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# FOIA MARKER

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

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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13734  
**Folder ID Number:** 13734-002

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**Folder Title:**  
Vermont State Ticket Fundraiser 10/23/90 [OA 6896]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

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(Lange/Cawley)  
October 15, 1990  
1:30 p.m.  
[VERMONT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VERMONT GOP  
BURLINGTON SHERATON  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1990  
[TIME]

[[ Thank you, Peter. Dick Snelling, Mike Bernhardt, Jeffrey Amestoy, Alexander Acebo, Ron Crisman ... oh, and of course, my old friend and namesake -- Georgette the Fire Dog.

You know, Georgette and I have a lot in common. We both live in a house that doesn't belong to us... get calls at all hours... put out fires for a living.

But Georgette has an important advantage over me. Everyone would want to listen if she ever decided to give a speech. \\\

Still, like a true Vermonter, Georgette has a style I don't. Her thoughts may run deep... but her words are few. The ideal politician. \\\

It's wonderful to be here -- right in the middle of Vermont's spectacular light show of leaves. No place in the world can match New England's 1000 points of gold and crimson.

But there are definite signs that the rest of the country is trying to be like Vermont. I heard that some enterprising individuals -- true story -- are even making painted plywood "lawn cows" you can set up in your yard. Well, Millie wanted me to tell you -- now that her book's such a big hit -- she's running a special offer on Lawn Spaniels. \\\ ]]

It's easy to have a special feeling for Vermont. Maybe it's the magnificent beauty of the Green Mountains. Maybe it's the

fact that Vermont has voted for more Republican Presidential candidates than any other state. [[ Really, what Republican President wouldn't love Vermont? ]]

But I think it's something more.

Yours is a state known for its independent state of mind. A place that values the individual voice. Believes in self-reliance and opportunity. And understands how government ought to be accountable, above all, to people.

And that's why I came here today -- to lend my support to candidates that represent the kind of leadership Vermont has known and valued in the past -- and needs in the future.

First, there's a champion for the environment. An effective voice for reform in education, who knows how to make Vermont's vote count in the U.S. House of Representatives: **Peter Smith.**\\\

Now, like all Vermonters, Peter's a man of independent mind. He votes his conscience. He's earned an unusual degree of respect in the House, because he knows how to work with the leadership on both sides of the aisle, to reach a solution. Peter Smith understands bipartisanship, because he's made it happen. **We need more of that spirit on Capitol Hill.** \\\

Here at home, Vermont needs leadership that knows what it takes to bring new growth and create new jobs, while protecting the environment. Leadership that won't spend beyond its means. **Vermont needs Dick Snelling as Governor.** \\\

After a record-breaking four terms as Governor, Dick knows how to create opportunity. But he also knows that environmental

protection and economic growth must complement one another. That's why he's built a proven record of public/private partnerships for the environment.

But above all, after thirty years of experience at the state and local level, Dick Snelling knows how to balance a budget. He's proved it, cutting red ink every term he's been in office. **Dick Snelling understands good government -- it's time for him to return as a great governor. \\\**

And to help Dick Snelling push his programs through the legislature -- to create a climate for growth that will build a vibrant business sector without compromising Vermont's environment -- **Vermont needs Mike Bernhardt for Lt. Governor.\\\**

Together with Jeffrey Amestoy in the Attorney General's Office; Alexander Acebo as Auditor; Ron Crisman as Treasurer -- and a Republican majority in the state legislature -- you'll have the leadership and experience to bring Vermont a new era of opportunity. A new agenda for jobs and growth, where there's only thing that has to be limited -- government spending.

[[ ((TENTATIVE, PENDING BUDGET OUTCOME)): That's what we're working to achieve at the Federal level. And that's why, last Friday, I refused to sign another business-as-usual budget bill.

I'd been warning Congress for weeks -- if they sent me another band-aid budget, I'd veto it. Well, **they did it again.**

So the government of the freest, most powerful nation on earth was shut down, **again.** A shameful commentary on the

inability of Congress to control spending -- to make the hard choices members were elected to make.

Well, if Congress won't make the hard choices, I will -- even if it means cuts in government services. Because the American people -- men and women who work hard to balance their own checkbooks -- are fed up with the fiscal foolery of what now passes for the budget "process" down in Washington.

They have had enough of the parade of promises -- enough of the charade of delays -- enough of the endless posturing that passes for legislative leadership.

It's time for real cuts, real control, and real enforcement. If a Congress controlled by liberal Democrats can't balance its own checkbook, maybe it's time to change the balance of power.\\\

But it's not up to me. It's up to the voters. Voters who are bored with the surreal maneuvers of this out-of-touch, out-of-reach convention of budget magicians in Congress.

Well, all of those voters have magic wands to make the magicians disappear. They're called ballots. And come next month, those ballots may make the House of mirrors on Capitol Hill fall like a House of cards. \\\

You know, we reached a bipartisan compromise weeks ago, to reduce the deficit. And let me add, I appreciated Peter Smith's endorsement of that package. He was one of the first out of the blocks in support of that agreement. Not the best of all possible worlds -- but the best agreement possible. Peter Smith has shown the kind of political courage we need in Washington.\\\

[To come -- outline of budget deal we want... to include:]

... important funds for Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia -- an effort with a degree of importance that no one should underestimate.

The Gulf Crisis is a reminder of how intricately the interests of nations are interwoven. What happens in Baghdad matters in Burlington. Because our concern, far beyond the price of oil, is the fate of sovereign nations -- and the stability of the world order.

That sounds like a pretty tall order -- but it's best understood in personal terms. I recently got a letter, from two parents here in Burlington, saying their son had decided to have his wedding early, when he heard he would be headed for the Gulf.

He wrote them saying, "I know this whole situation was unexpected, but I'm ready to do anything necessary to help our country... Mom and Dad, try not to worry because I'm going to come home, and I'll make you proud!"

Second Lieutenant Matthew Campbell, like so many others, is making his nation proud. He sent his parents those thoughts on their 39th wedding anniversary. [[ I understand they're with us today. \\ \\ ]] Let us reward the commitment of all our men and women in uniform, with the same resolve here at home.

Here in Vermont, you've got a chain of drugstores, setting out greeting cards for people to walk up and write special messages to the troops. A country/western radio station, taping broadcasts and sending them them over. And Burlington Electric

adopted an entire company in the 82nd Airborne. They're gathering gifts and personal items to send, to let those soldiers know they're remembered.

It's those actions large and small -- celebrated or little noticed -- that make possible American strength and stability around the world. So let me thank you, and the thousands of Americans like you, who are doing something extra to support our outstanding men and women in uniform.

And one thing more -- in honor of those brave men and women. Even as democratic freedoms are dawning in once-darkened corners around the world, let us keep the flame of democracy burning brightly here at home -- by reaffirming the power of the vote.

Get people to the polls this fall. Because less than three weeks from today, Americans will choose their leadership for the next two years.

Here in Vermont, the choice is very clear -- three leaders who can give this great state an even greater future. **Peter Smith, Dick Snelling and Mike Bernhardt. \\\**

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

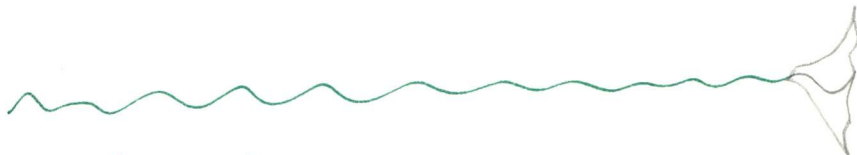
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VERMONT

\* check on the dog / leaves

\* ~~Budget - see Langer.~~



-- check leaves

Staffed Copy

Factcheck Copy

Cawley

(Lange/Cawley)  
October 1, 1990  
7:45 p.m.  
[VERMONT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VERMONT GOP  
BURLINGTON SHERATON  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1990  
8:00 A.M.

Jeffords Freed  
Harwood Lindley  
Page

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You know, Georgette and I have a lot in common. We both live in a house that doesn't belong to us... get calls at all hours... put out fires for a living.

Jack Lindley  
802-658-2034

But Georgette has an important advantage over me. Everyone would want to listen if she ever decided to give a speech. \\\

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It's easy to have a special feeling for Vermont. Maybe it's the magnificent beauty of the Green Mountains. Maybe it's the

Dog OK -  
Out call Jack  
on Thurs 10-4

Donald  
Lyons  
802-828-3236

Fedoris '90

Encyc. Americana  
1989-Vol. 28

fact that Vermont has voted for more Republican Presidential candidates than any other state. [[ Really, what Republican President wouldn't love Vermont? ]]

But I think it's something more.

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Peter Smith understands bipartisanship, because he's made it happen. We need more of that spirit on Capitol Hill.

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After a record-breaking four terms as Governor, Dick knows how to create opportunity. But he also knows that environmental

Amalgam of American Politics & Values America

with enviro record

with + Burlington Free Press 7/2/89  
7-95

with + Burlington Free Press 1-21-90  
p. 9A

III OK by Mr. Carver's - Ch of Staff

Snelling bio + Tom Kloore - Camp N Hgr. 502-864-1990

protection and economic growth must complement one another. That's why he's built a proven record of public/private partnerships for the environment.

But above all, after thirty years of experience at the state and local level, Dick Snelling knows how to balance a budget.

He's proved it, cutting red ink every term he's been in office.

Dick Snelling understands good government -- it's time for him to return as a great governor.

And to help Dick Snelling push his programs through the legislature -- to create a climate for growth that will build a vibrant business sector without compromising Vermont's environment -- Vermont needs Mike Bernhardt for Lt. Governor.

Together with Jeffrey Amestoy in the Attorney General's Office; Alexander Acebo as Auditor; Ron Crisman as Treasurer -- and a Republican majority in the state legislature -- you'll have the leadership and experience to bring Vermont a new era of opportunity. A new agenda for jobs and growth, where there's only thing that has to be limited -- government spending.

That's what we're working to achieve at the Federal level. As you know, down in Washington we've reached bipartisan compromise to reduce the deficit. I'd add that I appreciate Peter Smith's endorsement of that package, earlier this week.

This is a tough, fair, and balanced agreement. It will preserve economic vitality, without a personal income tax increase. This is the right agreement, at the right time, for all the right reasons. \\

1st at of the blocks to support pkg; getting a LOT of flak in VT. Courage. Guts. I admire him for supporting this. It's tough, esp. for a candidate up in reelection.

Snelling record  
Snelling bio

Tom Moore - campaign mgr.

Bernhardt pkg.

Carol Hanson VT GOP 502-223-3411

Davis fact sheet p1

control spending  
kept it c  
2010  
info.

Sure, it faces critics on both sides -- which is probably a sign that we're on the right track. Now -- if the Congress can put aside partisanship -- if the members can avoid the impulse to pick this agreement apart without offering an alternative -- we will bring the deficit down, and keep it down, for good \\ for real \\ forever. \\\

This budget saves 120 billion dollars in domestic spending, and 180 billion dollars in defense. Over five years, that means a cut in the deficit of half a trillion dollars -- through real, enforceable spending cuts that bring teeth to the task of reducing the deficit that haunts America's future.

These cuts will not be easy to take. But their burden is shared -- they are fundamentally fair -- and they make sound fiscal sense.

But this budget isn't all pain. It also means real gain, for working men and women, because it will create jobs -- through new incentives for opportunity and growth, especially for small and mid-sized firms. Enterprize zones, and a larger earned income tax credit for the working poor. Encouragement for new research & development, and job-creating investment.

Finally, it provides important funds for Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia -- an effort with a degree of importance that no one should underestimate.

Events in the Gulf are a reminder of how intricately the interests of nations are interwoven. What happens in Baghdad matters in Burlington. The outcome is profoundly important.

But our concern is not simply the price of oil here, as cynics would have you believe. It is the fate of sovereign nations, and the stability of the world order, everywhere.

As President Eisenhower said over thirty years ago, "We will never be an aggressor. We want adequate security. We want no more than adequacy. But we will accept nothing less."

That was true then -- and it's true today. A tyrant bent on aggression must never be allowed the means to attain his ends. Preserving the world's security and stability is not an easy role. But it is not a role we play alone.

Together with the remarkable coalition of nations now facing down aggression in the Persian Gulf, we are witness to the leadership, not simply of America, but of the community of nations. That leadership is as difficult as it is important -- not just in the lives of nations, but in personal terms.

I recently got a letter, from **two parents** here in Burlington, saying their son had decided to have his wedding early, when he learned he would be headed for the Gulf.

They will be there...  
Bernie & Joanna

He wrote them saying, "I know this whole situation was unexpected, but I'm ready to do anything necessary to help our country... Mom and Dad, try not to worry because I'm going to come home, and I'll make you proud!"

letter from the Campbells:  
Campbells:  
802-  
563-2117

Second Lieutenant Matthew Campbell, like so many others, is making his nation proud. He sent his parents those thoughts on their 39th wedding anniversary.

Let us do all we can to see that he's back home in time for

Treasury of  
Presid' G. quotations  
"Aggression", p. 2  
11-13-57

his first -- by rewarding the commitment of all our men and women in uniform, with the same commitment here at home.

What Vermonters are doing is already making a difference.

dm Nadeau  
City Drugs  
802-863-3378

There's a chain of drugstores, setting out greeting cards for people to walk up and write special messages to the troops. A country/western radio station, taping broadcasts and sending them

Voko Radio  
2nd Hill  
802-658-1230

them over. And Burlington Electric adopted an entire company --

reb Ranyel  
brl Elec  
802-658-1181

the **Charlie Company** of the 82nd Airborne. They're gathering gifts and personal items to send, to let those soldiers know they're remembered.

3-73 Armor of Charlie Co, 3rd Batt, 73 Armor of 82nd  
3 of the 73 A-n  
OF the 82AB

It's those actions large and small -- celebrated or little noticed -- that make possible American strength and stability around the world. So let me thank you, and the thousands of Americans like you, who are doing something extra to support our outstanding men and women in uniform.

And one thing more -- in honor of those brave men and women. In an era when democratic freedoms are dawning in once-darkened corners around the world, let us keep the flame of democracy burning even more brightly here at home. Let no one relinquish the power of the vote.

kt-6-nov-6

on (orig) oct 5  
8 days on Oct 23  
"Ten Man 3 weeks"

Thirty-two days from today, Americans will choose their leadership **for the next two years.** It is a critical choice; and, here in Vermont, Peter Smith, Dick Snelling and Mike Bernhardt are the leaders who can give this great state an even greater future.

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.



p.1: acknowledgements

Thank you, Peter

Dick Shelling

Sen. James Jeffords

Madeline Harwood - RNC Committeewoman

Walter Page - RNC Committeeman

Walter Freed - State Chair

~~John~~ Lindley ~~III~~ - Bush '88 chair  
Jack

\* Delete Bernhardt

Amestoy

Acebo

Crisman

p.3: phonetics

Amestoy

Acebo

p.6: Am. will vote

delete "for the next 2 years."

p.3: Smith's support  
Admire. Courage.  
cuts.

p.5: parents  
will be present



"It's time we put the interest of the United States of America first."

-- President George Bush, September 30, 1990  
Announcing the Bipartisan Budget Agreement

#### FACT SHEET

We must stop mortgaging the future of our children and their children. America needs a budget agreement. The public demands it. And, as President Bush said, this compromise meets the challenge of putting America first.

The five-year bipartisan budget compromise will boost America's long-term economic vitality. It will give small and medium-size business a shot in the arm, creating jobs. It will cut the projected federal deficit by half-a-trillion dollars. This will mean real and lasting spending cuts. And it will not raise individual income-tax rates, supporting future economic growth.

Our nation's economic problems are everyone's concern. So this agreement is, above all, fair. Everyone will have to make a sacrifice, but no one will have to bear the burden alone.

- o Social Security will not be touched.
- o Although the defense budget is cut by \$67 billion over three years (and more over five years), our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf region will still get the backing they deserve to defend themselves and accomplish their mission.
- o The agreement's new incentives for economic growth include:
  - New incentives to increase domestic exploration and development of oil and gas resources -- to free America from dependence on foreign oil.
  - New tax incentives for the development of enterprise zones -- to create jobs and opportunity for those who need it the most.
  - Extension of the research and development tax credit, so America can continue to lead in science and industry.
  - And an increase in the earned-income tax credit.

- o The agreement will give a shot in the arm to America's job-generating small and mid-size companies:
  - A thirty percent research and experimentation credit for small businesses.
  - An adjustment in the tax basis for individuals who buy stock in small businesses.
  - A tax deduction for investment in small businesses.
  - An expanded ability for small businesses to expense certain depreciable business property.
  
- o The budget plan will also cut \$120 billion in government spending on entitlement and mandatory programs. Unlike other such agreements in the past, this is the first time such cuts will be guaranteed in law. No more smoke and mirrors. Savings will include:
  - \$60 billion from Medicare.
  - \$13 billion from Agricultural payments.
  - \$4.2 billion in Postal-service reform.
  
- o The agreement will also produce \$182 billion in discretionary program savings, including cuts in defense outlays of \$67 billion over three years.
  
- o Again, these cuts were made without caving in on raising individual income-tax rates. The agreement calls for raising \$134 billion in five years. And we can raise this tax-revenue with these measures:
  - A phased-in increase in the gasoline tax -- five cents a gallon the first year and another five cents the next year. This one measure alone will produce the greatest revenues.
  - Increased taxes on alcohol and cigarettes, as well as selected luxury items.
  
- o The budget discipline of Gramm-Rudman will be extended for five years and the agreement includes substantial budget-process reform:
  - Any new entitlement programs must meet hard and fast "pay as you go" provisions. This means that Congress will have to raise funds for any future entitlement, or cut an existing program.

-- All discretionary spending by Congress is capped for the next five years. If Congress spends money it doesn't have -- a "mini-sequester" will cut it for them. These cuts will last, because for the first time these cuts have teeth.

-- Any new tax cuts have to be matched by an equal increase in revenues.

-- This package will reform past credit programs that ignored huge liabilities to the American treasury; programs like S&L deposit insurance, student loan guarantees and HUD loan programs.

- o According to the terms of the agreement, the Congress has until October 19, 1990, to pass government appropriations bills consistent with the accord.

Congress must act, and act soon. We need measures to boost economic growth, and solve long-term problems. Most of all, this is our last best chance to get the federal budget deficit under control. We can meet the challenge through bipartisan leadership and quick and decisive action. No one will agree with all measures, but everyone will benefit in the long-run. We owe this much to our country, and to generations of Americans to come.

(Lange/Cawley)  
October 15, 1990  
12:30 p.m.  
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*Get them to the polls next month*  
~~Thirty-two days~~ from today, Americans will choose their <sup>for the next two years</sup> leadership for the next two years. Here in Vermont, ~~there are~~ <sup>the choice is very clear:</sup> three leaders who can give this great state an even greater future. **Peter Smith, Dick Snelling and Mike Bernhardt. \\\**

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

32 Oct 5  
x 23

23  
- 5  
---  
18

Rep. Peter Smith's statement of support for Budget Package.

PPS FLOOR COMMENTS 10/1/90

Mister Speaker, the president and his budget summit have made their decision and I've made mine. I support this agreement because it's time for this country -- but more importantly this Congress -- to act on the budget crisis.

We are faced with stark and difficult choices. If we do not act on this package, we risk a severe recession, economic chaos and massive increases in unemployment. Again, we also risk more devastating cuts in Gramm-Rudman.

When my children ask me where was I when we tried to put this country back on track, I want to be able to tell them that I was part of the solution and not part of the problem. Now politics as usual is going to duck this, push it away, vote no, do anything -- I disagree on the right and on the left.

But the good of the country calls on us to put politics as usual aside, because politics as usual will lead to no agreement. And no agreement will lead to severe and deep recession as well as drastic Gramm-Rudman cuts. The greater good of the country is at stake.

Parts of this agreement disappoint me. And I don't agree with all of its provisions. But as painful as this budget agreement is for the people of Vermont and all over this country, there will be far greater pain if we fail once again to lead this country as their Congress and do nothing.

Carolyn Curley  
1 page from Dave Karvelas  
Congressman Peter Smith

HEAD TABLE 10/5/90

- ✓ Congressman Peter Smith
- ✓ President George Bush
- ✓ Gov. Richard Snelling
- ✓ Rep. Madeline Harwood (National Committeewoman)
- ✓ Walter Freed (State Party Chair)
- ✓ U.S. Senator James Jeffords
- ✓ John Lindley III
- ✓ Walter Page (National Committeeman)

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Fax # <i>202-456-6218</i>	Fax #	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON  
RELEVANT SPEECHWRITERS  
RELEVANT RESEARCHERS

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE

Boston, MA

WHEN: October 4th, luncheon. POTUS arrives at 12:00 noon, brief (10-15 min) remarks at 12:30.

WHERE: The Westin Hotel, in Boston's Copley Place. The room is large and modern, fairly nondescript. While the hotel is only 7 years old, it is in the heart of historic Boston. Across the street is the old Boston Public Library, across the river are some of our nation's finest institutes of higher learning (M.I.T., Harvard, etc.) The hotel is minutes from historic Beacon Hill, and down the street from the upscale shopping on Newbury Street.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press reception with photos (30 mins) then remarks at an open-press luncheon. The proceeds will benefit MA GOP and Republican gubernatorial candidate TBD pending this Tuesday's primary. Contenders in primary are Steve Pierce vs. Bill Weld; Pierce's people were present to provide campaign material. Someone will intro gub. candidate, who will in turn intro POTUS. The room in which he will speak holds 830 people, but we don't have a figure yet on attendees.

OTHER:

- 1) Teleprompter: YES
- 2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
- 3) Bostonians are big baseball fans. To note: the Redsocks are 5 or 6 games ahead right now, and famous Fenway Park is not too far from where POTUS will be speaking.
- 4) Lighthearted jocular yet generous Dukakis jokes are feasible.
- 5) Pierce vs. Weld polls are close.
- 6) If Pierce is gub. candidate, Jordan St. John (at 617/720-1990) has been suggested to call for anecdotal information. One of the biggest issues in the campaign will be the economy. While Dukakis was bragging about the Massachusetts Miracle, Pierce was calling it a disaster. Pierce is the endorsed candidate for governor. He's 40 years old, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

Stamford, CT

- WHEN: October 4th, reception and dinner. POTUS arrives at 6:00 p.m. for reception, remarks at approximately 6:30.
- WHERE: The Stamford Marriott in (you guessed it) Stamford. The room in which remarks are to be delivered is nothing remarkable. The hotel is near Long Island Sound (sailing, etc.) and Jai Alai.
- WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed press reception with photos for big donors, then an open press dinner. The gubernatorial candidate, John Rowland, will intro POTUS. The modest estimate of attendees: 600. A Rowland campaign video, which has proved successful in the past, will possibly be adapted for use prior to the President's remarks to generate excitement.

OTHER:

- 1) Teleprompter: YES
- 2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
- 3) \*\*\* POTUS will be operating out of Kennebunkport for entire series of New England speeches. This circumstance can be used to stress his ties to the region and perhaps provide "I was just in Kennebunkport" anecdotes.
- 4) Connecticut is famous for nutmegs--bet you can get a lot of mileage out of that one.
- 5) Business attire
- 6) Jack Goldberg handles press for Rowland, Mark Brennan is Deputy Campaign Mgr., and John Mastropietro is Campaign Mgr. Their phone number: (203) 753-1990.
- 7) Rowland has been a congressman since '84, represented on the House Armed Services Committee, the Veteran's Affairs Committee, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Republican Task Force. Was awarded the Distinguished Service Award from the VFW, the Taxpayer Protection Award from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc., and the "Clean Air Champion" from the National Sierra Club. Rowland is a lifelong resident of Connecticut, and is married to Deborah Nabhan. Has three children: Kirsten, Robert John, and Julianne.
- 8) Rowland's big issues: Will veto a state income tax (the only candidate to pledge this); will wage a real war on drugs by enacting the death penalty for drug kingpins; will introduce a comprehensive plan to reduce state spending; will fight to return traditional family values to Connecticut.

TALKING POINTS:

- 1) Campaign slogan: "Leading the Connecticut Comeback"
- 2) CT has no state income tax. Rowland is only candidate to pledge to veto any attempt to impose one.
- 3) Rowland is the only conservative in the race. Lowell Weicker and Bruce Morrison are liberals.
- 4) Rowland is tough on crime, advocating the death penalty for drug kingpins. (see campaign material).

State Chamber  
(802) 223-3443  
Chris Barbieri

Chamber of C

863-3489

VFW: (802) 223-5368

- 5) Rowland has been the most specific on issues, beginning on Jan. 4 and releasing issues positions periodically: WE KNOW WHERE HE STANDS
- 6) Rowland is the only native of CT and is a 5th generation state resident. His grandfather rooted out corruption in Waterbury in the 1930's and sent the mayor and other city officials to jail.
- 7) Rowland has NEVER voted for a tax increase.

### Burlington, VT

WHEN: October 5th, reception & breakfast. POTUS arrives at 8:00 a.m. for reception, remarks at approximately 8:30.

WHERE: The Sheraton Burlington Hotel and Conference Center. The hotel is new, the hall is large and plain.

WHAT: First a closed reception for Peter Smith (campaigning for re-election to Congress); 100 camera clicks. Then remarks at a open press GOP fundraiser breakfast. Two speakers before POTUS, the second introducing him. 1000 attendees expected. At the close of remarks, the photo op to be created might incorporate the dalmation the President gave to the local Willston Fire House during a Points of Light presidential campaign event. The dog might also provide the basis for anecdotal material; Jack Lindley, the former Bush campaign manager in Burlington is a good source on this, he can be reached at (802) 658-2034.

### OTHER:

- 1) Teleprompter: YES
- 2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
- 3)\*\* POTUS will be operating out of Kennebunkport for entire series of New England speeches. This circumstance can be used to stress his ties to the region and perhaps provide "I was just in Kennebunkport" anecdotes.
- 4) According to intelligence already gathered, there will be a lot of demonstrators at the event...perhaps there are jokes that might laugh this off.
- 5) Judy Schailor is Pete Smith's Campaign Mgr. (802) 878-9090. Brian Cosgrove is the Executive Director of the Vermont Republican Party to be reached at (802) 223-3411 at work and at (802) 223-6596 at home.
- 6) Education is Smith's top priority, with the environment coming in a close second. Regarding education, Schailor informed me that Smith is a former educator. In fact, he has a M.A. and Ed.D. from the Harvard U. Graduate School of Education, he was Director of the Montpelier Education Facility, he founded the Community College of Vermont and was a Director at Vermont State Colleges. This reminded me of a quote by Theodore Roosevelt that might prove appropriate:

"Our progress in educational efficiency must come from two sources: from the great natural leader who happens to be an educator, and from the ordinary

...citizen who to common sense adds some power of vision  
and who realizes the relation of the school to  
society.." --Theodore Roosevelt Cyclopedia

- 7) Smith just came out of the primary where he beat 60-40 Tim Philbin to the right. His contender in the general election is of a strange and dying breed: he is a socialist. Bernie Sanders is a socialist who has been gaining strength in the polls. He supports Fidel Castro and has been to Cuba to visit him. Schallor points out that while we might joke about Sanders as an anachronism, if we come on too strong it might sound like red-baiting that is sure to offend.
- 8) Vermont has a reputation for "independent thinking."
- 9) Vermont has one vote in Congress, it must make that vote count.
- 10) Up until only a few years ago, there were more cows than people in Vermont. (Peter Smith has worked hard to protect the family farm)
- 11) Regarding Smith, it's important to stress his effectiveness--he's a freshman congressman who's shown outstanding leadership.
- 12)\* Rather than a head table, there will be a platform.
- 13) Smith's wife's name is Sarah. They have 3 boys.
- 14) See campaign material for more info on Smith.

#### Manchester, NH

WHEN: October 5th, reception and luncheon. POTUS arrives at 12:00 noon for VIP reception and photos, then at approximately 12:30 delivers remarks at general luncheon.

WHERE: Center of New Hampshire Holiday Inn, the room is large and plain, the hotel is 6 years old. On walk-through it became apparent that there was a big problem in terms of space, so be on standby as to event location. George Mandis is the general mgr. of the hotel, his number is (603) 625-1000. Bush was at this hotel during campaign in '89, there are probably good anecdotes that came out of this.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press reception with photos for VIPs, then remarks at an open press fundraiser luncheon. A speaker will introduce Congressman Smith, who will in turn introduce POTUS. 930 attendees expected. Photo op at close of remarks might incorporate New Hampshire's "Old Man in the Mountain" (a rock outcropping that resembles the profile of an old man, that has been incorporated into N.H. folklore, and has become a N.H. symbol of sorts). This symbol might also lend itself to metaphors for speed.

#### OTHER:

- 1) Teleprompter: YES
- 2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
- 3)\*\* POTUS will be operating out of Kennebunkport for entire series of New England speeches. This circumstance can be used to stress his ties to the region and perhaps provide "I was just in Kennebunkport" anecdotes.
- 4) Contact Jim Courtovich with Smith for U.S. Senate at (603) 626-4333 or Lisa Stockland, the congressman's press secretary.
- 5) Logo of Smith for Senate campaign: 'New Hampshire's Trusted Friend.' Apparently, Congressman Smith is very charismatic, people trust him.

- 6) Local issue: Economic slowdown in the region. There are layoffs everywhere, and unemployment is going up.
- 7) The primary was just finished last Tuesday. Smith will be running against former U.S. Senator John Durkin.
- 8) Something to keep in mind: Smith supported Kemp in the presidential primary.
- 9) A major issue in the Smith campaign is taxes. Be aware, however, that Smith publicly distanced himself from POTUS's verbal concession on taxes.  
Another big campaign issue: the environment. Smith supports the Clean Air Bill and has had impact on this legislation through Sununu.
- 10) In thanking the crowd for the warm reception he's sure to receive, POTUS might quote the words of another great president on a similar occasion:

"I am sensibly impressed with your friendly welcome to the metropolis of New Hampshire and have a grateful heart for your kind and flattering congratulations on my election to the presidency."  
--George Washington

- 11) An original copy of the Bill of Rights is coming to N.H. as part of a national tour on Oct. 31, 1990.
- 12) Wisdom from the pages of a N.H. tourism brochure: "The splash of cool crystal water as you dive into the shimmering lake...the stories and laughter around the family picnic table in the flickering shade of tall trees...the endless, quiet panorama of mountains, lakes and ponds from a trail high in the verdant hills..

#### Kennebunkport, ME

WHEN: October 5th, evening reception. POTUS arrives at 6:00 p.m. for closed press reception and photos, brief (10-15 mins) remarks at 6:30 at more general, open-press reception.

WHERE: The Shawmut Inn in Kennebunkport. The closed-press reception will take place in the Colonial Room, the 6:30 reception and remarks will take place in the Terrace Room. Note: in the Colonial Room hangs a picture of a proud-masted square-rigger which serves as the insignia of the Shawmut Inn. The vessel is of a class which brought world-wide fame to Kennebunkport. She is a Maine downeaster a comfortable merchantman and passenger ship of a moderately good speed, reputed to be among the most seaworthy ships of her day. The great-grandfather of one of the Inn's former owners, had been present at the launching of the vessel, the "Frank N. Thayer." The ship made her way down the Kennebunkport river, turning downeast to catch the prevailing wind, and passed right by the present location of the Shawmut Inn. The Terrace Room, where POTUS will deliver his remarks, is of relatively modest size, yet it has a stunning panoramic view of the water which the President knows so well.

WHERE (cont.)

POTUS has spoken at the Inn before, in fact, he spoke there a year ago, and I have included a copy of his remarks in the attached material. Beth Cressy, the Shawmut Inn's Deputy Director of Sales, handled the logistics of his visit there last summer, she can be reached at (207) 967-3931. He was awarded "Outstanding Cit. of the Yr." The Shawmut Inn is a stately, turn of the century inn, which stands as a tribute to the elegant days of the past. Since its inception in the late nineteenth century, the Shawmut Inn has been a special part of Maine tradition. The inn was recently purchased by Boston Real Estate Developer and Restaurateur Ralph Bruno. To note: the Bush home at Walker's Point is just down the road from The Shawmut Inn.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press reception (30 mins) with 100 camera clicks for VIPs, then a more general reception where remarks are to be delivered. The event is a fundraiser for Governor McKernan, who is running for re-election. A speaker will introduce the governor, who will in turn introduce POTUS. People will be standing; there are 300 expected attendees.

OTHER:

- 1) Teleprompter: NO
- 2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
- 3) Business Attire
- 4)\*\* POTUS will be operating out of Kennebunkport for entire series of New England speeches. This circumstance can be used to stress his ties to Maine and perhaps provide "I was just at Walker's Point" anecdotes.
- 5) In August, POTUS participated in a golf tournament to benefit McKernan
- 6) What makes Maine distinctive:
  - the long months of cold weather
  - the abundance of lobster
  - the enjoyment of fishing and boating (POTUS can speak with personal experience)
  - the way people love the land (tie in with environmental issue), the lush green that goes on forever (probably to be turning into the beautiful flaming hues of autumn by October)
- 7) Contact Sandy Tuttle with McKernan for Governor at (207) 828-1990. Perhaps Willard Lyeford, who deals with press, will be more helpful in providing anecdotal information. He can be reached at the same number.
- 8) The main issues in the McKernan campaign according to Tuttle: environmental job training, drugs, and education. Note: McKernan was elected to one of the national boards of the Governors Association.
- 9) John R. McKernan was born May 20, 1948 in Bangor ME. A lawyer who had served in the State Legislature, he was elected to represent Maine's 1st Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. Re-elected to Congress by a wide margin in '84, he served on the House Education and Labor Committee, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Government Operations Committee, and the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. As Congressman, he received the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award and was endorsed by the League of Conservation Voters. McKernan was elected Governor of Maine in '86, the first Republican Governor in more than two decades. He was active in both the '80

and '84 Reagan-Bush campaigns, and in the '88 Bush-Quayle campaign. McKernan married Congresswoman Olympia J. Snowe of Maine in Feb. '89 and he has one son, Peter, from a previous marriage.

- 10) The '90 gubernatorial race features a hotly contested race between the incumbent McKernan and Democratic Congressman Joseph E. Brennan, who served two terms as governor preceding McKernan. McKernan, who formerly held the congressional seat now occupied by Brennan, effectively 'switched jobs' with Brennan in '86, when the latter was barred by law from seeking a third consecutive term as governor. This aspect has led some political pundits to view the race as a "championship bout."

