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OA/ID Number: 13840
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Folder Title:
Sussex, Wisconsin Train Trip 10/31/92 [OA 7582] [1]

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

26-Oct-1992 05:42pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Carol B. Aarhus
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: Train Trip

In General: The train trip will take place on Saturday, October 31 -- Halloween. This means we should come up with some good Halloween lines for the speeches. I came up with some on the train, but we should probably think of a few for each stop.

I don't think the trip has been announced, but there are rumors in all the Wisconsin newspapers about POTUS coming. They know he's coming to Wisconsin, they just don't know what towns. Someone needs to be in charge of checking with the press office to find out when the trip has been officially announced.

The President will be traveling on the Wisconsin Central Ltd. train line. They are primarily a cargo line, and haul a lot of paper, coal, and lumber. They are non-union and have increased employment something like 56% since they began in 1987. They have just begun an inter-modal service, in order to keep 18-wheelers off the road, which is kind of part of the President's ISTEA plan. For more info on the train line, call John Bradshaw, the VP and General Manager of Wisconsin Central Ltd. at 715-345-2472. I also have some fact sheets about it in my office.

POTUS will fly into Milwaukee on Friday, October 30 and drive to Racine, WI where he will do the Larry King show that night. He will RON in Racine and in the morning, he will motorcade to Burlington, WI where the train tour will begin.

All along the train route there are open fields, farms, marshes, etc. They haven't yet decided how many slow-downs they are going to do, but there will be some areas of woods and meadows so that POTUS will have a chance to rest. This is going to be a looooooooong train ride for a one-day trip. I have a map of the train route, in case anyone wants to see the geography of it. It arcs north-northwest across the state.

Harry Truman also did train trip through Wisconsin. Maybe an intern can pull some of his speeches from it.

Leslie Gromis will be doing acknowledgments for the whole trip. She will be working out of the command center in Racine. I'll call her on Thursday or Friday to get a preliminary list of acknowledgments for everyone's speeches so we don't bother her with five phone calls from five different people. Count on Governor Thompson to be mentioned in every speech. I think he'll be riding the train the whole way.

Other contacts in general:
** Suzanne Faulk -- in command center in Racine; call thru Signal
** Scott Jensen, Exec. Dir. of BQ Wisconsin. He's also a State Representative and used to work for Gov. Thompson. Scott's number is 414-821-1992.
** Peggy Dooley is one of the Governor's speechwriters, and can help with Wisconsin general research questions. She can be reached at 608-266-1212.

BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN -- Aarhus

Site lead: Lyn Kennelly
Press Lead: Scott Fassett
Event time: approx. 9 a.m.
Local area businesses: Trust-Worthy Hardware
Clinton's Home Building Center/Lumber and Millwork (The manager's name is Bill, but his last name's not Clinton. The owner isn't really around and no one knows who he is) -- The train will pass by Clinton's, so I'm sure the press will have a heyday. If only we could get the owner to endorse us...
American Family Insurance
Hi-Liter Graphics, Inc.
Nestle -- town is called Chocolate City
Fred's Parkview: World's Best Burgers
Veteran's Memorial Park (has bingo)
The Corner Pub: food and Drink

Mayor: Jeannie Hefty, 414-763-7996
Local economy is good. Unemployment is low. Burlington is slated to be an industrial center by the year 2010. They are planning to construct a four-lane highway from Milwaukee through the Burlington area. Milwaukee Journal has done a number of pieces on Burlington. Call the mayor and she will fax them. Burlington population is around 10,000.

Event site: Burlington Train depot. Nothing scenic. Empty buildings and warehouses. Have press advance person scout out why they're empty. POTUS will speak from front of train; engine will be backdrop. This is the same site that

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Re: POTUS "Spirit of America" train trip through Wisconsin; personal telephone numbers and information redacted. (3 pp.)	10/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Sussex, Wisconsin Train Trip 10/31/92 [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 07582
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	**Appeal Case #:**
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P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Governor Thompson began his 1990 campaign train trip.

SUSSEX, WISCONSIN -- Bunton

Site Lead: Hopson Nance
Press Lead: Robbie Aiken
Expecting 12-15,000 at event. Will probably draw crowd from Waukesha area, as well.

Sussex population 6,000; County population 300,000

POTUS will speak from the back of the train. To his right will be Sussex Lumber "the Do it Center". To his north-northwest about 100 yards will be Quad Graphics. It is one of many of their plants in the county. They are commercial printers of periodicals. The CEO, Harry Kuadracci ((kwad-RAH-chee)) and the Governor are friends, so they assume he is POTUS-friendly as well. There is an ink plant to the south-southwest of POTUS's speaking platform. It is where they make the ink to use at Quad Graphics across the street. Apparently, Quad Graphics is doing really well, so we may want to mention them if we do an economic comparison between us and the Slickster.

Other area businesses: Dilly's Bar and Grill (all you can eat ribs on Thursday); Hardee's

Local unemployment low. Local economy good. P.6, (b)(6)

Rich Longabaugh, a member of the Governor's staff, will be helping out with this event. He can be reached at [redacted] or 608-266-2893 (w). He would be able to put us in touch with a few good local color people. I think the mayor is a democrat, because he wasn't there to meet us. Also, call Scott Jensen (phone number in first section). I think that Sussex is part of his legislative district. If not, he can put us in touch with the right people.

This is not the most scenic stop. The train tracks aren't really close to anything cool.

OSH KOSH, WISCONSIN -- Nix

Site Lead: Diane Harrison
Press Lead: John Meyers

The only potential problem I can see with this site is that the Osh Kosh Clinton-Gore office is right by the train tracks about 100 yards north of the speaking platform. The whole time we were out there looking at the area, they sent their little spies down

to see what was going on. It was so sad -- they were so pathetic. Unfortunately, this will be in the early to mid-afternoon, so it's likely to be picked up on by the networks. I expect them to have Clinton-Gore protestors there.

The President will speak from the back of the train. To his left will be Kitz and Pfeil (a True-Value hardware store). To his north-northeast will be First Congregational Church. Straight on will be Gunderson cleaners -- a big dry-cleaning facility. Nearby is an opera house (it ain't over'til the fat lady sings) and the Christian Book Nook.

Call Brad Britton, the BQ County Chairman for local color. He can be reached at 414-235-5520 (w) or [redacted] P-6, (b)(6)

Unemployment is around 3.9-4% and the local economy is pretty good.

STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN -- Grossman

Site Lead: Tim Simonson
Press Lead: Margot McGuiness

The mayor is a democrat, poor fellow. The area is heavily democrat, also. Event time: approx. 5 p.m.

Event site: Stevens Point train depot. POTUS will get off train and speak at platform in front of depot.

The audience will be comprised of Stevens Point (pop. 32,000) and its County, Portage County (pop. 60,000) as well as 3-4 surrounding counties.

At 2 p.m. that day there is a football game at U.Wisconsin/Stevens Point. They are hoping the game will be over in time for the team and marching band to come to the event in full uniform, etc. They also talked about getting the school to move the game to 1 p.m. so they could definitely have them there.

Trick-or-treat in Stevens Point is from 3-6 p.m. They are talking about having a costume contest in the park next to the train depot and the top 100 costumes get to be in the VIP area. They are also trying to get local businesses to donate candy, etc. for the contest. Check with the advance leads to see if this contest is really going to happen.

They are expecting to draw a crowd of 5,000 but I have a hunch the crowd will be much larger than that. I also expect protestors from the opposition.

Local color people: Scott West 715-346-2441

Dave Smith 715-341-7999
Karen Englehard [redacted]
715-346-3811 (o)
Betty Barnes 715-341-1022 (o)
[redacted] P-6, -(b)(6)
Dick Whalen 715-341-0052
[redacted]

This is a very Catholic/Polish area. There are a lot of Catholic and Lutheran schools, so school choice is a hot issue. It is also a very pro-life community. There is also a very strong union movement in the county, so there are bound to be fat-boy supporters in the crowd.

This would be a good place to talk about the train line we are travelling on, since their office headquarters are located here. We can use them as our business reference if we compare our plan to Clinton's.

There is a bar and a bowling alley within view of the speaking platform.

Local beer: Point beer (in case we talk about the Slickster taxing beer in Arkansas).

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN -- Walters

Site Lead: Brad Blakeman
Press Leads: Denise Dunkel and Brian Jones

Unfortunately, we arrived in Chippewa Falls at 9 p.m., so there wasn't a whole lot we could see, and plus, no one from Chippewa Falls came to meet us, just people from nearby Eau Clair. POTUS will speak at the depot, which unfortunately is next to a styrofoam manufacturing plant. Talk to Gary Foster to figure out how we can deal with the styrofoam plant problem.

Chippewa Falls is a pretty democrat area. The mayor is a Democrat.

The local beer is called Leininkugel's ((LINE-in-koo-gulls)). It's a big joke when someone mispronounces it. Again, if we use a beer tax line, we should mention this. It is a pretty big local industry. The beer is celebrating its 125th anniversary and was family-owned and operated until they were bought by Miller (I believe) a few years ago.

Another local business is Cray Research. They have recently announced, however, that they will begin laying off some

employees because there international busniess is slow.

Chippewa Falls is 20 minutes from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, so I expect we will draw a crowd from there.

Local color people: Doug and Karen Knight 715-834-8060
Eau Clair GOP people who were the only ones to come out and meet with us.
Eau Clair Chamber of Commerce, 715-834-1204
Eau Clair Convention and Tourism Bureau
715-839-2919

John Frank, former chief of staff to Congressman Steve Gunderson, has done research on the education/business/agriculture relationship in the area. Mr. Knight said he would have it faxed to me today, but if he doesn't, call him to get John Frank's number and have him fax it.

I was told that the Chippewa High School mascot is the Cardinal. You might want to double-check it though.

# # # #

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29 OCTOBER 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
CLAIRE TURNEY
RAY SILLER

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: SUSSEX, WISCONSIN // COLOR

SITE:

From Burlington to the Village of Sussex, the second stop // then on to [Osh Kosh]. Around 10:30 a.m. POTUS speaks from back of train to audience of 10,000. POTUS right is Sussex Lumber "The Do It Center". POTUS north-northwest 100 yds. away is Quad Graphics, which prints TIME, NEWSWEEK, U.S. NEWS, SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, and WORLD REPORT and PLAYBOY -- maybe an appropriate gentle ribbing for "Annoy the Media, re-elect Bush" sticker. An ink plant for Quad Graphics is south-southwest of POTUS. [Elect me or Clinton'll open up a whole new market for red ink.]

The CEO of Quad Graphics is a Democrat -- and is supportive of POTUS -- he's hanging a "In George We Trust" banner form the Quad Graphics building and Advance says he's being cooperative --- however, he has not publicly endorsed POTUS.

POTUS INTRO: Gov. Thompson
ACKS: State Sen. Margaret Farrow, Paul Fleischmann, President of the Village of Sussex, local high school bands

When Advance picked Sussex for it's beauty -- little did they know what they stumbled on to ... the last 12 years of Republican rule have helped make Sussex what it is --- While Bill Clinton ran Arkansas down -- look what Republican leadership helped Sussex built up:

Town historian Fred Keller says: "The Reagan-Bush years have been great for Sussex and the local work force. What was a series of corn and hay fields for a struggling farm became an industrial park in 1980. Today there are thousands of good jobs in this orderly, clean industrial park [train stops in a part of the industrial park] that you can see just to the east of us. Sussex has had phenomenal population growth as workers have flocked to the community for jobs. A new subdivision, Eagle Ridge, doesn't even have its roads in, and already over 80 of its 100 lots have been sold. Sussex has grown 13% in population in the last 2 years. Sussex says, "Where is this recession" the press is always talking about?

<u>The Sussex Story, 1980-1992:</u>

A record of impressive community growth and development built upon a solid Wisconsin economy, low interest rates, midwestern work ethic, public-private cooperation, and high quality of life.

	1980	1992	% Change	Net Change
Population:	3,482	5,699	64%	2,217
Housing				
Single Family:	785	*1,375	75%	590
Multi-Family:	152	*773	408%	621
Two-Family:	30	*130	333%	100
Manufacturing Employment:	128	*3,169	2,375%	3,041

Unemployment in 1980 was 5.1% / in 1990 it was 2.1%

Industrial Space: 1980: 124,000 sq. ft. / 1992: 2,028,000 sq. ft. / % change 1,535 % / net change 1,903,680 sq. ft.

Manufacturing tax base: 1986: $17,941,100 / 1992: $59,185,400 / % change: 229% / net change: $41,244,300

Equalized Value of Tax Base: 1980: $77.5 million / 1992 $261 million / net change $183.5 million / % change 237%

* estimate
[Compiled by Mooney, LeSage - real estate brokerage, management, consulting, investment and development ....referred by Sen. Farrow.]

"WCTC" Waukesha County Technical College [commonly called WCTC] is one of the best international trade curriculum -- people come from all over country to study -- well known program.

All the kids in the Village of Sussex went trick or treating last Sunday [the 25th]. A few years back there was a horrible episode of altered candy [needles, razors, etc.] so the town changed trick or treating to the Sunday before Halloween -- during the day.

Dilly's Bar and Grill is the local "in" place for the 21-34 crowd ... some of the older folks dine there too -- know for all you can eat ribs [Tell Tim McBride].

History:
Sussex, Waukesha County, was settled by the three Weaver brothers in 1834 who laid out the village to resemble their hometown of Sussex, England. In 1842 they built St. Alban's Episcopal Church as a copy of the church in England's Sussex. Dick Weaver made a fortune by raising hops, hanging them out to dry on long tamarack poles.

Military Service:
In the Civil War Alfred Weaver, son of the founder of the community {James Weaver} volunteered in Aug. 1862. He became the flag bearer for the Wisconsin 28th Volunteer Infantry Regiment. In 1898 the community turned out on the steps of Town Hall to welcome home the local veterans of the Spanish American War. WW I saw local butcher, Claude [Butch] Kaderbek [Kad-er-A-bek] got to France with the American Expeditionary Forces under Gen. Black Jack Pershing. WW II saw Scout Master Swen Magnusson raise up to Captain and be captured at the Battle of the Bulge. Ray Podolske (Pod-ol-ski) was a B-17 navigator when he was shot down, and taken captive in Fortress Europe. Emory Horne was killed in his B-17 Fortress crash in Germany. Ray Mudlitz was killed in the Battle of Hurtgen Forrest, Germany. The Vietnam War saw the community lose Mike Wilson and Bruce Nettesheim. A local Eagle Scout, Bob Miklautsch flew out of the Red Sea, off an aircraft carrier to fight in Desert Storm.

Town historian Fred Keller says Sussex was founded by Mr. James Weaver [in around 1834] who had 16 kids -- "they call him the Father of Sussex, in more ways than one."

CONTACTS:

LEAD -- Hopson Nance: 414-547-0201
SITE -- Warren Hendricks / Staff office: 414-524-0364 / 0241 / 0571 / fax: 0491
Scott Jensen -- Exec. Dir. BQ WI 414-821-1992
Gov. Office - Rich Longabaugh O) 608-266-2893 / H) 414-241-6595
Charlie Davis - BQ Vol. 414-782-4031
Sussex Historian -- Fred Keller H) 414-246-3603 / O) 414-246-5200
Sen. Margaret Farrow O) 608-266-9174 / D) 414-782-1261
Rep. Lolita Schneiders O) 608-266-3796 / D) 414-251-0139

30 OCTOBER 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: SUSSEX // UPDATE

MORE ACKS: THE HAMILTON-SUSSEX HIGH SCHOOL BAND, THANKS TO THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX FOR WORKING SO HARD TO GET THIS VISIT TOGETHER...

FLOTUS AND MRS. QUAYLE HAVE RECIPES IN THE ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH COOKBOOK -- [FLOTUS CAESAR SALAD, P. 19 -- MRS. Q MEXICAN CORNBREAD, P. 109] THE PRES. OF THE VILLAGE WILL GIVE POTUS A COPY OF THE COOKBOOK.

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH:
Clinton on Larry King [10/28/92] fielded a question on welfare reform -- read his interesting waffling response and compare ... accompanying are transcripts of the question Clinton was asked with his response -- and Gov. Thompson factoid on welfare reform.

Conservative Activism" Welfare Reform and School Choice:

* Wisconsin is leading the way for "Conservative Activism" -- as seen in Gov. Thompson's leadership with Welfare Reform [and School Choice in Milwaukee.]

* The President approved waivers of federal regulations for Wisconsin in April 1991 and July of 1992. Upon signing the second waiver the President said: " I'm very proud to be in a place where programs like Learnfare and Workfare and the Parental Responsibility Act all tell America: Watch Wisconsin because Wisconsin works."

* PRIOR TO LARRY KING LIVE, Clinton had not taken a position on Wisconsin's welfare reform, and he waffled on NJ welfare reforms saying at first he would not sign them and then four short months later said he would have been inclined to grant a federal waiver for them.

* ON THE LARRY KING SHOW CLINTON FIELDED A QUESTION ON WELFARE REFORM AND REPLIED:

> "The New Jersey experiment -- I want to see how it comes out ... In Wisconsin, for example, they've tried lowering the welfare benefits of people if their kids dropped out of school. It seems to have made no difference." // [transcripts attached]

* In a speech on 9/18/92 Gov. Thompson said, "The Democrats fought us ... but the President stood behind us. He gave us the authority we needed to make these programs a reality. And since I have been governor, welfare rolls in Wisconsin have gone down 15 percent. In 1990, Wisconsin was the only state in the nation to see welfare rolls go down -- and that includes Arkansas." // [transcript attached]

I couldn't reach anyone in the Gov.'s office for a better example/anecdote of a success story ... since the Gov. is on the train -- perhaps he can think of one.

29 OCTOBER 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
CLAIRE TURNEY
RAY SILLER

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: WISCONSIN // COLOR

RECENT NEWS STORIES:

10/28/92 Minneapolis AP -- nearly 60% of 1,005 bankers in the Upper Midwest believe reducing the federal budget deficit is the nation's top priority. Half the respondents thought POTUS could reduce the deficit better than Clinton, 42% saw no difference between the two candidates and 7% thought Clinton could do better. Perot was not listed as a choice. Bankers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Illinois and Indiana were surveyed.

10/27/92 Milwaukee Sentinel poll says Clinton leads POTUS by 8 points. Perot gaining on both. Clinton 35 / POTUS 27 / Perot 20 / undecided 18.

10/27/92 Madison AP calling Wisconsin "a new battleground for Bush and Clinton in the final days of the Nov. 3 election."

10/27/92 Wisconsin's unemployment rate climbed for 5th consecutive month in Sept., rising half a percentage point to 5.9%. Rate still well below national figure [-1.6 the national 7.5%], officials said increases over the last several months were caused by more people looking for work, not people being thrown out of their jobs. Scott Jensen, BQ campaign manager in WI said voters should give POTUS credit for Wisconsin's healthy economy. "Income is up in every city in Wisconsin in the last year...people know Wisconsin is doing a lot better than the rest of the nation." August Cibarish the state labor market economist said, "There isn't any long-term deterioration in the state's economy... he said the unemployment rate rose most in small cities, villages and rural areas, possibly reflecting the disappointing harvest." Unemployment was up in 9 of the state's 11 metro areas -- and down only in Racine and Kenosha.

Appleton-Oshkosh	4.7 to 5.5
Eau Claire	6.1 to 6.2
Green Bay	5.2 to 5.4
Janesville-Beloit	5.5 to 5.7
Kenosha	6.8 to 6.2
La Crosse	5.8 to 5.9
Madison	2.8 to 3.2

Milwaukee	4.8 to 5
Racine	8.4 to 6.8
Sheboygan	5.7 to 6.4
Wausau	7 to 7.8

10/27/92 Madison AP -- could take until Thanksgiving to harvest Wisconsin's corn crop because of wet fields -- following last week's snow fall, weather conditions improved and some farmers were ready to enter corn and soybean fields with tractors and combines...

10/25/92 Milwaukee AP Saying the foundation is in place for an "astounding economic recovery" in the next four years, the Milwaukee Sentinel endorsed POTUS for re-election. The paper said the U.S. fared better than other major nations during the economic hard times as the world adjusts to the end of the Cold War. It said Bill Clinton seems to have the motto, "The past is gone; we face today." "How he proposed to do this is as hard to tell as why he didn't go into service during the Vietnam War, a problem George Bush, who volunteered for service in World War II, never had."

10/27/92 WI AP Clinton campaigned in the state twice last week.

10/22/92 Oneida, WI AP // members of the Oneida Tribe of Indians reacted angrily to POTUS use of the "Tomahawk chop" while campaigning in Georgia. Darcy Campbell, ast. press sec. at BQ 92 said, "He did not in any way mean to demean the Native American community...this doesn't lessen his support...he meant merely to show support for the Atlanta Braves."

10/22/92 Madison AP // a record 2.4 million or more Wisconsin voters could go to the polls on Nov. 3....turnout could near 70% or 2.6 million of 3.7 million eligible voters.

STATE COLOR:

North of Chicago, west of the Great Lakes -- Wisconsin is the first state of the northwest.

One of the states that gave birth to the Republican Party in 1854.

"The Badger State"

Famous Wisconsonians:
Harry Houdini [from Osh Kosh area], Robert LaFollette, Alfred Lunt, Georgia O'Keeffe, Spencer Tracey, Orson Welles, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Trivia: Adolphe Menjou to Katharine Hepburn in "State of the Union" starring Spencer Tracey ... "You're the most beautiful plank in your husband's platform." Hepburn played Tracey's wife -- Tracey was running for President. Perhaps POTUS can make a

play on that ... "to paraphrase that old Spencer Tracey movie -- I'm glad to be here with Bar, the most beautiful plank in my platform."

CONCERNS:

According to Gov. Thompson's staff, "people in Wisconsin are looking for a reason to vote for George Bush." Said, in person and on TV, we need to see him smile more and needs to be seen more with his family. Both will play big in WI.

Sen. fArrow says play the foreign policy card .. her constituents have called in saying POTUs need to remind everyone of his international strength -- remind them he knows how to take charge.

ISSUES:

<u>"Conservative Activism" Welfare Reform and School Choice:</u>

Wisconsin is leading the way for "Conservative Activism" -- as seen in Gov. Thompson's leadership with Welfare Reform and School Choice in Milwaukee.

The President approved waivers of federal regulations for WI, CA, MD, NJ and OR. Clinton has not taken a position on Wisconsin's welfare reform, but he waffled on NJ welfare reforms saying at first he would not sign them and then four short months later said he would have been inclined to grant a federal waiver for them.

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Polly Williams' Milwaukee School choice program gives parents vouchers to help pay for their child's education at the public or private school of their choice.

Clinton waffles: In 1990 Clinton wrote Polly Williams that he was "fascinated by that (Milwaukee school choice) proposal. I'm concerned that the traditional Democratic Party establishment has not given you more encouragement." Clinton opposes private and religious school choice. He has swallowed the agenda of special interest teachers unions and "business-as-usual" bureaucrats, a favor rewarded by their money and support.

<u>Clinton's plans cost Wisconsin Jobs:</u>
Clinton's proposed tax on foreign investment in the U.S. would cost up to 78,000 Wisconsin jobs.

Clinton's defense cuts would cost nearly 24,000 Wisconsin jobs in defense related industries.

Trade:
Since 1987, Wisconsin's exports to Mexico have more than tripled to $250 million in 1991, and exports to Canada have grown by one-third to $1.9 billion. In 1991 over 64,000 Wisconsin jobs were tied to trade.

Gov. Thompson has pushed NAFTA. Waukesha County small businesses feel it will benefit them.

29 OCTOBER 1992

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DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
CLAIRE TURNEY
RAY SILLER

FROM: J. BUNTON

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Appleton-Oshkosh	4.7 to 5.5
Eau Claire	6.1 to 6.2
Green Bay	5.2 to 5.4
Janesville-Beloit	5.5 to 5.7
Kenosha	6.8 to 6.2
La Crosse	5.8 to 5.9
Madison	2.8 to 3.2

Milwaukee	4.8 to 5
Racine	8.4 to 6.8
Sheboygan	5.7 to 6.4
Wausau	7 to 7.8

10/27/92 Madison AP -- could take until Thanksgiving to harvest Wisconsin's corn crop because of wet fields -- following last week's snow fall, weather conditions improved and some farmers were ready to enter corn and soybean fields with tractors and combines...

10/25/92 Milwaukee AP Saying the foundation is in place for an "astounding economic recovery" in the next four years, the Milwaukee Sentinel endorsed POTUS for re-election. The paper said the U.S. fared better than other major nations during the economic hard times as the world adjusts to the end of the Cold War. It said Bill Clinton seems to have the motto, "The past is gone; we face today." "How he proposed to do this is as hard to tell as why he didn't go into service during the Vietnam War, a problem George Bush, who volunteered for service in World War II, never had."

10/27/92 WI AP Clinton campaigned in the state twice last week.

10/22/92 Oneida, WI AP // members of the Oneida Tribe of Indians reacted angrily to POTUS use of the "Tomahawk chop" while campaigning in Georgia. Darcy Campbell, ast. press sec. at BQ 92 said, "He did not in any way mean to demean the Native American community...this doesn't lessen his support...he meant merely to show support for the Atlanta Braves."

10/22/92 Madison AP // a record 2.4 million or more Wisconsin voters could go to the polls on Nov. 3....turnout could near 70% or 2.6 million of 3.7 million eligible voters.

STATE COLOR:

North of Chicago, west of the Great Lakes -- Wisconsin is the first state of the northwest.

One of the states that gave birth to the Republican Party in 1854.

"The Badger State"

Famous Wisconsonians:
Harry Houdini [from Osh Kosh area], Robert LaFollette, Alfred Lunt, Georgia O'Keeffe, Spencer Tracey, Orson Welles, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Trivia: Adolphe Menjou to Katharine Hepburn in "State of the Union" starring Spencer Tracey ... "You're the most beautiful plank in your husband's platform." Hepburn played Tracey's wife -- Tracey was running for President. Perhaps POTUS can make a

play on that ... "to paraphrase that old Spencer Tracey movie -- I'm glad to be here with Bar, the most beautiful plank in my platform."

CONCERNS:

According to Gov. Thompson's staff, "people in Wisconsin are looking for a reason to vote for George Bush." Said, in person and on TV, we need to see him smile more and needs to be seen more with his family. Both will play big in WI.

Sen. fArrow says play the foreign policy card .. her constituents have called in saying POTUs need to remind everyone of his international strength -- remind them he knows how to take charge.

ISSUES:

<u>"Conservative Activism" Welfare Reform and School Choice:</u>

Wisconsin is leading the way for "Conservative Activism" -- as seen in Gov. Thompson's leadership with Welfare Reform and School Choice in Milwaukee.

