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Folder Title:
[William] Weld / [Jim] Rappaport, Mashpee, MA 11/1/90 [OA 83 18]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/25/90
TO: Bob Simon

You're gonna love
this one!



SHIRLEY M. GREEN
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages
and Correspondence
Room 94-OEOB, 456-7610

Special Gift
P-51A Longport

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P-51A

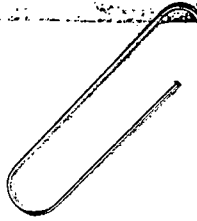
September 10, 1990

~~AT~~ Dear President and Mrs. Bush,
We thought that you might like
to hear a 3 yr old view of the
Mid East.

Recently our Son in law was deployed
to the Mid East. We went to pick
up our daughter and grandsons.
While watching the evening news
Kyle, 3 1/2, said Daddy is fixing the
planes over there. When a picture of
Sadam Hussein he said, "he's the
bad man, Sadly Insane.
Even a child knows there's
something wrong with him.

Sincerely,
Hugh Austin

~~The Austin's~~ The Averill's
15 Hayes Ave
Manchester, NH
03103



WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Austin:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter telling me about Kyle's impression of Saddam Hussein. It sounds like you have a very bright grandson.

It means a great deal to me to receive words of support from those who have loved ones personally affected by the situation in the Persian Gulf. I know you must be concerned about your son-in-law's safety. Be assured that I will continue to do my best to bring about a timely and peaceful resolution of this matter of grave importance to our nation and to the world.

Barbara and I join people everywhere in praying for you and your family. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Austin
15 Hayes Avenue
Manchester, New Hampshire 03103

McGroarty/Dooley
October 29, 1990
1:45 pm
[MASHPEE]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELD/RAPPAPORT RALLY
MASHPEE, MASSACHUSETTS
NOVEMBER 1, 1990
XX:00 ??

Thank you, [Bill,] for those kind words. My thanks to all of you for this warm welcome. // And a special hello to all the kids here today from Mashpee Middle School. // [[I can remember when I was your age -- and I know you've been looking forward to this event with great anticipation. // After all, it's not **every** day you **get out of class**. //]]

It's great to be here on Cape Cod -- to breathe deep the magic of this place. Massachusetts' native son, Henry David Thoreau, once said about the Cape: "A man may stand here and put all America behind him." // [[Given what's been going on in Washington lately, I'm pleased whenever I put my back to the Beltway. //]]

[Introductory acknowledgements.] // Massachusetts' own Andy Card and Ron Kaufman -- valued members of my White House team. // And of course, the team that's ready to turn things around for the commonwealth of Massachusetts: your next Senator: **Jim Rappaport**. // And your next Governor: William Weld. ///

Mashpee has a history of doing things its own way -- an independent streak as long as the winters out here on the Cape. You know the only thing worse than people who can't help

themselves -- is politicians who do. Here in Mashpee, you know better than most -- the time has come for change. ///

For too long now, Massachusetts politics has been a one-party playground. Here in the land of Lexington and Concord, the birthplace of American independence, politics is played by rules even the East Bloc has abandoned. **Democrats** are the ones that hold every state wide office. **Democrats** are the ones holding all but one Congressional seat. **Democrats** are the ones holding 8 in 10 seats in the State House and Senate. //

And Massachusetts' taxpayers? // They're the ones left holding the bag. //

[[Well, this state has seen more than its share of politics as usual. That's what's so special about Halloween in Massachusetts -- it's the one day all year the handouts go to kids.]]

Take a look at what one-party rule has made possible. When Republicans are an endangered species -- it's open season on the American taxpayer. Massachusetts Democrats added \$2 billion dollars to the taxpayer's burden in the last two years alone -- and raised the state income tax 25%. The end result: Massachusetts now has the 4th highest tax rate of all 50 states -- and the lowest credit rating in the country. // After the heady days of 1988, Massachusetts has learned the harsh truth -- the miracle was a mirage. ///

Now November 6th is five short days away. Time for the **Democrats who served up this miracle to say their prayers**. //

This November 6th, get Massachusetts moving again. Vote for reform -- vote Republican. Vote Rappaport and Weld. //

Next Tuesday, you can turn it around here in Massachusetts -
- and you can help end government-by-gridlock at the federal level. // The **budget fiasco** is just the latest example of the tremendous costs of divided government: stalemated by a Congress far better at protecting its prerogatives, perks and powers than promoting America's best interests. //

For those of you with strong stomachs, look no further than the **sorry spectacle we call the budget process**. For eight long months, Congress sailed along without a compass on a sea of red ink -- sailed right past its own self-imposed deadlines for delivering a budget. And they would have **sailed right out of town** -- and **onto the campaign trail**, if I hadn't held their feet to the fire until they fulfilled their constitutional duty to deliver a budget. //

Time and again, this Democrat-controlled Congress offers symbolism in place of substance. This is a Congress that ~~would~~ ^{they} proclaims it "National Crime Prevention Month" -- and then **guts** the **crime bill** of key provisions that would make life tougher on criminals. This is a Congress that declares it "Vocational/Technical Education Week" -- but sits on our **Educational Excellence Act** for more than a year. //

Unfortunately, Congress' failure to act is not surprising. After all, how can the **end product** be good government -- when the **process** is an endless maze of 300 committees and subcommittees,

served by 30,000 staff members? Special interests feed and multiply -- while the national interest is trampled in the dust, lost in the rush to get re-elected. // And we know by now what to expect from a body so confident in keeping power that it rules more by divine right than democratic mandate. //

In the process, the Democrat-controlled Congress has itself become the single largest special interest of all time. // Unable to act -- but impossible to dislodge. //

As confused and chaotic as Congress is, I don't have to tell you here in Massachussetts -- one party rule just makes it worse. Over time, one-party control creates an Alice-in-Wonderland world, where words lose their meaning: Where "cut" means "spend" -- and "soak the rich" means it's time to put the squeeze on every American who draws a paycheck. ///

I think the American people know by now: When Congress tells you it's time to tighten your belt -- taxpayers better watch their wallets. //

Some members of the majority party in the Congress say the **fault's not theirs**. They try to pin the blame on you -- the American people. They say you want **more government, more services**, than you're **willing to pay for**. The fact is -- in the past decade, federal spending has doubled. In 1991, the federal budget will reach \$1.2 trillion dollars. The truth is, the American taxpayer **isn't stingy** -- the problem is that taxpayers can't shovel money into the Treasury as fast as Congress cleans it out. //

In our system, only the President represents all the people. Only a President can **stand against** the special interests -- only a President can **stand up** for the national interest. //

This is my message to the people of Massachusetts, and to all the American people: This year, don't make November 6th a mandate for **more of the same**. This year, when you go to the polls, give me a Congress I can work with -- and we'll get the job done. ///

Gridlocked government is especially dangerous now -- with the challenge we face in **the Persian Gulf**. ///

We all know Saddam Hussein's outlaw act threatens grave economic consequences. But as serious as these consequences may be, what is at stake is far more than a matter of economics or oil. // What is at stake is the **principle at the heart of international order**: whether aggression pays -- or whether aggression is punished. // Whether we live in a world governed by the rule of law -- or the law of the jungle. ///

We've got to take a good look at what we're up against. I've been reading a history of World War II. Back in the 1930's, before the war -- with America mired in isolationism -- Hitler's tanks rolled uncontested into Poland. Behind the blitzkrieg came the Death's Head Regiment -- the SS unit that swept the towns for any signs of resistance. Made examples of the innocent -- lined them up and cut them down. //

The same thing is happening today in Kuwait. [[Examples.]]
Barbarism -- pure and simple. The world has seen it before --
 and we can't look the other way. //

Make no mistake: America will not waver -- and Saddam's
 aggression will not stand. //

And when this ordeal is over -- when Kuwait is once again a
 sovereign and free member of the family of nations -- **Saddam
 Hussein must pay for the pain and hardship he has caused.** //
Saddam Hussein must know: The world holds him accountable. ///

And -- with the young men and women of our Armed Forces in
 our minds -- I want to add one thing more. // Right now -- half
 a world away -- those brave young men and women are teaching us a
**lesson about what it means to love liberty -- the precious
freedom that gives America its meaning.** // So as November 6th
 draws near, I urge every citizen of the commonwealth of
 Massachusetts: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for
granted. ///

I'm confident -- confident that November 6th will mark a
 turning point for Massachusetts -- by sending **Jim Rappaport** to
 work with me in the United States Senate, and making **William Weld**
Massachusetts' next Governor. // Once again, my thanks for this
 warm welcome -- and may God bless Massachusetts.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
RELEVANT SPEECHWRITERS
RELEVANT RESEARCHERS

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE

TELEPROMPTER NOTE:

Although all event sites are indoors and amenable to teleprompter usage, POTUS will be speaking to stand-up crowds. Moreover, Patrick Davis of Political Affairs has informed me that POTUS canceled all teleprompter and opted for cards on the last campaign swing (a gesture of frugality?). Therefore, I will not recommend teleprompter until further notice.

Burlington, MA

WHEN: November 1st, reception and later breakfast. POTUS arrives at 9:00 a.m., brief remarks at stand-up reception.

WHERE: The Boston Marriott Burlington, in Burlington, Massachusetts. Large, nondescript Grand Ballroom. Hotel is just north of Boston, a close enough proximity to allow incorporation of Boston color--Faneuil Hall, Boston and Harvard Universities, Boston Garden, Fenway Park, Museum of Science, Boston Harbor, Charles Rivers. The hotel is also not far from the historic areas of Lexington and Concord.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press 100 clicks, photo with POTUS, then remarks at an open-press reception (really a rally, but don't use the "R" word!); the guests will go on then to have breakfast. The crowd will come from all over the state. The idea is to generate excitement and support for the statewide candidates: Bill Weld for Governor, Paul Cellucci for Lieutenant Governor, and Jim Rappaport for Senate. These principals will join POTUS on the dais.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510.
- 2) There may be some poetic analogy between the change of season and the change of political climate in Massachusetts.
- 3) The Massachusetts GOP people said that Dole's speech at the last fundraiser were very well received. Their only suggestion was that there be more emphasis on Paul Cellucci, rather than predominantly on Bill Weld.
- 4) JFK quote: "One man can make a difference and every man should try."
- 5) The USS Constitution, berthed in the historic Charleston Navy Yard, is the most frequently visited historic land-mark in Boston. Affectionately nicknamed, 'Old Ironsides,' her heroic battles are well-chronicled in American history books. She is the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world today.

Mashpee, MA

WHEN: November 1st, exact time not determined at time of pre-advance, but POTUS will be flying to Mashpee on Cape Cod directly after Burlington event.

WHERE: Three event sites were visited (a lot for an outdoor rally, an old church, and a school gymnasium); the last site seems the most likely. Mashpee Middle School services grades K and 5 through 8. The school is 14 years old. The man who opened the school, Charles Liberty, is also the current principal. He can be reached at either (508) 477-1272 or (508) 477-1585.

WHAT: Event may be two tiered; exact format was TBD at time of pre-advance. Remarks, however, will be delivered to a "rally-like" crowd (we are avoiding the word "rally" because of the connotations it might evoke with the press). Proceeds (if there is a staff photo) will probably go to covering event costs. Weld and Rappaport will probably fly out with POTUS to attend event. Check with Political for other candidate/passengers. School gym can accommodate 750 standing with bleachers pulled out (which is where schoolchildren will sit if it is decided they should attend).

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510.
- 2) The year-round population of Mashpee is 10,000; total summer population runs from 30 to 35,000. This reminds me of a quote about Maine by Louise Dickenson Rich, which perhaps can be reinterpreted for Mashpee/Cape Cod: "It is impossible to be exposed for any length of time to Maine (Cape Cod) realism and horse sense without effect, and most of the summer people find that they go home with a revised set of values."
- 3) A quote about Cape Cod by Henry David Thoreau: "A man may stand here and put all America behind him." (Cape Cod, 1855)
- 4) Some local newspapers that might deserve a glance: Mashpee Messenger, Falmouth Enterprise, and Cape Cod Times.
- 5) Mashpee is in Garry Studds' district.
- 6) Mashpee was founded in 1882 (check). Historically is has been a scattered community; its current "downtown" was built only quite recently by planned development.
- 7) The name "Mashpee" comes from the name "marsh pea," a type of vegetation common to the area. It is interesting to note that if you say "marsh pea" with a heavy Boston accent, it comes out as: "mashpee." There might be some joke there about the origins of the infamous Boston accent.
- 8) People in Massachusetts are very frustrated with their government, and Cape Codders are no exception. The state's economic difficulties were equally felt on the Cape, and everyone there is caught up with the coming elections. Mashpee residents want a return to sane government and sane economic policies.
- 9) At its earliest inception, Mashpee was considered a non-white town. Its population of Indians, blacks and immigrants gave it a decidedly cosmopolitan flavor. Also note (as mentioned in the xerox) that Mashpee was among the first towns to return their federal and state votes. At the time the town voted overwhelmingly Republican, and was considered a bellwether in predicting voting trends.
- 10) Here's an anecdote that illustrates the poor state of the Massachusetts economy consequent to irresponsible MA Dem policies: The current Mashpee town hall is in a

former school building. The town government, however, has outgrown the building. Moreover, the former school facility is needed to deal with school overcrowding. Earlier this month, a proposal was made to build a new town hall--yet the proposal was voted down because the people of Mashpee won't support any new public spending...they're saying enough is enough and don't feel their local economy can support any new taxes.

Orlando, FL

WHEN: November 1st, late afternoon (exact time TBD). Note: there will be a gubernatorial debate on October 30th, you might want to congratulate GOP candidate if he comes out ahead.

WHERE: Marriott's Orlando World Center, Grand Ballroom. The hall is a large ballroom with 70's style drop chandeliers.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a ticketed, closed-press, 100 clicks staff photo to benefit the Florida GOP; then a stand-up "Florida Welcome" reception for Martinez for Governor. Reception will be ticketed, but free. We hope for a rally-like atmosphere but take care to avoid the word "rally" given the images it is apt to conjure up with the press. 800 to 1,000 attendees expected at the reception.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Sally Salmon x6510.
- 2) The day after POTUS' last speech in Florida for Martinez, tropical storm Marcos hit with ferocity. Perhaps there is an appropriate metaphor about getting out of Washington just in time.
- 3) Business attire/day dress.
- 4) Apparently Bob Dole was recently in Florida to stump for the upcoming elections.
- 5) POTUS will travel on from Orlando to Cincinnati.

Houston, TX

WHEN: November 5th (day before election), 6:00 p.m.

WHERE: Westin Galleria in Houston. Large ballroom. Remember that Houston is POTUS' hometown.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first closed-press 100 clicks of the camera; then an open-press, ticketed but free "Election Eve Welcome Home Reception for the President." 1,500 supporters expected to attend the event. We are hoping for a "rally-like" atmosphere, but take care to avoid the word "rally" given the images it might conjure up with the press. The focus of campaign remarks should be on Senator Gramm. However, Clayton Williams, and possibly Rob Mosbacher will also be there and should be mentioned. The senator will introduce POTUS.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Crime continues to be one of the big issues in the Texas campaign. People are concerned with the overcrowded prisons and the revolving door releases, and Gramm is considered to be very strong on crime.
- 3) POTUS might want to mention how proud he is of the great job his hometown did in hosting the economic summit.
- 4) POTUS/Gramm anecdote: The senator was flying with the President on Air Force One when the latter was to give the keynote address at the Texas A & M graduation in May of 1989. The senator had on a maroon tie, perhaps with the "aTm" insignia on it. He told Bush there was no way he could go to Aggie land without a maroon tie, and so the two switched ties. Later that night, Sen. Gramm auctioned off the President's tie for \$100. Maybe you can use this with: "Some guys will give you the shirt of their backs--the senator here will throw in his tie for good measure." Or, while his opponent threw his hat into the ring, the senator, in a burst of sartorial insight, threw in his tie."
- 5) As Vice President, Bush was in Texas on January 23 (check), 1988 for the commissioning of the USS San Jacinto (AEGIS class cruiser). Senator Gramm introduced then Vice President Bush; and, I was told that it was a glowing, witty introduction--maybe something to check out. Also to note: the Battle of San Jacinto was where Texas won its independence in 1836.

