

DOLE/CRAIG TALKING POINTS - Honor and thanks to grass roots workers!

- * Thanks for coming out on a Monday afternoon during the workday.**
- * Recognize Precinct Committee men and women; campaign volunteers; and the candidates who have offered themselves to public service!**
- * These grass roots people; organizations; and candidates are the key to taking our GOP messages directly to the voters.**
- * Elections will be won in November because Republican values will be discussed face to face with voters.**
- * Republican candidates all over Ada County and the entire state of Idaho will be campaigning door to door now through November 6, asking for your vote.**
- * Lets be unified in our effort; tolerant of our differences; and win elections this fall.**

DOLE EVENT SCHEDULE - MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1990

3:45 ARRIVE AT 1121 JOHNSON - RALPH & ELLEN WHEELRIGHT HOME
(342-7242). VISIT, ASK FOR VOTE, ETC.

3:50 WALK NEXT DOOR, 1115 JOHNSON - GAYLE AND ELLEN IRVINE
(PRECINCT 44 COMMITTEEMAN)(343-2223). KNOCK, MEET &
VISIT.

3:55 WORK THROUGH CROWD TO MICROPHONE ON THE IRVINE LAWN
TAKE TIME VISITING, SHAKING HANDS, ETC.

4:05 LARRY CRAIG WELCOME SEN. DOLE AND OPENING REMARKS:

RECOGNIZE: ROGER FAIRCHILD-----GOV. CANDIDATE
BUTCH OTTER-----LT. GOVERNOR CANDIDATE
PETE CENARRUSA-----SECRETARY OF STATE CANDIDATE
LYDIA JUSTICE EDWARDS-----STATE TREASURER CANDIDATE
RICHARD WILLIAMS-----ST. AUDITOR CANDIDATE
JULIA KOLE-(wife)-REPRESENTING PAT KOLE--ATTY. GEN. CAND.
JERRY EVANS-----SUPT. OF PUBLIC INST. CANDIDATE
MELINDA, LINCOLN & LOGAN SMYSER-----
(REPRESENTING SKIP SMYSER--CONG. DIST. # 1 CANDIDATE)
REPRESENTATIVES OF SEAN MCDEVITT. ?

STATE GOP CHAIRMAN-----RANDY AYRE

STATE FINANCE CHAIRMAN-----LARRY EASTLAND

ADA COUNTY GOP CHAIRMAN-----MARY HARVEY
PRESIDENT PRO TEM-----MIKE CRAPO
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE-----TOM BOYD
STATE HISTORIAN IDAHO AMERICAN LEGION----
TOM MOORE
STATE ADJUTANT IDAHO AMERICAN LEGION-----
MEL NAPIER

THANKS TO ELLEN AND GAYLE IRVINE FOR THE ALLOWING US TO
TRAMPLE THEIR LAWN.

4:10 LARRY CRAIG INTRODUCES SENATOR DOLE
DOLE REMARKS

4:20 DOLE INVITES STATE TREASURER LYDIA JUSTICE EDWARDS TO
MICROPHONE; THANKS HER FOR HER HELP IN HIS 1988
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. (CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE IDAHO DOLE
CAMPAIGN). MAKES CAMPAIGN DONATION.

4:25 CRAIG/DOLE ASK FOR QUESTIONS FROM THE MEDIA

4:35 CRAIG/DOLE FINISH, THANK CROWD
DEPART FOR THE HOLIDAY INN (344-8365)

4:45-5:15 SENATOR DOLE HAS "ROUND TABLE" DISCUSSION WITH MAJOR
DONORS (BRUNDAGE ROOM)

5:20-6:00 SENATOR DOLE OFFERS BRIEF REMARKS TO STAND-UP RECEPTION;
THEN POSES FOR PHOTOS. (SILVERHORN ROOM)

6:05 RETURN TO AIRPORT

6:15 SENATOR DOLE WHEELS UP

THANK YOU!



REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM TO SENATOR ROBERT DOLE
FROM: MICHELE DAVIS *mmd*
DATE: AUGUST 8, 1990
RE: IDAHO -- GUBERNATORIAL STATUS

The chances for Republican pick-up against popular incumbent Cecil Andrus are, frankly, bleak. Although the pro-life forces were hoping to make Andrus an example (after vetoing tough restrictive abortion legislation), it is clear that Republican gubernatorial nominee Roger Fairchild (who also serves as Senate Majority Leader) is a flawed candidate. Now, even the pro-life forces have given up the ghost to unseat Andrus.

Fairchild's major weakness is that of a personal nature. After an extremely nasty divorce, Fairchild's ex-wife claimed at a press conference that he was a wife-beater and drug abuser. Fairchild answered the charges the following day with his own press conference, where he stated that he was not a wife beater, and his ex-wife's claim that he abused cocaine was not correct -- "it was marijuana". Enough said.