SOME RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM POTUS'S SPEECH AT SHAWMUT INN LAST YEAR:

- 1) "Well, what a magnificent picture. I'm looking around at this crowd and I see a few faces old enough to remember that boardwalk that went along...all the way along Ocean Avenue there."
- 2) "...it's a wonderfully warm feeling that we get from all of you, our neighbors in Kennebunkport and Kennebunk Beach, and, of course, Kennebunk...."
- 3) "...there are some hazards out there. Some of you have been on the golf course when I play, and that's--(laughter)--and other challenges. One of them now is, we have a fleet of plastic toys that Barbara bought at some--I hope it was a sale. There are many cars and little scooters and all out there, and it's a hazard to get out of the front door...."
- 4) "And I--Barbara put it pretty well--that this is a place where we really enjoy ourselves, but more than that kind of refurbish our souls and get our batteries all charged up and enjoy life really to the fullest. It's a point of view. You can feel it in the land and water here."
- 5) "Barbara has told you that I've been coming here every summer since 19--well, I was born in '24. And the only one I missed was the summer of 1944 when, like many of you, I was in the service. That's the only time that we missed being here. And there is a certain magic about the place. Our kids live in five different states--one in Cape Elizabeth, and the others in four different states--and for them, this is an anchor to windward, because not far from where this picture was painted (perhaps that of the Frank Thayer in the Colonial Room, but doublecheck) my mother was born in a house still standing right there not too far from St. Ann's Church...."

# PETER SMITH

\*\*\*\*\*  
UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN

## PERSONAL

Middlesex resident, Washington County, Vermont. Republican. Born in Boston, Mass., on October 31, 1945. Raised in Burlington, Vermont and moved to Middlesex in 1970. Educated in Burlington, Vermont schools; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Princeton University (B.A., magna cum laude, 1968); Harvard University Graduate School of Education (M.A., 1970 and Ed.D., 1984). Occupation: Educator. Married to the former Sarah Giddings, 1969; three children, Benjamin, Daniel and David.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1970 Director, Montpelier (Vt.) Education Facility  
1970-78 Founder and first President of Community College of Vermont  
1975-76 Director, Office of External Programs, Vermont State Colleges  
1979-80 President, Appleyard's of Vermont  
1979-80 Regional manager, New England Council for Advancement of Experimental Learning  
1980-82 President, Hunger Mountain Associates (Vt.)  
1987-88 Vice President, Norwich University (Northfield, Vt.)

## PUBLIC SERVICE

1981-82 Vermont State Senator  
1983-86 Vermont Lieutenant Governor  
1989- U.S. Congressman, Vermont At-Large  
House Education and Labor Committee  
Subcommittees:  
Elementary, Secondary, Vocational Education  
Select Education  
Employment Opportunities  
House Government Operations Committee  
Subcommittees:  
Legislation and National Security  
Human Resources/Intergovernmental Relations  
Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families  
House Northeast Agriculture Caucus (co-chairman)

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

Chairman, Board of Directors, Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education  
Executive Board, Green Mountain Boy Scouts of America  
Executive Committee, Education Commission of the States  
Executive Committee, Nat. Conference of the Lieutenant Governors  
Chairman, Lieutenant Governors' Task Force on education and Economic growth  
Education Commission of the States' Policies and Priorities Committee  
Carnegie Forum on Education and Economic Development  
Bennington College (Vt.) Board of Trustees  
Woodbury College (Vt.) Board of Trustees  
Founding Board, Vermont Public Radio  
Chairman, Washington County (Vt.) United Way Fund Drive

ANNOUNCEMENT

I'M HERE TODAY TO ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS VERMONT'S ONLY MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

MY CAMPAIGN WILL BE ABOUT THE FUTURE, THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE 21ST CENTURY, AND IT WILL BE ABOUT GETTING THE JOB DONE FOR VERMONT. IT WILL BE ABOUT EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE, A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, A BALANCED BUDGET, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND MEETING NEGLECTED SOCIAL NEEDS.

I'M GOING TO RUN ON MY RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND MY VISION OF THE FUTURE. LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD:

ON CHILD CARE I HELPED WRITE THE BILL THAT IS NOW ONE STEP AWAY FROM BECOMING THE FIRST NATIONAL CHILD CARE POLICY IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY.

ON THE ENVIRONMENT I PUSHED THROUGH AN AMENDMENT TO PROTECT LAKE CHAMPLAIN FROM OIL SPILLS; I FOUGHT FOR THE TOUGH VERSION OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT WHICH PASSED LAST WEEK; AND I CO-SPONSORED A SUCCESSFUL BILL TO MAKE THE EPA A CABINET-LEVEL AGENCY.

ON EDUCATION I LED THE FIGHT TO OVERTURN AN UNJUST FINE OF \$800,000 LEVIED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGAINST A FRANKLIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT; SPONSORED AN EDUCATION RESTRUCTURING BILL WHICH GIVES LOCAL SCHOOLS MORE AUTHORITY IN MAKING POLICY. THE BILL HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS AND THE WHITE HOUSE, AMONG OTHERS. I ALSO LED THE FIGHT FOR FULL FUNDING OF SPECIAL EDUCATION SO THAT SCHOOLS AND PROPERTY TAXPAYERS GET THE RELIEF THEY DESERVE.

ON DEFICIT REDUCTION I VOTED AGAINST A BLOATED DEFENSE BUDGET, SUPPORTING CUTS IN FUNDING FOR STAR WARS, THE B-2 STEALTH BOMBER, THE MX AND MIDGET MAN MISSILE SYSTEMS. I ALSO CALLED FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO DEFENSE CONTRACTS THAT WERE RIDDLED WITH FRAUD.

ON CIVIL RIGHTS I CO-SPONSORED AND ACTIVELY SUPPORTED THE LANDMARK CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1990 AND THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT. IN FACT, MY AMENDMENT BROKE A LOG JAM OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT MAKING THE BILL MORE ACCEPTABLE TO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

ON SOCIAL NEEDS... I WORKED TO OVERHAUL MEDICARE SO THAT MORE SERVICES COULD BE PROVIDED FOR OUR ELDERLY. I SUPPORTED LEGISLATION GUARANTEEING WORKERS MATERNITY LEAVE, AND VOTED TO RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE WHICH HAD NOT BEEN RAISED IN NEARLY 10 YEARS.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. IN VERMONT AND IN THE CONGRESS, THE ACTION IS IN THE TRENCHES, WHERE CHANGE IS MADE ONE STEP AT A TIME BY PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER.

I'VE BEEN EFFECTIVE BECAUSE I'VE BEEN ABLE TO FORGE AGREEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES; ON CHILD CARE AND CIVIL RIGHTS; AND ON RESHAPING OUR NATIONAL SPENDING PRIORITIES TO MEET TODAY'S NEEDS.

NOW LET'S TALK ABOUT THE FUTURE FOR A MINUTE. WE SPEND \$1.3 TRILLION A YEAR IN THIS COUNTRY. BUT WE DON'T ALWAYS GET OUR MONEY'S WORTH, NOT IN DEFENSE, NOT IN EDUCATION, NOT IN SOCIAL SECURITY OR IN DOZENS OF OTHER AREAS WHERE, OVER THE YEARS, PROMISES HAVE OUTWEIGHED PERFORMANCE. THE CHALLENGE WE FACE IS TO SET NEW PRIORITIES, CUT WASTE, TRIM THE DEFENSE BUDGET, AND PLOW THE SAVINGS BACK INTO DEFICIT REDUCTION AND PEOPLE PROGRAMS. WE'VE MADE GOOD COMMITMENTS TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. NOW IT'S TIME TO MAKE GOOD ON THEM. WHAT WE DO IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS WILL SET THE STAGE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY. OUR LEADERSHIP AND DECISIONS WILL DETERMINE:

\*WHETHER OUR CHILDREN CAN COMPETE AND SURVIVE IN THE RAPIDLY APPROACHING GLOBAL ECONOMY.

\*WHETHER THEIR FUTURES ARE MORTGAGED BY AN UNTAMED NATIONAL DEBT STILL GROWING OUT OF CONTROL;

\*WHETHER WE LEAVE THEM A WORLD WHERE THE NATURAL THINGS WE TOOK FOR GRANTED IN OUR CHILDHOOD--CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER, AND A HERITAGE OF CONSERVATION--ARE GUARANTEED, NOT THREATENED OR EXTINCT.

\*WHETHER THAT KILLER OF HOPE, DRUG ABUSE, IS CORRALLED WITH EDUCATION, REHABILITATION, AND TOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT; INCLUDING RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN SEMI-AUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS.

\*WHETHER FAMILIES AND FAMILY VALUES ARE ENCOURAGED OR UNDERMINED IN A WORLD OF DIFFERING WORK PATTERNS AND LIFESTYLES.

IT ISN'T GOING TO BE EASY TO GET THE WORLD WE WANT FOR OUR KIDS. IT'S GOING TO TAKE LEADERSHIP THAT IS WISE AND BOLD; LEADERSHIP THAT BUILDS ON WHAT WE HAVE AND THAT BRINGS PEOPLE TOGETHER.

I'VE BEEN YOUR CONGRESSMAN FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS AND I'M PROUD OF MY RECORD. IT'S A STRONG ONE. IT IS ABOUT MAKING TOUGH DECISIONS THAT AFFECT ALL OF US HERE IN VERMONT AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY. WHETHER THE ISSUE HAS BEEN TRIMMING THE DEFENSE BUDGET, CREATING A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR BUSINESS, WRITING THE FIRST NATIONAL CHILD CARE POLICY IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY, OR PASSING IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION, I'VE DONE WHAT I THOUGHT WAS RIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY AND FOR VERMONT, REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES. THAT'S THE WAY IT HAS BEEN AND THAT'S THE WAY IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE, IF I EARN THE PRIVILEGE OF REPRESENTING VERMONT FOR ANOTHER TWO YEARS.

#### CHILD CARE:

\*\*\* Helped write a progressive child care bill in the House Education and Labor Committee, of which he is a member. Credited with playing a "major role" in the development of the bill by the Democratic chairman of the panel, Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif. (see attached article by Gannett News Service.)

\*\*\* Recognized for "outstanding leadership" by the Children's Defense Fund for his role in writing and pushing the bill through a vigorous debate on the House floor. (see attached statement.)

\*\*\* Won a rare standing ovation from members of the Education and Labor Committee for helping to steer the bill through the committee process. (see attached article by Gannett News Service.)

#### ASSAULT WEAPONS AND BST:

Two other areas in which Congressman Smith has been on the cutting edge involve restrictions on semi-automatic combat weapons and development of a synthetic hormone to boost milk production.

\*\*\* Was the first member of Congress to introduce legislation to urge caution in proceeding with marketing of the hormone. Concerned for the economic health of Vermont's small dairy farms, Smith has called for a moratorium on the sale of the hormone until unanswered questions are resolved.

\*\*\* Co-sponsored legislation restricting the sale of 11 specific assault weapons not regarded as sporting firearms. He was recognized by the Rutland Herald as the first prominent Vermont politician ever to take such a stand, although several others, including Vermont's governor and senior U.S. senator, later adopted similar positions.

EDUCATION:

\*\*\* Drafted and introduced HR 3347 to restructure the public school system in this country. The bipartisan bill, which has 33 co-sponsors, has won praise from the National Governor's Association, the American Federation of Teachers and the White House. (see attached articles by Washington Post, Associated Press and Congressional Quarterly.)

\*\*\* Authored plan to increase special education funding for public schools by one billion dollars. (see attached articles by Education Daily and the Rutland Herald.)

\*\*\* Won House passage of an amendment to help the Franklin Northwest Supervisory Union in its fight against the federal bureaucracy. The government had slapped an unfair penalty of \$800,000 against the school district, which was absolved by the Smith Amendment. (see attached articles)

ENVIRONMENT:

\*\*\* Drafted and pushed through the House a proposal to protect Lake Champlain in the event of an oil spill. More than one million barrels are transported up and down the lake each year. The proposal is expected to be signed into law as part of the federal oil spill liability bill.

\*\*\* Recognized by the League of Conservation Voters as "an environmental leader" for his commitment to conservation and wilderness protection. The League is a consortium of every major environmental group in the country, including the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society and the National Wildlife Federation. (see attached statement by league president.)

\*\*\* Co-sponsored legislation to make the EPA a cabinet-level agency, and fought against weakening amendments. Also publicly opposed efforts to weaken amendments to the Clean Air Act, introduced legislation banning CFC's in car air conditioners (patterned after the Vermont law) and supported tough penalties on oil companies that pollute waterways.

## Freshman congressman makes name for himself

By David Bauman  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Peter Smith has reason to smile as he begins his second year as Vermont's congressman.

Having won a three-way race for the congressional seat in 1988 by the smallest vote margin of any member of Congress — 41 percent — the freshman Republican has no announced opponent for the November 1990 election and a record that should provide the basis for a formidable re-election campaign.

Moreover, his attention to a few pet issues — education reform and child care — and a willingness to criticize the Bush administration have brought Smith a degree of respect on Capitol Hill unusual for a first-term back-bencher.

"There are members who've been here 10 years and not made the name for themselves that Smith has," said Dan Leonard, a political strategist with the House Republican Campaign Committee.

Democrats vow to challenge Smith this fall, the most frequently mentioned challenger being former Democratic state Sen. Peter Welch.

Yet while congressmen may be most vulnerable the first time they seek re-election, Democratic strategists acknowledge their once-bright hopes of an easy race in Vermont have dimmed.

"Smith has received high marks," said Hollis Friedman of the Democratic Congressional

Campaign Committee. "He's positioned himself well."

From the start, Smith has worked to broaden his moderate-conservative GOP base vote by choosing to follow the tradition of liberal Republicans such as Sen. James Jeffords, whom he replaced in the House, said University of Vermont's Prof. Garrison Nelson, a longtime observer of state politics.

Nelson pointed at Smith's decision to staff his office with "issue people and savvy media players" as a study in what freshman members of Congress do to become second-term members.

"While clearly a reflection on his part of his vulnerability," Nelson called it a "smart move that guaranteed access to newspapers that should work to his advantage over the short term."

But the "big surprise," according to Nelson, has been Smith's "willingness to go off the reservation" and vote against the Republican Party.

"There was a feeling Smith would be more of a loyalist to the party than Jeffords," he said. "The independence has allowed him to make an impact."

In the House, Smith did not get a seat on the Agriculture Committee, an early blow. But he has used his assignment to the Education and Labor Committee to his advantage, helping write a national child-care bill, voting to increase the minimum wage over the Bush administration's opposition, and championing education reform.

*Bipartisan support*

# Freshman rep breaks stalemate

WASHINGTON — Until Friday morning, it looked as if Rep. Peter Smith (R-Vt.) was getting his 15 minutes of fame on Capitol Hill for breaking a stalemate between the White House and Congress on new civil rights legislation.

A member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Smith helped come up with new language that weakened the burden of proof on employers facing charges of job discrimination. Some, including the president, feared the original clause would force employers to use quotas for hiring minorities in order to avoid lawsuits.

This past week, senators incorporated Smith's idea into their version and pronounced it quota-proof. As a reward for his role, Smith was invited to participate in a senatorial press conference halting the turn of events.

But on Friday, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh was back in the news, insisting the new language was inadequate. Thornburgh has recommended that Bush veto the bill, which has not yet come before the full House or Senate for a vote.

While the spotlight may have dimmed, Smith is confident that Bush, who has been meeting this week with civil rights leaders, will sign the measure, said his press secretary Liz Nicholson.

"I think the bottom line is there is still some nervousness on the part of the Justice Department. They're trying to throw up whatever they can to slow down the process," said Nicholson.

"Short of not enacting this particular bill, there's probably not anything we can do to make Dick Thornburgh like it," she said.

The week was full of highs and lows, too, for Rep. Chuck Douglas (R-N.H.) who lost the opportunity to put his imprint on the Americans with Disabilities Act, but played-host-at-a popular rally

## WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK

By NANCY WALSER  
States News Service  
For The Eagle Times

against an earnings cap on elderly workers.

Douglas proposed two amendments to the disabled-rights act, which, among other things, would mandate the purchase of equipment to facilitate equal access to jobs, transportation, and phone systems as the able-bodied.

Douglas proposed allowing police and sheriffs special exemptions in hiring officers who carry deadly weapons. He also proposed giving churches the same exemptions from the bill's hiring provisions as private membership clubs.

The House Rules Committee rejected both, along with dozens of other amendments.

Brian Sansoni, Douglas' spokesman, said it is "silly" that the bill exempts country clubs from hiring requirements and not churches, which are usually exempted from matters of state.

The congressman also believes police should be able to screen anyone "who cannot perform the essential functions of the job" early in the hiring process instead of later, as the bill stipulates.

"His thought was, let's not make the job of police harder," said Sansoni.

Advocates for the disabled say the bill is necessary to open employment opportunities to those who may indeed be qualified for certain jobs.

On the Capitol steps, Douglas, Smith and Rep. Bob Smith (R-N.H.) joined other lawmakers in a "Freedom to Work Rally" in support of a bill to eliminate the earnings test for Social Security recipients.

The rally was held to put pressure on Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has so far declined to schedule a vote on the bill despite the fact that over 200 members support it.

Under current law people age 60 to 64 who are receiving Social Security are required to pay one dollar in tax for every two they earn over \$6,840 annually. Unearned income from stocks and other dividends don't count.

Officials with the Social Security Administration say repealing the earnings cap would cost the government \$5 billion a year.

"With unemployment at nearly five percent nationwide, experienced workers are in great demand. Seniors are in demand," said Bob Smith.

"The last thing we should be doing, is discouraging people to work," said Douglas.



Eagle Times

05-20-90

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# Smith winning a reputation as independent thinker

By David Bauman  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Vermont's Rep. Peter Smith is earning a reputation among House colleagues as an independent thinker who has already broken with Republican party leaders on two key votes.

Last month he voted with Democrats in favor of raising the minimum wage.

This week, when the House Education Committee cleared legislation creating a child-care system on an almost party-line vote, Democrats on the panel honored Smith with a standing ovation.

In part, their praise was partisan — Smith was the only Republican on the committee to join Democrats in the 23-11 vote.

But the accolades were also in appreciation for a package of amendments the freshman lawmaker had successfully offered, which Smith says moved the bill closer to a Senate-passed child-care plan approved a week before.

Several Democrats told me



SMITH

Smith said he realizes that someday he may pay a political price for his effort, because party loyalty helps to build political careers on Capitol Hill.

Tuesday, it was circumstance that thrust him into a role normally denied novice lawmakers "who should be seen but not heard."

Prior to the committee's meeting, Smith and Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa., the education panel's ranking Republican, fashioned the amendment package to trim the bill from \$2.5 billion to \$1.75 billion, and steer funds directly to states to expand Head Start and

my amendments let them accept the bill," said Smith, elated by "the first significant piece of legislation I've done."

Yet while he won the battle in committee, Smith said he realizes that someday he may pay a political price for his effort, because party loyalty helps to build political careers on Capitol Hill.

other early-childhood development programs.

But Goodling was hospitalized for an eye operation Tuesday, and it fell to Smith to offer, debate and defend the amendments before the full committee.

"The alternative was to watch a bad bill go through," Smith said.

However, Republicans on the committee strongly opposed the thrust of the legislation, which they say — except for the price tag of \$1.75 billion — bears little resemblance to the Senate child-care bill.

The Senate plan would pay for child care by direct vouchers or grants through the states, and supplement those subsidies with tax credits for needy families with children.

The House version would use funds to expand existing programs, such as Head Start serving 3- and 4-year-olds, and leave some money for the states to distribute.

"Frankly it's a lousy bill," said Rep. Thomas Tauke of Iowa, an influential moderate Republican.

"It enables state bureaucracies to make decisions on child care and discriminates against parents who care for children themselves."

Smith favors letting states set standards, saying child-care programs must be "flexible and respect the diversity of needs different states have." He also predicts the legislation will be amended on the House floor next month to provide more parental choice in selecting among programs.

Smith also is unapologetic over his role in offering the amendments adopted by the committee, but acknowledged that Republicans on the panel "are not happy with me.

"Some just disagreed with me on the substance," he explained. "For others, it's a protocol question because I'm a freshman. I've taken some heat, but I don't regret it."

Smith characterized the criticism largely as "good natured."

For example, he told how Rep. Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, ap-

proached him on the House floor, warning, "There's been a lot of talk about you."

"But then she added, 'Good for you. You're headed in the right direction.'" Smith said.



TO WATCH WITH REPUBLICAN V.T. REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDEPENDENT THINKING



# League of Conservation Voters

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
MARCH 8, 1990

Contact: Ali Webb  
(202) 785-8683

## LCV ENDORSES REP. PETER SMITH: ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES IN STEP WITH VERMONT TRADITION

Washington, D.C. -- The League of Conservation Voters is backing Rep. Peter Smith for re-election as Vermont's at-large member of U.S. House, according to LCV Executive Director Jim Maddy.

"Vermont has a tradition of excellence in environmental issues with a state environmental voting average running substantially above the national average in every LCV Environmental Scorecard since 1970," said Maddy. Congressman Smith has proven that he pursues environmental protection and resource conservation aggressively, as demonstrated by his recent 100 percent LCV voting score, said Maddy.

"Congressman Smith is not afraid of the hard choices that environmental protection sometimes demands," said Maddy. He advocated elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet level last August, President Bush has agreed to take that landmark step this April, Maddy said.

The environmental community applauded Smith's strong advocacy of wilderness protection. "If you understand that Peter Smith's early adulthood was spent hiking in the Rockies and as a member of Outward Bound Leadership Corps, it is easy to understand that his concern about protecting irreplaceable natural resources comes from the heart," said Maddy.

Smith was one of three freshmen Republicans to make perfect scores in the most recent LCV Environmental Scorecard.

"Congressman Smith represents a kind of Republican that we hope to elect in ever increasing numbers. He is part of a new generation of political leaders who value the environment in the Republican tradition that includes Teddy Roosevelt," said Maddy.

Smith's legislative record for the environment includes : introduction of HR 2223 , the Oil Spill Resource Restoration Act; playing a leadership role in passing an amendment to the oil spill legislation to better protect Lake Champlain and; introduced in the House the CFC control law based on Vermont state law phasing out CFC's in automobile air conditioners.

**Children's Defense Fund**

122 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

DEAR LORD  
BE GOOD TO ME  
THE SEAS ARE SO  
WIDE AND  
MY BOAT IS  
SO SMALL



Telephone (202) 628-8787

October 9, 1989

The Honorable Peter Smith  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Smith:

Thank you for all your efforts to ensure last week's tremendous victory for America's children -- the rejection of the Stenholm substitute to the child care provisions in the Reconciliation bill. Your work was vital not only to guiding H.R. 3, the Early Childhood Education and Development Act, through a difficult debate on the House floor but also to helping the Education and Labor Committee craft and pass this desperately needed legislation last June.

As you know so well, safe and affordable child care is critical for children and families in your district and throughout the country. Your outstanding leadership among your colleagues in the House was key to helping thousands of parents find and afford safe and decent care for their children.

The health and well-being of America's children will dictate our country's future. However, it takes great courage and foresight to put the needs of children above immediate political or partisan considerations. All of us at the Children's Defense Fund greatly appreciate lawmakers -- like you -- who are willing to do just that. Thank you for acting, speaking, and leading so effectively for children.

Sincerely,

M.

Marian Wright Edelman  
President

Pres could quote this

FK 3B 1/21

# Smith, Leahy score A-plus from environmental group

By Maura Griffin  
The Associated Press

MONTPELIER — Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt., and Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., scored an A-plus on a report card released Thursday by the League of Conservation Voters.

The league, which tracks congressional votes on environmental issues, gave two of Vermont's three congressional delegates a 100 percent on their voting record on 10 environmental issues in 1989. Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt., received an 80 percent approval rating for his votes.

"The environmentally conscious voters of Vermont selected a true environmentalist as their representative in Congress when they voted for Peter Smith," said the league's executive director, Jim Maddy.

"It's exciting to be recognized for what I came down here to do," Smith said. "The message is if there's a risk to take, I'm going to take it on the side of the environment. I vote for what is good for Vermont and good for the country."

Smith said he was proudest of



SMITH



LEAHY

his vote against the Tauzin amendment, which would have allowed the federal government to override state government's tougher laws on oil spill regulations and liability.

"Senator Leahy feels the environment is not a partisan issue," said Joseph Jamele, Leahy's press secretary. "He consistently votes on the side of the environment."

The league looked at issues such as protecting lakes and streams, increasing and preserving wilderness areas, saving rainforests in Alaska, stopping unnecessary production of plutonium, raising the standards of tanker safety and oil spill liability and supporting family planning to ease

overpopulation.

"Environmental leaders use this report as a point of departure to determine which members of Congress deserve electoral support from the environmental community," Maddy said in a prepared statement.

The Tongass Timber Reform Act, passed by the House, is one of the bills closely monitored by the league. The act calls for replacing 50-year timber contracts in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska with short-term contracts and give an automatic congressional appropriation of \$40 million a year to the timber program.

The league is the political lobbying arm of several environmental groups such as the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and the National Audubon Society.

Vermont's state average, listed as one of the highest, was 100 percent in the House and 90 percent in the Senate. Idaho was the lowest, with 0 percent in the Senate and 40 percent in the House.

# LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20038 • 202/667-1780



May 25, 1990

Honorable Peter Smith  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1020 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Smith:

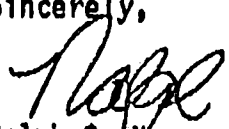
On behalf of the 185 national organizations in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, I want to express appreciation for your leadership with respect to the Civil Rights Act of 1990.

Your authorship, along with Representative Augustus Hawkins, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, of the new "business necessity" amendment was one of the key moments in the legislative process of this historic legislation. You demonstrated a tremendous capacity, with both sides of the aisle, to achieve needed change.

In addition, we want to thank you for your cosponsorship of the Civil Rights Act of 1990. Your decisive leadership will help facilitate the enactment of the strongest possible bipartisan bill.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

  
Ralph G. Nease  
Executive Director

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## Smith: Maintaining a Tradition

For a few moments last year, Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt., thought he might not get a seat on the Education and Labor Committee. He already had lost to Rep. James T. Walsh, R-N.Y., for a spot on the Agriculture Committee, an important position for agrarian Vermont, and now the Democratic leadership was talking about shrinking the Education Committee.

"I thought my stomach was going to drop through the floor," said Smith, who was the only freshman Republican to ask for the Education assignment.

Smith prevailed, however, continuing a 30-year tradition of Vermont representation on congressional committees dealing with education. That is quite a tradition for a small state with one House member and two senators.

Since 1959, Vermont has been represented on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Education by Republicans Winston L. Prouty, from 1959 to 1971; Robert T. Stafford, from 1971 to 1989; and now James M. Jeffords.

Since 1975, when Jeffords joined the House Education and Labor Committee, the state has had a member on both the House and Senate education committees. (Smith picked up Jeffords' seat when the latter replaced Stafford in the Senate.)

Smith, 44, attributes the tradition to the progressive cast of Vermont's Republican Party. "It's populist, it's caring, and I think education inherently has had a very high value in Vermont," he said.

### Expert in His Own Right

But Smith is not just following in others' tracks. He brings impressive qualifications to the committee.

He attended the Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass.; graduated magna cum laude from Princeton University in 1968; and earned a master's degree in 1970 and a doctorate in 1984 from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Smith founded the Community College of Vermont, an alternative school in which local businesses train students. He served as president of the college from 1970 to 1978 and was on several educational boards, including the Bennington College Board of Trustees, the Carnegie Forum on Education and Economic Development and the Middlesex School Board.

"He's one of the congressmen you know can speak from experience on the education issues. His political acumen is quite sharp," said Ed Elmendorf, vice president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. Elmendorf was president of Johnson State College in Vermont when Smith was head of the community college.



Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt.

### Stafford Showed the Way

Smith is from a prominent Vermont family "in which there was always political discussion." His father served in the state Legislature, and Smith was a state senator in 1981-83 and lieutenant governor in 1983-87 before losing a gubernatorial contest to Democrat Madeleine M. Kunin.

Smith's race for Congress was a tight one, but he pulled it out with 41 percent of the vote against two competitors, Democrat Paul N. Poirier and independent Bernard Sanders, Burlington's then-Socialist mayor.

From the beginning, Stafford was his model and mentor. "He's the whole reason I'm a Republican," said Smith, who was only 13 when he launched his career in politics by delivering leaflets for Stafford's 1958 gubernatorial campaign.

He worked on Stafford's 1960 congressional campaign and later spent a summer in Washington as an intern for Stafford.

Smith said that about half of the people with college educations today might not have had the chance to go beyond high school if it were not for financial-aid programs propelled by Stafford and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.

Congress in 1988 renamed the guaranteed student loan program after Stafford; the primary federal grants for college students already were known as Pell Grants. (1988 Almanac p. 343)

"I think that is just a humbling thought of the difference this guy made," Smith said. "If that was Republicanism, then I liked it."

### A Maverick Republican

Since his election in 1988, Smith has stood out from most House Republicans. He backed a ban on automatic assault weapons, a higher minimum wage, abortion rights; cuts in the defense budget and the Democratic-promoted House child-care bill (HR 3).

But it is his own bill to suspend education regulations and replace them with a more flexible approach to distributing federal funds (HR 3347) that has captured Smith's energy and attention. (Story, p. 105)

With all the rules schools have to follow, Smith said, "the net effect on schools is chilling. Schools become places where teachers don't want to teach."

Elmendorf said Smith is in a good position to get the bill a full hearing. "He knows education issues; he knows the political environment. He's on the right side of the issue, and coming fresh from the states, he has a very good sense of what the local, regional and state needs are."

—Jill Zuckman

*Smith as an educator*

# Governors back Rep. Smith's school bill

TAMARA HENRY  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The nation's governors and the president of the American Federation of Teachers gave conditional support Thursday to a bill that would allow schools more flexibility in exchange for improved learning by students.

"I know some people fear change," New Jersey Gov. Thomas H. Kean told a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee.

"Providing a quality education today entails taking risks. ... This bill commits school districts to higher academic achievement in return for flexibility in dealing with federal and state regulations," said Kean. "It's a trade of professional freedom for accountability."

The bill, introduced by Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt., would make the program voluntary and stipulate that participation would be canceled if student achievements worsen within two years.

Kean submitted a statement from the National Governors' Association that praised the "concept and policy direction" of the legislation but said the measure needs more work in clearly stating the financing and monitoring arrangements.

AFT President Albert Shanker stressed that the performance goals should be clearly defined as well as how achievements will be assessed.

Opposing the bill, the committee chairman, Rep. Augustus Hawkins,

D-Calif., told the hearing by the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education that the measure may set a "dangerous trend." He reminded committee members of the initial problems with the federal Chapter One program for disadvantaged children.

"We found that Chapter One was being expended — even though it was getting positive results — for football fields, for swimming pools, for faculty lounges and so forth and not for the academic improvement of the children," said Hawkins. "So we had to come back 15 to 20 times" and insert protections in the law.

Smith, an educator and former Vermont lieutenant governor, introduced the bill days before the historic education summit that concluded with an agreement that national performance goals would be developed and federal regulations tied to key education programs would be loosened.

"The summit, and the attention it

commanded, have given us an extraordinary opportunity here in Congress to work with the administration and the governors toward a national policy that will restructure our public school system for the better," Smith said.

Smith said the bill was written in direct response to complaints of educators that "quality education has suffered as government rules and regulations have stiffened."

"It is offered as both a solution and a challenge, because it basically says to our educators, if you can do better with fewer rules and regulations, prove it," he said.

# THE FEDERAL PAGE

## When Innovation Breaks the Rules: Education Funds for Disadvantaged

By Kenneth J. Cooper  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Maria Tostado, principal of Garfield High School in East Los Angeles, knows her math department is flouting federal regulations by spending remedial education funds for advanced calculus classes. She doesn't care.

Extraordinary numbers of poor Hispanic students at Garfield have received college credit after taking the advanced courses, and a movie chronicling their achievements, "Stand and Deliver," has made Jaime Escalante, their teacher, a national celebrity.

But there is little doubt the program violates a federal rule that restricts Chapter 1 funding to remedial efforts for disadvantaged students. At Garfield, the funds pay for a teacher's aide who grades the papers of 180 calculus students and a clerk who handles Escalante's numerous phone calls and schedules his speaking appearances, among other duties.

"Obviously, calculus is not bringing them up to grade level," said Tostado. "The state is auditing us this year, and I'm sure we'll be cited on both these counts."

It was precisely these kinds of problems that prompted President Bush and the nation's governors to vow at their education summit in September to loosen regulations they contend choke the creativity of local educators and undercut the effectiveness of federal education programs. "In a phrase, we want to swap red tape for results," Bush and the governors said in their joint statement at the Charlottesville meeting.

Rep. Peter Smith (R-Vt.), sponsor of a bill that would eliminate some of the rules, said he believes the threat of federal sanctions inhibits educators who are not as bold as Escalante and Tostado. "If somebody has a good idea, people will say 'You can't do that.' It is a tremendous obstacle to change," Smith said.

Most federal funding for elementary and secondary education is targeted to categories of disadvantaged students who are poor, handicapped, bilingual or taking voca-



*"If somebody has a good idea, people will say 'You can't do that.' It is a tremendous obstacle to change."*

—Rep. Peter Smith

tional courses. The regulations stipulate that the money must be spent to address the educational needs of the specific group.

"I'd say literally every program is a potential target for reform," said Education Undersecretary Ted Sanders, who chaired a session at the summit on revising regulations.

Sanders said the goal of the department is not to create block grants without strings. Any changes would involve either rewriting federal rules to emphasize results or instituting a system of waivers that would be granted in exchange for promises of higher achievement. He said department officials hope to have some proposals along those lines next year.

Smith's bill takes the waiver approach. It would allow school districts to combine the categorical funds and use them for new programs under six-year agreements that would set a timetable for improving student performance. If

students did worse on the stated goals in two of the first three years, the agreement would be canceled.

Not everyone in Congress thinks deregulating education is a good idea.

An emerging critic is Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. In a letter to Bush last month, Hawkins urged caution and took issue with two of the three examples the summit statement cited as regulatory obstacles to better education.

Hawkins said Bush and the governors were "completely in error" when they said federal rules require special education and Chapter 1 students to be taught outside regular classrooms. Hawkins said another example cited at the summit, that vocational education funds are divided among too many categories of students, did not take into account a bill the House passed in May that would simplify the funding formula. He did not challenge a third criticism that computers purchased with Chapter 1 funds cannot be used for adult education.

"Mr. Hawkins is very skeptical of deregulation," an aide said. "He thinks it will lead to less emphasis on the poor, less emphasis on the cities, less accountability."

Fears that looser regulation could result in neglect of disadvantaged students may prove a major obstacle. Sanders and Smith have tried to reassure critics that they are not trying to use funds for the disadvantaged to accomplish general education goals.

"Those results would have to focus on the kids those programs are designed to serve. I understand that apprehension," said Sanders, a former state education commissioner in Illinois and Nevada.

