credit as an alternative to the minimum wage increase. In the 101st Congress, he became the ranking GOP member on Small Business, but the tax credit trade-off gathered few supporters, as most attention went toward raising the minimum rate and instituting some kind of subminimum "training wage."

On Foreign Relations, Boschwitz served as a special delegate to the United Nations' 1988 General Assembly and continued his growing interest in the plight of refugees in Southeast Asia. But on the overseas issue most personally important to Boschwitz — Israel's security — he saw an erosion of popular U.S. support for Israel in the face of the Palestinian uprising. Boschwitz, who came to America as a boy from Nazi Germany, is a staunch Israel ally.

He used his previous position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern Affairs to push for increased aid to Israel and to attack U.S. support for its Arab adversaries. Joining with other strong Israel backers on the committee, such as California Democrat Alan Cranston, Boschwitz has argued for more military aid to the Jewish state and against U.S. arms sales to the Arab states.

Boschwitz has also spent more than 10 years on the Budget Committee playing a modest role in the panel's deliberations and pushing ideas such as a spending freeze. Boschwitz was most prominent on budget issues in the 99th Congress when he proposed giving priority to the deficit over tax revision. Early in 1986 he wrote a letter to President Reagan, cosigned by 50 senators, calling for a delay in action on taxes until after an agreement had been reached on ways to meet the deficit-reduction requirements of the Gramm-Rudman law. But Gramm-Rudman was largely invalidated by a federal court, and tax revision became law.

In the 100th Congress, Boschwitz was one more middle-level Budgeteer watching the committee's significance slip away. The new focus

was on package deals made at budget summit meetings between the White House and Hill leadership. With the same pattern developing in the 101st Congress, the House and Senate committees' role seemed to be dwindling.

Boschwitz' affable personality has earned him the affection of many colleagues, and he has long had aspirations to climb the ladder of Senate power. But his eccentric style — symbolized by the "happy face" he sometimes adds to his signature on letters — has not struck everyone as the best credential for a legislative leader. Late in 1984, he ran for GOP Conference secretary, but lost by a wide margin to Thad Cochran of Mississippi.

Senate Republicans may also value Boschwitz' taste for partisan combat as they struggle to readjust to minority status. Late in 1986, facing a drive to impose limits on contributions from political action committees (PACs), GOP leaders turned to Boschwitz to devise a tactical response. He came up with an amendment to curb PAC contributions to national parties as well as to candidates — a heavy blow at the financial health of the Democratic Party, which relies on PAC contributions. The amendment allowed Republicans to vote for this reform without any danger it would pass.

When Boschwitz focuses his legislative energy on one subject — such as the federal dairy program so important to Minnesota farmers — he can play an important role. Even then, however, his eccentric inclinations often come out. Arguing that "the real problem with milk is underconsumption, not overproduction," Boschwitz has made a tradition of the banana, root beer and Amaretto flavored milk drinks he hands out on Capitol Hill and in Minnesota.

When most farm programs came up for renewal in 1985, Boschwitz set himself a more ambitious agenda. He seemed to want to establish himself as the leading GOP spokesman on farm issues, but was overshadowed by Cochran and Majority Leader Bob Dole. More important in the long run, however, he did develop ideas for a fundamental change in farm programs.

Boschwitz proposed that the government move toward phasing out the current "target price" system of farm income supports, which he said encouraged farmers to plant crops regardless of market conditions. To help farmers survive the transition to a free-market environment, he suggested that the government give farmers gradually decreasing cash payments regardless of how much they planted.

Boschwitz' ideas generated considerable interest, gaining 42 votes when offered as a floor amendment to the farm bill. But he pushed them in a way that evoked irritation from some of his colleagues, continuing to advocate his proposals well past the point when it became clear they would not be adopted that year.

Still, the concept may influence farm measures later on; a modified version was included in Reagan's fiscal 1988 budget.

At Home: Boschwitz became a statewide figure in Minnesota politics during an era of Republican ascendancy and proceeded to outlast the era. Without ever abandoning the conservatism that brought him into politics, he has effectively emphasized his personal campaigning skills — an orientation he often recommended to others seeking Senate seats in their own states.

Boschwitz is a born campaigner. Each summer he makes the rounds of Minnesota county fairs, greeting voters and handing out samples of flavored milk with an infectious enthusiasm. No nuance of campaign technique, however tiny, escapes his interest. He once distributed a handbook of campaign advice to his colleagues that urged, among other things, that candidates walking in parades stop every hundred yards or so to wipe the sweat from their brows, whether their brows are wet or not.

His zest for campaigning extends to raising money. He has developed a variety of innovative fund-raising techniques, such as the stickers he gives to contributors to ensure that their mailed requests for constituent service receive priority attention from his staff. With his close ties to a large number of wealthy supporters of Israel, Boschwitz has access to a pool of campaign contributions that traditionally has gone to Democrats. "I like that part of the business," he says.