Although these allegations were made prior to the May 22 Republican Primary, Fairchild still managed to win a rather sleepy 3-way race:

Fairchild	37%
Gilbert	33%
Erhart	30%

However, Fairchild's fund-raising has virtually dried up, and Andrus' re-election seems a foregone conclusion. Both the National Committee and the Republican Governors Association will deliver scarce resources to other races with better opportunities.

IDAHO -- STATE SCENARIO
(Judy Biviano)

U.S. Senate Race:

POLLING:

The last inside poll has Craig ahead 56% - 19% (65% - 23% with leaners).

SURROGATES:

Craig brought in \$225,000 during President Bush's visit which had over 900 people in attendance. Secretary Lujan has made fundraising appearances for Craig and House candidate Skip Smyser.

STRATEGY:

While Craig is well ahead in the polls, Democrat challenger Twilegar reports a net worth of \$4.5 million, and has the resources to make this a close race.

Craig is stressing his roots in agriculture and government "hands off" farming. Additionally, Craig is a leading supporter of the balanced budget amendment, opposes "pork barrel" budgets and is running a campaign on fiscal responsibility. He is also mounting a campaign on repeal of catastrophic health care and introduced legislation to repeal the tax on Social Security and Tier I railroad retirement benefits.

On August 10, due to rising gasoline prices, Twilegar attacked Craig for accepting campaign contributions from the oil industry. (see clipping from HOTLINE).

Gubernatorial.

(See Republican Governors Association briefing -- think we want to avoid this one!)

Congressional.

Idaho 1. Larry Craig's old seat is open now and considered a first tier "must keep" race for the NRCC. The race is now a dead heat between Republican Skip Smyser (Lacy consulting) and Larry Larocco. This district has democratic leanings and as such, this race will be close. Smyser is badly in need of money and currently does not have good name I.D. It would be good to give Skip a boost if the opportunity presents itself.

Idaho 2. Richard Stallings is not considered vulnerable by the NRCC. His Republican opponent is Sean McDevitt, a 27-year old veteran of the Panama invasion.

IDAHO -- POLITICAL BRIEFING

STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- o Republicans have won nine of the last 11 presidential elections since 1948, the exceptions being Idaho's vote for Truman in 1948 and Johnson in 1964.
- o Republicans have won six of the eight U.S. Senate elections since 1966.
- o The Idaho GOP has not won a gubernatorial election in more than 20 years.

1988 ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENTIAL:	Bush	62.0%	253,881
	Dukakis	36.0%	147,272

Reagan won 68% in 1980 and 72% in 1984.

U.S. SENATE: No race was held.

U.S. HOUSE: Both incumbents were re-elected in the U.S. House.

STATE LEGISLATURE: Republicans lost three seats in the state Senate and there was no change in party representation in the state House.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- o Idaho's May 1990 not-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.8%, above May 1989's 4.9% rate. The national rate for May 1990 was 5.3%.

STATE ISSUES

NUCLEAR WASTE:

- o On Oct. 19, 1988 Gov. Cecil Andrus (D) announced that the INEL (The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory) will no longer be available for the stockpiling of nuclear waste. Production waste from the Colorado Rocky Flats facility had been sent to INEL (where more than 2.4 million cubic feet of nuclear waste is stored) for decades. Andrus had instituted the ban due to dissatisfaction with the delayed opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico. The Department of Energy (DOE) is scheduled to reroute Rocky Flats waste to WIPP upon completion of preliminary testing.

- o In February 1989, Gov. Andrus commuted his waste ban because the Rocky Flats plant would have to suspend production in mid-March without adequate disposal facilities. Andrus again banned radioactive waste from entering the state in April 1990.
- o In June 1989 DOE Sec. James Watkins announced that the WIPP plant would not open for preliminary testing by September 1989 (the scheduled opening date). Andrus later informed Watkins that the August delivery of waste from Rocky Flats would be the last one accepted at INEL. Watkins closed Rocky Flats in November 1989 for extensive repairs; the plant will reopen in July 1990.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY:

- o In March 1990 the Idaho state House approved legislation making Idaho the 48th state to honor civil rights leader Martin Luther King with a holiday. The holiday bill was easily passed by the Senate and signed by Gov. Andrus by April 1990.