At the Children's Defense Fund, usually a strong advocate of federal regulation to protect disadvantaged children, frustration with Chapter 1 has exceeded fears about looser rules. The group surprised the education summit by supporting relaxed federal rules, but only if accompanied by specific goals to close the achievement gaps between rich and poor, and minority and white students.

## Bush Seeks Broad Education Goals, Cuts in Red Tape

By KENNETH H. BACON

*Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*  
**WASHINGTON**—President Bush's plan for improving American education combines ambitious new performance goals for the year 2000 with efforts to free schools from red tape so that they have the flexibility to meet the goals.

In his State of the Union message tomorrow night, Mr. Bush will ask for a national commitment to goals that include:

- Making all children ready for primary school. In his fiscal 1991 budget yesterday, Mr. Bush announced plans to expand Head Start, the preschool program for poor children, by 36% to \$1.69 billion. But many experts think it would cost much more to provide adequate nutritional and reading preparation programs for poor children.

- Sharply reducing the dropout rate. Some officials say Mr. Bush may call for cutting the rate in half by 2000. Currently, 29% of high school students fail to graduate with their class, and nearly 13% fail to get a diploma by age 24.

- Achieving broad competency in basic subjects such as reading, writing, mathematics, history and geography. Students would be tested in grades four, eight and 11.

- Lifting American high school students to first place internationally in math and science. In one recent test at the ninth-grade level, U.S. students placed seventh. Hungary placed first, Japan second.

- Sharply reducing the rate of adult illiteracy and improving midcareer job-training programs.

### Backing of Governors

The president's goals, which are supported by the nation's governors, will guide educational reform efforts and give local school districts standards by which to measure their progress over the next decade. At its February meeting, the National Governors Association, following a plan worked out with Mr. Bush at the education summit last fall, will announce more detailed subgoals and also will consider how to measure progress toward those goals.

In the U.S., education is primarily a state and local responsibility; federal spending accounts for only about 6% of the \$353 billion spent annually on education. The U.S. lacks the national requirements that govern education in many industrial countries.

### Cutting Red Tape

Although the new goals will be a step toward national standards, the administration doesn't want to tell state and local educators how to meet those standards. Instead, Mr. Bush will call for a relaxation of federal and state regulations that rigidly control how funds are spent and limit local responses to local conditions.

## Medical-Plan Costs Rose 20.4% in '89, Study Shows

*A WALL STREET JOURNAL NEWS ROUNDUP*  
 Employers' medical-plan costs rose 20.4% last year to an average of \$2,600 for each employee, according to a nationwide survey of 1,943 concerns.

The survey was conducted by A. Foster Higgins & Co., a Princeton, N.J., employee benefits consulting firm. The firm found that employers' total health-plan costs, including expenses from dental plans and health maintenance organizations, rose 16.7% to an average of \$2,748 an employee in 1989, compared with \$2,354 in 1988.

New England employers were hit hardest, according to the survey, and their medical-plan costs soared 35.8% in 1989 to \$2,601 an employee. Nationwide, costs for employers with fewer than 1,000 employees rose 22.2%, compared with 18.9% for larger concerns.

Among industry groups, utilities and communications concerns paid the most for their medical plans in 1989—\$3,366 and \$3,341 an employee, respectively.

Employers attributed the sharp increases in health-plan costs to widening availability of expensive medical technology, rising catastrophic claims and growing outpatient-care costs, Foster Higgins said. Particularly expensive benefits included those for treating AIDS, mental-health problems and the abuse of drugs and alcohol, the surveyed employers reported.

Most employers said their efforts to control health-plan outlays, including sharing the costs with employees, had "little or no impact on containing costs," Foster Higgins reported.

A second survey of 673 mostly large employers by Wyatt Co., Washington, D.C., found a similar rise in medical-plan costs last year. Wyatt, an employee benefits consulting firm, found that comprehensive medical-plan costs rose 23% last year for individual employee coverage and 21% for family coverage.

Some experts estimate that as much as 50% of federal aid to primary and secondary schools is spent on administration. At the request of the governors, the Education Department is studying ways to cut red tape. White House officials are intrigued by an education deregulation bill introduced by Rep. Peter Smith (R., Vt.), and recently met with him and leaders of the education committees in Congress to explore the plan.

Mr. Smith says his plan would give schools the freedom "to reinvent themselves for higher performance" and give more power to teachers and parents to shape school programs.

Mr. Bush's budget calls for \$23.7 billion in education spending in fiscal 1991, up 6.3% from the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. Education groups complain that this is too little to meet higher performance goals. But Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos says that the administration is trying to change "the focus of the national debate on education from resources to results" and to find ways to better spend current funds.

# Special Education Would Get Boost

By ED BARNA

Education officials in Vermont are cheering the effort of Rep. Peter P. Smith, R-Vt., to sharply increase the federal share of special education costs, which has never reached the 40 percent level envisioned when federal mandates were implemented in 1978.

Smith said that he was trying to take up the mantle of the man with whom he had his first political job: former Sen. Robert Stafford, who was well-known as a spokesman on educational matters and the rights of the handicapped. Stafford was a driving force behind the Education of the Handicapped Act, which created the mandate for a free and appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, he said.

"We have generated, stimulated, for the first time in 10 years a serious debate about federal funding levels for special education," Smith said. Marc Hull, Vermont's director of special and compensatory education, agreed.

In the past, Hull said, school boards and agency officials had brought up the problem in Washington, but not in any organized way. Now they are getting together to take advantage of what appears to be a groundswell of support in Congress.

Hull's own professional association, the National Association of State Directors of Special Education, had never seen increasing federal funding as a real possibility, he said. "Now they've got fact sheets out on it and are very positive about making it part of a national drive," he said.

"What Congressman Smith has done for us here is at least make this a national issue," Hull said. "Whether we get it or don't get it

"This is a dirty little secret, that the federal government has never come close to meeting its responsibility."

4/29/80 R#9 Rep. Peter Smith

this particular year, it's now definitely a goal."

As part of the congressional budget formation process, Smith has introduced a resolution to increase federal funding of the special education state grants program \$500 million in the first year, then \$750 million, then \$1 billion, in addition to cost-of-living increases.

Currently, the federal government spends about \$1.6 billion a year on the state grants program, which accounts for less than 10 percent of total special education costs, Smith said. Hull said another billion dollars would put the overall federal share at 14 percent to 16 percent, and would mean about \$2.3 million more for Vermont.

While that amount is far less than the approximately \$71 million Vermont spends on special education, it would be a significant help, Hull said. It would be larger in relation to individual programs, he said, such as those for the visually impaired (\$250,000), the hearing impaired (\$400,000), the deaf (\$1 million), or those needing speech therapy (\$6 million).

According to the educational news service Education Daily, House Democrats in the Education and Labor Committee are now seeking a \$1.5 billion increase next year, three times what the Republicans want for a first-year increase. The publica-

tion wrote, "Although the GOP recommendation is lower, the fact that the more fiscally conservative side of the aisle is recommending such a large boost could dramatically increase the odds of special education's reaping a sizable funding increase."

Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt., said he was very supportive of the idea. I know this is something the state of Vermont, with its own budget constraints, is very concerned about."

Joseph Jamela, a spokesman for Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., said it was easy to make promises that could not be kept, and that Leahy was too busy working on raising funding for housing weatherization and other low-income support programs to grapple with the special education issue now.

Smith said his initiative began about three weeks ago when, as the junior member of the House Education and Labor Committee, he spoke last at a meeting on budget recommendations. Recalling the 40 percent funding promised when the Education of the Handicapped Law passed, and the fact that 12 percent was the highest level ever reached, he said, "This is philosophically, morally humanly wrong."

"It's bad for the kids and it's certainly bad for the local property taxpayer and the states," Smith went on. "I said, 'This is a dirty little secret, that the federal government has never come close to meeting its responsibility.'"

"People were startled," Smith said. "But very quickly, two other members spoke up and said, 'We think Peter Smith's right.' Then, in pretty short order, we had convinced the group to recom-

mend to the Budget Committee that special education in the state grants program be increased \$1 billion in three years."

Rutland Northeast Superintendent William Mathis, the president-elect of the Vermont Superintendents Association, called the move "long, long, long overdue." The federal shortfall resulted in program costs repeatedly being shifted to local budgets between 1982 and 1988, he said, and while a new funding system is supposed to end such shifts, there is talk in Montpelier of adding local responsibilities for compensatory education, early education, teacher re-education, and auditing.

Hull disputed the idea that the local share of special education costs as a whole has increased, since state funding increased 38 percent last year and since the state funds programs such as early education that are outside the special education funding formula.

In Hull's view, what has happened is that the number of students needing special education (13,500 at present) has increased, as have the costs per student. With severe emotional disturbance on the rise, there are 715 children whose programs cost \$15 million a year, he said.

Mathis said there was indeed a rising tide of emotional disturbance, and more federal special education money could actually save dollars in the long run by preventing consequences such as those seen in some of the state's recent violent crimes.

Smith said one reason he chose to emphasize the issue is that the state grant program is one of the few ways federal dollars can directly affect educational quality, both by freeing up local dollars for regular school programs and by improving special education itself. "We simply can't afford to leave these kids behind," he said, "so I think it's a great investment, both humanly and practically."

# EDUCATION DAILY

The education community's independent daily news service

Vol. 23, No. 45  
Wednesday, March 7, 1990

## House Education Leaders Seek Large Special Ed Hike

House Education and Labor Committee members are calling for unprecedented growth in special education spending over the next several years, *Education Daily* has learned.

In recommendations to the House Budget Committee, House Select Education Subcommittee Democrats, led by Chairman Major Owens, D-N.Y., seek a \$1.5 billion increase next year in special education basic state grants, and Republicans on the full committee call for a \$1 billion boost over three years.

Although the GOP recommendation is lower, the fact that the more fiscally conservative side of the aisle is recommending such a large boost could dramatically increase the odds of special education's reaping a sizable funding increase.

### Budget '91

The GOP's recommendation, the brainchild of Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt., would boost basic state grants from \$1.5 billion now to \$2 billion in fiscal 1991 and \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1993. President Bush proposed a \$73 million hike next year (ED, Jan. 81).

Smith said the recommendation is meant to "get at what I think is a dirty little secret, which we have been complicit in for years: radically underfunding this civil right" to free, appropriate special education.

Smith noted that P.L. 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, authorizes federal aid for each disabled student equal to 40 percent of the national average expenditure for all pupils. But Congress never has provided more than 12 percent, and the level now is well below 10 percent, Smith noted.

That is "bad for kids, bad for schools and bad for local property taxpayers," he said.

Whatever Congress ultimately provides for fiscal 1991, Smith predicted the Republican recommendation would "open a discussion that is long overdue" on the appropriate federal commitment to special education.

"The Budget Committee will have to discuss it, and it will put pressure on the Senate," he said. The recommendation also puts pressure on the appropriations panels, he said.

Special education was one of few education areas to hold its ground against inflation during the Reagan administration. But a GOP aide said attention to special education has waned recently.

The Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) welcomed the proposals.

"What is a very encouraging development is to see both sides of the aisle talking about a dramatic and very much needed increase for the special ed program," said Joe Ballard, CEC's director of governmental relations.

"This sends a considerable message about what is both needed and doable in this budget year," he said.

Ballard said the special education community has made a "very big push" for higher funding.

The target is a \$1 billion hike in fiscal 1991, to provide about 15 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure for each special education student in the program's 15th year, he said. Although the Republicans recommend slower growth, Ballard said he was "overjoyed" by their position. --Maggie Hume

# Amendment could cancel Vt. schools' debt

by Robert Getz  
Press Staff Writer

FP 11/14

Three rural Vermont school districts could be free of a nearly \$800,000 debt under an amendment that won the approval of a U.S. House committee Thursday.

Introduced by U.S. Rep. Peter Smith, R-Vt., the amendment would wipe out a \$788,000 bill the U.S. Department of Education has sent to the Franklin, Sheldon and Highgate school systems, which it says misspent federal grants.

News of the amendment's initial ap-

proval was greeted warmly in the Franklin Northwest Supervisory Union, which oversees the three school districts on the Canadian border.

"This is the best news we've heard in a long time," said Assistant Superintendent Bill Williams. He conceded, however, that the amendment still must jump several legislative hurdles before it could take effect.

The Education Department is seeking reimbursement for 1984-86 bilingual education grants that the government says

were misspent on English-speaking children. Smith's amendment, attached to a budget reconciliation bill that was before the House Education and Labor Committee, would cancel the debt.

The House committee voted 22-11 to approve the debt cancellation and an unrelated amendment. Smith is a member of the committee.

"The amendment says the school district doesn't pay a cent," said David Karvelas, Smith's chief of staff. "If this amendment passes, the school district is

home free."

To take effect, the amendment would have to win approval from the House Budget Committee and the full House. The amendment then would have to survive scrutiny by a House-Senate conference committee.

"I think we're optimistic that it will stay in the package, although, I should add, items like this have been deleted along the way from previous packages," Karvelas said. "So there is absolutely no

Turn to AMENDMENT, 8A

## Amendment could cancel schools' debt

From page 1A  
FP 11/14  
guarantee that this will stay when the dust settles."

The legislation is a backup to ongoing efforts to negotiate a settlement of the penalty payment, Karvelas said.

"The No. 1 preferred course of action remains getting the department to drop the penalty," he said. "They could do that if they'd wake up and realize that their action is wrong."

In late June, Vermonters scoffed at the Education Department's offer to accept \$500,000 paid over five years to settle the dispute.

Representatives of Franklin Northwest maintain they don't owe the government anything. They say they spent the money exactly as they said they would spend it in their grant applications, which were approved by the Education Department.

The school districts used the money to address what they called "residual bilingualism" in English-speaking elementary students of French-Canadian ancestry. The districts maintained that the children needed help with their language skills as a result of having grown up in homes where their parents or grandparents spoke French. Funds also were used on cultural awareness studies.

The federal government maintains there is no such thing as residual bilingualism.

GULF

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RE: VERMONT REMARKS: EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT  
TROOPS IN DESERT SHIELD

Some great examples of community support for US troops in Desert Shield.

--The Armed Services Public Affairs Offices have been flooded with calls from the public asking "WHAT CAN I DO?" *IN VERMONT?*

--CITY DRUGS

City Drugs is a chain of drugstores in Vermont. They have been setting out greeting cards in 9 of their stores for people to just walk up and sign or write special messages. The drugstore then sends the packages off, on their nickel. The cards say on them "From your friends in Vermont" and the response has been tremendous.

Contact: Gabe <sup>Trahan</sup> 802/893-4773  
John Nadeau <sup>(NATO)</sup> 802/863-3378

--WOKO Radio

WOKO is a country/western station in Vermont. (( Humor?: "it's nice to know that our troops are getting a little of the Oakridge Boys, who I love so much!" )) WOKO tapes their broadcasts and sends the tapes, along with letters to different units in Saudi Arabia. They also invited listeners to call in with their support -- they expected a hundred or so calls, but received over 900. Not bad for a small state with no reserve units called yet.

Contact: Thom ~~Richards~~ 802/658-1230

--The Burlington Electric Department

This municipal utility company has adopted an entire company in Saudi Arabia -- the Charlie Company of the 82nd Airborne Division. They are currently gathering cookies, personal supplies, etc to package and send off to their adopted unit.

The idea was the brainchild of Mr. and Mrs. Rangel, whose son is serving in Charlie Company. They wanted all of the members of the unit to get mail and know the people back home support them.

Contact: Deb <sup>Rangel</sup> 802/658-1181

BED  
585 Pine St  
Burl, VT 05401

Box 4489 + Photo  
Burl, VT 05406  
Red Hill  
Program Director

All Am. Wasteland: 100  
tables; seats

Not a Anthem every 2. m. @ 6 till  
they come home

VIEW Vermont <sup>Veterans</sup> gonna brought 2 flags  
from Wt

1 - office

1 - hanging on

# MIKE BERNHARDT

## FOR

# LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



KATTN: Carolyn Cowley  
Biography in Brief

Michael Bernhardt of South Londonderry, Vermont, is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Vermont in 1990.

As the 1988 Republican Candidate for Governor against two term Democratic incumbent Madeleine Kunin, he received close to 44% of the vote.

Bernhardt, a significant underdog in his first bid for election to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1980, defeated a four-term incumbent by twenty-seven votes. He was re-elected in 1982 by 72.7 percent of the voters and in 1984 by a larger percentage. In 1986, he won a three-way race with a large majority. He represented the five-town Windham-Windsor-1 district.

Leadership positions in the House began immediately for Bernhardt. He chaired the Republican Freshman Caucus in his first term; in 1985 he was elected Majority Whip, and in 1987 he was the Republican Minority Leader.

Before entering the Legislature, Bernhardt served Londonderry as a Justice of the Peace, and he was Flood Brook Union School Director from 1974 to 1980.

Bernhardt is President of Bernhardt Associates, Ltd., a mortgage brokerage firm. He formerly was a partner in a family business, Qualitad Corporation, located in Rutland and now run by his brother, Daniel. Michael Bernhardt helped move Qualitad into Vermont in 1974.

Taking an active role in the Vermont business community, Bernhardt was a Vermont delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business in 1980 and he chaired the Vermont delegation at the next conference in 1986. He also served on the nine-member National Advisory Board for Small Business Development Centers from 1985 to 1986 and is a member of the Vermont SBA Advisory Board.

Bernhardt is a member of the American Legislative Exchange Council Advisory Committee on Tax Policy. In 1987, he authored the Guest Commentary on Nobel Laureate Dr. Milton Friedman's discussion entitled, "The Reagan Economic Legacy," which appeared in *Portfolio of State Issues*.

In other community service, Bernhardt has been a director of the Mountain Valley Health Center since 1978, a member of the Vermont Achievement Center Board, Co-chairman of the first Vermont Developmental Disabilities Awareness Day, a Mason, and a member of Rotary.

Bernhardt and his wife, Anne, have two sons. David is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and is currently attending naval flight school. Sanford is a student at UVM.

Michael Bernhardt was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1937. He attended New York public schools and New York University School of Commerce.

**Bernhardt for Lt. Governor, Montpelier, Vermont 05601-0856 ♦ 802-229-MIKE**

ARCHIVE COPY

6/3/90 DFP

Vermont's race for lieutenant go

# Bernhardt promises to provide leadership

## Excess spending, growth top priority list

By Stuart A. Seidel  
Free Press Staff Writer

**MONTPELIER** — Running for lieutenant governor was Michael Bernhardt's second choice in this election year.

Since his 1988 gubernatorial defeat to Democrat Madeleine M. Kunin, Bernhardt repeatedly said he would run again for governor and he plotted his course carefully. Those plans evaporated when former four-term Republican Gov. Richard Snelling announced he would seek his party's nomination for his old job.

"When I looked at the scenario, there was a potential for a very divisive Republican primary and the choice was: Do I put the Republican Party and the state at risk or do I say, 'I want to serve; I want to be a public policy leader,'" Bernhardt said in an interview last week.

He decided it would be better to serve in a lower position than run against Snelling. But Bernhardt, a former Republican leader in the House, said he never viewed the state's second slot as a second-class job.

"The lieutenant governor plays a very important role because the executive branch can set an agenda," he said. "But without a strong leader to shepherd that agenda in the Legislature, it can all collapse."

On policy, Bernhardt said he expects to follow Snelling's lead.

"Running for lieutenant governor, I have to wait and see exactly what Dick Snelling is going to be presenting in the way of his positions," Bernhardt said. "... I expect that I will be comfortable with the greatest majority of his agenda, particularly in dealing with economic development and stabilization of Vermont's spending."

Bernhardt, a South Londonderry mortgage broker, is critical of state government's growth during the economic boom of the 1980s.

"We wasted the good time," Bernhardt

said. "Now we have to bring Vermont back to the good times so that we can have the ability to do the things that we should be doing."

A key step toward reviving the economy, in Bernhardt's view, is to streamline environmental protection regulations. Bernhardt said he believes the goals of existing environmental regulations are legitimate. But, "I think they're frustrating the process and making it cumbersome for (businesses) to expand within Vermont," he said.

Bernhardt says he is studying what he called "performance-based standards" and "performance bonds," instead of regulations, as a means of protecting the environment.

"If you fail, you lose financially significantly," Bernhardt said, because cleaning up after an industrial accident would be paid for out of a company's performance bond.

"Human nature being what it is, I'm willing to bet that people who have a performance bond in place don't play it to the very edge the way they do with Act 250," Bernhardt said, referring to Vermont's 2-decade-old landmark development law.

Bernhardt said that some state budget troubles could be solved by offering more than 1,000 state workers early retirement. He did not, however, provide any specific answers to repeated questions on which programs in state government he would cut.

"It's not a question of cutting," Bernhardt said. "Before you start pointing to programs, you start looking at program audits as well."

Asked again, Bernhardt said: "We as a state have got to come to the point of prioritizing what our responsibilities are and what we must do, and be prepared to do it ourselves without federal aid. And it's going to be a tough one."

Asked what he would cut, Bernhardt said: "I don't know."



**MICHAEL BERNHARDT**

**AGE:** 53

**BORN:** in Brooklyn, N.Y.

**PARTY:** Republican

**EDUCATION:** Attended New York City public schools and New York University School of Commerce.

**OCCUPATION:** President of Bernhardt Associates Ltd., a mortgage brokerage firm.

**FAMILY:** Married to Anne Bernhardt. They have two sons, David and Sanford.

Asked whether he would cut a new program to provide elderly Vermonters with dentures, Bernhardt said: "I don't know. All I know is that in health care we are reaching the point where we will need a triage mentality and say, as in some cases, 'You're over 60 and you cannot have a heart transplant.'"

"When it all comes down to it, the ultimate word that is going to play very heavily is 'leadership,' because it will only be a leader who is prepared to make those decisions and make those statements. You know what? I may only be a one-term lieutenant governor because of the decisions I make, but somebody is going to have to make those decisions."

The former four-term lawmaker said he would have opposed the state budget adopted by the Legislature last month because it calls for too much spending and too many new taxes.

"Unless you're sitting on the inside," Bernhardt said, "you don't know where that fat is but, damn it, you know it's there. ... People say, what program am I going to cut? I can't do it by looking at a budget book. I've got to go in there. I've got to go into the field and see what they're doing. I'm an activist."

# Bernhardt announces bid for lieutenant governor

By Christopher Graff  
The Associated Press

MONTPELIER — Saying government is failing too often in too many areas, Michael Bernhardt formally launched his campaign for lieutenant governor Thursday.

"We can face our problems squarely, and we can solve them," Bernhardt told a crowd of supporters at the Statehouse.

Bernhardt was the GOP's 1988 gubernatorial hopeful and for 16 months planned and prepared a 1990 bout with Gov. Madeleine M. Kunin.

But the entry of former Gov. Richard Snelling into the gubernatorial election prompted Bernhardt to switch plans and seek the state's No. 2 post.

"I've been here. I know it," Bernhardt proclaimed, when asked the prime reason Republicans should support him over Louise McCarren, a former chairman of the state Public Service Board, in the Republican race for lieutenant governor.

Bernhardt said his eight years in the Vermont House, including two as House GOP leader, provided the background to

serve as lieutenant governor, whose primary function is to preside over the Senate.

Bernhardt's speech was chock full of criticisms of government today:

On the environment: "Some, under the guise and banner of environmental concern have become radical and elitists in their calls for environmental protection. In the name of saving the Earth, they forgot to balance human needs, to look at what ordinary Vermonters need to build a home and earn a living."

On education: "State government does not know all that is good for the youth in this state. Educational decisions must be made in concert with parents, teachers and school boards, allowing for flexible school approval standards and cost-effective curricula."

On drugs: "Tragically what is happening more and more in schools, factories and streets across this country is not learning or productivity, but drug abuse."

On criminal justice: "It has been said there is a craziness in our society when you care more for the rights of criminals



MICHAEL BERNHARDT  
than the rights of society."

On the economy: "The fact is our real living standards are not increasing, and it is becoming more and more difficult to afford a Vermont life."

Bernhardt said he would campaign against Vermont's new planning law. "Act 200, as it stands today, is still an inappropriate vehicle," he said. "Our con-  
Turn to BERNHARDT, 3B

Burlington Free Press (BFP) 4/20/90

# Bernhardt joins race for lieutenant governor

From page 1B

cern should be urban sprawl, not growth. There is a big difference."

The South Londonderry resident said he expected to raise and spend about \$150,000 in the race.

He and McCarren will compete for the Republican nomination in the September primary. The winner will face Lt. Gov. Howard Dean in the November election.

Bernhardt is the president of a mortgage brokerage firm. He was elected to the House in 1980, defeating a four-term incumbent by 27 votes.

After his defeat in the 1988 gubernatorial race, Bernhardt began almost immediately setting the stage for a rematch.

For much of the past year he campaigned several days a month, especially in Chittenden County.

When Snelling entered the gubernatorial race, Bernhardt said he would remain in the contest, but

polls persuaded him to shift his sights.

# Bernhardt Reaps Decisive Victory

9/12/90 RH

By STEVE LAROSE  
Vermont Press Bureau



Michael Bernhardt was nominated for lieutenant governor.

MONTPELIER — Michael Bernhardt of South Londonderry soundly defeated V. Louise McCarren of Charlotte in the Republican primary for lieutenant governor, though McCarren, a political newcomer, posted a strong showing in Chittenden County.

With about 80 percent of the communities reporting, Bernhardt captured 63 percent of the vote (22,567) to McCarren's 37 percent (13,397).

Bernhardt, who ran for governor against Democrat Madeleine (See Page 6: Bernhardt)

## Bernhardt

Continued from Page One

M. Kunin in 1988, had the advantage over McCarren in fund raising and name recognition. He had been planning another run for governor earlier this year but decided to lower his sights to the number two slot when former Republican Gov. Richard A. Snelling decided to run again.

McCarren is a former chairwoman of the state Public Service Board and she practices law in Burlington. She did surprisingly well in her first run for public office, winning in Burlington, 1,082 to 1,039 and handily beating Bernhardt in Shelburne, 329-277.

Bernhardt nosed her out in Essex, 612-457, but McCarren narrowly took Williston, 187-182.

McCarren also captured some rural towns, including Cornwall, 66-58, and Plainfield, 54-39. In Montpelier, McCarren won 569-524, but the two finished dead even in Middlesex at 163 votes apiece.

Bernhardt rolled up big margins in southern Vermont, including Bennington (408-175), Rutland Town (252-77) and Rutland City (1,140-413).

### Vermont Lottery

Tuesday: 0-9-2 and 0-1-4-6.

Bernhardt said he had made a conscious decision several weeks ago not to do any television advertising or direct mailings for the primary race, "realizing I'd save my resources for the General Election."

McCarren was able to capture almost 40 percent of the vote, but Bernhardt said he didn't think that was a signal of voter sentiment against him.

"There's a bit of the Chittenden County numbers in there," he said.

Snelling called Bernhardt about 10 p.m. Tuesday night to congratulate him on the win and to set up a meeting Wednesday morning to talk about the coming campaign.

When asked if he and Snelling would run as a team, Bernhardt said, "That's his option. He will set the tone for the campaign."

Bernhardt and Snelling have not always seen eye to eye in the past. Bernhardt, as a legislator, led an override of a veto Snelling cast when Snelling was governor. But Bernhardt said Tuesday evening that the two are in step on the major issues this year.

"We're both in synch on job creation" and how to deal with the stumbling economy, Bernhardt said.

Bernhardt tried to downplay

his past differences with Snelling. "We're both 10 years older," he said.

McCarren said about 10 p.m. Tuesday that she had called Bernhardt and given him her support. "We think we did pretty well and ran a pretty good campaign," she said.

There has been some speculation that Snelling would offer McCarren a high-ranking job in his administration, if she lost the lieutenant governor's primary and he won in November. But McCarren tried to dispel the notion, saying, "That's total speculation. I'm going to work tomorrow. I cleaned my office today in anticipation."

Snelling also said talk about McCarren taking a role in his administration, if he is elected, was "totally speculation."

Reached at his Shelburne home Tuesday evening, Snelling said Bernhardt's win was "clear, decisive."

McCarren waged a "gallant battle as an underdog," Snelling said.

Snelling had encouraged McCarren to enter the race for lieutenant governor but held off from making any public endorsement. Asked if he and Bernhardt would run as a team this fall, Snelling said, "Sure, we're all part of the same team."

Treas of Pres. Quot.

2 • AGGRESSION

3. Words are not of any great importance in times of economic disturbance. It is action that counts.

HERBERT HOOVER

To business, industrial and labor leaders, Nov. 15, 1929; *Administration*, p. 25

See also Authors, Declaration of Independence 7, 8, Foreign Relations 27, Friendship 1, History 14, Liberty 37, Life 10, Neutrality 9, Paternalism 4, Patriotism 2, Politics 23, Responsibility 2, Success 2, Unity 2, 7

**Aggression** 1. The only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interest of humanity.

WOODROW WILSON

Speech, Apr. 17, 1916; *Ideals*, p. 7

2. We will never be an aggressor. We want adequate security. We want no more than adequacy. But we will accept nothing less.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Radio and television address, Nov. 13, 1957; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower, 1957*, p. 816

See also Defense, Freedom, Life 10, Peace 17, 88, Preparedness 4, 9, Security 8, Terror, War 44, 71, 75, Wealth 5

**Agreements** See Principles 7

**Agriculture** 1. The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs the better I am pleased with them. Insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction, as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

To Arthur Young, Dec. 4, 1788; *Writings (Fitzpatrick)*, XXX, 150

2. Agriculture is the most useful of the occupations of man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

To M. Silvestre, May 29, 1807; *Writings*, XI, 212

3. American agricultural abundance can be forged into both a significant instrument of foreign policy and a weapon against domestic hardship and hunger.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Message to Congress, Mar. 16, 1961; *Tide*, p. 117

See also Farmers, Foreign Relations 34, Prosperity 2

**Aid, Government** See Brotherhood 2, Education 22, 24, Foreign Relations 54, 55, 56, Subsidy

**Alliances** 1. History to ternal dangers

Lofty word

concrete deed:

Let us take

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For we kno

tyranny—that

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See also Forei

**Ambassadors** 1. An amba sacred.

To Gov.

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**Ambition** 1. To all ou to personal a poorest may 1

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Address

See also Pe Prosperity 10

**Amendments** See Constit

**America** 1. There is that it is in th they will be r erable as a N

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2. The pres of the republ

Treas of Pres-Quot.

16. The thing I . . . count upon . . . is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose, and in its vision of duty, of opportunity, and of service. . . . Beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people.

WOODROW WILSON  
Second Inaugural Address, Mar. 5, 1917

17. America's present need is not heroics but healing; not nostrums but normalcy; not revolution but restoration; . . . not surgery but serenity.

WARREN G. HARDING  
Speech in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1920

18. The meaning of America is not to be found in a life without toil. Freedom is not only bought with a great price; it is maintained by unremitting effort.

CALVIN COOLIDGE  
Address at Johns Hopkins University, Feb. 22, 1922; *Citizenship*, p. 24

19. The meaning of our word *America* flows from one pure source. Within the soul of America is the freedom of mind and spirit of man. Here alone are the open windows through which pours the sunlight of the human spirit. Here alone human dignity is not a dream but a major accomplishment.

HERBERT HOOVER  
"The Miracle of America," 1948; *American Road*, p. 6

20. America is great because America is good—and if America ever ceases to be good—America will cease to be great.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Speech in Boston, Mass., Sept. 21, 1953; *Index*, p. 5

21. America believes in and practices fair play, and decency and justice.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Radio speech, Apr. 5, 1954; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower*, 1954, p. 378

22. America is the greatest force that God has ever allowed to exist on His footstool.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Radio speech, Apr. 5, 1954; *Ibid.*, p. 381

23. America is best described by one word, freedom.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Sixth Annual Message to Congress, Jan. 9, 1959; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower*, 1959, p. 16

24. My country like all the countries of the Americas is the possessor of a profound revolutionary tradition which has helped shape the modern world. . . .

The history of the Americas . . . is a tribute to the capacity of free men to call upon the deepest reservoirs of human mind and

spirit. And if the subtle and difficult we are unafraid path which advances And we know future.

At San Jo

See also American pendency, Democracy 3, God 7, Government 2, 3, Ideals 1, 4, Liberty 4, Neutrality 34, Political Principles 10, Patriotism Statesmanship Youth 3

**American Revolution**

1. The American Revolution. . . . The American Revolution was the creation of personal liberty on a little island, but kind.

Address in

2. The Americans have been as proud as not have been themselves as much. the time comes

Speech in

3. We dare not

See also American History 2, 8

**Americans**

1. It was my country look down upon in my opinion, the meekness of their statesmen, I will meekness very

Gulf crisis

*Treas of Pres. Grant*

3. Crime and disobedience cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.

HERBERT HOOVER

Acceptance of Nomination for Presidency, at Stanford University, Aug. 11, 1928; *New Day*, p. 29

**Crises**

1. The man who can look upon a crisis without being willing to offer himself upon the altar of his country is not fit for public trust.

MILLARD FILLMORE

July 10, 1850; *Millard Fillmore (Rayback)*, p. 241

2. There is always another crisis around the corner.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

1945; *Sayings*, p. 233

3. In our uneasy postwar world, crises are a recurrent international diet. . . . By their effect on human action, the peril within them is either magnified or diminished.

A crisis may be fatal when, by it, unstable men are stampeded into headlong panic. Then, bereft of common sense and wise judgment, they hastily resort to armed force in the hope of crushing a threatening foe, although thereby they impoverish the world and may forfeit the hope for enduring peace.

But a crisis may likewise be deadly when inert men, unsure of themselves and their cause, are smothered in despair. Then, grasping at any straw of appeasement, they sell a thousand tomorrows for the pottage of a brief escape from reality.

But a crisis is also the sharpest goad to the creative energies of men, particularly when they recognize it as a challenge to their very resource, and move to meet it in faith, in thought, in courage. Then, greatly aroused—yet realizing that beyond the immediate danger lie vast horizons—they can act for today in the light of generations still to come.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Address to the Associated Press, New York, N.Y., Apr. 25, 1955; *Peace*, p. 82

4. We move from crisis to crisis for two reasons; first, because we have not yet developed a strategy for peace that is relevant to the new world in which we live; and secondly, because we have not been paying the price which that strategy demands—a price measured not merely in money and military preparedness, but in social inventiveness, in moral stamina, in physical courage.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1960; *Strategy*, p. 28

*See also* Americans 3, Freedom 32

**Criticism**

1. To persevere in one's duty, and be silent is the best answer to calumny.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

*Maxims*

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*See also*

**Crowds** *See Natic*

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The US is sure  
of ourselves & our  
cause.*

Treas of Pres. Quot.

**Emigrants** 1. The emigrants . . . although of different political parties and of different religious sects . . . all flew from persecution, in pursuit of liberty, and they inculcated that sentiment on their descendants.