- 6) The Houston Oilers are doing well, making their home city and state proud. Is there some joke which associates the name "Oilers" with the situation in the Gulf?
- 7) Texas is one of the few states in the running to host the 1992 RNC convention.
- 8) Up until quite recently, Texas has been a one-party state. This history is reflected in the hotly contested local County Commissioner's race (Harris County, which is incorporated into Houston). Republican candidate Jerry Eversol is running against Democrat Eleanor Tinsley. If he wins, it will be the first time ever that the county has had a Republican County Commissioner; moreover, it will mean a lot in terms of local expenditures.
- 9) Clayton Williams would be the second Republican Texas governor since Reconstruction; and Texas has never had a Republican Lieutenant Governor.
- 10) Nolan Ryan, former Astros pitcher, now pitches for the Rangers. At 44, he is the oldest baseball player (check), yet he's still setting record. We could check to see if he's at all active or on the record for the campaign, and then throw something in remarks about how Ryan's throwing a pitch in for Texas Republicans.
- 11) POTUS will be traveling from Waco, Texas.
- 12) Here are a few quotes I came by while researching the Mosbacher event:

"A republic of outlaws loosely allied with the United States, Texas survives, and survives quite well, by breaking the rules." (Pete Gent, North Dallas Forty, 1973)

"I have said that Texas is a state of mind, but I think it is more than that. It is a mystique closely approximating a religion." (John Steinbeck, Travels with Charley, 1962)

"Houston, the first word from the moon, is the last word in American cities. Big, strong, young, insufferably confident, Houston is rushing hell-bent into tomorrow without much thought about the day after.." (Lynn Ashby, Saturday Review, Sept. 4, 1976)

Waco, TX

WHEN: November 5th (day before election), 2:00 p.m.

WHERE: Waco Civic Center, in Waco, TX. The convention center is next to the Suspension Bridge--the bridge after which the Brooklyn Bridge was modeled (Bridge metaphors? Or, "If you believe his opponent's charges, I can get you a sweet deal on the Suspension Bridge.")

Waco was named after the Waco Indians. At one time the town was called "Six Shooter Junction"---back in the days the town was known for its prostitution trade.

Today Waco is home to a thriving aerospace industry (any jokes about liberal Democrats lost in space?).

Waco is home to the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame. At one time the Chisolm Trail ran through Waco.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press, paid ticket, 100 clicks of the camera with POTUS; then remarks at an open-press, free yet ticketed "rally-like" standing reception (the word "rally" is being assiduously avoided because of whatever connotations it might have with the press). Roughly 1,500 attendees expected.

The purpose is to promote the whole ticket (Hugh Shine, Phil Gramm, Clayton Williams, Rob Mosbacher) but remarks should pay special attention to giving an extra boost to Shine for Congress. TBD who will introduce POTUS.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Hugh Shine, a current State Representative, is running for the congressional seat to be vacated by Marvin Leath. His opponent is fellow State Representative Chet Edwards. Edwards, by the way, waged a losing campaign against Phil Gramm (then a Democrat) for Congress in 1978. Kelly Rogers is Shine's campaign manager; she can be reached at (817) 773-0721.

Shine lives in Waco; has raised his family there. His opponent, on the other hand, moved to Waco from Dallas in order to run--giving the bad impression of being a carpet-bagger candidate.

NICE GULF/TEXAS MACHO TIE-IN: Hugh Shine is on active

reserve; he is a helicopter pilot and has served in Korea. His opponent, by contrast, has no military experience.

3) POTUS arrives in Waco from Portland, Oregon. From Waco he travels to Houston, Texas. I am told this will be POTUS' first visit to WACO (check).

4) The soda-pop company Dr. Pepper, was founded in Waco. And the soda remains the most popular soft drink in the city. Waco traditionally receives the "highest per capita" award from Dr. Pepper, signifying that the average Wacoan drinks more of the stuff in a year than anyone in another city.

5) TSTI (Texas State Technological Institute) is the airport where POTUS will land. It is the former James Connally Air Force Base which closed about 20 years ago. At the time of closing, it devastated the local economy. Today, however, it stands as a superlative example of how local initiative can take the misfortune of a military closing and turn it around to make it work productive part of the community.

NOTE: There is a prospect of closing down the Second Amored Division at Fort Hood--the largest army base in the world.

6) Randy Travis will be requested to perform at event.

7) President Reagan delivered a speech in Waco in late summer of 1988.

8) Waco is indeed in the heart of central Texas, which together with the famous lines of the old song, "Deep in the Heart of Texas" suggests: "It's great to be back, deep in the heart of Texas."

9) Cameroon Park in Waco is the largest municipal park in Texas. It will soon be the home of Waco's new zoo, one of the few natural barrier zoos in America.

10) Waco has a very active and successful Adopt-A-School program, which allows local businesses to work directly with local schools in the Waco Independent School District.

11) The Texas Ranger Hall of Fame is located at Fort Fisher. It is a tribute to this great Texas law enforcement organization. Since Clayton Williams is big on law enforcement, this could be an appropriate reference point.

- 12) Baylor Homecoming will take place on event weekend (Nov. 9-10), as Baylor plays Arkansas in football on Saturday afternoon.

Portland, OR---CANCELED

Sioux City, IOWA

WHEN: November 2nd; time TBD but leaning toward early evening.

WHERE: Sioux City Convention Center--this is a newly built facility of which Sioux City residents are quite proud.

(See brochure and tourist map). It's modern, airy, and efficient.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press 100 clicks photo with POTUS at \$500 a couple, then remarks at an open-press, "rally-like" stand-up reception (note: we are avoiding all mention of a "rally" because of whatever images it might conjure up with the press). There will be no food, no frills, and possibly a huge flag as presidential backdrop. At the dais will be seated as many state-wide candidates as can be mustered. The Morningside College Band will play. Congressman Tauke will introduce POTUS. Approximately 800-1,000 people expected to attend.

The primary objective of the "Iowa Welcome" is to generate support for Tom Tauke for Senate. By now Political should have an update on whatever other candidates to include in remarks.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Iowa is the only state in the region bordered on both sides by rivers.
- 3) On August 6, 1990, POTUS presented Sioux City with an All-America City Award for 1990. Sioux City was among 10 U.S. communities receiving the award at a White House Ceremony. At event, POTUS remarked: "The All-America Cities are all-American success stories. At a time when so many mourn what's wrong with American cities, you have quietly gone to work to make them right."

Sioux City received this recognition in part for its heroic efforts following the crash of the United Flight 232 at the Sioux Gateway Airport on July 19, 1989. Less dramatically, and more broadly, however, the award was given in recognition of local community efforts to attack the problems of the 1990's, including economic decline, hunger, disasters, affordable housing and health care.

- 4) Iowa is rated the third state in the country in "Selected Quality of Life Factors;" Sioux City itself was recently rated Iowa's "Number One" place to live for quality of life by Money Magazine. The city features dozens of parks, two colleges, a graduate study center, regional medical centers, art center, theaters, a museum, and a 75 year old symphony.
- 5) The country music song "Sioux City Sue" is the most famous song about Sioux City.
- 6) Sioux City is home for the world's oldest brand of popcorn, Jolly Time popcorn, and the world's oldest popcorn factory, the 76 year old American Popcorn Co.
- 7) The first authentic account of a white man's appearance on the ground of what is now Sioux City is that of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition in 1804. On August 20 of that year, Sgt. Charles Floyd, a member of the party, died and was buried on a high bluff located in what is now the southern part of Sioux City.
- 8) Beverly Tauke, the Republican candidate's wife, is a big campaigner for her husband--they're very much seen as a team.

Springfield, IL---CANCELLED

Ginny Buckingham

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

no 2-party system / no accountability

WELD

80% Nseⁿ Sen
seats

jobs / econ -

just able to bring
about change
restructure state govt.

educ - ~~40%~~ local aid
faculty / admin.

env - Boston Harbor -

Weld = U. S. Attorney

child care

90 OCT 29 01:03 JIM RAPPAPORT FOR
UNITED STATES SENATE

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER

TO: Peggy Dooley
FIRM: White House speech writer
FAX NO: 202-456-6218
NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER) 9
FROM: Joan N. O'Brien - Rappaport Campaign
SUBJECT: Policy on Nursing Care -
additional info ideas for Nov 1.
DATE: 10/29/90
TIME: 12:41 AM (PM)

IT'S TIME TO PUT
MASSACHUSETTS
FIRST!

JIM RAPPAPORT FOR U.S. SENATE
PHONE: (508) 650-9494
FAX: (508) 650-9584

Jim Rappaport for United States Senate

POLICY & ISSUES

A POSITION PAPER ON ISSUES AND HOW THEY AFFECT YOU

NUMBER SIX

MAY 1990

A Solution To Nursing Home Care

KEY POINTS

- Private Insurance Policies
- \$300 Federal Income Tax Credit
- Premium Cost Declines as More People Enter Program
- Federal and State Medicaid Costs Decline as Private Insurance Covers More People

Private Insurance Policies Paid for by Federal Tax Credit

America's senior citizens are facing a perilous future.

While medical advances have enhanced their quality of life, the economic costs of proper care are driving many elderly to poverty and despair. As the costs of long-term nursing care rise, senior citizens are often forced to sell their homes and their possessions of a lifetime to pay for it. Many are forced to rely on government assistance, an uncertain and often degrading experience.

The system virtually compels poverty and saddles the elderly -- and their children -- with constant worry.

This is a shameful, outrageous and inexcusable condition.

And while older Americans suffer, our Medicaid program, the prime source for helping with long-term medical care, is headed for financial disaster. A large part of the problem is the staggering cost of long-term nursing home care.

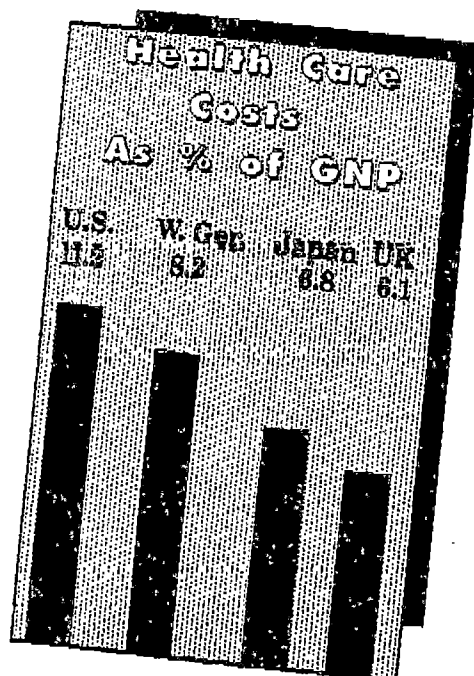
nursing Home *p.2*

POLICY & ISSUES

2

In Massachusetts alone, the average cost of a one-year stay in a nursing home is \$35,000. We now spend almost \$50 billion a year on nursing home care in America, with federal and state governments paying about half the cost. The Massachusetts Medicaid budget will be more than \$2 billion in 1990, with \$800 million of that amount spent for nursing care. In Massachusetts, 74% of our nursing home patients receive Medicaid, one of the highest rates in the country.

These costs will multiply exponentially in the future. The fastest growing segment of our current population is made up of people 85 years old and older. More sobering is the fact that America's population of people over age 65 will nearly double in the next 40 years. This unavoidable demographic reality will propel health care costs from the current 11.2 percent of Gross National Product to 15 percent by the year 2000.



GOVERNMENT FLOUNDERING

Both the federal government and our own state government have been unable to devise any reasonable way of handling the health cost pressures created by these demographic trends. Last March, Massachusetts decided to delay Medicaid payments because of insufficient funds. A group of health care providers asked Governor Dukakis to declare "a health care crisis" in our state. The *Boston Globe* described the situation as "a health-care unraveling."

The federal government is not doing much better.

The recent catastrophic health care coverage bill was repealed just one year after it was enacted because many elderly people were outraged by the bill's enormous premiums.

But the catastrophic care bill did not even include coverage for long-term nursing care. This would have made the bill 6 - 12 times more expensive than it was. If taxpayers are angry about paying for the lower cost system, what realistic chance is there that they would pay for a far, far more costly system?

Even the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care, (dubbed the Pepper Commission for former U.S. Rep. Claude Pepper), barely endorsed its own \$66 billion a year health plan. The proposal hit Congress with a dull thud.

This suggests to me that proposals for new, massive federal entitlement programs have little support among the public or in Congress.

Nursing Home

POLICY & ISSUES

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CURRENT GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

Since government has been frustrated in its attempts to raise taxes to pay for health services, it has begun to crack down on costs.

The government has become tougher and tougher in its demands that people impoverish themselves to qualify for Medicaid nursing benefits. People are allowed to keep only their house, a car, a small amount of money, and a savings account to pay for their funeral expenses. Governor Dukakis has been considering forcing some people to sell their houses to help pay for their nursing care.

A 1987 study by the House Select Committee on Aging found that two-thirds of single elderly people would have incomes and assets depleted to poverty level in one year in a nursing home. Half of elderly couples would be similarly impoverished in one year.

This is a draconian system, and it may become even worse in the future. But, it is all that is available to a government that has suffered a failure of imagination.

As Harley Gordon, a founding member of the National Association of Elder Law Attorneys has said: "There is no system for the middle class. Does that mean it makes sense to drive millions of elderly Americans into poverty before we lend them a hand?"

It makes no sense at all.

We need to do something different. We need a new approach to meet the challenge of providing decent nursing care for our elderly citizens.

PRIVATE NURSING CARE INSURANCE

One possible solution is for individuals to purchase private nursing care insurance policies. If people purchased these policies by the millions, the budget pressures on both state and federal governments would ease considerably. It would not solve all of the problems of financing health care in America, but it would be a major step forward and make a substantial contribution to solving these problems.

There are two flies in the ointment:

(1) the cost of these policies is prohibitive for many older people, and;

(2) it is difficult to convince younger people, whose premiums are much lower and much more affordable, to purchase insurance policies against a far-distant threat.

Mass. Medicaid Costs

Total
State
Outlays
\$2 Billion

Amount for
Nursing
Home Care
\$800 Million



Nursing Home

POLICY & ISSUES

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As a result, only 1.3 million nursing policies have been sold in the United States as of June, 1989.

A new study by the Families USA Foundation reveals that 84 percent of Americans between the ages of 65 and 79 cannot afford the average cost of basic nursing home insurance policies -- 73 percent of these people cannot afford even the lowest-priced policies. Here are two examples to give some sense of what current policies cost:

- For a policy that pays \$100 a day for three years with some protection against inflation, the average 65-year-old pays about \$2000 a year.

- The Health Insurance Association of America says that at age 40, a long-term care policy which provides \$60 a day of coverage for 3 to 6 years and which has some built-in inflation protection, on average costs \$175 a year.

