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Series: Grant, Mary Kate, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1991

OA/ID Number: 13882
Folder ID Number: 13882-019

Folder Title:
Kay Orr-Omaha Fundraiser, 10/15/90

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Omaha, Nebraska)

For Immediate Release

October 15, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT RECEPTION FOR
KAY ORR, HAL DAUB, ALLY MILDER

Omaha Red Lion Inn
Omaha, Nebraska

7:02 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, how nice it is to be out where the real people are -- outside of Washington, D.C. Gosh, what a wonderful welcome. (Applause.) Thank you so much.

Kay, thank you -- please be seated, audience. (Laughter.) Thank you. What is it about Nebraska that just gives you this warm feeling of welcome? Barbara was here not so long ago, and came home raving. It was at that point that our dog wrote a book. (Laughter.) But she does send her love. And she is so interested in this governor's race and in this senate race and this congressional race. And so I bring you her best wishes.

I want to thank Duane Acklie and Sallie Folsom -- I'm not sure Sallie is here -- our National Committeewoman; my old friend and campaign mate and former Governor Charlie Thone. And, of course, it's great to be here at the Red Lion. I hear that you Cornhusker fans were enthusiastic, but do you name all your inns after the Big Red? (Laughter.)

Look, I'm delighted to be here on behalf of this ticket -- Kay Orr, Hal Daub, Ally Milder. They say that good luck comes in threes, and I think this may be a very lucky year for the people of this state. And if it's lucky for you, it is going to be fantastic for me as President of the United States. (Applause.)

We've got a good, strong Nebraska delegation in Washington. I want to improve on it. Virginia Smith, as you know, has done a remarkable job for this state. Doug Bereuter continues to do a phenomenal job. But they wouldn't hesitate to tell you that we need more support in the Congress. So on November 6th, let's make our Nebraska delegation a solid Republican delegation in the House -- and that means let's elect Ally Milder to the United States Congress. (Applause.)

I was looking over the record, the voting records, and I tell you, it would be very nice to have a congressman from this district that would support me as much as Ted Kennedy. (Laughter.) And that's what the numbers -- and with Ally, it would be one heck of a lot better than that, I'll guarantee you. (Laughter and applause.) You look at the record -- look at the voting record.

And then, of course, our candidate for the United States Senate, a man of integrity, Hal Daub. (Applause.) I've known Hal for about 20 years, and I know this -- he's made a difference -- as a lawyer, as a businessman, when he was in Congress four terms. And he'll make an even bigger difference as the next senator for the state of Nebraska. I believe everyone here knows that we need to move up and get control of the United States Senate if we're going to bring Nebraska values to Washington. (Applause.)

And then that brings me to my old friend, your great Governor Kay Orr. (Applause.) She made the record books as the

MORE

first woman governor in Nebraska history, and the first Republican woman governor in American history. She's made the tough decisions. She's faced the difficult choices over the last four years. And she came down on the right side -- not always the easy or popular one -- but on the right side of the issues.

And I've looked at her record and what she believes, and we've had many opportunities to talk about it. And we agree on our approach to crime. And we agree on approach to education. She was one of the movers and shakers of the National Governors Conference as we set those national goals for this country -- goals that we must meet by the end of this decade. And we agree on the approach to child care, to give parents more choice and to permit the communities to remain involved.

And so -- and another point where we agree is, she's told me she doesn't like to have her hands tied -- your hands that means, the people of Nebraska -- by more and more mandated programs out of the liberal Congress in Washington. Give Nebraskans a chance to solve the problems. (Applause.)

And these are the issues that are at stake. And I need Kay Orr. And that's why I think this state needs Kay Orr.

In fact, these three candidates -- Ally Milder, Hal Daub and Kay -- they stand for growth, opportunity, and prosperity for all Americans -- GOP. That's because all three of them are sound, sensible Republicans. (Applause.)

Ally mentioned that we needed more Republicans in Washington right now. And I honestly believe that if we had had more Republicans in control of Capitol Hill over the last couple of decades, this budget mess that we're in right now would never have happened. (Applause.) And it is -- we had a little reception earlier, and over and over again, citizens of this state told me that they understand this and brought it up to me -- it is the Congress that has the responsibility to pass a budget. And year after year, they go down to the wire, and they fail to do so. And when the Democratic-controlled Congress fails to meet its own timetables it continues this business as usual -- by what's known as a CR.

It's awful high-tech word -- it's a continuing resolution. There have been 37 of these emergency measures since 1981 -- seven in one year alone -- just to keep the government's door open. I am sickened by such mortgaging of our children's future. And that's what I am fighting about in Washington right now. (Applause.)

I say we need more Republicans, but right now, as you know, the Democrats control both the Houses of the Congress, and they control every single committee of the United States Congress. And that's all the more reason for Republicans to work to make this budget now the best possible. We're fighting against the odds. We're fighting against the majorities -- the liberal majorities that control both Houses. We're fighting the entrenched tax-and-spend philosophy on Capitol Hill.

And, you know, much of the political debate we hear in Washington is tired and it's old and it's all this "inside the Beltway" jargon. And it's jargon that just gets in the way of what's really at stake. So let me try to simplify it. America must have a real and significant deficit reduction budget to get this economy moving. And that deficit reduction will bring down interest rates on home purchases and car loans. And it will create new jobs.

And to get these results, the budget cannot be the same old political shell game. We must not tolerate business as usual. The budget must be real, enforceable, and preserve incentives for growth in this country. (Applause.)

And you know what the problem has always been -- it's the unwillingness in Congress to vote to hold down federal spending. And

you know, with higher spending, higher taxes are usually not far behind. And that said, let me mention here that one thing that appeals to me about what's going on now, appeals to me about the current Senate package is that it holds the line on income tax rates. And that is worth fighting for in my view. (Applause.)

I have this concern that's always been that Congress will continue to pay for its spending habits by raising income tax rates on everybody. After concessions by both the Democratic and the Republican leaders -- the budget summit -- nobody liked every part of it. It did move us in the right direction, and it has brought us to the final countdown week. And in the next five days, Congress has the chance -- in fact, I'd put it this way -- Congress has the obligation to act. And I believe the American people have every right to expect the United States Congress to act responsibly. (Applause.)

And so my message -- and I expect it would be your message -- to the Congress is simple and straightforward: Complete your work, meet Friday's deadline, and pass a sensible budget. We've got to put this nation back on the path to long-term economic growth. And the way to do that is to get a budget through, and that will bring the interest rates down, and that will put more and more Americans back to work where they belong. (Applause.)

Well, you can see why I need a Republican majority in Congress and in our statehouses because at no time in recent history has an economically healthy and militarily strong America been more important.

And Nebraskans know it more than most. I am proud to see the people of Nebraska supporting our brave men and women overseas. You could sense it when we landed there at Offutt, and you should have seen those kids that have just come back from Operation Desert Shield. And I've read of your community efforts -- the students at Omaha's Westside Middle School sending more than 400 letters to the troops in Saudi Arabia; the wives of the Nebraska Army National Guard shipping over nearly 200 pounds of sugar cookies. I'm sure I could stand it, or some of you guys out here could stand it, but nevertheless, that's what they've done. And I'm afraid that that beats C-rations any day for our G.I.s in the hot desert sun.

And they've left spouses, children -- and even Big Red football -- to defend our cause. And they're doing a fantastic job. And every single member of the Joint Chiefs will tell you that never in the history of this country have we had finer young men and women better trained, more highly motivated than we do today. (Applause.)

Now, we've got a major challenge over there. I'm concerned at the systematic dismantling of the country of Kuwait. The aggression itself was bad enough -- one dictator bully taking over a neighboring country. And then the United Nations and the United States joining in -- all countries -- almost every country in the world condemning this aggression. And in spite of that condemnation, there is this systematic dismantling of Kuwait, which is accompanied by unprecedented brutality. It's an ugly scene. Amnesty International has reported on it, and I'll spare you the details of the brutality. But all that does is make me convinced even more than ever that this aggression by Saddam Hussein will not stand. We are not going to pull out short of our obligations. (Applause.)

And, you know, from these posts out there in the deserts of Saudi Arabia, in the glare of the Persian Gulf, our G.I.s are beginning to send in the absentee ballots. In the year that's seen the promise of democracy grow from Moscow to Managua, the least we can do is exercise our own right to vote. So let's make our country proud and let's get that vote out on November 6th. (Applause.)

And so I wanted to just pop in here again -- I don't want to overstay my welcome in this marvelous state that gave me more votes than any other state in the country on a proportionate basis, I

believe. (Applause.) But you have a class-act Governor. You've got a quality Governor of character. And you've got a man running for the United States Senate that can make a difference and will support the President. (Applause.)

And you've got a woman running for this congressional district, Ally Milder, who will be with me instead of opposing me every inch of the way. (Applause.)

And so, in the 21 days, 12 hours that remain before the polls open, do your best. You've already given some money or you wouldn't be standing out here. Do that. Help each one of these people win. We've got to do it.

And I remain optimistic about our country. I think we're just on the threshold of a fantastic decade of opportunity and growth. We can do better in education and fighting crime and battling drugs. But we need the people in the Congress that are going to stand for the values that you expressed when you elected me your President in 1988. And that's why I'm here.

Vote for Kay Orr. Vote for Ally Milder. And vote for Hal Daub. And thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

7:18 P.M. CDT

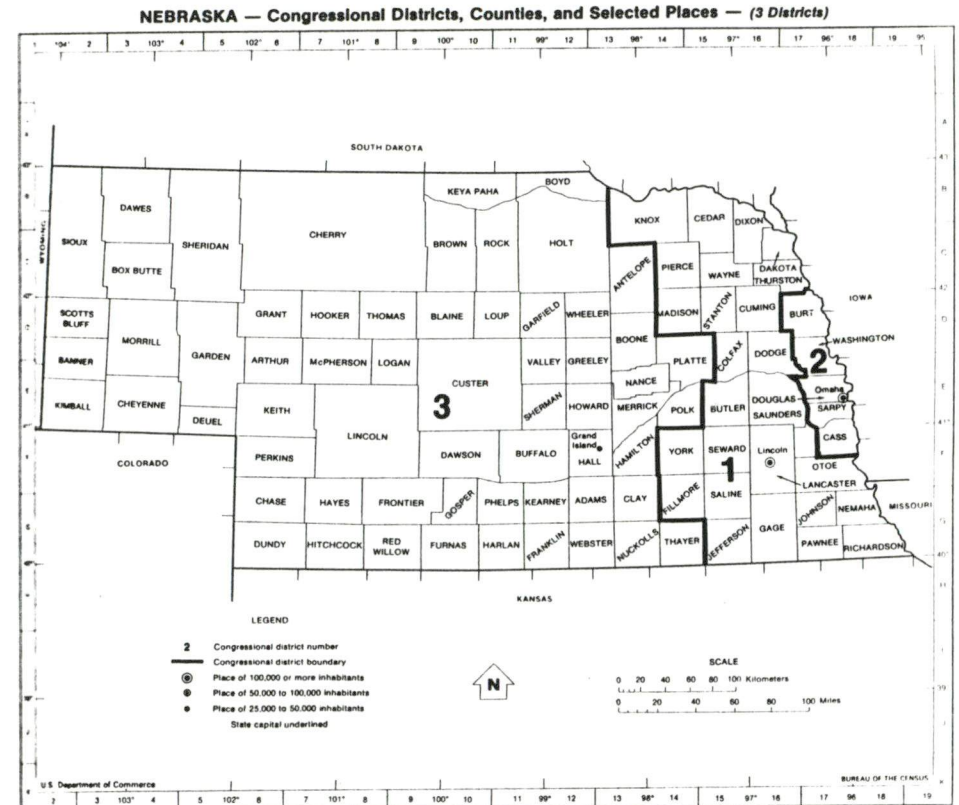
NEBRASKA

"The traveler crossing Nebraska," wrote the *WPA Guide* in the late 1930s, "gets an impression of broad fields, deep skies, wind, and sunlight; clouds racing over prairie swells; herds of cattle grazing on the sandhills; red barns and white farmhouses surrounded by fields of tasseling corn and ripening wheat; windmills and wire fences; and men and women who take their living from the soil." That was two generations after Nebraska was settled, in one giant rush, in the 1880s, when its population increased from 452,000 to 1,062,000 in a single decade, more than it has increased ever since (it is now 1.6 million). Within that same decade Nebraska became a major regional center and Lincoln a state capital. Today Nebraska remains heavily dependent on farming and related industries, and Omaha and Lincoln are still its only significant cities. This is a state that sprang suddenly into existence and has changed strikingly little in the years since.

That is not what its founders intended: they hoped Nebraska would develop into diversified farming, industrial and commercial centers like Ohio or Illinois or Missouri or Minnesota. But while the 1880s were a time of plentiful rain here, the 1890s were a decade of drought, and Nebraska stopped growing. Many rural counties and even Omaha lost population, and have been exporting people ever since; and the creative energies in the economy seem to have skipped over the Great Plains and moved far to the West. Most of Nebraska's settlers, like most migrants, were young people, optimistic and motivated, in search of opportunity, with families full of children. Fully 48% of the one million Nebraskans of 1890 were children, and a very large percentage of them moved elsewhere when they grew up. Since 1890, Nebraska has exported people to the West, the great metropolitan areas of the Midwest, and to Texas and the Southwest; since 1940, it has grown in percentage terms less than all but seven other states (Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas). Only 28% of Nebraska's 1.6 million residents today are children, meaning that there are actually 60,000 fewer children than there were 90 years ago.