The President approved waivers of federal regulations for WI, CA, MD, NJ and OR. Clinton has not taken a position on Wisconsin's welfare reform, but he waffled on NJ welfare reforms saying at first he would not sign them and then four short months later said he would have been inclined to grant a federal waiver for them.

The President signed waivers for Wisconsin in April 1991 and July of 1992. Upon signing the second waiver the President said: " I'm very proud to be in a place where programs like Learnfare and Workfare and the Parental Responsibility Act all tell America: Watch Wisconsin because Wisconsin works."

Polly Williams' Milwaukee School choice program gives parents vouchers to help pay for their child's education at the public or private school of their choice.

Clinton waffles: In 1990 Clinton wrote Polly Williams that he was "fascinated by that (Milwaukee school choice) proposal. I'm concerned that the traditional Democratic Party establishment has not given you more encouragement." Clinton opposes private and religious school choice. He has swallowed the agenda of special interest teachers unions and "business-as-usual" bureaucrats, a favor rewarded by their money and support.

<u>Clinton's plans cost Wisconsin Jobs:</u>
Clinton's proposed tax on foreign investment in the U.S. would cost up to 78,000 Wisconsin jobs.

Clinton's defense cuts would cost nearly 24,000 Wisconsin jobs in defense related industries.

Trade:
Since 1987, Wisconsin's exports to Mexico have more than tripled to $250 million in 1991, and exports to Canada have grown by one-third to $1.9 billion. In 1991 over 64,000 Wisconsin jobs were tied to trade.

Gov. Thompson has pushed NAFTA. Waukesha County small businesses feel it will benefit them.

CNN'S "LARRY KING LIVE"

GUEST:
ARKANSAS GOVERNOR BILL CLINTON,
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1992

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MR. KING: We're going to cover a lot of bases with Governor Clinton tonight. We're in the waning days; six days to go. He just told me he had a terrific day today. How terrific?

GOV. CLINTON: It was wonderful. We did Houston this morning. A hundred energy company executives from the gas and oil business in George Bush's home town, in his home industry, endorsed the Clinton-Gore ticket today, many of them Republicans. And then I went to Mississippi, where we had a huge rally in Jackson in front of the old state capitol. That's a state that the Republicans think they own. And then we came here. This state, Kentucky, has gone Republican in seven of the last nine presidential elections. I think we've got a good chance to win here. We're a little ahead now.

MR. KING: Do you ever not know where you are? (Laughter.)

GOV. CLINTON: (Laughs.) No, most of the time I know where I am. But I often don't know where I'm going next. (Laughter.)

MR. KING: I know rock singers stand on stage sometimes; they don't know what city they're in.

GOV. CLINTON: No, I know that.

MR. KING: (Laughs.)

GOV. CLINTON: The rock singers, they've already voted by coming. (Laughter.)

MR. KING: (Laughs.) Yeah, that's right. They paid the money.

GOV. CLINTON: That's right. When you're running for office, they're not going to vote 'til later, so you've got to know where you are. (Laughter.)

MR. KING: You're here. Quayle was here. The President's coming. Why -- there's eight electoral votes in Kentucky.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, it's -- I think it's a swing state. You know, it's a state like my state that's got a pretty strong economy now because of things that we've done internally and they've done internally. But it's a state that has a lot of affinity with Arkansas; same kind of folks, same kind of values. They've got what I call the New Democratic party represented here with Governor

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Burton Jones, Senator Wendell Ford and many others. They've got -- right near here, in Indiana, Governor Evan Bayh looks like he's headed for a big re-election.

MR. KING: Birch's son.

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah. And he's my kind of Democrat, you know. He doesn't waste money. He invests in education. He promotes private-sector economics --

MR. KING: But it is only eight votes.

GOV. CLINTON: Well --

MR. KING: Or is it more than eight symbolically?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, it's -- yeah, I think it's potentially more than eight symbolically. It's one of the border states that we want to win. And we also, by coming here, have a chance to make a real stab at Indiana. We're doing remarkably well in the polls in Indiana.

MR. KING: You think you might win Indiana? Dan Quayle's state?

GOV. CLINTON: We're still in -- maybe that's why; I don't know. (Laughter/cheers/applause.) No, let me make a serious comment. I think that the -- obviously Dan Quayle has a lot of supporters and friends in Indiana. But I think if you look at the contrast between Quayle and Governor Bayh, between basically a conservative ideologue and a practical, progressive governor who's very popular because he gets things done, I think you see the difference in the kind of contrast that I'm trying to draw with Bush and Quayle. Al Gore and I have really tried to build a new Democratic party, one that was open to Republicans and independents and former Perot supporters. And that's what you have to do to carry a place like Indiana or Kentucky.

MR. KING: And Bush-Quayle think they can win Tennessee. I think they're going in there, which is Al Gore's state.

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah. And it's done quite well by the Republicans in recent years, but I don't think they can. And I think that -- particularly I think the people of Tennessee are like the people in Arkansas. They're pretty bitter about the outrageous distortions and outright falsehoods of the Gore record and the Clinton record. I mean, a lot of this stuff they're saying now, they're just literally making up -- they are making up.

MR. KING: Are you angry?

GOV. CLINTON: You bet I am. I've had a bellyful of it. And I think it's amazing that a guy could stand up here before the

American people and say, "You've got to vote for me because you can trust me." That's what Bush says. And then he runs ads that are blatantly false, where they literally just made things up. And then when they're pinned on it, they just virtually admit that they made them up but they think they'll get 'em votes. I mean, there's stuff happening in this campaign that makes Willie Horton look like a Sunday School picnic in terms of --

MR. KING: Yet when we ask the President, he says he likes you. Last time with you, you said you like him. Do you separate the two? Do you continue to like him?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I've always had -- I like him, but I think it'd be a disaster if he got re-elected. And I think that four more years would be terrible for him, because once again he's running a campaign based on false promises and bogus attacks. I mean, the stuff he's said about me, he just literally makes up. And, you know, the New York Times said his attack on my record was, quote, "worse than a lie." The Sacramento Bee, a California paper, talked about how flagrantly he disregarded the truth. And I think that it's really -- it's going to make it impossible; if he were to win, I don't know how he could govern. And, you know, and he's spent all his time explaining why the FBI and the Justice Department are investigating one another and why his government lied to the federal court in Atlanta and whether he really didn't tell the truth on arms for hostages. I mean, it's just --

MR. KING: Let's touch some bases.

GOV. CLINTON: -- not good for America.

MR. KING: Dan Quayle was on this show last night in Washington; brought a chart. The chart showed, according to Quayle, that this is the strongest economy, right now today, ever in the history of this country. (Laughter.) There was a dip in '90 -- (let me?) tell you what happened -- a dip in '91. He showed the chart; I'm sorry we don't have it with us. And then it's peaking up, up above when Bush took office. And he said it's the strongest economy ever, and we haven't had a chance for you to comment.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, if the American people believe this is the strongest economy we ever had, then why have an election? I mean, you know, I've got some land in the middle of the ocean I'd like to sell you for a drydock. (Laughter.) I mean, if you look -- (inaudible) -- his chart did. I've got a chart; I wish I'd brought it in here. Maybe at the break I can get it. They say we're in a recovery because from negative growth, we got a little bit of growth.

MR. KING: Six months of it.

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, but if you look at it, here's their chart, like this. The average recovery goes like this. I'll see if I can get you the chart. This so-called recovery --

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MR. KING: In other words, this is a small recovery or --

GOV. CLINTON: Absolutely -- much worse than normal. This is the first president since Herb Hoover to produce no net new jobs in the private sector in a four-year period. And in the last two years, there's been a decline in family income of $1,600 on the average. So it's simply not true that they've got anything to brag about in economic performance. But let me say, there are two issues here, if I might. There is the short-term performance of this administration, which is not good. But then there is the decline in average incomes of working people, which goes back over 10 years, because America has not made the changes it needs to make to compete and win in a global economy.

Even when we were creating jobs, when Reagan was president, by and large average wages were going down; most people who were taking jobs were taking jobs at lower pay; people were working longer weeks. More families were becoming two-earner families just to make ends meet; 100,000 Americans a month losing their health insurance, which is another way of lowering your income. So it is not just employment. It is income going down and insecurity going up. And I think that's very important. So there's two problems. There's this short-term, horrible recession -- I say short-term; it's been going on about four years -- but then there is a long-term decline in economic performance that goes back over a decade.

MR. KING: The President says, though, that a lot of people are better off; that the media's -- that we're doing a lot of -- we're a lot at fault; we're reporting only bad news, not good news. Sure, there are bad things, but there are a lot of good things -- low interest rates, housing starts up. You can buy a house today.

GOV. CLINTON: But look why -- that's right, interest rates are low. But why are interest rates as low as they are? Because the economy was on the verge of collapse. So they had to bring interest rates down so at least people could refinance their homes and so some things could happen. And frankly, most people are surprised that the interest rates being as low as they are haven't picked up the economy more. And that's because of trickle-down economics; that is, you can't -- this is really fundamentally a contest of ideas. And their idea is that if you keep taxes low enough on the wealthiest Americans, they will invest their money and the benefits will trickle down to everybody else. Their idea is, it doesn't matter how big the deficit is as long as you don't raise taxes on the wealthiest Americans.

MR. KING: That worked for a while.

GOV. CLINTON: It worked to create jobs under Reagan. We didn't have job creation after that horrible recession of '81-'82. Then we had a couple of real good years where we created jobs. But even when we were creating jobs -- this is the point I want to make

-- I want to ask all the American people who are listening to us tonight to put themselves in their own positions. Remember, most Americans, according to the Census -- this is not a political document; the Census completed in Bush's presidency says that two-thirds of the American people are working harder for lower wages than they were making 10 years ago, when you adjust for inflation. When you take that plus 100,000 people a month losing their health insurance, which again lowers your incomes and increases your insecurity, you have to ask yourself, why is that happening? And the reason it's happening is that we are following an economic policy that won't work. It increases the deficit. It lowers incomes. It keeps growth low.

MR. KING: Why, then, are the polls getting closer?

GOV. CLINTON: Oh, I think there are a lot of reasons for that. First of all, you always have -- if you go back to the time right after the Democratic convention, when I had the biggest lead -- you know, 18 points or whatever it was -- I gave speeches for a month in which I said, "The polls will close at the end," because this is a race of hope against fear. And no matter how well we seem to be doing in the polls, it will take a lot of courage for the American people to vote for me.

MR. KING: You mean, fear gets votes?

GOV. CLINTON: Of course. And the status quo always is it's the devil you know versus what you don't. And what I'm asking the American people to do is to have the courage to change. And, of course, Mr. Bush has basically turned his campaign into a highly personal attack on me.

MR. KING: What part in this, Governor, does Ross Perot play today?

GOV. CLINTON: I think he divides the anti-Bush vote.

MR. KING: Hurts you, then.

GOV. CLINTON: To some extent. It's hard to know. You know, some of his supporters would vote for Bush if he weren't in the race; some would vote for me. The surveys indicate that if he weren't in the race, more would vote for me than would vote for Mr. Bush.

MR. KING: Why has he made such an impact, do you think? I mean, even with the ups and downs, the leaving, this is an incredible performance.

GOV. CLINTON: I think the leaving helped him a lot, because he was in third place and dropping when he left and he got out of any sort of harm's way, and then we went through this conflict and he came in and once again made the point that I think is very

appealing to people, which is, "I'm not a part of the political establishment. Both parties have failed you in Washington." My argument, not against Perot, but as against both Bush and Perot, is that I agree with that; that is, I think that both parties have failed us in Washington. But I think if you look at our backgrounds, of the three of us, I am the one who has been least involved in lobbying in Washington, in being part of the Washington establishment. I'm the only one that's ever balanced a government budget or passed a tough program to a legislature or taken on these interest groups. And I think that if you look at that -- I also have had a very aggressive program to reduce the influence of political action committees, to reduce the influence of lobbyists, to limit the costs of congressional campaigns.

MR. KING: You're the outsider is what you're saying.

GOV. CLINTON: More than Perot, I think, because I have proved that I can operate and make government work, but I've not been part of the Washington establishment -- far less than him.

MR. KING: CNN tracking polls have it as close as 2 percent. Does that shock you?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, it's funny, but if you look, you ask them, they decided overnight, basically, that they were going to change the way they do the polls. In other words, the poll that they' -- they had it all the way down to 6 in the poll they've been running. And then they just decided that low-income working people and young folks weren't going to vote. And I agree with that. I mean, if young people stay home, if the working people stay home, it'll be a lot closer race because that's the people that I represent.

MR. KING: So CNN -- I didn't see the news; I was flying today --

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, they --

MR. KING: -- switched the people?

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, they decided that they were going to have a much -- to use the jargon of the political folks, they were going to have a tighter screen for likely voters. And they're absolutely right. If young people stay home and they don't seize their future, if working people who've been murdered in this economy stay home, then I'll have a lot tougher time winning. They're right about that, I think. But the difference between me and CNN is, I think they're going to vote. Now, I do think the race has tightened some; I always thought it would. Mr. Bush has raised the flag of fear, and he's done it very well.

MR. KING: Are you worried? Is that a good term, worried?

GOV. CLINTON: I've -- well, I'm concerned about it; I've always been concerned. But I think in the end, we will prevail because I have demonstrated to the American people that I got into this race and I didn't get run out and I didn't wilt, because I was concerned about them. And I -- they know that I can be trusted to get up every day thinking about them, and they can't say that about George Bush.

MR. KING: CNN says that -- (applause) -- a CNN/Gallup poll/USA Today said that they asked the people most likely to vote. So that backs up what you said. They did change the course, and this time talked to people that they believe to be most likely to vote. Do you believe that youngsters won't vote?

GOV. CLINTON: I think they're going to vote more than they have in a long time.

MR. KING: Now I'm told we've always done it that way. They're telling me in the earphone. We have not changed the way we tracked it?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, that's what they said today.

MR. KING: They said they had changed it.

GOV. CLINTON: That's what they told me. But look, there's all kinds -- there are five polls out, and one says 11, one says 10, two say -- one says 8, one says 7, one says 2. But whatever happens, I think you can always expect the race to tighten. You know, Bush won 40 states in a landslide victory over Dukakis with about an 8 percent victory; he had like 53.7 percent. So American presidential elections are not decided by huge margins. And so I always thought they would tighten. But I think that what I have to do is to keep making the case for change, to ask people to imagine what in the wide world could come out of four more years of Bush and Quayle, and what we represent, Al Gore and I.

MR. KING: We'll be back with Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, and we'll include your phone calls on Larry King Live. Don't go away. (Applause.)

(Commercial break.)

(MORE)

MR. KING: We're back with Larry King Live. We are going to be, of course, including your phone calls. That's what this program is all about. Dan Quayle brought a chart last night. We now have the Clinton chart.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I wanted to show it to you, because you can make the case that it is true that their growth rate is a little higher here. So you can -- if you can draw it on a big enough chart, you can make it look like a big deal. (Laughter.) But -- wait, let me show you. But then if you put here -- this is the average recovery coming out of a recession as compared with the Bush record.

MR. KING: Yeah, okay.

GOV. CLINTON: And you can see, what that means is if we just had an average recovery under Bush, that would mean 3 million more jobs and $5,600 more per family in income -- if we just had average economic performance coming out of this recession. Let me show you something else here.

MR. KING: Two charts. (Laughter.)

GOV. CLINTON: This is the growth rate per person according to the Council of Economic Advisers, the economic report to the President. That's -- and see, we've had positive growth under every president since Truman except under Bush, where it's been negative growth per person. Now, let me tell you -- but let me make another point. Again, I've really tried to make this a contest of ideas to the American people. This has not only been negative growth, but for more than 10 years, the growth that we've had has come from borrowed money and from people working longer work weeks and more people being forced to take jobs in families. So under Carter, to some extent, and under Reagan almost entirely, this growth came from borrowed money and from people working longer hours.

MR. KING: Truman had the highest?

GOV. CLINTON: Truman had the highest when he came out of the war. And then Johnson was the next highest. Then Nixon had -- this is where we begin to be caught in the global economy. This is when the oil prices began to rise.

MR. KING: Kennedy had the 2.4.

GOV. CLINTON: That's right.

MR. KING: All right, let's touch some other bases. They said it would -- that it would -- the dirty part was gone. But Bill Kristol, who is the chief aide, I think, to -- chief of staff to Quayle -- compared you to John Tower this week, and I didn't hear you respond. So would you like to?

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GOV. CLINTON: I think a more interesting thing is how, again, one thing, George Bush says one thing and does another, you know. He said this wasn't going to be part of his campaign --

MR. KING: No, Kristol said it; it wasn't Bush.

GOV. CLINTON: I know. Well, it wasn't Bush. Bush works -- Kristol works for Quayle. It's a part of their strategy. And Bush was given a chance to repudiate it on CNN Newsmaker last weekend, and he refused to do it.

MR. KING: Were you offended by it?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I was -- no. I mean, I expect that from them. That's the kind of people they are. They can't run on their record. They don't have any vision for the future, so all they can do is run me down.

MR. KING: Well, was it unfair to say that if Tower's character was questioned, he was rejected for secretary of defense, that they could question your character as a rejection as well?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, John Tower was rejected mostly because people thought he had improper ties to the defense establishment. I don't mind them questioning my character, but I think that they have an extreme double standard. Mr. Bush said that that wasn't going to be part of the campaign; then he lets other people do it. But, you know, he's made trust a big issue in this election, and I want to read you something here I brought with me. And I want to put my glasses on; I want to be fairer to Bush than he is to me. He told -- according to New Yorker magazine this week, Bush says trust ought to be the issue, right? Mikhail Gorbachev was upset because Bush was taking credit for all the good stuff that happened in the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. And according to Gorbachev, this is what Bush said. Quote: "Bush warned me privately not to pay any attention to what he would say during the presidential campaign." Now, that's a quote from Gorbachev. In other words, Bush told him the truth and wasn't going to tell the American people the truth. He's had -- twice his aides have pointed out that he has no intention of doing what he intends -- what he says in this campaign. And, you know, I do think that, you know, it may be that a lot of people are just not used to hearing these things from their president. So when they relentlessly attack me personally, this has a big impact. But look here. The New York Times wrote an editorial called "Worse Than A Lie" and said, "Bush seemed so eager to smear his opponent as a big taxer that he is willing to trash the truth." Sacramento Bee: "Bush so consistently and flagrantly distorts the truth that he often seems to have no commitment whatever to veracity."

MR. KING: Are you calling the President a liar?

GOV. CLINTON: I'm reading what these newspapers said. (Laughter/ applause.) All I'm saying is, here's a guy who's called me everything but a blue goose and told the American people that they can't trust me. And he makes up the ads and the charges they run against me half the time. The Oregonian says, "We no longer trust him." Look at this. The Minneapolis Star-Tribune says, "A president must tell the truth. Bush has said often in this campaign a president must inspire trust. His argument is sound. It's one more reason to elect Bill Clinton as president." (Laughs.) (Applause.) But now, I -- this guy -- just this week -- let me just tell you what this week's been like; we go to North Carolina and I've got seven agriculture commissioners there from various states, defending Bill Clinton and Al Gore, two people from farm states. Gore lives on a farm. I represent a farm state. Bush goes to North Carolina and spends a zillion dollars on radio with an ad telling people that we're going to make them get a permit to do any kind of farming and shut all their farms down. He just made it up. I mean, it's --

MR. KING: Never happened.

GOV. CLINTON: No, just made it up. And here we are, you know; Bush and Quayle don't know "Come here" from "Sic 'em" when it comes to agriculture. (Laughter.) And they're -- (applause) --

MR. KING: We've got to take a break. Our guest is Governor Bill Clinton. We're on a roll. (Laughter.) This is Larry King Live in Louisville. We'll be back -- (inaudible). Don't go away. (Cheers/ applause.)

(Commercial break.)

MR. KING: One note: We have just been told that on Friday night, when President Bush appears -- and we're getting very close to this -- he has requested and we have granted 90 minutes for President Bush's -- we offered it, he accepted, as I'm told. And we offered to Ross Perot. We have not heard back yet from him. He's on tomorrow night. But we just offered it to Bill Clinton and he has accepted. So Bill Clinton will be here for another hour. (Cheers/applause.)

CNN -- I think I speak on behalf of Ed Turner and Tammi Haddat (ph) and Tom Johnson and Bob Pernard (ph) and everybody involved with CNN. We feel this is an important public service. Now, Bill wanted to finish what he was saying, and then we'll get to phone calls.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, yeah, we were talking about these ads. The American people have to believe, you know, that we'll make the strongest case for each other, or against one other, whatever. But just to make stuff up, I mean, it's almost impossible to know how to deal with that.

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MR. KING: Do you think they know they're making it up?

GOV. CLINTON: Oh, absolutely, they do. They made it -- I mean, you know, Time magazine quoted a high-ranking official in the Bush administration the other day as saying, "It doesn't much matter what we say in this campaign; we don't plan to follow through on it anyway." In the State of the Union address earlier this year, he advocated middle-class tax relief, and then he never sent the bill to Congress. And when asked, a ranking official in the administration was quoted in a major magazine as saying, "Oh, we just served that up for New Hampshire." I mean, it is very hard -- I can't imagine what four more years would be like of this sort of constant playing politics.

MR. KING: How about the other side, Governor --

GOV. CLINTON: Nobody's --

MR. KING: -- that says you waffle, that you go here on the draft, there on the draft? You said this, you said that.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, give me an example. Just give me one specific example. Let me give you a few examples. (Laughter.) Bush was in Michigan last week while I was up there. He speaks to these chiefs of police in Michigan and he says, and I quote, "I got Congress to pass a bill making carjacking a crime." Fact: He -- the administration, his administration, twice testified against making carjacking a crime. But they passed it anyway. And in the teeth of this election, he signed a bill. Fact: He sends Quayle to Michigan to say, "We're releasing this money to modernize the M-1 tank." That's what he said. What are the facts? They were against modernizing it. They refused to release it until Congress made them release it. They released it over their dead bodies, but when they had to release it, they went up there and took credit for it as if it were their idea all along.

I mean, these people are shameless. (Laughter/applause.) And they -- no, wait a minute. This is serious business. I mean, the level of frustration I sense from among people who try to get things done, who are really trying to make a difference, is enormous in the Congress. Three-quarters of the Republicans, the Republicans in the House of Representatives, voted against the Bush budget this year, it was so bad. And you cannot run a government when there is no truth, no facts, no nothing. There's no conviction. It's just do whatever you have to do to win. On the David Frost show at the beginning of this campaign, George Bush said he would do or say whatever he had to do to win, and he's certainly proved that in this campaign.

MR. KING: All right, you've mentioned some newspapers. The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, the top paper in the state, refused to endorse you today and said that you had no great principles to compromise.

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GOV. CLINTON: Well, let me tell you, sometimes a person is known by his enemies, and I'm proud of that. (Laughter/applause.) But the greatest newspaper in the history of our state, the Arkansas Gazette, always endorsed me. And they went under in a financial war with the Arkansas Democrat, and the Arkansas Democrat has always been an ultraconservative Republican paper, and I would expect them not to endorse me.

MR. KING: Similar to the New Hampshire paper?

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah.

MR. KING: Okay.

GOV. CLINTON: But, let me say this. I'm the first presidential candidate since 1964 -- Democrat -- who's had more newspaper endorsements than the Republican has. And we got the Hartford Current. We got a call from Hartford waiting.

MR. KING: Coming right now.

GOV. CLINTON: I don't think -- in 200 years, they hadn't endorsed a Democrat. They endorsed me. The Portland Oregonian in 142 years had never endorsed a Democrat. They endorsed me.

MR. KING: Let's go to some calls.

GOV. CLINTON: So I feel good about that.

MR. KING: Let's include now the callers as we spring back and forth. Hartford, Connecticut, for Governor Bill Clinton. Hello.

Q Good evening, Larry. You're a great American giving so many Americans the right to free speech. Governor, my question is a very quick one. I am a physician who is specialized. I make over $200,000 a year. I have severely been hurt by the Medicare reimbursement changes instituted by Gail Wilenski and President Bush at HICFA (ph). Why should I vote for you to be the next president?

MR. KING: Because you're going to raise his taxes, aren't you?

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, I'm going to raise your taxes, but I'm going to make your life a lot better if you're a doctor, and let me explain why. First of all, let's talk about medical care; then let's talk about taxes. First, on medical care, I disagree with the way this administration has tried to overregulate Medicare and Medicaid. They've made it very difficult for doctors to participate. The average doctor is now spending 30 to 40 percent of gross income on paper work. Under our system, we will move to an all-payer system, where the reimbursement rates are the same. In other words, you'll be properly reimbursed. We will regulate less

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on the front end and evaluate more on the back end. We will put Medicare and Medicaid patients into big pools of managed care so that you will have private doctors, private health care providers and private insurance.

But we're going to make some changes in the rules governing insurance to cut out excessive administrative costs and profits there and simplify, deregulate the front end of medical care. I don't like the government micromanaging health care. You will like it much better under my system. I developed a health care plan after consulting literally with hundreds of physicians. And the plan that I've advocated is roughly like the one supported by the American College of Physicians and the American Academy of Family Practice. So your life would be less regulated and the government reimbursements would be more even with private sector.

Now, on the tax issue, let me say this. Under -- if you make over $200,000 a year under my plan, that portion of your income over $200,000, the maximum tax rate would go from 31 to 36 percent. But you'd have a way to lower your tax burden if you invested in a new business, in new technologies, in new plant and equipment. In other words, if you invested in things that increased the productive capacity of America and put Americans back to work, you could get a bigger tax break by far than you can get now. So America would be better off because the only way you could lower your tax break would be by increasing jobs and incomes for the rest of Americans.

MR. KING: Did you say today, by the way, that you would consider asking Perot to serve in your administration?

GOV. CLINTON: What I said today was that I had not discussed a potential position in the administration with anybody, and I wouldn't make an exception with him. I didn't think on principle I should do that. What I said was, number one, I want an administration that is not just Democrats; I want some Republicans and independents, people who have a can-do spirit and want to face the problems of this country and want to solve them. I'm not going to just run a highly partisan administration. I've seen that for the last four years and I don't like it.

MR. KING: So you will appoint Republicans and you will appoint independents.

GOV. CLINTON: Absolutely.

MR. KING: And Perot will be on that list?

GOV. CLINTON: No, and what I said about Perot was that I thought that he had a contribution to make in two or three areas. I think that he understands the necessity to cut the budget in areas that are appropriate. He is committed to the cause of political reform, I think, now, having participated in the Washington system the way it is and been very effective at it. And I think we do have

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to reduce the influence of lobbyists and special interest groups. And if we don't finish the MIA-POW business soon -- there's been some progress on that -- if we don't finish it, I think he'd be interested in doing that.