The major reason for these high premiums is that most nursing home policies are purchased by relatively high-risk people -- older people. When older people buy nursing care policies, insurance companies have the use of premiums for investment for only a short period of time before benefits must be paid out. Imagine what the cost of life insurance policies would be if only relatively sick people, or people likely to die in the near future, purchased them?

However, if younger people can be persuaded to buy nursing care policies, insurance companies will have the use of premiums far longer before paying out benefits. As a result, more profits can be earned on the investment, and premium costs can be substantially reduced for everyone.

A solution to the problem, then, must meet three criteria:

1. Help to reduce significantly the cost of nursing care policies for older purchasers;
2. Convince younger people, for whom premiums are low and affordable, to purchase these same policies;
3. Be cost-effective and financially self-sustaining.

This credit would make nursing care policies cost-free for purchasers up to the age of 50 and would reduce the cost to an average 65-year-old by about 25 percent.

*Nursing Home***POLICY & ISSUES 5****FEDERAL TAX CREDIT**

I propose that the federal government grant a tax credit of up to \$800 towards the purchase of a long-term nursing care policy

The tax credit will be called the **Nursing Home Tax Credit**.

According to some estimates, this credit would make nursing care policies cost-free for purchasers up to the age of 50 and would reduce the cost to an average 65-year-old by about 25 percent. For people who pay no taxes, we should consider offering them a payment equal to the credit for someone in their age group.

To encourage states to provide their own credits, thereby lowering the cost even further for older purchasers, the federal government would offer an additional credit of 25 percent of the value of any state credit.

The overall goal of this plan is to reduce the policy costs for older people by 50 percent or more. This would not solve the entire problem of long term nursing care for our oldest citizens, but it would make private insurance policies affordable for millions of those who cannot afford current premium costs.

INCENTIVE AND INVESTMENT: YOUNGER PEOPLE

Since massive participation by younger people is vital to the success of our plan, the credit must provide a powerful incentive to buy. The goal of my proposal is to make policies free for all people up to age 50. This guarantees a level of participation that a flat percentage credit simply cannot.

A sliding scale, or a flat percentage credit, is a conventional approach to tax credits. The idea is that a 80 percent credit would be worth x amount to someone young and $x+$ to someone older (because the older person would have to pay more for a policy.)

While younger people understand that they need health care coverage, however, they do not feel the same about nursing care coverage.

A 30 percent credit towards the purchase of a nursing home policy is a meager incentive for younger persons to buy. They still have to pay something for coverage that they do not much value at their age.

With a tax credit that essentially covers the entire premium of a nursing home policy, the incentive for younger people to purchase nursing care policies clearly would be overwhelming. This is critical because, in order to make the

To make the system work, we must change the mix of policy holders to tilt quite heavily towards younger people. It is comparable to general health insurance in that healthy people pay premiums which subsidize the cost for people who are sick or injured.

Nursing Home

POLICY & ISSUES 6

system work, we must change the mix of policy holders to tilt quite heavily towards younger people. It is comparable to general health insurance in that healthy people pay premiums which subsidize the cost for people who are sick or injured.

For older purchasers, the cost of the policies would be enormously reduced. Insurance companies would have a strong reason for using some of this added profit to partially subsidize the cost of policies for older people since these policies cost the most and on average yield the highest premiums. Policies would become affordable for millions, even tens of millions, of our elderly citizens.

ADMINISTRATION

As I have described it, this proposal is largely self-administering, with one exception: The federal government would establish basic coverages for policies. A policy would have to meet these standards to qualify for the tax credit. Massachusetts has been a pioneer in establishing these standards and its standards might be used as a model for federal guidelines. One critically important requirement would be an automatic increase in benefits to take account of inflation.

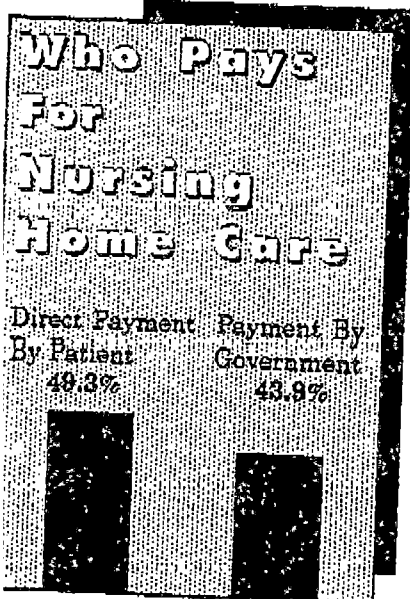
It does not require hundreds of employees or millions of dollars to perform this function. In fact, the tax credit proposal itself will place a cap on both the personnel and budget for this function. Estimated administration costs are less than \$5 million a year.

To make the system as bureaucratically efficient as possible, private businesses would be urged to offer nursing care policies to all their employees, with automatic payroll deduction to pay premiums. The companies would identify the best coverages for the lowest prices, allow an employee to select whichever policy he or she preferred, then pay the premiums for the employee.

Policies would be transferable from job to job. If an employee left the labor force, or transferred to a company which did not provide the automatic service, the employee could continue making premium payments directly to the insurance company, and still take the tax credit on his or her individual tax return.

BANKRUPTCY AND FRAUD INSURANCE

Over time, it is possible that a few insurance companies may go bankrupt and be unable to pay legitimate claims. In even fewer cases, outright fraud could cause limited problems. To guard against these dangers, insurance companies selling qualified nursing home policies would be required to contribute to



*nursing home***POLICY & ISSUES****7**

a fund to insure policy holders against these contingencies.

Cost

In the first year or two of this proposal, there will likely be a net, but affordable, loss to the Treasury. This is the price of investing in the future.

An investment in the future also brings a return on investment. Under my plan, returns to the U.S. Treasury should offset outlays within a few years. As important, the plan does not establish another entitlement program paying out in perpetuity.

According to Census Bureau estimates for 1990, there are 81.8 million Americans between the ages of 25-44, 46 million between the ages of 45-64, and 31 million people over age 65--a total of 159 million people. If about two-thirds of these use the credit, the maximum cost would be about \$20 billion a year.

It is difficult to make an exact estimate because not everyone eligible for the credit will immediately use it. People will have to be informed, employers will have to investigate available policies and set up a system for providing the benefit to employees, insurance companies will be redesigning their policies, and marketing and sales programs will have to gear up. Therefore, the system will naturally phase itself in over several years. This should mitigate any revenue loss in the first year or two.

However, there are three reasons why, after the start-up period, the program will likely pay for itself:

1. As more younger people buy into the program, premium costs will decline considerably because the mix of policy holders will tilt more heavily to younger ages. This broader base will also cushion insurance companies against inflation. The average cost of the tax credits will decline along with policy prices, and the relative burden on the federal budget will decline.

2. Obviously, as proportionately more nursing home costs are paid by private insurance, proportionately less will be borne by Medicaid. Reductions in state costs matched by reductions in federal costs will help offset tax credit expenses.

3. General federal revenues will likely increase because policy premiums will be invested in the private sector, much of it for new jobs and new business. Increased tax revenues from an expanded economy will also help balance any revenue loss from nursing home care tax credits.

Based on our experience with previous tax cuts designed to encourage investment, I believe that this credit will mean a net

Program Pays for Itself

1. Policy holder mix tilted to younger people lowers overall premiums.

2. Medicaid costs fall as private policies kick in.

3. Premium investments in new jobs raise overall federal revenues.

nursing Home

POLICY & ISSUES

8

revenue gain for the government within two years, if not sooner.

The American economy expanded only 2.8 percent a year during the 1970s but expanded 4 percent a year from 1983 to 1989, the period during which the Reagan tax cuts hit.

HUMANE AND EFFICIENT

This proposal is not only humane, but efficient, by its very nature. Policies would be sold by private insurance companies experienced in marketing insurance. There would be no need for any massive government education program to inform the public about the new option. There are no complex regulations to meet in order to qualify for the benefit and no new bureaucracy to create and administer unnecessary regulations.

Under this proposal, I expect millions of younger people to purchase new nursing home policies. The money would otherwise go directly to the government. And, as these younger purchasers buy these policies, the average cost of policies will decline. The mix of policy holders will change dramatically with a far higher percentage of younger policy holders than before. On the average, insurance companies will have the use of premiums for a far longer period than now -- longer to invest and earn returns, which in turn should reflect itself in lower premiums for everyone.

The idea of a tax credit for nursing care policies is a carrot, not a stick. It relies on the common sense of ordinary people to take care of themselves, with government permitting that common sense to operate by re-designing the tax code. It helps solve one of our most serious economic and social challenges, not by raising taxes but by lowering them.

The system I have described is not only efficient, it is humane. No one is forced to impoverish himself or herself to protect against the infirmities of old age; children are not forced to contribute to the support of their parents (as some politicians have suggested), no one is forced to sell her or his house in order to provide for basic needs.

Under this proposal, people provide for themselves. They keep their dignity and their independence.

I cannot think of any other proposed reform in this area that satisfies these fundamental values.

Jim

The idea of a tax credit for nursing care policies is a carrot, not a stick. It relies on the common sense of ordinary people to take care of themselves, with government permitting that common sense by re-designing the tax code.

90 OCT 29 11:03
JIM RAPPAPORT FOR
UNITED STATES SENATE

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER

TO: Peggy Dooley
FIRM: White House speech writer
FAX NO: 202-456-6218
NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER) 9
FROM: Joan N. O'Brien - Rappaport Campaign
SUBJECT: Policy on Nursing Care -
additional info ideas for Nov 1.
DATE: 10/29/90
TIME: 12:41 AM/PM

IT'S TIME TO PUT
MASSACHUSETTS
FIRST!

JIM RAPPAPORT FOR U.S. SENATE
PHONE: (508) 650-9494
FAX: (508) 650-9584

Jim Rappaport for United States Senate

POLICY & ISSUES

A POSITION PAPER ON ISSUES AND HOW THEY AFFECT YOU

NUMBER SIX

MAY 1990

A Solution To Nursing Home Care

KEY POINTS

- Private Insurance Policies
- \$300 Federal Income Tax Credit
- Premium Cost Declines as More People Enter Program
- Federal and State Medicaid Costs Decline as Private Insurance Coverage

Private Insurance Policies
Paid for by Federal Tax Credit

America's senior citizens are facing a perilous future.

While medical advances have enhanced their quality of life, the economic costs of proper care are driving many elderly to poverty and despair. As the costs of long-term nursing care rise, senior citizens are often forced to sell their homes and their possessions of a lifetime to pay for it. Many are forced to rely on government assistance, an uncertain and

change fr. Dem gov. Joan O'Brien

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

too much

spending

de-centralizing

schools

MASS.

~~Phil Puccio~~
417/924-8683

children? grades 5-8

Rapp & Wild - educ?

issues?

— (native) (ape) (odder)
phases for ~~residencies~~ &
summer people

—
dead cat

Rapp - John
Quintan
Carmel: 318/650

~~Rapp~~ - Ray Howell / Phil Puccio
Wild Puccio See
523-4333
417/523-9494

~~CLT~~

~~CLT~~

CLT - Initiatives
roll back state tasks
& fees

Citizens for Ltd, Taxation

THE WHITE HOUSE
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Jay Allison -

Kim Fuller -

out on duck
Wm. ~~Connelly~~ 10th War Patrol -
uncle - many scripture - House
girl's great -
playing piano
for chorus

Nicole Fox

Arlington, MA 02174
many 144 Forest St.
WED 10/17/66 - 4371

8 pm.
Barry Lindsay
& Lois

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 1

Native Am. Awareness
Month

Wampanaug Indian
Nation

Ernie Virgilio - Dir. Pub. Works
~~508/539-1021~~

508/477-4479

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Draft	Talking points for POTUS speeches during Congressional elections. (2 pp.)	10/29/90	~~P-5~~	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [William] Weld / [Jim] Rappaport Mashpee, MA 11/1/90

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By 8N (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 08318

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

October 29, 1990

- 
- 1) Get on the offensive for the last 8 days -- throw Congressional Democrats on the defensive. "Polarize and partisanize."
 - 2) The President looks like a leader: a stabilizing force, tough and decisive.
 - 3) The President makes it clear he was the victim of narrow Congressional partisanship and politicking during the budget debate.
 - 4) Congressional delay has put government/economy/country at risk.
 - 5) The President has accomplished as much as he can with this Congress. He has a positive plan for the future, but he needs help. For America to get a Better Deal, America needs a better Congress.
- 

Six speeches after today:

- 1) Tuesday/DC: "Dead Cat." Hit Democratic leadership for calling for higher taxes (attached). Refer to the Democratic attempt to conceal a \$40 billion assault on the middle class behind a \$5 billion nick on the rich. Who's better at defending the middle class? Re-emphasize "Better Deal" theme.
- 2) Wednesday/DC: "Lawrence Welk." Our chance to define the President as the enemy of insider Congressional business-as-usual spending and loophole making. Cite the specifics of all the special interest/pork spending (Lawrence Welk, zebra mussel, etc.) as well as smoke-filled-room tax breaks (UNUM insurance, etc.). Ridicule is the most effective mode of attack. Use these examples to renew the President's call for a line item veto and a balanced budget amendment.
- 3) Thursday/MA: "Do Nothing/Above the Law Congress." The President represents the National Interest, Congress caddies for the special interests. Hit the Congress on three tracks. First: all the money it spends on itself: staff, the frank, travel/junkets -- see "Prime Time Live." [Allusion to pay raise? e.g. "at a time when the Congress is in line for a 33% pay increase they are asking the American people to..."] Second: all the money it takes in from PACs and special interests to maintain

the permanent House of Lords. Third: all of this abuse has led to a Congress so arrogant and choked with greed that it can no longer do what it was elected to do: pass legislation for the national interest. Cite failure of campaign finance reform, enterprise zones, educational excellence, gutting of crime bill, adulteration of HOPE, etc. Push term limits and tougher ethics.

4) Thursday/FL: "Sunbelt Inflation." In Florida, the President returns to the somewhat neglected theme that overspending and the resulting deficits are inflationary. Reminds senior citizens about the high inflation/interest rates of the 70s, and the dangers of renewed inflation if we don't stay vigilant.

5) Friday/OH, MI, IA: Press Conference. Tough opening statement. Emphasize the consistency of message: "As I said earlier this week..."

Also: "Rust Belt Recession." The President gets on the right side of economic uncertainty by making it clear that a possible recession is Congress' fault. Do a chronology of the negotiations, emphasize that the delay, the smaller spending cuts and the larger tax increases were the result of Congressional politicking and incompetence. Throw in phrases like "playing chicken" with the economy and "Russian Roulette."

6) Saturday/CA: "Accomplishment." The President inoculates himself against the allegation that he is being too negative by signing the Clean Air Bill and citing other positive accomplishments (immigration, ADA, child care) of the first two years of his presidency. There's no reason to even mention the Congress, let alone give them any credit! Emphasize future-oriented issues, like educational choice and empowerment.

###

Jim Saunders - 2226

✓ National Job Skills Week - Long request?
10/5t

✓ Natl Philanthropy Day

? Natl Cities Fight Back Contra Drugs Week -
Dec 3-9, 89
1st Session

partly growing town in PA

5-8 +

Kindergarten

1-4 sch right
behind - Kenneth

C. Coomb school

Falmouth N. S.

Barnstable
Thank football rivalry
Steve Gouveia
775-2600

MS -

Blue Falcone
side entrance

gymnasium -
town meeting
13 yrs.