The sudden boom of the 1880s and the bust of the 1890s produced the most colorful—and atypical—politics of Nebraska's history: namely the populist movement and William Jennings Bryan, the "silver-tongued orator of the Platte." Bryan was only 36 when he delivered the famous Cross of Gold speech at the 1896 Democratic National Convention and was swept to the Democratic nomination; he was thought so radical that Democratic President Grover Cleveland wouldn't support him, but Bryan still won 47% of the vote. Nebraskans supported Bryan, whose program may have been forward-looking, but whose purpose was retrograde: to restore Nebraska to the prosperity and prospects it enjoyed a few years before. Bryan won the Democratic nomination again in 1900 and 1908 but never came as close to winning as he did the first time. By then Nebraska had already gone to the Republicans, and Bryan himself eventually moved to Florida. Since Bryan's time, Nebraska's most notable politician has been George Norris, representative (1909–13) and Senator (1913–43). During the progressive era, Norris led the House rebellion against Speaker Joseph Cannon; during the 1930s, he pushed through the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act, the first national pro-union legislation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Governor. Heavily Republican, Nebraska has had Democratic governors for most of the last 20 years, thanks largely to the personal popularity of Jim Exon and Bob Kerrey, both of whom have gone on to become Senators. The state's current governor, Kay Orr, is a Republican, an aggressive conservative who started off as a staffer to Governor Charles Thone, became state treasurer in 1981, and won the nation's first two-woman governor's race against Democrat Helen



Boosalis, the mayor of Lincoln, in 1986. (This easy acceptance of women as leaders is not so surprising when you remember pioneer women built sod houses, raised children, and taught them the classics of Western culture.) In her first term, spurred by the chief executive of giant ConAgra, Orr and the legislature in 1987 pushed through a tax package lowering the top rates of the state income tax and cutting some business taxes; in return, ConAgra expanded operations rather than make good on its threat to move its headquarters from Omaha. Orr argues that this program will produce much needed economic growth; some opponents say that it is an undeserved break for the rich and well-placed. This may turn out to be a central issue in the 1990 election.

Orr's other major initiative did not turn out quite as she hoped. In March 1987, when Senator Edward Zorinsky suddenly died, she spurned the pleas of Congressman Hal Daub and former state chairman Kermit Brashear, who had their eyes on the seat, and appointed agribusiness executive David Karnes, whose main political experience was in serving on the Omaha board of education and backing Orr's candidacy in 1986. In 1988, Karnes beat Daub after a bitter primary, but ran far behind Bob Kerrey in the general; probably no Republican had a chance against Kerrey, but the intra-party fight did not help. If Orr decides to seek reelection in 1990 (she says she'll announce in January of that year), she might face Lincoln mayor Bill Harris, whom some speculate may seek the Democratic nomination.

Senators. Nebraska's senior Senator is James Exon, who served eight years as a popular pennypinching governor in the 1970s and was elected to the Senate in 1978. He combines somewhat conservative tendencies on issues with a temperamental inclination to be a team player with his fellow Democrats. He boasts of how he turns one-quarter of his office allowance back to the government, and he was one of the first Armed Services Democrats to announce he would vote against John Tower for secretary of Defense. On the Armed Services Committee he is sometimes skeptical of weapons projects, but not so nearly as often as some other Democrats. Like most Nebraskans he is concerned about the big SAC Air Force base near Omaha. On the Budget Committee, he is skeptical about Gramm-Rudman, charging that rather than forcing real action it has produced fake actions to balance the budget. Exon's legislative accomplishments tend to come in the interstices between big issues: he backed extended air service to small towns, a clean grain study, raising the interstate speed limit to 65, and minting the American eagle gold coin. He has pushed legislation to require disclosure of foreign investment in the United States and to block foreign takeovers if they are believed to endanger national security.

Exon remains popular in Nebraska, but he has not won a race by a big margin for more than a decade. In 1984 his Republican opponent, Nancy Hoch, attacked him for being not so much a liberal as a backbencher, who had no major accomplishments; that infuriated Exon, who cited all manner of bills he had sponsored but still could not credibly portray himself as a national leader. Like many incumbents, Exon profited from contributions by PACs, which gave him over \$500,000 but up to mid-October had given Hoch only \$57,000. Even so, Exon won by only 52%-48%. He is expected to run again in 1990, at age 69, and he is likely to be prepared for a tough race. Possible GOP candidates are 1st District Congressman Doug Bereuter and Douglas County attorney Ron Staskiewicz.

Bob Kerrey, Nebraska's junior Senator, is one politician who stirs genuine passion from his constituents. After almost a decade in politics, he still seems anything but a professional politician. He is a man of striking determination: serving in the Navy in Vietnam, he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and then made speeches against the war; though he lost his right leg below the knee, he runs the marathon. A restaurant owner and a political unknown, he ran for governor in 1982 and ousted incumbent Charles Thone. While in office, he dated the subway movie star Debra Winger, which seemed to charm Nebraskans. In 1986, Kerrey shocked most politicians by deciding at 43 not to seek reelection, despite 70%-plus job approval ratings (and even though voters repealed his seat belt law and sales tax for education); in 1988, he surprised very few by winning the Senate seat held by appointee David Karnes after the death of Edward Zorinsky.

The most bitter part of that Senate race came not in the general, but in the Republican primary between Karnes and Omaha Congressman Hal Daub. After Daub spoke favorably of an across-the-board spending freeze, a Karnes ad charged he'd cut Social Security, and Karnes noted that Daub lived in a \$400,000 Washington area house. Daub said Karnes's policy of not finishing old water projects before starting new ones would make Nebraska a desert, and noted that Karnes supported a May 1987 vote that would have cut social security COLAs. There was an edge of personal nastiness to the contest, which Karnes finally won by piling up a 2 to 1 margin in the west compared to Daub's 3 to 2 margin in the Omaha area. But Karnes made a couple of classic gaffes, agreeing in a pre-primary debate that he would accept tax increases to cut deficits, and saying after the primary, "We need fewer farmers at this point in time." This effectively prevented him from making any headway against Kerrey's lead, and he fell off Republican moneygivers' priority lists, and ended up losing by a 57%-42% margin.

In the Senate, Kerrey got some plum committee assignments—Agriculture, a plus for any Nebraska Senator, and Appropriations, not usually given to freshmen. His personal magnetism leads many who know him to wonder whether he might be a presidential candidate some day: he starts out well known in the western part of the first caucus state, Iowa. In the meantime he is

just getting his introduction to national and international issues, with which he doesn't claim to be deeply conversant.

Presidential politics. Nebraska is one of the most Republican of states in presidential elections. But Farm Belt discontent sometimes tips it a little toward the Democrats: in 1980 it was the second most Republican state, in 1984 the fourth, in 1988 the eighth. There is a bit of an urban-rural split, with greater Omaha and Lincoln, which now cast almost half the state's votes, running less Republican than the western counties, which vote like adjacent Wyoming.

Nebraska has a presidential primary in May which once attracted attention; the whole national press followed Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy out here in 1968 and took note when Frank Church won in 1976. No more. The big event in the 1988 primary was the Republican Senate race; the presidential nominations were already sewed up.

Congressional districting. Nebraska hasn't lost a House seat since the Census of 1960, and it changes its House district lines just a little every 10 years. It's likely to do so again after the 1990 Census.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 1,601,000; Pop. 1980 1,569,825, up 2.0% 1980-88 and 5.7% 1970-80; 66% of U.S. total, 36th largest. 17% with 1-3 yrs. col., 16% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 22% German, 6% English, 4% Irish, 2% Swedish, Polish, 1% French, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian. Households (1980): 72% family, 38% with children, 63% married couples; 31.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$170; median house value: \$38,000. Voting age pop. (1980): 1,122,655; 3% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 898,959; 378,360 D (42%), 455,472 R (51%), 65,127 unaffiliated and minor parties (7%).

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$4,972,000,000; 0.56% of U.S. total, 34th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

| | Total | Non-Defense | Defense |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Total Expend | \$5,935m (0.67%) | \$5,112m (0.78%) | \$958m (0.42%) |
| St./Lcl Grants | 712m (0.62%) | 711m (0.62%) | 1m (0.82%) |
| Salary/Wages | 832m (0.62%) | 383m (0.57%) | 449m (0.57%) |
| Payments to Indiv | 2,679m (0.65%) | 2,564m (0.66%) | 115m (0.62%) |
| Procurement | 392m (0.21%) | 135m (0.29%) | 392m (0.21%) |
| Research/Other | 1,319m (3.53%) | 1,318m (3.56%) | 1m (3.56%) |

Political Lineup: Governor, Kay A. Orr (R); Lt. Gov., Bill Nichol (R); Secy. of State, Allen J. Beermann (R); Atty. Gen., Robert Spire (R); Treasurer, Frank Marsh (R); Comptroller, Ray A. C. Johnson (R). Unicameral legislature, 49 (no party affiliation). Senators, J. James Exon (D) and Robert Kerrey (D). Representatives, 3 (2 R and 1 D).

1988 Presidential Vote

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Bush (R) | 397,956 (60%) |
| Dukakis (D) | 259,235 (39%) |

1984 Presidential Vote

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Reagan (R) | 460,054 (71%) |
| Mondale (D) | 187,866 (29%) |

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Dukakis | 106,334 (63%) |
| Jackson | 43,380 (26%) |
| Gephardt | 4,948 (5%) |
| Hart | 4,220 (2%) |
| Gre | 2,519 (1%) |
| Simon | 2,104 (1%) |
| Uncommitted | 4,763 (3%) |

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Bush | 138,784 (68%) |
| Dole | 45,572 (22%) |
| Robertson | 10,334 (5%) |
| Kemp | 8,423 (4%) |

GOVERNOR

Gov. Kay A. Orr (R)



Elected 1986, term expires Jan. 1991; b. Jan. 2, 1939, Burlington, IA; home, Lincoln; U. of IA; Protestant; married (William).

Career: Executive Asst. to NE Gov. Charles Thone, 1979-81; NE Treasurer, 1981-86; Chwmn., Repub. Natl. Platform Cmtee., 1988.

Office: State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 2316, Lincoln 68509, 402-471-2244.

Election Results

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1986 gen. | Kay A. Orr (R)..... | 298,325 | (53%) |
| | Helen Boosalis (D)..... | 265,156 | (47%) |
| 1986 prim. | Kay A. Orr (R)..... | 75,914 | (39%) |
| | Kermit Brashear (R)..... | 60,308 | (31%) |
| | Nancy Hoch (R)..... | 42,649 | (22%) |
| 1982 gen. | Robert Kerrey (D)..... | 277,436 | (51%) |
| | Charles Thone (R)..... | 270,203 | (49%) |

SENATORS

Sen. J. James Exon (D)



Elected 1978, seat up 1990; b. Aug. 9, 1921, Geddes, SD; home, Lincoln; U. of Omaha; Episcopalian; married (Patricia).

Career: Army, WWII; Branch Mgr., Universal Finance Co., 1946-54; Pres., Exon's Inc., office equip. business, 1954-70; Gov. of NE, 1970-78.

Offices: 330 HSOB 20510, 202-224-4224. Also 8305 New Fed Bldg., 215 N. 17th St., Omaha 68102, 402-221-4665; 287 Fed Bldg., 100 Centennial Mall N., Lincoln 68508, 402-471-5591; and 275 Fed. Bldg., North Platte 69101, 308-534-2006.

Committees: *Armed Services* (2d of 11 D). Subcommittees: *Manpower and Personnel*; *Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence* (Chairman); *Projection Forces and Regional Defense*. *Budget* (5th of 13 D). *Commerce, Science, and Transportation* (4th of 11 D). Subcommittees: *Aviation*; *Communications*; *Surface Transportation* (Chairman).

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CE |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1988 | 35 | 33 | 46 | 75 | 10 | 48 | 31 | 90 | 50 | 22 |
| 1987 | 65 | — | 43 | 58 | — | 38 | — | — | 50 | 37 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------|
| Economic | 37% | — | 61% | 39% — 60% |
| Social | 38% | — | 61% | 45% — 52% |
| Foreign | 52% | — | 45% | 46% — 49% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1) Cut Aged Housing \$ | AGN | 5) Bork Nomination | AGN | 9) SDI Funding | FOR |
| 2) Override Hwy Veto | FOR | 6) Ban Plastic Guns | AGN | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | FOR |
| 3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | AGN | 7) Deny Abortions | FOR | 11) Aid To Contras | FOR |
| 4) Min Wage Increase | AGN | 8) Japanese Reparations | FOR | 12) Reagan Defense \$ | AGN |

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1984 general | J. James Exon (D)..... | 332,217 | (52%) | (\$886,760) |
| | Nancy Hoch (R)..... | 307,147 | (48%) | (\$583,632) |
| 1984 primary | J. James Exon (D) unopposed | | | |
| 1978 primary | J. James Exon (D)..... | 334,096 | (68%) | (\$234,862) |
| | Don Shasteen (R)..... | 159,706 | (32%) | (\$218,148) |

Sen. Robert Kerrey (D)



Elected 1988, seat up 1994; b. Aug. 27, 1943, Lincoln; home, Omaha; U of NE, M.S. 1966; Congregationalist; divorced.

Career: US Navy, 1966-69; Restaurateur; Gov., NE, 1983-87.

Offices: 302 HSOB 20510, 202-224-6551. Also 7602 Pacific St. Omaha 68114, 402-391-3411; and 100 Centennial Mall N., Rm. 294; Fed. Bldg, Lincoln 68508, 402-437-5246.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry* (10th of 10 D). Subcommittees: *Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices*; *Nutrition and Investigations*; *Agricultural Research and General Legislation*. *Appropriations* (16th of 16 D). Subcommittees: *Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies*; *District of Columbia*; *VA, HUD and Independent Agencies*; *Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government*.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| 1988 general | Robert Kerrey (D)..... | 378,717 | (57%) | (\$3,461,148) |
| | David Karnes (R)..... | 278,250 | (42%) | (\$3,411,361) |
| 1988 primary | Robert Kerrey (D)..... | 156,498 | (91%) | |
| | Ken L. Michaelis (D)..... | 14,248 | (8%) | |
| 1982 general | Edward Zorinsky (D)..... | 363,350 | (67%) | (\$523,141) |
| | Jim Keck (R)..... | 155,760 | (29%) | (\$489,186) |

FIRST DISTRICT

The plains sweep west from the bluffs of the Missouri River, along the always wide and shallow Platte River and a dozen less daunting and dustier tributaries. Eastern Nebraska for just a century, has been an area of well-ordered farmlands and square-gridded small towns, with land that is just irregular enough in its contours and weather that is just unreliable enough in its heat and rainfall to make it difficult though still possible to make a decent living here. The 1st Congressional District of Nebraska is a band of 26 counties covering most of eastern Nebraska, except for a few counties around and including Omaha. The largest city, Lincoln, state capital and home of the University of Nebraska Cornhuskers, is the only fast-growing part of the district and now casts nearly 40% of its votes. The political inclination of the region is Republican, but

Lincoln has become almost Democratic, voting heavily against Governor Kay Orr in 1986 and nearly favoring Michael Dukakis over George Bush in 1988.