JAMES MONROE

See also Immigration

**Enemies** 1. Among individuals, the most certain way to make a Man your Enemy, is to tell him you esteem him such; so with public bodies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

To John Bannister, Apr. 21, 1778; *Writings (Fitzpatrick)*, XI, 291

2. My course has always been to put my enemies at defiance, and pursue my own course.

ANDREW JACKSON

To Frank P. Blair, Feb. 20, 1839; *Life (Bassett)*, p. 729

3. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites, and follies; and against these there is always need that we should war.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Proclamation, Nov. 2, 1905; *Messages and Papers*, p. 7348

4. No people on earth can be held, as a people, to be an enemy, for all humanity shares the common hunger for peace and fellowship and justice.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Address to American Society of Newspaper Editors, Apr. 16, 1953; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower, 1953*, p. 180

See also Friendship 3, 5, 8, 9, Hatred, Peace 2, Preparedness 1, Presidency (The) 30, 50, Public Speaking 1, Success 9, Union 25, United States 6

**Energy** 1. I am like a taper. When nearly exhausted it will sometimes have the appearance of going out, but will blaze up again for a time.

ANDREW JACKSON

To Amos Kendall, June 18, 1842; *Correspondence*, VI, 160

2. Energy in a nation is like sap in a tree; it rises from the bottom up; it does not come from the top down. . . . When I was a schoolmaster, I used to say that the trouble about the college sophomore was that the sap of manhood was rising in him, but hadn't reached his head.

WOODROW WILSON

Address in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1912; *Crossroads*, p. 489

See also Government 35, 36, Liberty 15, Physical Fitness 4, 5, Power 31, Prosperity 10, Republics 15, Revolutions 8

The US holds no grievance w/ the Iraqi people.

**England** 1. Britain probably st

2. The pr of the eagle a creature t him up in and round ing himself down. No, set me dow

See also D War 6

**Enlightenment** 1. Enligh of body an

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See also B braries, Mi

**Enthusiasm** 1. Enthus

See also Pr

**Equality** 1. The fo natural equ

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84 • FALSEHOODS

5. Men grow in stature only as they daily rededicate themselves to a noble faith.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Speech at Valley Forge, Pa., July 4, 1950; *Ibid.*, p. 123

6. At such a time in history, we, who are free, must proclaim anew our faith. This faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
First Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1953

7. Faith is evidently too simple a thing for some to recognize its paramount worth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Address at Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 6, 1953; *Peace*, p. 42

8. Faith is our surest strength, our greatest resource.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Radio speech, Feb. 7, 1954; *Index*, p. 38

9. We must proceed by faith, knowing the light of Christmas is eternal, though we cannot always see it.

We must believe that the truth of Christmas is constant; that men can live together in peace as Lincoln said, "with charity for all, with firmness in the right."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Remarks at Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1956; *Peace*, p. 139

10. It has always been my faith that eventual triumph of decency and freedom and right in this world is inevitable.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Radio and television address, Nov. 13, 1957; *Public Papers* . . . *Eisenhower, 1957*, p. 816

11. No one who enters upon the office [the Presidency] can fail to recognize how every President of the United States has placed special reliance upon his faith in God. Every President has taken comfort and courage when told . . . that the Lord "will be with thee. He will not fail thee nor forsake thee. Fear not—neither be thou dismayed."

JOHN F. KENNEDY  
Remarks to Christian Leadership, Inc., Feb. 1, 1961; *Public Papers* . . . *Kennedy, 1961*, p. 76

See also Bible 2, Conduct 1, Democracy 16, Fear 1, 6, Foreign Relations 35, Materialism 2, Peace 68, Religion, Right 6, Virtue 7

**Falsehoods** See Press (The) 6, 21

**Fame** See Fidelity 3, Monuments 1, Public Affairs 1, Public Speaking 1

**Families** See Homes

*pray w/ and for the people in Iraq & Kuwait*

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49. Foreign policy must be clear, consistent and confident.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

State of the Union Message, Feb. 2, 1953; *Index*, p. 42

50. A foreign policy is not difficult to state. We are for peace, first, last and always, for very simple reasons. We know that it is only in a peaceful atmosphere, a peace with justice, one in which we can be confident, that America can prosper as we have known prosperity in the past.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Remarks to League of Women Voters, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1957; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower, 1957*, p. 315

51. What we call foreign affairs is no longer foreign affairs. It's a local affair. Whatever happens in Indonesia is important to Indiana. . . . We cannot escape each other. . . . We must understand people. As long as any . . . cannot enjoy the blessings of peace with justice, then indeed there is no peace anywhere.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Speech at Arlington, Va., June 12, 1959; *Public Papers . . . Eisenhower, 1959*, p. 458

also?  
Berlin to Burlington  
or Baghdad to Burlington

52. One of the most serious weaknesses that has hampered the long-range effectiveness of American foreign policy over the past several years . . . is the overemphasis upon our role as "volunteer fire department" for the world. . . . Whenever and wherever fire breaks out . . . our firemen rush in, wheeling up all their heavy equipment, and resorting to every known method of containing and extinguishing the blaze. The crowd gathers—the usually successful efforts of our able volunteers are heartily applauded—and then the firemen rush off to the next conflagration, leaving the grateful but still stunned inhabitants to clean up the rubble, pick up the pieces, and rebuild their homes with whatever resources are available.

The role, to be sure, is a necessary one; but it is not the only role to be played. . . . A volunteer fire department halts, but rarely prevents fires.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

To Conference of Friends of Vietnam, June 1, 1956; *Strategy*, p. 92

53. Every American is now involved in the world. "The tragic events of . . . turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world," said Woodrow Wilson. For a time we tried to dodge this new responsibility, but the world depression, World War II, and the Cold War have finally conveyed his message: "There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved—whether we would have it so or not."

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Address at Madison, Wis., June 16, 1958; *Ibid.*, p. 228

why were in the Gulf.

Could also use this for the Eagles — many of them are probably in intl trade/multinational corps & know the world is integrated.

Isolationism

4. We are done with provincialism and we have got to have a view now and a horizon as wide as the world itself. America has a great cause which is not confined to the American continent. It is the cause of humanity itself.

WOODROW WILSON  
1918; *As I Knew Them, Foreword*

5. The isolation of the United States is at an end, not because we chose to go into the politics of the world, but because by the sheer genius of this people and the growth of our power we have become a determining factor in the history of mankind.

WOODROW WILSON  
Speech at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6, 1919; *Public Papers, VI, 18*

6. No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America.

WOODROW WILSON  
Seventh Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1919; *Ibid., p. 431*

7. We are not going to be able to avoid meeting the world and bearing our part of the burdens of the world. I desire my country to meet them without evasion and without fear, in an upright, downright, square American way.

CALVIN COOLIDGE  
*As I knew Them, Foreword*

8. The United States will never survive as a happy and fertile oasis of liberty surrounded by a cruel desert of dictatorship.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  
Address at Hyde Park, N.Y., July 4, 1941; *Public Papers, X, 254*

9. Isolationism is dead.

HARRY S. TRUMAN  
Telegram to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1944;  
*Memoirs, p. 194*

10. One truth must rule all we think and all we do. No people can live to itself alone. The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defense. The economic need of all nations—in mutual dependence—makes isolation an impossibility; not even America's prosperity could long survive if other nations did not prosper. No nation can longer be a fortress, lone and strong and safe. And any people, seeking such shelter for themselves, can now build only their own prison.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Second Inaugural Address, Jan. 21, 1957

See also Foreign Relations, Freedom 29, Peace 52, Security 8

Japan 1. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that empire in performing

Treas of Pres Govt

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not when, and which might not perhaps happen but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

First Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1801; *Works*, VIII, 9

7. We shall more certainly preserve peace when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

ANDREW JACKSON

Farewell Address, Mar. 4, 1837; *Principles*, p. 514

8. Prepare for war in time of peace. Not by fortifications, by navies, or by standing armies. But by policies which will add to the happiness and the comfort of all our people and which will tend to the distribution of intelligence and wealth equally among all. Our strength is a contented and intelligent community.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Diary, June 25, 1887; *Diary and Letters*, IV, 329

9. The nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

GROVER CLEVELAND

First Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1885; *Messages and Papers*, p. 4963

10. Preparation for war is the surest guaranty for peace. . . . Again and again we have owed peace to the fact that we were prepared for war.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Speech at Naval War College, June 2, 1897; *Works*, XIII, 183

11. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of the just man armed is potent. We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Speech in New York, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1902; *Works (Mem. Ed.)*, XXIII, 265

12. There is a homely adage which runs, "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient Navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

In Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2, 1903; *Presidential Addresses*, I, 266

13. The first step—in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible, and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Special Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1908; *Messages and Papers*, p. 7616

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See also  
Relations  
Peace 2,  
8, War 39

62. I have always been opposed even to the thought of fighting a "preventive war." There is nothing more foolish than to think that war can be stopped by war. You don't "prevent" anything by war except peace.

HARRY S. TRUMAN  
1952; *Memoirs, II*, 383

63. Warfare, no matter what weapons it employs, is a means to an end, and if that end can be achieved by negotiated settlements of conditional surrender, there is no need for war.

HARRY S. TRUMAN  
1955; *Ibid.*, I, 210

64. Morale is the greatest single factor in successful wars.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
June 23, 1945

65. There is one thing you have in war that you do not have in peace. You have unification, compelled by a very threatening danger. In other words, Franklin's old saying, "If we don't hang together, we'll hang separately," applies in war more definitely than it does in peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Press Conference, Paris, France, June 16, 1945; *Eisenhower Speaks*, p. 23

66. Prosperous nations are not war-hungry, but a hungry nation will always seek war if it has to in desperation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Speech in New York, N.Y., June 19, 1945; *Ibid.*, p. 64

67. I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can, only as one who has seen its brutality, its futility, its *stupidity*. Yet there is one thing to say on its credit side—victory required a mighty manifestation of the most ennobling of the virtues of man—faith, courage, fortitude, sacrifice!

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Address in Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 10, 1946; *Ibid.*, p. 64

68. In discussing war and peace, we incline to paint one all black and the other all white. We like to repeat "there never was a good war, or a bad peace." But war often has provided the setting for comradeship and understanding and greatness of spirit—among nations, as well as men—beyond anything in quiet days; while peace may be marked by . . . chicanery, treachery, and the temporary triumph of expediency over all spiritual values.

The pact of Munich was a greater blow to humanity than the atomic bomb at Hiroshima. Suffocation of human freedom among a once free people, however quietly and peacefully accomplished, is more far-reaching in its implications and its effects on their future than the destruction of their homes, industrial centers, and transportation facilities. Out of rubble heaps, willing hands can rebuild a better city; but out of freedom lost can stem only generations of hate and bitter struggle and brutal oppression. . . .

Use this if were talking about examples of community people/projects to support the hoops & boost their morale.

"Ike saw war. And I, as many of you have seen it too, and . . ."

With things far above is an ir

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There is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life. That is his living spirit to a service that is not easy, to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against.

Woodrow Wilson  
Speech, Suresnes Cemetary, France  
May 30, 1919

America was not built on fear, America was built on courage, on imagination and an unbeatable determination to do the job at hand.

Harry S. Truman  
Special message, Congress  
January 8, 1947

It takes courage to face a duelist with a pistol, and it takes courage to face a British general with an army. But it takes still greater and far higher courage to face friends with a grievance. The bravest thing Andrew Jackson ever did was to stand up and tell his own people to their own faces that they were wrong.

Harry S. Truman  
Speech, Raleigh, North Carolina  
October 1948

Any dangerous spot is tenable if brave men will make it so.

John F. Kennedy  
Radio and television address  
July 26, 1961

The test before us as a people is not whether our commitments match our will and our courage; but whether we have the will and the courage to match our commitments.

Lyndon B. Johnson  
Message, Congress  
August 3, 1967

### Crisis

The only temper that honors a nation is that which rises in proportion to the pressure upon it.

John Quincy Adams  
Ghent, Belgium  
September 14, 1814

A complete remedy to a political disease is seldom found until something like a crisis occurs, and this is promoted by the abuse of those who have rendered the most important services, and whose characters will bear the test of enquiry.

James Monroe  
Letter, James Madison  
March 20, 1829

The man who can look upon a crisis without being willing to offer himself upon the altar of his country is not fit for public trust.

Millard Fillmore  
*Louisville Journal*  
March 16, 1854

The spiritual nature of men has a power of its own that is manifest in every great emergency from Runnymede to Marston Moor, from the Declaration of Independence to the abolition of slavery.

*Iraq*

Calvin Coolidge  
*The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*  
1929

What determines success or failure in handling a crisis is the ability to keep coldly objective when emotions are running high.

Richard Nixon  
*Six Crises*  
1962

The ability to be cool, confident, and decisive in crisis is not an inherited characteristic but is the direct result of how well the individual has prepared himself for the battle.

Richard Nixon  
*Six Crises*  
1962

Going through the necessary soul-searching of deciding whether to fight a battle, or to run away from it, is far more difficult than the battle itself.

Richard Nixon  
*Six Crises*  
1962

The ox is in the ditch!

Lyndon B. Johnson  
Comments, Staff, describing catastrophes

*The Bully Pulpit*

## 2 THE BULLY PULPIT

### John Adams

He is vain, irritable, and a bad calculator of the force and probable effect of the motives which govern men. This is all the ill which can possibly be said of him. He is as disinterested as the Being who made him.

Thomas Jefferson  
Letter, James Madison  
1787

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were political enemies, but they became fast friends. And when they passed away on the same day, the last words of one of them was, "The country is safe. Jefferson still lives." And the last words of the other was, "John Adams will see that things go forward."

Harry S. Truman  
Informal remarks, Quincy, Massachusetts  
October 28, 1948

### John Quincy Adams

I am a man of reserved, cold, austere, and forbidding manners; my political adversaries say, a gloomy misanthropist, and my personal enemies, an unsocial savage.

John Quincy Adams  
Diary  
June 4, 1819

His disposition is as perverse and mulish as that of his father.

James Buchanan  
Letter, Hugh Hamilton  
March 22, 1822

He loved his country, desired to serve it, and was properly conscious of the honor of doing so.

Martin Van Buren  
Cited in Richard Kenin and Justin Wintle, *The Dictionary of Biographical Quotations*

### Advice

The President gets the best advice he can find, uses the best judgment at his command, and leaves the event in the hands of Providence.

Calvin Coolidge  
*The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*  
1929

The President cannot function without advisers or without advice, written or oral. But just as soon as he is required to show what kind of advice he has had, who said what to him, or what kind of records he has, the advice he receives will be worthless.

Harry S. Truman  
*Memoirs*  
1956

I have had enough experience in all my years, and have read enough of the past, to know that advice to grandchildren is usually wasted. If the second and third generations *could* profit by the experience of the first generation, we would not be having some of the troubles we have today.

Harry S. Truman  
Statement  
1960

### Advisers

An unofficial adviser to a President of the United States is not a good thing and is not provided for in our form of government.

Calvin Coolidge  
Cited in Arthur Brennan Tourtellot, *The Presidents on the Presidency*

[They should have a] passion for anonymity.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Cited in *Newsweek*  
March 9, 1987

There's only one man of the world and that man [Dwight D. Eisenhower] knows more than [John F. Dulles] does—and

Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Comment, Emmet Hughes  
1952

I would like to discuss the power to declare war. State John] Foster talked to him, I am an absolute agreement about it.

Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Press conference  
Spring 1954

It's much easier to say no than it is to finally make a decision. Unfortunately you are divided. If you take on occasion I have a burden, responsibility, advisers may move

John F. Kennedy  
CBS interview  
December 17, 1962

Congressmen and Presidents to get the advisers. That's one of the threads that run through history, and Presidential pay attention.

John F. Kennedy  
Press conference  
May 8, 1963

When I became President I had a powerful chief of staff, his Colonel Henry Sherman Adams, and I was aware of the assistants had caused

Gerald Ford  
*A Time to Heal*  
1979

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dear Mr. President

Enclosed is a copy of an anniversary card that my-our Aunt is to receive from Ft. Stewart, Ga., our son is and Lt. MATTHEW B. CAMPBELL.

Our 39<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary is August 25, 1990. Matthew is a graduate of Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont Class of 1989.

Candidate Pete Smith - Aug 1987-1988 VP

Norwich University is listed as the oldest private Military College in the U.S.A.

Matthew and his bride to be were to be married on September 15, 1990 in Burlington Vermont out.

Due to the situation that existed in the world today they advanced the date, came here to Ft. Stewart on August 6, 1990 and they were married on August 8, 1990.

I was a plane Capt. on a T.B.M. Ammie aboard the USS Greata ave 1943-45.

Best Bill, hope the perfect memo to our end soon.

I thought you might be interested in your my own job. We are 100% with you in every way, if you ever come to Burlington VT, I will be in the audience.

Sincerely,  
Bernard B. Campbell

BERNARD R. + JOANNA CAMPBELL  
112 BRIDGEWOOD LANE  
803 2117

DEAR MOM & DAD,

When you receive this card  
I will probably be somewhere in  
the Middle East. I know this whole situation  
was unexpected, but I'm ready to  
do anything necessary to help our  
country I never imagined this type  
of conflict could arise throughout  
my military career. Well, it's here and  
it's time to face it head on.

Mom & Dad, try not to worry  
because I'm going to come home,  
and I'll make you proud!

Though only you  
can truly know  
the meaning of this day  
others are remembering  
and wishing you  
every happiness  
today and always.

Happy Anniversary

Love,  
Matthew  
& Anne

September 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK  
FROM: CAROLYN  
RE: VERMONT GOP TICKET EVENT

---

Event: Vermont GOP Ticket Fundraising Breakfast  
Date: Friday, October 5, 1990  
Time: 8:00 a.m.  
Place: Burlington Sheraton  
Attendees: 1000  
TelePrompted: Yes

Introduction: Congressman Peter Smith  
("Peter", never "Pete")

Acknowledgements:

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The candidates:

\*\*Dick Snelling -- Governor  
\*\*Mike Bernhardt -- Lt. Governor  
\*\*Peter Smith -- U.S. Congress

Also: Auditor/Treasurer/State Legislature.  
(( Names to come. ))

All three candidates have long histories of public service. Also, note a good angle: all three men have worked together at some time in their careers. I will be receiving paper on their respective accomplishments -- we can show that they have worked together effectively in the past and can do so again when elected.

--Ex: Dick Snelling has already served 4 terms as Governor of Vermont; Peter Smith at the time was his Lt. Governor; Mike Bernhardt is a long-time state legislator.

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Snelling is an accomplished and prominent business with the FISCAL KNOW-HOW to get the state back on track. Kristen Gear has told me that he was hugely successful as Governor for getting the economy and jobs going. After his terms, he bought a boat and sailed around the world while Madeline Kunin (D) served as Governor and trampled over the surplus he left. The state is now worse off than ever and Snelling was urged on by many people to come back and get the house in order again.

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--Currently serving as Vermont's one Representative in the US House of Representatives and running for re-election. Vermont has only one vote in the US Congress -- we need to make that one vote count! (( See Color Page on the Republican hold on this seat! ))

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--Stress his effectiveness. (Same for Snelling.) and his demonstrated ability to work with others. Vermont is known for its independent thinking and Pete Smith votes his conscience. (( FYI: he has not followed POTUS on a number of issues, like gun control and assault weapon bans, but we can stress his bipartisan support and ability to work with members on the both sides of the aisle, a quality in Congressmen/women that this country so desperately needs. )) "Moreover, his attention to a few pet issues -- education reform and child care -- and a willingness to criticize the Bush Administration have brought Smith a degree of respect on the Hill unusual for a first term back-bencher.

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FYI:

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STATE LEGISLATURE

--IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO CAPTURE A MAJORITY !!!!

*((more to come on this))*

HUMOR...COLOR...HUMOR...COLOR...HUMOR...COLOR...HUMOR...COLOR...

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--Dwight Eisenhower, 1957

"America believes in and practices fair play, and decency and justice."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1954

(( The US and our allies in this effort are sure of ourselves and our cause: ))

"But a crisis may likewise be deadly when inert men, unsure of themselves and their cause, are smothered in despair. Then, grasping at any straw of appeasement, they sell a thousand tomorrows for the pottage of a brief escape from reality."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1955

(( The US holds no grievance with Iraqi people: ))

"No people on earth can be held, as a people, to be an enemy, for all humanity shares the common hunger for peace and fellowship and justice."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1953

(( In reference to the supporting our troops on their mission:))

"Faith is our surest strength, our greatest resource."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1954

"Morale is the greatest single factor in successful wars."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1945

(( People ask why we are involved in a dispute so far away, they question our interest. This quote could be adjusted to say, for example, Berling or Baghdad to Burlington, etc. ))

"What we call foreign affairs is no longer foreign affairs. It's a local affair. Whatever happens in Indonesia is important to Indiana...We cannot escape each other...We must understand people. As long as any...cannot enjoy the blessings of peace with justice, then indeed there is no peace anywhere."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1959

(( Could also use this quote in the Eagles Dinner remarks, as many of the Eagles undoubtedly are involved in international trade and multinational corporations, or oil, etc and know the world is integrated. ))

"We are not going to be able to avoid meeting the world and bearing our part of the burdens of the world. I desire my country to meet them without evasion and without fear, in an upright, downright, square American way."

--Calvin Coolidge

"We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention."

--TR, 1902

"The spiritual nature of men has a power of its own that is manifest in every great emergency from Runnymede to Marston Moor, from the Declaration of Independence to the abolition of slavery."

--Calvin Coolidge, 1929

"The President gets the best advice he can find, uses the best judgement at his command, and leave the event in the hands of Providence."

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\*\*\*\*Bob found a great letter from Correspondence to use for the Iraq/troop graphs. It's a little hard to read, so here's what it says:

"Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed is a copy of an anniversary card that my/our son sent to us from Fort Steward, GA. Our son is 2nd Lt. Matthew B. Campbell.

Our 39th wedding anniversary is August 25, 1990. Matthew is a graduate of Norwich University, Class of 1989. ((Peter Smith was Vice President of that University 1987-1988. )) Norwich University is listed as the oldest private military college in the USA.

Matthew and his bride-to-be were to be married on September 15, 1990 in Burlington, VT but due to the situation that exists in the world today they advanced the date. Anne flew to Ft. Stewart on August 6 and they were married on August 8.

I was a plane Capt. on a T.B.M. AMM2/c aboard the USS Croatan CV-8 in 1943-45.

God Bless, hope this conflict comes to an end soon, thought you might be interested in how my son feels. We are 100% with you in every way. If you ever come to Burlington, VT , I will be in the audience.

Sincerely,

Bernard and Joanna Campbell

The anniversary card Matthew sent to his parents says:

"Dear Mom and Dad,

When you receive this card, I will probably be somewhere in the Middle East. I know this whole situation was unexpected, but I'm ready to do anything necessary to help our country. I never imagined this type of conflict could arise throughout my military career. Well, it's here and it's time to face it head on.

Mom and Dad, try not to worry because I'm going to come hme, and I'll make you proud!"

THE BUDGET TALKS:

Calvin Coolidge quote for the capital gains argument:

"This country believes in prosperity. It is absurd to suppose that it is envious of those who are already prosperous. The wise and correct course to follow in taxation and all other economic legislation is not to destroy those who have already secured success but to create conditions under which every one will have a better chance to be successful..."

--Inaugural address, 1925

"As quickly as you start spending federal money in large amounts, it looks like free money."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1955

((...the Dems have to understand that money doesn't grow on trees! ))

"Of course, almost every Democrat thinks the sovereign remedy for any of our ills is an appropriation of public money."

--Calvin Coolidge, 1932

SPP

September 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK  
FROM: CAROLYN  
RE: VERMONT GOP TICKET EVENT

Event: Vermont GOP Ticket Fundraising Breakfast  
Date: Friday, October 5, 1990  
Time: 8:00 a.m.  
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Attendees: 1000  
TelePrompted: Yes

Introduction: Congressman Peter Smith  
("Peter", never "Pete")

Acknowledgements:

*like all Vermonters,  
an independent thinker...*  
↳ "who sometimes gives me a little heartburn,  
but he's always there when I really need him..."

The candidates:

- \*\*Dick Snelling -- Governor
- \*\*Mike Bernhardt -- Lt. Governor
- \*\*Peter Smith -- U.S. Congress

- JEFFREY AMESTOY - ATT'Y GEN.
- ALEXANDER ACEBO - AUDITOR
- RON CRISMAN - STATE TREASURER

Also: Auditor/Treasurer/State Legislature.  
(( Names to come. ))

All three candidates have long histories of public service. Also, note a good angle: all three men have worked together at some time in their careers. I will be receiving paper on their respective accomplishments -- we can show that they have worked together effectively in the past and can do so again when elected.

--Ex: Dick Snelling has already served 4 terms as Governor of Vermont; Peter Smith at the time was his Lt. Governor; Mike Bernhardt is a long-time state legislator.

*Bagdad -> Burlington*  
~~... the fund-raising ...~~  
~~... the ...~~

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--elected to State House in 1959 and served three terms in the legislature; Majority Leader in the House of Representatives in 1975-1976.

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*continues the R. hold on VT's House seat which has held constant w/ one exception (58? 56?) since the R. party was founded*

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*up 47-33  
Bernie closing...*

*as all said*

--Child Care:

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*... Too bad. It would be so easy...*

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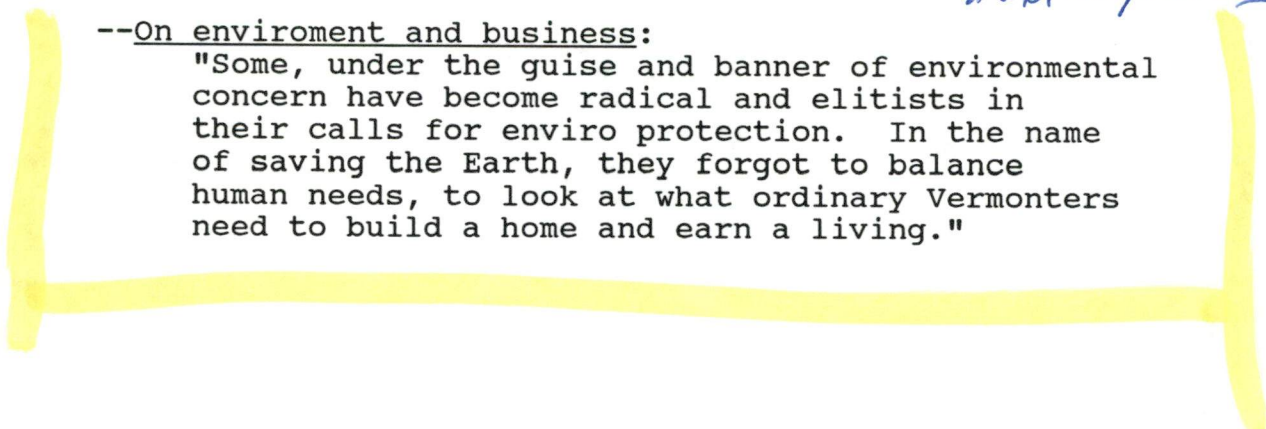
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--Dwight Eisenhower, 1945

(( People ask why we are involved in a dispute so far away, they question our interest. This quote could be adjusted to say, for example, Berlin or Baghdad to Burlington, etc. ))

"What we call foreign affairs is no longer foreign affairs. It's a local affair. Whatever happens in Indonesia is important to Indiana...We cannot escape each other...We must understand people. As long as any...cannot enjoy the blessings of peace with justice, then indeed there is no peace anywhere."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1959

(( Could also use this quote in the Eagles Dinner remarks, as many of the Eagles undoubtedly are involved in international trade and multinational corporations, or oil, etc and know the world is integrated. ))

"We are not going to be able to avoid meeting the world and bearing our part of the burdens of the world. I desire my country to meet them without evasion and without fear, in an upright, downright, square American way."

--Calvin Coolidge

"We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention."

--TR, 1902

"The spiritual nature of men has a power of its own that is manifest in every great emergency from Runnymede to Marston Moor, from the Declaration of Independence to the abolition of slavery."

--Calvin Coolidge, 1929

"The President gets the best advice he can find, uses the best judgement at his command, and leave the event in the hands of Providence."

--Calvin Coolidge, 1929

THE BUDGET TALKS:

Calvin Coolidge quote for the capital gains argument:

"This country believes in prosperity. It is absurd to suppose that it is envious of those who are already prosperous. The wise and correct course to follow in taxation and all other economic legislation is not to destroy those who have already secured success but to create conditions under which every one will have a better chance to be successful..."

--Inaugural address, 1925

"As quickly as you start spending federal money in large amounts, it looks like free money."

--Dwight Eisenhower, 1955

((...the Dems have to understand that money doesn't grow on trees! ))

"Of course, almost every Democrat thinks the sovereign remedy for any of our ills is an appropriation of public money."

--Calvin Coolidge, 1932

\*\*\*\*Bob found a great letter from Correspondence to use for the Iraq/troop graphs. It's a little hard to read, so here's what it says:

"Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed is a copy of an anniversary card that my/our son sent to us from Fort Steward, GA. Our son is 2nd Lt. Matthew B. Campbell.

Our 39th wedding anniversary is August 25, 1990. Matthew is a graduate of Norwich University, Class of 1989. ((Peter Smith was Vice President of that University 1987-1988. )) Norwich University is listed as the oldest private military college in the USA.

Matthew and his bride-to-be were to be married on September 15, 1990 in Burlington, VT but due to the situation that exists in the world today they advanced the date. Anne flew to Ft. Stewart on August 6 and they were married on August 8.

I was a plane Capt. on a T.B.M. AMM2/c aboard the USS Croatan CV-8 in 1943-45.

God Bless, hope this conflict comes to an end soon, thought you might be interested in how my son feels. We are 100% with you in every way. If you ever come to Burlington, VT , I will be in the audience.

Sincerely,

Bernard and Joanna Campbell

The anniversary card Matthew sent to his parents says:

"Dear Mom and Dad,

When you receive this card, I will probably be somewhere in the Middle East. I know this whole situation was unexpected, but I'm ready to do anything necessary to help our country. I never imagined this type of conflict could arise throughout my military career. Well, it's here and it's time to face it head on.

Mom and Dad, try not to worry because I'm going to come home, and I'll make you proud!"

## 4. VERMONT

VERMONT is one of the friendliest and, many say, the handsomest of the New England states. Although it has become prime vacationland for "flatlanders" from the south, it is a place where the past is still valued and the natural environment safeguarded. Vermont is Calvin Coolidge territory, a center of stout conservatism, yet it has also made room over the years for the renegade — from atheist Ethan Allen to the alternative life-style seekers of today.

Vermont was a bit reluctant about joining the Union. It did not become a state — the 14th — until 1791. When the first constitution for the republic of Vermont was drafted at the Old Constitution House in 1777, universal manhood suffrage and a statewide public educational system were established for the first time on the North American continent. The Vermont republic was not a major battlefield of the Revolution, although the British were defeated at Hubbardton Battlefield and again not far from the Bennington Battle Monument.

Historical sites such as these are popular with nearly everyone seeking ties to the past, but of equal interest are many of the old towns and villages which remind one of a quieter, less restless age. With its stately village green and clapboard church and homes, the archetypal Vermont community offers an amazing variety of attractions to the visitor. There is likely to be at least one fashionable old house which has been well furnished in 18th- or 19th-century antiques and opened to the public as a museum.

In winter, of course, there is the joy of skiing and the enjoyment of miles of powdery trails. Stowe has been the ski capital of the eastern United States since the early 1900s. Fall in Vermont is almost as celebrated. Thousands of "leaf peepers," as they are called by the natives, swarm across the hills in pursuit of crimson and gold and orange. The Green Mountains rarely disappoint.

The cities of Vermont — Burlington, Barre, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, St. Albans — are small by American standards, but they are packed with cultural and historical institutions of importance. It is in these centers or in the surrounding countryside that the major museums are located, among them the Bennington Museum, the Fairbanks Museum, and the Shelburne Museum. The industrial sites and attractions in the urban areas of the state will also attract the seeker of the old and picturesque. Vermont's historic industries — marble and granite quarrying, textiles, milling, maple sugaring — most usually offer displays and exhibitions to the public that remind us that the romance of history goes well beyond the veneration of parchment documents and powdered wigs.

In the pages that follow, and for the convenience of the traveler, Vermont has been divided into four geographic areas. The southern portion of the state includes the counties adjoining Massachusetts — Bennington and Windham — and Rutland county to the north of Bennington along US 7, the main north-south route. The Lake Champlain area includes the four counties which adjoin the lake — Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle. The third area — East Central Vermont — is made up of the counties along the Connecticut River to the east — Windsor and Orange — and the two adjoining interior counties of Washington and Lamoille. The fourth area has been called traditionally "the Northeast Kingdom" and includes the counties of Caledonia, Orleans, and Essex.

Entrance porch, Athenwood, Montpelier, VT

Discovering Historic America:  
New England

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Elijah West's tavern

follow suit and produce a truly revolutionary document. Young also suggested a different name—Vermont. The delegates were amenable to both suggestions. When they convened on July 2 at Elijah West's tavern, they framed a constitution much like that of Pennsylvania but with two unique features: the prohibition of slavery and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage. On July 8, 1777, the day after the only Revolutionary War battle on Vermont soil, the delegates adopted the new constitution and referred it to the voters for ratification. Despite some questionable aspects of the vote, the constitution was ratified the following March, and Vermont became an independent republic—a status it retained until 1791, when it was admitted to the United States.

Elijah West's tavern was still relatively new when the constitutional convention met there in July 1777. The two-story clapboard structure was erected apparently around 1775 for use as a tavern and continued as such until about 1848. After that it housed retail shops and small manufacturing and in 1870 was converted into tenement housing. By 1914 it was used as a warehouse. In that year, William M. Everts and the Old Constitution House Association rescued the historic structure and moved it to its present site. The Association restored the building and operated it until 1960, when the property was deeded to the State of Vermont. Collections on exhibit include eighteenth- and nineteenth-century furniture, American paintings and prints, and Vermontiana.

Now known as the Old Constitution House, Elijah West's tavern was once the scene of one of the most significant meetings in Vermont history. Truly this site merits the cherished nickname "Birthplace of Vermont."

**SHELburne MUSEUM** U.S. 7, Shelburne. The Shelburne Museum in the northwestern part of Vermont brings together an amazing array of

A Historical Guide  
to the US

where it  
all began...

objects and structures that reflect the variety of experience. Electra Havemeyer Webb, who four 1947 with her husband J. Watson Webb, wrote that she "would depict the manner of living in Vermont . . . and that the buildings and the collections housed the fine craftsmanship and ingenuity of our forefathers thirty-five historic structures and "collection of objects." Mrs. Webb's expectations and provide the visitor an opportunity to learn about the culture and society of the State.