Many Minnesota Democrats thought they would overcome Boschwitz' campaign strengths in 1990 by bringing a political heavyweight out of retirement. But in early 1989 it became clear that they had failed in their effort to woo Walter F. Mondale, former senator, former vice president, and 1984 Democratic nominee for president. Democrats are not without other potential challengers, but Mondale would have been the most formidable.

Boschwitz may breathe a little easier now, but he has never been one to shy from challenges anyway. In fact, he has been on the move much of his life. Born in Berlin, he fled Nazi Germany with his parents when he was 2, moving first to Czechoslovakia, then to Switzerland, the Netherlands, England and the United States. He attended college at Baltimore's prestigious Johns Hopkins University, graduating when he was just 19. He went to law school in New York and practiced law there. But he tired of that, moved to Minnesota and made $5 million with his Plywood Minnesota business, which grew to 67 outlets throughout the upper Midwest.

When a folksy, flannel-shirted Boschwitz began appearing in television ads for his plywood business two decades ago, some Minnesota politicians suspected he might be thinking of selling more than do-it-yourself home furnishings. They were right.

Elected a Republican national committeeman in 1971, he waited patiently for the oppor-

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Small Business (Ranking)

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forest
Nutrition and Investigations (rank
Rural Production and Stabilization

Budget (3rd of 10 Republicans)

Foreign Relations (4th of 9 Repub
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International Economic Policy, Tra

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1984 General
Rudy Boschwitz (R)
Joan Growe (D)

1984 Primary
Rudy Boschwitz (R)
Joan Barcelona (R)
Carlan Lesch (R)

Previous Winning Percentage:

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	Receipts
1984	
Boschwitz (R)	$5,983,410
Growe (D)	$1,611,348

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June time to run for office. At the start of each election year he was on everyone's list as a Senate or gubernatorial contender, but until 1978 he always passed up the chance. By then, Boschwitz had a dedicated corps of political allies and a well-known face. He started talking about inflation rather than plywood.

Boschwitz picked the right year, and the right opponent — Sen. Wendell R. Anderson, who as governor had arranged to have himself named to the Senate in late 1976 when Mondale resigned to become Jimmy Carter's vice president. Anderson felt he could perform well enough in the job to overcome the jinx that follows most "self-appointed" senators to Washington. But he could not overcome it.

In the campaign, Boschwitz endorsed standard GOP campaign themes, but said little that was controversial. It was a campaign of personalities rather than issues, and he had the advantage over the more reserved Anderson.

The scenario was not much different in 1984, when Boschwitz was paired against Democrat Joan Growe, the state's feisty but sometimes shrill secretary of state. The liberal Growe was not a widely popular choice even within her own party; she outlasted a field that included Anderson and Rep. James L. Oberstar to win the Democratic endorsement on the 19th ballot at the state convention.

Growe sought to solidify Democratic support by peppering Boschwitz on a wide array of issues, ranging from his strong support of Reagan defense policies to his personal finances. When he refused to release his income-tax returns, Growe charged that he had benefited from some of the Reagan tax cuts he supported.

But Growe was unable to pierce Boschwitz' image as an affable problem-solver and champion of lower taxes. He deflected criticism of his own tax history by using his accountant to disclose highlights of his tax returns. And his "Fair Play" budget, while failing to draw much support in Washington, helped him establish himself at home as an independent thinker willing to challenge a Republican administration.

Growe lacked the finances to press her case, and presidential nominee Mondale, who was originally expected to provide top-of-the-ticket strength, barely won his home state. Taking all but a handful of counties, most on the economically devastated Iron Range, Boschwitz scored another one-sided victory.

Committees

Small Business (Ranking)

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (5th of 9 Republicans)
Nutrition and Investigations (ranking); Agricultural Credit; Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices

Budget (3rd of 10 Republicans)

Foreign Relations (4th of 9 Republicans)
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (ranking); European Affairs; International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment

Elections

1984 General

Rudy Boschwitz (R)	1,199,926	(58%)
Joan Growe (D)	852,844	(41%)

1984 Primary

Rudy Boschwitz (R)	162,555	(97%)
Joan Barcelona (R)	3,277	(2%)
Carlan Lesch (R)	2,462	(1%)

Previous Winning Percentage: 1978 (57%)

Campaign Finance

1984	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
Boschwitz (R)	$5,983,410	$1,005,187 (17%)	$6,022,365
Growe (D)	$1,611,348	$434,148 (27%)	$1,589,738

Key Votes

1987

Enact omnibus highway bill over Reagan veto	N
Limit testing of space-based anti-ballistic missiles	N
Oppose banning tests of larger nuclear weapons	Y
Confirm Robert H. Bork as Supreme Court justice	Y

1988

Allow vote on campaign-finance overhaul	N
Pass civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	Y
Enact omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	N
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	Y
Oppose "workfare" amendment to welfare overhaul bill	N

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support S	Presidential Support O	Party Unity S	Party Unity O	Conservative Coalition S	Conservative Coalition O
1988	73	23	68	24	76	14
1987	71	26	81	18	81	16
1986	84	16	84	16	84	16
1985	87	13	87	13	92	8
1984	69	31	73	26	66	34
1983	80	15	62	32	66	30
1982	77 †	22 †	71	28	54 †	43 †
1981	82	18	78	21	71	29

† Not eligible for all recorded votes.