The 1st District's congressman, Douglas Bereuter, is a Republican with experience in and positive feelings about government; he was a city planner and a top aide to Governor Norbert Tiemann, who was beaten by Jim Exon in 1970 after raising taxes. He spends much time on trade issues. According to *National Journal*, he "understands the connection between agricultural policy and international trade," and he boosted in the 1988 trade bill provisions to open foreign markets to American farm products. His style on farm and other issues tends to be bipartisan: with Florida Democrat Richard Lehman he wrote the Farmer Mac provision in the 1987 farm credit bill, and with California Democrat Mel Levine he became head of the House Export Task Force in 1988. He tends to other farming matters—grain quality, the diesel tax, groundwater recharge—as well. He joined Intelligence in 1989.

Bereuter has been reelected regularly by handsome margins and could indefinitely hold the district which was fiercely contested from 1964 to 1976 and probably will be again if he doesn't run. He is thinking about running for Jim Exon's seat in 1990, and if he does, that should be a tough race between two politicians both classed as moderates but with contrasting approaches to issues.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 530,300, up 1.4% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 523,079, up 6.6% 1970-80 Households (1980): 71% family, 36% with children, 63% married couples; 31.1% housing units rented median monthly rent: \$167; median house value: \$38,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 383,987; 1% Spanish origin, 1% Black, 1% American Indian.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) 123,674 (56%)
 Dukakis (D) 96,134 (43%)

Rep. Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R)



Elected 1978; b. Oct. 6, 1939, York; home, Utica; U of NE, B.A. 1961, Harvard U., M.C.P. 1966, M.P.A. 1973; Lutheran; married (Louise).

Career: Army, 1963-65; Urban Planner, U.S. Dept. of HUD, 1965-66; Div. Dir., NE Econ. Devel. Dept., 1967-68; Dir., NE Office of Planning, 1969-71; NE Senate, 1974-78.

Offices: 2446 RHOB 20515, 202-225-4806. Also 1045 K St. Lincoln 68508, 402-471-5400.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (7th of 20 R) Subcommittees: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy; Policy Research and Insurance (Ranking Member). *Foreign Affairs* (5th of 18 R). Subcommittees: Human Rights and International Organizations (Ranking Member); International Economic Policy and

Trade. *Select Committee on Hunger* (6th of 10 R). *Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence* (5th of 7 R). Subcommittee: Oversight and Evaluation.

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CU |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1988 | 20 | 39 | 21 | 55 | 44 | 76 | 71 | 90 | 93 | 47 |
| 1987 | 20 | — | 18 | 36 | — | 57 | — | — | 80 | 51 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Economic | 29% | 70% | 28% | 71% |
| Social | 33% | 66% | 25% | 73% |
| Foreign | 38% | 61% | 41% | 58% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Homeless \$ | FOR | 5) Ban Drug Test | FOR | 9) SDI Research | FOR |
| Gephardt Amdt | AGN | 6) Drug Death Pen | FOR | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | AGN |
| Deficit Reduc | AGN | 7) Handgun Sales | FOR | 11) Aid to Contras | FOR |
| Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | FOR | 8) Ban D.C. Abort \$ | FOR | 12) Nuclear Testing | AGN |

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1988 general | Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R) | 146,231 | (67%) | (\$221,530) |
| | Corky Jones (D) | 72,167 | (33%) | (\$96,278) |
| 1988 primary | Doug K. (Doug) Bereuter (R), unopposed | | | |
| 1986 general | Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R) | 121,772 | (64%) | (\$227,910) |
| | Steve Burns (D) | 67,137 | (36%) | (\$92,746) |

SECOND DISTRICT

Omaha is a city with a 19th century economic base that has grown gracefully into the late 20th century. The site selected by Abraham Lincoln as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad, the home of the stockyards and livestock exchange that made it the nation's third largest livestock town. Over the years Omaha filled up with cattle hands from the West and immigrants from Europe (especially Germans and Czechs); it developed fine civic institutions from the Joslyn Art Museum to the Ak-Sar-Ben (spell it backwards) Exhibition to its refurbished old theaters; it developed a competitive politics, with Democrats strong on the south side around the stockyards and Republicans in the higher-income neighborhoods west of 72d Street. Already a major city by the 1880s, Omaha is still a small enough city—famous on Wall Street as the place where Warren Buffett lives and works—to be readily comprehensible; you don't feel distant, physically or psychologically, from neighborhoods on the other side of town, and you usually know people from a broader range of backgrounds than you would in a large homogeneous neighborhood within a big metropolitan area.

Omaha, which together with a few counties 80 miles up and down the Missouri River forms Nebraska's 2d Congressional District, was the site of one of America's most strenuously contested House races in 1988—and one which in a mostly apathetic year inspired some genuine enthusiasm and a large turnout. Congressman Hal Daub was running for the Senate seat traditionally allotted to Omaha, though he had to run in the primary against appointed incumbent David Karnes and, if he had won that, face popular former Governor Bob Kerrey in the general. The favorite to replace Daub was Democrat Cece Zorinsky, widow of former Omaha Mayor and Senator Edward Zorinsky, who died in March 1987; another strong candidate was Republican Jerry Schenken, a doctor active in AMA affairs. But the winner, by a narrow margin in both primary and general, was Democrat Peter Hoagland, a former state senator and lawyer from an old-line Omaha Republican family. Hoagland challenged Zorinsky to debate seven months before the primary; she, unsteady on the facts of national policy, refused, and he kept renewing his challenge and running ads stressing how tough the times were. Hoagland edged her 51%-44%.

Schenken, meanwhile, beat a state senator 38%-30% in his primary and, fortified by contributions from doctors across the country, was spending freely. He attacked Hoagland for

backing tax increases in the legislature and also for votes on crime and drugs, and ran an ad showing him next to Michael Dukakis. But Dukakis ended up losing the 2d District by 58%-42%, not an insurmountable problem for a ticketmate. Hoagland hit Schenken on his medicare reform plans, backed plant closing laws, a higher minimum wage and a waiting period for handguns, and built an organization that fielded 1,200 volunteers in Omaha, bringing out his vote in both the south and west sides. The two campaigns together spent about \$2 million by the end of the race, the fourth highest of any district race in the country. Ultimately, Hoagland won by a 51%-49% margin.

In the House, Hoagland got the seat on the Banking Committee he sought, and will be concentrating on the savings and loan problem, among others. He will have the advantages of incumbency for two years, but given the narrow margin, this could be a seriously contested seat in 1990.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 551,400, up 5.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 522,919, up 6.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 72% family, 42% with children, 60% married couples; 35.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$190; median house value: \$40,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 364,998; 7% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|
| Bush (R) | 130,193 | (58%) |
| Dukakis (D) | 94,071 | (42%) |

Rep. Peter Hoagland (D)



Elected 1988; b. Nov. 17, 1941, Omaha; home, Omaha; Stanford U., A.B. 1963, Yale U., J.D. 1968; Episcopalian; married (Barbara).

Career: Practicing atty, 1968-88; NE House of Reps., 1979-87.

Offices: 1415 LHOB, 20515, 202-225-4155. Also 8424 Zorinsky Fed. Bld., 215 N. 17th St., Omaha 68102, 402-221-4216.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (30th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Domestic Monetary Policy; General Oversight and Investigations; Housing and Community Development; Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Small Business* (24th of 27 D). Subcommittee: Exports, Tax Policy and Special Problems.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| 1988 general | Peter Hoagland (D) | 112,174 | (51%) | (\$858,762) |
| | Jerry Schenken (R) | 109,193 | (49%) | (\$1,158,294) |
| 1988 primary | Peter Hoagland (D) | 33,394 | (51%) | |
| | Cece Zorinsky (D) | 28,635 | (44%) | |
| | David A. Wilken (D) | 2,922 | (4%) | |
| 1986 general | Harold J. (Hal) Daub (R) | 99,569 | (59%) | (\$509,019) |
| | Walter M. Calinger (D) | 70,372 | (41%) | (\$57,627) |

THIRD DISTRICT

"The Middle West merges with the West" in central Nebraska, where "fields give way to the great cattle ranches of the sand hill area, life is more leisurely and manners more relaxed. Something of the old West still survives," wrote the *WPA Guide* 50 years ago, "a cowboy riding hard against the sky, a herd of white faces coming down from the hills to water, bawling calves at branding time. Here neighbors think nothing of strolling a mile or two of prairie to pay an evening call, and one can travel for hours without finding a sign of human habitation. On the high plateaus of the Panhandle, where the wind cuts along the broad valley of the Platte, rocks and buttes rise. Occasionally a coyote may be seen crossing a 'blowout' hollowed by the wind among the dunes." This is now Nebraska's 3d Congressional District, with one-third of the state's people spread over three-quarters of its acreage; except for the towns along the interstate, the 3d has been losing population for decades; in 1988, it cast 214,000 votes, down from 253,000 in 1940.

Politically, the 3d District merges Midwest and West as well. It has the Farm Belt's demand for farm subsidy and aid programs and the West's angry opposition to federal interference on all other fronts. Presidentially, it is as heavily Republican as the Rockies: 74% and 81% for Ronald Reagan, 67% for George Bush. In congressional elections, it is ultra-safe territory for Virginia Smith, a chipper and enthusiastic Republican first elected, narrowly, in Democratic 1974. She is now the dean of Republican women in the House. For 20 years, Smith chaired the American Farm Bureau Women, once one of the free enterprise pillars of Republican strength in the Farm Belt; she was an active Republican as well. Now she has a seat on the Appropriations Committee and is a vote for frugality, sometimes even on defense issues. But on farm programs, she is a quick and persistent voice against cuts and looks out closely, as the ranking Republican on Jamie Whitten's Agriculture Subcommittee, for the interests of wheat growers. She fights congressional pay raises and boosts rural health care programs, backs senior citizen aid and subsidies for local bus lines. She tends carefully to even the minutest water projects in often arid western Nebraska; her late-in-the-primary support for Senator David Karnes's water policy (though technically she kept her pledge to be neutral) helped Karnes beat Smith's Omaha colleague Hal Daub 2 to 1 in the west and win the 1988 primary.

In June 1989, Smith announced she would retire, saying, "there is a time in life for everything." With the overwhelming Republican voter registration in this district, it seems likely that her successor will retain her party label.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 516,000, dn. 1.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 523,827, up 4.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 73% family, 38% with children, 66% married couples; 28.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$142; median house value: \$34,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 373,670; 2% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|
| Bush (R) | 144,089 | (67%) |
| Dukakis (D) | 69,030 | (32%) |

Rep. Virginia Smith (R)



Elected 1974; b. June 30, 1911, Randolph, IA; home, Chappell; U. of NE, B.A. 1936; United Methodist; married (Haven).

Career: Owner, wheat ranch, 1931-74; Mbr., NE Bd. of Ed. for St. Colleges, 1950-60; Natl. Chwmm., Amer. Farm Bureau Women, 1955-74; Mbr., Amer. Farm Bur. Fed., 1955-74; Chwmm. and Pres., Task Force on Rural Devel., 1971-72.

Offices: 2202 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6435. Also 312 W. 3d St., P.O. Box 2146, Grand Island 68802, 308-381-5555; and 1502 2d Ave., Scotts Bluff 69361, 307-622-3333.

Committees: Appropriations (8th of 22 R). Subcommittees: Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies (Ranking Member); Energy and Water Development.

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CEI |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1988 | 25 | 27 | 12 | 64 | 19 | 80 | 66 | 80 | 93 | 54 |
| 1987 | 4 | — | 10 | 29 | — | 78 | — | — | 93 | 59 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Economic | 29% | 70% | 24% | 74% |
| Social | 29% | 70% | 0% | 90% |
| Foreign | 30% | 67% | 28% | 70% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1) Homeless \$ | FOR | 5) Ban Drug Test | FOR | 9) SDI Research | FOR |
| 2) Gephardt Amdt | AGN | 6) Drug Death Pen | FOR | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | AGN |
| 3) Deficit Reduc | AGN | 7) Handgun Sales | FOR | 11) Aid to Contras | FOR |
| 4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | FOR | 8) Ban D.C. Abort \$ | FOR | 12) Nuclear Testing | AGN |

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|
| 1988 general | Virginia Smith (R) | 107,302 | (79%) | (\$229.11) |
| | John D. Racek (D) | 45,183 | (21%) | (\$13.43) |
| 1988 primary | Virginia Smith (R), unopposed | | | |
| 1986 general | Virginia Smith (R) | 136,985 | (70%) | (\$253.2) |
| | Scott E. Sidwell (D) | 59,182 | (30%) | (\$74.2) |

GOVERNOR KAY ORR '90

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BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR KAY ORR

Kay A. Orr made history on November 4, 1986, when she became the first woman to be elected Governor of the State of Nebraska and the first Republican woman Governor in history.

The Governor was born in Burlington, Iowa on January 2, 1939. She received her public schooling in Iowa and California, and then attended the University of Iowa. She is married to William D. Orr, a Senior Vice-President and Director of Agencies for Woodman Accident and Life Insurance Company. They have two children...son John and daughter, Suzanne Orr Gage. The Governor has two grandsons.

Governor Orr has been a leader in the Republican party at local, state and national levels for the past 25 years and has been an elected delegate to the past four Republican national conventions.