14 yrs. old - Sept 78

15'1. native Amos -
Wampanoag Tribe



10/19/90

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

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Bruce Stebbins in Polit Affairs handles MA		
Uras Liberty	Mashpee Middle Sch.	508/477-1272 -477-1585- private

INTER OFFICE MEMO

TO: JENNIFER GROSSMAN, WHITE HOUSE
RESEARCH DIRECTOR

FROM: ERNEST S. VIRGILIO, DIRECTOR, DPW 508-477-4479
DATE: OCTOBER 22, 1990
RE: TOWN OF MASHPEE INFORMATION

THE FAX SHEETS ACCOMPANYING THIS LETTER WILL GIVE YHOU SOME HISTORY ABOUT THE TOWN OF MASHPEE. LOOK FOR THE ARROW ON PAGE 131. THERE IS A PAGE ABOUT THE MASHPEE MIDDLE SCHOOL. WOULD YOU PLEASE FORWARD THAT PAGE TO JUDD SWIFT.


ESV/nec

FAX # 202-456-6218

90 OCT 22 P.11:32



Francis G. Hutchinson



MASHPEE THE STORY OF CAPE COD'S INDIAN TOWN

cook on a fishing schooner off the Newfoundland banks at the age of twelve. At fourteen, he signed on a whaler, at twenty he was "before the mast on a merchantman. He visited Europe, the West Indies and the ports of the southern United States." He already had a successful career at sea behind him when word of Mashpee's new freedom drew him home. He was soon hard at work employing his maritime skills in Mashpee's interest. By 1837, at the age of twenty-seven, he was captain of his own small ship, which he owned jointly with "sundry white persons" and which was used to carry cordwood from Mashpee to Nantucket and other nearby ports.

By 1840, Attaquin retired from the sea and opened the Hotel Attaquin at the southern end of Mashpee Pond. For the next fifty years, he served as a gracious host to many famous visitors. Daniel Webster and Grover Cleveland, to mention just two famous names, lodged frequently at the Hotel Attaquin while enjoying the sport of fishing in Mashpee's streams. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Hotel Attaquin catered principally to rugged outdoorsmen willing to travel far to enjoy trout-fishing in Mashpee's celebrated streams. But by 1850 there were already enough such people to make the sale of fishing licenses a major source of revenue for the district.

A faithful servant of his neighbors, Attaquin held virtually every post imaginable in a small Cape Cod community. In addition to being elected selectman on many occasions, he was also Mashpee's postmaster, clerk, tax collector, pound keeper, fence viewer, fish warden, pickerel agent, herring agent and parish moderator. There was no question in anyone's mind about "Sol"

Attaquin's ability to hold his own in conversation, or in a business transaction, with anyone however high or mighty. There could be no doubt that he was ready for full citizenship in 1869. And Attaquin, like so many other successful, self-made men of his time, was firmly convinced that his principal obligation to his fellows was to exhort them by word and example to go and do likewise. Attaquin felt comfortable in white society, numbered many famous white persons among his good friends, and was determined to transform Mashpee into a town identical in formal structure to every other town in Massachusetts. Mashpee in the early decades of the twentieth century was in large measure what he wanted it to be: a small, rural nonwhite Cape Cod town with a reputation for proud self-sufficiency and for the fine hospitality it accorded rich and famous visitors. Attaquin lived to a ripe old age, and his Hotel survived as his monument for many years after his death, until it was destroyed by fire in 1964.

→ Mashpee also acquired a reputation in the decades after 1870 as invariably the first town in the Commonwealth to report its vote in state and federal elections. The returns from Mashpee, tiny but always overwhelmingly Republican, were supposed to have an effect on the outcome by revealing early trends. Such zealous voting may seem somewhat surprising in light of Mashpee's skepticism about the desirability of acquiring the vote reflected in the eighteen-to-eighteen vote at the hearing of February 9, 1869. But one of the persons voting "No" on that occasion had frankly admitted that the principal concern of opponents of the vote was the fact that it entailed acquisition of the additional "right"

to pay state and federal taxes. Nathan Pocknet admitted that if they could be sure their taxes would not go up, "the whole town would go for" the right to vote. The vote as such was not unwelcome.

At the February 9, 1869 hearing, William Simons had commented that voting for Mashpee officials was all that really mattered to him. Mashpee voters after 1870 did in fact vote more heavily in local than in state and federal elections, a sharp reversal of the conventional pattern in white towns. It was not until 1940 that Mashpee voters for the first time voted more heavily in a presidential than in a town election. In 1896, for example, seventy-six percent of Mashpee voters voted in the town election, fifty-nine percent in the state election, and only fifty-two percent in the federal election. But the remarkable thing was not that Mashpee residents took little interest in state and federal elections, in which their voting rate was similar to white towns, but that they took so much interest in town elections.

Mashpee voters also distinguished themselves from voters in white towns by the way they voted in state and federal elections. Since 1936 Mashpee's voting preferences have not varied to any great extent from those of the towns around Mashpee, but before 1936 Mashpee was lopsidedly Republican; indeed, the first recorded Mashpee vote for president, in 1876, was 100 percent Republican. Year after year, the Republican vote in Mashpee far exceeded that in the surrounding towns and in Massachusetts as a whole, sometimes by as much as forty percentage points. The fishing trips which Democrat Grover Cleveland made to Mashpee apparently made no impression on Mashpee voters; they

voted overwhelmingly against Cleveland too. The only Democrat to receive a majority in Mashpee before 1936 was Woodrow Wilson when he ran as an incumbent for a second term in 1916 on the slogan "He kept us out of war." In the next election, 1920, Mashpee went right back to the Republican column.

In thus deviating from the Massachusetts norm, Mashpee's pattern was similar to the pattern of voting among black voters across the nation. The reasons usually cited for this pattern among blacks are a feeling of gratitude to the party of Lincoln, which had given them the vote, and the association of the Democratic party with white southerners. Skeptical of Democrat Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 because his running-mate, John Garner, was from Texas, blacks only switched to the Democrats in 1936, after Roosevelt had demonstrated his determination to tackle the nation's economic depression. On national issues, Mashpee from 1876 to 1936 followed the trend of nonwhite voting across the country.

These two peculiarities in Mashpee's voting pattern, a heavy turnout for local elections and a strong preference for the Republicans nationally, give clear expression to Mashpee's distinctive dual character. Mashpee at the end of the nineteenth century was still a cohesive rural community composed predominantly of long-established families, the majority of them of Indian descent. At the same time, Mashpee was closely linked to nonwhites around the country and around the world. Decade after decade, a small, steady influx of nonwhites from many diverse backgrounds gave Mashpee the character of a decidedly cosmopolitan nonwhite com-

munity. John D. Brown was a man who understood this well. A black man born in Mashpee, married to a Mashpee woman of Indian ancestry, Brown told the white legislators who came to Mashpee on February 9, 1869,

"I have lived here, I have been through under the existing laws, bred and born here, and lived with my friends here, of the most part Indian descent, and those that originated with myself, mostly of African descent, and other nations."

Brown said that he assumed the committee of the General Court had come to Mashpee

to see what information they could get from us; I suppose, also to see how we looked, whether we bore the resemblance of Indians, or whether we descended from Africa, Ireland or France. Most likely they will have a full idea of the thing, and who we are. We are a mixed township from all parts of the world . . . These people are all my people, all my friends. We were originated together, and grew up together, and since that time we have disposed ourselves—the most of us that have come to years of understanding—so that we have some idea of things in general. I have lived in other places, under what some of us call the white man's law. I lived there, and thought I was a man as well as anybody else. Here, I consider myself a man among my folks."

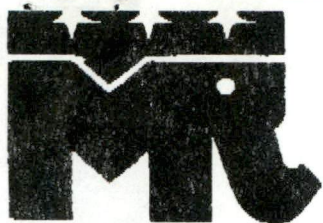
CHAPTER SEVEN



The Wampanoag Revival, 1920-1960

MASHPEE'S DISTINCTIVE civic history was grounded in its Indian origin, and Mashpee in the first half of the twentieth century remained a community in which most people had at least some Indian ancestry. But just how Indian was Mashpee's modern way of life? Many externals had vanished. In 1776, thirty-nine Mashpee families still lived in wigwams. In 1834, only a few wigwams survived. Sylvia Casco, the last Mashpee resident to live in a traditional wigwam, died at a very advanced age in the 1870s. "The people live different and better—more like civilized people," George Sewall commented good-humoredly in 1869. "They set their tables with a tablecloth, and all the et ceteras you see in gentlemen's houses." But Mashpee's Indians had actually preserved a good many ancient ways while moving from wigwams to "civilized" shingled houses.

It was no accident, for example, that the Mashpee Manufacturing Company which Solomon Attaquin, Oaks Coombs and Matthias Amos incorporated in 1867, produced "baskets, brooms, wooden ware and other like objects." The ages-old craft of basketry survived in-



Massachusetts Republican Party

90 OCT 23 AM: 14

Hon. Ray Shemie
State ChairmanMassachusetts Republican State Committee
9 Galen Street, Watertown, Massachusetts 02172. Telephone (617) 924-8683

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER LETTER

FROM: Ted Frier
DATE: 10-23
TIME: 11:05
TO: Jenifer Grossman

FAX: 202 456-6218
No. of Pages 3 (Including This Page)

MESSAGE: _____

If you have a missing page(s) or questions please call (617) 924-8683.

PEGGY

TALKING POINTS ON MASS. REPUBLICAN PARTY
FOR PRESIDENT BUSH

* The Republican Party is making its strongest showing in Massachusetts in the last 20 years. Typically, Republicans have only fielded candidates in about one-third of the 200 seats in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1990, the GOP has candidates in 80 percent of those seats, with the strongest challenge being waged in the Senate, where the GOP has candidates in 38 of 40 seats.

* While Democrats maintain almost a 3 to 1 advantage in voter registration, the trend of new registration favors the Republican Party. New Republican registration was double that of new Democrat registration since the 1988 presidential primary. Voters are also switching in large numbers to Independent status, which shows a drift mostly away from the Democrat Party. Total Republican registration increased in the last official report, while Democrat registration declined. Independents now outnumber Democrats for the first time in many years.

* The September 18th primary showed that the voters are looking for change, as evidenced by the defeat of a number of powerful incumbents, or "insiders." -- former Attorney General Frank Bellotti, Speaker George Keverian, former Speaker Thomas McGee, Attorney General James Shannon.

* Recent polls show that nearly 50 percent of Massachusetts residents are considering leaving this state.

* To one extent or another most Republican races will focus on these issues:

-- Taxes. The Democrats added \$2 billion in taxes, fines and fees to the taxpayer burden in the last two years -- with the income tax rising 25 percent in two years. Massachusetts now has the fourth highest tax rate in the country.

-- Budget Deficit. Republicans are all saying that the problems with the state deficit were self-inflicted wounds by the Democrats. Democrats knew the state was heading for calamity but did nothing about it because it could have hurt Dukakis' presidential chances. They could not cut the budget because that would have signaled that problems existed, and would have angered Democrat constituent groups. Raising taxes to meet a deficit was also out of the question, for obvious reasons. So, despite repeated Republican warnings, the Democrats let the deficit develop. Inability to deal with the deficit led inevitably to Massachusetts' declining credit rating -- now the lowest in the country.

-- One-Party monopoly. Democrats control all statewide offices, all but one Congressional seat, and 160 out of 200 House and Senate seats. Republicans will be saying that the problems facing Massachusetts are the direct result of one-party arrogance and corruption. Competition is good for sports, business and politics, Republicans will say.

-- General anger of the voters. The pervading sense among the public is anger -- anger at being deceived by Dukakis and the Democrats. Massachusetts residents are accustomed to having high taxes, but they don't like having their taxes raised because someone deliberately took steps that brought on the need for new taxes. Voters sense that they are paying the "Dukakis Presidential Election Tax." Democrats could have acted to avert disaster, but chose not to. They said we were steady and on course when we were really steady on a fiscal collision course -- and they knew it.

WELD FOR GOVERNOR

9

QUOTES

- 1) "...ITS DRIVING ENERGY SPARKED ALWAYS BY INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM OF SPIRIT--CAN THIS BE ANYWHERE SO STRONG, SO FASCINATING, SO ENDURING, AS IN MASSACHUSETTS?"
--Pearl S. Buck, America 1971
- 2) "THE LAND TO ME SEEMED A PARADISE: FOR IN MY EYE, IT WAS NATURE'S MASTER-PIECE..(I)F THIS LAND BE NOT RICH, THEN THE WHOLE WORLD IS POOR."
--Thomas Morton, New English Canaan, 1637
- 3) "NO DOUBT THE BOSTONIAN HAD ALWAYS BEEN NOTED FOR A CERTAIN CHRONIC IRRITABILITY--A SORT OF BOSTONITIS--WHICH, IN ITS PRIMITIVE PURITAN FORMS, SEEMED DUE TO KNOWING TOO MUCH OF HIS NEIGHBORS, AND THINKING TOO MUCH OF HIMSELF."
--Henry Adams, The Education of Henry Adams, 1907
- 4) (REGARDING CAPE COD) "A MAN MAY STAND HERE AND PUT ALL AMERICA BEHIND HIM"
--Henry David Thoreau, Cape Cod, 1855
- 5) "MARRIAGE IS A DAMNABLY SERIOUS BUSINESS, PARTICULARLY AROUND BOSTON."
--John Phillips Marquand, The Late George Apley, 1937

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
RELEVANT SPEECHWRITERS
RELEVANT RESEARCHERS

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE

TELEPROMPTER NOTE:

Although all event sites are indoors and amenable to teleprompter usage, POTUS will be speaking to stand-up crowds. Moreover, Patrick Davis of Political Affairs has informed me that POTUS canceled all teleprompter and opted for cards on the last campaign swing (a gesture of frugality?). Therefore, I will not recommend teleprompter until further notice.

Burlington, MA

WHEN: November 1st, reception and later breakfast. POTUS arrives at 9:00 a.m., brief remarks at stand-up reception.

WHERE: The Boston Marriott Burlington, in Burlington, Massachusetts. Large, nondescript Grand Ballroom. Hotel is just north of Boston, a close enough proximity to allow incorporation of Boston color--Faneuil Hall, Boston and Harvard Universities, Boston Garden, Fenway Park, Museum of Science, Boston Harbor, Charles Rivers. The hotel is also not far from the historic areas of Lexington and Concord.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press 100 clicks, photo with POTUS, then remarks at an open-press reception (really a rally, but don't use the "R" word!); the guests will go on then to have breakfast. The crowd will come from all over the state. The idea is to generate excitement and support for the statewide candidates: Bill Weld for Governor, Paul Cellucci for Lieutenant Governor, and Jim Rappaport for Senate. These principals will join POTUS on the dais.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510.
- 2) There may be some poetic analogy between the change of season and the change of political climate in Massachusetts.
- 3) The Massachusetts GOP people said that Dole's speech at the last fundraiser were very well received. Their only suggestion was that there be more emphasis on Paul Cellucci, rather than predominantly on Bill Weld.
- 4) JFK quote: "One man can make a difference and every man should try."
- 5) The USS Constitution, berthed in the historic Charleston Navy Yard, is the most frequently visited historic land-mark in Boston. Affectionately nicknamed, 'Old Ironsides,' her heroic battles are well-chronicled in American history books. She is the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world today.

Mashpee, MA

WHEN: November 1st, exact time not determined at time of pre-advance, but POTUS will be flying to Mashpee on Cape Cod directly after Burlington event.

WHERE: Three event sites were visited (a lot for an outdoor rally, an old church, and a school gymnasium); the last site seems the most likely. Mashpee Middle School services grades K and 5 through 8. The school is 14 years old. The man who opened the school, Charles Liberty, is also the current principal. He can be reached at either (508) 477-1272 or (508) 477-1585.