ECONOMY:

- o Idaho's economy appears to be at a decade-high growth level and is likely to outperform the U.S. economy in the 1990s. Lower labor and property costs and labor shortages have boosted the manufacturing sector and overall, the state's economy in 1989 was stronger than expected. Other positive economic indicators include:
 - Idaho's unemployment is at an all-time low.
 - From January 1988 to January 1989 Idaho was ranked first in the nation in the rate of growth in manufacturing jobs.
 - Business failures declined by 18% during the same period.
 - Total employment grew by more than 40,000 jobs.
 - Per capita income increased by 9.3%
- o Idaho ended its 1990 fiscal year on June 30 with a \$17.6 million surplus. In addition to the surplus the state has a rainy day account of \$34.5 million and another \$42 million set aside for building projects.

CENTENNIAL:

- o Idaho celebrated its statehood centennial on July 2, 1990.

WATER RIGHTS:

- o A Los Angeles County plan to divert water to California from the Pacific Northwest was greeted with dour words by Idaho lawmakers. Five western states including Idaho were urged to be "good neighbors" and agree to a feasibility study to divert area water to the drought-stricken areas in Southern California. Historically, surrounding states and even Northern California have been unsympathetic to Southern California's water problems.

LAND MANAGEMENT:

- o In April 1990 GOP Sen. Jim McClure strongly criticized the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for placing a priority on recreation rather than timber harvesting in national forests. The 1991 Federal Budget proposes a test in area forests of phasing out some commercial sales while funding recreation. Environmentalists in the state have criticized the forest service for spending too much money on timber sales.

DRUGS:

- o Although the Idaho drug problem is not the same caliber as more populous states, Boise and Sun Valley do have a drug presence.

ABORTION:

- o With the Supreme Court's July 1989 ruling on Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, the issue of abortion put the state on the cutting edge of the controversy in March 1990. On March 25 the state Legislature finished a controversial month of debate, passing a bill that would ban more than 90% of the 1,500 abortions performed in the state each year.
- o After five days of consideration, threats of boycotts of Idaho "famous potatoes," constant rallies and nationwide media attention, Andrus vetoed the bill. Andrus waited until March 30, the day after the Legislature adjourned, eliminating the chance that the veto would be over-ridden.

Current and Proposed Laws:

- o Current state law dictates that abortions may be performed in the first trimester with a doctor's consent, though restrictions are imposed thereafter. In addition, doctors must give patients photos of a fetus at various stages of development. Parental notification is required for minors. Gov. Andrus in January 1990 called for state legislators to repeal a 1973 abortion criminal penalties law, perhaps one day leading to a complete abortion prohibition.
- o The vetoed bill banned abortion as a means of birth control, allowing the procedure only in cases of non-statutory rape (reported within seven days), incest if the victim is younger than 18, severe fetal deformity or threat to the mother's life or health. Violation of the bill's provisions would not face sanctions but a physician could face a \$10,000 for the first offense.

Reaction:

- o The proposed bill had been drafted with the help of the National Right to Life Committee and was designed to become a court test to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling. According to the governor's office telephone calls were running 2-to-1 in favor of vetoing the bill. The political fallout from Andrus' actions is highlighted by his immediate targeting by state pro-life forces (see 1990 Campaign Summary).

1988 PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

- o President George Bush won the state with 63% of the vote.
- o The Bush-Quayle chairman in Idaho was Jim Risch, the state Senate president.

STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY

- o The state primary was held on May 22, 1990.

SENATE:

- o Republican Sen. Steve Symms defeated former Democratic Gov. John Evans in 1986, 52%-48%, for a second term in the Senate.
- o In January 1990 U.S. Sen. Jim McClure, now in his third term in the Senate, announced his intention to retire.

1990:

- o GOP Rep. Larry Craig defeated Attorney General Jim Jones in the GOP primary, 59% to 41%. Craig was considered a front-runner in the race against Jones, campaigning on his experience from five terms in the U.S. House.

Democrats:

- o Former Democratic state Sen. Ron Twilegar defeated businessman David Steed, 64% to 36% in the Democratic primary. Twilegar is the former state Senate minority leader, and is one of the state Senate's pro-choice voices. In May 1990 Twilegar's campaign manager, David Ripley quit saying "he was recruited away" by a lobbying firm. (The Idaho Statesman, 7/1/90)
- o Craig is expected to defeat Twilegar in the general election in November. No Idaho Democrat has been elected to the U.S. Senate since the late liberal Sen. Frank Church in 1974.

FEC Reports:

- o According to second quarter FEC (4/1-6/30/90) reports Craig raised \$178,079 with \$108,150 cash-on-hand. Twilegar has raised \$97,535 with \$7,241 cash-on-hand.
- o A July 19 fund-raising dinner for Craig, attended by President Bush netted \$250,000.
- o The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race "likely Republican."