MR. KING: So --

GOV. CLINTON: So I think he ought to have a chance to play a role in these areas.

MR. KING: That formulates into what? What would be the position?

GOV. CLINTON: That's what I'm saying. I don't know. I think -- I haven't won this election yet, and I am not about to discuss a position for anybody. But I would like to have his input and the input of his supporters. And there are a lot of gifted people out there; a lot of people who work for him who are now supporting me. And I think they ought to be represented in this government.

MR. KING: Even though he may hurt you, has he added to this picture this year constructively?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I think there's -- I think the two things that he's made a constructive contribution to in the debate is, one, driving home the notion that we ought to reduce the influence of political action committees and open up congressional campaigns and reduce the influence of lobbyists. I think that's important. The other thing he has emphasized is the importance of bringing down the deficit. The difference I have with him is that I believe if you did what he advocates now -- in other words, if you had big tax increases now on the middle class to bring the deficit down immediately -- you would make unemployment worse and the income of the -- excuse me, the economy would go down, and therefore government revenues would go down. So I think that he's going at the problem, but I think it is wrong, given the fragility of this economy.

MR. KING: He's also created a lot of interest in the whole (ball of wax?).

GOV. CLINTON: But then there's a lot of interest. But I really thought very seriously about this, because I live in a state with a very strict balanced budget law. I have cut spending three times since I've been running for president -- three times. I really believe it's important. But I don't think you can do what he recommends now without making the problem worse. Actually, he hired somebody to investigate his economic plan. He hired a firm, and they said, "If you do what you're recommending, unemployment will go up by nearly half a million through 1995."

MR. KING: But he says the situation is a lot worse now than either you or President Bush are letting on.

GOV. CLINTON: Oh, I think it's quite severe. No, I think it's very bad. But I think that the answer is a long-term commitment to balancing the budget through a very disciplined reduction of the deficit while you're increasing investment. But that's the difference between me and him. And let me just say, the weight of opinion is on my side. Ten Nobel prize-winning economists and John White, the man who developed the Perot plan, has endorsed the Clinton-Gore ticket because he believes that now you've got to get jobs and growth back in the economy and reduce the deficit.

MR. KING: We'll be back with phone calls for Governor Clinton, and we'll stay with the calls right after this. (Applause.)

(MORE)

MR. KING: Okay, we're going to go back right to phone calls. By the way, we just learned the Bush campaign has announced that President Reagan will campaign this weekend in North Carolina, New Mexico and Georgia. Any comment?

GOV. CLINTON: Good. (Laughter.)

MR. KING: Okay, let's go to -- the caller is from Atlanta. Hello.

CALLER: Good evening, Larry.

MR. KING: Hi.

CALLER: Governor Clinton, good evening.

GOV. CLINTON: Good evening.

CALLER: Glad to see you in my home state of Kentucky. I have a question on how you plan on reforming the welfare system so that it's no longer a lifestyle for some people but just a helping hand so they can get on their own two feet. And how do you feel about the way New Jersey has reformed their welfare system?

QUESTION

GOV. CLINTON: Thank you. Let me say, first of all, I have been working on this issue since about 1980. If you look at the people on welfare, about half the people on welfare really do view it as a second chance. They're on welfare for a while because they're down on their luck, and then they get right off. But about half the people stay longer, and about 25 percent of the people stay for years and years and years. They are, by and large, young women and little children with no education. And so what I think we should do is to make the welfare system a second chance, not a way of life, and here's how I would do it.

First, I would fully implement the law that I helped to write that was signed in 1988 but has never been implemented in America. We would invest in people on welfare and their education and their training. We would support their children through medical coverage and child care, and then we would require them to take jobs.

Then I would go one step further than that. I would say that once you educate somebody and once you support their kids, if they can't get a job in the private sector after a certain amount of time, then they ought to have to do community service work to keep drawing an income from the government. You should promote work and independence. And there's a lot of community service work to be done. We need workers in child care centers, for example. We need people working with the homeless. We need people doing work to help folks stay in their homes, if they want to stay out of nursing homes, persons with disabilities, persons who are older. There are

all kinds of people work that needs to be done that we could use folks on public assistance to do until they could move into private-sector employment. So that's what I think we ought to do.

The New Jersey experiment -- I want to see how it comes out. I can say that we've tried a lot of these experiments. In Wisconsin, for example, they've tried lowering the welfare benefits of people if their kids dropped out of school. It seems to have made no difference. In New Jersey, they want to reward people who don't have extra children and penalize people who do and see if it makes any difference. I think the states ought to be free to experiment. But if you want to really change it, what you've got to do is empower people on welfare to go to work without hurting their children; that is, train them and take care of the kids through health care, and then require them to do it. Make work the rule at the end of the rainbow for welfare. That is the answer to this issue.

MR. KING: Back to the calls; Narita, Japan, for Governor Clinton. Hello. Hello, Japan.

CALLER: (No response.)

MR. KING: Are you there, Japan? Are you there? They're not there. Speaking of Japan --

GOV. CLINTON: They went to lunch.

MR. KING: They went to lunch.

GOV. CLINTON: It's lunchtime tomorrow in Japan. (Laughter.)

MR. KING: That's right, it is. A strange -- well, kind of a strange interlude in the debates when Ross Perot -- I say strange for want of a better term -- said that he was really opposed to this merger between US Air and British Airways. Are you?

GOV. CLINTON: I've got real problems with it. We get no access to the British market if we do it. It's just an admission that we've allowed the American companies to get in terrible financial trouble. It is a legacy of one of the horrible things that happened in the Reagan years, where instead of rewarding investment in new plant and new equipment, we rewarded financial manipulation. So what happened? All these airlines were subject to hostile takeovers. What happened? The people that bought them were up to their ears with debt. So to pay the debt, they laid off people. They slowed down their repair schedule. They reduced service. And eventually, they bankrupted the airlines. Now, so what? So you got them in trouble.

Now, underneath that, something else was going on. The people who were making the airplanes were getting in trouble. Why? Because the Europeans, instead of giving tax breaks to people who

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took over airline companies, spent tax money with the airplane manufacturers to make the airbus. They subsidized airbus to the tune of $25 [billion] to $40 billion. So what they're doing now, they're driving McDonnell Douglas to the brink of bankruptcy, killing workers in my home state and all over this country, and they're taking market share away from Boeing because their government said, "We're going to work with the private sector to make a new airplane." Our government said we're going to subsidize people to push paper and throw people out of work.

MR. KING: So you --

GOV. CLINTON: It was a dumb legacy from the Reagan years.

MR. KING: So you wouldn't sign off on it.

GOV. CLINTON: No.

MR. KING: Narita, Japan, now. Hello.

CALLER: Hello, Larry, Governor Clinton.

GOV. CLINTON: Hello.

CALLER: Greetings from Japan.

MR. KING: Hi.

CALLER: I'd like to ask a question. The Bush administration has personally hurt many members of my family, and I would like to know what Governor Clinton can do as president about the cutthroat ethics of our corporate America, specifically the firing of older employees before retirement, leaving them without health care when they need it most, and on unemployment, without much prospect of finding good jobs their age. This has happened all over our great country, and it's wrong.

MR. KING: Are you just a tourist in Japan? I guess she --

GOV. CLINTON: Did she hang up?

MR. KING: Yeah. By the way, what can a president do about that?

GOV. CLINTON: Two or three things. Let's talk about it. First of all, if we had a health care system that controlled health care costs and had a framework of basic health care for all Americans, like all our competitors do, including those with higher wages and faster growth than we have, then this would not be a problem, the health care issue. We ought to have a system in which everybody has access to health care and in which costs are brought within inflation. Now, we have laws against age discrimination, but they're difficult to enforce. What we have to do is recognize that

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a lot of these layoffs are occurring as a result of the legacy of the '80s, when paper pushers got rich by running companies in debt and turned around and threw people in the street and treated them like they were disposable paper cups, and it was wrong.

What I want to do is to change the incentives for the '90s; that is, you can't make people behave differently in the private sector if you're president, but you can change the environment and the incentives. The environment of the '80s was greed, get it while you can, run these companies in debt, throw people in the street, treat them like they don't matter. The environment of the '90s, if we want to grow, we'll learn something from our competitors. People are the most important thing. What you earn depends on what you can learn. If people are happy and secure and learning and they're given the power to become more productive, they'll make you a lot of money. So what I want to do is to give companies tax incentives to continually invest in new plant, new equipment and retraining of their workers instead of to subsidize the kind of mergers and takeovers and destruction of people's lives that were subsidized by government policies in the '80s.

MR. KING: Houston, Texas, for Governor Clinton. He'll be with us to the bottom of the next hour, so we've got time to get more calls in. We have offered the same to Ross Perot tomorrow night, and we've offered it to President Bush, who accepted it, Friday. Back to the calls; Houston, hello.

CALLER: Hello, Larry.

MR. KING: Hi.

CALLER: Thanks for this opportunity to be a part of the election process. Mr. Clinton --

MR. KING: (That's?) what this is all about.

CALLER: -- we like what you're saying and the direction that you propose to take our country. I hope you'll recognize the duty and the solemn trust that the American people may place in your hands. My question: I understand that Mr. Black of the Bush campaign is a lobbyist for foreign corporations, as is Ron Brown of your own campaign. And my question is, what would you do to prevent people from using government service to line their own pockets by lobbying, for taking jobs and money from the American people.

MR. KING: Thanks for calling in, Ross. (Laughter.)

GOV. CLINTON: Hey, you're right.

MR. KING: I mean, that's his big complaint.

GOV. CLINTON: That's right. First of all, sir, I know that Mr. Black is and Mr. Lake is. He's a lobbyist for the Japanese, I

think, auto parts people or some Japanese auto group. They're two people in the Bush campaign.

MR. KING: Mr. Brown's law firm, don't they?

GOV. CLINTON: But I'm unaware -- I think Ron Brown now is the full-time chairman of the Democratic Committee. I don't believe that he is a lobbyist for foreign interests. I can tell you what my policy is. My policy is that no one who works in my administration can lobby for foreign interests or for domestic interests. And when they leave my administration, if they're in senior positions, they're going to have to wait several years before they can lobby for foreign interests and a couple of years before they can lobby for anybody again. I think you have got to have the assurance that our people -- (applause) -- let me say something about that. I think you've got to have the assurance that our people who are working for you are working for you and that they're not sitting there thinking every day, when they make a decision, whether they can make some money out of it as soon as they leave the government.

Let me just give you one example.

MR. KING: Quick; we've got --

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah. This is a real important issue, though. One example: Multipurpose vehicles coming in from Japan were always treated like light trucks for tariff purposes; that is, they paid a higher tariff. And we had a lot of people working in America making multipurpose vehicles. It was a protectionist measure, all right, but the Japanese are very protectionist against our auto parts and other things. Now, the Bush administration on their own reversed the decision of their own government and reclassified multipurpose vehicles, not as light trucks but as cars, lowering the tariff, giving the Japanese a $300 million a year trade break with no concession in return, putting auto workers in America at a severe disadvantage without anything to show for it. And when you see that, plus people in their campaign lobbying for those interests, you wonder, did they really do it because they believe in free trade, or was there some other reason? I want you to know that every decision we make, we make because we believe; we may be wrong, but because we believe it's good for you and other Americans who are working for a living and playing by the rules.

MR. KING: We have an extra half hour to go with Governor Bill Clinton. (Applause.) And we'll be back with more calls right after this. Don't go away.

(Commercial break.)

MR. KING: We're back on Larry King Live. We're going to go right back to your calls. I want to cover some other quick bases, though, that the President has charged. He called Al Gore the "ozone man." Any comment on that? Ridiculing his -- said he's an environmental --

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GOV. CLINTON: Extremist.

MR. KING: -- extremist.

GOV. CLINTON: You know, when it suits him, he says I'm terrible and I pollute the environment. And then when he goes to Michigan, he tells the car dealers -- car workers -- I'm going to put them out of business because of the environment, because Gore and I have an extremist position. First of all, if I worked at it 18 hours a day, I couldn't cost as many auto jobs as they've lost under Bush. But my answer to you is that I think Al Gore has a sensitive, realistic position. For example, on autos, we have not said we are going to adopt a law mandating higher fuel efficiency standards that cannot be met by the auto industry, but we have said we're going to work with them to try to increase fuel efficiency and clean the air by increasing the number of cars that run on natural gas.

MR. KING: He said your plan -- this is President Bush -- your plan to tax foreign companies -- I'm reading because I want to get it back -- tax foreign companies in American markets would endanger 4.5 million jobs in this country.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, let me tell you what the facts are, and the American people can decide.

MR. KING: Then we're going to go right to phone calls.

GOV. CLINTON: Okay, the big issue -- in the last 10 years, the income of foreign corporations in America has gone up by 65 percent. Tax payments have gone down by 15 percent. Now, if your income goes up, will your taxes go down 15 percent? If any American company's income goes up 65 percent, will their taxes go down 15 percent? No. Why have they been able to do this? Because they've got accounting gimmicks where they can make it look like the income was earned in another country besides America. I do not want to hurt foreign companies. I wanted to say that before. I'm all for trade. I'm all for investment. But I think it has to be fair. I have sought foreign investment in my state. I have been honored to have it. But I think when people come here and do business and earn money here, they ought to pay the same taxes American companies do. I don't think it's fair for them. (Applause.)

You know, 70 percent of foreign companies -- 70 percent of the foreign companies located in this country didn't pay any taxes last year. And I just don't think that's fair. Mr. Bush is taking the position that if we make them play by the same rules our own American companies do and our own country that we're somehow being unfair to them. But what our companies --

MR. KING: He says it'll cost jobs, though.

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GOV. CLINTON: Well, it's not going to cost jobs. You think they're going to give up the American market just because we ask them to pay their fair share of taxes? Don't you think American companies, when they do business in England or Japan or Germany, they don't have to pay taxes over there? You bet they do. And they've got tax systems, by the way, which make it much harder to evade their tax obligations than our system system does here.

MR. KING: Camp Pendleton, California, for Governor Clinton. Hello.

CALLER: Good evening, Governor. I understand that within the next four years, there will be serious military cutbacks. I have heard that the Marine Corps, since it is one of the smallest units, will be cut by two-thirds. Is this true? And how will it affect our manpower? Will there be early out programs, et cetera?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, the answer to your question is, it depends on whose defense plan is adopted. Under my plan, we would not cut the Marine Corps by two-thirds. Let me tell you what my plan is as against what President Bush's plan is. I propose to cut about, oh, $60 billion more than Mr. Bush does out of defense over a five-year period. Most of it would be in reducing the number of our troops in Europe and spending less on the space portion of Star Wars and having fewer carriers. I don't think we need as many (full?) carriers. I want to invest more in higher mobility, which would be something that would be good for the Marines, and in greater airlift and sealift capacity and in some weapon systems to maintain our technological lead. But we will reduce the size of our permanent military no matter who's elected.

Now, let me answer the question first and then I'll go to Larry. Will there be early-out programs for people? You bet there will. Senator Sam Nunn has proposed a program that I have endorsed which basically says you ought to be able to cash out your retirement, get some retirement if you don't have 20 years in. If you get out, you ought to have one year free, government-supported time for education. If you decide to become a teacher or a police officer or perhaps do some other public service work, you should be able to earn credit on your military retirement if you get out and you haven't vested at 20 years. So I want you to know, at least from my perspective, when we do reduce the size of the military, we have an enormous obligation to the people who won the Cold War not to leave them out in the cold. And I'm going to make sure that we do it in a way that is humane and fair and makes it possible for people to succeed when they come out into the private sector.

MR. KING: In the military area, your response to the statement by the other side that as president, you might get involved in a conflict, a war; you might have to have a draft, and some Americans are going to stand up and say, "Well, like you, Mr. President, I choose not to serve."

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GOV. CLINTON: But that's not what I said.

MR. KING: You didn't say you wouldn't.

GOV. CLINTON: No, I never said I wouldn't serve. Like a lot of people, like Dan Quayle and Secretary of Defense Cheney and Senator Phil Gramm and Pat Buchanan, I sought a deferment, and I got one. I didn't feel right about it, so I gave it up. I went back into the draft and I got a high number. I was never called. But I've been candid enough to say that I was opposed to the war and I didn't want to go. Let me say this: First, we don't have a draft now. And I think that our all-volunteer army has served us very well. It's been highly trained --

MR. KING: But a crisis could occur.

GOV. CLINTON: Well, it's difficult to conceive of one in which you would need a draft, given the size of the Reserves and the Guard units. But if we had a draft, I would attempt to do two things that were never done in Vietnam. First of all, before I instituted a draft, I would want Congress to declare war. I would want them to say -- (applause) -- that if we're going to have a draft, or at least before we sent draftees into harm's way, I would want a clear declaration that Congress agreed with the policy. Then I'd want to make sure we'd sold it to the American people. And then, unlike Vietnam, I'd want to have clearly defined objectives and use overwhelming American power to get the job done quickly and with minimum loss of life to Americans. I think that's the only way you can do it with the draft unless the existence of your country is at issue. So we won't have another Vietnam. I think that -- let me point out that one of the most rewarding things to me in this campaign has been the support I've received from military and former military people. Twenty-four former generals and admirals, as you know, endorsed my campaign, including --

MR. KING: Were you hurt --

GOV. CLINTON: -- Admiral Crowe, who was the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Bush and Reagan.

MR. KING: Were you hurt by Stockdale's statements yesterday, though?

GOV. CLINTON: No, because I think the American people understand that there are differences of opinion on that. The other day, I received a Vietnam battle ribbon from a man who'd been captured by the North Vietnamese.

MR. KING: Atlanta, Georgia --

GOV. CLINTON: So there are differences of opinion.

MR. KING: Atlanta for Bill Clinton. Hello.

CALLER: Good evening, Larry.

MR. KING: Hi.

CALLER: Larry, the first thing is, Public Broadcasting published a documentary this weekend on Mr. Clinton, and the first point was, I think the American people do not know that his 12-year honeymoon with the Arkansas people was interrupted in 1980 when he was voted out of office, but that was not my question. My question is this: In 1985, a commission that he appointed to study the environment in Arkansas rated, by this documentary again, 80 percent of the rivers and streams in Arkansas unfit for human contact. And it cited the dumping of chicken feces and chicken waste in the Arkansas rivers as the main cause of this pollution. My question: Since Mr. Tyson, the head of Tyson Chicken, Incorporated, is a major contributor to the Clinton campaign and has been over the years, how does Mr. Clinton square this with his inaction on all of the suggestions of the study?

GOV. CLINTON: In the first place, your facts aren't right. Let me -- I did lose an election in 1980, and I'm not ashamed of it. I learned a lot from it. And Mr. Bush will learn something on Tuesday if he gets beat. (Cheers/applause.) So it was interrupted. But let me go back to your facts here. If you go back to when I took office in 1983, January, and you look at what we've done in putting in water standards and protecting the environment, let me just give you a few facts. Now, over 85 percent of our streams are fishable and swimmable.

MR. KING: The report then was wrong on --

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, over 80 -- well, he said unfit for human contact. Over 85 percent of our streams are fishable and swimmable. There have been reports that there's been no significant deterioration in water quality in our streams since I have been government. Many of our water standards have been copied by other states. We were one of the first four states in the country to fully comply with the clean air standards, one of the first three states to comply with the Community Safe Drinking Water Act. Now, is there a problem in Arkansas? Here's what it is: The United States government under Reagan and Bush has refused to take any stand at all against water pollution caused by so-called non-point sources, and that's primarily agriculture, agricultural runoff. So all the states which raised livestock and chickens -- you know, poultry, cattle, hogs -- have to be very careful about how the waste from those animals spread on the land, because it will (leak?) through the land and get into the water.

I have taken initiatives in my state to try to reduce non-point pollution. I have done it with, I might add, no support from the federal government. They have never touched this area. It was too hot for them politically. And so I'm trying to deal with it.

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But it is simply not true that over 80 percent of our streams are unfit for touching. We have a huge tourism industry. We have people swimming and fishing in virtually all of our streams --

MR. KING: Is that --

GOV. CLINTON: -- virtually all the time.

MR. KING: The gentleman he mentioned, is he a big supporter of yours?

GOV. CLINTON: He is a supporter of mine. And unlike many of the people in the poultry industry, he is a Democrat. I wonder whether, if they were all Republicans, you'd be calling me with this question tonight.

MR. KING: We'll be back --

GOV. CLINTON: But whatever, that's true. He is a supporter of mine. But he's also invested massive amounts of money in plants to deal with his own chicken litter and chicken waste and has helped to underwrite some of the things that we're trying to do to minimize pollution in Arkansas. So I would just ask you to go back and look. The water's cleaner than it was when I became governor. The air's cleaner than it was when I became governor. We are the number one state in the country in growing chickens. We grow a billion a year. So that is an issue, and we're trying to address it, and we're going to address it. But our water is cleaner than it was when I took office, not worse.

MR. KING: We'll be back with Governor Bill Clinton right after this. (Applause.)

(Commercial break.)

MR. KING: Welcome back to Larry King Live in Louisville. Ross Perot tomorrow night; we have offered him an hour and a half -- we have not heard yet whether he will take it; and George Bush on Friday. Concerning Ross Perot, he has spent $58.7 million to this day. It's his own money. Do you have any problem with that?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, he can spend his own money. I have two problems with what he's said lately. One is, you know, when he said my state was irrelevant. You just heard him say that I was just a governor of a state whose principal industry was raising chickens. You know, my state produced Sam Walton and he made his money in the private sector -- (applause) -- without any help from government. And I --

MR. KING: Are you saying that Ross didn't make --

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, let me -- and our principal industry in Arkansas is manufacturing. The American people have only about 16-

1/2 percent of their jobs in manufacturing. In Arkansas, it's about 22 percent, and we lead the country in private-sector job growth. I'm the only person in this race, not Mr. Perot, who's ever balanced a government budget, worked with the private sector to create jobs, and gotten the tough programs through a legislature, or ever done anything to restraint the influence of lobbyists. And, you know, he talks about how he paid for his own campaign and the taxpayers are paying for mine, but the taxpayers are paying for his, too. He made most of his money as a Medicaid contractor. (Laughter/applause.) And I think -- and, you know, I think, again, I've not been critical of him, but I sort of resent -- you know, I've worked for 12 years for $35,000 a year because I believe in public service, and he made a lot of money out of dealing with the government.

MR. KING: Why haven't you?

GOV. CLINTON: And I think it's -- well, because --

MR. KING: Why haven't you been critical?

GOV. CLINTON: Because I've tried to be positive in this race and because he's basically not been critical of me, but I'm getting a little bit weary of that whole business about how, you know, he's just spending his own money. Poor Ross Perot with his three billion bucks. (Laughter.) And I'm ripping off the taxpayers because I'm dealing with the system that frees us of special interest dependency because the taxpayers pay for it. You know, surely we don't want to get in the position in this country where you've got to be a billionaire to run for president. (Applause.) And I just think -- I think -- and I do think if he's going to tell the people how great he is for spending his own money and how it's not tax money, he ought to 'fess up to the fact that he made hundreds of millions of dollars from government contracts, from processing Medicaid claims. That's where he made his money. That's what his big money was from.

MR. KING: We'll ask him tomorrow. (Verdan?), Illinois, for Bill Clinton. Hello.

CALLER: Hello. Governor Clinton, my question is, when you speak of helping the small business person, the figures that we always get are like if you have about 100 employees. We're a small trucking business with half a dozen trucks and a dozen employees. You can't get any help from the banks because they don't want anything to do with the trucking industry. We would like to be able to expand and grow. And how can we look for any help in your administration?

GOV. CLINTON: First of all, I want to thank you for calling in and saying that, and I want to emphasize something you probably already know, but the American people may not know, which is that people like you have generated most of the jobs in this economy. In the last dozen years, over 80 percent of the new jobs have been created in units of under 50, by people like you. And I'd like to

ask you another question, so don't get off the line, but let me answer your specific question. I want to help you to expand your business in two ways. First of all, I want to make your tax liability smaller if you invest in expansion; if you buy new trucks or you start a new enterprise, under my tax system you'd get a much bigger break than you do now. So the government would lower your tax liability for the cost of your expansion.

Secondly, I want to reorganize the banking system in this country so that we have a whole series of community banks that make more loans to small businesses. And I want to deal with the two problems we've got in our banking system today. We have some banks that are in trouble, that are on the verge of failure. We're going to have to figure out what to do with those sick banks and try to minimize the problem so there's not a taxpayer bailout like there was in the S&L business. But then I want to end the credit crunch for small business people. Bank profits are way up now, but banks are putting all their money in government securities and not making loans to small business people.

MR. KING: You're going to do that with legislation?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I hope we won't have to do it with legislation. I think we can do it with some changed regulations. But we may have to change the legislation. But the credit crunch is the biggest problem we've got. The only other thing I want to say to you before we go on to another question is, I've also got a plan to simplify government regulation on small business and to lower the cost of health care for the 70 percent of small business people who are buying it today, by making sure that you and self-employed people and farmers can buy into big pools and get rates as low as people who work for big companies.

MR. KING: Is there anything you don't have a plan for? (Laughter.)

GOV. CLINTON: Yeah, sure there are. There are a lot of things that I don't know the answer to, but I --

MR. KING: I've got to get a break. They're talking to me. I have to break. We'll be back after these words. (Applause.)

(Commercial break.)

MR. KING: We're back on Larry King Live. We thank the Governor for staying the extra 30 minutes. We're going to cover a couple of other quick bases here. What's your plan the next four days? Where are you going? Five days.

GOV. CLINTON: I'm going to work like crazy. I'm going to go back to all the battleground states in the middle west. I'm going to go up to New Jersey. I'll be in New Jersey twice. And I'm going back to the South, to Georgia and maybe some other states in the

.STX

South, and going back to the Midwest and then back up again. I'll have -- we're going to try to do three, four, five states a day. And then on Monday we may do seven or eight. I may work all day long, all night long.

MR. KING: Aren't you really whipped?

GOV. CLINTON: No, I'm pumped. (Applause.) I've worked for more than a year in a race that many times it looked like there was no way I could win, because I believed we had to change this country, because I didn't want my child and other children to grow up to be the first generation of Americans to do worse than their parents. I can be tired when the election's over. I'm fighting for something that I desperately believe in.

MR. KING: Was there ever a time you thought you'd lose?

GOV. CLINTON: I don't know, but there were times when I didn't think about it. I wouldn't permit myself to think about it. I'll tell you this: I never thought of quitting. I always thought that no matter how tough it got that the people should decide. I always -- my whole judgment was, if the people want me to quit, they can just vote me out and I'll go back to my life and my job. I've got a wonderful job and a wonderful life.