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1988	20	70	38	69
1987	25	76	40	94
1986	15	57	13	74
1985	5	78	5	79
1984	35	45	27	68
1983	40	36	24	61
1982	30	60	23	60
1981	25	50	5	89

2 Vin Weber (R)

Of North Mankato — Elected 1980

Born: July 24, 1952, Slayton, Minn.
Education: Attended U. of Minnesota, 1970-74.
Occupation: Publisher.
Family: Wife, Cheryl Foster.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Political Career: Republican nominee for Minn. Senate, 1976.
Capitol Office: 106 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-2331.

In Washington: Weber has been one of the more creative and independent members of the large class of House Republicans swept into office with Ronald Reagan in 1980. So it was no great surprise in early 1989 when he emerged as a key figure in the intraparty maneuvering over the direction House Republicans should take in the post-Reagan era.

Weber brought an unusual — and sometimes contradictory — perspective to the proceedings. Once a leader of a group of young House conservatives who were ready to make every fight with the Democrats a death struggle, Weber clearly has been tempered by time. "You can't make every battle a scorched-earth battle, because this institution is going to have to confront other issues," he has said.

At the beginning of the 101st Congress, he had the trappings of insider status — a place in the Republican leadership and a seat on the powerful Appropriations Committee.

But while eight years in the House have changed Weber, he has not lost sight of how he wants to change the institution and his party. Even as President Bush was making conciliatory gestures toward the Democratic-controlled Congress in the early months of his administration, Weber preached a more confrontational approach: House Republicans have to highlight, not bridge, their differences with Democrats, Weber said — and they might not take their cues solely from the Bush White House.

"His agenda needs to be fleshed out a bit," Weber said of Bush. "You can lead the White House." For Weber, that fleshing out involves more government activism than most conservatives are used to embracing.

It is no small trick to be an activist conservative working within the House in a confrontational manner while downplaying "scorched-earth" rhetoric. But just a few weeks into the 101st Congress, Weber helped promote an old ally with the same objective in mind: Georgia's Newt Gingrich.

Weber was a key strategist behind Gingrich's March 1989 election as Republican whip, the post second only to minority leader. Gingrich and Weber had been most famously allied in the early 1980s, when they formed the Conservative Opportunity Society (COS), a group of activist young House Republicans that made its name by harassing the Democratic leadership.

When Gingrich decided to run for whip, Weber was his vote-counter. The Georgian's triumph over a more traditional Republican, Edward Madigan of Illinois, signaled the growing impatience of younger Republicans with the conciliatory politics of their senior colleagues.

The same forces had helped Weber win his own place in the lower ranks of the party hierarchy just four months earlier. In a leadership shake-up before the 101st Congress, Weber was elected secretary of the Republican Conference by a 21-vote margin over old-breed Republican Joseph M. McDade of Pennsylvania, a senior member of the Appropriations Committee.

Weber had already begun to make his way from the periphery of the Republican Conference to its inner sanctums of power two years earlier, when he won a seat on the Appropriations Committee at the beginning of the 100th Congress.

Adapting his confrontational style to the clubby, logrolling ethos of that money-wielding committee has been a challenge, and he has not yet been entirely domesticated. Weber and other young members complain that senior GOP appropriators are often more loyal to the committee's products than to party principles. Those complaints peaked in mid-1987, when senior Republicans were joining committee Democrats to fight efforts to cut their spending recommendations.

But Weber is not above crowing about his ability to get federal funds for his district, now that he is so close to the trough. He happily takes credit for securing funding for agriculture research projects in Minnesota, graduate fellowships and other programs overseen by his two Appropriations subcommittees, one on Agriculture and the other on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education.

Minnesota 2

Southwest — Willmar

The landscape of the 2nd District is dotted for mile upon mile with silos and grain elevators, broken up occasionally by small crossroads market centers. The district's largest town, Willmar, has only about 16,000 residents. Bisected by the broad Minnesota River, the sprawling 30-county district includes some of the best farm land in the state, and some that is not so productive.

The well-to-do farmers in the south along the Iowa border enjoy bountiful harvests of corn and soybeans. Worthington, located in Nobles County, claims to be the "Turkey Capital of the World."

Many voters in the southern two tiers of counties are of German ethnic stock. Like those in the adjoining 1st District, they share a strong Republican tradition and an allegiance to the Farm Bureau, the most conservative of the state's three major farm organizations.

As one moves north along the Minnesota River, dairy farms become more common. The flat farm lands yield to a more rolling terrain broken up by lakes. Until one reaches the prairie counties north of the Minnesota River, the political flavor remains largely Republican.

Above the river, north of Renville and Yellow Medicine counties, the land is sandy and rocky and the politics unpredictable. Farmers here have to work harder to scratch out a living, and they display a frequent dissatisfaction with any party in power.