The Webbs reportedly decided to establish the museum in order to preserve a Webb family carriage collection. Important was Mrs. Webb's interest in opening to the public extensive collections of art and Americana. Regardless of what motivated the project, the two needs led to a museum. The couple purchased an eight-acre lot in the Shelburne area, where the Webb family country estate, the Old House, a two-story brick structure standing on the site of the museum's first gallery. Then a new structure, a garage, was erected to house the carriage collection. The Webbs also moved to the property a one-room schoolhouse built in 1830 at Vergennes, Vermont. Badly deteriorated, the structure was rebuilt and restored to its nineteenth-century appearance. Although not the original intention of the couple, the restoration of other similarly endangered historic structures is one of the museum's central missions in the decades since.

The Shelburne Museum complex now encompasses a forty-five-acre parklike setting. They range from an eighteenth-century Massachusetts saltbox to the style Electra Havemeyer Webb Memorial Building, one of the restored and reconstructed buildings, visitors can see the most important collections of American folk art. The collections include quilts and textiles, hunting decoys, figures, weathervanes, hand tools, toys and dolls, and furniture and art from all over the world. Of particular interest are the structures and objects with Vermont origins, for they provide a window into how Vermonters lived in the past.

The majority of Shelburne's historic structures are located elsewhere in Vermont. The oldest residence in the state, a saltbox erected in 1782 in Cavendish. When discovered, it survived almost unaltered. Now reconstructed and open to the public, it contains a collection of furniture typical of that accumulated over successive generations. In contrast, the Vermont House in Shelburne in 1790, contains period rooms furnished with Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture, as would be a retired sea captain's home. A third and quite

**GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS**

**Electoral Vote**—3. **Representation in Congress**—U. S. senators, 2; U. S. representatives, 1. **General Assembly**—Senate, 30 members, 2-year terms; House of Representatives, 150 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—2-year term; may succeed self.

or favor of any person." Vermont is represented in the U. S. Congress by two senators and one representative.

**The Executive.** The governor is elected for a two-year term. He heads the executive branch, which includes the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of accounts, treasurer, attorney general, and the commissioners of various departments. For nearly a century (1777-1870) the governor was elected on an annual basis. From 1870 to 1914 elections were held in odd-numbered years. After 1914 balloting has taken place in November of even-numbered years.

**The Legislature.** Vermont's first legislature was unicameral, and it was not until 1836 that the Senate was added. The full legislature is called the General Assembly. It consists of a 30-member Senate and a 150-member House of Representatives.

Under a reapportionment plan passed by the legislature in 1965 and accepted by a federal court, the number of senators was fixed at 30, chosen from 28 districts. The number of representatives was set at 150, elected from 71 districts. Populous districts have been subdivided so that no citizen may vote for more than two representatives. The legislature meets in odd-numbered years. The length of sessions is not limited, and special sessions may be called by the governor.

**The Judiciary.** Vermont's highest court is the supreme court, which has a chief justice and four associate justices elected to six-year terms by the legislature, as are judges of the superior court. It is customary for these judges to be reelected until retirement or death. Judges in the probate courts are elected for four-year terms, and district court judges are appointed by the governor for six-year terms, with legislative approval.

**Taxation and Revenue.** The basic taxes for local government are the poll tax and the property tax. For a long period Vermont levied a direct tax, but in 1931 this was abolished and a state income tax substituted. Although the state derives revenues also from licensing, corporate income taxes, excise taxes, and inheritance taxes, the individual income tax supplies about 42% of Vermont's total tax revenue.

**5. Education and Culture**

**Elementary and Secondary Education.** The educational background for Vermont is to be found in Massachusetts, where as early as 1647 legislation was enacted to provide a teacher for every town of 50 households and a school for every town with 100 households. Even during the period when the state was fighting for its existence, its founders found time (in framing the constitution of 1777) to provide for a school or schools in each town and a grammar school in each county. The establishment of school districts was ordered in Vermont's first school law, adopted in 1782, although the district was abandoned finally in 1892 and replaced by a compulsory

**GOVERNORS OF VERMONT**

Thomas Chittenden		1778-1789
Moses Robinson		1789-1790
Thomas Chittenden		1790-1797
Paul Brigham, acting		1797
Isaac Tichenor	Federalist	1797-1807
Israel Smith	Democratic	
	Republican	1807-1808
	Federalist	1808-1809
Isaac Tichenor	Democratic	
Jonas Galusha	Republican	1809-1813
	Federalist	1813-1815
Martin Chittenden	Democratic	
Jonas Galusha	Republican	1815-1820
	"	1820-1823
Richard Skinner	"	1823-1826
Cornelius P. Van Ness	"	
Ezra Butler	National	
	Republican	1826-1828
		1828-1831
Samuel C. Crafts	Anti-Masonic	1831-1835
William A. Palmer	Whig	1835-1841
Silas H. Jennison	"	1841-1843
Charles Paine	"	1843-1844
John Mattocks	"	1844-1846
William Slade	"	1846-1848
Horace Eaton	"	1848-1850
Carlos Coolidge	"	1850-1852
Charles K. Williams	"	1852-1853
Erastus Fairbanks	Democrat	1853-1854
John S. Robinson	Republican	1854-1856
Stephen Royce	"	1856-1858
Ryland Fletcher	"	1858-1860
Hiland Hall	"	1860-1861
Erastus Fairbanks	"	1861-1863
Frederick Holbrook	"	1863-1865
John Gregory Smith	"	1865-1867
Paul Dillingham	"	1867-1869
John B. Page	"	1869-1870
Peter T. Washburn	"	1870
George W. Hendee, acting	"	1870-1872
John W. Stewart	"	1872-1874
Julius Converse	"	1874-1876
Asahel Peck	"	1876-1878
Horace Fairbanks	"	1878-1880
Redfield Proctor	"	1880-1882
Roswell Farnham	"	1882-1884
John L. Barstow	"	1884-1886
Samuel E. Pingree	"	1886-1888
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	"	1888-1890
William P. Dillingham	"	1890-1892
Carroll S. Page	"	1892-1894
Levi K. Fuller	"	1894-1896
Urban A. Woodbury	"	1896-1898
Josiah Grout	"	1898-1900
Edward C. Smith	"	1900-1902
William W. Stickney	"	1902-1904
John G. McCullough	"	1904-1906
Charles J. Bell	"	1906-1908
Fletcher D. Proctor	"	1908-1910
George H. Prouty	"	1910-1912
John A. Mead	"	1912-1915
Allen M. Fletcher	"	1915-1917
Charles W. Gates	"	1917-1919
Horace F. Graham	"	1919-1921
Percival W. Clement	"	1921-1923
James Hartness	"	1923-1925
Redfield Proctor	"	1925-1927
Franklin S. Billings	"	1927-1931
John E. Weeks	"	1931-1935
Stanley C. Wilson	"	1935-1937
Charles M. Smith	"	1937-1941
George D. Aiken	"	1941-1945
William H. Wills	"	1945-1947
Mortimer R. Proctor	"	1947-1951
Ernest W. Gibson	"	1951-1955
Lee E. Emerson	"	1955-1959
Joseph B. Johnson	"	1959-1961
Robert T. Stafford	"	1961-1963
F. Ray Keyser, Jr.	"	1963-1969
Philip H. Hoff	Democrat	
Deane C. Davis	Republican	1969-1973
Thomas Salmon	Democrat	1973-1977
Richard A. Snelling	Republican	1977-1985
Madeleine Kunin	Democrat	1985-

town system. Before that, in 1780, the first secondary school in the state was opened at Bennington. A law of 1797 required town support of schools and established a minimum of weeks to be taught each year.

Early in the 19th century the goal of the secondary school was the academy—early examples were at Montpelier and Randolph—and by 1830, 20 academies had been established through-

Governor

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1609 Samuel de Champlain, probably the first white man to arrive in the area, claimed the region for France.
- 1724 English settlers established the first permanent settlement at Fort Dummer (Brattleboro).
- 1763 England took control of Vermont.
- 1764 New York gained jurisdiction over Vermont.
- 1770 New York courts ruled that Vermont landholders must have New York land grants or lose their land.
- 1775 The Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary War.
- 1777 Vermont declared itself an independent republic and became the first state to include universal manhood suffrage in its constitution.
- 1791 Vermont joined the Union as its 14th state on March 4.
- 1823 The Champlain Canal was opened, creating a waterway from Vermont to New York City.
- 1850 Vermont legislature nullified the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law.
- 1864 In the northernmost action of the Civil War, Confederate soldiers robbed banks and raided St. Albans.
- 1881 Chester A. Arthur, born in Fairfield, became the first U. S. president from the state of Vermont.
- 1923 Calvin Coolidge, born in Plymouth Notch, became the second U. S. president from Vermont.
- 1927 Severe floods killed 60 persons and caused millions of dollars worth of damage.
- 1958 Vermont elected its first Democratic congressman in 106 years.
- 1964 Vermont's electoral votes went to the first Democratic presidential candidate since 1824, Lyndon B. Johnson.
- 1970 Environmental control law limiting major developments and protecting the environment were passed by the legislature.



VERMONT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
ident Vermont in 1777.

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Admiral Charles E. Clark,  
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Politically, Vermont showed devotion to the Republican party until the 1960's. In two presidential elections Vermont and one other state stood alone in that devotion: in 1912 (with Utah) for William Howard Taft, and in 1936 (with Maine) for Alfred M. Landon. In 1920, Vermont-born Calvin Coolidge was elected vice president on the Republican ticket; and when Warren G. Harding died in office, Coolidge was inaugurated president (Aug. 3, 1923) in his father's simple homestead at Plymouth. He won the election of 1924 in his own right.

In 1962, Philip H. Hoff became the first Democrat to be elected governor of Vermont in 109 years, thereby ending the Republicans' undisputed control of the governor's mansion.

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VERMONT, University of, a coeducational, non-denominational university in Burlington, Vt., officially named the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Chartered in 1791, the university is the second oldest in the United States (after the University of North Carolina) to be established by a state legislature. The State Agricultural College was added to the corporate structure in 1865. The institution became a state university in 1955. The University of Vermont was the first New England university to admit women as regular students and the first in the country to establish a chemistry laboratory and a department of English language and literature. The university's Robert Hall Fleming Museum is the largest art museum in the state.

The university has colleges of arts and sciences, education and social services, engineering and mathematics, agriculture and life sciences, and medicine; schools of business administration, natural resources, and nursing and allied health sciences; and a graduate college. The programs lead to associate, bachelor's, master's, Ph.D., and M.D. degrees.

VERMOUTH, var-mōōth' (Fr. *vermout*, from Ger. *wermut* or *wermuth*, wormwood), a compound of white wines, mildly fortified with brandy and incorporating the flavors of numerous herbs and other aromatics, some of which have tonic properties. Forerunners of this bitter-noted appetizer ranged from spiced wines prepared by Hippocrates (460?-377 B. C.) and Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B. C.) to medieval mixtures that involved such exotics as myrrh and sandalwood. The vermouth industry had its beginnings toward the end of the 18th century in southern France and northern Italy, which regions are dominated today by large producers who keep secret their house formulas. Pale amber "French" is dry; dark reddish amber "Italian" is luscious-sweet. Both types are now produced in virtually all countries that grow wine grapes, notably the United States and Canada. Vermouth's chief bitter is wormwood.

VERNAL EQUINOX. See EQUINOX.

VERNALIZATION, vūr-nəl-ə-zā'shən, the exposure of plants to low temperature to induce or accelerate the development of the ability to form flowers. Many perennial and biennial plants, sown in spring, will not flower the same year, but will flower the following spring or summer. Such plants must experience winter in order subsequently to flower. Winter can, however, be replaced by exposure of the plants to temperatures between 1° and 10° C for a period of several weeks or months. Cold-requiring plants treated in this way flower soon after transfer from the treatment to warm temperatures and suitable photoperiod. The length of cold treatment required and the range of effective temperatures are genetically determined and differ from plant to plant.

The stem or bud meristem perceives the low temperature, and cold-requiring plants can be vernalized by cold treatment of the bud alone. Some plants, such as the winter cereals, are sensitive at a very early age. Thus five-day-old embryos of Petkus winter rye developing in the ear of the mother plant can be vernalized so that they have no subsequent cold requirement.

Vermont Art Center. The Morrystown Historical Museum in Morrisville displays articles relating to early New England life.

Other museums of special interest include the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science, the Maple Grove Museum, and St. Johnsbury Athenaeum Gallery, all in St. Johnsbury; and the Woodstock Historical Society in Woodstock, which features costumes, dolls, dollhouses, toys, farming equipment, and furnishings from the period 1800-1860.

**Restorations.** The John Strong D. A. R. Museum in Addison is a restored two-story brick home with authentic period furnishings. Other interesting restorations include the Victorian Park McCullough House in North Bennington; the Flemish-style Wilson Castle in Proctor, which contains museum pieces from around the world; the Old Rockingham Meeting House and Vermont Country Store in Rockingham; and the Farrar-Mansur House in Weston, a restored tavern dating from 1797.

**Other Cultural Activities.** The Vermont Symphony Orchestra is the first such group to be organized (1948) on a statewide level. The Bread Loaf Writers' Conference and the School of English, sponsored by Middlebury College each summer, are famous in their respective fields. The Southern Vermont Art Center (Manchester), the Mid-Vermont Artists (Rutland), and the Northern Vermont Artists (Burlington) sponsor notable exhibits of work produced by state artists.

Vermont is a popular setting for summer theaters. The Champlain Shakespeare Festival at the University of Vermont (Burlington) takes place each summer. The Marlboro Summer School of Music and Festival is internationally famous.

Vermont's natural beauty, its rustic tranquility, and the deep spiritual roots of its people have inspired writers since the colonial period. In the 20th century several prominent authors made their homes in Vermont, though born elsewhere. Foremost in this group was the poet Robert Frost, who was a founder of the Bread Loaf School of English.

Among artists, Thomas Waterman Wood, the outstanding Vermont painter of the 19th century, established the Wood Gallery of Art in Montpelier. Two Vermont sculptors, Hiram Powers and Herbert Adams, each became known for his portrait busts of famous Americans. Another sculptor, Larkin G. Mead, designed the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Ill., and created two statues of Ethan Allen, one for the state capital and another for the Capitol Building in Washington, D. C. His brother, William R. Mead, was a noted architect. Two other Vermont-born brothers who gained fame outside the state were William Morris Hunt, a painter whose works are represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and Richard Morris Hunt, an architect who designed the main section of the Metropolitan Museum as well as the Fogg Museum at Harvard and the National Observatory in Washington, D. C. In modern times, a great many painters and sculptors have lived and worked in Vermont during at least part of their careers.

**Communication.** The first newspaper in Vermont was *The Vermont Gazette* published briefly in Westminster in 1780-1781. This was followed by the *Windsor Vermont Journal* in 1783. *The*

*Rutland Herald*, begun as a weekly in 1794, is the state's oldest continuously published newspaper. The largest of the state's 11 dailies is the *Burlington Free Press*.

Vermont's first radio station, WSYB, began operation in 1930 in Rutland. Television was introduced by WCAX-TV in Burlington in 1954. Educational television was established in 1968. The state has about 40 radio stations and six television stations.

### 6. Recreation and Places of Interest

With 63 state parks and forests offering camping, hiking, and a variety of seasonal activities, Vermont is a favored vacation spot and tourist attraction. The state's main resort areas are in the Green Mountains, and its numerous lakes and streams are well stocked with several varieties of trout, black bass, perch, and pike.

**Resort Areas.** Ski areas abound, especially on Mt. Mansfield at Stowe, "Suicide Six" at Woodstock, Madonna Mountain in Jeffersonville, Pico Peak in Sherburne, Mt. Snow in Wilmington, and Jay Peak. Basin Harbor, near Vergennes, is a popular Lake Champlain summer resort. The Long Trail (261 miles, or 420 km), threading the summits of the Green Mountains for the length of the state, presents a challenge and a delight to hikers. The trail has shelters every few miles, and drinking water is always handy.

The rugged 266,000-acre (108,000-hectare) Green Mountain National Forest offers a vast recreational area. State parks include Camel's Hump State Park at Huntington Center, Bomoseen at

A town meeting in Corinth gives citizens the opportunity to participate individually in local government.

GRANT HEILMAN



FRONT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
Gold-covered dome.

Encyclopedia Americana Vol. 28

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to support libraries  
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in Montpelier, began  
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FODOR'S TRAVEL PUBLICATIONS, INC.  
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## VERMONT

The rolling hills and mountains of Vermont set the stage for a particular way of life. Time has not exactly stopped here, but the naturally unhurried pace, strong rural tradition, and independent ways of Vermonters augment the pastoral landscape, making Vermont quite different from most other parts of the country.

Lacking a coast, and with boundary disputes on all sides, Vermont was settled later than its New England neighbors. It also lacked a wealthy aristocracy, enabling the settlements to be formed in a purely democratic way. Universal manhood suffrage was adopted from the earliest days, and pure democracy continues to this day in towns and villages throughout Vermont. The population is still small enough to permit the town-meeting form of government, where each tax-paying citizen is entitled to a voice and a vote. Conservative in nature, Vermonters have been traditionally opposed to any form of federal intervention in their affairs or any constraints on their individual voices.

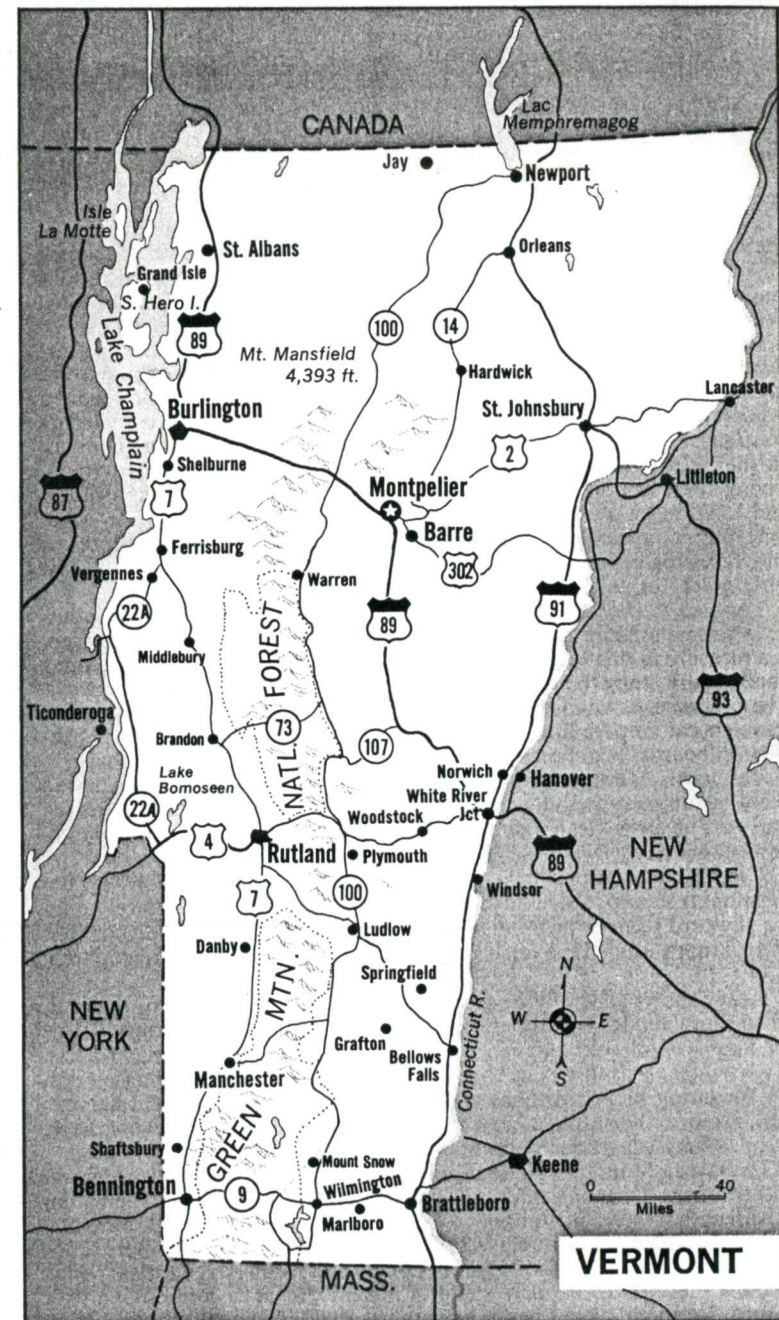
Wedge-shaped, not quite the obverse of neighboring New Hampshire, Vermont is about 157 miles long, north to south. It is about 90 miles wide along its northern border with Canada, tapering to only 42 miles in width along its southern border with Massachusetts. Though Vermont is the only New England state with no relation to the sea, 490-square-mile Lake Champlain forms almost 120 miles of Vermont's western border with New York; in the east, the peaceful Connecticut River forms a common border with New Hampshire.

The Green Mountains are the dominant physical feature of the state, forming its north-south spine. Much of the terrain is rugged and heavily wooded, and there are limited areas of arable land. The foothills and river valleys have proven suitable for grazing, making dairy farming and horse breeding important occupations. (The hardy Morgan horse was developed in Vermont.) Over the years, the resourceful Vermonters have put the abundant supply of native maples to use, tapping the trees at "sugaring time" in early spring and boiling down the sap to the maple syrup and maple sugar products for which Vermont has become famous.

With a population of only about 500,000 in its 9,600 square miles, Vermont is the least densely populated of the New England states, with half the number of people in equal-sized New Hampshire or in tiny Rhode Island. Burlington, home of the University of Vermont, is the only town with a population over 25,000.

Samuel de Champlain, in 1609, was the first European to reach the remote wilderness of Vermont, then an Indian hunting ground. The first French settlement, Fort St. Anne, was established in 1666 on Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain. Constant bloody battles between the French and the Iroquois Indians caused the abandonment of this French military outpost. The region remained a virtual no-man's-land until well into the 18th century. By 1724, English settlers began to push north from Massachusetts. Fort Dummer, the first permanent settlement in Vermont, was established in what is now Brattleboro to protect the settlers from Indian raids.

Boundary disputes persisted for the next 50 years between New York and New Hampshire, both colonies claiming the Vermont territory as their own. Interest in settling the dispute waned as the French and Indian War began (1754). When finally referred to the British Crown for settlement, in 1764, New York's claim was upheld. Land speculators holding New Hampshire land grants were up in arms, literally, over their now worthless claims. Under the leadership of Ethan Allen, a group of Ver-



monsters called the "Green Mountain Boys" resisted New York's authority by creating local havoc.

When the American Revolution began in 1775, Allen and the "Boys" captured Fort Ticonderoga, proclaiming the Vermont territory an independent state. The Continental Congress refused to recognize Vermont as a state because of New York's opposition. Vermont, in turn, reaffirmed its independence and adopted a constitution (the first to specifically outlaw slavery). It remained a sovereign government until 1791. Settling the New York claim with a payment of \$30,000, Vermont entered the union as the fourteenth state.

Population began to increase with statehood. But with the opening of the western United States, Vermont's grain farming and cattle ranching all but disappeared. Sheep replaced the cattle, supplying wool for New England's textile mills; yet the rural population declined after the Civil War.

Present-day Vermont still has 3,650 active farms; and the manufacturing of textiles, electronic equipment, and paper products contribute to the economy. But Vermonters have turned to their mountains for renewed prosperity. Quarrying marble and Vermont granite from the rocky ledges continues, and "Vermont" and "skiing" have become almost synonymous. In the 1920s, Stowe was the first ski resort in the eastern United States. Today there are about 30 alpine ski areas, some 60 ski touring centers, and 1,500 miles of snowmobile trails in the Green Mountain State. Modern condominium villages at many of Vermont's famous ski resorts present an interesting dichotomy of past and future when contrasted with the historic greens of adjacent 19th-century hamlets.

Tourism has become vitally important, the state's second-largest industry after manufacturing. Traveling by car, bicycle, canoe, or even by foot is a pleasure in this beautiful state. The major highway networks, running north-south along the river valleys, are crisscrossed by secondary byways. These backroads wind through mountain villages every few miles, where travelers can stop for lunch or browse in local craft or antique shops. Highway billboards have been outlawed to protect the pastoral landscape.

Vermont's countryside is visually intoxicating. Pastures are lush and green in summer, the hills dotted with hayfields, dairy farms, and grazing horses. The air is clean and crisp, scented only by an occasional whiff of new-mown hay.

The brilliant autumn foliage in New England is world renowned, but Vermont is special. Calendar-print villages with white church spires pointing skyward seem to lie around every turn. Add a covered bridge or two, and all that's needed is a crisp apple, some sweet cider, or a perfect pumpkin.

Heavy snows generally cover the ground three full months of the year, when those hundreds of thousands of skiers flock to the mountains. Roads are kept well plowed and sanded, allowing access even to remote areas.

As winter turns to spring, the sap begins to run in the maple trees—and it's "sugaring time." Millions of trees are tapped for the annual harvest, for it requires the output of about four trees to produce one gallon of maple syrup. Many sugarhouses are open to visitors.

The Green Mountain National Forest, 293,376 wooded acres in central and southern Vermont, offers an extensive variety of outdoor recreation experiences. Twelve of Vermont's leading ski areas are within the Forest, including Mt. Snow, Bromley, Sugarbush, and Stratton. Summer camping, hunting, hiking on the 263-mile Long Trail, fishing in countless ponds and streams, and scenic drives add to the enjoyment of communing with nature. Vermont's state parks and forests, wildlife sanctuaries, beaches, and recreation areas offer opportunities for public swimming and boating, camping, hiking, skiing and snowmobiling, or mountain climbing on 4,393-foot Mt. Mansfield (highest mountain in the state).

Man-made attractions exist as well: aerial rides up mountains or alpine slides down during the off-season, a cruise or a ferry crossing Lake Champlain, or a ride on a vintage train provide family fun. There are museums of all kinds, historic sites and battlefields, homes of two U.S. presidents to visit, and country fairs, harvest festivals, and auctions to attend. Vermont's fine educational institutions make a cultural contribution by presenting musical and theatrical productions, art and craft exhibits, all open to the public.

Visitors won't find much glitter in Vermont—other than a neon light or two in Burlington. Vermonters like it that way. Strict state statutes preceded federal legislation to protect the land and the environment for the health of the residents, to inhibit overdevelopment, and to preserve the natural beauty of the Green Mountain State.

#### PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR VERMONT

**WHEN TO GO.** Hundreds of thousands of tourists descend on Vermont each fall to view the spectacular work of Mother Nature. The exploding colors of the foliage begin to peak in the far north in mid-Sept., moving gradually through the state as the weather cools. The phenomenon is usually over by mid-Oct. The state gets mobbed with throngs of people, so try to travel mid-week and be sure to make advance reservations.

Skiing brings many winter vacationers to Vermont. The season can begin as early as Oct. in the higher elevations (Killington and Sugarbush), but generally is underway by Thanksgiving and continues through Apr. Vermont winters are cold and snowy, with temperatures in mid-winter hovering in the single digits and teens.

Summers are comfortably warm in Vermont; hot, humid days are rare. Summer visitors are attracted by Vermont's unhurried pace and opportunities for hiking and camping.

Spring is maple sugaring time. Tourists are welcome to visit sugarhouses to watch maple syrup being made. But beware of early spring, when mud season plays havoc with country dirt roads.

**HOW TO GET THERE.** By plane. Burlington has scheduled service by: *Piedmont* (800-251-5720), *Eastern Express* (800-327-8376), *USAir* (800-428-4322), *United* (800-241-6522), *Delta Connection* (800-221-1212), and *Continental* (800-525-0280). Commuter service is available to Montpelier, Rutland, and Springfield (at Hartness).

**By bus.** *Vermont Transit* (800-451-3292) has daily service connecting with *Greyhound* from New York City, Boston, and Montreal to points throughout Vermont.

**By train.** *Amtrak* has discontinued train service north of Springfield, MA, but provides daytime connecting motorcoach service between Springfield and Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, White River Jct., Montpelier, Waterbury, and Burlington, VT. For information, contact Amtrak (800-872-7245).

**By car.** I-91 from Connecticut and Massachusetts goes directly north to Vermont and continues along the eastern border of the state to Canada. Exits off I-87 in New York lead to Rte. 7 and east to Bennington; to Rte. 4 and Rutland; to Rte. 34 and Burlington. From Boston, I-93 connects with I-89 in Concord NH; I-89 continues to White River Jct. From Canada, Rte. 133 from Montreal to the Vermont border connects with I-89 north of Burlington; from Quebec City, Rtes. 20 and 55 bring you to Vermont's northeast border and I-91.

**By boat.** Passenger/auto ferries operate across Lake Champlain: *Lake Champlain Transportation Co.*, King St. Dock, Burlington, VT 05401 (802-864-9804), operates between Cumberland Head, NY and Grand Isle, VT (year-round); between Port Kent, NY and Burlington (mid-May-Oct.); and between Essex, NY and Charlotte, VT (Apr. ice-out-Nov.). *Shorewell Ferry* (802-897-7999) operates between Ft. Ticonderoga, NY and Larrabee's Point, VT (year-round).

**TOURIST INFORMATION.** Travelers to Vermont may request vacation information from: *Vermont Travel Division*, 134 State St., Montpelier, VT 05602 (802-828-3236); *New England Vacation Center*, Shop #2, Concourse Level, 630

10TUs will be there in the midst of "leafing"

For specific information on these areas: Forest Supervisor, Green Mountain National Forest, Federal Building, 151 West St., Rutland, VT 05701 (802-773-0300).

*Vermont Association of Private Campground Owners and Operators (VAPCOO)* publishes a free annual listing of its 90 members and the facilities and services offered at each campground. Advance reservations are recommended and should be made directly to the campground. Write: VAPCOO, Brattleboro North KOA, R.D. 2, Box 110, Putney, VT 05346.

**FISHING AND HUNTING.** In Vermont's lakes, ponds, and streams, bass, northern pike, walleyes, and panfish lure warmwater anglers; coldwater fishermen go for landlocked salmon and trophy-sized trout. Fishing season runs mid-Apr.-Oct., although fishing for some varieties is permitted year-round. Licenses are required for all persons 16 years of age and over; they are available from all town or city clerks, at many general stores, and at sporting goods stores.

Tracts of open land for public hunting have been set aside by the State. Strict limits and seasonal regulations apply to hunting deer, other game animals, and game birds. Licenses are available from town or city clerks, or by writing the Fish & Wildlife Dept. Nonresident hunters must present a previous or current license from another state or province or a certificate showing completion of an approved hunter safety course.

For a copy of *The Vermont Guide to Fishing* and *The Vermont Guide to Hunting* (which detail species available and public areas open to sportsmen) and the *Digest of Fish & Wildlife Regulations* (which outlines seasons, bag limits, and exceptions), write: Vermont Fish & Wildlife Dept., 103 S. Main St., Waterbury, VT 05676.

**PARTICIPANT SPORTS. Skiing.** Vermont is renowned for its downhill skiing. More than 30 alpine ski areas are concentrated in this small state. Snowmaking systems and careful trail grooming provide consistent skiing conditions from Thanksgiving until June in some areas. Cross-country ski touring is increasingly appealing, with nearly 60 centers offering groomed trails and machine-set tracks. Inn-to-inn ski touring provides a memorable vacation experience. Ski touring is permitted in state and national parks and forests, but trails are not groomed or patrolled. For more information on skiing in Vermont: Vermont Ski Areas Assoc., 26 State St., Montpelier, VT 05602 (802-223-2439). For snow conditions, call 24-hr. Vermont Snowline Report (Nov.-Jun.): Alpine (802-229-0531); nordic (802-828-3236).

**Snowmobiling.** The Vermont Association of Snow Travelers (VAST) and community snowmobiling clubs have built and maintain more than 1,500 miles of marked, groomed snowmobile trails. Nonresidents must register their machines in Vermont and join VAST and a local club to operate on the VAST trail system. (New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and Prov. of Quebec have registration reciprocity.) For information: VAST, Box 839, Montpelier, VT 05602 (802-229-0005).

**Hiking.** The Appalachian Trail and the Long Trail follow the same route north through the Green Mountains from Vermont's southwestern border to the Sherburne Pass, east of Rutland. There the Appalachian Trail turns east to New Hampshire and Maine; Long Trail heads north to Canada. Access to both trails is available at frequent intervals, and shelters are available for hikers' convenience. Marked trails can also be found at most state parks and national forest areas. For hiking information: *Green Mountain Club, Inc.*, Box 889, Montpelier, VT 05602 (802-223-3463).

**Boating.** Lake Champlain, with 120 miles of Vermont shoreline, is the favorite boating area. There are also over 400 smaller lakes and ponds and miles of rivers for boating of all kinds. Stretches of major rivers are ideal for canoeing, white-water kayaking, and rafting. Rental canoes and rowboats are available at most state parks. Public launch areas are available to boaters; however, recreational boaters are warned that "Fishing Access Areas" are to be used by licensed fishermen only. Information on laws and regulations governing the use and registration of motorboats is available from: Vermont Dept. of Public Safety, Marine Division, Montpelier, VT 05602.

**Bicycling.** Lush vistas, picturesque towns, and relatively low traffic volume make bicycling very popular on Vermont's scenic roads, for individual day trips and as part of a bicycle tour. Extra caution should be taken on mountainous or narrow, winding routes. Bicyclists should wear highly visible clothing and travel single file.

**Golf.** The rolling terrain and the temperate summer climate make golfing in Vermont challenging and enjoyable. There are 45 golf courses open to the public: 22 are 18-hole courses, the rest are 9 holes. Locations are listed on the Official Vermont Map. There are additional private courses available to guests at certain resorts and lodges.

**HISTORIC SITES AND HOUSES.** Eager to preserve Vermont's heritage, the state owns and maintains the following historic sites: *Hyde Log Cabin* (1783), U.S. 2, Grand Isle; *Bennington Battle Monument*, Rte. 9, Old Bennington; *President Chester A. Arthur's birthplace*, off Rte. 36 or 108, Fairfield; *President Calvin Coolidge's Homestead*, Rte. 100A, Plymouth Union (802-672-3773). For further information on state-owned or privately operated historic sites, consult: Vermont Vacation Guide, Office of Vacation Travel (see Tourist Information) or Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT 05602 (802-828-3226).