MR. KING: Isn't there a little awe in thinking that you might be president?

GOV. CLINTON: Yes.

MR. KING: We all think back to childhood. Hey, we were all kids. "What am I doing here?" Don't you think that?

GOV. CLINTON: It is a little awesome. I often talk with my wife and with Senator Gore about the enormous responsibility we have. We've raised so much hope in this country. I've gone around and tried to give people hope again. And if I do win on Tuesday, I've got to start on Wednesday working to fulfill those hopes and to challange the American people to face these problems and get on with it. It's exhilarating. I look forward to it. But it's also a very heavy responsibility.

MR. KING: No vacation?

GOV. CLINTON: No, we'll take a couple of days off in a few days, but I expect to have to work starting on Wednesday. We've got a lot of decisions which have to be made if I win.

MR. KING: Are you prepared to lose?

GOV. CLINTON: I don't ever think about it.

[illegible]: Nor (Applause.)

.ETX

GOV. CLINTON: I never think about it. And I don't think I will, because I believe wtih all my heart that I'm on the right side of history -- not because of me, but because what I stand for is what's right for America now. But if -- (applause) -- you know, if it doesn't work out, I'll go on with my life and try to do something useful. For me personally, I've already had more good things happen than I ever could have deserved. But I think I'll win because it's right for America.

MR. KING: We're out of time. There's no year like this year. I don't want to put you on the spot, but would you say that as president you would continue to meet the public and -- you said the last time you'll continue bus trips. Would you go on programs like this --

GOV. CLINTON: Absolutely.

MR. KING: -- as president, answer calls from people?

GOV. CLINTON: Absolutely. Absolutely. We cannot afford ever -- (applause) -- but the one thing that I'm really proud of is that I started these town meetings in New Hampshire; that I suggested the format of the Richmond debate, which let real people in. We will be able to restore the faith of the American people in the political process, I think, if presidents will be accountable, will look Americans in the eye and will level with them. So yes, I'm going to keep doing it.

MR. KING: Thanks, Bill.

GOV. CLINTON: Thank you. (Applause.)

MR. KING: This was a partisan audience. We want to thank -- (inaudible). And we'll see you tomorrow night with Ross Perot. Good night.

END

.ETK

Mooney LeSage

Real Estate Brokerage, Management, Consulting, Investment & Development

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: JEANIE FENTON

FAX NO: 207 | 456-6218

FROM: J. MICHAEL MOONEY

DATE: 10/30 TIME: 5PM SENT BY: LB

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 12

COMMENTS:

HERE IS THE EXPANDED VERSION OF THE SUSSEX STORY

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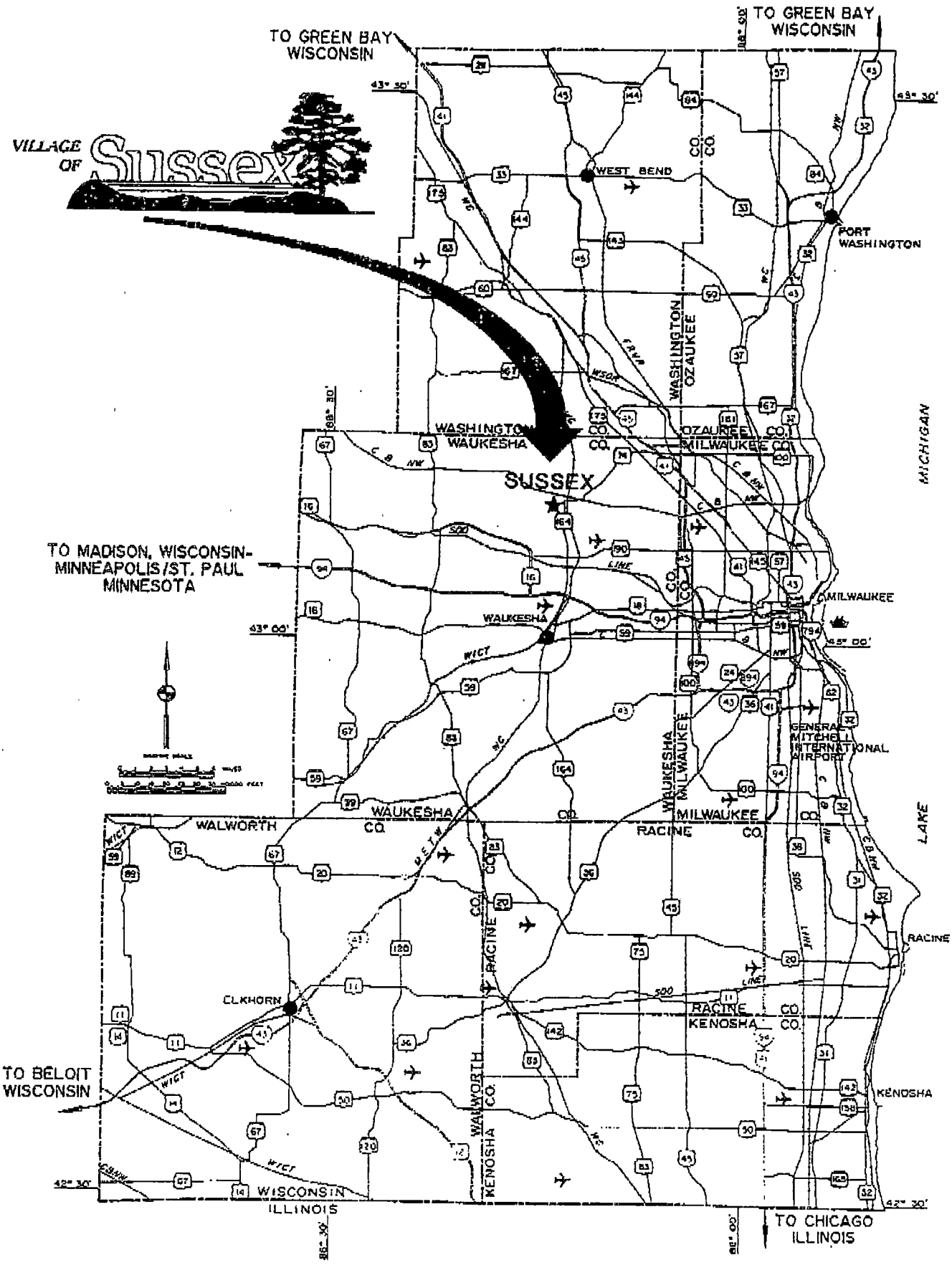
The Sussex Story
1980-1992

A record of impressive community growth and development built upon a solid Wisconsin economy, low interest rates, midwestern work ethic, public-private cooperation, and high quality of life.

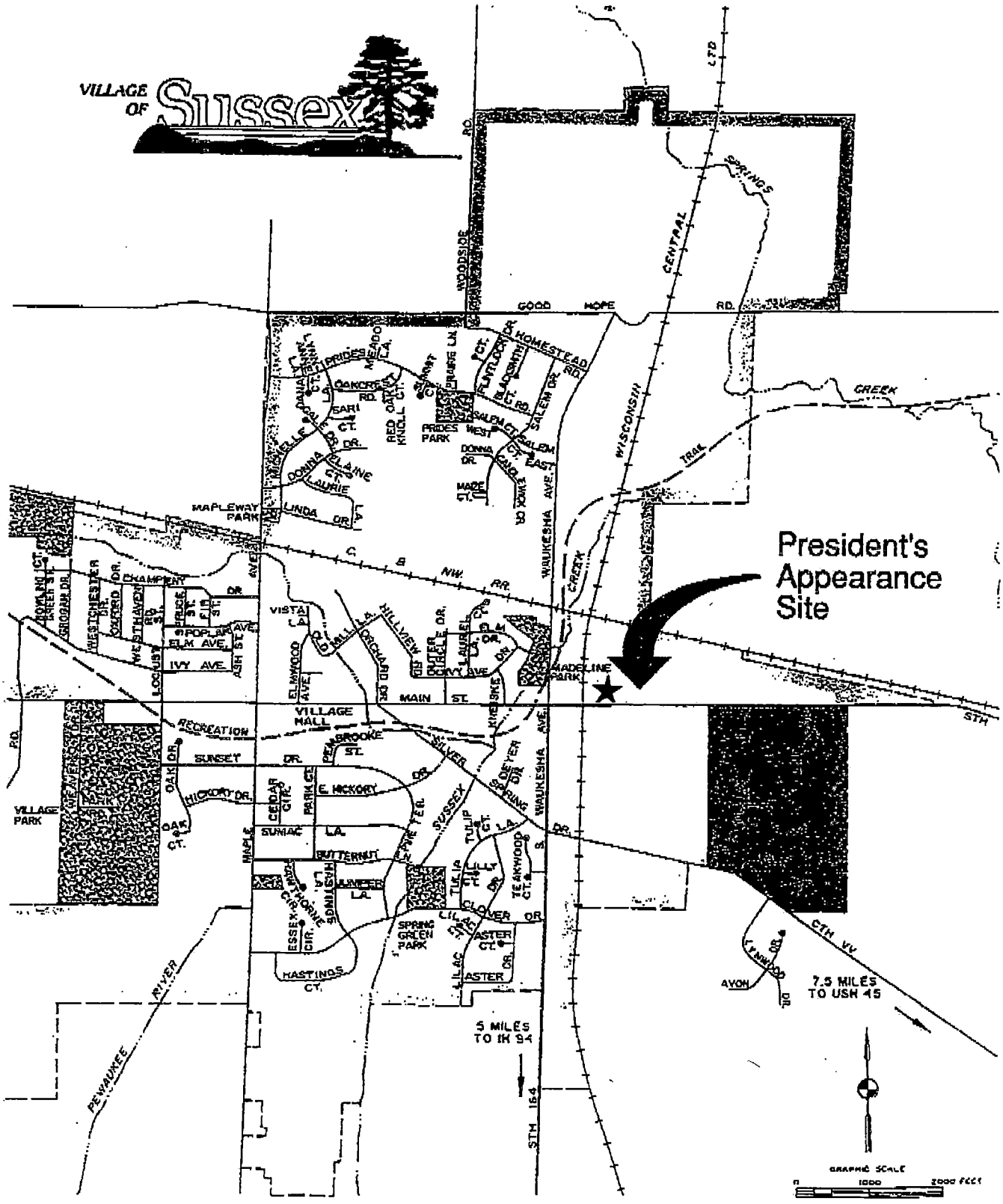
VILLAGE OF Sussex

Prepared by

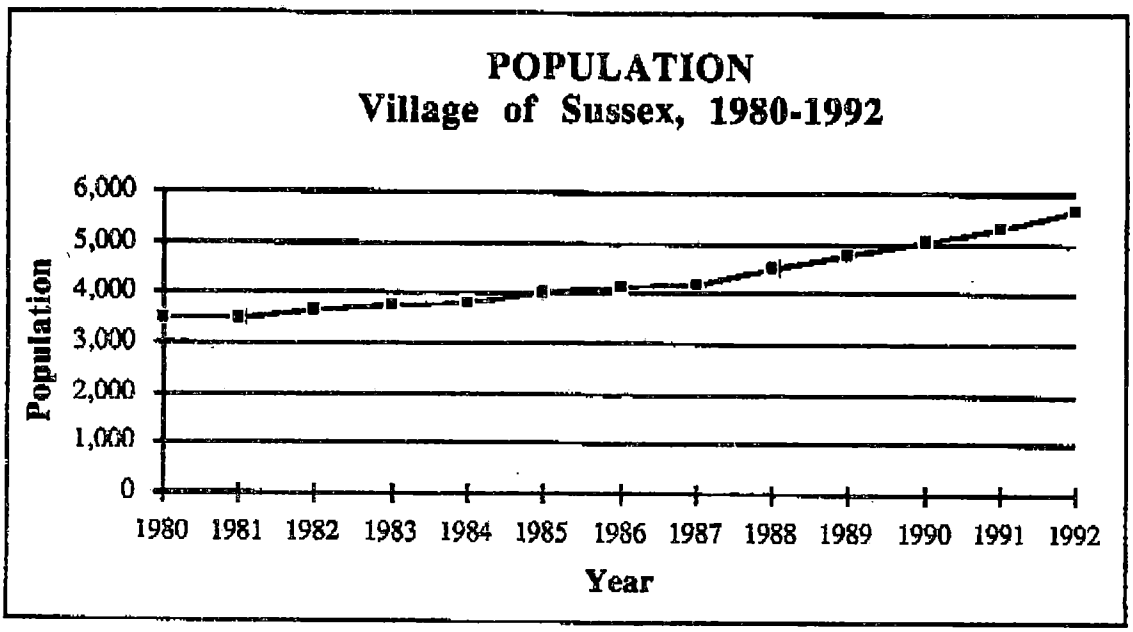
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Mooney LeSage Group



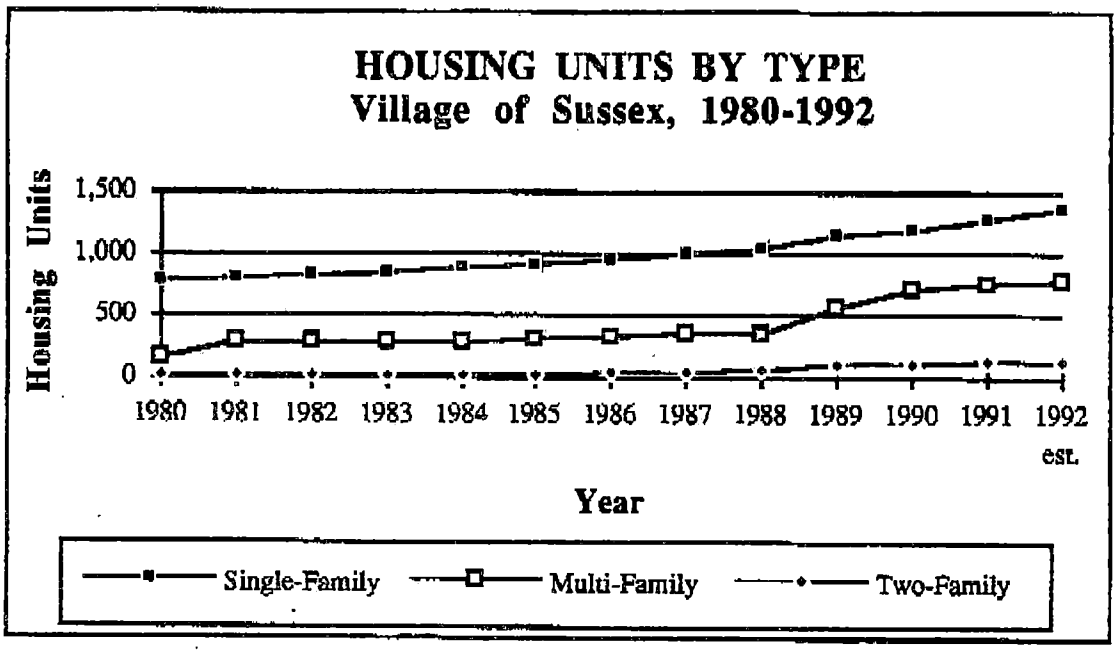
Mooney LeSage Group



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Population

1980:	3,482
1992:	5,699
Net Change:	2,217
% Change:	64%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Single Family Housing Units

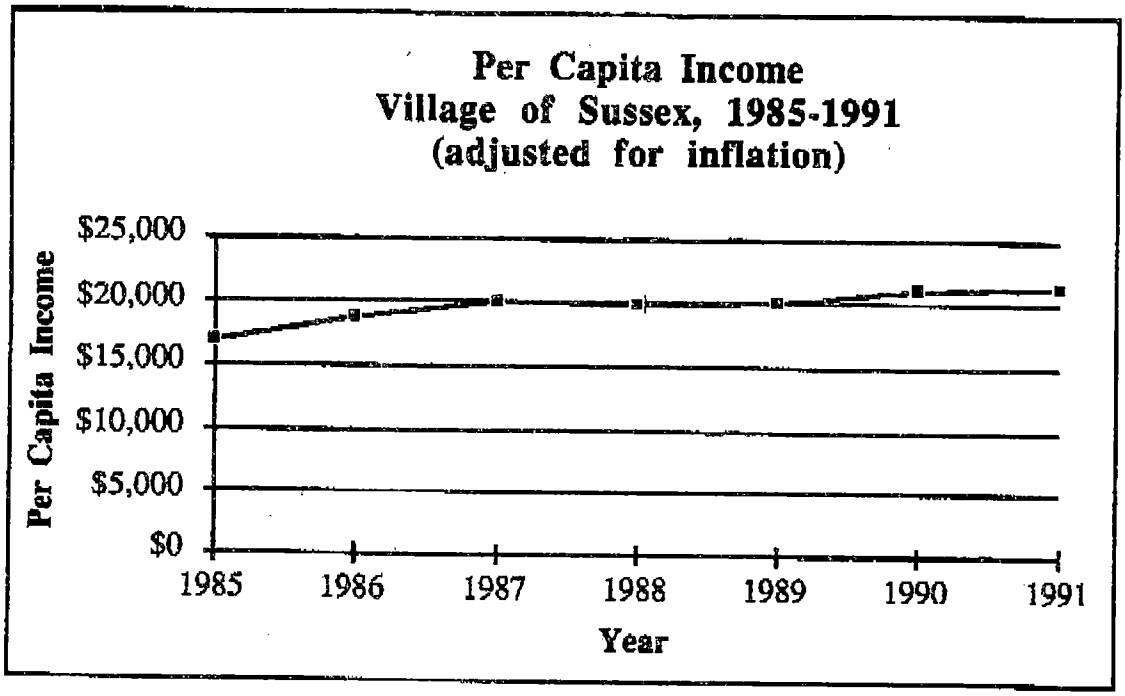
1980:	785
1992:	1,375 (estimated)
Net Change:	590
% Change:	75%

Multi-Family Housing Units

1980:	152
1992:	773 (estimated)
Net Change:	621
% Change:	408%

Two-Family Housing Units

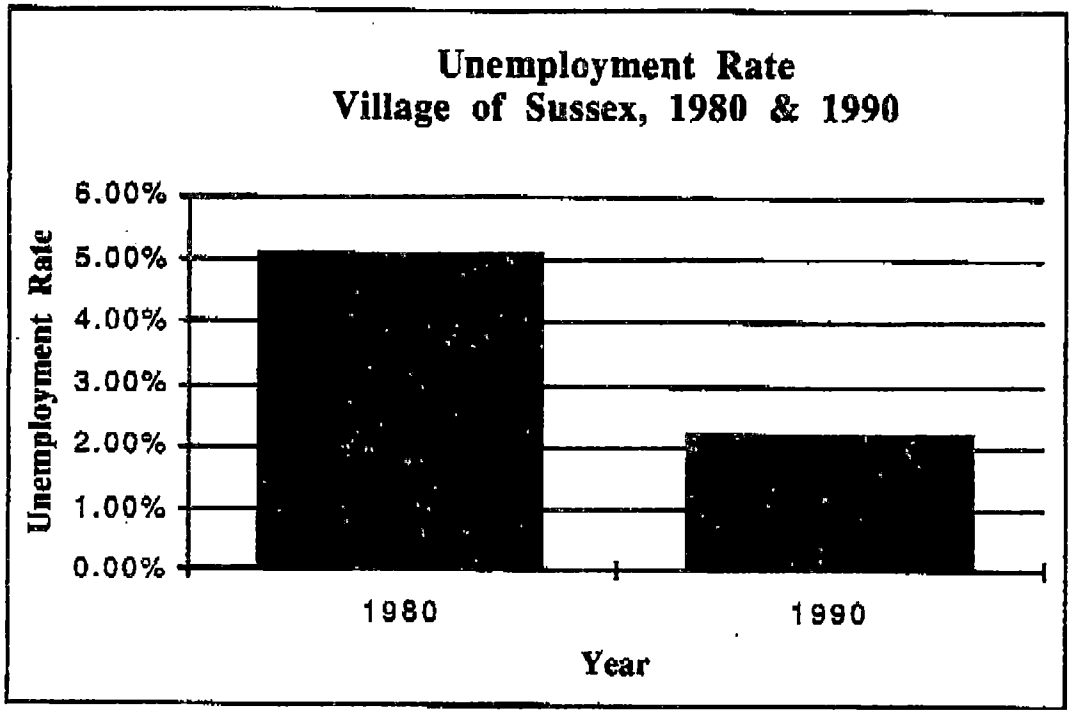
1980:	30
1992:	130 (estimated)
Net Change:	100
% Change:	333%



Sources: WI Dept. of Revenue, Mooney LeSage

Per Capita Income
(adjusted for inflation)

1985:	$16,840
1991:	$21,350
Net Change:	$4,510
% Change:	27%



Sources: U.S. Census, Mooney LeSage

Unemployment Rate

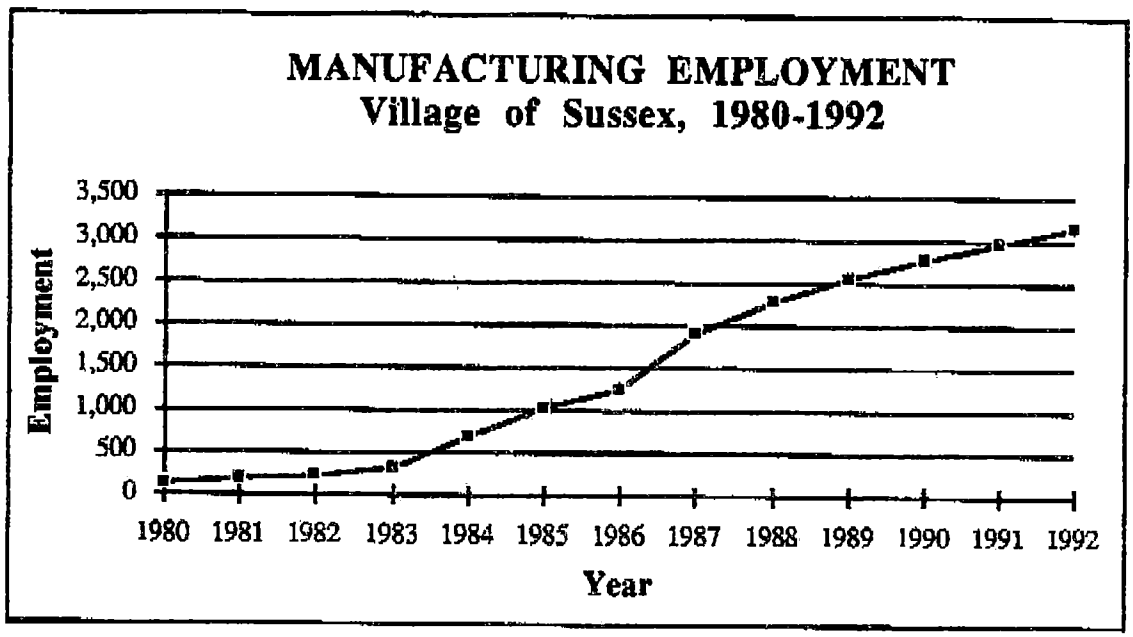
1980:	5.1%
1990:	2.2%

Major Manufacturing Employers in the Village of Sussex

Firm	Employment
Quad Graphics, Inc.	1,995
Sussex Plastics, Inc.	280
Tombstone Pizza	240
Hi-Ranger	85
Sterling Tool & Manufacturing Company	75
Vanier Graphics	75
Raven Press	60
Sharp Packaging	55
A & V, Inc.	50
Color Ink	45
Repete Corporation	33
Dynamic Stamping	33
Perkins Engineering Company, Inc.	25
Plastomeric, Inc.	25
Zell Machine Industries	21
Tooling & Production Systems, Inc.	20
Friday Canning Corporation*	20
Quickrete	20
American Printpak	7
Merritt Tool & Manufacturing	5
Total	**3,169**

* Employs approximately 200 seasonal workers.