WHAT: Event may be two tiered; exact format was TBD at time of pre-advance. Remarks, however, will be delivered to a "rally-like" crowd (we are avoiding the word "rally" because of the connotations it might evoke with the press). Proceeds (if there is a staff photo) will ~~probably go to covering event costs.~~ Weld and Rappaport will probably fly out with POTUS to attend event. Check with Political for other candidate/passengers. School gym can accommodate 750 standing with bleachers pulled out (which is where schoolchildren will sit if it is decided they should attend).

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510.
- 2) The year-round population of Mashpee is 10,000; total summer population runs from 30 to 35,000. This reminds me of a quote about Maine by Louise Dickenson Rich, which perhaps can be reinterpreted for Mashpee/Cape Cod: "It is impossible to be exposed for any length of time to Maine (Cape Cod) realism and horse sense without effect, and most of the summer people find that they go home with a revised set of values."
- 3) A quote about Cape Cod by Henry David Thoreau: "A man may stand here and put all America behind him." (Cape Cod, 1855)
- 4) Some local newspapers that might deserve a glance: Mashpee Messenger, Falmouth Enterprise, and Cape Cod Times.
- 5) Mashpee is in Garry Studds' district.
- 6) Mashpee was founded in 1882 (check). Historically is has been a scattered community; its current "downtown" was built only quite recently by planned development.
- 7) The name "Mashpee" comes from the name "marsh pea," a type of vegetation common to the area. It is interesting to note that if you say "marsh pea" with a heavy Boston accent, it comes out as: "mashpee." There might be some joke there about the origins of the infamous Boston accent.
- 8) People in Massachusetts are very frustrated with their government, and Cape Codders are no exception. The state's economic difficulties were equally felt on the Cape, and everyone there is caught up with the coming elections. Mashpee residents want a return to sane government and sane economic policies.
- 9) At its earliest inception, Mashpee was considered a non-white town. Its population of Indians, blacks and immigrants gave it a decidedly cosmopolitan flavor. Also note (as mentioned in the xerox) that Mashpee was among the first towns to return their federal and state votes. At the time the town voted overwhelmingly Republican, and was considered a bellwether in predicting voting trends.
- 10) Here's an anecdote that illustrates the poor state of the Massachusetts economy consequent to irresponsible MA Dem policies: The current Mashpee town hall is in a

former school building. The town government, however, has outgrown the building. Moreover, the former school facility is needed to deal with school overcrowding. Earlier this month, a proposal was made to build a new town hall--yet the proposal was voted down because the people of Mashpee won't support any new public spending...they're saying enough is enough and don't feel their local economy can support any new taxes.

Orlando, FL

WHEN: November 1st, late afternoon (exact time TBD). Note: there will be a gubernatorial debate on October 30th, you might want to congratulate GOP candidate if he comes out ahead.

WHERE: Marriott's Orlando World Center, Grand Ballroom. The hall is a large ballroom with 70's style drop chandeliers.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a ticketed, closed-press, 100 clicks staff photo to benefit the Florida GOP; then a stand-up "Florida Welcome" reception for Martinez for Governor. Reception will be ticketed, but free. We hope for a rally-like atmosphere but take care to avoid the word "rally" given the images it is apt to conjure up with the press. 800 to 1,000 attendees expected at the reception.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Sally Salmon x6510.
- 2) The day after POTUS' last speech in Florida for Martinez, tropical storm Marcos hit with ferocity. Perhaps there is an appropriate metaphor about getting out of Washington just in time.
- 3) Business attire/day dress.
- 4) Apparently Bob Dole was recently in Florida to stump for the upcoming elections.
- 5) POTUS will travel on from Orlando to Cincinnati.

Houston, TX

WHEN: November 5th (day before election), 6:00 p.m.

WHERE: Westin Galleria in Houston. Large ballroom. Remember that Houston is POTUS' hometown.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first closed-press 100 clicks of the camera; then an open-press, ticketed but free "Election Eve Welcome Home Reception for the President." 1,500 supporters expected to attend the event. We are hoping for a "rally-like" atmosphere, but take care to avoid the word "rally" given the images it might conjure up with the press. The focus of campaign remarks should be on Senator Gramm. However, Clayton Williams, and possibly Rob Mosbacher will also be there and should be mentioned. The senator will introduce POTUS.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Crime continues to be one of the big issues in the Texas campaign. People are concerned with the overcrowded prisons and the revolving door releases, and Gramm is considered to be very strong on crime.
- 3) POTUS might want to mention how proud he is of the great job his hometown did in hosting the economic summit.
- 4) POTUS/Gramm anecdote: The senator was flying with the President on Air Force One when the latter was to give the keynote address at the Texas A & M graduation in May of 1989. The senator had on a maroon tie, perhaps with the "aTm" insignia on it. He told Bush there was no way he could go to Aggie land without a maroon tie, and so the two switched ties. Later that night, Sen. Gramm auctioned off the President's tie for \$100. Maybe you can use this with: "Some guys will give you the shirt of their backs--the senator here will throw in his tie for good measure." Or, while his opponent threw his hat into the ring, the senator, in a burst of sartorial insight, threw in his tie."
- 5) As Vice President, Bush was in Texas on January 23 (check), 1988 for the commissioning of the USS San Jacinto (AEGIS class cruiser). Senator Gramm introduced then Vice President Bush; and, I was told that it was a glowing, witty introduction--maybe something to check out. Also to note: the Battle of San Jacinto was where Texas won its independence in 1836.

- 6) The Houston Oilers are doing well, making their home city and state proud. Is there some joke which associates the name "Oilers" with the situation in the Gulf?
- 7) Texas is one of the few states in the running to host the 1992 RNC convention.
- 8) Up until quite recently, Texas has been a one-party state. This history is reflected in the hotly contested local County Commissioner's race (Harris County, which is incorporated into Houston). Republican candidate Jerry Eversol is running against Democrat Eleanor Tinsley. If he wins, it will be the first time ever that the county has had a Republican County Commissioner; moreover, it will mean a lot in terms of local expenditures.
- 9) Clayton Williams would be the second Republican Texas governor since Reconstruction; and Texas has never had a Republican Lieutenant Governor.
- 10) Nolan Ryan, former Astros pitcher, now pitches for the Rangers. At 44, he is the oldest baseball player (check), yet he's still setting record. We could check to see if he's at all active or on the record for the campaign, and then throw something in remarks about how Ryan's throwing a pitch in for Texas Republicans.
- 11) POTUS will be traveling from Waco, Texas.
- 12) Here are a few quotes I came by while researching the Mosbacher event:

"A republic of outlaws loosely allied with the United States, Texas survives, and survives quite well, by breaking the rules." (Pete Gent, North Dallas Forty, 1973)

"I have said that Texas is a state of mind, but I think it is more than that. It is a mystique closely approximating a religion." (John Steinbeck, Travels with Charley, 1962)

"Houston, the first word from the moon, is the last word in American cities. Big, strong, young, insufferably confident, Houston is rushing hell-bent into tomorrow without much thought about the day after.." (Lynn Ashby, Saturday Review, Sept. 4, 1976)

Waco, TX

WHEN: November 5th (day before election), 2:00 p.m.

WHERE: Waco Civic Center, in Waco, TX. The convention center is next to the Suspension Bridge--the bridge after which the Brooklyn Bridge was modeled (Bridge metaphors? Or, "If you believe his opponent's charges, I can get you a sweet deal on the Suspension Bridge.")

Waco was named after the Waco Indians. At one time the town was called "Six Shooter Junction"---back in the days the town was known for its prostitution trade.

Today Waco is home to a thriving aerospace industry (any jokes about liberal Democrats lost in space?).

Waco is home to the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame. At one time the Chisolm Trail ran through Waco.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press, paid ticket, 100 clicks of the camera with POTUS; then remarks at an open-press, free yet ticketed "rally-like" standing reception (the word "rally" is being assiduously avoided because of whatever connotations it might have with the press). Roughly 1,500 attendees expected.

The purpose is to promote the whole ticket (Hugh Shine, Phil Gramm, Clayton Williams, Rob Mosbacher) but remarks should pay special attention to giving an extra boost to Shine for Congress. TBD who will introduce POTUS.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Hugh Shine, a current State Representative, is running for the congressional seat to be vacated by Marvin Leath. His opponent is fellow State Representative Chet Edwards. Edwards, by the way, waged a losing campaign against Phil Gramm (then a Democrat) for Congress in 1978. Kelly Rogers is Shine's campaign manager; she can be reached at (817) 773-0721.

Shine lives in Waco; has raised his family there. His opponent, on the other hand, moved to Waco from Dallas in order to run--giving the bad impression of being a carpet-bagger candidate.

NICE GULF/TEXAS MACHO TIE-IN: Hugh Shine is on active

reserve; he is a helicopter pilot and has served in Korea. His opponent, by contrast, has no military experience.

- 3) POTUS arrives in Waco from Portland, Oregon. From Waco he travels to Houston, Texas. I am told this will be POTUS' first visit to WACO (check).
- 4) The soda-pop company Dr. Pepper, was founded in Waco. And the soda remains the most popular soft drink in the city. Waco traditionally receives the "highest per capita" award from Dr. Pepper, signifying that the average Wacoan drinks more of the stuff in a year than anyone in another city.
- 5) TSTI (Texas State Technological Institute) is the airport where POTUS will land. It is the former James Connally Air Force Base which closed about 20 years ago. At the time of closing, it devastated the local economy. Today, however, it stands as a superlative example of how local initiative can take the misfortune of a military closing and turn it around to make it work productive part of the community.

NOTE: There is a prospect of closing down the Second Amored Division at Fort Hood--the largest army base in the world.
- 6) Randy Travis will be requested to perform at event.
- 7) President Reagan delivered a speech in Waco in late summer of 1988.
- 8) Waco is indeed in the heart of central Texas, which together with the famous lines of the old song, "Deep in the Heart of Texas" suggests: "It's great to be back, deep in the heart of Texas."
- 9) Cameroon Park in Waco is the largest municipal park in Texas. It will soon be the home of Waco's new zoo, one of the few natural barrier zoos in America.
- 10) Waco has a very active and successful Adopt-A-School program, which allows local businesses to work directly with local schools in the Waco Independent School District.
- 11) The Texas Ranger Hall of Fame is located at Fort Fisher. It is a tribute to this great Texas law enforcement organization. Since Clayton Williams is big on law enforcement, this could be an appropriate reference point.

- 12) Baylor Homecoming will take place on event weekend (Nov. 9-10), as Baylor plays Arkansas in football on Saturday afternoon.

Portland, OR---CANCELED

Sioux City, IOWA

WHEN: November 2nd; time TBD but leaning toward early evening.

WHERE: Sioux City Convention Center--this is a newly built facility of which Sioux City residents are quite proud.

(See brochure and tourist map). It's modern, airy, and efficient.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed-press 100 clicks photo with POTUS at \$500 a couple, then remarks at an open-press, "rally-like" stand-up reception (note: we are avoiding all mention of a "rally" because of whatever images it might conjure up with the press). There will be no food, no frills, and possibly a huge flag as presidential backdrop. At the dais will be seated as many state-wide candidates as can be mustered. The Morningside College Band will play. Congressman Tauke will introduce POTUS. Approximately 800-1,000 people expected to attend.

The primary objective of the "Iowa Welcome" is to generate support for Tom Tauke for Senate. By now Political should have an update on whatever other candidates to include in remarks.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Iowa is the only state in the region bordered on both sides by rivers.
- 3) On August 6, 1990, POTUS presented Sioux City with an All-America City Award for 1990. Sioux City was among 10 U.S. communities receiving the award at a White House Ceremony. At event, POTUS remarked: "The All-America Cities are all-American success stories. At a time when so many mourn what's wrong with American cities, you have quietly gone to work to make them right."

Sioux City received this recognition in part for its heroic efforts following the crash of the United Flight 232 at the Sioux Gateway Airport on July 19, 1989. Less dramatically, and more broadly, however, the award was given in recognition of local community efforts to attack the problems of the 1990's, including economic decline, hunger, disasters, affordable housing and health care.

- 4) Iowa is rated the third state in the country in "Selected Quality of Life Factors;" Sioux City itself was recently rated Iowa's "Number One" place to live for quality of life by Money Magazine. The city features dozens of parks, two colleges, a graduate study center, regional medical centers, art center, theaters, a museum, and a 75 year old symphony.
- 5) The country music song "Sioux City Sue" is the most famous song about Sioux City.
- 6) Sioux City is home for the world's oldest brand of popcorn, Jolly Time popcorn, and the world's oldest popcorn factory, the 76 year old American Popcorn Co.
- 7) The first authentic account of a white man's appearance on the ground of what is now Sioux City is that of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition in 1804. On August 20 of that year, Sgt. Charles Floyd, a member of the party, died and was buried on a high bluff located in what is now the southern part of Sioux City.
- 8) Beverly Tauke, the Republican candidate's wife, is a big campaigner for her husband--they're very much seen as a team.

Springfield, IL---CANCELLED



Weld for Governor Headquarters
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Cellucci for Lt. Governor Headquarters
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617-248-8624

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

TO:

Peggy Dowley

DATE:

10-29

OF:

TIME:

FAX #:

FROM:

V. Buckingham

90 OCT 29 P 3: 29

MESSAGE:

NUMBER OF PAGES: _____ Including transmittal page.

WELD/CELLUCCI FAX #: (617) 573-9061

**STATEMENT OF BILL WELD ON
EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS
JULY 23, 1990**

As Governor I will make improving the educational system in Massachusetts one of my top priorities. The Commonwealth is known throughout the world as a center for higher education. We need to take steps to ensure that our public elementary and secondary school systems enjoy the same reputation.

In order to improve the educational opportunities for the children in this state, we must commit the state government to academic excellence. This includes a commitment to improving the educational opportunities for children who need bilingual education or special education. These programs need to be effective while affordable.

The current administration of the special education law places a burden on local communities that is far greater than the rate of return for the program. Inefficiencies, such as bureaucratic decisions and regulations designed to meet only the most incredible circumstances, render the system less effective in dealing with its day to day responsibilities. A review of the special education system is necessary.

As the number of immigrants continues to grow, the need for bilingual education will take on added importance. Nearly one-half of all Hispanic students in the state's largest cities do not receive a high school diploma. A 1986 task force on Hispanics in Massachusetts concluded that the fundamental problem with bilingual education in Massachusetts was not funding but implementation. I believe that by reforming this system, we can begin to address one of the most significant problems of the next decade.

I do not believe that we should change Proposition 2 1/2 in order to pay for education. The money we need is already in the system; millions, however, are being wasted thanks to the mismanagement of funds by our state government. We must streamline the state government at all levels and consolidate the individual bureaucracies.

I will work to ensure that all towns receive their fair share of local aid. This money is used to help fund our schools. It is essential to the productive and efficient functioning of our schools that they receive this money on a consistent and timely basis. The state's budget should not be balanced on the backs of our schools.

An estimated 20% of high school students drop out before completing high school. A disproportionate number of these dropouts are minorities and inner city youth. This is a serious threat to the future of business and industry in the Commonwealth. There are, however, steps that can be taken to keep students in school; these include improving teacher and community support for the student, and encouraging community individuals to play a larger role in the student's education.

I support competency testing for teachers in their particular fields. This will help guarantee that only the most qualified teachers are teaching our students. I also support increased periodic standardized testing in basic subjects and a statewide examination as a prerequisite for high school seniors to graduate. The scores from these tests would reward excellence as well as identify students having difficulties with their studies.