At the turn of the century the Scandinavian settlers in this area battled constantly with railroads, bankers and grain merchants. Disillusioned by Republicans and Democrats alike, they were ripe for third-party alternatives. The Farmer-Labor Party found early support in this region, as did presidential candidate Robert LaFollette in 1924, when his Progressive Party carried the vast majority of the counties north of the Minnesota River that are wholly contained in the district.

Today, with strong support from the National Farmers Union, Democrats often run well in this part of the district. But the vote here is generally not large enough to overcome the more heavily Republican areas to the south and east.

Running a campaign in the 2nd District is an exhausting and expensive exercise. To reach voters via television, a candidate has to buy time not only in the Twin Cities but also in Mankato and Alexandria, Minn., and in Sioux Falls, S.D. Some might prefer to run their campaigns by mail order, in the tradition of one of the district's most famous sons: R. W. Sears, who began shipping watches from Redwood in 1886 with the help of his partner, Alvah Roebuck.

Population: 509,500. White 505,241 (99%), Black 288 (0.1%), Other 2,630 (1%). Spanish origin 2,508 (1%). 18 and over 363,087 (71%), 65 and over 82,298 (16%). Median age: 32.

That pride in parochial accomplishments is the legacy of an important stage in the political education of Weber: a brush with electoral defeat that drove him to spend more time on the day-to-day problems of his troubled farm constituents and less on after-hours speeches with the COS crowd.

He faced a tough re-election contest in 1986, when the farm economy at home was in a tailspin and his opponent was saying Weber was not doing enough to help.

He added office hours in his district, and began soft-pedaling his role as partisan firebrand in the House. He placed plenty of distance between himself and the Reagan administration's farm policies. In early 1985, he wrote Reagan a letter protesting his veto of a farm credit bill. Later, in debate on the 1985 farm bill, Weber was one of a handful of House Republicans to defy the White House and support a "populist" proposal aimed at imposing strict production controls to drive up prices.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, Weber cast the sole Republican vote in 1986 for a Democratic-drafted budget resolution. Among the factors that inclined him favorably to that budget was that then-Chairman William H. Gray III of Pennsylvania had earned Weber's gratitude by holding a hearing on agriculture programs in his Minnesota district.

"I've responded to an ongoing disaster in my district," he said amid the 1986 farm crisis. "I've changed my behavior more than my basic philosophy. But then, it's a misconception that I ever believed in being rigidly ideological."

Indeed, when COS was at its peak as a bomb-throwing force in the early 1980s, Weber always seemed a little miscast as its chief coordinator. In a group given to theatrics and grand ideas, he stood out as a hardheaded pragmatist more concerned with sound strategy than with ideological debating points.

Even as Weber joined his COS colleagues in guerrilla floor tactics, he distinguished him-

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self by reaching out more to other elements of the House GOP. The strident approach often adopted by Gingrich and others alienated many senior Republicans, allowing Weber, who was somewhat less vitriolic, to play a more prominent political role.

While some COS leaders remained in minor committee assignments that left them free to focus on floor confrontation, Weber got a seat on the Budget Committee in his third term, and then won his Appropriations assignment at the start of his fourth term.

At Home: When it comes to campaigning, Weber is a House version of Minnesota's junior U.S. senator, Rudy Boschwitz — a similarity that is not surprising because Weber ran Boschwitz' successful 1978 effort and later worked as his senior aide in Minnesota. Weber votes more conservatively in Congress than Boschwitz, but they use the same high-profile, high-pressure, everywhere-at-once style of running for office.

First elected to the House in 1980, Weber could have won re-election in 1982 and 1984 with something less than the energetic, high-budget campaigns that he mounted. But in 1986, Weber needed to marshal all of his considerable political skills to hold office. He was faced with a double challenge in the form of a depressed agrarian economy and an aggressive Democratic opponent, who pounded away at Weber as a right-wing ideologue who did not understand the depth of the farm crisis.

While the rural 2nd has Republican proclivities, in 1986 it was mired as discouragingly in economic depression as any district in the Farm Belt. Its grain farmers, hard hit by the decline in export markets and plummeting land values, were picketing county courthouses and disrupting farm-foreclosure sales.

Weber sought to insulate himself from the agrarian discontent by distancing himself from the unpopular Reagan administration farm policy — he voted against the 1981 and 1985 farm bills, each of which cut income support to farmers. Before the 1986 election, Weber also held regular office hours in the district to listen to farmers who came to him in search of federal help. In the process, he confessed, he had become "less anti-government, maybe."

But Weber's change of heart was unimpressive to Democratic challenger Dave Johnson, who complained that if the incumbent was really concerned about struggling farmers, he would have taken a seat on the House Agriculture Committee, like Minnesota's other two rural House members.

Johnson maintained that Weber had virtually no influence on agricultural policy. As a third-generation farmer, Johnson claimed a personal understanding of farm problems that he said Weber, whose background is in newspaper publishing, lacked.

Republicans, in turn, sought to depict Johnson as a political opportunist who switched parties on the eve of his congressional bid because his hopes of winning office as a Republican were stymied. Johnson was intensely involved in local GOP politics in the early 1980s, frequently accompanying Weber around the district and even serving as a delegate to the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas.