**MUSEUMS.** There are nearly 30 major museums in Vermont which display art, wildlife, scientific, or historical exhibits for the entertainment and education of Vermont's residents and visitors. For example: *The Bennington Museum*, Rte. 9, Bennington (802-442-2180) (early Americana, American glass, Bennington pottery); *Billings Farm & Museum*, Rte. 12, Woodstock (802-457-2355) (19th-century working farm, exhibits); *Fairbanks Museum & Planetarium*, 83 Main St., St. Johnsbury (802-748-2372) (natural history and astronomy); *Robert Hull Museum*, Univ. of Vermont, Colchester Ave., Burlington (802-656-2090) (changing exhibits); *New England Maple Museum*, Rte. 7, Rutland (802-483-9414) (complete story of maple sugaring); *Norman Rockwell Museum*, Rte. 4 east of Rutland (802-773-6095); *Shelburne Museum*, Rte. 9, Shelburne (802-442-2180) (restoration of early Americana); *Southern Vermont Art Center*, off West Rd., Manchester (802-362-1405); and *Vermont Museum*, Pavillion Bldg., 109 State St., Montpelier (802-828-2291) (Vermont in a nutshell).

**ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT. Music.** The *Marlboro Music Festival* (802-257-4333) is held in July and Aug. on the Marlboro College campus. Musical concerts are given frequently during the year at college auditoriums: *Bennington College* (802-442-5401); *Middlebury College* (802-388-3711); *Univ. of Vermont*, Burlington (802-656-3040); *Johnson State College*, Johnson (802-635-2356); and *Lyndon State College*, Lyndonville (802-626-3335). Summer evening open-air band concerts are held in Burlington, Bristol, Lyndonville, S. Royalton, and Rutland.

**Stage.** With summer theaters in some 35 Vermont towns, visitors anywhere in the state can generally find live theater nearby in July and Aug. The *Champlain Shakespeare Festival* is held at Univ. of Vermont's Royall Tyler Theatre (802-656-2095), in Burlington, in Aug.

**Dance.** *Vermont Dance Festival* is held at the historic art-deco Flynn Theatre for the Performing Arts, 153 Main St., Burlington, VT 05401 (802-863-5966).

**ACCOMMODATIONS.** Travelers to Vermont can stay in full-service resorts, country inns, motels, condominiums, or chalets. Major ski areas have central lodging reservation services. (Call 800-555-1212 or 802-555-1212 for individual listings.) Most hotels and inns are open year-round; some require a minimum stay in season. Rates are based on double occupancy: *Deluxe*, \$100 and up; *Expensive*, \$75-\$100; *Moderate*, \$50-\$75; *Inexpensive*, \$50 and under. There is a Vermont room tax of 6%.

**Bolton. Black Bear Inn.** *Expensive.* Mountain Rd., off I-89, Bolton Valley, VT 05477 (802-434-2126). Contemporary mountaintop inn, steps away from ski area. Comfortable rooms; home-cooked meals. Privileges at nearby sports center. Package plans. Closed Apr. and Nov.

**Burlington. Radisson Hotel.** *Deluxe.* Burlington Sq., Burlington, VT 05401 (802-658-6500 or 800-228-9822). Large modern downtown hotel, offering all amenities. Restaurants, indoor pool. Special family and weekend rates.

**Chittenden. Mountain Top Inn.** *Deluxe.* Mountain Top Rd. (off U.S. 4), Chittenden, VT 05737 (802-483-2311 or 800-445-2100). Lovely 40-room inn on 1,000

for number -  
Note - Arthur  
Coolidge, both  
of VT were  
also fishermen.

graduation, Coolidge studied law at the office of John C. Hammond and Henry P. Field in Northampton, Massachusetts. He supported William McKinley for president in 1896. Coolidge was admitted to the bar in July 1897.

**RELIGION:** Congregationalist. Although he usually attended Sunday services, Coolidge did not formally join a church until after he became president because he doubted his ability to lead the exemplary life expected of church members. Moreover, he did not actually join the church, but rather was inducted. Attending services at the First Congregational Church on his first Sunday in Washington as president, Coolidge responded to the Reverend Dr. Jason Noble Pierce's invitation to all celebrants, members and nonmembers alike, to take communion. Reverend Pierce considered Coolidge's action that day as sufficient profession of faith for admission, and the church voted him a member. Coolidge accepted the honor but conceded that had he been asked beforehand, he would have hesitated out of fear that such action might seem hypocritical. In Northampton, he attended Edwards Congregational Church.

**RECREATION:** President Coolidge usually went out walking twice daily, weather permitting. He loved to window-shop; he said it relaxed his mind. He enjoyed horseback riding but as president gave it up for a mechanical horse. Occasionally he even whooped it up like a real cowboy astride his electric steed. As president he also took up fishing and skeet shooting. An inveterate prankster, he relished playing practical jokes on his staff. One of his favorites was to press the buzzer in the Executive Office Building to warn the servants that the president was about to leave for the living quarters—and then go out for a walk. He was very fond of animals and at times could be seen strolling through the White House with a kitten or raccoon clinging about his neck. He cared little for the theater or musical entertainment but did enjoy the circus. He often spent weekend aboard the presidential yacht *Mayflower*. He spent summer vacations at various retreats, including those at Swampscott, Massachusetts; White Pines Camp New York; Black Hills, South Dakota; Cedar Island, Wisconsin; and Sapel Island, Georgia. Coolidge seldom drank and, as president during Prohibition, abstained completely. He smoked cigars; his favorite brand was Fonesca Coron Fines de Luxe, a 21¢ black Havana.

**MARRIAGE:** Calvin Coolidge, 33, married Grace Anna Goodhue, 26, on October 4, 1905, at the home of the bride's parents in Burlington, Vermont. Born in Burlington on January 3, 1879, the only child of Andrew I. Goodhue, a mechanical engineer and steamboat inspector, and Lemira Barrett Goodhue, Grace graduated from the University of Vermont in 1902 and joined the faculty of the Clarke Institute for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts, as a reading instructor. While watering the flowers outside the school one day in 1903, she happened to look up at the open window of Robert N. Weir's boardinghouse and caught a glimpse of Coolidge, shaving in front of a mirror with nothing on but long underwear and a hat. She burst out laughing at the sight; he heard the noise and turned to look at her. It was their first meeting. After a more formal introduction sometime later, the two were quickly attracted to each other. Grace's vivacity and charm proved a perfect complement to Coolidge's reserved manner. In the summer of 1905 Coolidge proposed in the form of an ultimatum: "I am going to be married to you."<sup>5</sup> Grace readily consented, but her mother objected and did everything she could to postpone the wedding. Coolidge never reconciled with his mother-in-law, who later

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COLOR



Vermont's State House in Montpelier, built in 1836, boasts a classic portico and a gold-covered dome.

VERMONT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

out the state. The high-school movement began in Brattleboro in 1841 and spread rapidly.

Vermont's public-school system is administered by a state commissioner of education who is appointed for an indefinite term by members of the board of education, with the governor's approval. The members of the board of education are appointed to six-year terms by the governor with Senate approval. School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 16.

**Higher Education.** Vermont's colleges are few, but a number of them have received national acclaim. The University of Vermont, founded in 1791 at Burlington, benefited from the Morrill Act of 1862 (sponsored by a Vermont senator, Justin Smith Morrill) granting public land to states for the establishment of agricultural and technical colleges, and added a State Agricultural College in 1865. Middlebury College, located in the town of the same name, dates from 1800. It sponsors the famous summer conferences held annually at nearby Bread Loaf. Norwich University, for men, specializes in engineering and science. It was founded by Capt. Alden Partridge in Norwich in 1819 and moved to Northfield in 1866. The state-supported colleges in Castleton, Johnson, and Lyndon Center were originally founded as teacher-training schools. Bennington College for women places an emphasis on the "learn and earn" policy by having its students seek out related employment during the winter term. Roman Catholic institutions of collegiate level are St. Michael's College in Winooski Park and Trinity College in Burlington. Goddard College is a liberal arts institution in Plainfield. Junior colleges include Green Mountain College (Poultney), Vermont College (Montpelier), and Champlain College (Burlington).

**Libraries and Museums.** Vermont's first library was opened in 1791. Early libraries were called

"social libraries," a kind of joint stock affair in which individuals combined to support libraries on a share basis. The Vermont Free Public Library, with headquarters in Montpelier, began the practice of sending out its first bookmobile in 1922, and by 1960 its mobile libraries covered the state.

The state library in Montpelier not only serves the general public, but it also acts as a law library to the supreme court. Other special libraries are the Vermont Historical Society Library in Montpelier, with its collection of Vermontiana; the library at the University of Vermont, which is the largest in the state; the Abernathy Library of American Literature, with collections of folk ballads and material relating to Henry David Thoreau; the Edward Clark Crosssett Library at Bennington College; and the Jeremiah Durick Library at St. Michael's College.

The fine arts museums in the state include the Bennington Historical Museum and Art Gallery, featuring Bennington pottery, Grandma Moses' paintings, and the Grandma Moses Schoolhouse; the Thomas W. Wood Art Gallery in Montpelier, which displays Wood's work and American art of the 1920's; the Bundy Art Gallery, which features contemporary paintings and a sculpture garden; the Robert Hull Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont; and the Johnson Gallery of Middlebury College.

Among the museums that house historical memorabilia are the Shelburne Museum, consisting of 35 restored early American buildings on 100 acres (40 hectares); the State Historical Society Museum in Montpelier; and the Sheldon Museum in Middlebury, featuring displays of early Vermont life.

The Museum of American Fly Fishing, containing the fishing rods of such famous men as Presidents Herbert Hoover and Dwight Eisenhower, is in Manchester, as is the Southern

VERM

Vermont Art Center. Museum in Morrisville to early New England

Other museums of Fairbanks Museum of Grove Museum, and Gallery, all in St. John Historical Society in costumes, dolls, dollhouse, and furnishing 1860.

**Restorations.** The museum in Addison is home with authentic interesting restorations McCullough House in Flemish-style Wilson contains museum piece the Old Rockingham mont Country Store Farrar-Mansur House tavern dating from 17

**Other Cultural Activities.** phony Orchestra is be organized (1948 The Bread Loaf Workshop of English, sponsored each summer, are fields. The Southern Vermont Orchestra), the Mid-Vermont and the Northern Vermont sponsor notable exhibit state artists.

Vermont is a popular theaters. The Champlain the University of Vermont place each summer. School of Music and famous.

Vermont's natural quality, and the deep have inspired writers In the 20th century, made their homes in Vermont where. Foremost in Vermont Robert Frost, who was Loaf School of English

Among artists, The established Vermont portrait busts of far established the Wood pelier. Two Vermont and Herbert Adams, portrait busts of far sculptor, Larkin G. M Tomb in Springfield, Vermont of Ethan Allen, one another for the Capit D. C. His brother, William architect. Two other Vermont gained fame outside Morris Hunt, a painter in the Metropolitan New York City, and architect who designed Metropolitan Museum in Washington, D. C. many painters and worked in Vermont during careers.

**Communication.** The Vermont was *The Vermont* in Westminster in 1781 by the *Windsor Vermont*

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# The Encyclopedia of New England

edited by Robert O'Brien  
with  
Richard D. Brown



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Church and the creation of competing congregations. Many left the Congregational Church altogether and joined the ranks of the Anglicans or the Baptists.

The religious doctrines of the New Lights eventually codified into a form of modified Calvinism called the New England theology, which became strong in western New England. The Calvinist doctrines of the Congregational Churches—the belief in the absolute sovereignty of God and the depravity of man and the inability of human intercession in the process of salvation—was humanized by the New Lights who placed greater emphasis on man's relationship to God and the power of man himself to participate in the religious experience and his own salvation.

As the religious spectrum of New England began to broaden, so did toleration and secularization. There was an upsurge of missionary activity along with the promotion of charitable and educational institutions. Directly related to the growth of the movement was the establishment of Dartmouth College, Brown University and Princeton University. Another outcome of the theological controversy was the formation of the Unitarian Church in the Boston area in the 19th century. In Boston, for example, this resulted in the separation of all but two out of 14 congregations from the Congressional Church.

**GREAT AWAKENING, The Second.** See **SECOND GREAT AWAKENING, The.**

**GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.** Town (pop. 7,537), Berkshire Co., in southwestern Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River. Situated in the Berkshire Hills near the New York state line, it was settled in 1726 as part of Sheffield and was incorporated in 1761. Now considered a resort town, it is the home of a large annual fair and of many old, restored homes, including that of William Cullen BRYANT.

**GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Maine.** Cumberland Co. Second largest island (2,000 acres) in CASCO BAY, in southwestern Maine. Primarily residential, it is a favorite vacation spot because of its white sand beaches and fishing and boating facilities.

**GREAT GULF, N.H.** Chasm in the WHITE MOUNTAINS that separates Mount WASHINGTON from the northern peaks of the Presidential Range.

**GREAT MANAN CHANNEL, Maine.** Waterway near the southeast tip of Maine. It is near West Quoddy Head, along the Atlantic Coast. Great Manan Island serves as the land entrance to PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

**GREELY, Adolphus Washington** (Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 27, 1844 — Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1935). Military officer, writer, and explorer. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, he entered the regular army and by 1887 was chief of the signal service with rank of brigadier general. Greely took part in the first polar expedition of 1882-83. He wrote about his expeditions in such works as *Polar Regions in the Twentieth Century* (1928) and *Reminiscences of Adventure and Service* (1936). Greely ran unsuccessfully for the presidency in 1872.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS of Vermont.** Body of militia formed to defend Vermont borders and later important in the Revolutionary War.

In the early 1700s, sovereignty over the lands west of the Green Mountains was in dispute between New York and New Hampshire. In 1749, Gov. Benning WENTWORTH of New Hampshire began granting the land to settlers, but King George III awarded the territory to New York (1764). The New York Supreme Court declared the land grants void (1770), and a sheriff's party was sent to evict the settlers. To defend

## Green Mountain College – Green, Horace

their land, Ethan ALLEN with his brother Ira ALLEN, organized a guerrilla army known as the Green Mountain Boys. With Ethan as their elected commander, they handily defeated the New York forces sent to oust them. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Allen and his men joined the patriot cause. They gained fame immediately by capturing the strategically important FORT TICONDEROGA (May 10, 1776) on Lake Champlain. The campaign, under the joint command of Allen and Benedict ARNOLD, was the first offensive action taken by the patriots. During the war, the group guarded passes through their territory and in 1777 handed one unit of Gen. John Burgoyne's troops a resounding defeat at the Battle of BENNINGTON, which helped to defeat Burgoyne at Saratoga. Besides the Allens, the most famous among the Green Mountain Boys were Seth WARNER and Remember BAKER. After the war, all these men were instrumental in gaining statehood for Vermont.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE.** Independent, coed college located in Poultney, Vt., a small town on the southwestern border of the state. Founded as a coeducational institution in 1834, Green Mountain was originally known as the Troy Conference Academy. In 1943 the school assumed its present name and evolved into a two-year women's college. In 1974 Green Mountain once again became coeducational, and today offers some four-year programs. Academic emphasis is on liberal arts and sciences, business, and career programs--many of them management or medically oriented. The school believes in external exposure to one's future career, so students spend required lengths of time off-campus gaining field experience. Ten percent of Green Mountain students are Vermonters; the rest come primarily from New England and the Middle Atlantic states. 80% of all graduates go on to graduate or professional study.

Library: 62,000 volumes, 246 journal subscriptions, 1,370 records/tapes. Faculty: 56. Enrollment: 475 (total). Degrees: associate's, bachelor's.

**GREEN MOUNTAINS, Vt.** Range of forested mountains on the eastern shore of Lake CHAMPLAIN which extend the entire length of the state from Massachusetts to Canada. There are varied peaks and rises with the highest point being Mount MANSFIELD, (4,393 ft.). The Long Trail passes along the range. There are numerous small resorts, trails, ski centers, and fishing spots in the mountains. Granite has been quarried on their eastern slopes in the vicinity of Barre. Talc, asbestos, and verde antique deposits have also been found. There are four distinct groups in the range.

**GREEN RIVER, Mass.** Berkshire Co. Waterway originating at Saddle Ball Mountain (3,238 feet) in the northwestern corner of the state and flowing north through the BERKSHIRE HILLS to merge with the Hoosic River at Williamstown.

**GREEN, Bartholomew** (Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1666—Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1732). Colonial printer. Son of Samuel GREEN, he inherited his father's press in 1692 and moved it from Cambridge to Boston where he was to become New England's leading printer. He printed the first American newspaper, the *Boston News-Letter* (1704-32) and became its publisher in 1722; he refused to become involved in criticism of the Governor and his associates.

**GREEN, Horace** (Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 24, 1802—Ossining, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1866). Laryngologist. He was the first United States physician to devote his practice to diseases of the throat. He was the founder of the New York Medical College and later president of Castleton Medical College.

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11. Men in political life must be ambitious.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

To William McKinley, June 27, 1888; *His America*, p. 277

12. We are apt to be deluded into false security by political catch-words, devised to flatter rather than instruct.

JAMES A. GARFIELD

Address at Hudson College, July 2, 1873; *Future*, p. 14

13. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of general congratulation that after the controversy at the polls is over . . . the public peace suffered no disturbance. . . .

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order, and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

Fourth Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 1, 1884; *Messages and Papers*, p. 4822

14. Coming suddenly into the higher public life . . . I was warned of one of the worst pitfalls to be found there. Even if it had been possible for me to use the power of a great office for purely partisan or political purposes, the effects of such a policy stood out before me so prominently on the very threshold that I could only have heeded the warning. I encountered a great deal of abuse when President for my refusal to take part in local politics in my own and other States.

GROVER CLEVELAND

1882; *Courage*, p. 106

15. The politics which has no patriotism in it is always defeated before the tribunal of the American People.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Speech at Lake Preston, S.D., Oct. 14, 1899; *Speeches and Addresses*, p. 291

16. The success of great popular preachers contains a lesson for students of politics who would themselves convert men to a saving doctrine.

The great preacher reaches the heart of his hearers not by knowledge, but by sympathy—by showing himself a brother man to his fellow men.

And this is just the principle which the student of politics must heed.

WOODROW WILSON

*The Princeton Review*, March, 1887, *Story*, p. 33

Re: Get out the vote.

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"perhaps they will become more so in the Reagan administration." Coolidge believes that his father would view today's world "dimly and sorrowfully." Calvin Coolidge probably would not run for president today, Coolidge believes, and even if he did, he probably would be defeated.

**Calvin Coolidge, Jr. (1908–1924).** Born in Northampton, Massachusetts, he was picking tobacco during summer vacation from Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) Academy when his father became president. In a tragic accident, he blistered a toe playing tennis in sneakers without socks, developed an infection, and at 16 died. His freak death during the 1924 presidential campaign devastated Coolidge. "When he went," he said, "the power and the glory of the Presidency went with him."<sup>4</sup>

**BIRTH:** Coolidge was born July 4, 1872, at the family home adjoining the Coolidge general store in Plymouth, Vermont.

**CHILDHOOD:** Coolidge grew up in Plymouth, Vermont. At age three he was taken to Montpelier to watch his father take part in the state legislature. His early ambition was to be a storekeeper, like his father. A sober, dependable lad, he helped out with such chores as plowing, planting, stacking wood, and picking fruit. His favorite work was tapping and processing maple sugar. He earned spare cash selling apples and popcorn balls at town meetings and, while a student in Ludlow, Vermont, making toys at a local carriage shop. He disliked team sports, preferring the solitary pastime of horseback riding. At 19 he accompanied his father to Bennington, Vermont, to hear President Benjamin Harrison speak.

**EDUCATION:** From age 5 to 13, Coolidge attended the local elementary school in Plymouth. He was a fair student and behaved satisfactorily. In 1886 he enrolled at the Black River Academy at Ludlow. He continued to receive average marks and was class secretary at the time of his graduation in the nine-member class of 1890. At commencement he delivered the "Oratory in History." Having failed the entrance examination to Amherst College, he in 1891 took college preparatory instruction at the St. Johnsbury Academy in Ludlow, where he earned a college entrance certificate qualifying him for automatic acceptance at Amherst. At Amherst 1891–1895 Coolidge continued an average student during his first two years but from his junior year improved markedly, taking a special interest in declamation, rhetoric, history, and philosophy. He also studied modern and ancient languages, becoming quite proficient in Greek, math through calculus, and literature. His worst grade was a D in physics. His favorite instructor was philosophy professor Charles E. Garman, who greatly influenced Coolidge's social values and encouraged his interest in public service. Coolidge was something of a loner on campus. He did not participate in sports and took part in few extracurricular activities. He remained an "ouden," or nonfraternity man, until his senior year, when he was asked into Phi Gamma Delta. In 1892 he joined the Republican Club and supported the renomination of President Benjamin Harrison. For his senior essay "The Principles Fought for in the American Revolution," Coolidge won first prize, a \$150 gold medal, in a national contest sponsored by the Sons of the American Revolution. Coolidge graduated cum laude with a 79 percent cumulative grade average in the 76-student class of 1895. The outstanding graduate of the year was Dwight Morrow, later ambassador to Mexico under Coolidge. Having earned a reputation as the campus wit, Coolidge was chosen by his fellow students to deliver the Grove Oration, traditionally an irreverent, satirical address. After

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JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

# Facts About the Presidents

A COMPILATION OF  
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL  
INFORMATION

*Fifth Edition*

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY  
NEW YORK  
1989

Aug. 3, 1923, succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Harding  
 Nov. 1924, nominated for another term as President on the Republican ticket  
 Mar. 4, 1925–Mar. 3, 1929, President (second term)  
 1928, declined to be a candidate for renomination  
 19—, chairman of Nonpartisan Railroad Commission  
 1929, published his *Autobiography*  
 1930–32, president of American Antiquarian Society  
 1930, conducted syndicated newspaper column

#### CALVIN COOLIDGE

- was the second President born in Vermont.
- was the twelfth President who was a resident of a state other than his native state.
- was the fifth President whose father was alive when he was inaugurated.
- was the first President sworn in by his father.
- was the first President whose inaugural ceremonies were broadcast.
- was the first President sworn in by a former President.

#### COOLIDGE'S VICE PRESIDENT

VICE PRESIDENT Charles Gates Dawes (30th V.P.)  
 DATE OF BIRTH Aug. 27, 1865  
 BIRTHPLACE Marietta, Ohio  
 POLITICAL PARTY Republican  
 STATE REPRESENTED Illinois  
 TERM OF OFFICE Mar. 4, 1925–Mar. 3, 1929  
 AGE AT INAUGURATION 59 years, 189 days  
 OCCUPATION AFTER TERM Banker  
 DATE OF DEATH Apr. 23, 1951  
 AGE AT DEATH 85 years, 239 days  
 PLACE OF DEATH Evanston, Ill.  
 BURIAL PLACE Chicago, Ill.

#### *Additional data on Dawes*

1884, graduated from Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio  
 1886, admitted to the bar; practiced in Lincoln, Neb.  
 1892, published *The Banking System of the United States*  
 1898–1901, U.S. comptroller of the currency  
 1902–1925, officer, Chicago, Ill., banks  
 June 11, 1917, commissioned major of Seventeenth Engineers, U.S. Army  
 July 16, 1917, commissioned lieutenant colonel  
 Sept. 27, 1917, chief of supply procurement on staff of commander-in-chief of American Expeditionary Forces  
 Jan. 16, 1918, commissioned colonel  
 Oct. 15, 1918, commissioned brigadier general  
 1918, member, Liquidation Commission, American Expeditionary Forces  
 Aug. 31, 1919, resigned from Army  
 1919, awarded Distinguished Service Medal of the United States for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services"; French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with Palm; British Order of the Bath; Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; Belgian Order of Leopold  
 June 1920, unsuccessful candidate for Republican presidential nomination  
 1921, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget  
 1921–1926, brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps  
 1923, president of German reparations commission, which worked out the "Dawes Plan"

1925, recipient, with Sir Austen Chamberlain, of Nobel Peace Prize  
 19—, wrote musical compositions, including one played by Fritz Kreisler  
 June 1928, received four votes for Republican presidential nomination  
 1929–1932, ambassador to Great Britain  
 1930, delegate, London Naval Conference  
 Feb.–June 1932, president, Reconstruction Finance Corporation  
 June 1932, resumed banking business  
 June 1932, received one vote for Republican presidential nomination  
 1939, wrote *Journal as Ambassador to Great Britain*  
 1950, wrote *A Journal of the McKinley Years*

#### ADDITIONAL DATA ON COOLIDGE

#### COOLIDGE BORN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Calvin Coolidge was born on July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vt., on the ninety-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

#### FIRST OATH OF OFFICE

Calvin Coolidge, who succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Harding, took the oath of office as President at the family homestead at Plymouth, Vt., at 2:47 A.M. on August 3, 1923. The oath was administered to him by his father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, a notary public and justice of the peace. The ceremony, which took place in the sitting room by the light of a kerosene lamp, was witnessed by Mrs. Coolidge, Senator Dale Porter Hinman, and Coolidge's stenographer and chauffeur.

The oath was repeated on Tuesday, August 21, 1923, by Calvin Coolidge in his suite at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. It was administered by Justice Adolph August Hoehling of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

#### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES POSED FOR NEWSREELS

The first films of presidential candidates were seen by movie spectators in September 1924. On August 11, 1924, Theodore W. Case and Lee de Forest took motion pictures on the grounds of the White House of President Calvin Coolidge, Republican candidate for reelection. On the same day they photographed Senator Robert Marion La Follette, Progressive Party candidate, who posed on the steps of the Capitol. Later, movies were taken of John William Davis, Democratic presidential nominee, at Locust Valley, N.Y.

#### INAUGURATION IN 1925

Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office on Wednesday, March 4, 1925, on the east portico of the Capitol. The oath was administered by Chief Justice William Howard Taft. This was the first time that a former President administered the oath to a President-elect.

The forty-one-minute inaugural speech was broadcast by twenty-five radio stations and heard by an audience estimated at 22,800,000.

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# THE COMPLETE BOOK OF U.S. PRESIDENTS

by William A. DeGregorio

SECOND EDITION

"The President is at liberty, both in law and conscience, to be as big a man as he can. His capacity will set the limit."

—Woodrow Wilson

DEMBNER BOOKS

NEW YORK

tion. He spoke out vociferously for abolition and was a co-founder of the New York Antislavery Society. He edited the *Antiquarian and General Review* and wrote *The Derivation of Family Names*. He died at Newtonville, New York, when his most famous son was collector of the Port of New York.

**MOTHER:** Malvina Stone Arthur (1802–1869). A native of Berkshire, Vermont, she as a child moved with her family to Quebec, where she met and married William Arthur. She shared her husband's deep faith and, like him, was deeply disappointed that their son never chose to be baptized. She died in Newtonville, New York, when Arthur was a leading Republican in the state.

**SIBLINGS:** The fifth of eight children to live to maturity, Arthur had six sisters and a brother—Mrs. Regina Caw, widow of William G. Caw, merchant of Cohoes, New York, was an active Baptist and prohibitionist; Jane Arthur, died at 18; Mrs. Almeda Masten; Ann Eliza Arthur, schoolteacher in South Carolina; Mrs. Malvina Haynesworth, schoolteacher, wife of Henry Haynesworth, Confederate civil servant during the Civil War; Major William Arthur, Jr., career military officer, was struck deaf from a gunshot wound received at Ream's Station during the Civil War; Mrs. Mary McElroy, widow of the Reverend John E. McElroy, served as official White House hostess during the Arthur administration.

**CHILDREN:** Arthur had a son and a daughter to live to maturity.

**Chester Alan Arthur, Jr. (1864–1937).** He graduated from Princeton University in 1885 and went on to Columbia Law School, but rather than follow in his father's footsteps, he chose instead to become a gentlemen of leisure. President Arthur on his deathbed warned his son not to go into politics. Alan Arthur, as he was known, traveled extensively, maintained a fine stable of horses, and relied on polo for exercise. A celebrated playboy, he at 36 finally settled down, marrying Myra Townsend, a California heiress. The couple separated after 16 years and divorced in 1927. Eventually he settled in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1934 he married Rowena Graves, a real estate and insurance businesswoman.

**Ellen "Nell" Herndon Arthur (1871–1915).** Still a child while her father was president, she was shielded from the press. She married Charles Pinkerton and lived in New York City.

**SUBSEQUENT DESCENDANT:** Arthur had one grandchild, who died without having children. Thus no direct descendant of Arthur survives.

**BIRTH:** Arthur was born October 5, 1829, in the parsonage in North Fairfield, Vermont, according to entries in the Arthur family Bible. He weighed nine pounds at birth; he was delivered by Dr. Chester Abell, his namesake. In middle age Arthur began giving his year of birth erroneously as 1830, the year still listed in some reference books. Political opponents alleged that he was born across the Vermont border in Canada and, therefore, as a native foreigner, was constitutionally disqualified from becoming either vice president or president. Arthur denied the charge, and no proof of his Canadian birth has ever surfaced.

**CHILDHOOD:** Arthur underwent a rather rootless childhood, moving no fewer than seven times as his preacher father transferred from parish to parish. He grew up in the Vermont towns of North Fairfield, Williston, and Hinesburg and the New York communities of Perry, York, Union Village (now Greenwich), Schenectady, and Hoosick.

**EDUCATION:** Having learned the fundamentals from his father at home, Arthur attended the academy in Union Village (now Greenwich), New York. At 15 he enrolled at the Lyceum in Schenectady. There he was an editor of the school

newspaper, the *Lyceum*, with the support of Henry C. Schenectady as a sponsor. He received his share of campus honors and the Canal. During winter months he was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa class of 1848. He worked as a teaching part time. He studied in the office of the bar in 1854.

**RELIGION:** Episcopalian. He formally joined a church in Washington, D.C.

**RECREATION:** President White House followed. Sometimes he took golf as three or four o'clock fisherman, he belonged to anglers who fished in the

**EARLY ROMANCE:** Alan was not seriously involved until he began to fear the

**MARRIAGE:** Chester A. Arthur was born on October 25, 1859, at (born in Culpepper Co., Virginia). William L. Herndon, he calmly went down crew of the *Central* Hansbrough Herndon her cousin Dabney proposed to her on the New York. After the mother in New York Mendelssohn Glee Club Arthurs apparently had activities that consur was serving in the sympathized with the fighting. In January outdoors for a carriage quickly developed pneumonia age 42. She was buried business at the time again. For weeks he He often privately expressed president. President portrait in the White **MILITARY SERVICE:** from February 1858 quartermaster general

Potential quotes  
for graphs on the  
budget.

One is from Coolidge,  
from VT.

strong support, his cause aided by the endorsement of the Socialist party and the American Federation of Labor. But his strength was so diffuse that, although he netted one sixth of the popular vote, he carried only his home state, for just 2 percent of the electoral votes.

**ELECTION AS PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 4, 1924:**

**Popular Vote:** Coolidge (Republican), 15,725,016 (54%); Davis (Democrat), 8,385,586 (29%); LaFollette (Progressive), 4,822,856 (17%).

**Electoral Vote:** Coolidge, 382; Davis, 136; LaFollette, 13.

**States carried:** Coolidge won the electoral votes of 35 states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Davis won the electoral votes of 12 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. LaFollette won the electoral votes of 1 state—Wisconsin.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS:** March 4, 1925. “. . . The method of raising revenue ought not to impede the transaction of business; it ought to encourage it. I am opposed to extremely high rates, because they produce little or no revenue, because they are bad for the country, and, finally, because they are wrong. We can not finance the country, we can not improve social conditions, through any system of injustice, even if we attempt to inflict it upon the rich. Those who suffer the most harm will be the poor. This country believes in prosperity. It is absurd to suppose that it is envious of those who are already prosperous. The wise and correct course to follow in taxation and all other economic legislation is not to destroy those who have already secured success but to create conditions under which every one will have a better chance to be successful. . . .”

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**VICE PRESIDENT:** Charles Gates Dawes (1865–1951), of Illinois, served 1925–1929. Born in Marietta, Ohio, Dawes took a degree in engineering from Marietta College in 1884 and in law from the University of Cincinnati in 1886. Admitted to the bar in 1886, he set up practice in Lincoln, Nebraska, and from 1894 in the Chicago area. He was appointed comptroller of the currency, 1897–1901, by President McKinley. In 1902 he founded the Central Trust Company of Illinois and prospered. During World War I, he rose from a major in the Engineering Corps to brigadier general and purchasing agent for the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. Pershing. Testifying after the war before a congressional committee investigating charges of overpayment for military supplies, Dawes caught the nation's fancy by lashing back: “Sure we paid. We didn't dicker. . . . We would have paid horse prices for sheep if sheep could have pulled artillery to the front. . . . Hell and Maria, we weren't trying to keep a set of books, we were trying to win the war!”<sup>7</sup> Thereafter he was nicknamed Hell and Maria Dawes. He was appointed the nation's first director of the Budget Bureau, 1921–1922, by President Harding. As chairman of the reparations committee in 1924 examining the financial condition of Germany, he devised the Dawes Plan, reducing reparations payments and otherwise stabilizing the German economy. For this he was awarded the 1925 Nobel Peace Prize. As vice president Dawes did not get along well with President Coolidge. Coolidge took umbrage at Dawes's letter informing him that he did not wish to

There are crimes far worse than murder for which men should be reviled and punished.

Herbert Hoover  
On credit inflation, cited in Eugene Lyons, *Herbert Hoover: A Biography*

Borrowed money, even when owing to a nation by another nation, should be repaid. They hired the money, didn't they? Let them pay it.

Calvin Coolidge  
Comment on the allies' war debt  
1925

Public debt [is] a burden on all the people.

Calvin Coolidge  
*The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*  
1929

Nothing is easier than spending the public money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody.

Calvin Coolidge  
Cited in *Reader's Digest*  
June 1960

If the nation is living within its income its credit is good. . . . But if, like the spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds . . . extends its taxing up to the limit of the people's power to pay, and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Speech, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
October 19, 1932

As quickly as you start spending federal money in large amounts, it looks like free money.

Dwight D. Eisenhower  
February 9, 1955

The communist objective is to make us spend ourselves into bankruptcy.

Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Joint Chiefs of Staff meeting  
March 8, 1959

We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Farewell address  
January 17, 1961

If we want to restore confidence in ourselves as working politicians, the first thing we all have to do is to learn to say No.

Gerald Ford  
Address, Congress  
August 12, 1974

Always we've had the best of intentions. But in the recent past we sometimes forgot the sound principles that guided us through most of our history. . . . We tried to be a policeman abroad and the indulgent parent at home.

Gerald Ford  
State of the union address, referring to the federal budget  
January 20, 1976

If you've been wondering why you don't seem as well off as you were a few years back, it's because Government makes a profit on inflation. It gets an automatic tax increase without having to vote on it. We intend to stop that.

Ronald Reagan  
Speech, Washington, D.C.  
July 27, 1981

Our interest payments on the [national] debt alone are now running more than \$96 billion a year. That's more than the total combined profits last year of the 500 biggest companies in the country; or to put it another way, Washington spends more on interest than on all of its education, nutrition and medical programs combined.

Ronald Reagan  
Speech, White House  
September 24, 1981

Budget -  
Dem spending  
out of control.  
It doesn't depend on  
trees!