I believe that those teachers who show excellence in the classroom -- discernible by the improvement of their students' test scores -- should be rewarded through merit pay. Providing financial incentives based on performance will help us to attract and retain a bright, energetic corps of teachers.

I support future efforts and experiments to involve the private sector in public education; it is in business' best interest that students receive a strong education. Nationally, the United States Chamber of Commerce estimates that American industry spends nearly \$40 billion a year to provide remedial training for new employees. The private sector should invest in its own future by taking an active role in local school systems. I support the B.U.-Chelsea experiment in principle, but I think it is too early to determine the effectiveness of this particular program.

The recent modifications of the school systems in Chicago and New Jersey represent interesting experiments which deserve further scrutiny. Although it is far too early to decide whether these measures will be effective in producing productive schools, we should pay close attention so that we can learn from each program's successes and failures.

Ensuring equal access to top-notch education for all students will be a primary responsibility of the next governor. We need to streamline school systems, enlisting the help of the private sector if necessary. We need to attract and reward excellence in teaching. And finally, we must shift the focus away from regulations and administration, and back to where it belongs -- the classroom.

Speech on Education
William F. Weld
May 29, 1990

Today I'm going to talk with you about education...what education means to me, as a citizen and candidate for governor, but more importantly, what education means to this state.., to our children.., and to our future. I could end this speech right here with a stark, self-evident truth: Without education our children will have no future.

Education does not lend itself to the quick fix--or the bureaucratic slow fix. Education is, indeed, like a bridge--a sweeping, single-span structure that reaches from our deepest past to our future. Education imparts to the young the collective wisdom of a thousand generations of workers and thinkers..., dreamers and doers. It is the means not only to knowledge, but to respect of self, respect of this earth and all who live on it. Education is the transfer to the next generation of a legacy we, as adults, parents and leaders. inherited--and perhaps made some small addition to.

Education is a process, too, without beginning and without end. It is both road and journey, a means and an end. It is the single most important experience in life. Without education there are no roads to repair, no housing to build, no commerce and trade. Without education the world is a foreign place, neighbors become strangers, ideas such as freedom and responsibility are lost in a desert of ignorance.

Education is not, as Frank Bellotti said, simply a means to make people economically productive. Robots are economically productive. Factories make robots. Schools make citizens.

To fail to educate our children is to lock them in darkness and deny them the tools they need to be active participants in democracy. They don't call them the Dark Ages because the sun didn't rise every day. It did. Milestones in human achievement come only when societies educate their young. And some of the greatest milestones of the last two-hundred years were achieved within a few, short miles of where we stand today.

We stand in a city and state which took--at one time--justified pride in being models of education for the entire world. The abolition movement was born and nurtured in Massachusetts. Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery and came to this state to write the most powerful condemnation of that institution ever penned. The space age was born when Dr. Goddard fired his first rocket in Worcester. Herman Melville made New Bedford a city known throughout the world.

Men and women revolutionized industry in Lowell and Lawrence in the last century, and in this century An Wang continued that tradition. Emily Dickenson made language bloom in the Berkshire foothills, and Christa McAuliffe--a teacher--made the universe her classroom for one brief moment. This...is our childrens' inheritance. We are only the custodians. It is ours only to enrich and pass on.

Education is more than brick schools and new books. It is certainly more than an accounting entry on a state budget. If dollars could be converted into education like water into steam, we would see the city of Boston's \$8000 per year--per student--converted into students excelling at every turn. If dollars created historians, engineers and mathematicians, Boston could supply the world. Sadly, there is no better example of the failure of dollars to make students than to be seen today in the city of Boston.

You've heard the horror stories. Sixty-percent of American high school students cannot locate the Pacific Ocean on a world map. One-third of college freshman do not know where the Persian Gulf is. The city of Boston is graduating high school seniors who cannot read at an eighth grade level. How can those graduates fill any role--as citizen, worker, or parent--if they can't read a newspaper, a help-wanted advertisement, or their child's homework?

This is not the stuff of which great nations are made. For Massachusetts, especially, a failure to educate is nothing short of calamity.

Look at Massachusetts--the heart of New England--and what do you see? The soil is more rock than dirt--but farmers have lured crops from the rocks for more than three-hundred years. There is no oil or natural gas, no coal and no minerals, but Massachusetts has led the world in industrial innovation from the time of the first shoemakers in Lynn to today's high-tech revolution on Route 128. This is a region poor in natural resources, but rich in the most vital resource of all...human resources.

People come to Massachusetts because this is the place where men and women can turn an education into a life unequalled anywhere else in this country. If there is a single reason why New Englanders have overcome their lack of natural resources to become leaders in so many and varied fields of endeavor, it is education. What oil is for Alaskans, education is for the Bay Stater. Where the Great Plains have topsoil, we have education. Where Florida has sunshine, we have education.

Education, in Massachusetts, has been polluted by politics. Children should go to school to learn about government, not become the victims of government.

Bureaucracies have flourished at the expense of children. At the state university level, two-thirds of almost \$700 million spent goes towards salaries, and one-half of those salaries go to people who never step foot into a classroom. And the students pay the price.

If any aspect of Bay State life is in need of restructuring, it is the education process. The governor can lead--and this governor will lead--but the restructuring must begin, not at the State house, nor in school boards, but in every home in the commonwealth. Parents must face and embrace their responsibilities. If there is any question in anyones' mind about the ineffectiveness of an overwhelming government role in education, I refer them, again, to the track record the bloated budgets and abysmal test scores. We are simply not educating our children.

The problem--and the solution--begins at home. When mothers work because fathers walked, children pay. I don't agree with much of what Jesse Jackson says, but when he says children are at risk when fathers are at large, he's right on the money. Ignorance and poverty are the legacies of the destruction of the nuclear family. A child must bring to school values imparted to him at home. Without a home, there will be no values.

I will tell you what I will do, but I will ask you in no uncertain terms to begin--and continue--your child's education at home. Self-discipline and self-respect begin in the home. As much as some in government would like to embrace your children with the far-reaching and all enveloping arms of the state...the job of preparing your children for school...and of fostering curiosity..begins--and continues--in your home. There is too much at stake. Parents simple cannot ask from teachers too much at stake. Parents simply cannot ask from teachers what they are not prepared to give themselves. Without education there can be no community...without community there is no education.

The governor can--and this governor will--propose and implement changes in the educational system which will give parents and communities real help in educating their children, but nothing any governor can do will take the place of active--and constant--parental involvement in education.

First on my list of things to change is teacher certification. Present certification amounts to nothing more than an attempt to create a closed shop. There are engineers and doctors in this room who could not--because of the structure of certification--teach math or biology in their local schools. There are journalists here today who write articles the president of the United States may read, but who cannot teach in their own communities. The governor of this commonwealth cannot teach civics in any school system in this state.

The teaching profession, though, must be opened to a full spectrum of qualified men and women. What a waste of talent it is for an engineer to spend thirty years in the marketplace, only to retire without sharing his experiences with the young. What a waste it is that journalists who witness history in the making cannot share their experiences with students.

The certification process must be broadened, on the one hand, to allow those with the experience and the will to teach into classrooms. It must be tightened, on the other hand, to assure that those teachers who no longer have the will or the ability to teach, are removed from classrooms. The stakes are too high, the future too near at hand, to allow our children to be taught by any but the most dedicated professionals. Let me add, in case there is any confusion--certification is not the same as competency testing. Certification broadens the teaching base--competency requirements assure that the base is strong.

Tenure protects teachers from the vagaries of political hiring, personal retribution and unfair labor practices. But tenure should be extended only to the best. Tenure--and seniority--should not be fortresses in which unqualified teachers take refuge.

It's easy to determine the most senior employee, far more difficult to determine the best. But it can be done--and in my administration, it will be done.

The clearest and most accurate measure of a teacher's or school's success can be found in their students' test scores. New York and dozens of other states have Regent's exams or the equivalent. Massachusetts should also. These exams will be administered not only to graduating seniors, but to third, sixth, and ninth graders...to gauge their progress, and the progress of those who teach them.

This method should allay teacher fears that so-called competency requirements may themselves be tainted by politics. In an education system so bloated with politics this fear is understandable. But measuring a teacher by measuring his or her students removes the political element from the equation. Teachers who want to teach know this.

Excellence should be rewarded as surely as incompetence is punished. A society that is unwilling to pay to teachers wages in line with their responsibility is a society that has taken the first step on the road to human tragedy.

Merit pay should be given to teachers who continue their own education and who demonstrate their expertise through the achievements of their students.

We must reward the best. I have said before...and I am saying now, that the savings produced by eliminating thousands of jobs in state government can be channelled directly to those who need and deserve it. Teachers are at the top of the list.

It can be asked fairly if such a reward system might benefit those teachers fortunate enough to be teaching in sound school systems while punishing good teachers who labor in system rife with patronage and politics. I propose addressing that question by tying merit pay to improvement in test scores, not maintaining the status quo. I am not going to ask the impossible from teachers.

I support, too,...and strongly...an open-enrollment or a choose-a-school plan.

Choice means competition...and competitions means quality. to deny parents choice is to deny them quality. Open enrollment programs in Boston, in Wisconsin, and in New York, have worked...and worked well...because schools which educate students draw students, and those which don't educate students will disappear...as well they should.

The arguments against open enrollment take many forms...but amount to nothing more than thinly veiled and shameless attempts on the part of politicians to protect bureaucracies rife with patronage...at the expense of children. It is nothing short of criminal if a single child in Massachusetts is denied an education because that child's interests conflict with political IOU's.

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There is cost involved with change...but if we are to produce a generation of articulate and responsible citizens...we must address and meet that cost.

Bill Weld

Taxes

Bill Weld is opposed to new taxes. He knows that the record-breaking tax increases passed by the Legislature over the past few years have helped cause the current slump in the state's economy. He also knows that any new tax increase will send the state into an economic tailspin, and that the only way to solve our fiscal trouble is to restructure state government.

Environment

As an active environmentalist, Bill Weld supports the Recycling Initiative that requires the packaging industry to develop, by 1996, packaging that uses materials that are either recycled or recyclable. He strongly supports initiatives to preserve our open space and to protect our drinking water.

Women's and Family Issues

Bill Weld is pro-choice, and a strong supporter of women's rights. Bill favors passage of the Child Care Linkage Bill and believes that we need to make child care more accessible and affordable. Bill has received the endorsement of the Massachusetts Women's Political Caucus and Mass Choice.

Capacity to Govern

Bill Weld has experience as a senior executive both in government and business. Bill has a lengthy record as one of the nation's top crime fighters. As President Reagan's U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, he secured the conviction of dozens of organized crime figures and politicians.

John Silber

John Silber has come out in favor of higher taxes. He said that people wouldn't mind paying \$3.50 per gallon for gasoline. He is also in favor of other tax increases including an increase in the personal income tax as well as an expansion of the sales tax. His close relationship with Billy Bulger adds to doubts about his ability to end the tax and spend practices on Beacon Hill.

John Silber supports weakening important environmental efforts. Opposes the recycling initiative, and tougher standards on watershed and wetlands protection.

John Silber has a long history of taking anti-women positions. The U.S. Court of Appeals said that John Silber discriminates against women in employment decisions. Silber says abortion is homicide, and the anti choice Mass. Citizens for Life called Silber's views on abortion "vastly superior."

Given Silber's trouble complying with tax laws, his ability to run this state's financial affairs is in doubt. He has built one of the biggest academic bureaucracies at Boston University, hiring hundreds of new administrators, while the B.U. drop out rate reached a deplorable 37%. John Silber tripled his own salary while putting tuition out of reach for the working class.

Weld for Governor

100 STATE STREET
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Biographical Information on William F. Weld

Bill Weld attended the Middlesex School in Concord, Mass., from 1956 to 1962 before entering Harvard College, where he graduated summa cum laude in 1966. A year later, he received a diploma in economics and political science, with distinction, from Oxford University. Weld graduated cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1970.

After serving as a law clerk with the state's Supreme Judicial Court for one year, Weld worked for 10 years at the Boston law firm of Hill & Barlow. In 1974, he served as associate minority counsel to the U.S. House Judiciary Committee during its Watergate impeachment inquiry. Weld was the 1978 Republican nominee for attorney general.

In 1981, Weld was named U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts by President Ronald Reagan. During Weld's five-year tenure, the office won convictions in 109 of 111 political corruption cases, imposed fines on several banks engaged in money laundering, obtained lengthy prison terms for the leaders of the Boston Mafia, and broke up an arson ring that was responsible for 306 fires in the Greater Boston area. In 1985, Weld's fellow U.S. Attorneys elected him chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of U.S. Attorneys.

Reagan brought Weld to Washington in 1986, appointing him Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. Emphasizing public corruption, narcotics and white-collar crime cases, Weld oversaw all federal criminal investigations in the nation. He resigned from that post in 1988 and joined the Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr, where he remains a senior partner.

Weld is 45 years old. He lives in Cambridge with his wife, Susan Roosevelt, and their five children: David, 14, Ethel, 12, Mary, 10, Quentin, 8, and Frances, 7.

He is running for governor on a ticket with State Sen. Paul Cellucci of Hudson, a candidate for lieutenant governor.



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BILL WELD AND PAUL CELLUCCI ON THE ISSUES

JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

The first priority for Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci is to turn the state's economy around. We need to put people back to work, and that means putting our businesses back on solid economic ground, in turn generating jobs and much needed tax dollars. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will support tax incentives to encourage businesses to locate and expand in Massachusetts. They will reduce the capital gains tax on businesses and other productive assets that are held in Massachusetts for five years or more. They will establish a research and development tax credit similar to those in other states, to promote new technology and industry. They will raise the investment tax credit from one to three percent, so that manufacturing companies can upgrade their equipment. They will institute one-stop permitting, so developers don't have to wait years before beginning construction. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that Massachusetts has been anti-business for too long. And that has cost us jobs.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci believe that solving the state's fiscal crisis is a prerequisite to solving our economic downturn. The uncertainty about the state budget and new taxes has taken a toll on our businesses, our bond rating, and our citizens. We need to have stability in the State House before we can have stability in the marketplace.

THE STATE BUDGET AND TAXES

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are opposed to new taxes. The State Legislature raised taxes last July, and yet ended this past quarter with an even larger revenue deficit. Consumers are putting off purchases, businesses are planning cutbacks, and people are moving out of state. The slight increase in personal income tax revenue has been negated by the slump in sales and corporate tax revenues. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that any new taxes will simply send the Massachusetts economy into a tailspin.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that there are ways to cut the state budget while ensuring the flow of direct services to people in need. They know that a great portion of the state budget is spent on shuffling paperwork. They want to consolidate state agencies and streamline the state bureaucracy. They want to create a new state budget from the ground up, forcing department heads to justify program costs and administrative expenses. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that too many agency budgets have gone unquestioned for too long.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci have also proposed to shift any revenue surpluses into a special "Rainy Day Fund" which could be used only during fiscal emergencies. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci believe that the state budget has to be handled just like a household budget: we can't get in the habit of spending more than we take in.

WOMEN'S ISSUES

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are pro-choice. They support the Constitutional Amendment drafted by the Coalition for Choice, which would codify the protections of Roe v. Wade in our state constitution. They trust the women of Massachusetts to make the personal decisions that only they can make.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci understand the problems women face in the workplace today. They support the Equal Rights Amendment, and will work to protect women from the effects of gender bias in the workplace. They support pay equity, and job training programs that will place women in traditionally male-dominated careers. They support job training programs to give displaced homemakers marketable skills. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci would rather have women in the workplace than on welfare.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci also know that many women find it difficult to juggle work and family responsibilities. They support the family leave policy which was recently vetoed by President Bush. They also support efforts to increase the supply of child care, such as the Massachusetts Child Care Linkage Bill requiring developers of large office buildings to include child care facilities. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci believe that women should not be forced to choose between their careers and their families.