Johnson defended his party switch, saying that he decided to join the Democrats because President Reagan's free-market farm policy was driving prices down and undermining the district's economy.

Making his political debut, Johnson was an unknown quantity to many voters in the large, 31-county district. Despite that, he was able to win a majority of counties in the 2nd; he finished barely 6,000 votes short of Weber.

Johnson might have been able to overcome the deficit if the incumbent had not run a $1 million, state-of-the-art campaign. Weber bombarded voters with an array of appeals ranging from ads on expensive Twin Cities television to direct-mail appeals to individual commodity groups.

By 1988 it was apparent that Weber had shored up his support in the district. He had been more visible tending to district concerns, and had an achievement to tout in 1987 when he took a seat on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. Democrats had difficulty coming up with a strong candidate, although Johnson considered another attempt, as did Gene Wenstrom, who had previously mounted three campaigns against Republican Rep. Arlan Stangeland in the 7th District.

The Democratic nomination went to Doug Peterson, a farmer and a party chairman in Lac Qui Parle County. Peterson said that he was a better fit for the predominantly rural district than was Weber, but he had considerable difficulty raising funds to get his message out. With a late start and without much help from the national party, Peterson managed just 42 percent of the vote. Weber won by the second-largest margin of his career.

Lavishly financed campaigns have been a Weber hallmark. When he won the seat of retiring Democratic Rep. Richard Nolan in 1980, Weber put so much money into television ads that to many voters he seemed like an incumbent by November. He rolled to a 14,000-vote victory over former Nolan aide and Farmers Union organizer Archie Baumann.

Two years later, court-ordered redistricting placed Weber and GOP Rep. Tom Hagedorn together in the same rural southwest Minnesota constituency. Rather than challenge Weber, his fellow conservative and one-time press secretary, Hagedorn moved east into the district of GOP Rep. Arlen Erdahl. (That set off a messy game of political musical chairs that ended with both Hagedorn and Erdahl losing in separate districts in November.)

7 Arlan Stangeland (R)

Of Barnesville — Elected 1977

Born: Feb. 8, 1930, Fargo, N.D.
Education: Graduated from Moorhead High School, 1948.
Occupation: Farmer.
Family: Wife, Virginia Trowbridge; seven children.
Religion: Lutheran.
Political Career: Minn. House, 1967-75; Barnesville school board, 1976-77.
Capitol Office: 2245 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-2165.

In Washington: Stangeland is a profile in resilience. In an era when the vast majority of House members are easily re-elected, he seems perpetually on the ropes in his marginal northwest Minnesota district. But he keeps coming back, and in doing so has moved to the upper ranks on two major committees, where he is in a position to make a mark for his often struggling district.

The Agriculture Committee is a natural place for Stangeland, and in recent years he has started to break out of his role there as a backbencher. A chain-smoking and occasionally gruff farmer, Stangeland is still not the best spokesman on agricultural issues, but his opinions are given some weight. He is in a good position to voice them as ranking Republican on the Cotton, Rice and Sugar Subcommittee.

The more activist Stangeland began to be apparent during debate on the 1985 farm bill. Although he has spent much of his energy over the years looking out for the sugar beet growers of the Red River Valley, during the farm bill debate he was particularly active on provisions affecting wheat.

Stangeland's increased visibility on the Wheat Subcommittee did not stem from any unusual skill at political maneuvering or from his oratorical gifts. Those have never been his strong suits. Instead, it was his early and firm embrace of a new program of price supports, called "marketing loans," which many others considered too complicated to endorse.

Marketing loans were designed to boost commodity sales by allowing prices to fall, and, at the same time, to avoid having farmers default on the price-support loans. Unlike the existing commodity program, which allows farmers to default, marketing loans would have to be repaid to the government, but only at the price farmers' crops brought at market, which could be significantly below the loan rate.

While Stangeland's proposal won support from many Democrats, it faced considerable opposition from leaders of both parties on the committee, who argued that it was untested and too expensive. Stangeland won approval for the plan in the Wheat Subcommittee, but a few days later the panel reversed itself, giving the secretary of agriculture the discretion to implement or ignore the program and allowing farmers to continue defaulting on loans.

Stangeland tried again in full committee. This time he was criticized by Thomas S. Foley, the Wheat Subcommittee chairman, as a champion of "rural social welfare."

Stangeland challenged that contention. "We have a choice," he argued, "of setting a new course for agriculture that gives some hope to farmers. Is it not now the time to write some innovative new approach that will work? Or shall we procrastinate for four more years?" But the committee rejected the mandatory marketing loan program 20-22.

The effort did not stop there. Stangeland also lost two attempts to revive his plan on the House floor. Instead, the final farm bill included a formula that allowed for the gradual lowering of price supports. Stangeland supported the bill, which he called "the best we could get."

Stangeland's reputation in Washington was enhanced by his work on the farm bill, but he paid a political price at home, where he was the target of many farmers' discontent. Not surprisingly, he is among those who have suggested that the next farm bill be taken up in 1991, an off year, rather than in the 1990 election year.