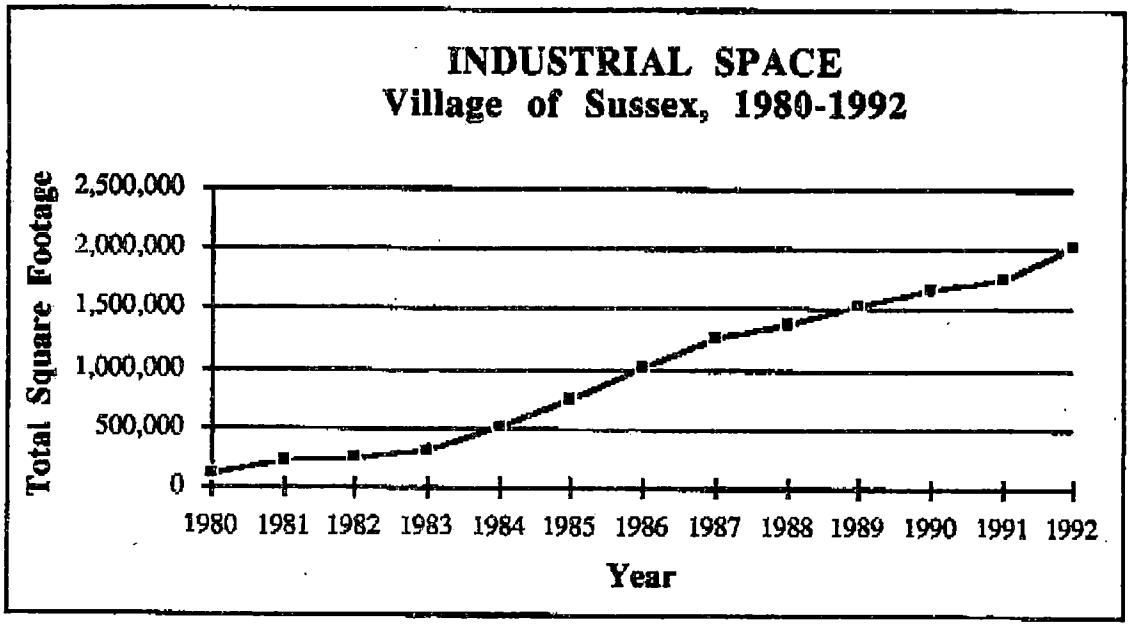
Source: Village of Sussex



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Manufacturing Employment

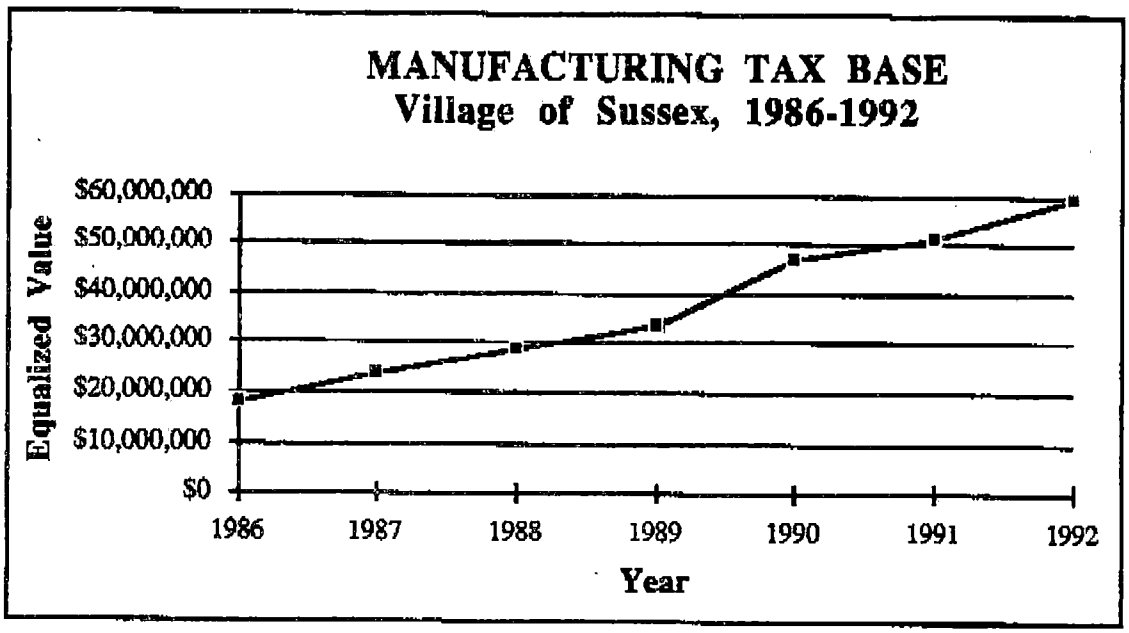
1980:	128
1992:	3,169
Net Change:	3,041
% Change:	2,375%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Industrial Space

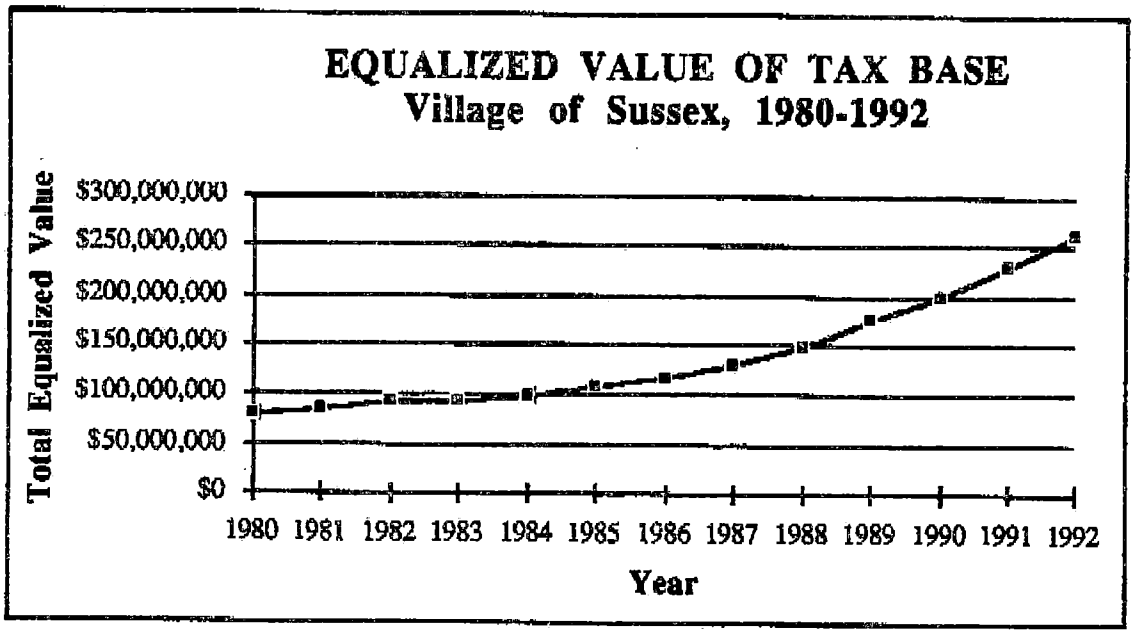
1980:	124,000 sq. ft.
1992:	2,028,000 sq. ft.
Net Change:	1,903,680 sq. ft.
% Change:	1,535 %



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Manufacturing Tax Base

1986:	$17,941,100
1992:	$59,185,400
Net Change:	$41,244,300
% Change:	229%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Equalized Value of Tax Base

1980:	$77,502,000
1992:	$261,000,000
Net Change:	$183,500,000
% Change:	237%

Federal News Service, AUGUST 18, 1992

worried about is that school choice will work. And that means radical changes to the status quo.

Or take welfare reform. Again, we had a radical idea -- let's help people get off of welfare and on to the elevator of opportunity where they can be productive, independent, successful members of society. And you know what the Democrats said? Oh, no. Can't do that. And I said, oh, yes, we can. And we did. And welfare reform is working in Wisconsin.

(Applause/cheers)

Look at some of the programs we've been able to implement -- Learn Fair (?), making sure young people get an education so that they can get off of welfare; Work Fair (?), give people the skills they need to get a job with a future; Parental Responsibility (?), strengthen young families and remove the barriers to marriage; and Children First (?), make sure parents pay their child support.

(Applause/cheers)

The Democrats, they fought us in every one, but the President stood behind us. He gave us the authority we needed to make these programs a reality. And since I have been governor, welfare rolls (?) in Wisconsin have gone down by 15 percent.

(Applause/cheers)

And in 1990, Wisconsin was the only state in the nation to see welfare rolls (?) go down -- and that includes Arkansas. The same could be true for this country. If the Democrats in Congress were willing to try something new.

TRANSCRIPT OF GOV. THOMPSON'S REMARKS ON WELFARE REFORM IN WI.

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To White House
Company
Location
Fax #
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Comments

No. of pages
Today's Date 10/30/92 Time 8:25 A.M.
From
Company
Location
Dept. Charge
Fax #
Telephone #
Original Disposition: ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup



St. Alban's Episcopal Church

W239 N6440 Maple Avenue
Post Office Box 202
Sussex, Wisconsin 53089
(414) 246-4430

October 31, 1992

Dear President and Mrs. Bush:

On behalf of St. Alban's Episcopal Church Outreach Committee, I am proud to present you with our 150th Anniversary Cookbook as a momento of your visit to Sussex, Wisconsin.

It was a pleasure to include one of the Bush Family's favorite recipes, Caesar Salad, which can be found on Page 19 of the salad section. Mrs. Quayle was also kind enough to submit her recipe for Mexican Cornbread, found on Page 109 of the bread section. We have raised several thousand dollars from the sale of these cookbooks to be distributed to both local and national charitable organizations.

I give thanks to both you and Mrs. Quayle for your participation in this project.

Faithfully yours,

Michele Knapp

Michele Knapp
St. Alban's Outreach Committee

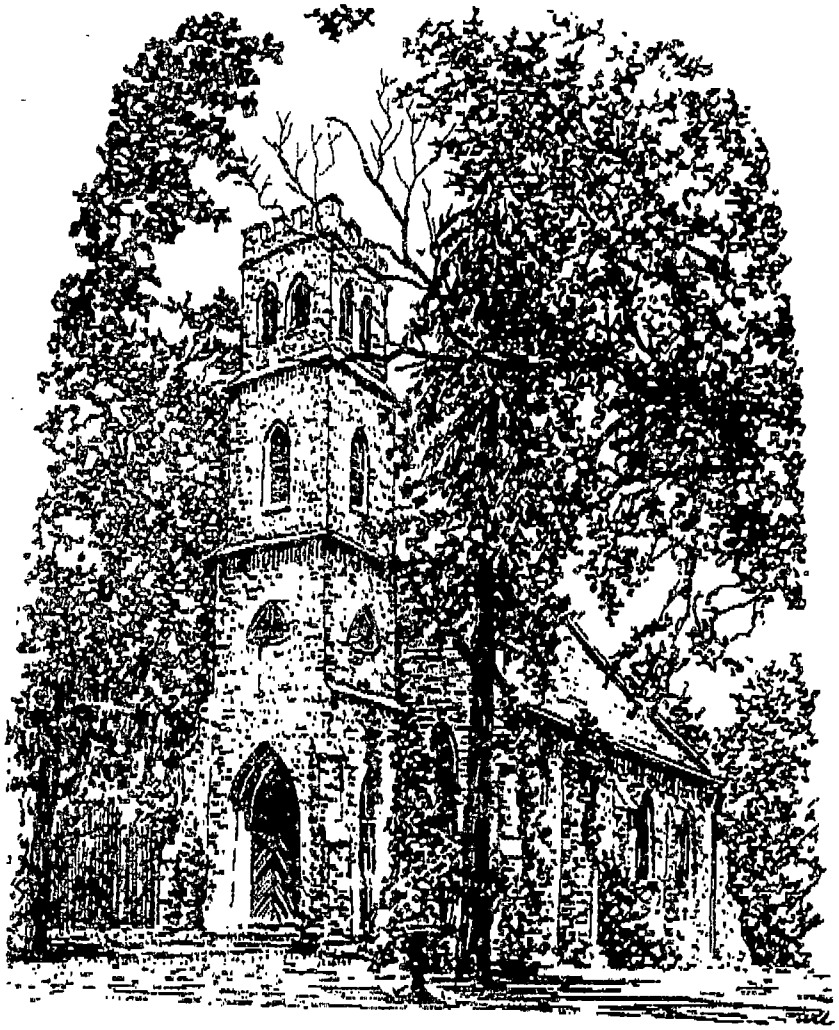
Jeannie Botton...
White House.
202-456-6218 Fax letter from St Alban's Gift of cook book

with Barbara Bush recipe...Mrs Quayle recipe...will be given to Pres/Barbara at the Saturday morning Sussex, Wis whistle stop...

St Alabn's was founded Oct 2, 1842..co-founder James Weaver..1992 is the 150th anniversary.

From Fred H Keller, Sussex Village Historian, Sussex,Wis

150 Years of Good Cooking



St. Alban's Episcopal Church

Sussex, Wisconsin

1842 - 1992

Sesquicentennial Edition

ISSUES: Senator Farrow Comments

→ NAFTA ?
→ CAFE ?
→ ETH ?
Welfare Reform ?
→ FED. INITIATIVES ?
Milwaukee School Choice } leads way for conservative activism

- Mike Mooney - Bisman in Milwaukee area
Major developer

(Michelle Brey)
↓
Sen. Farrow's office
↓
PO Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882
Room 319 South

has written/supplied info piece on Sussex area (11-12)

414-797-9400

10,000

WI TRUST PRES. BUSH

POTUS INTRO GOV. THOMPSON
~~Mayor~~ Pres. Paul Fleischman
Village of Sussex
EMCEE:
Jefferson Davis

? BANDS:
Spirit of Amer. Fife & drum corps.

HOUSTONIAN
WESTIN
WHERE PARADES ARE

- MISS FOR A BIT
- BACK TO ALABAMA
AUBURN NW.

Document Control

Date: 12 Jan 1987

Author: Sarah Mitchell, Senior Engineer

Subject: Revision of Maximum Allowable Working Pressure for Type 304 Stainless Steel Pipework

Reference: Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 1989, Schedule 2

Distribution: Design Office, Site Engineering, Quality Assurance

Following the recent review of pipework installed in the chemical dosing plant, it has been necessary to revise the maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) for several lines originally specified to BS 1600 Type 304 stainless steel. The revision is required because the wall thickness of the supplied pipe is slightly below the nominal value, and because the operating temperature in certain lines exceeds the assumptions made at the time of the original design.

The MAWP has been recalculated using the formula given in BS 1600, Appendix C, with the measured wall thickness and the maximum operating temperature recorded during commissioning. The results are tabulated below. Lines not listed remain unchanged.

Line No.	Nominal Size	Measured Wall (mm)	Max Temp (°C)	Revised MAWP (bar)
P-101	4"	5.74	180	14.2
P-102	4"	5.71	180	14.1
P-103	2"	3.81	180	9.4
P-104	2"	3.78	180	9.3
P-201	6"	7.11	120	16.8
P-202	6"	7.08	120	16.7

Lines P-101 and P-102 are the principal feed lines to the reactor vessel and are subject to the most frequent pressure cycling. Their revised MAWP of 14.2 bar is adequate for the normal operating pressure of 12 bar with a margin of approximately 18%. The relief valve on the reactor vessel is set to lift at 13.5 bar, which is below the revised MAWP of the lines.

Lines P-103 and P-104 serve the dosing pumps and operate at a maximum of 8 bar. The revised MAWP of 9.4 bar provides adequate margin. These lines are also fitted with pressure gauges at the pump discharge, which should be checked during the next routine inspection.

Lines P-201 and P-202 are the steam supply lines and operate at a maximum temperature of 120 °C. The reduction in MAWP from the original 18.0 bar to 16.8 bar reflects the lower allowable stress at this temperature. The operating pressure is 10 bar, so the margin remains satisfactory.

The revised values have been entered into the pipework register and the relief valve settings have been checked against them. No modifications to the relief valves are required. The next review of these lines is due in January 1992, or earlier if any modification to the process is carried out.

Sen. Farrow
(- Car phone
414-791-4178)

- growth - Wauk. "WCTC" voc./tech
one of best int'l trade curriculum
come from around country to study
well known program ✓

Healthy export balance

- Co-execs. work 2 coordinate jobs center
looks @ - get into workforce

key to area (. transportation growth area & Milwaukee in terms
of job development - Transport act - whole
rd system development

SE 1/2 of state Co - grows in jobs better @
overall economy

Gov. proposed @ - NAFTA - @ gov. spokesman Porrys &
station moved out - auto hit Milwaukee area
than Wauk. Wauk. gov. biz helped by NAFTA
printing industry - big - lg & sm. print biz.
Print one lg. industries

ספר: [illegible]

[illegible] (1-17/12/17)

[illegible] = [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Ethanol - Not as rural as used 2 be
↳ farm area core - ü corn country

→ Pushd harder serious discuss. of int'l
strategies - leadership qualities
needed. He knows how to take charge

(We're gonna have to go over there does any body
want 2 go
Gorby - visits in ~~USSR~~ Russia - worst unrest since
1917 - civil Russia is not @ peace
Yeltsin might be gone by Dec.

ولا يجوز أن يكون الجزء أكثر من الكل ، لأن الجزء
يجب أن يكون أقل من الكل .

ثم قال : ولا يجوز أن يكون الجزء مساويا للكل ، لأن
الجزء يجب أن يكون أقل من الكل ، والكل يجب أن
يكون أكثر من الجزء .

ثم قال : ولا يجوز أن يكون الجزء مساويا للكل ، لأن
الجزء يجب أن يكون أقل من الكل ، والكل يجب أن
يكون أكثر من الجزء .

ثم قال : ولا يجوز أن يكون الجزء مساويا للكل ، لأن
الجزء يجب أن يكون أقل من الكل ، والكل يجب أن
يكون أكثر من الجزء .

NJ — Welfare — 9:58 pm
Larry King Show

caller from Atlanta, Ga.

'88 law — never been implemented

NJ - I want 2 c how @ comes out

Nice. seems mostly no difference

NJ -

states is free to experiment

Why are Anita Hill's charges against Justice Thomas somehow more credible than Gennifer Flowers charges against you in December's Penthouse?

Ferguson/Banton for

Children's speech for Monday

Scully insert

Clinton record on children

Wisconsin speech

18,000

Send 4,400 to IRS - the State Takes a bite

(quote)

(All he (we) off the Clinton land - if Clinton gets elected

[Staff office in Delaware]

(302-736-5590)

5591

5592

5593

Ramada Renaissance Tech World

(governor wanted it in Dover)

Site Johnstown

Kevin Hart on cell phone

DOVER

site in Dover

@ Dover Green

A - Welcome by Courthouse & Statehouse

depart 2 pm

Lori 25550

Kevin Hart

Stump speech - w/ childcare

site Dover Green - courtyard -
very historic green - open
horseshoe - left - const was ratified
old statehouse, old courthouse -

- Teleprompter -
50/50 chance of showers - no rain
site

Gov. Mike Castle into potus -
dais - (fife and drum) care -

audience - 3-5,000
Delaware - republican people,
open event -
oldest legislative bldg. in country

George Romanis

keep the character issue alive

- one of debates serious speeches the last 2 weeks
  - hopefully positive

Text of Police Cincinnati

(Boston as delivered)

- top book title / movie title
  - ad age slogans '92
  - commercial tag lines
  - hip language column
  - Newsweek Buzzwords
- Columbia Journal Review
  - Spy magazine

4 categories

→ most economic peace since depression

People would wander for less

(2) enthusiasm & good solutions —
a different kind of democrat
you're paying & his enthusiasm

(3) character / flip-flops
almost 2 good — 3 different
positions — "I didn't inhale"
"Clintonesia"

(4) Read my lips —
— comeback —

7-8:30

(1) ~~Moderator~~ panel
(2) audience
(3) Single mod. last ½ of last debate

if Clinton & Perot gain on — one-liner

(Saxophone) (comeback kid)

(*) NBC news career sympathetic command
Carl Stern report — rights

PEOPLE
VANITY FAIR
LIFE

2 @ Reagan
don't have # on Bush

"R/B" judgment

most significant

#5 7/11

* 11 is consistent



* in non uniform design 5 x 7

#7
caution 5 x 5

- [ ] People
- [ ] Spy
- [ ] New York
- [ ]

LIST

Looked @

- [ ] Ad Age
- [ ] Vanity Fair
- [ ] WSJ
- [ ] LIFE

HERBERT HOOVER

→ 2650 Usher Office

Lists of movies seen this Summer / books read

1, 2, 10 The Doors Symphonie Wurst Mr Bojangles Lu Stanton Ivory Ralph

- Ad Age
- Ade Week

9, ALIENT Awards BOY SIR TOP NOV TOP FIC

LIB ENTERT ~~CAMP~~

— Slogans Book —

3, 4, ~~5~~, 6, 7

Robin Hood

COMBLY ADAGE ADWEEK

GREG FITCH 7120

Ohio State Chapt of
FOP (CINCINNATI) → NATIONAL

STROKE

FOP STOOD BY ME 3½ yrs

ENDORSED THOMAS / SOUTER

DOJ ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES

Background concerns

where – TBD

TOD – 3pm

2 TIER EVENT – PHOTO OPP.
(BOT)

OH. STATE CHAPT. FOP –

Clinton pos. on cop killers (death penalty?)

→ National Fnat Org Pol

→ IT IS A NATIONAL ENDORSE

Holiday Inn Ballroom

STATE & NAT'L Bd

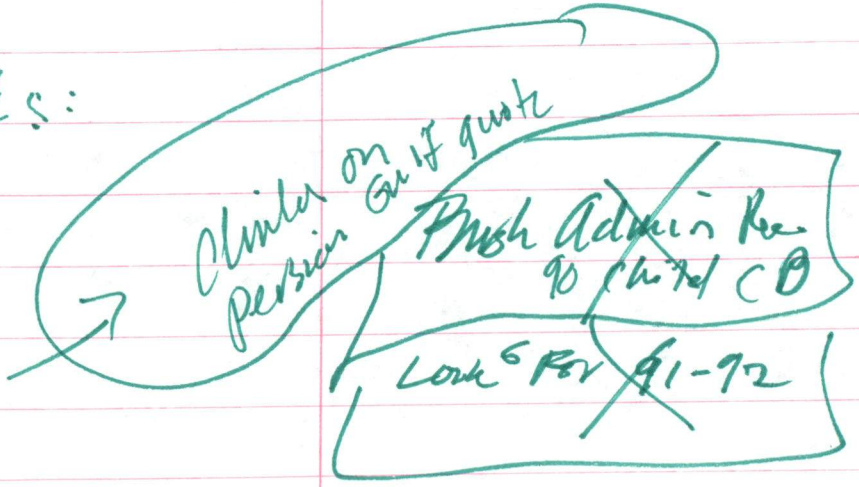
-address Nat'l FOP –

NFOP →
@ Holiday Inn East Gate
Ichy Yichy Ballroom

≈ 400-500
police people, families, law enforc/
BQ supporters
photo opp Board members
TOD ARRIVE 3:35 pm
REMARKS 4:15 - 4:40

POLICE INTRO - MR. DEWEY/STOKES
PLES, NFOP

Acts:



Dayton Police Officer

=> plaque presentation
dedication
family / church

just policemen =>

=> mixed bag - maybe
shouldn't mention ☺

Desert Storm
TV - weep
women on docks
- caps with
my husband goes
in name in ship
w/ an aircraft
carrier

so little support

a package is a
gesture / shift
outfits on plane

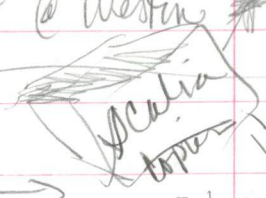
Dewey being docked
pay - can't
wear uniform d/t
anyway

officer's uniform

border of Ky & Indiana

— Never heard sat link

- Plan is tonight @ Westin *



→ Ofc ITHACA —
Dewey Stokes intv

Less 1/5 | 85 Ea
514-2291
(Eugene Scalia)

85%
more

—> Dais participants:

- Ralph Orms, Natl Sec. FOP
- Kenneth Gorman, Natl Chrm. Trustee FOP
- Dewey
- Gil Gallegos exec bd. FOP
- Geo. Austin exec bd FOP

Condon

Mbrs of exec. bd. Here today

(names of fallen officers from across State)

paraphrase — At ultimate gun control comm —

[25 Sept. →

Part supporter

Oct. 8, 92

Dick Condon: DOJ



OH officers (?)

* don't want to talk ALS

on duty det - speeding / ⊕ cocaine in blood - don't want to mark

→ Millard Williams from Youngstown

92 - NO POLICE - 1 FIRE; 1 CORRECTION

disability 1990 - death benefit contingent $159 less /

last pm Cong passed amend to bring dis current - increas dis - bens in PSO Bent Act - look for 2 signers ⊙

passed under ~~Ford~~ Bush

Nationwide: deaths 9/25 - current

1. Jerome Haff - Alin., Mn.
2. Narvin Powell - Winnfield, La.
3. Dep. Sheriff James B. McCants Rockhill, S.C.
4. ~~Bro~~ Brett R. Clodfelter Or. stole Pol

⑤ Mark P. Groner — Md.
⑥ Emamll. A. Wilson — Ma.
Boston Housing Auth.

(6 that unknown s/-

P.O.
FY 92 - DOJ 136 deaths
reported to 0
bens. to 123 families

→ Overall 204 PSO deaths
179 claims

$20.9 M in ben. expenditures
9/29/76 → 4,431 PSC reported deaths
3,358 families
$193.6 M
PO Denied 2,660 (2,270 approved)

trend last 4 yrs –

	PO Deaths	
– 88 –	78	report
89	94	——> bump (not drugs related)
90	74	
91	66	
92	55	

downward trend

pls. get clean copy to

L. Leibrucn

[Katie]

Jack Howard
7766

crime/legis
EAST WING

(crime bill)
snapshot
what transpired
since St. Louis
speech
pro/progress

-> carjacking
-> deadbeat dads

PS- I can tell you're
way ahead of me on this one.

PPS. give me a call and
we can talk about Detroit.

Ken

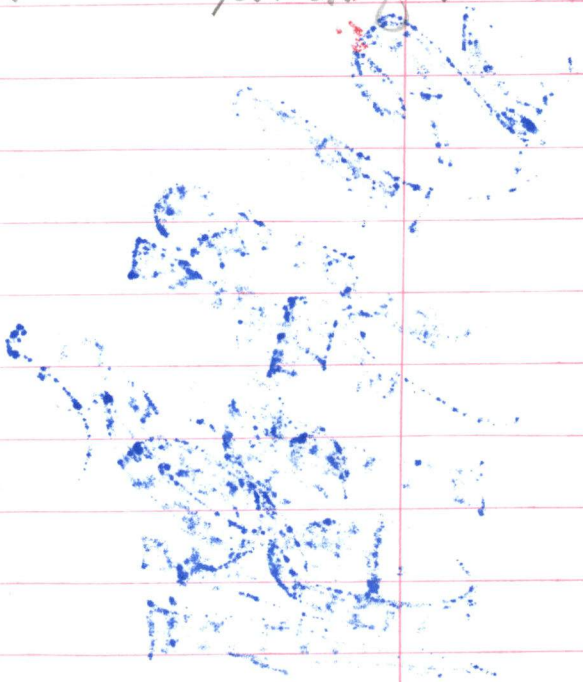
456-6221
(9/28/92)
St. Louis
St. Francis de Sales

WBC toll free info 1-800-372-2737

beginning Red Ribbon

Gov's office:
Carol Duncan
515-281-6750

youth -- [illegible] week



Judy Wilder – "Money LeSage"

Sussex:

Hamilton

"Highschool – Chargers → made @ state

→ unemply – 1980 5.1% '90 2.2%

Quad Graphics over 1,300 employees

Motto: "When all is said & done,
performance is the only thing
that counts"

hasn't gone public w/ on endorsement –
Dem. back 6 POTUS – I have sign on bldg –
"In George We Trust"

Quad – export press aux syst. to 30
countries around the world

logo → 260

- bur oak - tree
  is old as when Geo. Wash born.

- glacial hills -

look for owl
screw your gaze

→ built on Niagra red/s limestone

Sandblasted -
white limestone

• soldiers

(mon to ww2) WW2 main street
hall in the village center

→ school 3 days away from
being bulldozed

= St. Albans church 150 yrs. old -
Mr. James (10 who's con
Weaver 16 children
the father of Susies, in more
way than one

Dilly Bar: Girl 21-36 yr olds
"all u can eat rides"
local popular "in" place
(Templeton

Frank Keller, historian

→ Trick or treat last Sunday 25th

* Afternoon time

Sunday prior to Halloween

not much trick or treating

→ Pumpkin smashing – that night

WI Mocks electric just would have

Canton running

Democrat Victory Papers –

* no town mottos –

→ agrarian society; no rivers or lakes

→ agric / stone

3 square miles

surrounded by Lisbon

11 parks in Sussex!

SUSSEX SUN OCT 27,1992

The Bald Facts



By Fred H. Keller

I was called Saturday afternoon to be involved in setting up for President George Bush's stop at Sussex on Saturday, Oct. 31 at 10:30 a.m.