In June of 1981, she was appointed Nebraska State Treasurer, and in November of 1982, was elected to a full term as State Treasurer, making her the first woman ever elected to a statewide constitutional office in Nebraska. In 1988 Governor Orr had the distinction of serving as the first woman chair of the Republican National Platform Committee.

As a member of the National Governor's Association, she chaired the Transportation and Commerce committee, and serves on the NGA's Task Force of Foreign Markets. The Governor also serves on the Commission for Presidential Debates.

Governor Orr has made job creation and education her top priorities. Since her election, the Governor has spread the message nationwide that Nebraska is Open for Business. Her Job creations legislation is responsible for more than \$2-billion in planned investments and over 23,000 jobs in the state.

She has been a friend to education through increased funding for local schools, our colleges and University, as well as for the salaries we pay our teachers and faculty.

In 1989, the Governor led an effort to return more than \$120-million in property and income tax relief. In 1990, the Governor has proposed a \$98-million property tax relief plan for taxpayers. She has also offered a comprehensive drug plan that includes increased enforcement, tougher laws, improved education, and enhanced drug treatment programs.

*maintain -
raised taxes -
made tough choices
along the way -*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF GOVERNOR KAY ORR....1987-1989

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

---Nebraska unemployment ended 1989 at 2.7%, compared to 5.5% when Governor Orr took office. That was the lowest December unemployment rate in 16 years. Nebraska had the 2nd lowest unemployment rate in the country last year.

---Manufacturing employment in Nebraska grew at a rate of 4.3% last year, fifth highest in the nation. Rural manufacturing employment grew at a higher percentage than metropolitan areas.

---Nonfarm employment grew at 3.1%, 8th highest in the country.

---Governor Orr led the effort to revitalize Nebraska's economy through performance based incentives, sending a message out nationally that Nebraska is "Open For Business."

---This "Jobs Creation" legislation has been responsible for 327 new business projects; \$2.4 billion in new investments for Nebraska; and the creation of more than 23,000 new job opportunities in 69 Nebraska communities.

---Since Governor Orr took office, Nebraskans receiving welfare or food stamp assistance has been reduced by more than 2,000 families.

---Tourism recorded a third consecutive record year, with \$1.6 billion in spending anticipated for 1989.

---Retail sales have increased by more than 10% in most Nebraska communities in the past year, helping to reduce business failures in Nebraska by nearly 40%.

---Governor Orr is committed to revitalizing rural Nebraska communities...and has been personally involved in town hall meetings in small communities to discuss new economic development plans.

WAR ON DRUGS

Enforcement

---Shortly after taking office in 1987, the Governor created the Drug Advisory Council to look at ways to stop drug and alcohol abuse in Nebraska.

---Under the leadership of State Patrol Col. Harold LeGrande, Nebraska has developed seven multi-agency task forces to fight drug abuse. Local, county, state and federal officials work together on undercover operations which have resulted in more than a hundred arrests in nonmetropolitan communities in the state.

---The Governor has provided funds for additional State Patrol drug enforcement officers, and is now proposing funding for an additional 15 enforcement officers.

---Nebraska was the first state in the nation to enlist the Civil Air Patrol and National Guard to help in surveillance of illegal marijuana and other drug operations.

---Nebraska has joined the state's pharmacists for Operation Identification to prevent drug prescription fraud.

---The Governor is proposing a dozen new pieces of drug legislation in 1990, toughening laws for dealing or using drugs.

Education

---Nebraska implemented the "Toward a Drug Free Program" which provides grants for communities and schools to develop drug information programs for parents and students. Dozens of Nebraska communities participate in the program.

---More than 70 communities have received special drug mini-grants for particular education or prevention programs in their town.

---DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) has been started in several dozen Nebraska schools, providing specially trained local law enforcement officers to work with grade school students. The Governor is proposing an additional 10 state DARE officers be added to this program.

---The Governor and Nebraska football coach Tom Osborne have sponsored drug free pledges at the last two Nebraska spring football games.

---The Governor and the Nebraska Broadcasters Association are involved in a year long drug awareness public service campaign.

Treatment

---The Governor recommended and received approval for a 10 percent increase for drug and alcohol treatment programs last year. The annual budget for these programs is now more than \$5 million per year.

---The Governor will direct more than \$4 million in federal block grant funds for local drug treatment programs.

---Centers for prevention planning have been established in each of Nebraska's six regions, with an emphasis on communities determining substance abuse needs and policies.

---Nebraska has over 550 inpatient or residential beds (both private and public) for adult and youth drug and alcohol treatment.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE

---Governor Orr helped design a new, positive attitude in Nebraska through development of the "Celebrate Nebraska" campaign.

---During the first year of the campaign, nearly 400 officially sanctioned "Celebrate" events were held in local communities all across the state. That number grew the second year, under the theme "The Celebration Continues...Come See What We Are Up To Now."

---The Governor instituted the "Capital For A Day" program, where the Governor and state agency directors spend an entire day in a community, or a county, to bring state government to the people. 21 "Capitals" have been held...including visits to rural counties that have never been visited by a Governor before.

---The Governor has also created the GREAT Town team. GREAT, Governor's Rural Economic Action Team, works with small communities to help develop a strategic plan to improve economic development in rural areas. The program started this year, and nine GREAT Town Hall meetings have already been held.

SUMMARY

Governor Orr has provided leadership that has produced positive results for Nebraskans. She believes in creating opportunities for people to provide a better quality of life for their families. She has kept her campaign commitments to promote economic development, create jobs, improve education, and establish a new, positive attitude among Nebraskans. She is now leading the state effort to fight drug abuse through enforcement, education and treatment.

NEBRASKA

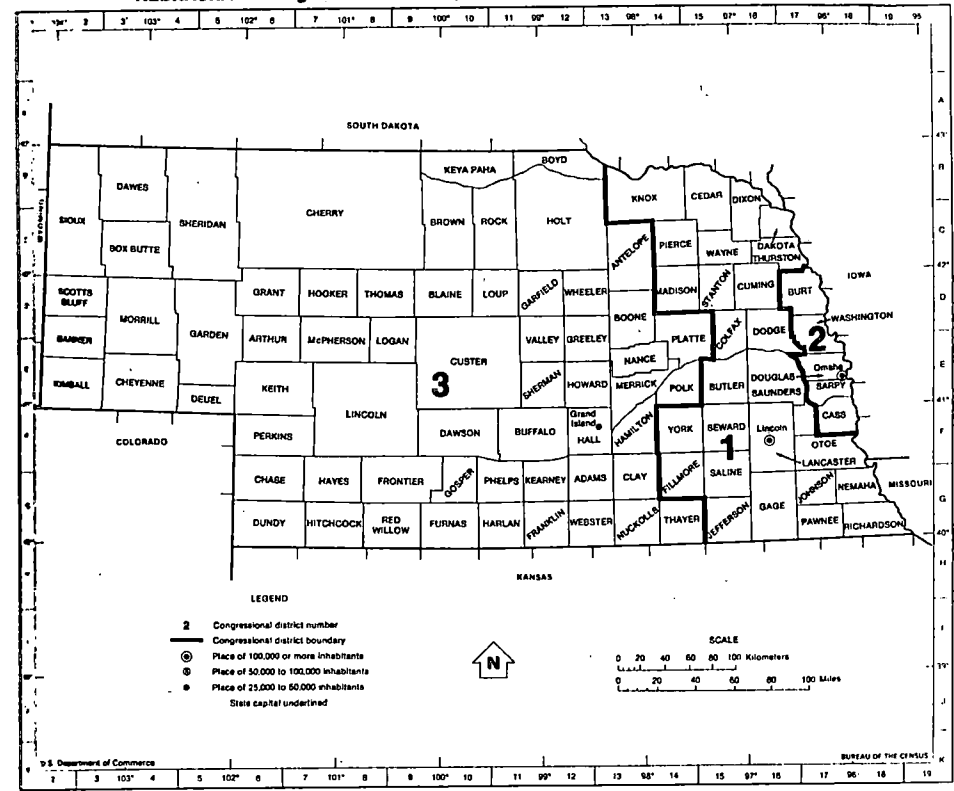
"The traveler crossing Nebraska," wrote the *WPA Guide* in the late 1930s, "gets an impression of broad fields, deep skies, wind, and sunlight; clouds racing over prairie swells; herds of cattle grazing on the sandhills; red barns and white farmhouses surrounded by fields of tasseling corn and ripening wheat; windmills and wire fences; and men and women who take their living from the soil." That was two generations after Nebraska was settled, in one giant rush, in the 1880s, when its population increased from 452,000 to 1,062,000 in a single decade, more than it has increased ever since (it is now 1.6 million). Within that same decade Nebraska became a major regional center and Lincoln a state capital. Today Nebraska remains heavily dependent on farming and related industries, and Omaha and Lincoln are still its only significant cities. This is a state that sprang suddenly into existence and has changed strikingly little in the years since.

That is not what its founders intended: they hoped Nebraska would develop into diversified farming, industrial and commercial centers like Ohio or Illinois or Missouri or Minnesota. But while the 1880s were a time of plentiful rain here, the 1890s were a decade of drought, and Nebraska stopped growing. Many rural counties and even Omaha lost population, and have been exporting people ever since; and the creative energies in the economy seem to have skipped over the Great Plains and moved far to the West. Most of Nebraska's settlers, like most migrants, were young people, optimistic and motivated, in search of opportunity, with families full of children. Fully 48% of the one million Nebraskans of 1890 were children, and a very large percentage of them moved elsewhere when they grew up. Since 1890, Nebraska has exported people to the West, the great metropolitan areas of the Midwest, and to Texas and the Southwest; since 1940, it has grown in percentage terms less than all but seven other states (Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas). Only 28% of Nebraska's 1.6 million residents today are children, meaning that there are actually 60,000 fewer children than there were 90 years ago.

The sudden boom of the 1880s and the bust of the 1890s produced the most colorful—and atypical—politics of Nebraska's history: namely the populist movement and William Jennings Bryan, the "silver tongued orator of the Platte." Bryan was only 36 when he delivered the famous Cross of Gold speech at the 1896 Democratic National Convention and was swept to the Democratic nomination; he was thought so radical that Democratic President Grover Cleveland wouldn't support him, but Bryan still won 47% of the vote. Nebraskans supported Bryan, whose program may have been forward-looking, but whose purpose was retrograde: to restore Nebraska to the prosperity and prospects it enjoyed a few years before. Bryan won the Democratic nomination again in 1900 and 1908 but never came as close to winning as he did the first time. By then Nebraska had already gone to the Republicans, and Bryan himself eventually moved to Florida. Since Bryan's time, Nebraska's most notable politician has been George Norris, representative (1909–13) and Senator (1913–43). During the progressive era, Norris led the House rebellion against Speaker Joseph Cannon; during the 1930s, he pushed through the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act, the first national pro-union legislation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Governor. Heavily Republican, Nebraska has had Democratic governors for most of the last 20 years, thanks largely to the personal popularity of Jim Exon and Bob Kerrey, both of whom have gone on to become Senators. The state's current governor, Kay Orr, is a Republican, an aggressive conservative who started off as a staffer to Governor Charles Thone, became state treasurer in 1981, and won the nation's first two-woman governor's race against Democrat Helen

NEBRASKA — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — (3 Districts)



Boosalis, the mayor of Lincoln, in 1986. (This easy acceptance of women as leaders is not so surprising when you remember pioneer women built sod houses, raised children, and taught them the classics of Western culture.) In her first term, spurred by the chief executive of giant ConAgra, Orr and the legislature in 1987 pushed through a tax package lowering the top rates of the state income tax and cutting some business taxes; in return, ConAgra expanded operations rather than make good on its threat to move its headquarters from Omaha. Orr argues that this program will produce much needed economic growth; some opponents say that it is an undeserved break for the rich and well-placed. This may turn out to be a central issue in the 1990 election.

Orr's other major initiative did not turn out quite as she hoped. In March 1987, when Senator Edward Zorinsky suddenly died, she spurned the pleas of Congressman Hal Daub and former state chairman Kermit Brashear, who had their eyes on the seat, and appointed agribusiness executive David Karnes, whose main political experience was in serving on the Omaha board of education and backing Orr's candidacy in 1986. In 1988, Karnes beat Daub after a bitter primary, but ran far behind Bob Kerrey in the general; probably no Republican had a chance against Kerrey, but the intra-party fight did not help. If Orr decides to seek reelection in 1990 (she says she'll announce in January of that year), she might face Lincoln mayor Bill Harris, whom some speculate may seek the Democratic nomination.

Senators. Nebraska's senior Senator is James Exon, who served eight years as a popular pennypinching governor in the 1970s and was elected to the Senate in 1978. He combines somewhat conservative tendencies on issues with a temperamental inclination to be a team player with his fellow Democrats. He boasts of how he turns one-quarter of his office allowance back to the government, and he was one of the first Armed Services Democrats to announce he would vote against John Tower for secretary of Defense. On the Armed Services Committee he is sometimes skeptical of weapons projects, but not so nearly as often as some other Democrats like most Nebraskans he is concerned about the big SAC Air Force base near Omaha. On the Budget Committee, he is skeptical about Gramm-Rudman, charging that rather than forcing real action it has produced fake actions to balance the budget. Exon's legislative accomplishments tend to come in the interstices between big issues: he backed extended air service to small towns, a clean grain study, raising the interstate speed limit to 65, and minting the American eagle gold coin. He has pushed legislation to require disclosure of foreign investment in the United States and to block foreign takeovers if they are believed to endanger national security.

Exon remains popular in Nebraska, but he has not won a race by a big margin for more than a decade. In 1984 his Republican opponent, Nancy Hoch, attacked him for being not so much a liberal as a backbencher, who had no major accomplishments; that infuriated Exon, who cited all manner of bills he had sponsored but still could not credibly portray himself as a national leader. Like many incumbents, Exon profited from contributions by PACs, which gave him over \$500,000 but up to mid-October had given Hoch only \$57,000. Even so, Exon won by only 52%-48%. He is expected to run again in 1990, at age 69, and he is likely to be prepared for a tough race. Possible GOP candidates are 1st District Congressman Doug Bereuter and Douglas County attorney Ron Staskiewicz.