Budget -  
Vermont/Coolidge

Budget

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY 63

Democracy is a constant tension between truth and half-truth and, in the arsenal of truth, there is no greater weapon than fact.

Lyndon B. Johnson  
Remarks, accepting honorary membership, National Forensic League  
May 12, 1964

Democracy rests on the voice of the people. Whatever blunts the clear expression of that voice is a threat to democratic government.

Lyndon B. Johnson  
Message, Congress  
May 25, 1967

The best way to enhance freedom in other lands is to demonstrate here that our democratic system is worthy of emulation.

Jimmy Carter  
Inaugural address  
January 20, 1977

We are a nation that has a government—not the other way around. And that makes us special among the nations of the earth.

Ronald Reagan  
Inaugural address  
January 20, 1981

### Democratic Party

I am a Democrat now; I have been one all my life; I expect to live and die one . . . they shall never divert me from the polar star by which I have ever been guided from early life—the great principles of Democracy upon which this Government rests.

Andrew Johnson  
Speech  
1862

A gentleman told me recently he doubted if I would vote for the Angel Gabriel if found at the head of the Democratic party, to which I responded that the Angel Gabriel would never be found in such company.

Theodore Roosevelt  
Address, Young Men's Republican Club, New York, New York  
October 1884

Its [Democratic] history reminds me of the boulder in the stream of progress, impeding and resisting its onward flow and moving only by the force that it resists.

Benjamin Harrison  
Speech, Detroit, Michigan  
February 22, 1888

We cannot match ages with the Democratic party any more than that party can match achievements with us. It has lived longer, but to less purpose. "Moss-backed" cannot be predicted of a Republican. Our Democratic friends have a monopoly on that distinction, and it is one of the few distinguished monopolies they enjoy; and yet when I hear a Democrat boasting himself of the age of his party I feel like reminding him that there are other organized evils in the world, older than the Democratic party.

Benjamin Harrison  
Speech, Chicago, Illinois  
March 20, 1888

Those rattled-oated people who are doing so much wild talking.

William McKinley  
Comment, Admiral George Dewey  
1900

I am all kinds of a democrat, so far as I can discover—but the root of the whole business is this, that I believe in the patriotism and energy and initiative of the average man.

Woodrow Wilson  
Speech, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
June 29, 1916

Of course, almost every Democrat thinks the sovereign remedy for any of our ills is an appropriation of public money.

Calvin Coolidge  
1932

Once upon a time, there were a number of citizens who thought that Andrew Jackson ought to have a suitable coffin. At great expense, they went to Syria and purchased a marble sarcophagus. A sarcophagus, as you know, is a tomb—a big marble coffin with a marble lid. These

The Bully Pulpit

**THE  
ALMANAC  
OF  
AMERICAN  
POLITICS  
1990**

**10TH EDITION**

Michael J. Malbin

Editor

National  
Political Almanac

Group Ratings

	ADA	A LU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTI	NSI	CCC	CEI
1988	5	2	10	27	19	92	8	100	100	83
1987	8		8	29	—	87	—	—	100	84

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	10%	— 88%	11%	— 83%
Social	13%	— 84%	23%	— 76%
Foreign	26%	— 73%	0%	— 80%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Howard C. Nielson (R)	129,950	(6 %)	(\$102,055)
	Robert W. Stringham (D)	60,018	(3 %)	(\$20,092)
1988 primary	Howard C. Nielson (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Howard C. Nielson (R)	86,599	(6 %)	(\$104,151)
	Dale F. Gardiner (D)	42,582	(3 %)	(\$37,279)

VERMONT

"Vermont represents the past, is a piece of the past in the midst of the present and future," wrote Vermontor Dorothy Canfield Fisher in the *WPA Guide* 50 years ago. "We still live in small units where personal relations are almost the invariable rule of daily life, not the exception. On our streets, it is the sight of a totally unknown face or figure which arrests the attention, rather than, as in big cities, the strangeness of occasionally seeing somebody you know. Everybody in Vermont is still in a situation close enough to the primitive and natural to be not wholly conditioned by the amount of cash in his pockets." The needy could grow their own vegetables and chop their own firewood and depend upon "the tradition among us of indefatigable neighborliness and personal responsibility for help to the needy who are personally known to us. We realize that we are laggards from the past century, still living in what Marx kindly calls 'the diocery of rural life,' and we know that our rural life is like that of the past, not like that of much of the present. We know that our ignorance of, our lack of instinctive 'feeling' for those modern industrial and mass-life problems make us seem to you like your great-aunt in curl papers, but we are helpless before our tradition of not pretending to know more than we do, of not being other than what we are."

It is a tradition, it has turned out, that has served to make Vermont over the intervening 50 years one of the growth areas of eastern America. In an era when Americans are increasingly ill-served by the rigidities of big organizations and repelled by the congestion of big cities, places like Vermont have become popular and *au courant*, not just as vacation places but as places to live year-round and work. As the industrial factories that Fisher professed not to understand shut down, and the computer makes it possible for increasing numbers of Americans to make their living where they want, Vermont, a half-century after it looked like "a piece of the past," now

increasingly, with its clapboard villages and shabby condominiums, dairy cows and computer cottages, covered bridges and town greens, its Yankee farmers tapping sugar maples and its metropolitan visitors watching the changing of the leaves in October, looks like a forecast of the future.

Vermont began as an agricultural state, a target of America's northward and eastward migration (as important, for a while, as westward movement), a place where second sons and daughters from small New England farms, starting in the 1790s, went to scratch out livings from the rocky soil. Agriculture has remained important, especially dairy farming, but Vermont has done commerce as well and, with its legendary griftiness, accumulated capital that, invested wisely, was used to build the solid stone office buildings and courthouses, the thick-timbered houses and gold-topped state Capitol that have remained long after the ticky-tacky ramshackle buildings of the 1880s have crumbled into dust.

But Vermont never developed labor-intensive industry, and so over the years it exported people, and aged. Today millions of Americans have Vermont blood—far more than the half million who live here now, many of whom have no Vermont roots at all. Two Presidents were born here, but both made their careers elsewhere, Chester Arthur in New York, Calvin Coolidge in Massachusetts.

As a result of continuous outmigration, Vermont's population hovered between 300,000 and 400,000 from 1850 to 1960. Since then—perhaps the key date was 1963, when people started outnumbering cows—Vermont has been changing rapidly. Its economy has been booming, led by the leisure time industries—ski resorts, summer homes—and IBM, with several big and technologically important installations around booming Burlington, now the state's biggest employer. Vermont's tradition of cottage industries continues, with women knitters seeking to overturn union inspired federal bans on home production. As more Americans get to live where they choose, more choose to live in Vermont. The 1970 population of 390,000 rose to 444,000 by 1970, 511,000 in 1980 and 548,000 by 1983.

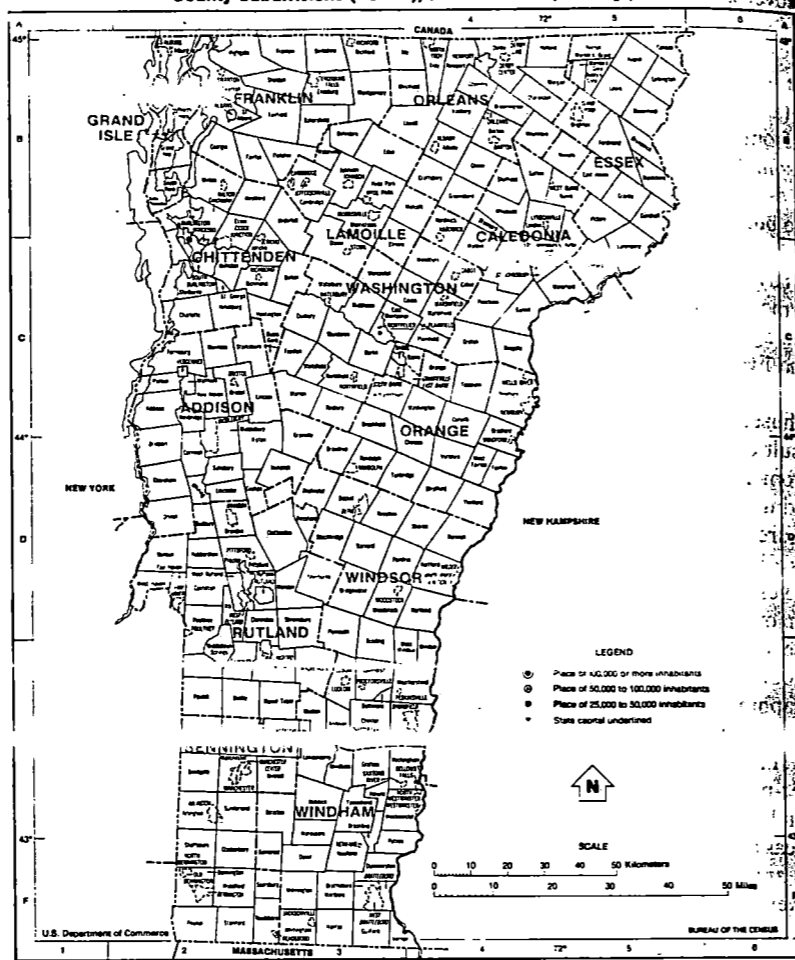
Demographic change has produced political change. Nineteenth century Vermont was long the most Republican state in the nation; in 1936 Vermont and Maine were the only states to resist Franklin Roosevelt's landslide. Twenty-first century Vermont now has two-party, sometimes three-party, politics. Vermont today has one Democratic Senator—the first in its history—and for most of the last generation it has elected Democratic governors. Before 1960, the only areas of Democratic strength were the small Irish and French Canadian communities in Burlington and other towns near the Canadian border; it was almost as if the entire Catholic minority were Democrats and the entire Protestant majority Republicans. Today, the old Yankee and Catholic blocs don't always hold together, and the newcomers have increased the environmentalist, generally liberal vote that has helped not only Democrats, but also liberal Republicans and left-wingers like Bernard Sanders, the socialist mayor of Burlington, who received 36% of the vote for congressman at-large in 1988.

Vermont has taken precisely the opposite path of its next-door neighbor New Hampshire. In the 1950s, they both had low taxes and small government; but New Hampshire has never passed a sales or income tax, while Vermont has raised taxes and spent money on education and environmental protection. Both strategies have been successful since both states have attracted lots of migrants; increasingly they seem to self-select themselves to fit the state's images and policies and thus reinforce their existing differences. New Hampshire, with most of its population concentrated in the south and a heritage of heavy industry, would seem to have been the likelier candidate for a big government strategy, but has set itself up as an alternative to nearby Massachusetts. Vermont, on the other hand, has its population scattered all over the state and its largest town, Montpelier, is nearer to Montreal than to any significant U.S. city; it has succeeded in attracting people from farther afield.

Governor. Governor Madeleine Kunin is a symbol of the new Vermont. Born in Switzerland,

humor & color  
state business  
Republican history

VERMONT — Congressional District, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places — (1 At Large)



she grew up in the Berkshires of Massachusetts, moved to Vermont with her husband, and as she raised her four children was a teacher and journalist and got elected to the legislature in 1977. She thus came into government when concern for the environment was sweeping all before it in Vermont politics. In 1978, she was elected lieutenant governor. In 1982 she ran against popular businessman-Governor Richard Snelling and lost, but not badly (55%-44%). When Snelling retired in 1984 she ran and won. None of her victories has been overwhelming—50%-44% in 1984, 47%-38% in 1986 (when Bernie Sanders won 14%), 55%-43% in 1988. Vermont is one of the last three states to elect its governor every two years; in early 1989 it was mulling repeal of the rule that a governor must win 50% of the vote or be elected by the legislature (this is how Kunin won in 1986) and requiring only 40% instead.

Kunin has been in the luxury position of running a state government whose revenues have been growing so fast as to produce unexpected surpluses and to allow spending increases

such as 25% over two years. She had been helped as well by the fact that Democrats have often controlled the legislature, although now it's divided. Her chief program in 1987 was to equalize education spending across the state by redistributing local property tax revenues from cities and towns with large great lists (the great list is the property tax roll) to those with little money; in 1988 she presented a program for state and local planning and an increased property transfer tax. Her chief goal for 1989 was to provide medical insurance for the 31,000 Vermonters who lack coverage while preserving an income tax cut voted in 1988. Her chief setbacks have been the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment in a 1986 referendum and the criticism of the state's "house arrest" policy (now rescinded) for letting Geraldine Ferraro's son John Zaccaro live in a month-long apartment after being convicted of selling cocaine.

Senators. To those who can remember the Vermont of 50 years ago, it is unthinkable that Vermont's senior Senator should be a Democrat, but to those who know the Vermont of the 1980s, it seems plausible and even to be expected. Patrick Leahy was first elected in 1974, at 34; that makes him one of the more senior senators now, one who has held some important posts—first on some hot seats—in the Senate.

One of those was on the Intelligence Committee, where he served as vice-chairman while Frank Duran was chairman in 1985 and 1986. Leahy's impulses on foreign policy are liberal and, like Duran, he was critical of the Reagan Administration on both substance and procedure of foreign policy. But Leahy himself got in trouble for leaking a classified document to NBC News in January 1986; when the story came out, and after an Ethics Committee investigation, Leahy took the unusual—as well as humiliating but honorable—step of resigning from the committee in August 1987.

He has fared better in his other committee assignments. He became chairman of the Agriculture Committee when the Democrats took over the Senate in 1987 and, in that capacity, worked on the technically demanding and, in certain states, politically highly sensitive issues that are generated by farm problems and programs: the farm credit bill of 1987, the drought bill of 1988, the attempt to update federal pesticide laws in 1988. In early 1989, he faced the even

more daunting prospect of putting together the latest quadrennial farm bill. Leahy brings to the farmmanship a greater attention to detail and civility to colleagues than his predecessor, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and he has the advantage as well that Vermont does not have a vested interest in commodity programs, with the single exception of the *sui generis* dairy programs, which Leahy has spent years carefully tending. Leahy serves also on Appropriations, where he has been moving up in seniority, and on Judiciary, where he joined the other Democrats and the Republicans in opposing Robert Bork and supporting the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

Leahy has a record on other issues that is generally liberal, but one which he also argues persuasively is parsimonious. His dovishness is not out of line with state sentiments nor is his liberal and on most cultural issues; his pro-choice stance on abortion has not hurt him in a state where the majority is almost entirely Catholic, perhaps because he is an Irish and Italian Catholic himself. But he has the kind of quiet, thoughtful temperament, combined with a certain respect for life and puckish sense of humor, that seems to be part of the Yankee heritage in Vermont.

Leahy was the prosecutor in Burlington when he won by the narrowest of margins the seat held by that quintessential Vermont Yankee George Aiken for 34 years; he won again by a narrow margin in 1980 in a year when most other vulnerable Democrats lost. But in 1986, against his strongest opponent, former Governor Richard Snelling—a businessman who had become one of the nation's leading authorities on federalism and a thoughtful but sometimes angry critic of the Reagan Administration—Leahy won a solid 63%-35% margin. He was helped by Snelling's initial reluctance to run, by a backlash against his harsh and implausible negative campaign against Leahy, and by Leahy's argument that he could become Agriculture chairman. The race in which voters began with positive feelings about both candidates, a consensus

developed quickly for Leahy, and he carried every county and all but 10 of Vermont's towns. It looks like this Democrat has a safe Senate seat in historically Republican Vermont.

In April 1987, Peter Smith, Senator since 1971, statewide officeholder since he was elected governor in 1958, announced his retirement, and the succession to his seat was effectively settled within days. Stafford was one of the liberal eastern Republicans who cast key votes and framed key legislation in the Reagan years; as chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, he helped to save the Clean Air Act and the Superfund from relaxation and then worked to increase their stringency. Less than a week after Stafford's announcement, Richard Snelling took himself out of the race for his seat; Governor Madeleine Kunin said she would decide by summer, but seemed to be leaning against it; while Congressman-at-Large Jim Jeffords had already announced that he would run for the Senate if Stafford didn't, and moved to put his campaign into gear.

It did not have to travel far uphill. By most measures Jeffords, a Republican with one of the most liberal records in the House (although not always on economics), from a modest but respected Yankee background, was the most popular politician in the state. Jeffords was the House Republican to vote against the Reagan tax cut; he was a vocal critic of Reagan budget cuts; he was elbowed aside from the position as ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee (where he was an expert on dairy issues) in 1982 by Edward Madigan of Illinois, because he was distrusted by his fellow party members. He did become the ranking Republican on Education and Labor, but there he was often closer on issues to Democrats than to Republicans. With an utterly safe seat, he was still in an uncomfortable position in the House, out of line with his fellow Republicans, not consulted by the Democratic leadership which, since 1977, has tried to amass its majorities from Democrats alone. In the Senate, where there is more bipartisanship and the partisan split is closer, he stood to start off in a position of high leverage and possible power. He has Stafford's seat on Environment plus one on Labor and Human Resources and Veterans' Affairs.

Jeffords's main obstacle was the Republican primary, where he was attacked fiercely by conservative Mike Griffes on gun control, abortion and church and family issues, and also for accepting \$5,000 from the Teamsters' PAC after asking the Justice Department not to take over the union. Jeffords won, but by a 61%-39% margin—not impressive for a popular incumbent. Against Democrat Bill Gray in the general, he did better, winning with 70%.

**Congressman-at-large.** Vermont's prosperity and its attraction to veterans of the counterculture and others with liberal cultural values, have spawned some of the oddest politics in the nation. Burlington, with the nation's lowest unemployment record and a booming private sector, elected socialist Bernard Sanders as its mayor by 10 votes in 1981, when the Democrats split, and kept him in office until 1989. Sanders himself, with long curly hair and an effervescence that recalls the late 1960s on campus, ran for governor in 1986 and won 14% of the vote and then, when Jim Jeffords ran for the Senate in 1988, ran for congressman-at-large. He campaigned for gay and lesbian rights, against "the illegal, immoral war against the people of Nicaragua." In the home state of Ethan Allen, he was explicitly Marxist: "I'll be putting emphasis on the class issue in my campaign. I'm going to talk about who really owns this country and the injustices of the present economic setup, which is something none of my potential opponents are going to do." He elbowed aside the Democratic nominee, legislative leader Paul Poirier, to emerge as the chief opponent of Republican Peter Smith, and in the process disproved the central tenet of Marxism—that people vote their economic interests, by winning 36% of the vote in prosperous Vermont.

But that was not enough to beat Peter Smith, who had 41%, and so Smith continues the Republican hold on Vermont's House seat which has been maintained with one exception (1956) since the Republican Party was founded. Smith seems to be a moderate, possibly a liberal Republican; he made a name as founder of the Community College of Vermont, was elected

governor in 1982 and 1984, and lost to Kunin in the 1986 governor's race. By most standards he would seem to have a safe House seat. But given Vermont's oddball party politics, who can say for sure?

**Party politics.** James A. Farley had a good laugh on Vermont in 1936 when he updated his book to say "As goes Maine, so goes Vermont." Vermont still has voted Democratic for only once, in 1964. But, liberal on cultural and foreign issues, not tremendously creative on economics, Vermont is not attracted to conservative Republicans and kind of liberal Democrats. John Anderson got 15% here in 1980, his best showing in any state, and Ronald Reagan's 44% plurality was his seventh lowest percentage. In 1984, Reagan carried Vermont by almost precisely his national percentages. In 1988, Massachusetts neighbor Michael Dukakis ran 2% ahead of his national showing in Vermont—a vivid contrast with New Hampshire, where he ran 13% behind.

Vermont's presidential primary is early in the season, but it is after New Hampshire's and so it gets far less attention.

People: Est. Pop. 1988: 556,000; Pop. 1980: 511,456, up 8.8% 1980-88 and 15.0% 1970-80; 49th largest of U.S. total, 49th largest. 15% with 1-3 yrs. col., 20% with 4+ yrs. col.; 12.1% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 15% English, 11% French, 5% Irish, 2% German, Italian, 1% Scottish, Polish. Family (1980): 72% family, 40% with children, 61% married couples; 31.3% housing units rented; monthly rent: \$176; median house value: \$42,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 366,138; 1% Spanish speaking. Registered voters (1988): 348,312; no party registration.

Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$1,775,000,000; 0.20% of U.S. total, 49th largest.

Share of Federal Expenditures

Expend	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Grants	\$1,550m	(0.18%)	\$1,362m	(0.21%)	\$221m	(0.10%)
Wages	324m	(0.28%)	324m	(0.28%)	0m	(0.17%)
Trans to Indiv	181m	(0.13%)	143m	(0.21%)	38m	(0.21%)
Health	843m	(0.21%)	814m	(0.21%)	29m	(0.08%)
Research/Other	154m	(0.08%)	33m	(0.07%)	154m	(0.08%)
	48m	(0.13%)	48m	(0.13%)	0m	(0.13%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Madeleine M. Kunin (D); Lt. Gov., Howard Dean (D); Secy. of State, Rex H. Douglas (R); Atty. Gen., Jeffrey L. Amestoy (R); Treasurer, Paul Ruse (R); Auditor, Robert V. Acebo (R). State Senate, 30 (16 D and 14 R); State House of Representatives, 150 (76 R and 74 D). Senators, Patrick J. Leahy (D) and James M. Jeffords (R). Representative, 1 R at-large.

Presidential Vote

Year	Candidate	Count	%
1988	Reagan (R)	124,331	(51%)
	Dukakis (D)	115,775	(48%)
1984	Reagan (R)	135,865	(58%)
	Mondale (D)	95,730	(41%)

Chris Barbieri (802) 223-3443

225-8721

1)

Sen. James M. Jeffords  
Persian

doing no stuff.

"No great love foundation" - sent letters to grade school principals - kids asked to write soliders in the Persian Gulf

2)

Rep. Peter Smith

→

will get back to us → calling regional offices to get info.

3)

Chamber of Commerce - Chris will call back.

647-4000

11:15  
Brian Rosgrove  
Verment  
802 223-3411

Attent. Carolyn

Minneapolis - Environmental Issues

→ Corporate philanthropy → "Keystone program"

→ 2% - 5% of pre-tax earnings

→ Speech Sept 19, 1989 3M corporation

1975 4 mill + printed 1

Feb 5 1990 3M

Betty - (612) 370-9151 "Corporate Responsibility" <sup>Anderson</sup>

(201) 456-6218

John Burkford (612) 370-9154

→ pg. over →

Vermont

over page  
pg. 11  
11/12  
11/12  
11/12

Pete Smith

Snelling - Gov.  
Smith - Cong  
Berharat - Lt Gov.

-- former educator

MA/Ed-d - Harvard grad sch of Ed.

Dir of Montpelier Ed Facility

founder ec of VT

Dir @ VT State

TR: Our progress in ed'l efficiency must come from 2 sources:  
from the great natural leader who happens to be an  
educator, & from the ordinary ... citizen who to common  
sense adds some power of vision & who realizes the relation  
of the school to society.

Verment

• call Brian Cosgrave (802) 223-4411

To Carolyn  
Date 9/21 Time 1:45

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Brian Goodyear  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone 802 - 229 - 6453  
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT
RETURNED YOUR CALL	

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
fr: Mike Burnheart.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Wendy  
Operator

# VERMONT

Date: Friday, October 5

Time: 8:00 a.m.

Place: Sheraton Burlington

Attendees: 1000

audience:

Capt. Goodrow

Chamber - Chris Barbieri  
802/223-3443  
Barbara Brown

Bruce - X6510

• Jack Lindley - (802) 658-2034  
former Bush chair

• Judy Schaulor - (802) 878-9090  
Pete Smith's campaign mgr.

• Brian Gosgrave - (802) 223-3411 (W)  
Exec. Dir. - VT GOP

(802) 223-6596 (H)

• Merti Seawright - Bernhardt campaign  
(802) 229-MIKE

Brian Goodyear

Shelling -  
804-1990 Mike Gilhoolley  
Tom Moore



SNELLING '90

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

TO:

NAME:

*Brian Casgrove*

ORGANIZATION:

FAX NUMBER:

*229-1864*

FROM:

NAME:

*D. Ward*

FAX NUMBER:

*658-3161 (802)*

CAMPAIGN PHONE:

*864-1990 (802)*

Photo Copy Preservation



## RICHARD A. SNELLING BIOGRAPHY

Richard A. Snelling has been in public service at the local and state level for more than 30 years. In 1959 he was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives. The Republican eventually served three terms in the legislature, and was the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives in 1975-1976. He has also served on a wide variety of state boards and commissions, including: The Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, The Governor's Commission on the Environment, Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission, and for three years he served as Chair of the Vermont Aeronautics Board.

Snelling was first elected as Vermont's chief executive in November of 1976 and took office in January of 1977. He became the first Republican to serve three consecutive terms, and the first Governor in Vermont history to serve four consecutive terms.

During his eight years as Vermont's chief executive Governor Snelling was involved in a variety of national organizations. He was appointed to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations by Democratic President Jimmy Carter, and reappointed by President Ronald Reagan. He served as chair of the National Governors' Association, the New England Governors' Association and the Republican Governors' Association.

-more-

100 Dorset Street • Room 11 • South Burlington, Vermont 05403 • (802) 864-1990  
(Paid for by the Snelling '90 Committee)

Photo Copy Preservation

page 2

During Governor Snelling's near decade in office, the number of jobs in Vermont climbed almost 20 percent, and the state's unemployment rate dipped to one of the lowest in the nation at that time. And Governor Snelling was instrumental in securing landmark contracts for long-term electrical power for Vermont's future.

His experience in the business world includes serving as Chairman of several companies including Shelburne Industries, Inc., which he founded. His business affiliations include the Young Presidents' Association, the Chief Executive Organization and the World Business Council. Additionally he has served as Director of both the Ski Industries of America and Associated Industries of Vermont, and President of the Greater Burlington Industrial Corporation.

Richard A. Snelling has been a resident of the town of Shelburne since 1953. He is married to Barbara Snelling, a former Vice President at the University of Vermont, and the founder of Snelling, Kolb and Kuhnle, national consultant to non-profit organizations. The Snelling's have two sons and two daughters.



Langer - Here are remarks by Snelling (VT. gov. candidate) + some stats on his accomplishments as previous 4 term governor. They began to get very detailed, so I didn't

SNELLING '90

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

through. The topics are fiscal responsibility and the environment --- if

TO:

NAME: Carolyn Cowley you want to incorporate these

ORGANIZATION: White House into the remarks, we can certainly

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218 go thru this document later.

FROM:

NAME: Mike Gilhealy Press Secretary

FAX NUMBER: 658-3161 (802)

CAMPAIGN PHONE: 864-1990 (802)



RICHARD A. SNELLING  
 RECORD ON FISCAL AFFAIRS

Through four terms as Governor of Vermont (covering the state's fiscal years 1978 through 1985), Dick Snelling and his dedicated team of Vermonters realized numerous significant accomplishments in the area of fiscal policy. As a backdrop, it should be remembered that these achievements were made during a period when Vermont was struggling with two severe national and regional economic recessions, record high inflation, and decreasing levels of Federal appropriations.

TAXES

• During the Snelling Administration from 1978 to 1985, Vermont's personal tax rates (i.e. the statutory Vermont rate as impacted by changes in the Federal rate) were reduced three times. As a result, Vermonter's effective tax rates (i.e. actual Vermont taxes divided by taxable income) were reduced by 22% to 26%, depending upon the respective income level, as follows:

Year	Vermont Effective Tax Rate			
	\$15,000 Taxable Income	\$25,000 Taxable Income	\$50,000 Taxable Income	\$100,000 Taxable Income
1977	3.7%	5.0%	7.7%	10.8%
1979	3.2%	4.3%	6.8%	9.7%
1982	2.9%	4.0%	6.4%	9.0%
1984	2.7%	3.7%	5.9%	8.4%
% Change from 1977	26%	26%	24%	22%

• Vermonters with adjusted gross family income of less than \$25,000 realized the largest tax decrease of 26%.

• Vermonters with adjusted gross family income of less than \$25,000 saw their overall share of tax burden decrease from 51% of total taxes paid to 24% from 1978 to 1985.

## Page 2 - Snelling Record

- When adjusted for inflation, the average Vermont family with adjusted gross income of less than \$25,000 paid only \$68 in state income taxes in 1985 as compared to \$115 in 1978, a 41% reduction.
- Total general fund revenues (whose primary source are taxes) rose in constant dollars by only 7% from 1977 to 1984. In contrast, from 1985 to 1990, general fund tax revenues in constant dollars have increased 24%, or over 3 times the rate of increase during the Snelling Administrations.

## SPENDING AND GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT

- During the Snelling Administration, general fund appropriations were held to a level of less than 2% over the inflation rate (in constant dollars, general fund appropriations increased 11.5% from 1978 to 1985. This is in contrast to a 33% increase from 1985 to 1990).
- Federal appropriations to state government in inflation-adjusted dollars decreased by 14% during the Snelling Administration (the current administration has experienced a 6% increase).
- From 1978 to 1985, Vermont's general fund budget was balanced to within 1/2 of 1% of total state expenditures of \$2.1 billion. These results include approximately \$50 million in additional state aid to education from 1983 to 1985.
- The number of state employees (a key indicator of growth in government) which had increased 29% from 1969 to 1977, was decreased by 3% from 1978 to 1985. Since 1985, the number of state employees has increased 13%.
- Education spending increased 125% from 1977 to 1985 (from \$66.4 million to \$149.4 million). When adjusted for inflation, the amount of state spending on education increased 29% from 1977 to 1985 (from \$25.9 million to \$33.8 million).
- Environmental spending during the Snelling Administration increased 30% in constant dollars from 1976 to 1984. In contrast, over the past 6 years the level of spending by the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) expressed in constant dollars rose by only 16%. Furthermore, the state's commitment to environmental spending (as measured by the relative percentage of ANR's spending to the total general fund) increased by 14% from 1976 to 1984 (from 2.1% of the general fund to 2.4%). In contrast, from 1985 to 1990, the ANR's relative percentage of the general fund decreased by 17% to only 2.0% of the total general fund.

## Page 3 - Snelling Record

● Spending for human services during the Snelling Administrations almost doubled between 1978 and 1985 (from \$54.6 million to 106.2 million). The state's overall commitment to human services spending was increased from 27.6% of the total general fund in 1978 to 29.2% in 1985.

## DEBT

● Despite the adverse economic conditions Vermont's total debt burden (including any deficits or surpluses in the General and Transportation Funds) was decreased by 10% from 1978 to 1985. When adjusted for inflation, Vermont's general obligation and transportation funded debt was reduced by 43% from 1978 to 1985. Measured in slightly different terms, the state's total debt was reduced from 161% of the total general fund in 1978 to only 65% in 1985.



## COMMITMENTS ON VERMONT'S FISCAL POLICY

RICHARD A. SNELLING  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR  
July 24, 1990

### INTRODUCTION

We live in extraordinary, but very uncertain times. Against the background of the unimaginable events unfolding in eastern Europe, the United States and Vermont are facing a period of unprecedented change and challenge. How significant shifts away from military to economic competition are managed will have a profound bearing on whether future generations of Vermonters will be able to live better lives. In that economic environment, state government must provide economic circumstances which allow individual Vermonters the opportunity to improve their quality of life.

Vermont's fiscal policies should parallel the values of its citizens. State government is the steward of the public trust, and the spending and taxing decisions of government should reflect the overall goals of those it governs. While we pride ourselves on being thrifty, Vermonters also have had an exceptional commitment to preparing for the future and for those who are unable to adequately provide for themselves.

The important test of a fiscal policy is how we, as a people, will develop and maintain the capacity of government to efficiently and compassionately meet the needs of its people. This involves establishing a sound set of coherent priorities, developing appropriate management follow-up, and fine-tuning when mid-course corrections become necessary.

### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A Snelling Administration would adhere to the following principles in guiding Vermont's fiscal affairs:

- State government should promote sustained economic progress, with rising incomes and full employment so that individual citizens can take first responsibility for improving their quality of life.
- Overtaxation by government results in a lowering of its citizens' ability to take responsibility for improving themselves.

## Page 2 - Snelling/Fiscal Policy

- Vermont's spending and tax policies must acknowledge and take into account the natural business cycle resulting in different levels of economic expansions and contractions.

CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS

Vermont is facing a very difficult two-year period. The economic indicators for Vermont reveal that the manufacturing and construction sectors of the economy are weak (there are 5,500 fewer Vermonters employed in these industries than one year ago). The travel industry is experiencing a slow-down, cuts in defense spending have hurt many Vermont contractors, and there continues to be a general weakness in the financial services and high tech sectors. All this translates into tough times for Vermont -- some even say a recession -- times similar to those experienced in the early 1980's.

In addition to the troubling prospects for the state's economy, the next administration will have to cope with a state budget that increased over 60% since 1985, that increased the number of employees by 13% in just five years, and increased taxes in each of the past two years -- by 12% this year alone! And, the \$150 million in surpluses-experienced over the past five years have been nearly spent.

Various mechanisms were employed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1990 to force state revenues to appear to equal expenditures, including dipping into the state's "rainy day fund," using one-time revenue sources, and deferring expenses. This obsession to have a "balanced" budget only serves to hide the real truth -- that Vermont cannot continue on its current "spend and tax" path.

The next administration and legislature must take decisive action. Vermont is facing trying times, with shrinking revenues and high taxes already enacted, requiring that difficult decisions will need to be made in Fiscal Year 1991. Unfortunately, the current outlook for Fiscal 1992 is no better.

All of this is a cause for caution, solid planning and confidence -- not a justification for panic, fear or hasty action. A Snelling Administration will manage with a long-term outlook, tackle the impending issues head-on, and not be obsessed with what the state's ledgers indicate on any one particular day. A Snelling Administration will prudently manage the delicate balance between Vermonter's expectations for state government services and their ability to pay for those services.

COMMITMENTS

1. To execute a Vermont fiscal policy based on the basic premise of stability and sustainability, including a strong commitment to constancy and balance in debt, tax and spending policies. State budgets should be formulated which meet the changing needs of the

Page 3 - Snelling/Fiscal Policy

citizens, make appropriate investments for the future, and react to new challenges and needs, but which rise above the approximate rate of inflation only when absolutely necessary.

2. To prudently and carefully manage the state's borrowing capacity so that future generations of Vermonters are encumbered with debt only for investments for which they will clearly benefit.

3. To recognize that the an important element of a sound financial management plan is to heed the warning of our forefathers to keep government from becoming a burden on the governed. Taxes should not be raised unless it is clear that the money collected would be of more service to the community than if it were left in the hands of its citizens.

4. To return to prudent, long-range financial management that provides Vermonters with the highest possible return their hard-earned tax dollars. This will undoubtedly mean making tough and sometimes unpopular choices, but it does not mean that tax dollars are spent without compassion or sensitivity to those in need.

5. To attract, hire, train and motivate the professionals within state government to help improve the quality and performance of state programs.