Sussex will be jumping this coming weekend. Bush will be making his train whistle stop going from the south to the north on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with a major stop on Main Street. If you are a Village of Sussex resident, don't even think of driving to the event. Think about walking.

Traffic and congestion will be the order of the day. Between 10,000 and 20,000 people will be coming once the word is out. It will be something to tell your children about or something to bring your children to.

The Sussex community will need a lot of cooperation from the village, be it people, businesses or the village itself. It will be disruptive, but everyone will have to give up a little of their freedom to go where they want in the village on this morning because of the magnitude of the happening.

It will all be part of the fun. There will be carloads and trainloads of press here, secret service guys that talk up their sleeves, helicopters and planes overhead. The village will be pushed around a little bit, but we should all have patience and a sense of humor.

A search train came through Sussex last Saturday afternoon to scout out a location for a possible presidential whistle stop, and they chose this village to have its 15 minutes of the limelight. They liked what they saw.

It will be a great day for Sussex to throw out the welcome for the President, the very first time a President has ever visited this fast-growing community.

The timing is critical, because the 10:30 a.m. slot is ideal for afternoon and evening news coverage. Sussex will be on state, national and even world news reports.

For me personally, it will be the second time I have had credentials to be a news photographer of the President.

An added note:

It is a good possibility that Barbara Bush will be on hand. For sure, Gov. Tommy Thompson will be on hand plus many other honchos.

Let's have fun this weekend and enjoy our national and world spotlight. This will be the biggest party ever thrown in the community ... 10 Lions Dezo concentrated down into one morning.

One side piece of information, Sussex village president Paul Fleischmann has volunteered to be in charge of the weather. He has predicted ideal conditions.

Fleischmann will be presenting a Sussex LOGO hooded sweatshirt to President Bush.

* * *

With all the politics flying around right now, I like a man that comes right out and says what he thinks, provided that he agrees with me.

A lot of couples are on the outs right now because of lovers' quarrels that were really political discussions.

* * *

Did you hear about the guy who admonished his girlfriend not to drive a nail in the wall with her hair brush. That was okay, but when he added, "Use your head instead," the romance was over.

* * *

You had to see it to believe it.

Hobbes, the paper tiger, tackled a Waukesha North starting varsity football player.

Congratulations have to go to the Hamilton football team on their 8-1 regular season record, and their first trip to the state playoffs. One just knew they were going to beat Waukesha North Thursday evening after the introductions.

As the first Waukesha North player was introduced, he ran through a paper banner held up by the cheerleaders. The player couldn't make it through the paper barrier and was tackled for no gain as he fell to the ground. Hamilton prevailed, 27-14, to win its sixth straight game.

The only Charger loss was a 10-6 game to Braveland champ Arrowhead, a game where Hamilton outgained Arrowhead in everything except the score.

Hamilton will be playing tonight (Tuesday, Oct. 27) at Port Washington. If they win, they will play Saturday afternoon in the second round, possibly at Hamilton High School.

VILLAGE OF Sussex

FRED H. KELLER
Superintendent of Parks & Recreation
Village Historian

Sussex Village Hall
N64 W23760 Main Street
Sussex, Wisconsin 53089

Phone 414 246-5200
Fax 414 246-5222
Home 414 246-3603

SUSSEX, WISCONSIN -- Bunton

Site Lead: Hopson Nance
Press Lead: Robbie Aiken
Expecting 12-15,000 at event. Will probably draw crowd from Waukesha area, as well.

Sussex population 6,000; County population 300,000

POTUS will speak from the back of the train. To his right will be Sussex Lumber "the Do it Center". To his north-northwest about 100 yards will be Quad Graphics. It is one of many of their plants in the county. They are commercial printers of periodicals. The CEO, Harry Kuadracci ((kwad-RAH-chee)) and the Governor are friends, so they assume he is POTUS-friendly as well. There is an ink plant to the south-southwest of POTUS's speaking platform. It is where they make the ink to use at Quad Graphics across the street. Apparently, Quad Graphics is doing really well, so we may want to mention them if we do an economic comparison between us and the Slickster.

Other area businesses: Dilly's Bar and Grill (all you can eat ribs

Press RETURN to continue, GOLD MENU for options or EXIT to cancel

Other area businesses: Dilly's Bar and Grill (all you can eat ribs on Thursday); Hardee's

Local unemployment low. Local economy good.

CAROL

Rich Longabaugh, a member of the Governor's staff, will be helping out with this event. He can be reached at 414-242-6595(h) or 608-266-2893 (w). He would be able to put us in touch with a few good local color people. I think the mayor is a democrat, because he wasn't there to meet us. Also, call Scott Jensen (phone number in first section). I think that Sussex is part of his legislative district. If not, he can put us in touch with the right people.

This is not the most scenic stop. The train tracks aren't really close to anything cool.

OSH KOSH, WISCONSIN -- Nix

Site Lead: Diane Harrison

Press RETURN to continue, GOLD MENU for options or EXIT to cancel

Date: 10/27/92 Time: 12:31

Gore Visits Racine for Town Meeting

RACINE, Wis. (AP) Vice presidential candidate Al Gore was welcomed by cheering supporters today as he arrived for a town hall meeting before an overflow crowd at the Racine Labor Hall.

Jeannie Button

Fax 202-456-6218

White House, Washington DC

[illegible] and wife Elizabeth Fielder had 10 children, son Albert serving in the 28th Volunteer Infantry as flag bearer. James was Town Chairman, state legislature, road master, large land owner, built Sussex creek dam, founded St Alban's in 1842, 2 sons became state legislature members...owned land where Sussex is today, built retirement home in Sussex...buried under largest stone in Circle Acres, cemetery of St. Alban's Episcopal Church...

VILLAGE OF SUSSEX HISTORY

By
Fred H. Keller
Village Historian

The first settlers in the immediate area of the future Village of Sussex were George Elliott and Richard Cooling. Cooling opened a blacksmith shop near the four corners in June 1843. Shortly afterwards, other villagers came. There were names such as Frey, Smith, Brown, Champeny, Sims, Stone, Weaver and others. The four corners area of Sussex were intersected by Main and South Streets (today's Maple Ave.)

The first business was the blacksmith shop, opened by William Brown about 1849. A Union store was opened in 1854, but was something of a failure, falling into the hands of Richard Cooling. Cooling became the Sussex Postmaster Jan. 6, 1851. Cooling had the combined general store and post office for a decade, finally turning it over to his son-in-law, James Templeton. Templeton was a Civil War veteran who went on to prominent political positions.

St. Alban's wooden church and its cemetery were constructed at the central core of Sussex. The original church of wood was replaced by a stone church in 1864-'66.

1866 saw construction of $1100 for the Town of Lisbon Hall just to the west of the four corners. 1867 saw the first Main St. School built on the eastern edge of the growing village, a two room cream brick structure.

In 1885 '86 a great event took place as the first railroad train came through. The Wisconsin Central was located one mile east of Sussex with a new village being started there first called Buck Town, then East Sussex and finally Templeton, after its most successful businessman, politician and postmaster, James Templeton. Both old Sussex and Templeton had separate post offices and rural routes.

1886 also saw the construction of a lumber company located adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

In 1890 came the construction of the Milwaukee, Menomonee Falls and Western Railroad (Bug Line) to Maple Ave where the Small family put up Sussex Mills. The following years, the Bug Line was expanded westward to Merton and North Lake.

The big reason for the Bug Line was the Templeton Lime and Stone Co. The quarry where Friday Canning is today employed 50 workers earning between 12 and 15 cents per hour, producing "burnt" lime in multi kilns.

1895 saw construction of the Marsden building across from Main St. School. It became the Baer General Store.

1900-12 brought construction of the Northwestern Railroad, also known as the Sussex Main St. There now were four railroad depots for the two communities of Sussex Templeton.

The 1920's experienced additional major changes as electric power [illegible] Main St. and incorporation of the Village of Sussex, breaking away from the Town of Lisbon.

The Mammoth Spring Canning Company was started in 1920, canning its first crop in 1921.

A Jan. 20, 1922 fire destroyed the 9-year-old two story Main St. School. This, in turn, led to formation of a fire company in May 1922, which was the forerunner of today's Sussex Fire Department.

In 1924, the canal which was primarily responsible for building the canning factory, rebuilding the Main St. School, and starting the Sussex Fire Department gathered a group of local leaders together to incorporate Sussex and Templeton into a true village. This leader was John P. Kussman.

In January 1923, there was a first attempt at incorporation. It failed. On June 30, 1924, a second petition was signed by 16 local leaders: Kussman, Frank T. Coogan, J.C. Langelbach, Henry C. Woodbrick, Paul C. Schroeder, Charles Wiesden, William E. Russell, Carl Mann, George W. Fawler, C.D. Greulich, Fred Stier, J.W. Coogan, George Neumueller, William C. Edwards, George Podolske and James Booth.

The election was held Aug. 19, 1924 with a tally of 113 "yes" and 78 "no" votes plus one blank. The election was accepted on Sept. 12, 1924 with Sussex Templeton becoming the Village of Sussex.

Frank Coogan served as the first president.

Notable happenings in the 66 years of the Village of Sussex: grand opening of the WPA built Sussex Community Hall, Oct. 27, 1937; burning of the old Marsden, Lees, Schumann General Store building, April 26, 1966; the increase in population from 496 in the 1930 census to the 1990 population of 5,222*, the purchase of the 8 acre Village Park in 1958, the start of a waste water treatment plant in 1964, and a municipal water system in 1976. A key happening was the creation of an industrial park in 1980. A Sussex Library was added in October 1980. This has evolved into the Pauline Haass Public Library of Sussex-Lisbon.

1959 saw the local school system become part of Union High School Joint No. 6, which evolved into the Hamilton School District in 1962. 1986 saw a joint celebration of the Lisbon-Sussex 150th anniversary of the coming of the first settlers to the local area back in 1836.

1988 was a momentous year as the 1922-built Main St. School was given its death sentence. However, an active and persuasive local group, named "Save the School Committee" convinced elected officials to remodel the old school as a new village hall. A year and a half of gutting, designing, rebuilding, remodeling, redecorating and moving into it led to this official grand opening on September 15, 1990.

*Sussex was the leading community in Waukesha County during the 1980's in percentage of population growth, up 49.9% over 1980. The county grew by a 9.3% population increase.

Date: 10/28/92 Time: 13:36

Upper Midwest Bankers Say Budget Deficit Top Priority

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) Nearly 60 percent of 1,005 bankers in the Upper Midwest believe reducing the federal budget deficit is the nation's top priority, an informal survey says.

Half of the respondents thought President Bush could reduce the deficit better than Democratic opponent Bill Clinton, 42 percent saw no difference between the two candidates, and 7 percent thought Clinton could do a better job, according to the survey by Norwest Corp.

Independent candidate Ross Perot was not listed as a choice.

The Minneapolis-based banking company surveyed bankers in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. The survey was released Tuesday.

AP-NY-10-28-92 1335EST

Sussex
Village Historian Fred Keller

The Reagan-Bush years have been great for Sussex and the local work force. What was a series of corn and hay fields for a stuggling farm became an industrial park in 1980. Today there are thousands of good jobs in this orderly clean industrial park, that you can see just to the east of us.

doesn't train stop in the industrial park?

Sussex has had phenomial population growth as workers have flocked to the community for the jobs. A new subdivision Eagles Ridge, doesn't even have its roads in, and already over 80 of its 100 lots have been sold. Sussex has grown 13% in population in the last 2 years. Sussex says, "Where is this recession?" the press is always talking about.

Frank Keller:
tail end of train is in industrial park - gesture to east (big bldg - his left) industrial park
→ bisects ind park & village

TOD — 10:30-45 am

LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT —

POTUS INTRO —
GOV. ON TRAIN

STAFF ⟷ OFFICE RADIO/BEEPERS

QUADGRAPHICS — HE'S A DEM. HELPS US.

WARREN HENDRICKS

(TIM) MOONEY'S AST.

(414) 529-0364 STAFF ⟷
0241
0571

fax 0491

Village of Sussex

N63 W23626 Silver Spring Drive
Sussex, Wisconsin 53089

Phone (414) 246-8044

VILLAGE OF SUSSEX DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

POPULATION

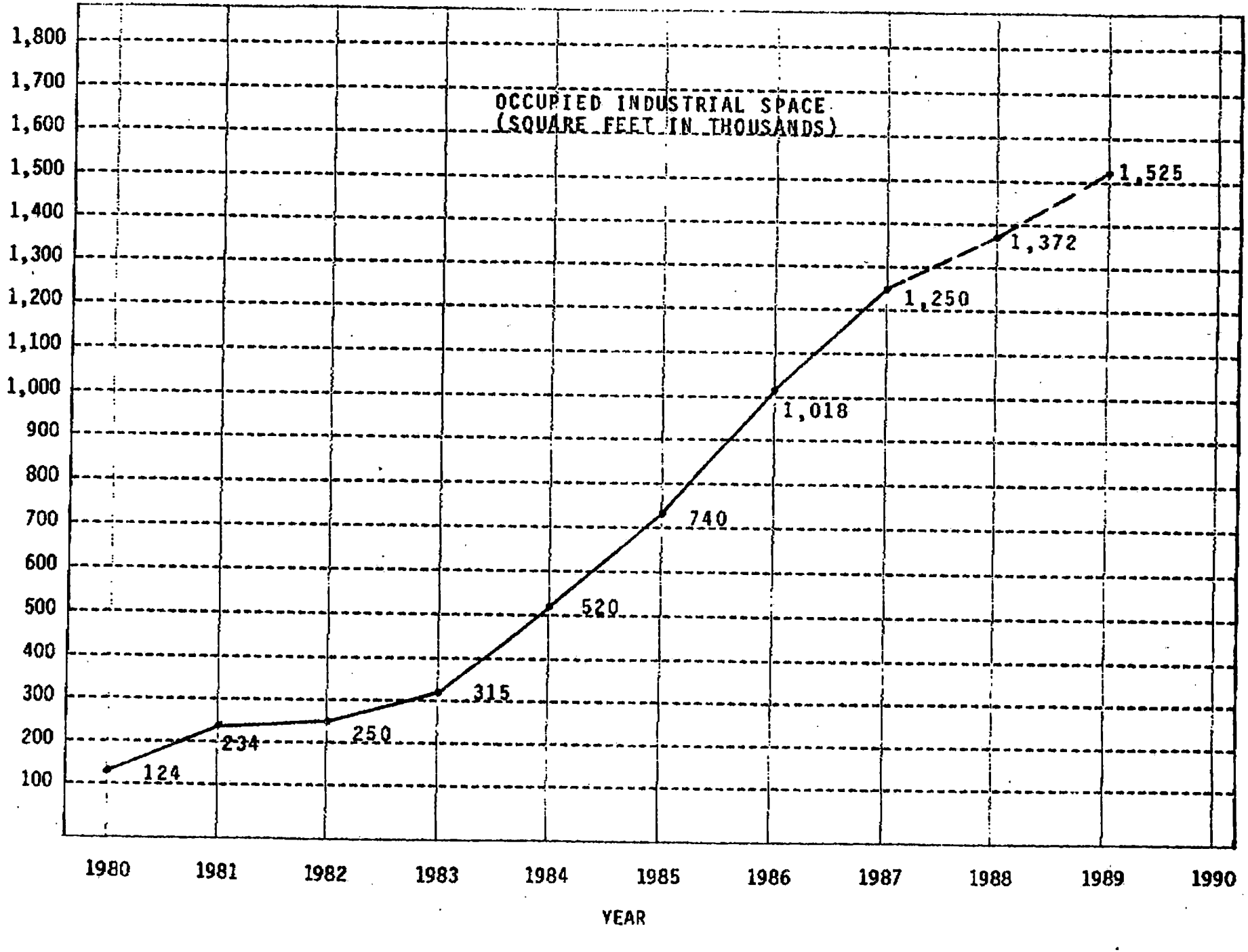
Year	Population
1980	3482
1981	3504
1982	3648
1983	3741
1984	3799
1985	4004
1986	4106
1987	4160
1988	4483
1989 (present)	4745

HOUSING UNITS

Year (as of Jan. 1)	Single Family	Multi Family	Two Family	Total
1980	785	152	30	967
1981	800	277	30	1107
1982	816	277	30	1123
1983	844	277	30	1151
1984	892	277	30	1199
1985	918	313	32	1263
1986	953	323	34	1310
1987	999	347	42	1388
1988	1045	347	56	1448
1989	1093	395	78	1566
1989 (as of May 15)	1101	427	90	1618

EQUALIZED VALUATION

Year	Value
1980	$ 77,502,150
1981	84,721,800
1982	91,530,800
1983	92,964,700
1984	97,048,600
1985	107,908,600
1986	116,107,600
1987	131,079,300
1988	149,084,700
1989	174,409,700


OCCUPIED INDUSTRIAL SPACE
(SQUARE FEET IN THOUSANDS)
1,800
1,700
1,600
1,500
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
124
234
250
315
520
740
1,018
1,250
1,372
1,525
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
YEAR

MANUFACTURING JOBS IN THE VILLAGE OF SUSSEX - APRIL 8, 1992

Hi-Ranger	85	
Merritt Tool & Manufacturing	5	
Perkins Engineering Company, Inc.	25	
Sterling Tool & Manufacturing Company	75	
Tooling & Production Systems, Inc.	20	
Plastomeric, Inc.	25	
Sharp Packaging	55	
Sussex Plastics, Inc.	280	
Repete Corporation	33	
Dynamic Stamping	33	
Zell Machine Industries	21	
Friday Canning Corporation	20	(200 *)
Tombstone Pizza	240	
American Print Pack	7	
Color Ink	45	
Quad Graphics, Inc.	1,995	
Raven Press	60	
Vanier Graphics	75	
A & V, Inc.	50	
Quikrete	20	
TOTAL	3,169	

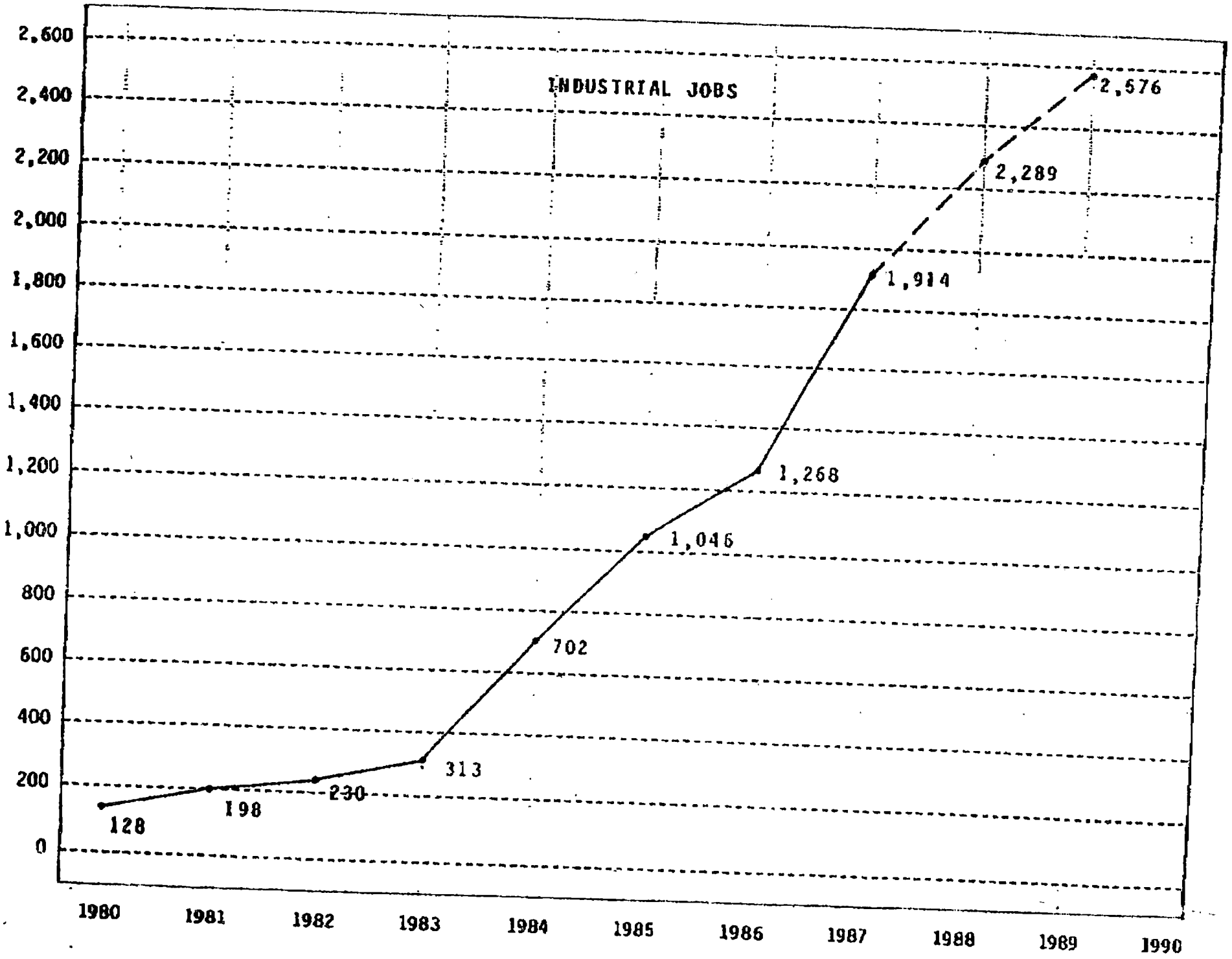
* Friday Canning employs approximately 200 seasonal workers

QUAD GRAPHICS

FRANK ARNDORFER

CARL BENNETT

246-9200


INDUSTRIAL JOBS
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
128
198
230
313
702
1,046
1,268
1,914
2,289
2,576
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990

INDUSTRIAL JOBS

Year	Jobs
1980	128
1981	198
1982	230
1983	313
1984	702
1985	1046
1986	1268
1987	1914
1988	2289
1989	2576

VILLAGE AREA IN ACRES

Year	Acres
1980	1941.78
1981	2020.29
1982	2020.29
1983	2020.29
1984	2340.63
1985	2340.63
1986	2340.60
1987	2340.60
1988	2358.69
1989	2362.07

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Swartz

FROM: Todd Taves

RE: Building Activity in Hamilton School District

DATE: March 24, 1992

Number of Building Permits issued by Year (Single-Family Only)

	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Sussex	47	26	36	46	46	48	48	54	75	NA
Lisbon	15	15	24	30	42	38	43	37	54	NA
Men. Falls	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	39	55	47	6
Total	62	41	60	76	88	86	130	146	176	6

NA indicates not available

Number of Multi-Family Units added by Year

	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Sussex	0	2	14	32	14	70	156	180	46	NA
Lisbon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Men. Falls	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	0	4	14	32	14	70	156	180	46	0

NA indicates not available

Hamilton's Strategic Plan: On the Road to Real Reform

"It is the mission of the Hamilton School District to provide quality education through a shared relationship with a group of diverse communities, to be pro-active and student-oriented, to provide experiences through an innovative curriculum and caring people, thereby preparing students for lifelong learning in a global society."

-Hamilton School District mission statement

Providing quality education is the mission of the Hamilton School District. The district is among the first in the state which has undertaken Strategic Planning in an effort to bring about serious, innovative reform. District staff and the school board reached out to community members, asking their support and input as a new standard for school excellence was established. The community's expectations are the blueprint for what public education will provide to this area's young people.

Positive trends have developed since the time Strategic Planning was initiated. Staff members are empowered to provide exceptional service, students are achieving academic goals, and community members are feeling the pride of success which is a result of their involvement.

This district has decided to take proactive steps in determining where it will be in five years. The following are the things that will occur to let us know whether or not we have achieved our long-range goals

- By 1996, district standardized test scores will increase an average of one percent annually.
- Beginning in 1996 and measured through the year 2000, there will be an annual five percent increase in the number of graduates who, after graduation, affirm that the district educational program prepared them adequately.
- By 1996, all students will demonstrate an awareness and respect for the differences in people and cultures.
- No later than 1999, students will demonstrate competency of a predetermined set of outcomes prior to graduation.
- By the year 2000, all schools will be safe and free of alcohol and drugs.

As a result of the Hamilton Strategic Plan, this district identified and prioritized those things that would bring us closer to our mission statement and success indicators. We believe this to be true educational reform.