Although Stangeland did not have to grapple with a giant farm bill in the 100th Congress, he was among those working to fend off a proposal to change the sugar program, which some legislators have attacked for being expensive and keeping prices too high. Stangeland and other supporters said that sugar in the United States is reasonably priced, and that foreign dumping in the world marketplace drives down world prices and gives the incorrect impression that U.S. sugar is overpriced.

"No producer in the world could be expected to successfully compete at prices well below the cost of production," Stangeland said. As it turned out, proposals to change the sugar

Minnesota 7

Northwest — St. Cloud; Moorhead

From the prairie wheat fields along the Red River to the hills, forests and lakes in the middle of the state, this is Minnesota's most marginal district — economically as well as politically.

Farmers struggle each year to meet their high operating costs on land that does not match the quality of the soil farther south. Those living in the chilly central section try to eke out a living any way they can. A few dollars can usually be made from the sportsmen who hunt and fish in the region, and there is some money in the region's lumber business, which once was an economic mainstay but now is in decline. The snowmobile industry, a more recent economic boon to the area, was hurt by the early 1980s recession and several dry winters, and it has been slow to recover.

Politically, the district has been in the marginal category ever since popular Democrat Bob Bergland left in 1977 to become Jimmy Carter's agriculture secretary.

St. Cloud, the seat of Stearns County with 43,000 residents, is the district's largest city. For years a major center for granite quarrying, St. Cloud attracted a diverse ethnic population that German Catholics dominated. Today the descendants of the old stonecutters share their ancestors' support of the Democratic Party on economic issues, but they often stray to the GOP when social issues, especially abortion, become paramount.

Apart from St. Cloud and Moorhead, a sister city to Fargo, N.D., about a half day's drive to the northwest, there are few population centers. But there is a significant Catholic influence in the small towns around St. Cloud, where large Catholic churches loom above the surrounding farmland — giving the area some of the feel of rural France or Germany.

Outside the orbit of St. Cloud, the towns are vintage Americana. Sauk Centre — about 40 miles northwest of St. Cloud — was the birthplace of novelist Sinclair Lewis, who used his hometown as the model for his famous work "Main Street." Street signs along the prime thoroughfare in Sauk Centre, in fact, describe it as the "Original Main Street."

The wheat-growing central sections of the district are slightly more populous than the rest, and also more Republican. Sugar beets are grown around Moorhead in the Red River Valley, which possesses some of the most fertile farm land in the district. In the rolling countryside just to the east are hundreds of lakes — ranging from small ponds to bodies of water several miles wide. The area draws hunters, fishermen and summer tourists.

Farther north, near the Canadian border, the land supports fewer people, and the vote is usually Democratic. The Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservations are in the northern part of the 7th.

Population: 509,521. White 497,050 (98%), Black 660 (0.1%), Other 10,189 (2%). Spanish origin 2,464 (1%). 18 and over 355,632 (70%), 65 and over 68,572 (14%). Median age: 28.

program never got off the ground.

Stangeland was elected with critical help from national New Right organizations, but on the Public Works Committee he is the sort of pork-barrel Republican of whom the ideological right is skeptical. He is bipartisan on that committee, often asking other Republicans to support the position of the Democratic chairman. Stangeland is ranking member of the Water Resources Subcommittee.

Early in the 100th Congress Stangeland was among those voting to override President Reagan's veto of a major highway bill. "The president vetoed [the bill] saying it was a budget buster," Stangeland said. "I just want to tell the people it was not a budget buster."

The bill, which was enacted over Reagan's objections, included funding for a grade-separation project in Moorhead, Minn., allowing a street to run under Burlington Northern railroad tracks. "For those of us who see those projects as very imporant to our constituents and well deserved, we just don't consider that pork," Stangeland said.

The further the issue gets from agriculture or public works, the more likely Stangeland is to sound like an ideological conservative. In 1982, when the House considered a five-year highway bill, Stangeland was one of the more outspoken opponents of the so-called Davis-Bacon requirement that an area's prevailing wage be paid on federally funded highway projects. Davis-Bacon has long been anathema to conservatives, who argue that the prevailing wage usually turns out to be the union wage. Since then, Stangeland has introduced bills to repeal Davis-Bacon.

Although he comes from a Frost Belt district rather than an energy-producing Sun Belt area, he has generally voted on the producer side against consumers and environmentalists. "The idea that every river or stream has to be

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fishable or swimmable is unrealistic," he once said, criticizing the 1972 Water Pollution Act. Still, Minnesota is known for its numerous lakes, and Stangeland does see a role for the federal government in keeping them clean. He is a strong supporter of the Environmental Protection Agency's clean lakes program.

At Home: If Stangeland has not always stood out in Washington, he usually stands apart from his House colleagues at election time. While most incumbents win with ease, Stangeland is often under siege. But he has always been up to the test. After surviving in 1986 by a scant 121 votes — a margin so slim that his victory was not secure until a recount a month after the voting — Stangeland moved up in 1988 to a more comfortable 55 percent. That 10-point victory was practically a landslide for Stangeland, who had surpassed 53 percent only once in his previous five re-election efforts.