Bob Kerrey, Nebraska's junior Senator, is one politician who stirs genuine passion from his constituents. After almost a decade in politics, he still seems anything but a professional politician. He is a man of striking determination: serving in the Navy in Vietnam, he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and then made speeches against the war; though he lost his right leg below the knee, he runs the marathon. A restaurant owner and a political unknown, he ran for governor in 1982 and ousted incumbent Charles Thone. While in office, he dated the subway movie star Debra Winger, which seemed to charm Nebraskans. In 1986, Kerrey shocked many politicians by deciding at 43 not to seek reelection, despite 70%-plus job approval ratings (and even though voters repealed his seat belt law and sales tax for education); in 1988, he surprised very few by winning the Senate seat held by appointee David Karnes after the death of Edward Zorinsky.

The most bitter part of that Senate race came not in the general, but in the Republican primary between Karnes and Omaha Congressman Hal Daub. After Daub spoke favorably of an across-the-board spending freeze, a Karnes ad charged he'd cut Social Security, and Karnes noted that Daub lived in a \$400,000 Washington area house. Daub said Karnes's policy of not finishing old water projects before starting new ones would make Nebraska a desert, and noted that Karnes supported a May 1987 vote that would have cut social security COLAs. There was an edge of personal nastiness to the contest, which Karnes finally won by piling up a 2 to 0 margin in the west compared to Daub's 3 to 2 margin in the Omaha area. But Karnes made a couple of classic gaffes, agreeing in a pre-primary debate that he would accept tax increases to cut deficits, and saying after the primary, "We need fewer farmers at this point in time." This effectively prevented him from making any headway against Kerrey's lead, and he fell off Republican moneygivers' priority lists, and ended up losing by a 57%-42% margin.

In the Senate, Kerrey got some plum committee assignments—Agriculture, a plus for any Nebraska Senator, and Appropriations, not usually given to freshmen. His personal magnetism leads many who know him to wonder whether he might be a presidential candidate some day; he starts out well known in the western part of the first caucus state, Iowa. In the meantime he is

past getting his introduction to national and international issues, with which he doesn't claim to be deeply conversant.

Presidential politics. Nebraska is one of the most Republican of states in presidential elections. But Farm Belt discontent sometimes tips it a little toward the Democrats: in 1980 it was the second most Republican state, in 1984 the fourth, in 1988 the eighth. There is a bit of an urban-rural split, with greater Omaha and Lincoln, which now cast almost half the state's votes, running less Republican than the western counties, which vote like adjacent Wyoming.

Nebraska has a presidential primary in May which once attracted attention; the whole national press followed Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy out here in 1968 and took note when Frank Church won in 1976. No more. The big event in the 1988 primary was the Republican Senate race; the presidential nominations were already sewed up.

Congressional districting. Nebraska hasn't lost a House seat since the Census of 1960, and it changes its House district lines just a little every 10 years. It's likely to do so again after the 1990 Census.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 1,601,000; Pop. 1980 1,569,825, up 2.0% 1980-88 and 5.7% 1970-80; 66% of U.S. total, 36th largest. 17% with 1-3 yrs. col., 16% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 22% German, 6% English, 4% Irish, 2% Swedish, Polish, 1% French, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian. Households (1980): 72% family, 38% with children, 63% married couples; 31.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$170; median house value: \$38,000. Voting age pop. (1980): 1,122,655; 3% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 898,959; 378,360 D (42%), 455,472 R (51%), 65,127 unaffiliated and minor parties (7%).

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$4,972,000,000; 0.56% of U.S. total, 34th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

| | Total | | Non-Defense | | Defense | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Expend | \$5,935m | (0.67%) | \$5,112m | (0.78%) | \$958m | (0.42%) |
| St./Lcl Grants | 712m | (0.62%) | 711m | (0.62%) | 1m | (0.82%) |
| Salary/Wages | 832m | (0.62%) | 383m | (0.57%) | 449m | (0.57%) |
| Payments to Indiv | 2,679m | (0.65%) | 2,564m | (0.66%) | 115m | (0.62%) |
| Procurement | 392m | (0.21%) | 135m | (0.29%) | 392m | (0.21%) |
| Research/Other | 1,319m | (3.53%) | 1,318m | (3.56%) | 1m | (3.56%) |

Political Lineup: Governor, Kay A. Orr (R); Lt. Gov., Bill Nichol (R); Secy. of State, Allen J. Beermann (R); Atty. Gen., Robert Spire (R); Treasurer, Frank Marsh (R); Comptroller, Ray A. C. Robinson (R). Unicameral legislature, 49 (no party affiliation). Senators, J. James Exon (D) and Robert Kerrey (D). Representatives, 3 (2 R and 1 D).

1988 Presidential Vote

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Bush (R) | 397,956 (60%) |
| Dukakis (D) | 259,235 (39%) |

1984 Presidential Vote

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Reagan (R) | 460,054 (71%) |
| Mondale (D) | 187,866 (29%) |

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Dukakis | 106,334 (63%) |
| Anderson | 43,380 (26%) |
| Cephardt | 4,948 (5%) |
| Hart | 4,220 (2%) |
| Gore | 2,519 (1%) |
| Simon | 2,104 (1%) |
| Uncommitted | 4,763 (3%) |

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Bush | 138,784 (68%) |
| Dole | 45,572 (22%) |
| Robertson | 10,334 (5%) |
| Kemp | 8,423 (4%) |

GOVERNOR

Gov. Kay A. Orr (R)



Elected 1986, term expires Jan. 1991; b. Jan. 2, 1939, Burlington, IA; home, Lincoln; U. of IA; Protestant; married (William).

Career: Executive Asst. to NE Gov. Charles Thone, 1979-81; NE Treasurer, 1981-86; Chwmn., Repub. Natl. Platform Cmtee., 1988.

Office: State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 2316, Lincoln 68509, 402-471-2244.

Election Results

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| 1986 gen. | Kay A. Orr (R) | 298,325 | (53%) |
| | Helen Boosalis (D) | 265,156 | (47%) |
| 1986 prim. | Kay A. Orr (R) | 75,914 | (39%) |
| | Kermit Brashear (R) | 60,308 | (31%) |
| | Nancy Hoch (R) | 42,649 | (22%) |
| 1982 gen. | Robert Kerrey (D) | 277,436 | (51%) |
| | Charles Thone (R) | 270,203 | (49%) |

SENATORS

Sen. J. James Exon (D)



Elected 1978, seat up 1990; b. Aug. 9, 1921, Geddes, SD; home, Lincoln; U. of Omaha; Episcopalian; married (Patricia).

Career: Army, WWII; Branch Mgr., Universal Finance Co., 1946-54; Pres., Exon's Inc., office equip. business, 1954-70; Gov. of NE, 1970-78.

Offices: 330 HSOB 20510, 202-224-4224. Also 8305 New Fed Bldg., 215 N. 17th St., Omaha 68102, 402-221-4665; 287 Fed Bldg., 100 Centennial Mall N., Lincoln 68508, 402-471-5591; and 275 Fed. Bldg., North Platte 69101, 308-534-2006.

Committees: *Armed Services* (2d of 11 D). Subcommittees: Manpower and Personnel; Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence (Chairman); Projection Forces and Regional Defense. *Budget* (5th of 13 D). *Commerce, Science, and Transportation* (4th of 11 D) Subcommittees: Aviation; Communications; Surface Transportation (Chairman).

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CEI |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1988 | 35 | 33 | 46 | 75 | 10 | 48 | 31 | 90 | 50 | 22 |
| 1987 | 65 | — | 43 | 58 | — | 38 | — | — | 50 | 37 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Economic | 37% | 61% | 39% | 60% |
| Social | 38% | 61% | 45% | 52% |
| Foreign | 52% | 45% | 46% | 49% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1) Cut Aged Housing \$ | AGN | 5) Bork Nomination | AGN | 9) SDI Funding | FOR |
| 2) Override Hwy Veto | FOR | 6) Ban Plastic Guns | AGN | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | FOR |
| 3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | AGN | 7) Deny Abortions | FOR | 11) Aid To Contras | FOR |
| 4) Min Wage Increase | AGN | 8) Japanese Reparations | FOR | 12) Reagan Defense \$ | AGN |

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| 1984 general | J. James Exon (D) | 332,217 | (52%) | (\$886,760) |
| | Nancy Hoch (R) | 307,147 | (48%) | (\$583,632) |
| 1984 primary | J. James Exon (D) | unopposed | | |
| 1978 primary | J. James Exon (D) | 334,096 | (68%) | (\$234,862) |
| | Don Shasteen (R) | 159,706 | (32%) | (\$218,148) |

Sen. Robert Kerrey (D)



Elected 1988, seat up 1994; b. Aug. 27, 1943, Lincoln; home, Omaha; U of NE, M.S. 1966; Congregationalist; divorced.

Career: US Navy, 1966-69; Restaurateur; Gov., NE, 1983-87.

Offices: 302 HSOB 20510, 202-224-6551. Also 7602 Pacific St. Omaha 68114, 402-391-3411; and 100 Centennial Mall N., Rm. 294, Fed. Bldg, Lincoln 68508, 402-437-5246.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry* (10th of 10 D). Subcommittees: Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices; Nutrition and Investigations; Agricultural Research and General Legislation. *Appropriations* (16th of 16 D). Subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies; District of Columbia; VA, HUD and Independent Agencies; Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| 1988 general | Robert Kerrey (D) | 378,717 | (57%) | (\$3,461,148) |
| | David Karnes (R) | 278,250 | (42%) | (\$3,411,361) |
| 1988 primary | Robert Kerrey (D) | 156,498 | (91%) | |
| | Ken L. Michaelis (D) | 14,248 | (8%) | |
| 1982 general | Edward Zorinsky (D) | 363,350 | (67%) | (\$523,141) |
| | Jim Keck (R) | 155,760 | (29%) | (\$489,186) |

FIRST DISTRICT

The plains sweep west from the bluffs of the Missouri River, along the always wide and shallow Platte River and a dozen less daunting and dustier tributaries. Eastern Nebraska for just a century, has been an area of well-ordered farmlands and square-gridded small towns, with land that is just irregular enough in its contours and weather that is just unreliable enough in its heat and rainfall to make it difficult though still possible to make a decent living here. The 1st Congressional District of Nebraska is a band of 26 counties covering most of eastern Nebraska, except for a few counties around and including Omaha. The largest city, Lincoln, state capital and home of the University of Nebraska Cornhuskers, is the only fast-growing part of the district and now casts nearly 40% of its votes. The political inclination of the region is Republican, but

Lincoln has become almost Democratic, voting heavily against Governor Kay Orr in 1986 and nearly favoring Michael Dukakis over George Bush in 1988.

The 1st District's congressman, Douglas Bereuter, is a Republican with experience in and positive feelings about government; he was a city planner and a top aide to Governor Norbert Tiemann, who was beaten by Jim Exon in 1970 after raising taxes. He spends much time on trade issues. According to *National Journal*, he "understands the connection between agricultural policy and international trade," and he boosted in the 1988 trade bill provisions to open foreign markets to American farm products. His style on farm and other issues tends to be bipartisan: with Florida Democrat Richard Lehman he wrote the Farmer Mac provision in the 1987 farm credit bill, and with California Democrat Mel Levine he became head of the House Export Task Force in 1988. He tends to other farming matters—grain quality, the diesel tax, groundwater recharge—as well. He joined Intelligence in 1989.

Bereuter has been reelected regularly by handsome margins and could indefinitely hold this district which was fiercely contested from 1964 to 1976 and probably will be again if he doesn't run. He is thinking about running for Jim Exon's seat in 1990, and if he does, that should be a tough race between two politicians both classed as moderates but with contrasting approaches to issues.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 530,300, up 1.4% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 523,079, up 6.6% 1970-80 Households (1980): 71% family, 36% with children, 63% married couples; 31.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$167; median house value: \$38,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 383,987; 1% Spanish origin, 1% Black, 1% American Indian.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) 123,674 (56%)
 Dukakis (D)..... 96,134 (43%)

Rep. Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R)



Elected 1978; b. Oct. 6, 1939, York; home, Utica; U of NE. B.A. 1961, Harvard U., M.C.P. 1966, M.P.A. 1973; Lutheran; married (Louise).

Career: Army, 1963-65; Urban Planner, U.S. Dept. of HUD, 1965-66; Div. Dir., NE Econ. Devel. Dept., 1967-68; Dir., NE Office of Planning, 1969-71; NE Senate, 1974-78.

Offices: 2446 RHOB 20515, 202-225-4806. Also 1045 K St., Lincoln 68508, 402-471-5400.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (7th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy; Policy Research and Insurance (Ranking Member). *Foreign Affairs* (Sub of 18 R). Subcommittees: Human Rights and International Organizations (Ranking Member); International Economic Policy and

Trade. *Select Committee on Hunger* (6th of 10 R). *Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence* (5th of 7 R). Subcommittee: Oversight and Evaluation.