Sussex Village Historian Fred H Keller

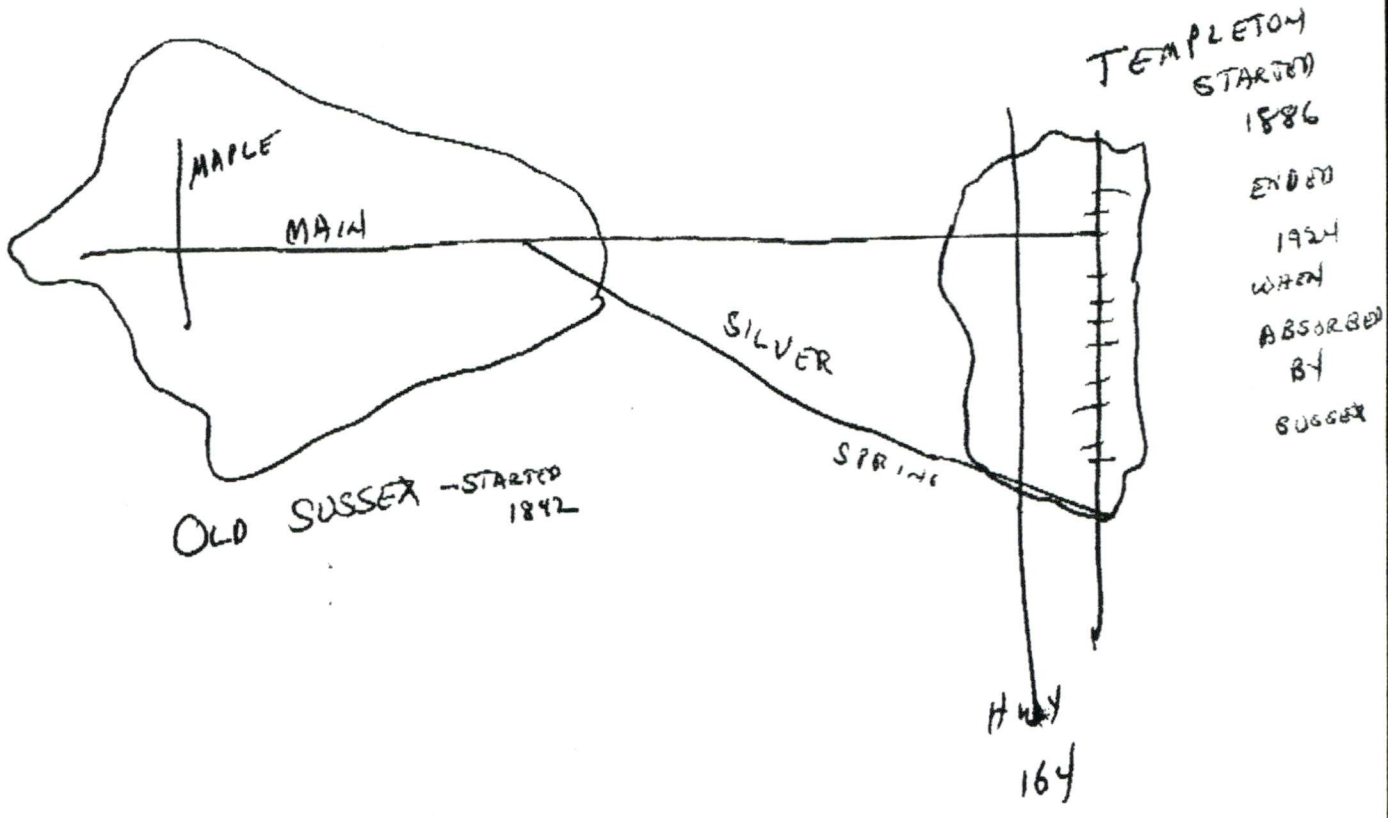
Sussex is named after the founding family's (Weaver) origin in England

The Weavers came from the southern part of England Sussex

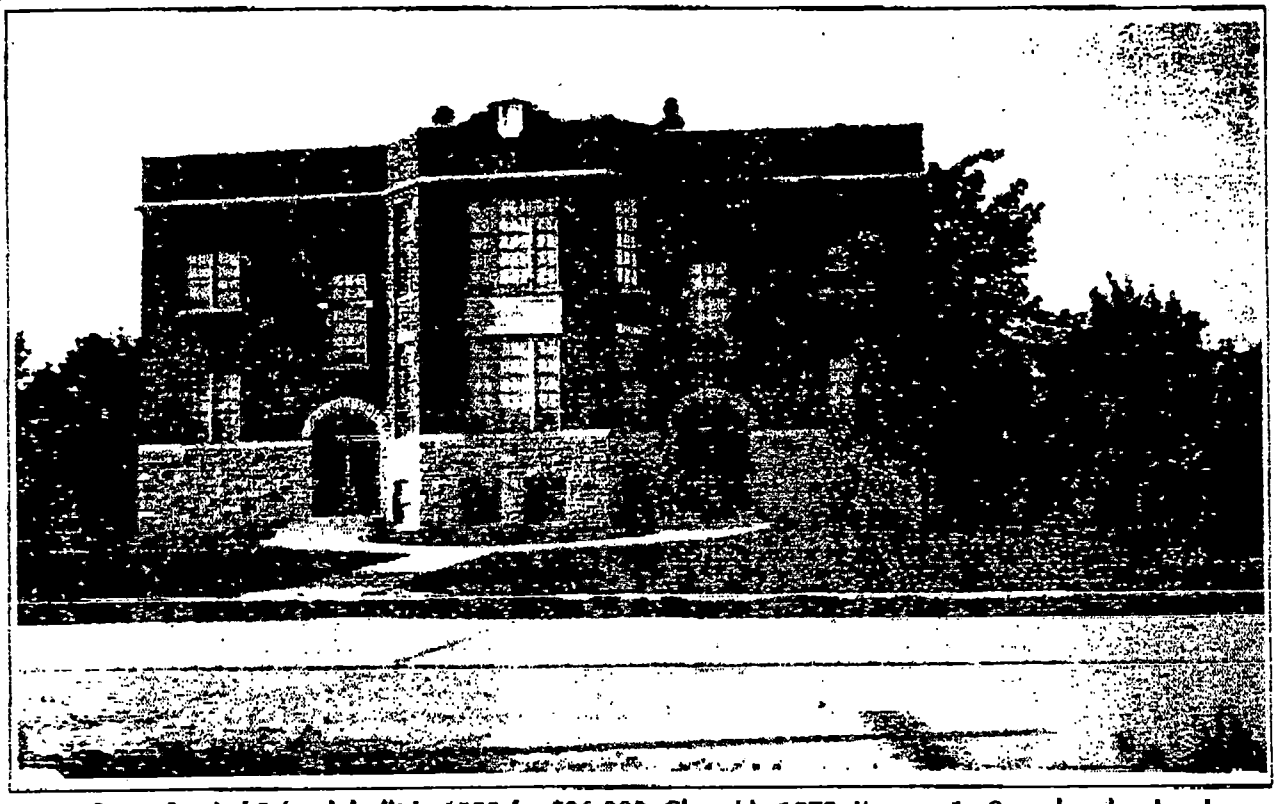
This part of Sussex where the president is talking is called

the "Templeton" area of Sussex as it was formerly a separate

village named after James Templeton..Civil War volunteer,
Town Chairman, county supervisor, sheriff of Waukesha County,
post master,



GOT JOINED
1924 by incorporated



Sussex State Graded School, built in 1922 for $26,000. Closed in 1979. It was a 1 - 8 grade school and, from 1922-1947, included 2 years of high school.

History of Sussex Main St. Schools

By Fred H. Keller
Sussex Village Historian

1988-1990 saw a community effort in the Village of Sussex to save a piece of local history, the 1922-built Main St. School. This school and its predecessors were the center of the community for over 100 years. It was left to completely die in 1988, after an earlier death in 1979 when it was closed as a school.

Schooling and a proper school building were an important factor in the Sussex community.

The first settlers came in 1836, '37 and '38. The initial school was a log cabin near the present day Clover Dr. and Essex Ct. intersection. It was opened by Melinda Weaver in 1838.

Various local schools were constructed; the earliest one being Lisbon Plank School, built in the 1839-1842 time frame. By 1849, the new small community of Sussex, situated on Main and South Sts. (Maple Ave.) needed a school.

Lisbon School District #10 was organized in 1849 at the crossroads of Sussex; sections 21, 22, 26 and 27. The first residents of the future village were Richard Cooling and George Elliott.

The first District #10 school was wooden, costing $71 on land leased for $2 a year from William Weaver. The location of this original school was behind present day Paul's Service.

The first teacher was Mr. Calkins at a salary of $66 for the term. In addition to the cost of the wooden school, there was $8.50 spent for an outdoor privy and $13.46 for a stove.

This wooden school lasted until 1867 when a cream brick two room school was built on the far eastern edge of Sussex, next to the creek. The new school cost $683.41. This school lasted for 47 years.

In 1913, a new two story, four room red brick and stone school was built immediately in front of the old cream brick school. After completion of the new building, the old one was torn down in 1914. (During the excavation for the remodeling of the Main St. School in 1989, the rubble foundation of the old two room brick school was dug up.) Today, the exterior main entrance stairways and canopy are over the area where the 2 room school stood.

The 1913 school was a source of great community pride. It cost $13,000. Electricity and indoor plumbing were added in the early 1920's.

On January 30, 1922, a disastrous fire claimed the nine year old school. All that was left of the building was its outside brick walls. Walt Steuwe demolished the walls for $790. Only $20,000 was received from the insurance company to cover the fire loss.

Immediate plans were made to build a new school, with costs being quoted as high as $35,000 and $40,000. The final contract for the 1-10 grade two story replacement schoolhouse had a cost of approximately $26,000, with L. F. Schroeder getting the bid.

Gone from the new school was the exposed bell cupola. The new school was approximately one-third larger as a double set of stairs were built in case of a future fire, while school was in session.

In 1920, a two year high school was added to the Main St. School. The two year high school was used until 1947. The Sussex two year high school graduate would have to go on to Waukesha, Menomonee Falls, Pewaukee or Hartland High Schools for his/her final two years if they desired to complete a four year high school course of education.

In 1962, the Sussex Main St. School became part of the



In progress: remodeling of old Main St. School into Sussex Civic Plaza and Village Office. 350 cubic yards of old interior debris was removed. Frank Balistriere of R.S.L. Construction was part of the gutting crew.

Hamilton High School district. With a declining school population, the Main St. School was closed in 1979, and later sold to Village of Sussex. The adjacent Orchard Drive School became the Sussex Library and later the Sussex-Lisbon Pauline Haass Public Library. It also was used as a Nutritional Site for community senior citizens.

With the 1979 closing of the 1922-built Main St. School, there was a disaster. An early freeze-up broke several water pipes in the building (Nov. 1979.) The maintenance of the building had been neglected in its final school years. The freeze-up of the water pipes and general neglect took its toll. Serious damage was done to the roof and interior floors as a result.

The derilect two story building went down hill swiftly as it was used for cold storage and as the heating source for the adjacent Orchard Drive building that was finding new uses. In 1988, it was decided to demolish the 66-year-old building.

Prior to the scheduled demolition, all salvageable wood and fixtures were removed by village workers. Several pickup loads were saved.

The village set March 26, 1988 as a final good-bye date for Main St. School. In addition to the final good-byes, village residents could remove anything and everything they wanted before the wrecking bulldozers arrived. Well over 100 people showed up for the Saturday afternoon final open house. The scavengers removed banisters, clothes hooks, blackboards, lighting fixtures, even plumbing and doors. One person removed the shoe mud scraper from the concrete front door landing, using hammer and chisel to gnaw away the hard concrete to get at the metal artifact.

An event had happened in Sussex during 1987-88 where a historic old building had been saved. The 1866 constructed Lisbon Town Hall was purchased by two local doctors. The doctors engaged two Milwaukee University teaching architects, Harvey Rabinowitz and Jeffrey Ollswang, to draw up plans to incorporate the old Town Hall into a functioning modern structure. The completed product was an outstanding success, and a source of community pride. Today, it is Sussex Family Practice and is decorated in "Old Sussex."

The effort to save the old Lisbon Town Hall wa so successful that a group of local citizens asked themselves "Why couldn't this be done with Main St. School? A piece of village history could be saved."

The immedaite goal of this group christened "Save the School Committee" was to secure a stop order on the impending demolition of the Main Street School.

Many meetings were held by this Save the School Committee. The composition of the group was mainly former high school graduates of Sussex High School. There also were significant numbers of new residents, who wanted to save something of old Sussex. Rabinowitz and Ollswang were retained to do a study of the possibilities. The end result was the building was saved and remodeled into the future Sussex Village Hall.

While plans were being drawn, the first order of business was gutting of the interior. A small work crew spent three months removing over 350 cubic yards of lath, plaster, door frames, drop ceilings, old bathroom fixtures and unneeded walls. A major removal job was destruction of the two boilers in the basement. It took three weeks for the piece by piece removal of the plumbing monstrosity. It had to be cut up with torches and sledge hammers into handable pieces to be walked up the rear steps. In the end, 25 tons of scrap metal were salvaged for recycling.

Major other first steps were the removal of the chimney off the north wall and placing of a new roof to stop further destruction by rain and melting snow.

In-depth engineering studies were made and architectural drawings completed and approved. Reconstruction started in February, 1989, for the Sussex Village Hall of the 1990's and beyond.

VILLAGE OF SUSSEX HISTORY

By
Fred H. Keller
Village Historian

The first settlers in the immediate area of the future Village of Sussex were George Elliott and Richard Cooling. Cooling opened a blacksmith shop near the four corners in June 1843. Shortly afterwards, other villagers came. There were names such as Frey, Smith, Brown, Champeny, Sims, Stone, Weaver and others. The four corners area of Sussex were intersected by Main and South Streets (today's Maple Ave.)

The first business was the blacksmith shop, opened by William Brown about 1849. A Union store was opened in 1854, but was something of a failure, falling into the hands of Richard Cooling. Cooling became the Sussex Postmaster Jan. 6, 1851. Cooling had the combined general store and post office for a decade, finally turning it over to his son-in-law, James Templeton. Templeton was a Civil War veteran who went on to prominent political positions.

St. Alban's wooden church and its cemetery were constructed at the central core of Sussex. The original church of wood was replaced by a stone church in 1864-'66.

1866 saw construction of $1100 for the Town of Lisbon Hall just to the west of the four corners. 1867 saw the first Main St. School built on the eastern edge of the growing village, a two room cream brick structure.

In 1885-'86 a great event took place as the first railroad train came through. The Wisconsin Central was located one mile east of Sussex with a new village being started there first called Buck Town, then East Sussex and finally Templeton, after its most successful businessman, politician and postmaster, James Templeton. Both old Sussex and Templeton had separate post offices and rural routes.

1886 also saw the construction of a lumber company located adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

In 1890 came the construction of the Milwaukee, Menomonee Falls and Western Railroad (Bug Line) to Maple Ave. where the Small family put up Sussex Mills. The following years, the Bug Line was expanded westward to Merton and North Lake.

The big reason for the Bug Line was the Templeton Lime and Stone Co. The quarry where Friday Canning is today employed 50 workers earning between 12 and 15 cents per hour, producing "burnt" lime in multi kilns.

1898 saw construction of the Marsden building across from Main St. School. It became the Baer General Store.

1910-12 brought construction of the Northwestern Railroad, a half mile north of Sussex's Main St. There now were four railroad depots in the twin communities of Sussex-Templeton.

The 1920's experienced additional major changes as electric power, a concrete Main St. and incorporation of the Village of Sussex, breaking away from the Town of Lisbon.

The Mammoth Spring Canning Company was started in 1920, canning its first crop in 1921.

A Jan. 20, 1922 fire destroyed the 9-year-old two story Main St. School. This, in turn, led to formation of a fire company in May 1922, which was the forerunner of today's Sussex Fire Department.

In 1924, the man who was primarily responsible for building the canning factory, rebuilding the Main St. School, and starting the Sussex Fire Department gathered a group of local leaders together to incorporate Sussex and Templeton into a true village. This leader was John P. Kraemer.

In January 1923, there was a first attempt at incorporation. It failed. On June 30, 1924, a second petition was signed by 16 local leaders: Kraemer, Frank T. Grogan, J.C. Lingelbach, Henry C. Woodchick, Paul E. Schroeder, Charles Wileden, William E. Russell, Carl Marx, George W. Lawler, C.D. Greulich, Fred Stier, J.W. Cannon, George Neumeuller, William E. Edwards, George Podolske and James Booth.

The election was held Aug. 19, 1924 with a tally of 113 "yes" and 78 "no" votes plus one blank. The election was accepted on Sept. 12, 1924 with Sussex-Templeton becoming the Village of Sussex.

Frank Grogan served as the first president.

Notable happenings in the 66 years of the Village of Sussex: grand opening of the WPA-built Sussex Community Hall, Oct. 27, 1937; burning of the old Marsden, Lees, Schumann General Store building April 26, 1966; the increase in population from 496 in the 1930 census to the 1990 population of 5,222*, the purchase of the first Village Park in 1958, the start of a waste water treatment plant in 1960 and a municipal water system in 1976. A key happening was the creation of an industrial park in 1980. A Sussex Library was added in October 1980. This has evolved into the Pauline Haass Public Library of Sussex-Lisbon.

1959 saw the local school system become part of Union High School Joint No. 6, which evolved into the Hamilton School District in 1962. 1986 saw a joint celebration of the Lisbon-Sussex 150th anniversary of the coming of the first settlers to the local area back in 1836.

1988 was a momentous year as the 1922-built Main St. School was given its death sentence. However, an active and persuasive local group, named "Save the School Committee" convinced elected officials to remodel the old school as a new village hall. A year and a half of gutting, designing, rebuilding, remodeling, redecorating and moving into it led to this official grand opening on September 15, 1990.

* Sussex was the leading community in Waukesha County during the 1980's in percentage of population growth, up 49.9% over 1980. The county grew by a 9.3% population increase.



Main St. side of building during remodeling.



Jeffery Ollswang

The Architects



Harvey Rabinowitz

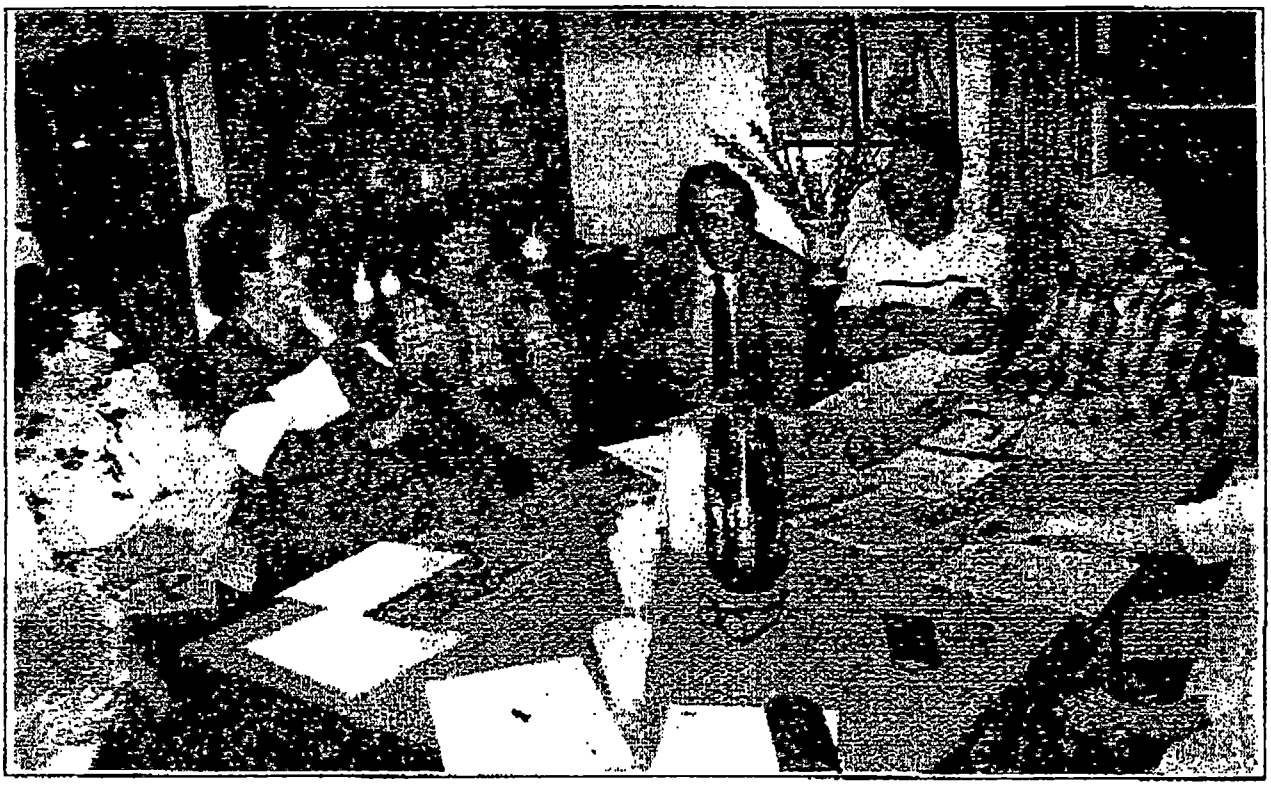
In 1987 we had saved the 1866 Lisbon Town Hall as part of the new facilities for the Sussex family practice. Based on the success of that project in June of 1988 we were asked to evaluate whether the Sussex State Graded School, which had been abandoned and empty for the previous nine years, could be renovated into a new Village Hall. Our report, which was largely technical, recommended saving the building, and the result is the fine building which is now the new Village Hall.

Other considerations were also important in saving the building. Sussex is rapidly growing and becoming overwhelmed with the new construction and population growth. However, the history of Sussex dates back some 140 years and saving ties to the past, such as the school, preserves part of this history. Three generations of Sussex residents went to the school and many more generations will visit the new Village Hall. The building, because of its height and central location in the Village, is also the most prominent structure in Sussex. The school is a handsome, straight forward brick building and has been an important landmark in Sussex since its construction.

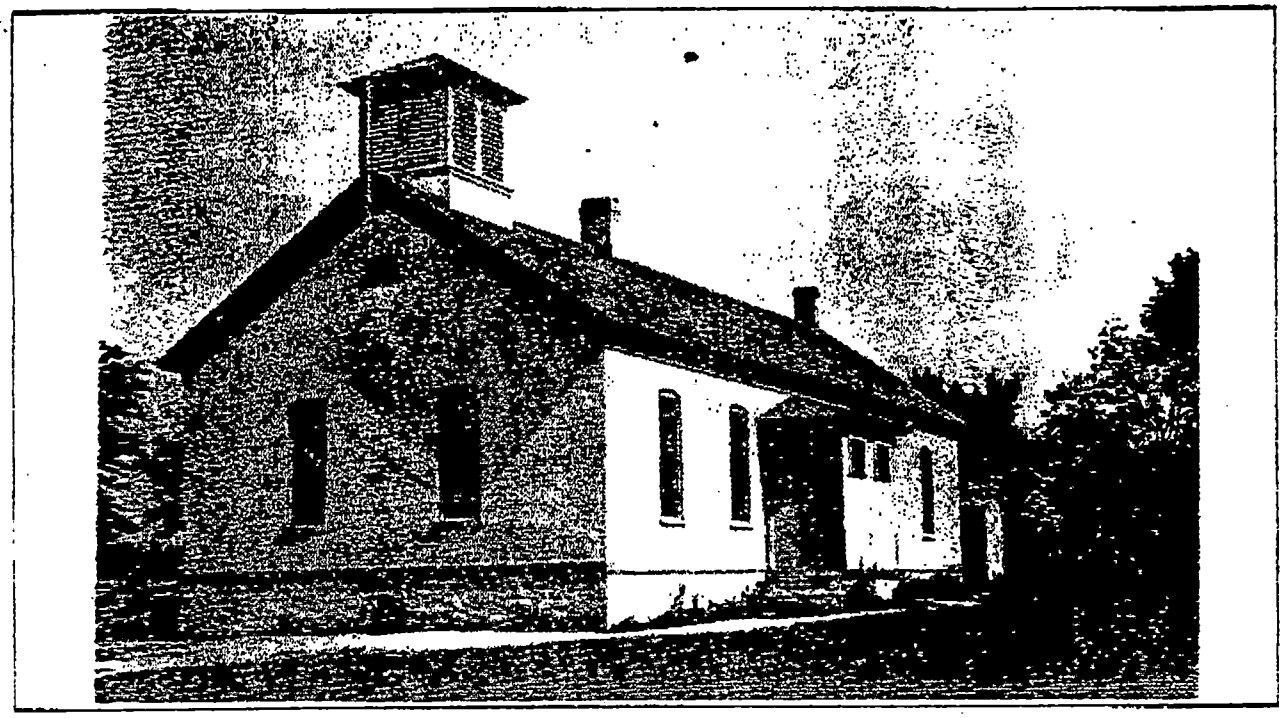
Renovating this 1922 building allowed the use of high ceilings, and provided a superb quality of light and a civic character rarely found in modern structures. The previous use as a school provided large open spaces and many exits which were compatible with the new requirements for the Village Hall. The quality of construction and space in the new building will serve a growing Sussex for many decades.



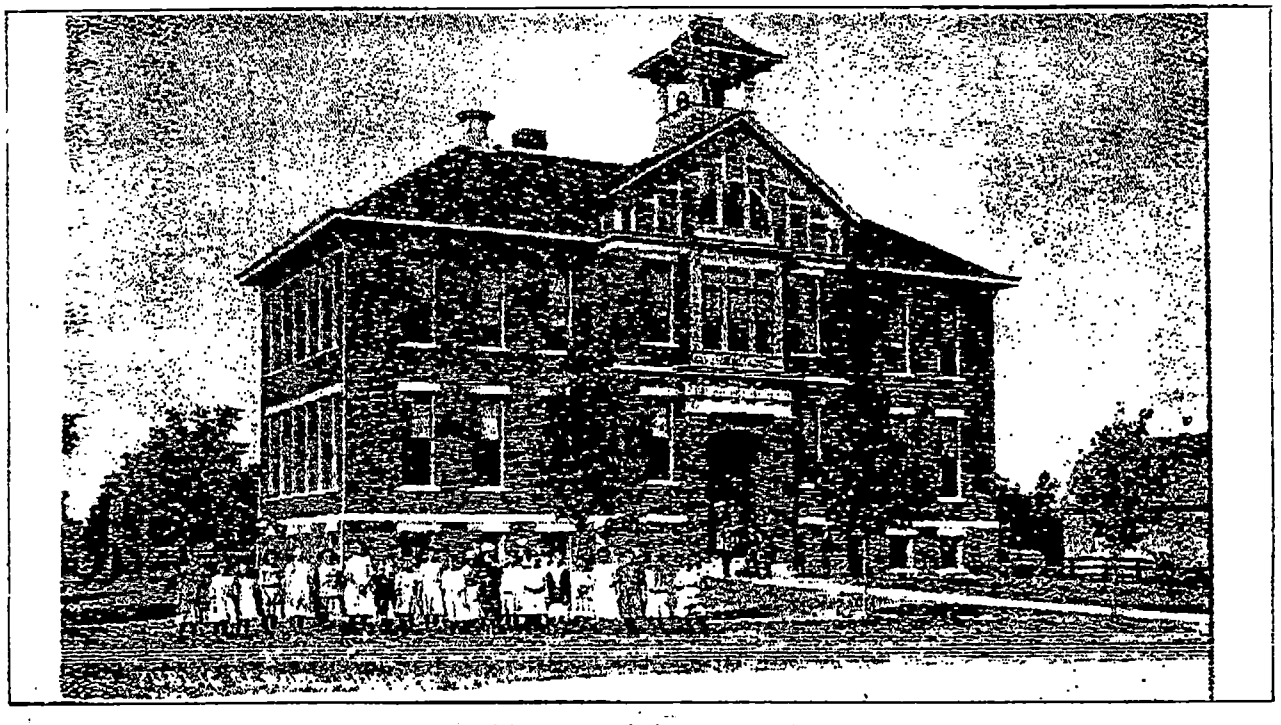
Sussex Village Hall Staff, left to right, seated, Bruce M. Zeller-Director of Public Works, Village Engineer, M. Chris Swartz-Village Administrator, Susan Freiheit-Village Deputy Clerk-Treasurer, standing row, Pat Furno-Accountant, Barbara Fecteau-Secretary, Gloria Lehr-Bookkeeper, Thomas Martin-Building Inspector, Brian Kober-Engineering co-op student, Robb Dietrich-Engineering co-op student, Jamie Bowden-Administrative Intern, Fred H. Keller-Park & Recreation Supt., Village Historian.