CRIME

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are tough on crime. They support the availability of the death penalty for cases of first degree murder. They have already filed a new sentencing bill that would reduce judges' sentencing discretion and establish longer minimum sentences for violent and white-collar criminals. It would also eliminate parole. The bill is modeled after similar federal legislation that Bill Weld implemented while he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci think it's crazy to release convicts from jail because of overcrowding. They will work with communities to find sites for new prisons. They will support the conversion of state armories and other facilities into prisons. And they will establish "boot camps" to rehabilitate non-violent first-time offenders. Bill Weld has seven years of experience prosecuting criminals as U.S. Attorney and Assistant U.S. Attorney General. As Governor, he will make sure that criminals are put--and kept--in jail.

ENVIRONMENT

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are committed to protecting the environment. They know that Massachusetts towns will soon have no place to put the six million tons of trash we generate each year, so they support the Recycling Initiative; they have also implemented white paper recycling in their campaign office. They support the Watershed Protection Bill to protect the drinking water of greater Boston residents. They support measures to preserve our vanishing open space. They have worked with hunters' and fishermen's groups to raise certain license fees, which generated funds for the protection of wildlife habitats. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci want their children to be able to enjoy Massachusetts' natural resources.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci understand that we must strike a balance between protecting the environment and over-regulating business. They will work to streamline the permitting process, while focusing on long-term planning and control of development. They will also make the enforcement of environmental laws a priority. As U.S. Attorney, Bill Weld prosecuted numerous cases under the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act and the Superfund Law. He will have the same aggressive enforcement record as Governor.

HEALTH CARE

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will work to control the costs of health care. They believe that access to medical care is a right, but they also believe that we should be able to provide adequate health care without bankrupting the state.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that a great portion of each health care dollar is actually spent on administration and paperwork. They are committed to consolidating the many different state health care programs and to eliminate state bureaucracy.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will institute "managed care" reimbursement for Medicaid clients, to eliminate the paperwork costs of traditional "fee-for-service" reimbursement. They will make sure Medicaid payments are made in a timely fashion, so the state does not continue to forfeit federal matching funds. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will also take a close look at the overwhelming number of state health care regulations, because doctors should be worrying about patient care, not legal technicalities.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that there are cheaper ways of providing health care services. They support the use of Nurse Practitioners, Nurse Midwives and other paraprofessionals. They support hospice care and home health care as alternatives to hospitalization in acute care facilities. They support prenatal care, preventive care and neighborhood health clinics, because these programs are extremely cost-effective in the long run. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci also know that most of the Medicaid budget is spent on care for senior citizens, and they are committed to finding better solutions to the problems of long-term care.

SENIOR CITIZENS' ISSUES

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci believe that everyone should be able to grow older with dignity. They want to help senior citizens stay in their own homes for as long as possible. Institutions are de-humanizing, and they're also expensive. Medicaid payments to nursing homes are currently the largest single item in the state budget. That's why Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are committed to programs like home health care aides, respite care, and congregate housing for seniors. These programs actually save the state money in the long run, by keeping senior citizens out of expensive hospitals and nursing homes. And they help our elderly citizens to live more independent, fulfilling lives. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci believe that we can find room in the state budget to take care of our senior citizens.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will work toward a solution to the problem of paying for long-term care. They will move Medicaid toward a "managed care" system, rather than the current "fee-for-service" system, to reduce bureaucracy and paperwork costs, and to encourage more cost-efficient provision of services. They will work with private companies to develop long-term care insurance programs. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci want senior citizens to be able to enjoy their lives, without having to worry about overwhelming financial responsibilities.

EDUCATION

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are committed to improving the quality of public education across Massachusetts. They know that our children are our most valuable resource. They support standardized testing and high school graduation exams, so that a high school diploma will mean something again. They want to put limits on class sizes, and make sure that teachers are competent to teach their specialty subjects. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci want our K-12 education to be of the highest caliber possible.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that a well-educated labor force is the cornerstone of a healthy economy. They support vocational training programs. They will work to involve the business community in the local schools. And they will support drop-out prevention programs, so that teenagers stay in school and acquire the marketable skills they need.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci know that state bureaucracy can have a great impact on local schools. They will make sure that communities receive their local aid payments on time, so school budgets are not left in limbo. They will overhaul the special education system to make it more cost-effective. Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci will make sure we get the kind of public education that we're paying for.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci are committed to a quality public higher education system in Massachusetts. They believe that we need to make sure that students have access to colleges as an increasing number of jobs will require some higher education. They also want to assure that the dollars are being spent in the classroom and not on high paid administrators.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci would work aggressively with the Board of Regents and the

individual schools to start establishing endowments, which could be used to help cushion the blow of any potential cuts. Only half of our state colleges even have an endowment and UMASS/Amherst ranked second to last in a survey of major universities.

Bill Weld and Paul Cellucci would also seek to encourage closer relationships between our state colleges and private industry. Businesses can offer a wealth of knowledge and experience to the colleges. In return, these colleges will graduate better qualified individuals which will soon enter the job market. These kind of ties can be of great benefit to both the universities and businesses.

JIM RAPPAPORT FOR
UNITED STATES SENATE

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER

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TO: Peggy DooleyFIRM: White HouseFAX NO: 202-456-6218NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER) 13FROM: Joan O'BrienSUBJECT: Rappaport- Policy and Issues Statements
① Environmental Protection ③ Child Care
② Funding Local SchoolsDATE: 10/29/90TIME: 10:42 AM/PMIT'S TIME TO PUT
MASSACHUSETTS
FIRST!JIM RAPPAPORT FOR U.S. SENATE
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Jim Rappaport for United States Senate

POLICY & ISSUES

A POSITION PAPER ON ISSUES AND HOW THEY AFFECT YOU

NUMBER FIVE

MARCH 1990

Environmental Protection, Part I

STILL ASKING QUESTIONS

Pundits now proclaim that the 1990s will be the Decade of the Environment in America. Of course, they said the same thing 20 years ago -- and still here we are. Nonetheless, the times do seem ripe for significant progress in protecting our environment. Literally, hundreds of bills have been filed in Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature on everything from clean air to biodegradable products.

Because I believe this issue is as important as any we will face this decade, I want to outline my thoughts in two parts. In this paper, I'll discuss my beliefs and political philosophy as they affect the environment. In a subsequent paper, I'll share my stand on specific actions I would take as your United States Senator. As always with these Policy & Issues statements, I hope you will let me know what you think.

My home is on a small knoll amid strawberry brambles in the town of Concord. Across the road, down among a copse of red maples, is a tiny swamp. Behind me, rolling away towards Boston, is a checkerboard of meadows and pastures. This is my immediate environment. It seems pristine and quite removed from the bitter realities of polluted harbors, acidic skies, buried toxins and mountainous landfills.

In Boston, where I grew up and where I maintain my business offices, the Emerald Necklace is always in my view. Like country fields, Boston's parks still seem as unblemished as when Frederick Law Olmstead designed them a century ago.

But, of course, they are not.

The strawberry patches that redden the landscape could soon rot to a sullen brown under acid rain. That little wetland below me could soon be soured by some chemical I cannot even pro-

nounce, leached from a place miles away. I recycle magazines, newspapers, bottles and cans, but I am acutely aware each Monday that the trashman is merely moving the bulk of my refuse from my driveway to someone else's backyard.

The Charles River, cleaner now than in years past, still flows into a dirty Boston Harbor and it is easy, and terrifying, to imagine the Emerald Necklace becoming topaz.

Conservative and Conservationist

No one of us can any longer stand idly by and observe this deterioration. I am a conservative and a conservationist -- compatible concepts -- because it is in my nature to protect and conserve that which makes this earth liveable.

I practice what I preach. When I managed a cattle farm, I installed a slurry store to protect the groundwater from the pollution that comes naturally on a cattle farm. I was very careful about the environmental impact of my real estate developments, even to the point of installing special outdoor lights to protect the delicate vision of an indigenous bird, the Shearwater. I contribute to environmental protection groups, including the Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy. As a political leader, I support workable action to prevent further damage to our environment and to rectify the damage we have already caused.

And yet, 27 years after Congress passed the first Clean Air Act we are still struggling with environmental concerns. I repeat the question I have asked again and again in this campaign -- *why is it that, after a generation of more and more government and more and more spending, we are still talking about the same old problems?*

I believe it is largely because the political dialogue about the environment has become mired in posturing and turf-

POLICY & ISSUES

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protection, especially in Congress.

Between the U.S. Senate and U.S. House, there are 25 separate committees that oversee environmental legislation. Since 1963, Congress has passed 34 environmental laws, many of which have been more beneficial to the bureaucracy than the environment. In my follow-up to this paper, I will discuss some ideas to address this overlap.

Missing the Targets

The Environmental Protection Agency, for all the good work it has done, often seems more interested in administration than action. In 1981, for instance, the EPA targeted 1,077 toxic waste sites for cleanup. As of the end of 1989, 1,047 of those sites remained hazardous.

According to a recent report by the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, the EPA spends 60 percent of its budget on "administration" and "research." Whatever the value of research, it does not clean up hazardous waste sites. This is typical of the government using our taxpayer dollars to subsidize an amorphous bureaucracy rather than solving our problems. As your U.S. Senator, I would ask the appropriate committee chairman to hold hearings right here in Massachusetts on this issue.

If things do not work, isn't it time to re-examine the basic premise rather than continue to tinker on the edges by throwing more money at the same old problems?

Let's start with one precept -- individual responsibility.

The fundamental difference between John Kerry and myself -- with the environment as with most other issues -- is this: John Kerry believes we are *all* responsible. I believe we are *each* re-

sponsible. *Collective responsibility* eliminates accountability in the name of big government. *Individual responsibility* mandates accountability in the name of the common weal.

Each of us can decide not to pollute. Each of us can decide, in a free-market economy, which competitors deserve our economic support. And while government has a legitimate role in setting standards and enforcing them, each of us has a right to expect these standards to actually work, not merely to look good on paper.

As your United States Senator, I will work to preserve and protect our environment. I will seek out and support mechanisms -- such as clean air credits -- that foster economic growth through environmental action. I will vote for environmental legislation that works. I will continue my personal support for recycling, anti-pollution efforts, conservation programs, and environmental education -- and I will encourage others to join with me.

My children deserve from their father three inheritances -- a safer world, a more hopeful world, and a cleaner world. Those goals are inseparable and interdependent. They are attainable if we have the *will and the courage* to pursue them with new ideas and responsible

leadership. And that is my commitment to you.

Jim

P.S. -- Please feel free to pass this paper on to friends and neighbors. And if you would like extra copies, contact my staff at headquarters.

Environmental Legislation Since 1963

- 1963 -- Clean Air Act.
- 1964 -- Wilderness Act.
- 1965 -- Highway Beautification Act.
-- Water Quality Act
- 1967 -- Air Quality Act.
- 1968 -- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
- 1969 -- National Environmental Policy Act.
-- Endangered Species Conservation Act.
- 1970 -- Clean Air Amendments.
-- Water Quality Improvement Act.
- 1972 -- Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
-- Marine Mammal Protection Act.
-- Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
-- Coastal Zone Management Act.
-- Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.
-- Noise Control Act.
- 1973 -- Endangered Species Act.
- 1974 -- Safe Drinking Water Act
- 1976 -- Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
-- National Forest Management Act.
-- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
-- Toxic Substances Control Act.
- 1977 -- Clean Air Act Amendments.
-- Clean Water Act.
-- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- 1978 -- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments.
- 1980 -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund).
-- Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act.
- 1984 -- Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments.
- 1986 -- Safe Drinking Water Amendments.
-- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
- 1987 -- Water Quality Act.
- 1988 -- Endangered Species Act Reauthorization.
-- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Amendments.

Source: Congressional Quarterly

Jim Rappaport for United States Senate

POLICY & ISSUES

A POSITION PAPER ON ISSUES AND HOW THEY AFFECT YOU

NUMBER THREE

JANUARY 22, 1990

Who Cares Best -- You or the Government?

CHILD CARE IN THE 1990S

One of the most significant decisions we as a society have now made is to open the doors for more parents to enter the workplace. Women, especially, are entering the job market at a rapid pace. (They now make up 45 percent of the nation's work force, compared with 38 percent in 1970.) We have a stronger, better work force because of this increased participation. We have expanded the talent available to help create more jobs, opportunity, and growth.

One of the results of this societal decision, however, is more "latchkey" children, more infants and toddlers in day care and more school age children in pre- or post-school programs. Working parents yearn to provide both a positive role model and a nurturing family life for their children because these are the greatest gifts they can offer.

A Question of Balance

The issue for parents now is simply this: How do we balance our right to seek a better life for us and our children with our desire and responsibility to care for our children now?

We are grappling with this question.

Are licensed day care centers the sole solution? Should schools become neighborhood parental surrogates? Should churches? Should employers? Should traditional working days and hours be re-arranged around children's hours? Should we find some way to utilize folks who can stay at home — relatives, friends, other parents? Should we establish governmental agencies to regiment children's activities? Should we pay some parents to stay home?

I believe this continuing debate about child care will establish a direction for the nation that will have as much impact on

our economy and our lives as any issue we will confront.

Inevitably, the decisions made by government will establish that direction. It is important that you know whether those whom you elect as political leaders have a sense of the impact of each choice and each vote made about child care.

Where I Stand

Here is where I stand:

One, government should serve those who need it, not those who merely want it. Government cannot subsidize and must not regulate everything under the sun. We must first rely on our own resources.

Two, in those instances where governmental subsidy is wise, it should be made available to the broadest number of people.

Three, in those instances where governmental regulation is necessary, it must provide a safety net, not a straitjacket. And in those cases where regulations are abused, government should come down with the full weight of its authority.

Four, let's recognize that out-of-home child care is a benefit for *parents*, not *children*. As such, let's treat it as a benefit comparable to medical insurance, pensions and vacations.

Now, let's be specific.

In trying to be all things to all people, governmental liberals too often wind up benefitting a favored few. A good case in point is the so-called ABC Bill — the Act for Better Child Care Services — introduced in Congress last year with further action delayed until the 1990 session. The bill would provide \$1.75 billion a year in direct child care assistance. But to whom? Only to federally-regulated and annointed child care centers and only



CHILD CARE p.2

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funded through annual federal appropriations.

What are the ramifications of this?

Another Federal Bureaucracy

First, that federal regulations would require still another federal bureaucracy making rules without regard to local conditions or local input. (A potential requirement for one acre of play space, for instance, works in Wyoming but is hardly realistic in downtown Boston, Brockton or Lowell.) As is so often the case, child center operators would spend half their time filling out federal forms and the other half defending their responses on those very same forms.

Second, because the money would be appropriated annually it would be subject to the political vagaries of the moment — both budgetary and regulatory.

This is the sort of bill people who think like John Kerry might support.

It is old politics to toss out a \$1.75 billion figure but we should not be playing old politics with our children's well-being.

Some subsidy or assistance may be necessary. Many working parents, single or married, do not qualify for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, yet their take-home paychecks barely match the cash and services provided for the statistical poor. Some liberals, committed to further intrusion into our lives, have suggested that the solution to this is a grant. But, typical of their thinking, they would not have these grants made directly to families, but rather to the child center operators.

Such grants force a parent to choose child care from a narrow universe. They are simple subsidies to operators, either private or non-profit. (I should point out here that I am an investor in a privately-operated day care provider business.) And grants come with the usual bundle of regulations.