6. To use the proven tool of full-cycle budgeting in establishing spending and tax policies that acknowledges the ups and downs of the natural business cycle and thereby avoids the unacceptable option of either increasing taxes or cutting essential program spending when the inevitable downturn in the cycle occurs.

7. To implement a financial plan with coherent and consistent priorities. This requires the establishment of a set of well-defined goals that adequately meet current needs and funds those activities which strengthen the ability of Vermonters to meet the challenges of the future. Such a plan would necessarily provide for:

- Human Service Programs - especially those which serve as a "standard of decency" for those with no other place to turn, and those who are experiencing temporary emergencies;
- Education - to increase and broaden the skills and abilities of Vermonters to compete in an increasingly more globally competitive environment;
- Environmental Protection - to defend Vermont's most prized resource;
- Citizen Safety and Protection - to improve the level of safety and security for every Vermonter;
- Infrastructure Maintenance and Development - to build the critical roads, bridges and to make other investments that are so important to expanding job opportunities and to provide a sound future for our children;

## Page 4 - Snelling/Fiscal Policy

- Economic Development - to serve as a catalyst and provide an environment for individual Vermonters to prosper.
8. To implement reforms to existing processes and institutions to increase accountability, effectiveness and responsiveness. Some of the reforms that should be pursued include:
    - A. Implementation of the use of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in managing the affairs of state government. Currently, Vermont is one of only two states that does not yet use GAAP, but operates generally on a "cash" basis where it recognizes its liabilities only when actually paid. This simply is not reality. The use of GAAP would provide more meaningful financial information in managing the hundreds of million of tax dollars and improve overall accountability and comparability.
    - B. Re-establish program accountability procedures to ensure every state program is managed in an efficient and effective manner. Periodic, formal performance evaluations of state funded programs would help ensure that the taxpayer's dollars are being spent in a prudent, cost-effective manner.
    - C. Implement a Cost Control Council, funded by the private sector, staffed by competent volunteers, and supervised by appropriate expert consultants, to review and make recommendations on the fundamental aspects of state government functions. The Council's task would be to perform an in-depth study of a function's or program's objectives and assess the very basic issues of workflows, workloads, staffing levels, information requirements, impacts of technological changes, coordination with other functions/programs, level of public expectation, etc. with a goal of decreasing costs.
  9. To use the Governor's office in seeking greater flexibility in applying federal resources to Vermont's needs.
  10. To review the apparent proliferation of state-mandated "user fees" as a general fund revenue source. User fees should not be established at levels in excess of need.
  11. To review the numerous trust funds that are under the control and direction of the state to ensure they are well-managed and not used as "off balance sheet" funds subject to ill-advised budget balancing maneuvers.



RICHARD A. SNELLING ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD  
1977 to 1985

Air Quality

--During his eight years as Vermont's Governor and as Chairman of the National Governor's Association, Dick Snelling worked tirelessly towards a solution to the problem of acid rain and in favor of the federal Clean Air Act. Snelling and other Vermont government officials added their knowledge and expertise to the national clean air effort. Vermont officials testified in Congress many times.

--Snelling made acid rain and long range transportation of air pollutants one of the highest priorities of the Environmental Agency.

--In 1982 Snelling's acid rain position statement was approved unanimously by all New England states and five Canadian Provinces.

--Snelling was instrumental in persuading Nova Scotia's government to agree to the regional acid rain position.

Water Quality

--Under the Governor's strong leadership the state converted the Georgia Whey plant from a minus to a major plus. By blending private industry and government cooperation the Whey Plant essentially solved a pressing water quality pollution problem, helped the dairy industry and provided needed jobs for Franklin and Chittenden county citizens.

--Under Snelling's direction the Environmental Conservation Agency undertook a vigorous program to aid towns in their sewage treatment plant operations. The program was called "Vermont Municipal Abatement Strategy."

--In 1980 the Agency adopted a "Vermont Groundwater Protection Strategy." The program identified major underground aquifers.

--Snelling personally led the fight on Lake Champlain Level Control before the International Joint Commission. Vermont's position eventually prevailed in the case, due to effective testimony before the Commission.

page 2 -Snelling Environmental Record

--In 1982 Governor Snelling called for the adoption of minimum stream flow legislation which was adopted by the General Assembly.

--In 1984 the Governor laid the foundation for a rivers and streams study using federal resources.

--Using a prudent plan for land acquisition the Snelling Administration obtained such areas as the Essex County "Moose Bog" for public use.

--The Governor established the Underground Tank Leak Prevention Task Force which located, identified and started planning to replace defective tanks.

--In 1977 the Snelling Administration provided leadership and support to Act 39 which banned the discharge of phosphates into Lake Champlain and banned the sale of phosphate household detergents.

Other Key Environmental Initiatives

--The Governor brought the state Geology Program from an academic setting into the Environmental Agency where it worked in harmony with other state programs.

--Helped balance competing needs between fish and wildlife advocates and the need to re-establish hydro power during the energy crisis of the late 70's.

--Environmental Agency was consistently cited for very high performance by the EPA for its regulation of federal programs in a wide variety of areas.

--After the implementation of a Secretary's Permit Complaint Review process, in 1982, there was a dramatic drop in the number of permit complaints.

--The Snelling Administration was instrumental in assuring that the power corridor linking the Northeast Kingdom with Quebec was environmentally sound and the right-of-way provided habitat for wildlife.

--The Governor formed the Hazardous Waste Task Force in 1983 to establish protocols to identify and respond to hazardous waste emergencies.

--In 1977 the Snelling Administration provided leadership and support to the Solid Waste Act of 1977, which eventually became law. The act provided for the identification, assessment, and examination of capacities and hazards of the state's landfills.



## COMMITMENTS ON VERMONT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

RICHARD A. SNELLING  
 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR  
 JUNE 29, 1990

### INTRODUCTION

I share with all Vermonters the goals of protecting and preserving Vermont's clean water and air, its prime farmland, forests, wildlife habitats, wetlands and its scenic and recreational resources. Vermonters also understand that to maintain and preserve our natural and cultural resources, the state must maintain a vital and diverse economic base.

Protection of the environment, resource conservation and economic development are not mutually exclusive goals. They are, in fact, two sides of the same coin. By preserving and protecting important natural resources while maintaining diversity and vitality in Vermont's economy, we can help to create and retain jobs and preserve our natural heritage.

The challenges of environmental protection and the problems of conserving natural resources while maintaining economic development requires a vision of where we want to be in 10 to 20 years and an understanding that getting there will inevitably involve maintaining a careful balance between the interests of conservation and economic development.

### COMMITMENTS

1. To recognize that to preserve and protect the environment, planning must be one of the highest goals of Vermont's citizens and governmental bodies. There are four key components which are critical to ensuring that planning in Vermont is properly addressed and that it takes into account the varying viewpoints of all citizens and regions.
  - A. Vermont must greatly strengthen the ability of the state's regions to thoughtfully plan for the future. In addition, there must be a major effort to strengthen the sense of regional needs and values and to recognize that each part of the state has differing requirements and goals. The planning process must involve far more individual Vermonters than it currently does. ✓



## page 2 -Snelling/Environment

- B. The Legislature and the Executive Branch must accept their responsibility to continually clarify the people's objectives, goals and basic understanding of where Vermont is headed as a society. As much as possible elected officials, administrators, local and regional representatives and interest groups should strive to eliminate partisanship from the delicate issues surrounding the environmental challenges facing the state.
  - C. State government must reliably provide objective fact-finding in those environmental areas where facts must rule. State agencies must ensure that environmental and planning issues are approached objectively and without preconceived notions on either side of a debated issue.
  - D. It is only through a properly applied environmental process that the rights and needs of all Vermont's citizens are protected. There must be clear, thoughtful decision making at the local and regional level. Act 250 must be properly applied and administered and District Environmental Commissions must strive for judgments made on the basis of the ten criteria in light of the factual and objective application of the law.
2. To recognize that the goals and aspirations of Act 200, while vital and basic to our plan for balancing sound economic growth and environmental goals, must be reviewed. (Four underlying key components needed to guide that review are discussed in Commitment 1.)
    - A. To request that the Legislature review Act 200 and make changes that clarify and define the mission of Regional Planning Commissions as resource and service providers for local governments. And to ensure the commissions are given the resources to be service bodies for the towns as they were originally intended.
    - B. To recognize that regional commissions should provide needed resources for towns, and to replace the mandating power of the regional commissions with a cooperative process for reconciling differences between town and regional plans.

## page 3 -Snelling/Environment

- C. To support a resource protection plan that will recognize the inherent conflict between traditional common law rights of landowners and the rights of the state and municipalities to protect and control natural resources. To understand that when government action restricts the rights of a private landowner that may in effect be judged as taking property rights. When that is determined to be the case, the landowner is entitled to just compensation. When the taking occurs for the benefit of the public, the public needs to share fairly the cost of that compensation.
3. To support and strengthen the goals and objectives of Act 250.
- A. The permit process has become an adversarial arena, pitting the "development community" against the "environmental community." Act 250 must be utilized as an objective review of a project's ability to meet standards set by local and state government, consistent with the democratic process.
- B. To recognize that Act 250 is often used as a planning tool in the absence of local plans. In cases where Act 250 is used to supplant or bypass local plans it becomes arbitrary and in many cases drives citizens on either side of an issue away from the planning process. By improving local, regional and state planning efforts, Act 250 will be strengthened and will be kept in its original function as a regulatory tool.
- C. To ensure individuals appointed to District Environmental Commissions and the State Environmental Board fully understand the role of a quasi-judicial body and bring no bias to their deliberations.
- D. To increase the technical and legal assistance available to District Environmental Commissions.
- E. To transfer, whenever possible, responsibility for engineering designs to professional engineers and reduce the unnecessary duplication of State review in order to assist in expediting the permit process.
- F. To revisit Act 250 in order to develop clearer and more functional definitions of "reasonable impacts."

## page 4 -Snelling/Environment

4. To develop a comprehensive, integrated waste management strategy for the State of Vermont.
  - A. To follow Act 78's priorities which clearly place processing of solid waste before landfill disposal.
  - B. To support the goals of Act 78 but recognize that it is not feasible to close all unlined landfills within the next two years without suitable replacements. Every landfill does not pose a similar environmental risk and standards for closure must be developed which allow for an orderly process toward the final goal of having only lined landfills in Vermont. The alternative to this orderly process could result in citizens resorting to backyard, roadside and other illegal dumping activities which would pose significant health and environmental risks.
  - C. The state should continue and enhance recycling efforts with as much emphasis placed on stimulating demand for recyclable materials as on stimulating supply. Mandatory source separation addresses only the supply of materials, not the ability to divert those materials to long-term, secondary markets.
  - D. To establish an effective state-run program which provides a link between those with recyclable goods and those government or private bodies that need the product. The program would maintain a nationwide data base on recyclable products and recyclers.
  - E. To research a program of tax incentives and economic development strategies that encourage new industry based on the use of recycled materials.
5. To develop a resource protection process that would first identify all of the important and irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. The important resources that must continue to be preserved and protected are:
  - primary productive agricultural and forest lands
  - unique and fragile areas
  - wildlife habitats ✓
  - historic sites
  - rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and shorelines
  - scenic vistas
  - wetlands

Once those resources have been identified, the community (local, regional or statewide) can then develop a program for the next decade aimed at conserving and preserving those resources.

## page 5 -Snelling/Environment

6. To create a "Municipal Defense Fund" which will provide some legal resources and finances to communities which are forced to defend local environmental regulations or plans. The fund would provide matching money and would be funded from state tax revenue. Municipalities could only tap the fund in the event that an overturning of the local plan would set a precedent or jeopardize other local or state regulations.
7. To recognize that to protect the environment, emphasis must be placed on maintaining and enhancing the economy of rural Vermont. The Executive Branch and the Legislature must encourage close coordination between regional development programs and state environmental, education and development offices to revitalize rural communities.
8. To encourage environmental studies and awareness as part of the science curriculum in Vermont schools.
9. To support and enhance federal, regional and state efforts to improve the water quality of Lake Champlain, including identifying and resolving both point and non-point sources of pollution, nutrient loading, the lampercide program and removal of undesirable aquatic plants such as Eurasian Milfoil.
10. To recognize that overall we have made some significant strides in Vermont water quality in the past decade, but there is a need to clarify regulations that govern water quality. Communities have to go through extremely difficult procedures and permit processes in order to site and build sewage and water treatment facilities, even after the funding is allocated. A procedure must be found to streamline the process while not compromising the state's ability to maintain and enhance Vermont's water quality.
11. To commit the resources of the Governor's office for the continued support of the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund and other public and private agencies, such as the Vermont Land Trust and the Nature Conservancy, which work to preserve and protect Vermont's natural resources. To recognize that while public funding might fluctuate, leadership from the Governor could result in attracting significant private funds to these programs.

VOLUME 28

Venice to Wilmot, John

*VT has a Republican History*

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A  
**AMERICANA**  
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES  
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

## GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1790

Year	Population	Year	Population
1790	85,425	1920	352,428
1820	235,981	1940	359,231
1840	291,948	1950	377,747
1860	315,098	1960	389,881
1880	332,286	1970	444,732
1900	343,641	1980	511,456

Gain, 1970-1980: 15.0% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 55.2 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

## URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

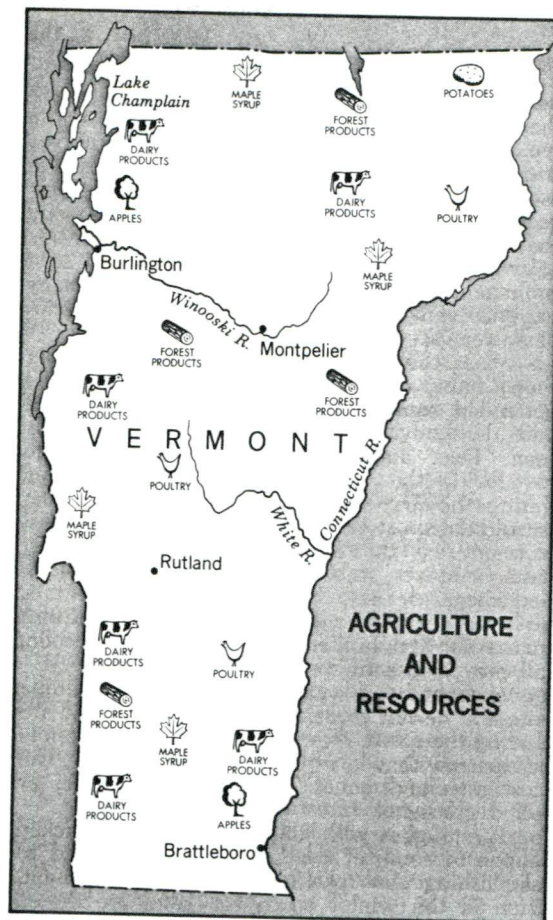
Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	31.2 (U.S., 51.2)	68.8
1930	33.0 (U.S., 56.2)	67.0
1940	34.3 (U.S., 56.6)	65.7
1950	36.4 (U.S., 64.0)	63.6
1960	38.5 (U.S., 69.9)	61.5
1970	32.2 (U.S., 73.5)	67.8
1980	33.8 (U.S., 73.7)	66.2

## LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION

City or town	1980	1970	1960
Burlington	37,712	38,633	35,531
Rutland	18,436	19,293	18,325
Bennington	15,815	14,586	13,002
Essex	14,392	10,951	7,090
Brattleboro	11,886	12,239	11,734
South Burlington	10,679	10,032	6,903
Springfield	10,190	10,063	9,934

A skier negotiates a snowfield at Vermont's renowned Big Bromley ski area in the Green Mountains.

VERMONT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



## COUNTIES

Addison 29,406	A2	Br
Bennington 33,345	A4	Br
Caledonia 25,808	C1	Br
Chittenden 115,534	A2	Br
Essex 6,313	D1	Br
Franklin 34,788	B1	Br
Grand Isle 4,613	A1	Br
Lamplie 16,767	B1	Br
Orange 22,738	C3	Br
Orleans 23,440	C1	Br
Rutland 58,347	A3	Br
Washington 52,393	B2	Br
Windham 36,933	B5	Br
Windsor 51,030	B4	Br

## CITIES AND TOWNS

Addison 889	A2	Can
Albany 705	C1	Can
Albany 174	C1	Can
Alburo 1,352	A1	Cas
Alburo 496	A1	Cav
Andover 350	B4	Can
Arlington 2,184	A4	Cha
Arlington 1,309	A4	Che
Ascutney 274	C4	Che
Avenilo 15	D1	Che
Bakersfield 852	B1	D
Barnard 790	B3	Chitt
Barnet 1,338	C2	Clan
Barre 7,090	C2	Colc
Barre 9,824	C2	Conr
Barre 2,990	C1	Conr
Barton 1,062	C1	Corn
Beebe Plain 500	C1	Cove
Beecher Falls 950	E1	Craft
Bellows Falls 3,456	C4	Craft
Belvidere 218	B1	Cutti
Bennington 15,815	A5	Dant
Bennington 9,349	A5	Darv
Benson 739	A3	Derb
Berkshire 1,116	B1	Derb
Bethel 1,715	B3	Derb
Bethel 1,016	B3	Dors
Bloomfield 188	D1	Duxb
Bolton 715	B2	East E
Bomoseen 700	A3	East E
Bradford 2,191	C3	2,

⊙County seat. †Population of metr

of 1862), the Civil War, and gravitation to the cities all conspired to reduce the rate of population growth.

Almost 70% of the population lives in rural areas. The most rapidly growing areas are in the northern portion of the state and in the Champlain Valley. The state is predominantly Republican, and has voted for more Republican presidential candidates than any other state. The largest religious group in Vermont is Roman Catholic, followed by the United Church of Christ, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian. Like other New Englanders, the people who live in Vermont are called Yankees.

**Way of Life.** Vermont has held steadfast to a traditional lifestyle. Conservation and ecology are an integral part of everyday living. Although a multilaned interstate highway spans the length of the state, no billboards or advertisements along the highway mar the natural beauty of the surrounding countryside. The rustic rest areas and information centers are state supported, and no commercial sale of goods is permitted on the premises. The state's leisurely lifestyle and simplicity are in sharp contrast to the congested, fast-paced East Coast areas that surround it.

Vermonters are hardy, outdoors people, particularly geared to winter sports such as skiing, skating, and hunting. Cottage industries, crafts, and antiques are in evidence at roadside stalls, where many of the skills of the past are kept alive. Square dancing and venison dinners are popular social events. The state also has attracted a number of well-educated corporate "drop-outs" who have chosen a simpler way of life closer to the land. Families seeking refuge in the more remote areas of the state have built their own log homes and established a self-sufficient lifestyle.

BURLINGTON

STRATTON BURLINGTON HOTEL & CONFERENCE CTR

VERMONT SMITH

GOP FUNDRAISER

BREAKFAST

① Smith Reception  
↑ incumbent

② Has a tough challenger, a real leftie

③ WHEN: 10/5 8AM FRI

④ BRIAN COSGROVE ← contact, he handles press

~~★~~ Doing a points of light event <sup>local celeb</sup>  
during the campaign, the Pres  
gave a dedication to the

Willston Fine House

It might be incorporated into event

- ⑤ 1st VIP reception / staff photo
- Fundraiser breakfast for State GOP

2 speakers before pres,  
2nd introducing pres  
10-15 mins remarks

⑥ TALEPROMPTER - 405 (unless otherwise directed)

502  
558 2034  
for  
Bush  
camp  
at  
off  
here  
→  
Jack  
kindly  
talk  
about  
trip

Bush  
staying  
in NY

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

7 Open answers at all points ??  
8 HS band

9 There will be a lot of demeritocracy  
acc. to intell path already so

5x to  
to award

→ photos that enough this of

e.g. "That's done for you!"  
"Talk about making a party!"  
- bounce sit. of Brit Demg on sit.  
"of guess he didn't like my the"

Place  
account

10 This place is hard now, pro never been here before

11 Breakfast is all, so, one three and breakfast taken

12 There big, expecting 1000 people  
planning to light

13 Fata Smith's issues: he got in first of  
S/L called for spec. presentation  
(not very pop w/ admin)

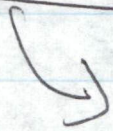
- took a lot of heat for his vote to ban import of assault weapons

- he just came out of primary  
beat 60-40 Tim Flittin to  
the right

ENVIRO

by  
issue

Judy Schaller  
Campaign  
Mgr for P. Smith



Education is  
Smith's  
→

she says

- 1) Education is his top priority \*
- 2) Environment also

\* he is from educator → TR quote

- Married, Sarah FAMILY  
- 3 boys

Study: MOST IMPORTANT TO STRESS:

HIS EFFECTIVENESS

- He

He's a freshman  
Congressman who's  
shown outstanding  
leadership

MOST STRESS BECAUSE

Socialist is gaining strength  
→ He supports Fidel Castro  
been to Cuba

But don't  
let this  
bring me into  
red bars

(Bernie Sanders is soc)

- VT is a very liberal <sup>st</sup>

local color

- VT reputation: INDEPENDENT THINKER, rep for independence

→ P.S. ~~has~~ votes ← can be used for his conscience <sub>win</sub>

- Don't joke about B+J, BAD

how to write about content

You can joke about the anachronism of B.S., when socialism falls across the world, BS is trying to start a 3rd party in america

TO STRESS:

- VT has one vote, we must make it ~~total~~ count

(about Sanders)

- ~~had~~ had to force him pay unemployment to his workers, even though he collected unempl for yrs when he 1st came to state

A NO HERO TABLE, PLATFORM ← with

~~to protect the family from~~  
and P.S. needs hand

→ somebody better  
tell someone  
that they did  
vote!!

read  
order

Up Hill (find out your age)  
there was now come the  
people in Vermont

DEMOCRACY VS. EFFICIENCY

~~DEMOCRACY~~ IS COMING OUT





DATE: 9. 17. 90

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:  
NAME:

JENNIFER Grossman

FAX NUMBER: 202. 456. 6210

FROM: Jack Lindley  
STATE FARM INSURANCE  
444 SO. UNION ST.,  
BURLINGTON, VT 05401

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Yankees trade Clark to Padres

— In SPORTS, Page 5B



Town can review land-use proposal

— In VERMONT, Page 1B



Halloween treats pose a problem

— In LIVING, Page 7A

# The Burlington Free Press

TUESDAY

October 25, 1988 •  
Volume 162, No. 298  
35 cents, two news sections \*

## Top of the news

### Nature Conservancy acquires 7,600 acres

VICTORY — The Nature Conservancy bought 7,600 acres around Victory Bog and Grady on Monday.

The purchase, from Hancock Associates, a group of New Hampshire-based developers, is the first of three scheduled this week that will net Vermont and New Hampshire 92,558 acres along the Connecticut River.

"This is the largest property the state has bought in the last 18 years," Nature Conservancy Director Robert Klein said.

The conservancy will hold onto the land until the state obtains financing to buy it. That money is expected to come from the state Housing and Conservation Trust Fund and from an appropriation by the Legislature.

The conservancy and Hancock completed the details of an agreement that prices the land at about \$250 an acre.

The Victory tract will bridge two other state-owned tracts, creating an 18,000-acre conservancy and recreation area in the Northeast Kingdom.

Already under the state's ownership is the Victory State Forest and Victory Bog Wildlife Management Area.

The land is part of 63,600 acres that Hancock bought last May from Olsensend International Corp. for \$19 million.

### Typhoon Ruby thrashes Philippines; 18 dead

The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Typhoon Ruby roared past Manila early today and pummeled the agricultural heartland of central Luzon island with winds gusting up to 140 mph, officials said.

The news media and other sources reported at least 18 people killed, scores missing and about 47,000 homeless.

Rodrigo Roldan, civil defense director

## Bush urges Vermonters to vote

By Susan Allen  
Free Press Staff Writer

WILLISTON — Vice President George Bush made a one-hour campaign stop in Vermont Monday, urging supporters to face out at the polls and widen the gap between himself and Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis.

"Do not take anything for granted," the Republicans told a cheering crowd gathered at the Williston Fire Station. "Go to the polls, take your neighbor to the polls, turn out the vote."

### Jackson campaigns in S. Burlington, 10 Dukakis raps Bush on tax break, 4A

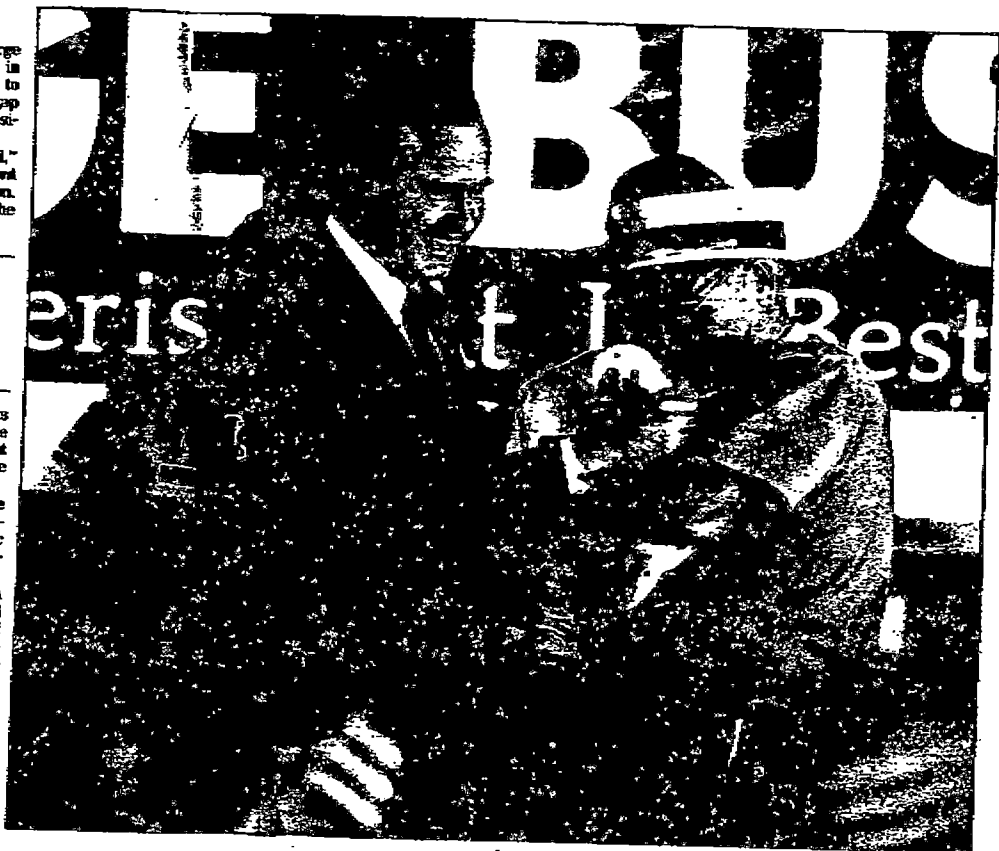
"I am going to run like I am 10 points behind in every state in this country," he said. "We are locked in fight, a fight about America's future, and I want to be your president."

Earlier in the day, advocates for the state's teachers, laborers, environmentalists and elderly endorsed Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis at a Montpelier news conference.

But media attention was riveted on Bush, and as the Williston crowd chanted "Let's Go George," Volunteer Fire Chief Howard Lundersville named Bush honorary chief of the department. Bush gave Lundersville a traditional firehouse Daknition puppy. Lundersville, a Republican, said he only name the puppy George, adding, "The only problem is I've got to find somebody to take care of him."

Bush ended the event by telling the crowd, "You can say, in that Williston firehouse 18 days ago, one day after the election, you met with the next president of the United States."

Steve Weston, leading Bush's state campaign, said he hoped the appearance would guarantee enough support in Vermont to throw the race to the Republicans. Turn to TRUST, 4A.



BUSH CAMPAIGNS IN WILLISTON: Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate for president, gives Williston fire Chief Howard Lundersville a Daknition puppy at the end of Bush's campaign speech at the Williston Fire Station Monday afternoon.

ALAN BISHOP, Free Press



(Lange/Cawley)  
October 1, 1990  
5:45 p.m.  
[VERMONT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VERMONT GOP  
BURLINGTON SHERATON  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1990  
8:00 A.M.

[[ Thank you, Peter. Dick Snelling, Mike Bernhardt, Jeffrey Amestoy, Alexander Acebo, Ron Crisman ... oh, and of course, my old friend and namesake -- Georgette the Fire Dog.

You know, Georgette and I have a lot in common. We both live in a house that doesn't belong to us... get calls at all hours... put out fires for a living.

But Georgette has an important advantage over me. Everyone would want to listen if she ever decided to give a speech. \\\

Still, like a true Vermonter, Georgette has a style I don't. Her thoughts may run deep... but her words are few. The ideal politician. \\\

It's wonderful to be here -- right in the middle of Vermont's spectacular leaf-bound light show. No place in the world can match New England's thousand points of gold and crimson.

But there are definite signs that the rest of the country is trying to be like Vermont. I heard that some enterprising individuals -- true story -- are even making painted plywood "lawn cows" you can set up in your yard. Well, somebody down South wanted me to tell you -- now that her book's such a big hit -- she's running a special offer on Lawn Millies. \\\ ]]

It's easy to have a special feeling for Vermont. Maybe it's the magnificent beauty of the Green Mountains. Maybe it's the fact that Vermont has voted for more Republican Presidential candidates than any other state. [[ Really, what Republican President wouldn't love Vermont? ]]

But I think it's something more.

Yours is a state known for its independent state of mind. A place that values the individual voice. Believes in self-reliance and opportunity. And understands how government ought to be accountable, above all, to people.

And that's why I came here today -- to lend my support to candidates that represent the kind of leadership Vermont has known and valued in the past -- and needs in the future.

First, there's a champion for the environment. An effective reformer of our education system, who knows how to make Vermont's vote count in the U.S. House of Representatives: **Peter Smith.**\\\

Now, like all Vermonters, Peter's a man of independent mind. He votes his conscience. And he's earned an unusual degree of respect in the House, because he knows how to work with the leadership on both sides of the aisle, to reach a solution.

Peter Smith understands bipartisanship, because he's made it happen. **We need more of that spirit on Capitol Hill.**

Here at home, Vermont needs leadership that knows what it takes to bring new growth and create new jobs, while protecting the environment. Leadership that won't spend beyond its means. **Vermont needs Dick Snelling as Governor.**

After a record-breaking four terms as Governor, Dick knows how to create opportunity. But he also knows that environmental protection and economic growth must complement one another. That's why he's built a proven record of public/private partnerships for the environment.

But above all, after thirty years of experience at the state and local level, Dick Snelling knows how to balance a budget. He's proved it, cutting red ink every term he's been in office. **Dick Snelling understands good government -- it's time for him to return as a great governor.**

And to help Dick Snelling push his programs through the legislature -- to create a climate for growth that will build a vibrant business sector without compromising Vermont's environment -- **Vermont needs Mike Bernhardt for Lt. Governor.**

Together with Jeffrey Amestoy in the Attorney General's Office; Alexander Acebo as Auditor; Ron Crisman as Treasurer -- and a Republican majority in the state legislature -- you'll have the leadership and experience to bring Vermont a new era of opportunity. A new agenda for jobs and growth, where there's only thing that has to be limited -- government spending.

That's what we're working to achieve at the Federal level. As you know, down in Washington we've reached **bipartisan compromise** to reduce the deficit. I'd add that I appreciate Peter Smith's endorsement of that package, earlier this week.

This is a tough, fair, and balanced agreement. It will preserve economic vitality, without a personal income tax

increase. **This is the right agreement, at the right time, for all the right reasons. \\**

Sure, it faces critics on both sides -- which is probably a sign that we're on the right track. Now -- if the Congress can put aside partisanship -- if the members can avoid the impulse to pick this agreement apart without offering an alternative -- we will bring the deficit down, and keep it down, **for real, for good, forever. \\ \\**

Up front, this budget saves 120 billion dollars in domestic spending, and 180 billion dollars in defense. Over five years, that means a cut in the deficit of half a trillion dollars -- through real, enforceable spending cuts that bring teeth to the task of reducing the deficit that haunts America's future.

These cuts will not be easy to take. But their burden is shared -- they are fundamentally fair -- and they make sound fiscal sense.

But this budget isn't all pain. It also means real gain, for working men and women, because it will **create jobs** -- through new incentives for opportunity and growth, especially for small and mid-sized firms. Enterprize zones, and a larger earned income tax credit for the working poor. Encouragement for new research & development, and job-creating investment.

Finally, it provides important funds for Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia -- an effort with a degree of importance that no one should underestimate.

Events in the Gulf are a reminder of how intricately the interests of nations are interwoven. What happens in Baghdad matters in Burlington. The outcome is profoundly important.

But our concern is not simply the price of oil here, as cynics would have you believe. It is the fate of sovereign nations, and the stability of the world order, everywhere.

As President Eisenhower said over thirty years ago, "We will never be an aggressor. We want adequate security. We want no more than adequacy. But we will accept nothing less."

That was true then -- and it's true today. A tyrant bent on aggression must never be allowed the means to attain his ends. Preserving the world's security and stability is not an easy role. But it is not a role we play alone.

Together with the remarkable coalition of nations now facing down aggression in the Persian Gulf, we are witness to the leadership, not simply of America, but of the community of nations. That leadership is as difficult as it is important -- not just in the lives of nations, but in personal terms.

I recently got a letter, from two parents here in Burlington, saying their son had decided to have his wedding early, when he learned he would be headed for the Gulf.

He wrote them saying, "I know this whole situation was unexpected, but I'm ready to do anything necessary to help our country... Mom and Dad, try not to worry because I'm going to come home, and I'll make you proud!"

Second Lieutenant Matthew Campbell, like so many others, is making his nation proud. He sent his parents those thoughts on their 39th wedding anniversary.

Let us do all we can to see that he's back home in time for his first -- by rewarding the commitment of all our men and women in uniform with the same commitment here at home.

What Vermonters are doing is already making a difference. There's a chain of drugstores, setting out greeting cards for people to walk up and write special messages to the troops. A country/western radio station, taping broadcasts and sending them over. And Burlington Electric adopted an entire company -- the Charlie Company of the 82nd Airborne. They're gathering gifts and personal items to send, to let those soldiers know they're remembered here at home.

It's those actions large and small -- celebrated or little noticed -- that make possible American strength and stability around the world. So let me encourage you -- **support our outstanding men and women in uniform.**

And one more thing. Just as they remind us of the blessings of freedom, do all you can to **get out the vote** this fall. In an era when democratic freedoms are dawning in once-darkened corners around the world, keep the flame of democracy alive here at home.

Thank you for this warm welcome. It's been a pleasure to offer my support to a great ticket for the state of Vermont: Peter Smith, Dick Snelling, and Mike Bernhardt. \\\

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.