The "Save the School Committee" at an early meeting, April 1988, had these members in attendance, left to right, Lois Wandsnider, Elsie Mae Weyer, Gwen Wareing, Carl Stolper, Wilmer Marx and Wes Rankin.



The first school building on this site was a cream brick two room school constructed in 1867 to replace a wooden school that was on Maple Ave. just south of the intersection of Maple (South St. then) and Main St. The old wooden school was built on a 50 by 100 foot lot. The wood schoolhouse cost $80 in 1849. Records in 1851 show that an additional $71 was used to complete the school. An outdoor privy was added for $8.50. The brick school was used until 1914 when it was torn down. During the excavating for the sunken patio in remodeling of the New Village Hall, the rubble foundation of the old two room brick school house was unearthed.



The 1913-1922 Sussex Main St. School. This postcard photo of the $13,000 second school building on this site was taken sometime during the 1915-'16 school year by a traveling photographer. A disastrous fire destroyed this school January 30, 1922. The girls congregated in front of the school are, left to right, Irma Lingelbach, Eleanor Baer, Lydia Marx, Elsie Radtke, Eleanore Motz, Lucile Robinson, Lillian Motz, Alma Dettman, Arlene Christian, Ester Viergutz, Ruberta Christian, Alice Malsch, Rose Orgas, Donna Schlaugenhauf, Gladys Brown, Maybelle Taylor, Loretta Medhurst, Gertrude Kohlmorgan, Mary Schultz and Retta Small.

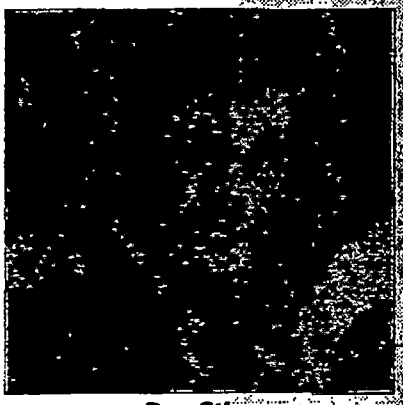
The Presidents of the Village of Sussex 1924 - Present



Frank Grogan
1924-1933



Charles Busse
1933-1957



Roy Stier
1957-1961, 1965-1969



John Karner
1961-1965, 1969-1971



Harold Tobin
1971-1974



John Tews
1981-1987



Paul Fleischmann
1974-1981 and 1987 to present

In 1988 a contractor was hired to knock down the old Main Street School. A committee of concerned citizens came to the Public Safety and Welfare Committee meeting. The thought of this committee was the village should look into saving the old school, a Village landmark.

The Village Board hired Jeffery Ollswang and Harvey Rabinowitz (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Architecture) to evaluate the building and estimate costs. Board voted to go ahead with converting the 1922 Main St. School into the new Village Hall and offices.

Initially there was a reroofing and later a complete gutting of the interior. Very few interior walls, and no exterior walls were removed. Rebuilding followed. It was put back together to what we now have.

Looking back in 1960 when I was originally elected to the Village Board we met in a cloak room in the 1937 built Community Hall. A few years later we moved down stairs to larger quarters. As the Village grew in 1973, the Village Board moved to the Lions Building in the Village Park. In 1977 the former fire department garage-later public works garage was remodeled into offices and meeting rooms with the Village Board moving back to the Community Hall expanded lower level. For the past 13 years the board and the Village office has occupied these quarters.

Now the growing Village has a new Hall that should last for 20 years plus.

Paul Fleischmann, President

Fred H Keller Sussex Village Historian

Sussex has always sent its sons and daughters to national defense calls. In the Civil War Alfred Weaver was one of many that went. Son of the founder of the community (James Weaver) he volunteered in Aug 1862. He became the flag bearer for the Wis 28th Volunteer Infantry Regiment

A major village happening was in 1898 when the communities' population turned out on the steps of the Town Hall to welcome back the local veterans of the Spanish American War.

WWI saw the local butcher, Cluade (Butch) Kaderbek (Kad-er-A-beck) go to France with the American Expeditionary Forces under General Black Jack Pershing. He came back to be elected Fire Chief and Village trustee.

WWII saw scout master Swen Magnusson raise up to a Captain, and be captured in the Battle of the Bulge. Ray Podolske (Pod-ol-ski) was a B-17 navigator when he was shot down, and taken captive in Fortress Europe. Emory Horne was killed in his B-17 Fortress crash in Germany. Ray Mudlitz (Mud-litz) was killed in the Battle of Hurtgen Forrest, Germany.

The Vietnam War saw the community lose Mike Wilson and Bruce Nettesheim (Nett-E-shime).

A local Eagle Scout, Bob Miklautsch (Mick-lautsch) flew out of the Red Sea, off an air craft carrier, to fight in the [Desert War.] Desert Storm? Persian Gulf.

FRED KELLER HOME 414-246-3603
OFFICE 414-246-5200

— Charles Davis —
Chamber of Commerce?

→ had Halloween last Sunday
why?

almost 200 days later. This economic recovery plan is being held hostage, and the ransom note reads, "Wait till after the election." Today I say to the Congress, House of Representatives and the Senate, especially: Release the economy. Approve this jobs program, and put America back to work, now.

So you see, it all does come down to a question of trust. I trust you to spend and save your money more wisely than a budget planner in Washington.

You'll say this is common sense, and I agree. But there's a certain type of person attracted to Government for whom the word "trust" has strange meaning. Most of them have spent their lives in Government and don't have much experience in the real world. They say they want to put people first. But if you look real close at what they're proposing, the people they put first are all on the Government payroll.

A leader of a free people must understand that Government can not only help, it can hinder. He must have the confidence to say, "I trust you. I trust the people." Ultimately you must decide who you trust, who has the experience, the ideals, and the ideas to find the appropriate balance.

Of course, America will change, just as we've changed the world. The question now is who will change America for the better? It won't be people whose only enthusiasm is for Government, who measure progress by programs enacted and special interests satisfied.

If you want to know who's going to change America, look at who is sitting right next to you. Look around you. It's going to be the guy who works an extra shift every week so his son can go to the school of his choice. It's going to be the small businessman who takes a risk on a new product, the computer hacker working in a lonely garage, that merit scholar from south central L.A., the entrepreneur with a future as big as his dreams.

There's your answer: The American people are going to change America. But only if they have a Government, particularly a Congress, with the wisdom to know its own limits and with a leadership who knows where the true American imagination lies. Countries around the world have at long last understood the power of trusting the people. America will change by reaffirming the lesson it has taught the world, by trusting a leader who trusts you.

I am delighted to have been here. Thank you very, very much. May God bless you, and may God bless our great, free, wonderful country, the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: *The President spoke at 12:13 p.m. at the plant. In his remarks, he referred to John S. Vander Heide, chairman of the board, and Stuart Vander Heide, president, Holland American Wafer Co.*

Remarks on Arrival in Appleton, Wisconsin

July 27, 1992

Thank you all for this marvelous turnout. I do have an official announcement I want to make today. I first want to salute Governor Thompson, Senator Kasten, and our distinguished Members of the United States House of Representatives. Great to be back in this State that's built on faith and family and freedom. Wisconsin is a great example to the rest of America, just as America is to the entire world. And today I'm very proud to be in a place where programs like Learnfare and Workfare and the Parental Responsibility Act all tell America: Watch Wisconsin because Wisconsin works.

Governor Thompson wants Wisconsin to work even better, and that's why he's joined my crusade to reform our welfare system. Let's face it, we know the system has failed the people. It doesn't lift families from poverty; it traps them there. Welfare discourages families from staying together. And when the system rips families apart, it's time to rip apart that system.

Now, Americans yearn to keep families whole and give our kids the learning skills and, yes, track down parents who run out on their kids. They know that if America doesn't change the welfare system for the better, the welfare system is going to change America for the worse. That means trying, therefore, new plans, new ideas, a new kind

of reform. Only then can we break the cycle of dependency.

In my State of the Union Address last January, I made a commitment to far-reaching reform. I acted because I believe we can no longer afford the existing welfare system. Our recipients can't afford to be dependent on government for their livelihood, and our taxpayers can't afford to pay the welfare bill, and our economy can't afford the lost productivity.

I also acted because I trust the American people and because I believe that those on welfare, what they really want is a piece of the American dream: homeownership, a good job, opportunities for their children, and strong, loving families. And therefore, I am determined to make it quicker and easier for States who choose to reform their welfare systems to get the Federal waivers that they need to help the people help themselves.

Last April my administration signed a first waiver for Wisconsin. And today it will sign a second giving Governor Thompson the freedom to further reform this State's welfare program. Governor Thompson's ultimate goal is to break the cycle of dependency that traps so many people and create incentives for recipients to work and learn. He understands that more important than having an America that helps people in need is building an America where fewer people need to be helped.

Today I want to challenge other States in our country to follow Wisconsin's lead in bringing new ideas to our welfare system. Last week we approved New Jersey's Family Development Program, whose reforms in the State welfare program reward work and unite families. And I am confident other States will now do what America does best, bring local genius to local needs.

In coming months, we are going to watch Wisconsin to see how Wisconsin works. Together, we can help change that welfare system and, in doing so, change America. I'm proud to sign this waiver. I congratulate Governor Thompson and the people of Wisconsin.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: *The President spoke at 1:19 p.m. at the Outagamie County Airport.*

Remarks to Outlook Graphics Employees in Neenah, Wisconsin

July 27, 1992

Thank you all very, very much. Please be seated. Thank you and good afternoon, everyone. Let me just say thank you to the Governor for that very kind introduction. But let me tell you this: I know these Governors, all of them, and you've got one of the very best, if not the very best, in the entire United States. I really mean that, a solid friend, a strong leader and innovator. You're lucky, and I'm lucky, too, because he sets an example. He brings new ideas to these Governors meetings. He sets a high example for everybody including the President of the United States, and I am very, very pleased to be with him.

Of course, I'm very pleased to see my great friend, your Senator Bob Kasten; and these two Congressmen, Toby Roth and Tom Petri, who are doing a first-class job. If we had more like them, you talk about change, we could change America and change it fast for the better. I am glad they could join us today, as well as Mr. Herbert Grover, the superintendent of public instruction for the State of Wisconsin. He's doing a first-class job for education statewide. And David Erdmann, thank you, sir, for your hospitality. I'm just delighted to be here.

Now, it is a pleasure to be here. For any sports fan, it's a thrill to be at the birthplace of America's sports trading cards, and for me, it's a little humbling. I don't dare ask how many hundreds of George Bush cards you have to trade to get one Michael Jordan. [*Laughter*]

I've come here to talk a little bit about our future, about the kind of Nation we want for ourselves and our children. The world has undergone remarkable changes in the past few years. And today our kids worry about the usual things, about school friends, about such earth-shattering questions as "Where can I get an Olympic Dream Team card?" But I can tell you one thing they don't worry about anymore, the specter of nuclear war.

Today, America is safer than ever before, safer than we were a decade ago, safer than we were a year ago, and safer than we were just a few weeks ago, when I sat down with

Mooney LeSage

Real Estate Brokerage, Management, Consulting, Investment & Development

Judy Wider

Call for Comment JR.

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: JEANIE BUNTON

FAX NO: 202/456-6218

FROM: J. MICHAEL MOONEY

DATE: 10/28 TIME: 12:45 SENT BY: LB

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 7

414-797-9400

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The Sussex Story
1980-1992

A record of impressive community growth and development built upon a solid Wisconsin economy, low interest rates, midwestern work ethic, public-private cooperation, and high quality of life.

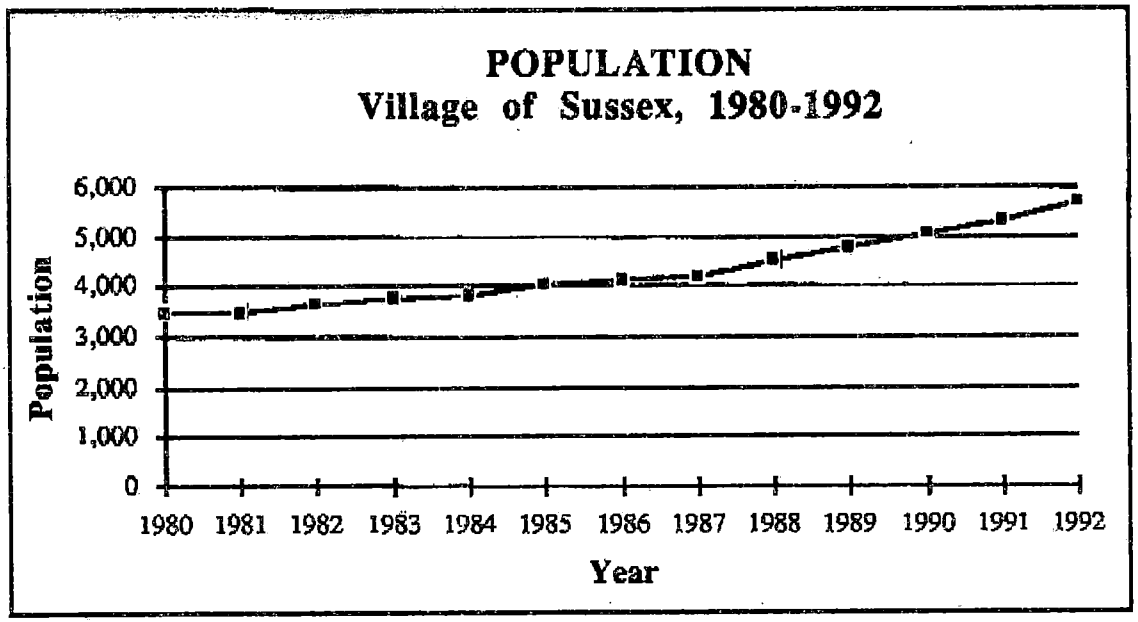
Mike Mooney - (414) 797-9400

- Site - pt. to left to 1 comp. 2 facilities that employ 2,000+ people - since 1981
Sports Illustrated
Every job 95% of jobs 1/4 mile of where he speaks
→ Canning - (veggies) 1 block all truck
B Right can see @
→ Photographics slogan/motto?
Inc. Magazine
Democrat supporting the Pols
NO Negs!

Was (80) bedroom community -
* deriding theme - spirit of Cooperation *
balanced growth - industrial and retail jobs
"Village of Sussex" (not a city)
[- exports -]

Prepared by

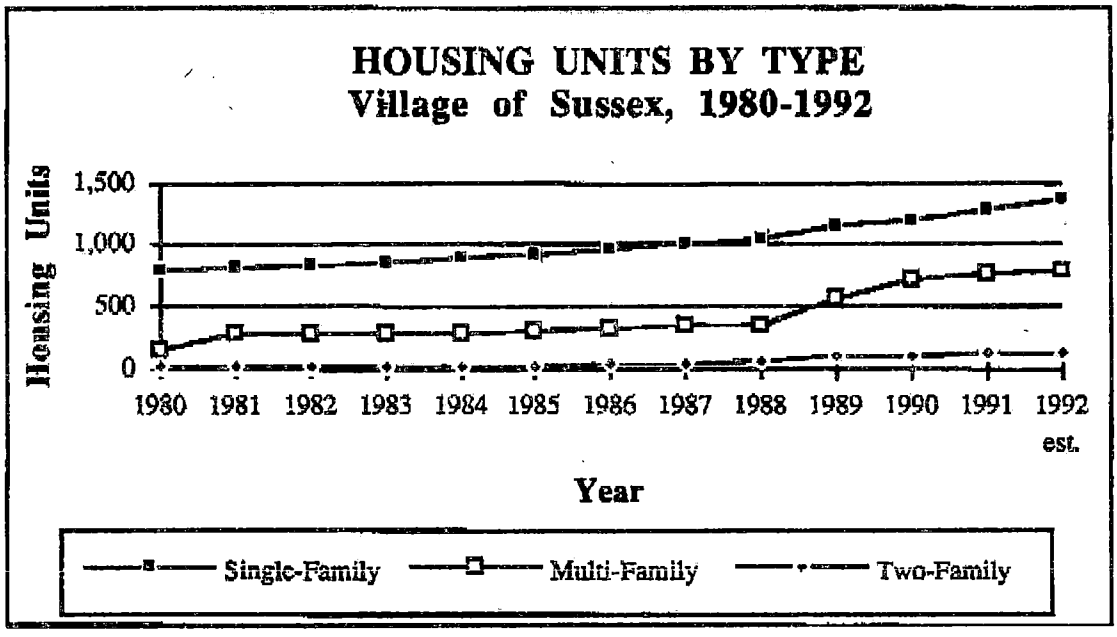
The Mooney LeSage Group
Brookfield, WI • Dallas, TX
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Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Population

1980:	3,482
1992:	5,699
Net Change:	2,217
% Change:	64%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Single Family Housing Units

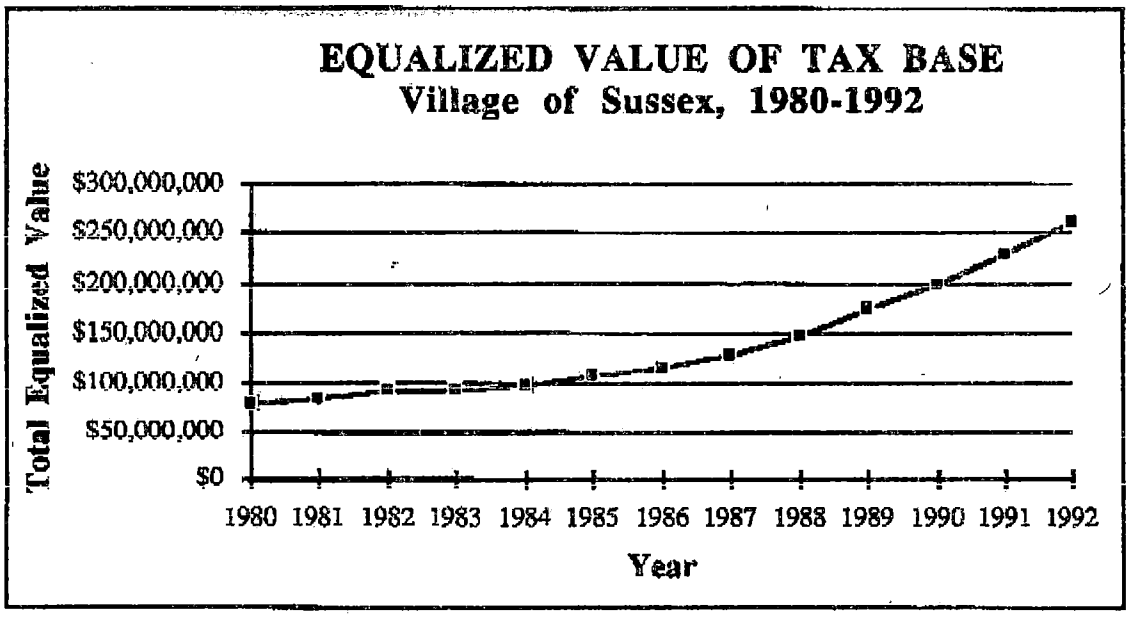
1980:	785	
1992:	1,375	(estimated)
Net Change:	590	
% Change:	75%	

Multi-Family Housing Units

1980:	152	
1992:	773	(estimated)
Net Change:	621	
% Change:	408%	

Two-Family Housing Units

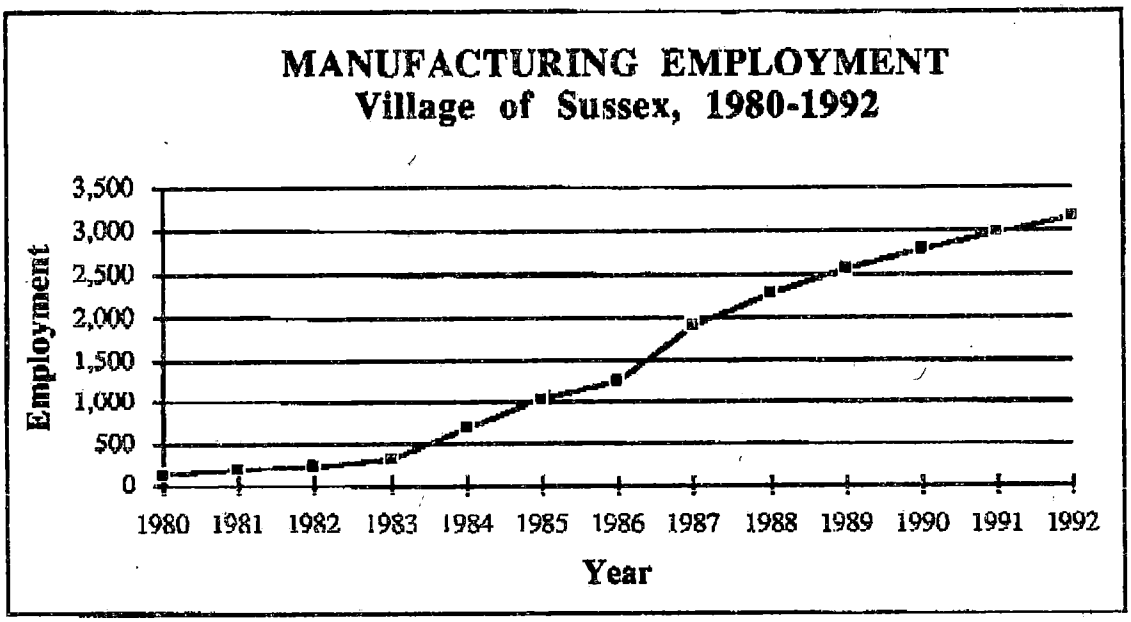
1980:	30	
1992:	130	(estimated)
Net Change:	100	
% Change:	333%	



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

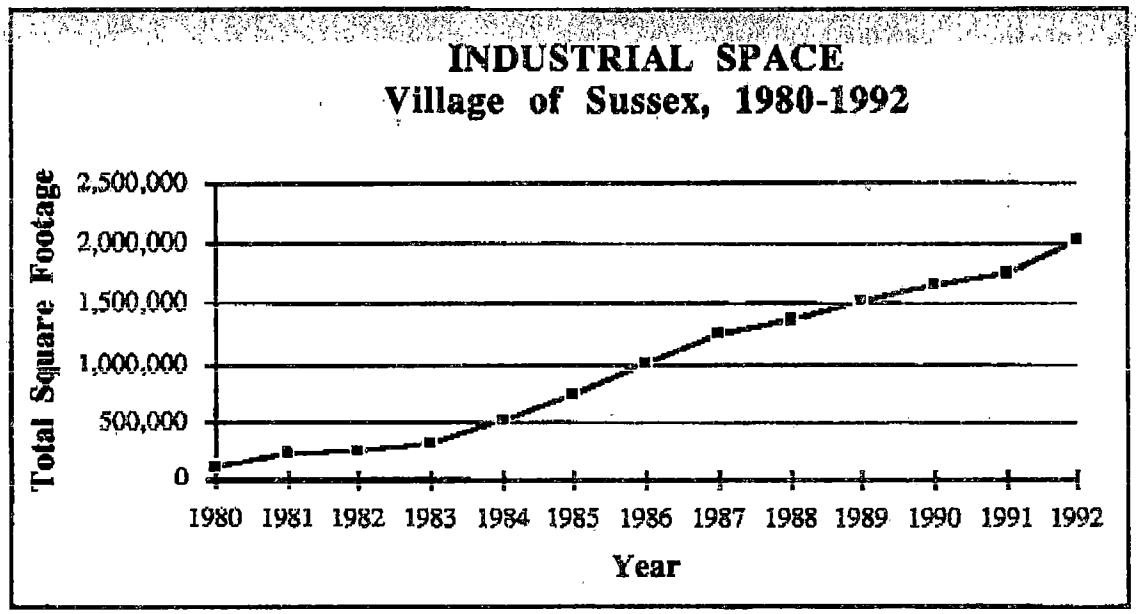
Equalized Value of Tax Base

1980:	$77,502,000
1992:	$261,000,000
Net Change:	$183,500,000
% Change:	237%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

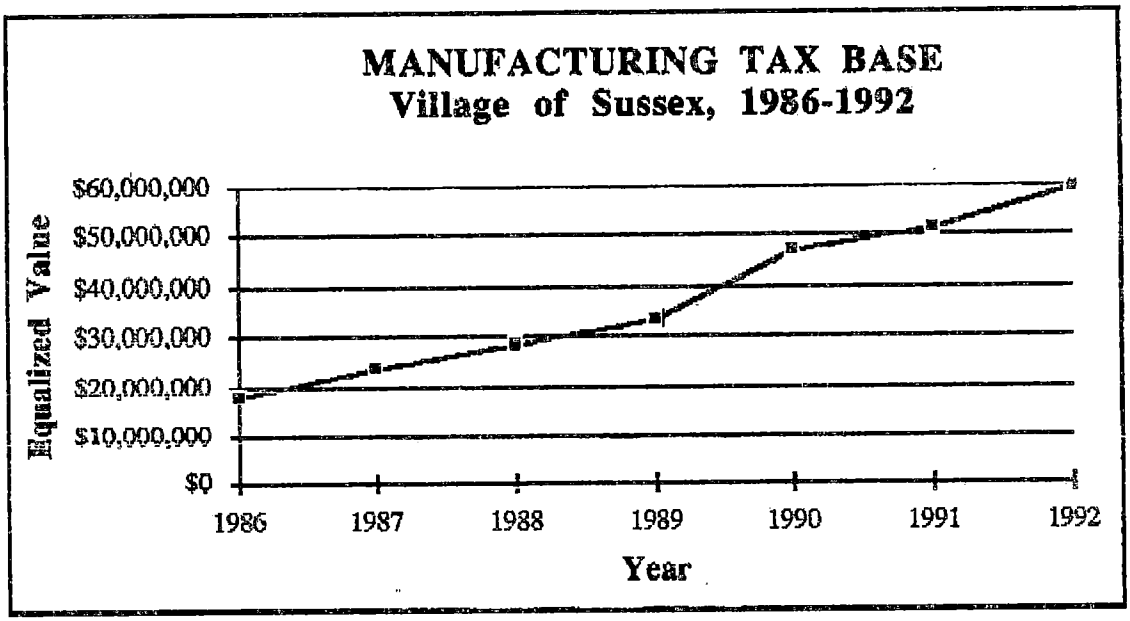
Manufacturing Employment	
1980:	128
1992:	3,169
Net Change:	3,041
% Change:	2,375%



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Industrial Space

1980:	124,000 sq. ft.
1992:	2,028,000 sq. ft.
Net Change:	1,903,680 sq. ft.
% Change:	1,535 %



Sources: Village of Sussex, Mooney LeSage

Manufacturing Tax Base

1986:	$17,941,100
1992:	$59,185,400
Net Change:	$41,244,300
% Change:	229%