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CD |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|
| 1988 | 20 | 39 | 21 | 55 | 44 | 76 | 71 | 90 | 93 | 47 |
| 1987 | 20 | — | 18 | 36 | — | 57 | — | — | 80 | 51 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Economic | 29% | — 70% | 28% | — 71% |
| Social | 33% | — 66% | 25% | — 73% |
| Foreign | 38% | — 61% | 41% | — 58% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Homeless \$ | FOR | 5) Ban Drug Test | FOR | 9) SDI Research | FOR |
| Gephardt Amdt | AGN | 6) Drug Death Pen | FOR | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | AGN |
| Deficit Reduc | AGN | 7) Handgun Sales | FOR | 11) Aid to Contras | FOR |
| Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | FOR | 8) Ban D.C. Abort \$ | FOR | 12) Nuclear Testing | AGN |

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1988 general | Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R) | 146,231 | (67%) | (\$221,530) |
| | Corky Jones (D) | 72,167 | (33%) | (\$96,278) |
| 1988 primary | Doug K. (Doug) Bereuter (R), unopposed | | | |
| 1986 general | Douglas K. (Doug) Bereuter (R) | 121,772 | (64%) | (\$227,910) |
| | Steve Burns (D) | 67,137 | (36%) | (\$92,746) |

SECOND DISTRICT

Omaha is a city with a 19th century economic base that has grown gracefully into the late 20th century, the site selected by Abraham Lincoln as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad, the home of the stockyards and livestock exchange that made it the nation's third largest livestock town. Over the years Omaha filled up with cattle hands from the West and immigrants from Europe (especially Germans and Czechs); it developed fine civic institutions from the Joslyn Art Museum to the Ak-Sar-Ben (spell it backwards) Exhibition to its refurbished old theaters; it developed a competitive politics, with Democrats strong on the south side around the stockyards and Republicans in the higher-income neighborhoods west of 72d Street. Already a major city by the 1880s, Omaha is still a small enough city—famous on Wall Street as the place where Warren Buffett lives and works—to be readily comprehensible; you don't feel distant, physically or psychologically, from neighborhoods on the other side of town, and you usually know people from a broader range of backgrounds than you would in a large homogeneous neighborhood within a big metropolitan area.

Omaha, which together with a few counties 80 miles up and down the Missouri River forms Nebraska's 2d Congressional District, was the site of one of America's most strenuously contested House races in 1988—and one which in a mostly apathetic year inspired some genuine enthusiasm and a large turnout. Congressman Hal Daub was running for the Senate seat traditionally allotted to Omaha, though he had to run in the primary against appointed incumbent David Karnes and, if he had won that, face popular former Governor Bob Kerrey in the general. The favorite to replace Daub was Democrat Cece Zorinsky, widow of former Omaha Mayor and Senator Edward Zorinsky, who died in March 1987; another strong candidate was Republican Jerry Schenken, a doctor active in AMA affairs. But the winner, by a narrow margin in both primary and general, was Democrat Peter Hoagland, a former state senator and lawyer from an old-line Omaha Republican family. Hoagland challenged Zorinsky to debate seven months before the primary; she, unsteady on the facts of national policy, refused, and he kept renewing his challenge and running ads stressing how tough the times were. Hoagland edged her 51%-44%.

Schenken, meanwhile, beat a state senator 38%-30% in his primary and, fortified by contributions from doctors across the country, was spending freely. He attacked Hoagland for

backing tax increases in the legislature and also for votes on crime and drugs, and ran an ad showing him next to Michael Dukakis. But Dukakis ended up losing the 2d District by 58%-42%, not an insurmountable problem for a ticketmate. Hoagland hit Schenken on his medicare reform plans, backed plant closing laws, a higher minimum wage and a waiting period for handguns, and built an organization that fielded 1,200 volunteers in Omaha, bringing out his vote in both the south and west sides. The two campaigns together spent about \$2 million by the end of the race, the fourth highest of any district race in the country. Ultimately, Hoagland won by a 51%-49% margin.

In the House, Hoagland got the seat on the Banking Committee he sought, and will be concentrating on the savings and loan problem, among others. He will have the advantages of incumbency for two years, but given the narrow margin, this could be a seriously contested seat in 1990.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 551,400, up 5.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 522,919, up 6.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 72% family, 42% with children, 60% married couples; 35.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$190; median house value: \$40,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 364,998; 7% Black. 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| 1988 Presidential Vote: | Bush (R) | 130,193 | (58%) |
| | Dukakis (D) | 94,071 | (42%) |

Rep. Peter Hoagland (D)



Elected 1988; b. Nov. 17, 1941, Omaha; home, Omaha; Stanford U., A.B. 1963, Yale U., J.D. 1968; Episcopalian; married (Barbara).

Career: Practicing atty, 1968-88; NE House of Reps., 1979-87.

Offices: 1415 LHOB, 20515, 202-225-4155. Also 8424 Zorinsky Fed. Bld., 215 N. 17th St., Omaha 68102, 402-221-4216.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (30th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Domestic Monetary Policy; General Oversight and Investigations; Housing and Community Development; Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Small Business* (24th of 27 D). Subcommittee: Exports, Tax Policy and Special Problems.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| 1988 general | Peter Hoagland (D) | 112,174 | (51%) | (\$858,762) |
| | Jerry Schenken (R) | 109,193 | (49%) | (\$1,158,294) |
| 1988 primary | Peter Hoagland (D) | 33,394 | (51%) | |
| | Cece Zorinsky (D) | 28,635 | (44%) | |
| | David A. Wilken (D) | 2,922 | (4%) | |
| 1986 general | Harold J. (Hal) Daub (R) | 99,569 | (59%) | (\$509,019) |
| | Walter M. Calinger (D) | 70,372 | (41%) | (\$57,627) |

THIRD DISTRICT

"The Middle West merges with the West" in central Nebraska, where "fields give way to the great cattle ranches of the sand hill area, life is more leisurely and manners more relaxed. Something of the old West still survives," wrote the *WPA Guide* 50 years ago, "a cowboy riding hard against the sky, a herd of white faces coming down from the hills to water, bawling calves at branding time. Here neighbors think nothing of strolling a mile or two of prairie to pay an evening call, and one can travel for hours without finding a sign of human habitation. On the high plateaus of the Panhandle, where the wind cuts along the broad valley of the Platte, rocks and buttes rise. Occasionally a coyote may be seen crossing a 'blowout' hollowed by the wind among the dunes." This is now Nebraska's 3d Congressional District, with one-third of the state's people spread over three-quarters of its acreage; except for the towns along the interstate, the 3d has been losing population for decades; in 1988, it cast 214,000 votes, down from 253,000 in 1940.

Politically, the 3d District merges Midwest and West as well. It has the Farm Belt's demand for farm subsidy and aid programs and the West's angry opposition to federal interference on all other fronts. Presidentially, it is as heavily Republican as the Rockies: 74% and 81% for Ronald Reagan, 67% for George Bush. In congressional elections, it is ultra-safe territory for Virginia Smith, a chipper and enthusiastic Republican first elected, narrowly, in Democratic 1974. She is now the dean of Republican women in the House. For 20 years, Smith chaired the American Farm Bureau Women, once one of the free enterprise pillars of Republican strength in the Farm Belt; she was an active Republican as well. Now she has a seat on the Appropriations Committee and is a vote for frugality, sometimes even on defense issues. But on farm programs, she is a quick and persistent voice against cuts and looks out closely, as the ranking Republican on Jamie Whitten's Agriculture Subcommittee, for the interests of wheat growers. She fights congressional pay raises and boosts rural health care programs, backs senior citizen aid and subsidies for local bus lines. She tends carefully to even the minutest water projects in often arid western Nebraska; her late-in-the-primary support for Senator David Karnes's water policy (though technically she kept her pledge to be neutral) helped Karnes beat Smith's Omaha colleague Hal Daub 2 to 1 in the west and win the 1988 primary.

In June 1989, Smith announced she would retire, saying, "there is a time in life for everything." With the overwhelming Republican voter registration in this district, it seems likely that her successor will retain her party label.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 516,000, dn. 1.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 523,827, up 4.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 73% family, 38% with children, 66% married couples; 28.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$142; median house value: \$34,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 373,670; 2% Spanish origin.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| 1988 Presidential Vote: | Bush (R) | 144,089 | (67%) |
| | Dukakis (D) | 69,030 | (32%) |

Rep. Virginia Smith (R)



Elected 1974; b. June 30, 1911, Randolph, IA; home, Chappell; U of NE, B.A. 1936; United Methodist; married (Haven).

Career: Owner, wheat ranch, 1931-74; Mbr., NE Bd. of Ed. for St. Colleges, 1950-60; Natl. Chwmm., Amer. Farm Bureau Women, 1955-74; Mbr., Amer. Farm Bur. Fed., 1955-74; Chwmm. and Pres., Task Force on Rural Devel., 1971-72.

Offices: 2202 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6435. Also 312 W. 3d St. P.O. Box 2146, Grand Island 68802, 308-381-5555; and 1502 2d Ave., Scotts Bluff 69361, 307-622-3333.

Committees: Appropriations (8th of 22 R). Subcommittees: Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies (Ranking Member); Energy and Water Development.

Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTLC | NSI | COC | CEI |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1988 | 25 | 27 | 12 | 64 | 19 | 80 | 66 | 80 | 93 | 54 |
| 1987 | 4 | — | 10 | 29 | — | 78 | — | — | 93 | 59 |

National Journal Ratings

| | 1988 LIB — 1988 CONS | | 1987 LIB — 1987 CONS | |
|----------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Economic | 29% | 70% | 24% | 74% |
| Social | 29% | 70% | 0% | 90% |
| Foreign | 30% | 67% | 28% | 70% |

Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1) Homeless \$ | FOR | 5) Ban Drug Test | FOR | 9) SDI Research | FOR |
| 2) Gephardt Amdt | AGN | 6) Drug Death Pen | FOR | 10) Ban Chem Weaps | AGN |
| 3) Deficit Reduc | AGN | 7) Handgun Sales | FOR | 11) Aid to Contras | FOR |
| 4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | FOR | 8) Ban D.C. Abort \$ | FOR | 12) Nuclear Testing | AGN |

Election Results


| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1988 general | Virginia Smith (R) | 107,302 | (79%) | (\$229,100) |
| | John D. Racek (D) | 45,183 | (21%) | (\$13,450) |
| 1988 primary | Virginia Smith (R), unopposed | | | |
| 1986 general | Virginia Smith (R) | 136,985 | (70%) | (\$253,200) |
| | Scott E. Sidwell (D) | 59,182 | (30%) | (\$74,200) |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
 CAROLYN CAWLEY
 PEGGY DOOLEY
 MARK LANGE
 DAN MCGROARTY
 CURT SMITH
 MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: TED GARMY .

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO DALLAS, OMAHA, DES MOINES, CHICAGO,
 GRAND RAPIDS

I. DALLAS

Event: Fundraising luncheon for Clayton Williams.

Location: Hyatt Regency

Date: Monday, October 15, 1990

Time: 12:00 P.M.

Contacts: Beverly Kishpaugh: 512-477-1994

Notes:

- see enclosed VIP list
- 1,500 people expected: \$1,000/ person, \$10,000
- Texas A & M band will play, along with A & M Singing Cadets: A & M is C.W. alma mater
- dinner theme: "a new vision for Texas"
- biggest CW issues: crime/drugs, education (vouchers, local control, fewer mandates)
- Hyatt is across from Reunion Arena (I wasn't able to check the schedule there)
- the Hyatt is where the Cotton Bowl committee deliberates
- the annual Texas-Oklahoma game will have taken place the previous Saturday
- one of the most well known restaurants in Dallas is the Spaghetti Warehouse and is nearby
- POTUS will also be doing a brief mix & mingle for Bob Mosbacher Jr. (running for Lt. Gov.) in an adjacent room of hotel. RM will attend Williams luncheon.
- CW is from western Tx. (Midland)
- CW will introduce POTUS, but check on this: there was some discussion of a Gramm intro.
- remarks 12-15
- teleprompter recommended

II. OMAHA

Event: Fundraising reception for Kay Orr, Hal Daub, and Ally Milder

Location: Red Lion Inn

Date: Monday, October 15, 1990

Time: 6:50 P.M.

Contacts: Rose Armstrong: 402-493-6477

Notes:

- originally an Orr only event, emphasis should remain on Orr, then Daub, then Milder (45-35-20)
- appearance is only twenty minutes, remarks must be brief
- 1,500 people paying \$150
- standing audience
- order of appearance: Daub-Orr-POTUS
- POTUS will also attend a private Orr reception in an adjacent room
- Omaha is pretty slow these days: Old Market is the nearby assembly of restaurants (quaint), Cornhusker football still a big deal.
- cards recommended

III. DES MOINES

Event: Address to Tom Tauke and Terry Branstad supporters

Location: Civic Center

Date: Tuesday, October 16, 1990

Time: 10:00 A.M.

Contacts: Chip Gately, Iowans for Tauke: 515-282-1990

Notes:

- POTUS will be coming from a major donor breakfast at Historical Museum (Andy Foster was unsure, but thinks that Political will be doing TP's for this event)
- POTUS will have spent night in Marriot just a few blocks away
- coordinators are careful not to call this a rally, but there will be a rally environment
- 2,500 people paying \$25
- being built as "address to Iowans"
- Iowa St. marching band
- Civic Center was locale of infamous primary debate the week before, well you know (Bob "I think the President is willing to concede capital gains" Dole: my opponent has a resume but he doesn't have a record)
- Hayden Fry (Hawkeyes) is God in these parts (good for false intro)
- 12-15 minutes
- teleprompter recommended

IV. CHICAGO

Event: Rally for Jim Edgar

Location: College of DuPage, Wheaton, Ill.

Date: Tuesday, October 16, 1990

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Contacts: Bob Carpenter, Edgar for Governor: 312-372-9090

Notes:

- by all accounts, this will be the campaign event of the season
- 8-10,000 people packed into a huge college fieldhouse, large marching band, balloons etc.
- campaign would like a speech on "Jim Edgar and character"
- private reception to precede
- 10-16 candidates on stage (7 statewide)
- Gov. Thompson will be there
- DuPage is a community college with 34,000 students
- Jim and John Belushi both attended
- well known for football: Coach (Hal) McAninch (check sp.) and his Chaparrals are defending state champions (4 out of the last six in fact) and former quarterback is now playing for the Colts
- teleprompter recommended

V. GRAND RAPIDS

Event: Rally for John Engler

Location: Grand Center (adjacent to Amway Plaza Hotel)

Date: Tuesday, October 16, 1990

Time: TBD: evening

Contacts: John Truscott: 517-485-1990

Notes:

- minimal admission fee
- approx 3,000 people
- POTUS will also attend a private reception in adjacent Amway Plaza hotel
- 12-15 minutes
- teleprompter recommended

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

September 21, 1990, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Nebraska

LENGTH: 283 words

HEADLINE: Omaha students receive letters from Marines

DATELINE: OMAHA

KEYWORD: NE-IRAQ-LETTERS

BODY:

U.S. troops waiting in a chow line in Saudi Arabia eagerly snapped up more than 400 letters from Omaha Westside Middle School students and now they are returning the favor.