In winning six full terms, Stangeland has had to struggle against a number of factors. Part of Stangeland's problem has been the politically marginal nature of the district; Democrat Bob Bergland held it for six years before leaving to become President Jimmy Carter's agriculture secretary in 1977. Another problem has been Stangeland's less-than-charismatic persona. Disturbed by his narrow election victories, he paid for a personality analysis after the 1982 election.

But possibly Stangeland's biggest headache has been a perception among many farmers in the rural 7th that his prime constituency is the sugar beet growers around his home base in the fertile Red River Valley. That, and identification with the controversial 1985 farm bill, nearly cost him his seat in 1986.

Stangeland's Democratic challenger, state Sen. Collin C. Peterson, pounded away at the theme that the farm bill was a bad one and that Stangeland's fingerprints were all over it. Peterson blamed the bill for driving down the prices on virtually all farm commodities in northwestern Minnesota, and he noted that Stangeland was on the House-Senate conference committee that drafted the bill. "He is the architect of this farm policy," Peterson declared. "It will all come to roost."

Seeking to put his own stamp on farm policy, Peterson traveled to Washington, D.C., several times in 1985 to lobby for the Democratic farm alternative. He even wrote and recorded a song in support of the legislation.

Meanwhile, Stangeland argued that the version Congress approved in 1985 had not had time to work, and in any case, that it was the best that farmers could get in a Congress that listened to a consumer-oriented Eastern establishment.

The incumbent did not shrink from claiming a leadership role in the House. "A Friend at Home ... A Leader in Congress" was Stangeland's campaign slogan, and he warned voters not to discard the seniority that had enabled him to become the ranking GOP member on the Cotton, Rice and Sugar Subcommittee.

Still, Stangeland sought to steer debate away from the farm issue as much as possible. He ran ads attacking Peterson as a big spender in the state Senate who was anti-business and out of touch with the district's fairly conservative political mainstream.

But when discussion returned to agricultural policy, Stangeland found himself on the defensive. He did not advertise his GOP affiliation on either his campaign literature or large billboards that dotted the district.

Meanwhile, Peterson conspicuously touted his Democratic affiliation, both on his billboards and in his TV ads that featured "Bessie the talking cow."

A 57-43 percent loser to Stangeland in 1984, Peterson ran virtually neck-and-neck with the incumbent in 1986. The winner in just one of the district's 23 counties in 1984, Peterson carried 14 counties in 1986. But like Democrat Gene Wenstrom, who challenged Stangeland in three straight elections from 1978 through 1982, Peterson fell short.

Two years later Peterson hoped his third-straight bid would put him over the top, but he got a cold reception from many of his fellow Democrats, who felt it was time for a different candidate. The party's endorsement went to former state Sen. Marv Hanson, who was able to defeat Peterson in a September primary.

Hanson was a personally appealing candidate, and many Democratic leaders hoped his background as both a farmer and a lawyer would bring him broad support. But Hanson's home base was in Kittson County, in the far northwest corner of the state, and he faced a challenge just getting his name known around the rest of the large district. The late primary added to his problems; some Democratic funding sources held back until the nomination was settled.

Against Stangeland, Hanson renewed the argument that the 1985 farm bill contained inequities that hurt some farmers. But there seemed to be less resentment toward the bill than existed in 1986, and Stangeland was more practiced at defending it. He won all but six of the 23 counties in the district. Four of the counties Hanson carried were around his home territory in the northwest.

Democrats have been gunning for Stangeland ever since he won an upset victory in the 1977 special election held to replace Bergland. Only four months before, Bergland had won 72 percent, but in replacing him, Democrats gave away a safe seat by running the wrong candidate.

The Democratic nominee in the special election, Mike Sullivan, a former aide to Walter F. Mondale, ran on the slogan, "He's in the

Bergland tradition." But it was clear to the district's Norwegian Lutheran farmers that Sullivan, an Irish Catholic, was not part of their tradition. Stangeland — a farmer whose parents were Norwegian immigrants — was.

After that, the Democrats switched to Wenstrom, who had the right background and ethnicity, and who almost certainly would have held the seat for them had he been nominated in 1977. Wenstrom, a former state legislator, teacher and farmer, held Stangeland to 52 percent of the vote in 1978 and 1980, and ran virtually even with the incumbent in 1982, losing by less than 2,000 votes.

Wenstrom's third campaign offered a change in tactics from his previous efforts. In 1980 he had charged that Stangeland's voting record and list of campaign contributors exposed him as a friend of agribusiness and major oil companies. In 1982 the challenger was relatively gentle to Stangeland — he made Reagan his prime villain. Wenstrom blamed the president for a tight-money policy that he said maintained a depressed farm economy.

Wenstrom carried most of the counties in the 7th, including three counties in the populous St. Cloud area, which had been added by redistricting. But Stangeland ran well ahead around his home base in the central part of the district to eke out a 1,192-vote victory.