A Better Solution

There is another solution. An *earned income tax credit*, tied to a family's size, age and income, allows a parent to choose where to spend the money for child care. The options would expand to include, among others, child care centers, grandparents, aunts and uncles, the close friend across the street who is home with children anyway and parental cooperatives.

It is true that a *tax credit* could benefit middle and upper-income families (but so does the home mortgage interest deduction.) Middle and upper-income families are also the prime users of child care centers, which in Massachusetts now cost as much as \$150 per week per child. For someone earning \$13,000 a year, that \$7,800 annually for child care becomes a hopeless expense. President Bush has proposed a \$1,000 tax credit per child for families

with incomes up to \$13,000 and with children under the age of four.

We can all agree that some regulation of child care centers is appropriate. But just as we have local control over the curriculum in our schools, we must also have local control over our day care centers. Parents are not going to leave their children in a roach-infested fire trap. It is not the regulations themselves that become burdensome, it is the bureaucratic detail and delay.

The Best Regulators

The *best regulators* are the *responsible, loving parents* who take the time to seek out the best day care for their children.

As more and more parents enter the job force (the number of working mothers, for instance, with pre-school children has risen from 25 percent in 1970 to 60 percent in 1989) pressure mounts for employers to help provide child care.

Many companies have already taken the lead. Stride-Rite Corp. in Massachusetts, for example, has a nationally-recognized day care program. Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar, the Boston law firm, operates an emergency day care at a minimal fee on its own premises. Government agencies such as the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority and the Transportation Department provide day care centers.

Studies have shown conclusively that on-premise or nearby child care centers result in more employee productivity, less absenteeism, higher morale and a greater loyalty to the company or agency. Where possible, company or employee-operated child care centers should be encouraged.

Negotiated Benefit

But office child care centers do not benefit childless employees or those with other arrangements. Therefore, those centers should be negotiated and financed as part of the emerging trend to "cafeteria-style" benefits. One group of employees may have to give up a week's paid vacation to pay for a child care center, for instance. Perhaps another group, voluntarily joining together as a cooperative to operate an on-site center, may have to work a few extra hours a week to staff the center or make up for time taken at the center. Perhaps a portion of a wage increase can be set aside for a child care center. These are the kind of new approaches — free from government intrusion — we must consider as we address this issue.

The kind of massive governmental programs favored by John Kerry will do nothing for the American family but further fracture it. The kind of programs I favor, whether governmental or private, will create an environment where our most sacred trust, our children, will always be nurtured by those who love them best.

Jim

*School Funds***POLICY & ISSUES****6****WHAT WILL BE CUT**

Obviously, Congress will decide exactly which programs should continue to be funded by the Department of Education and which should not. In making this decision, I will urge the Senate to observe the following guidelines:

- Eliminate funding for "studies" and other projects which provide little in the way of direct educational benefit.
- Cut administrative funds within programs.
- Cut back programs which duplicate others.
- Cut back or eliminate programs which local schools can better design, implement, and fund on their own.

What to Cut

- Eliminate funding for "studies."
- Cut administrative funds within programs.
- Cut back programs which duplicate others.
- Cut back or eliminate programs which local schools can better design, implement, and fund on their own.

Some of these decisions may be difficult for Congress to make, but Senators are elected to make difficult decisions. The benefits gained by local schools, teachers, and students under this proposal will make the difficult much easier.

AN INCENTIVE TO ACT

One of the many benefits of this plan is that it will encourage parents to become actively involved in their children's education. The incentive, of course, is a direct say in how the funds going to individual schools will be used. Parents will not face the frustration of fighting through layers of bureaucracy.

Teachers, working directly with parents and a principal who will actually be able to *do* something, will also have an incentive to activism. There is near universal agreement that committed parents and teachers are the best educators of all.

*School Funds***POLICY & ISSUES****5**

millions, perhaps even billions of dollars, in administrative and bureaucratic expenses. These funds will no longer pass through bureaucratic layer after layer until some small portion finally reaches the classroom. In this sense, there will be far more "bang for the buck" in this \$14.76 billion allocation than even the raw numbers suggest.

In Massachusetts, our cities and towns desperately need this unrestricted federal local aid because local aid from the state has been a victim of the budget crisis. Education is the largest expense for any city or town, and the injection of substantial federal funds for local education will provide immediate and needed relief from budget pressures.

It is equally important that this plan not become an unmonitored, unchecked program like those government loves to perpetuate. Accordingly, I will seek a review of the entire plan after three years. If it is working, we will keep it. If it is not, we will change it.

The 50-50 Local Split: Examples

Boston Total
\$244 Million

Boston School
Committee
\$12.2 Million

Boston Latin (2,253
students)
\$925,983

Lowell Total
\$53 Million

Lowell School Board
\$2.6 million

Lowell High (2,730
Students)
\$1.12 Million

WHAT WILL BE KEPT

After implementing this proposal, \$9.84 billion dollars will remain in the U.S. Department of Education budget. Accepting the Department's estimate of collectable past-due student loans -- about \$933 million a year over the life of this proposal -- the total Department budget will be about \$10.7 billion a year.

This is enough money to cover the entire cost of the student loan program and direct grants to students (about \$8 billion, assuming a rigorous enforcement of loan collection efforts). Moreover, there will be enough money to fund special educational programs for the handicapped (\$1.6 billion), and native American education (\$75 million). We could still afford the \$214 million we now spend for black colleges and universities. After funding these programs, we will still have money left for Howard University (\$185 million), Christa McAuliffe Fellowships (\$2 million), national science scholars (\$5 million), libraries (\$39 million), the Helen Keller National center (\$5 million), technology assistance to the handicapped (\$20 million), special institutions for the handicapped (\$117 million), and grants for infants and families (\$82 million).

School funds
POLICY & ISSUES**4****PROPOSAL**

I propose that 60 percent of the U.S. Department of Education annual \$24.6 billion budget -- \$14.76 billion -- be returned directly to local schools and local school districts with no restrictions attached other than that the money be spent on public primary and secondary education. It is a simple idea that satisfies all the principles just stated. Funds will go directly to the most local level of control, and decisions about how best to use these funds will be made at this local level.

The formula will continue to apply to future Education Department budgets. For example, if Congress raises the Education Department budget by \$4 billion, then 60 percent of this increase will go directly to local schools.

Of the total funds returned by the Education Department, half will be allocated proportionately among individual schools based on the number of students enrolled. These funds will be directly under the control of a school's controlling unit or principal with input from parents and teachers as the community sees fit.

The other half will go to the local school board or other appropriate local governing body. The local school board or governing body will allocate this half among schools under its jurisdiction as it deems best. None of the money will be used for administrative expenses of the school board or governing body; all will be distributed to schools.

This system of division puts power and resources directly into the hands of local schools while at the same time allowing local school boards a degree of flexibility in allocating funds among schools in different circumstances.

The \$14.76 billion will be apportioned among the states on the basis of their total populations. Massachusetts, with an estimated 5,871,000 people as of July 1988, has 2.3 percent of the nation's population. Under this formula, Massachusetts will receive \$339.48 million (2.3 percent x \$14.76 billion). This comes to \$411 for each of the approximately 825,579 primary and secondary school students in Massachusetts as of October 1989. (A list of some Massachusetts communities and the amount each will receive is included at the end of this proposal.)

Besides providing a large infusion of unrestricted funds for primary and secondary schools, my proposal will save tens of

This system of division puts power and resources directly into the hands of local schools while at the same time allowing local school boards a degree of flexibility in allocating funds

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THE ABC'S

I believe there are three principles that should underlie any proposed solution to our educational problems:

A. A proposal should focus on our public primary and secondary schools. The best college system in the world will do us little good if our students' potential has already been lost because of poor preparatory education. Studies indicate that early education is the critical stage in developing a student's ability, especially if the commitment begun during pre-school is maintained continuously throughout grade school and high school.

B. It should move in the direction of returning resources and control to local school districts and to teachers.

C. It should provide actual financial resources to help local school districts and teachers implement whatever programs and policies they deem useful and productive. It is disgraceful that in some of our schools books and educational materials are often out of date, in poor condition, or even non-existent. In Boston, teachers who need new books sometimes pay for them out of their own pockets.

The ABC's of Education Reform

A. Focus on public
elementary and
secondary schools.

B. Focus on local
control.

C. Provide actual
financial resources to
local schools.

Local School Funds po.

POLICY & ISSUES

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LOCAL CONTROL

Many well-intentioned people have proposed solutions to our educational problems: Merit pay for teachers, team teaching, no degree without passing a basic achievement test, a voucher system, more parental choice or involvement, neighborhood school councils in our larger cities, and so on.

Many of these ideas have merit, but we must address what I believe is the central problem affecting our schools -- the loss of local control as resources and power have shifted to higher and more remote levels of authority. Increasingly, control has moved away from the teacher and classroom to school administrators; from administrators to school boards; from school boards to local political officials; from local government to the state bureaucracy, and from the state bureaucracy to the federal government.

Yet, while the establishment is moving in one direction, reformers are trying to move schools back to local control. The prime example of this is in Chicago. Last October, Chicago parents voted to elect representatives to the 540 new school councils which now govern the public school system. These elected councils control curriculum, hiring and firing of principals and staff, and spending.

Local funding is critical because it means local control. The power to decide should be kept close to the classroom and in the hands of teachers and local school officials who best understand the needs of their own students.

But, despite evidence that local decision making works, we as a country have been moving in the opposite direction. John Chubb and Terry Moe, in a recent Brookings Institution book, wrote: "The public education system functions naturally and routinely, despite everyone's best intentions, to burden schools with excessive bureaucracy, to discourage effective school organization and to stifle student achievement."

Bureaucrats who hold the purse strings also hold the power. The message is clear: "If you want the dollars, do it my way. And, by the way, fill out these forms in triplicate."

The educational bureaucracy is burying us with studies, reports, recommendations, and forms, and it is not working. As I have said before, when something is not working, you should stop doing it and try something else.

Local funding is critical because it means local control. The power to decide should be kept close to the classroom and in the hands of teachers and local school officials who best understand the needs of their own students.

Jim Rappaport for United States Senate**POLICY & ISSUES**

A POSITION PAPER ON ISSUES AND HOW THEY AFFECT YOU

NUMBER SEVEN

JULY 1990

A Proposal To Fund Local Schools

Return 60% of U.S. Education Budget to Direct Local Control

KEY POINTS

- Return 60% of U.S. Department of Education \$24.6 billion budget directly to local schools and governing bodies.

- Massachusetts will receive \$339.5 million.

- No strings attached so local schools will have local control.

Our educational system is in serious trouble.

Nationally, 25 percent of our high school students drop out before graduating. In Boston, 40 percent of students fail to graduate. Of Boston students who do graduate, 40 percent cannot read at an eighth-grade level.

The children of Japan, Germany, and even Spain score better on mathematics and science achievement tests than their American counterparts. The average SAT (Standardized Achievement Test) scores of American students are significantly lower than they were 30 years ago.

Something is seriously wrong.

The question is: What do we do about it?

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FINAL NOTE

Clearly, money by itself will not solve our educational problems. Since 1982, we have increased spending on our primary and secondary schools by 34 percent while actual enrollment has increased by only 0.3 percent. And, we still have the problems I have described.

But, I believe that putting money directly into the hands of teachers and local school boards -- changing the way we allocate education funds -- will have a significant and beneficial effect for our students. Teachers and local officials are not infallible, but they are far more likely to use money intelligently, creatively, and effectively than a bureaucrat who is divorced from local needs and conditions.

It's time to stop talking about our educational problems. Let's start solving them, and let's start now.

Jim

Teachers and local officials are not infallible, but they are far more likely to use money intelligently, creatively, and effectively than a bureaucrat who is divorced from local needs and conditions.

*School Funds***POLICY & ISSUES****8****SELECTED MASSACHUSETTS COMMUNITIES AND
ESTIMATED ALLOCATION**

Community	K-12 Pupil Population (1987) *	Amount**
Acton	1,618	\$664,998
Attleboro	5,496	\$2,258,856
Belmont	2,860	\$1,175,460
Boston	59,445	\$24,431,895
Brockton	14,946	\$6,142,806
Brookline	5,428	\$2,228,853
Brimfield	326	\$133,986
Cambridge	7,548	\$3,102,228
Carver	1,182	\$485,802
Chelsea	3,333	\$1,369,863
Clinton	1,721	\$707,331
Concord	1,529	\$628,419
Everett	3,839	\$1,577,829
Fall River	12,022	\$4,941,042
Falmouth	4,372	\$1,796,892
Fitchburg	4,612	\$1,895,532
Framingham	7,479	\$3,073,869
Gloucester	3,515	\$1,444,665
Greenfield	2,484	\$1,020,924
Haverhill	6,303	\$2,590,533
Holyoke	7,043	\$2,894,673
Lawrence	9,983	\$4,103,013
Lowell	12,943	\$5,319,573
Lynn	10,871	\$4,467,981
Mansfield	2,475	\$1,017,225
Milford	3,903	1,604,133
Natick	3,831	\$1,574,541
New Bedford	14,349	\$5,897,439
Newburyport	2,258	\$928,038
N. Adams	2,410	\$990,510
Pittsfield	7,198	\$2,958,378
Quincy	7,908	\$3,250,188
Springfield	22,489	\$9,242,979
Taunton	6,134	\$2,521,074
Weston	1,576	\$647,736
Worcester	20,195	\$8,300,145

*Latest statistics available.

**Number of students K-12 times \$411.



NEWS

For Immediate Release
October 29, 1990

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Kerry's Blind Defense of Status Quo Proves His Opposition to Change

NATICK, Mass. - - John Forbes Kerry's defense of the bureaucratic status quo in opposing local control of schools speaks volumes about Kerry's addiction to big government, Jim Rappaport, Republican U.S. Senate nominee, said today.

Rappaport has called for a redistribution of federal education funds directly to local schools with no strings -- and no bureaucrats-- attached. Kerry has criticized the proposal for favoring some schools over others. Rappaport replied: "If John Kerry had simply read my proposal he would discover that the very question which troubles him is in the proposal where I point out that states can use their own educational funds to equalize funding among schools in different circumstances."

Under Rappaport's proposal, Massachusetts will actually receive more dollars directly for educating students.

"Under my plan, the layer of bureaucrats John is trying to protect will be forced to do something productive, such as actually teaching children in the classrooms or helping younger teachers learn critical teaching skills.

"There is one way to test John's thesis: Can he prove that our educational system is succeeding now? Of course not. My proposal is creative and new and is a change from the old methods -- and that's what John doesn't like.

"John Kerry's blind opposition to a proposal which would substantially reduce our educational bureaucracy and provide more funds for all our schools -- funds under the control of teachers and parents -- is a product of his liberal orthodoxy. John Kerry prefers to try to play political debating games rather than deal with a serious proposal that could in fact significantly improve our schools," Rappaport said.

(MORE)



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Paid for by Jim Rappaport for Senate

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"John obviously doesn't approve of people controlling their own lives or their own schools. He much prefers the bureaucrats, academics and administrators he surrounds himself with. John believes that only dictates from the top have validity in public policy issues.

"However John may disguise his rhetoric, it comes down to one point -- he does not trust the people, he trusts only the government. Kerry's comments are symptomatic of his blind opposition to any change that would improve people's lives.

"John Kerry would rather have children trying to learn from tattered books in decaying classrooms than lose one favored functionary. The riches of the Forbes family paid for John's private school education, but he wants middle class children to suffer so he can protect the hacks who vote for him," Rappaport said.