Marine Capt. Rob Roslawski, who gave the letters to the troops, said they were gone in minutes.

"It was the best morale booster I could have offered," Roslawski wrote to his father, Jerry, a social studies teacher at the middle school. "After I handed out the letters, everyone was still in the chow line waiting and reading.

"Many were laughing and exchanging portions of what they read. They were like kids at Christmas."

Now the students are getting letters, souvenir Saudi currency and, in one case, a poem from Marines stationed in Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Shield.

Students in the social studies classes of three middle school teachers wrote to the troops the second day of school, Aug. 24, and started getting replies last week at the rate of three or four letters a day, Jerry Roslawski said Wednesday.

"This is their first encounter with a major crisis," he said of his students. "They weren't here for Vietnam. This is something they had to have brought home to them. And being an ex-soldier, I understand what mail means."

As a result of the fledgling pen-pal relationships, what had been just another homework assignment has become a daily topic of conversation, Roslawski said.

Some Marines urged the students not to worry too much about the possibility of war.

"It's good that you are keeping up with the news, but don't let this put fear in your heart," Cpl. Eric Oliver wrote to Nancy Kulik. "Everything will be all right in the end."

Proprietary to the United Press International, September 21, 1990

10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

September 20, 1990, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 200 words

HEADLINE: Cookies to be sent to troops

DATELINE: WAHOO, Neb.

KEYWORD: IRAQ-COOKIES

BODY:

Residents are hoping a little sugar will sweeten the time U.S. troops are having in Saudi Arabia.

Wives of Nebraska Army National Guard members and other Wahoo residents plan to get together Sept. 29 at the Wahoo Armory to bake cookies to send to the troops.

Jana Davison, the wife of a Guard member and coordinator of "Operation Wahoo Cookie," said Wednesday the cookie-baking bash will net from 100 to 200 pounds of sugar cookies.

Davison mobilized the help of friends and community members, including Wahoo schools and businesses for the effort. Elementary school students and teachers are writing letters and drawing pictures to go with the cookies. Some businesses will donate or sell at cost supplies or services.

"It's something I had to do," she said. "The troops need to know somebody cares, whether it's from a little town in the middle of the United States or a big city."

Davison said she has always made cookies to send with her husband, Bryan, and members of his Guard unit when they travel out of state for two weeks of annual training.

"It's kind of a joke that I make cookies for the guys, but it's not going to be a joke anymore," she said.

**ORR, DAUB, MILDER FUNDRAISER \ OMAHA RED LION INN
MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1990 \ 6:50 P. M.**

**THANK YOU, KAY, FOR THAT WONDERFUL INTRODUCTION.
DUANE ACKLIE -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN,
SALLIE FOLSOM -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN,
GOVERNOR CHARLIE THONE -- FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA,
BUSH / QUAYLE CHAIRMAN. ((IT'S GREAT TO BE HERE
TONIGHT AT THE RED LION INN. I HEARD YOU CORNHUSKER
FANS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC, BUT DO YOU NAME ALL YOUR INNS
AFTER THE BIG RED? \))**

- 2 -

**I'M DELIGHTED TO BE HERE TODAY ON BEHALF OF YOUR
GREAT REPUBLICAN TICKET -- KAY ORR FOR GOVERNOR \\
HAL DAUB FOR SENATE \\
AND ALLY MILDER FOR CONGRESS.
\ \ THEY SAY GOOD LUCK COMES IN THREES, AND I THINK
THIS MAY BE A VERY LUCKY YEAR FOR THE PEOPLE OF
NEBRASKA. \ **

**AND COME ELECTION DAY, THE OPPOSITION'S LUCK IS
GOING TO RUN OUT. THAT'S BECAUSE THEY'RE UP AGAINST
SOME STIFF COMPETITION AT THE POLLS.**

- 3 -

WE'VE GOT A STRONG NEBRASKA DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON, AND WE'RE GOING TO KEEP IT THAT WAY. VIRGINIA SMITH AND DOUG BEREUTER HAVE BEEN DOING A PHENOMENAL JOB -- BUT THEY WON'T HESITATE TO TELL YOU WE NEED MORE REPUBLICAN SUPPORT. SO ON NOVEMBER 6, LET'S MAKE OUR NEBRASKA DELEGATION IN THE HOUSE SOLID REPUBLICAN -- AND LET'S ELECT ALLY MILDER TO THE U.S. CONGRESS. \ \ AND OF COURSE, THERE'S OUR FUTURE SENATOR, HAL DAUB.

- 4 -

I'VE KNOWN HIM FOR ALMOST TWENTY YEARS NOW, AND I KNOW THIS: HAL DAUB HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE -- AS A LAWYER, BUSINESSMAN AND FOUR-TERM CONGRESSMAN. AND HE'LL MAKE AN EVEN BIGGER DIFFERENCE AS THE NEXT SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA. I THINK EVERYONE HERE AGREES WITH ME: WE NEED HAL DAUB IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. \ \

AND THIRDLY, I'M HERE TO SALUTE THE GREAT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA -- KAY ORR.

- 5 -

SHE MADE THE RECORDBOOKS AS THE FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR IN NEBRASKA HISTORY, AND THE FIRST REPUBLICAN WOMAN GOVERNOR IN AMERICAN HISTORY. SHE'S MADE THE TOUGH DECISIONS AND DIFFICULT CHOICES OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS -- AND THEY WERE THE RIGHT ONES. THAT'S WHY I NEED KAY ORR, AND THAT'S WHY NEBRASKA NEEDS KAY ORR. \\ IN FACT, THESE THREE CANDIDATES -- ALLY MILDER, HAL DAUB AND KAY ORR -- STAND FOR GROWTH, OPPORTUNITY, AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL AMERICANS -- GOP. THAT'S BECAUSE ALL THREE ARE REPUBLICANS. \\

- 6 -

BELIEVE ME, I COULD USE MORE REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON RIGHT NOW, BECAUSE WITH REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL ON CAPITOL HILL -- THIS BUDGET MESS WOULD NEVER HAVE HAPPENED. \\ CONGRESS HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LAW TO PASS A BUDGET. YET, YEAR AFTER YEAR, THEY GO DOWN TO THE WIRE -- AND FAIL TO DO SO. IN FACT, THE DEMOCRATIC-CONTROLLED CONGRESS HAS PASSED MULTIPLE CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS -- 37 SINCE 1981, SEVEN IN ONE YEAR ALONE -- JUST TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT'S DOOR OPEN.

WELL, AS A GRANDPARENT, I AM SICKENED BY THE MORTGAGE ON THE FUTURE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN. SO THE TIME HAS COME FOR DEMOCRATS TO EITHER WRITE A BUDGET OR WRITE THEIR RESUMES. \\ THE TIME HAS COME TO ELECT MORE REPUBLICANS TO CONGRESS. \\

FOR THE PRESENT, THE DEMOCRATS' CONTROL OF CONGRESS GIVES REPUBLICANS ALL THE MORE REASON TO STAND FIRM, TO MAKE THIS BUDGET THE BEST POSSIBLE. \\

PRESSURES CAUSED BY THE DEFICIT HAVE BEEN BUILDING. THIS YEAR, THEY REACHED THE BOILING POINT. FOR EIGHT LONG MONTHS WE'VE WRESTLED WITH THIS PROBLEM. FOR EIGHT LONG MONTHS, I'VE NEGOTIATED IN GOOD FAITH -- PUT IT ALL ON THE TABLE -- AND TOOK THE HEAT. IN THE END, I HAD TO COMPROMISE TO GET THE TALKS MOVING AGAIN. AND THE AGREEMENT WE PRODUCED WAS NOTHING SHORT OF THE SINGLE LARGEST DEFICIT REDUCTION PACKAGE IN HISTORY. \\

- 9 -

NOW IT'S TIME TO MOVE FORWARD AGAIN -- TO PUT TOGETHER A BUDGET THAT DELIVERS \$500 BILLION DOLLARS IN DEFICIT REDUCTION OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. IT MUST DELIVER REAL SPENDING CUTS -- WITH REAL SAVINGS TO CREATE JOBS AND KEEP THIS ECONOMY MOVING.\\ CUTS MUST BE FULLY ENFORCEABLE. THE BUDGET I SIGN MUST REFORM A BUDGET PROCESS THAT DOESN'T WORK. AND ONE THING MORE -- AMERICA DOESN'T WANT HIGHER INCOME TAX RATES, AND I WILL HOLD THE LINE AGAINST HIGHER INCOME TAX RATES.\\

- 10 -

AS I SAID, I'VE TAKEN SOME HEAT -- ANY TIME YOU MAKE TOUGH CALLS, YOU CAN EXPECT THAT. BUT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE SMART; THEY KNOW THAT CONGRESS IS TO BLAME FOR FISCAL INSANITY, BECAUSE CONGRESS APPROPRIATES EVERY DIME. THEY KNOW THAT CONGRESS TELLS US HOW TO SPEND EVERY DIME. AND IF A TAX-AND-SPEND LIBERAL DEMOCRAT CONGRESS TRIES TO BLAME THE ADMINISTRATION OR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- THEN IT'S HIGH TIME FOR CONGRESS TO GET OFF THE DIME.

- 11 -

I NEED A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN CONGRESS AND IN OUR STATEHOUSES -- BECAUSE AT NO TIME IN RECENT HISTORY HAS AN ECONOMICALLY HEALTHY AND MILITARILY STRONG AMERICA BEEN MORE IMPORTANT. AND NEBRASKANS KNOW IT MORE THAN MOST.

**I'M PROUD TO SEE THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA SUPPORT OUR BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN OVERSEAS. \\
**

- 12 -

**I'VE READ OF YOUR COMMUNITY EFFORTS -- THE STUDENTS AT OMAHA WESTSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL SENDING MORE THAN 400 LETTERS TO OUR TROOPS IN SAUDI ARABIA, AND THE WIVES OF THE NEBRASKA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS SHIPPING OVER NEARLY 200 POUNDS OF SUGAR COOKIES -- I'M AFRAID THAT BEATS C-RATIONS ANY DAY -- FOR OUR G.I.'S IN THE HOT DESERT SAND. THEY'VE LEFT SPOUSES, CHILDREN, AND YES \\
\\ BIG RED FOOTBALL \\
\\ BEHIND TO DEFEND OUR CAUSE.**

- 13 -

((I'LL HAVE TO ASK COLIN POWELL TO GET THE WORD TO THE TROOPS: THE CORNHUSKERS BEAT THE PANTS OFF OF MISSOURI LAST WEEKEND. \\\))

AND FROM THOSE POSTS IN THE DESERT OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE GLARE OF THE PERSIAN GULF, OUR G.I.S WILL BE SENDING IN THEIR ABSENTEE BALLOTS. IN A YEAR THAT HAS SEEN THE PROMISE OF DEMOCRACY GROW -- FROM MOSCOW TO MANAGUA -- THE LEAST WE CAN DO IS EXERCISE OUR OWN RIGHT TO VOTE. LET'S MAKE OUR COUNTRY PROUD AND GET OUT THE VOTE ON NOVEMBER 6.

- 14 -

**FROM THE BANKS OF THE MISSOURI TO THE BORDER OF WYOMING, NEBRASKANS HAVE A PROUD LEGACY, ONE OF GREATNESS BEGUN UNDER THE PIONEERS. AS THE CORNHUSKER FIGHT SONG GOES, "THERE'S NO OTHER PLACE LIKE NEBRASKA." SO LET'S KEEP NEBRASKA GREAT -- AND LET'S KEEP IT REPUBLICAN. \\\ LET'S MAKE IT "FOUR MORE FOR GOVERNOR ORR" -- AND LET'S SEND HAL DAUB AND ALLY MILDOR TO WASHINGTON. WE NEED THEM, AND AMERICA NEEDS THEM. **

- 15 -

THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS EACH ONE OF YOU.

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Grant/Dooley
Draft three
October 10, 1990
A:ORR

**BRIEF REMARKS: FUNDRAISING RECEPTION
KAY ORR / HAL DAUB / ALLY MILDER
OMAHA RED LION INN
MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1990
6:50 P.M.**

Thank you, Kay, for that wonderful introduction.
((Acknowledgements)). ((It's great to be here tonight at the Red
Lion Inn. I heard you Cornhusker fans were enthusiastic, but do
you name all your inns after the Big Red? \\\))

I'm delighted to be here today on behalf of your great
Republican ticket -- Kay Orr for Governor \\\ Hal Daub for
Senate \\\ and Ally Milder for Congress. \\\ They say good luck
comes in threes, and I think this may be a very lucky year for
the people of Nebraska. \\\

And come Election Day, the opposition's luck is going to run
out. That's because they're up against some stiff competition at
the polls. We've got a strong Nebraska delegation in Washington,
and we're going to keep it that way. Virginia Smith and Doug
Bereuter have been doing a phenomenal job -- but they won't
hesitate to tell you we need more Republican support. So on
November 6, let's make our Nebraska delegation in the House solid
Republican -- and let's elect Ally Milder to the U.S. Congress.\\

And of course, there's our future Senator, Hal Daub. I've
known him for almost twenty years now, and I know this: Hal Daub
has made a difference -- as a lawyer, businessman and four-term
Congressman. And he'll make an even bigger difference as the

next Senator for the state of Nebraska. I think everyone here agrees with me: **we need Hal Daub in the United States Senate.** \\

And thirdly, I'm here to salute the great Governor of the State of Nebraska -- Kay Orr. She made the recordbooks as the first woman Governor in Nebraska history, and the first Republican woman Governor in American history. She's made the tough decisions and difficult choices over the last four years -- and they were the right ones. **That's why I need Kay Orr, and that's why Nebraska needs Kay Orr.** \\

We need a strong Nebraska if we are to build a better America, one where power lies in the hands of people, not government. Together, all three of these candidates -- Ally Milder, Hal Daub and Kay Orr -- stand for **opportunity and empowerment** for all Americans. That's because all three are **Republicans.** \\

And believe me, I could use a few more Republicans in Washington right now. There's not a doubt in my mind that with **Republicans in control on Capitol Hill -- this budget mess would never have happened.** But the fact that the Democrats control the Congress is all the more reason for Republicans to stand firm to make this the best budget possible. \\

Pressures caused by the deficit problem have been building for years. This year, they reached the boiling point. For **eight long months** we've wrestled with this problem. For **eight long months**, I've negotiated in good faith. I put it all on the table -- even taxes -- and I took the heat. And in the end I had to

compromise. But it's what I had to do to get the talks moving again. And the agreement we produced was **nothing short of the single largest deficit reduction package in history.**\\

Now it's time to move forward again -- to put together a budget that meets our target: \$500 billion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years. And that budget must be a **bipartisan** one -- not a **unilateral** one -- with input from Republicans and Democrats alike. It must deliver **real spending cuts** -- with real savings and pro-growth incentives, to create jobs and keep this economy moving.\\ The budget cuts we agree on must be **fully enforceable**, and the budget I sign must include significant **budget process reforms** -- because right now, the federal budget process is like some kind of **Rube Goldberg** contraption, out of control. Plenty of noise and smoke -- sucking up more and more tax dollars on one end -- and spewing out spending programs without end. The time has come to put a stop to it.\\ **The time has come to elect Republicans.** \\

I need a Republican majority in Congress and in our statehouses -- because at no time in recent history has an **economically healthy** and **militarily strong** America been more important. And Nebraskans know it more than most. With the Strategic Air Command at Offutt right nearby, you understand the need for strong American leadership. You also understand the principles at stake in the Persian Gulf -- standing up to aggression and ensuring peace and stability in the world.