After the near-defeat in 1982, Stangeland took an unusual step for an incumbent. Disappointed that he had not managed to secure the district after five years of effort, he underwent a round of personality tests to see if he was relating to constituents effectively on a human level. It was hard to tell whether his comfortable 1984 margin owed more to the testing, to the fact that Reagan carried all but three counties in the district, or to Peterson's lack of name identity and funding in his first challenge to Stangeland.

Committees

Agriculture (5th of 18 Republicans)
Cotton, Rice and Sugar (ranking); Livestock, Dairy and Poultry; Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains

Public Works and Transportation (3rd of 20 Republicans)
Water Resources (ranking); Aviation; Surface Transportation

Elections

1988 General

Arlan Stangeland (R)	121,396	(55%)
Marv Hanson (D)	101,011	(45%)

1986 General

Arlan Stangeland (R)	94,024	(50%)
Collin C. Peterson (D)	93,903	(50%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1984 (57%) 1982 (50%) 1980 (52%) 1978 (52%) 1977 * (58%)

* *Special election.*

District Vote For President

	1988	1984	1980	1976
D	112,654 (48%)	102,205 (43%)	103,081 (42%)	140,207 (54%)
R	119,763 (51%)	135,304 (57%)	123,905 (50%)	109,051 (42%)
I			16,542 (7%)	

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Stangeland (R)	$658,882	$344,281 (52%)	$693,429
Hanson (D)	$287,085	$128,339 (45%)	$286,577
1986			
Stangeland (R)	$578,421	$264,428 (46%)	$547,810
Peterson (D)	$465,585	$217,579 (47%)	$464,246

Key Votes

1987

Raise speed limit to 65 mph	N
Approve Gephardt "fair trade" amendment	N
Ban testing of larger nuclear weapons	N
Delay "re-flagging" of Kuwaiti tankers	N
Approve tax-raising deficit-reduction bill	N

1988

Approve aid to Nicaraguan contras	Y
Enact civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	N
Kill 60-day plant-closing notification measure	Y
Pass omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	Y
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	Y
Bar federal funds for abortions in cases of rape and incest	Y
Oppose seven-day waiting period for purchase of handguns	Y

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support S	Presidential Support O	Party Unity S	Party Unity O	Conservative Coalition S	Conservative Coalition O
1988	62	38	85	11	87	11
1987	58	36	83	12	84	9
1986	68	29	71	22	84	10
1985	65	33	82	14	89	9
1984	63	36	74	21	90	7
1983	68	28	75	20	75	21
1982	57	31	80	17	85	10
1981	71	28	83	14	93	7

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1988	5	92	29	93
1987	4	83	13	93
1986	10	80	21	59
1985	15	81	0	67
1984	5	75	8	75
1983	5	78	12	89
1982	10	81	5	90
1981	0	93	7	95

JIM RAMSTAD

Born and raised in Jamestown, North Dakota, Senator Jim Ramstad moved to Minnesota in 1965 to fulfill his boyhood dream of attending the University of Minnesota, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1968.

Ramstad attended the George Washington University Law School and graduated with honors in 1973. From 1969 to 1975, he served in the U.S. Army Reserve, attaining the rank of First Lieutenant.

After his discharge from active duty, Ramstad worked for the Majority Caucus in the Minnesota House and as a special assistant to Congressman Tom Kleppe(R-N.D.).

Following law school, Jim Ramstad worked as a Criminal Justice Act lawyer, an Adjunct Professor of Government at American University and for Congressman Bill Frenzel.

First elected to the Minnesota Senate in 1980 when he upset a popular DFL incumbent, Ramstad was re-elected in 1982 and 1986 by overwhelming majorities. He is a member of the Senate Education, Finance, Judiciary and Employment Committees. In addition, he serves on the Legislative Commission on Public Education, the Interagency Task Force on Criminal Justice and the Commission on the Economic Status of Women. In 1989, Jim Ramstad was named "Legislator of the Year" by the Minnesota North Star Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society for his "Outstanding legislative leadership on behalf of persons with disabilities."

Senator Ramstad is a member of the board of the Children's Heart Fund, Lake Country Food Bank, Wayzata-Plymouth Area Chemical Health Commission and the University of Minnesota Touchdown Club. He is also a member of the Minnesota Prayer Breakfast Committee, Children's Home Society, the Citizens League, TwinWest and Wayzata Area Chambers of Commerce, Sons of Norway, League of Women Voters, Plymouth Lions Club, Westphal Post 251 American Legion and Plymouth Civic League.

Ramstad also has served as a director of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association, Northwest and Ridgedale YMCA's, TwinWest Chamber of Commerce, Accessible Space, Normandale Community College Foundation, the Northwest Hennepin Branch of the American Red Cross and Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metro Area.

In addition, Jim Ramstad served under Governor Al Quie as chair of the State Human Rights Advisory Committee, and is a member of the Minnesota State and Hennepin County Bar Associations.

Ramstad is a member of the Wayzata Community Church, where he's served as lay liturgist and as a member of the Church's nominating Committee.

Prepared and paid for by Ramstad for Congress Committee, Chris Farni, Treasurer