I'm proud to see the people of Nebraska support our brave men and women overseas. \\ I've read of your community efforts - - the students at Omaha Westside Middle School sending more than 400 letters to our troops in Saudi Arabia, and the wives of the Nebraska Army National Guard members shipping over nearly 200 pounds of sugar cookies -- I'm afraid that beats C-rations any day -- for our G.I.'s in the hot desert sand. They've left spouses, children, and yes \\ Big Red football \\ behind to defend our cause. ((I'll have to ask Colin Powell to get the word to the troops: the Cornhuskers beat the pants off of Missouri last weekend. \\)).

And from those posts in the desert of Saudi Arabia and the glare of the Persian Gulf, our G.I.s will be sending in their absentee ballots. In a year that has seen the promise of democracy grow -- from Moscow to Managua -- the least we can do is exercise our own right to vote. Let's make our country proud and get out the vote on November 6.

From the banks of the Missouri to the border of Wyoming, Nebraskans have a proud legacy, one of greatness begun under the pioneers. As the Cornhusker fight song goes, "There's no other place like Nebraska." So let's keep Nebraska great -- and let's keep it Republican. \\ Let's make it "Four More for Governor Orr" -- and let's send Hal Daub and Ally Milder to Washington. We need them, and America needs them. \\

Thank you, and God bless each one of you.

#

Grant/Dooley
Draft one
October 8, 1990
A:ORR

**BRIEF REMARKS: FUNDRAISING RECEPTION
KAY ORR / HAL DAUB / ALLY MILDER
OMAHA RED LION INN
MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1990
6:50 P.M.**

Thank you, Kay, for that wonderful introduction.

((Acknowledgements)). ((CW: How about this one: On my way here, I heard a joke I thought you'd enjoy. Do you know why the Oklahoma Sooners' football stadium has astroturf? So the cheerleaders won't graze on the grass.))

I'm here today on behalf of our Republican ticket -- Kay Orr for Governor \\ \\ Hal Daub for Senate \\ \\ and Ally Milder for Congress. \\ \\ They say good luck comes in threes, and I think this may be a very lucky year for the people of Nebraska. \\

And come Election Day, the opposition's luck is going to run out. That's because they're up against some stiff competition at the polls. We've got a strong Nebraska delegation in Washington, and we're going to keep it that way. Virginia Smith and Doug Bereuter have been doing a phenomenal job -- but they won't hesitate to tell you we need more Republican support. So on November 6, let's make our Nebraska delegation in the House solid Republican -- and let's elect Ally Milder to the U.S. Congress. \\

And of course, there's our future Senator, Hal Daub. I've known him for almost twenty years now, and I know this: Hal Daub has made a difference -- as a lawyer, businessman and four-term Congressman. And he'll make an even bigger difference as the

next Senator for the state of Nebraska. I think everyone here agrees with me: we need Hal Daub in the United States Senate. \\\

And thirdly, I'm here to salute the great Governor of the State of Nebraska -- Kay Orr. She made the recordbooks as the first woman Governor in Nebraska history, and the first Republican woman Governor in American history. She's made the tough decisions and difficult choices over the last four years -- and they were the right ones. ~~I'm here to make sure Kay Orr wins a second term as Governor of this great state. \\\~~

Under her leadership, Nebraska had the second lowest unemployment rate in the country last year. Governor Orr led the way to revitalizing Nebraska's economy, with "Jobs Creation" legislation which opened up 23,000 new job opportunities all across the state and another \$2.4 billion in new investments. Here's what it comes down to: this election will decide whether Nebraska continues down the path to prosperity. Whether Nebraska continues making progress in the war on drugs, and in the battle for excellence in our schools. Whether this state stays on the road to greatness. **That's why I need Kay Orr, and that's why Nebraska needs Kay Orr. **

We need a strong Nebraska if we are to build a better America, one where power lies in the hands of people, not government. Together, all three of these candidates -- Milder, Daub and Orr -- stand for opportunity and empowerment for all Americans. That's because all three are Republicans. \\\

And believe me, in DC right now, I could use a few more Republicans.

*Budget
Lange - Rutse Goldberg*

~~You see, Democrats believe that every time a new problem arises in America, it's time to create a new bureaucracy. Republicans don't. We seek to expand the horizons of all Nebraskans -- from offering more options to parents seeking child care, and giving students and parents more choice in education; to allowing tenant management for residents of public housing, and to creating free-market answers to environmental problems, to taking back our streets from drug dealers and murderers. In short, we're working to build a better America, and that's why I need more Republicans like Kay Orr, Hal Daub and Ally Miller. \\~~

I need a Republican majority in Congress and in our statehouses -- because at no time in recent history has an economically healthy and militarily strong America been more important. And Nebraskans know it more than most. With the Strategic Air Command at Offutt right nearby, you understand the need for strong American leadership. You also understand the principles at stake in the Persian Gulf. *— standing up for aggression* For, as I told the *and* nation before a Joint Session of Congress last month:

~~America and the world must defend our common vital interests. America and the world must support the rule of law. America and the world must stand up to aggression. \\ And we will not be intimidated. \\~~

I'm proud to see

~~I believe the people of Nebraska support us. \\~~ *our brave men + women overseas*

of your community efforts -- the students at Omaha Westside Middle School sending more than 400 letters to our troops in Saudi Arabia, and the wives of the Nebraska Army National Guard

Lincoln

402/472-2244
2263

members shipping over nearly 200 pounds of sugar cookies -- I'm afraid that beats C-rations any day -- for our G.I.'s in the hot desert sand. They've left spouses, children, and yes \\ **Cornhusker** football \\ behind to defend our cause. ((I'll have to ask Colin Powell to get the word to the troops: the Cornhuskers beat the pants off of xx last weekend OR, IF THEY LOST: the Cornhuskers will be trouncing xx next weekend.))

And from those posts in the desert of Saudi Arabia and the glare of the Persian Gulf, our G.I.s will be sending in their absentee ballots. In a year that has seen the promise of democracy grow -- from Moscow to Managua -- the least we can do is exercise our own right to vote. ~~[We owe it to the millions of freedom fighters around the world.]~~ Let's make our country proud and **get out the vote on November 6.**

From the banks of the Missouri to the border of Wyoming, Nebraskans have a proud legacy, one of greatness begun under the pioneers. As the Cornhusker fight song goes, "There's no other place like Nebraska." **So let's keep Nebraska great -- and let's keep it Republican.** \\ Let's make it "Four More for Governor Orr" -- and let's send Hal Daub and Ally Milder to Washington. **We need them, and America needs them.** \\

Thank you, and God bless each one of you.

#

last wknd
Kansas State
@
45-8
NE won
this wknd
U of
Missouri
Tigers
home
5 downs
current
VPI
#2
AP
#7

Big Red

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARY KATE GRANT *mkgr*
SUBJECT: REMARKS AT OMAHA RECEPTION

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, October 15, 1990, at 6:50 P.M., you will attend a fundraising reception for Kay Orr, Hal Daub, and Ally Milder in Omaha's Red Lion Inn. There will be a standing audience of approximately 1,500 people, each paying \$150. Among those attending will be Governor Orr, who will introduce you; Hal Daub, Ally Milder, retiring Congresswoman Virginia Smith, and Congressman Doug Bereuter.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (12 minutes, cards) highlight the importance of a strong Republican showing in the upcoming mid-term elections. Within this framework, the remarks pay particular attention to the ongoing budget negotiations, as well as the continuing struggle in the Middle East.

Grant/Dooley
Draft three
October 10, 1990
A:ORR

**BRIEF REMARKS: FUNDRAISING RECEPTION
KAY ORR / HAL DAUB / ALLY MILDER
OMAHA RED LION INN
MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1990
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Lion Inn. I heard you Cornhusker fans were enthusiastic, but do
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Republican ticket -- Kay Orr for Governor \\\ Hal Daub for
Senate \\\ and Ally Milder for Congress. \\\ They say good luck
comes in threes, and I think this may be a very lucky year for
the people of Nebraska. \\\

And come Election Day, the opposition's luck is going to run
out. That's because they're up against some stiff competition at
the polls. We've got a strong Nebraska delegation in Washington,
and we're going to keep it that way. Virginia Smith and Doug
Bereuter have been doing a phenomenal job -- but they won't
hesitate to tell you we need more Republican support. So on
November 6, let's make our Nebraska delegation in the House solid
Republican -- and let's elect Ally Milder to the U.S. Congress. \\\

And of course, there's our future Senator, Hal Daub. I've
known him for almost twenty years now, and I know this: Hal Daub
has made a difference -- as a lawyer, businessman and four-term
Congressman. And he'll make an even bigger difference as the

next Senator for the state of Nebraska. I think everyone here agrees with me: we need Hal Daub in the United States Senate. \\

And thirdly, I'm here to salute the great Governor of the State of Nebraska -- Kay Orr. She made the recordbooks as the first woman Governor in Nebraska history, and the first Republican woman Governor in American history. She's made the tough decisions and difficult choices over the last four years -- and they were the right ones. That's why I need Kay Orr, and that's why Nebraska needs Kay Orr. \\

We need a strong Nebraska to build a better America, one where power lies in the hands of people, not government. Together, all three of these candidates -- Ally Milder, Hal Daub and Kay Orr -- stand for growth, opportunity, and prosperity for all Americans -- GOP. That's because all three are Republicans. \\

And believe me, I could use a few more Republicans in Washington right now. There's not a doubt in my mind that with Republicans in control on Capitol Hill -- this budget mess would never have happened. But the fact that the Democrats control the Congress is all the more reason for Republicans to stand firm to make this the best budget possible. \\

Pressures caused by the deficit problem have been building for years. This year, they reached the boiling point. For eight long months we've wrestled with this problem. For eight long months, I've negotiated in good faith. I put it all on the table -- even taxes -- and I took the heat. And in the end I had to

compromise. But it's what I had to do to get the talks moving again. And the agreement we produced was nothing short of the single largest deficit reduction package in history.\\

Now it's time to move forward again -- to put together a budget that meets our target: \$500 billion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years. And that budget must be a bipartisan one -- not a unilateral one -- with input from Republicans and Democrats alike. It must deliver real spending cuts -- with real savings and pro-growth incentives, to create jobs and keep this economy moving.\\ The budget cuts we agree on must be fully enforceable, and the budget I sign must include significant budget process reforms -- because right now, the federal budget process is like some kind of Rube Goldberg contraption, out of control. Plenty of noise and smoke -- sucking up more and more tax dollars on one end -- and spewing out spending programs without end. The time has come to put a stop to it.\\ The time has come to elect Republicans. \\

I need a Republican majority in Congress and in our statehouses -- because at no time in recent history has an economically healthy and militarily strong America been more important. And Nebraskans know it more than most. With the Strategic Air Command at Offutt right nearby, you understand the need for strong American leadership. You also understand the principles at stake in the Persian Gulf -- standing up to aggression and ensuring peace and stability in the world.

I'm proud to see the people of Nebraska support our brave men and women overseas. \\ I've read of your community efforts - - the students at Omaha Westside Middle School sending more than 400 letters to our troops in Saudi Arabia, and the wives of the Nebraska Army National Guard members shipping over nearly 200 pounds of sugar cookies -- I'm afraid that beats C-rations any day -- for our G.I.'s in the hot desert sand. They've left spouses, children, and yes \\ Big Red football \\ behind to defend our cause. ((I'll have to ask Colin Powell to get the word to the troops: the Cornhuskers beat the pants off of Missouri last weekend. \\))

And from those posts in the desert of Saudi Arabia and the glare of the Persian Gulf, our G.I.s will be sending in their absentee ballots. In a year that has seen the promise of democracy grow -- from Moscow to Managua -- the least we can do is exercise our own right to vote. Let's make our country proud and get out the vote on November 6.

From the banks of the Missouri to the border of Wyoming, Nebraskans have a proud legacy, one of greatness begun under the pioneers. As the Cornhusker fight song goes, "There's no other place like Nebraska." So let's keep Nebraska great -- and let's keep it Republican. \\ Let's make it "Four More for Governor Orr" -- and let's send Hal Daub and Ally Milder to Washington. We need them, and America needs them. \\

Thank you, and God bless each one of you.

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