1990 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION:

- o In the 1986 race for the open seat, Democratic former governor and Carter U.S. Interior Department secretary Cecil Andrus defeated Republican Lt. Gov. David LeRoy by only 3,356 votes. Andrus was also governor from 1970-1978.
- o Considering the sound state of Idaho's economy, before the abortion veto it appeared that Andrus would be hard to beat. Andrus is seeking a fourth term in 1990 but he now faces a harder campaign from outraged pro-life forces who vow to unseat him. Politically, Andrus is expected to try to portray his decision as taking a stand against outside-of-the-state, pro-life forces, playing off the state's independent streak (although he describes himself as pro-life). Although his veto will cost him votes, it is unlikely it will cost him the general election in November.

Republicans:

- o In the May 22 GOP primary state Senate Majority Leader Roger Fairchild received a plurality (37%) to state Sen. Rachel Gilbert's 33% and stockbroker Milton Erhart's 30%. Fairchild is staunchly pro-life, as is Gilbert; Erhart is pro-choice but failed to use the difference to polarize sufficient voters.
- o Fairchild resigned his legislative post in January 1990 to challenge Andrus. His campaign is based on a dimmer view of the Idaho economy, suggesting that despite a large budget surplus, current poor fiscal control will result in higher taxes in the future. Fairchild also brings California "quality of life" issues to Idaho through a broad environmental label he terms "living environment." This label encompasses crime, outdoor resources, sense of community, and Idaho's economic future in a plea for long-term planning for Idaho's future.
- o Fairchild appears to have overcome problems early in his campaign when his wife accused him of beating her, and an admission of experimental drug use (marijuana) during his college years.

Finance:

- o Andrus leads Fairchild in campaign finance reports; Andrus' June 1990 finance report shows he raised more than \$56,000 in one month alone, his overall contributions total \$537,000, with \$283,400 cash-on-hand. Fairchild showed little financial activity in the same period, having \$2,642 cash-on-hand and a debt of \$11,678.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this seat as "likely Democratic."

OTHER 1990 STATEWIDE RACES

- o Republicans hold four of the following five statewide offices; 1986 election results and 1990 candidates are as follows:
 - **Lieutenant Governor:** In 1986, Republican C. "Butch" Otter (son-in-law of potato magnate J.R. Simplot) defeated Democratic state Treasurer Marjorie Moon by 3,267 votes. Otter defeated former state Rep. Robert Forrey in the May GOP primary, 67% to 33%. Otter is unopposed in the November general election.
 - **Secretary of State:** Incumbent Republican Pete Cenarrusa has held this office for over 20 years and had no opposition in 1986. Cenarrusa had no opposition in the GOP primary and is unopposed in the November general election.
 - **Attorney General:** Republican Jim Jones has held this office since 1983 and was unopposed for re-election in 1986. Jones unsuccessfully sought the GOP Senate nomination in 1990. Democratic attorney Larry Echohawk will face Republican Pat Kole in the November general election.
 - **State Treasurer:** In 1986, GOP state Rep. Lydia Justice Edwards defeated Democratic deputy state Treasurer Shawn de Loyola in an open election, 58%-42%. Edwards will face former Democratic state Treasurer Marjorie Ruth Moon in the November general election.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Congressional delegation:	1 Democrat	1 Republican
1988 election results:	District	Percentage
LARRY CRAIG (R)	1	66%
RICHARD STALLINGS (D)	2	64%

1990 KEY CONGRESSIONAL RACES

1st C.D. -- Panhandle to the Nevada Boarder, Boise

- o Although this Democratic-leaning district has elected only GOP congressman since 1966, the decision of GOP Rep. Larry Craig to seek retiring U.S. Sen. McClure's seat has resulted in the seat being targeted by both state parties. In 1988, Craig defeated Democrat Jeanne Givens, 66%-34%.

- o GOP state Sen. Skip Smyser did not face any opposition in the primary. In the Democratic primary stockbroker Larry LaRocco won a plurality (44%), defeating state Agricultural Director Richard Rush (23%), and 1988 candidate Jeanne Givens (33%).
- o The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race "lean Republican."

1991 REDISTRICTING

- o Idaho is not expected to gain or lose a congressional seat after the 1990 Census. The state Legislature is responsible for drawing both Congressional and Legislative districts. A Legislative Committee is responsible for reapportionment (not yet established), and the governor has veto power over the committee's plan.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

- o All legislative seats were up for re-election in 1988. There was no change in party representation in the state House, but Republicans lost three seats in the state Senate. All legislative seats are up for re-election in 1990.

State House: 63 Republicans 21 Democrats

State Senate: 23 Republicans 19 Democrats

- o On Dec. 18, 1989 GOP state Rep. Gary Robbins announced his decision to join the Democratic Party. Robbins cited ideological disagreements with conservative GOP legislators as a reason for party switching.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- o State GOP goals for 1990 include:
 - electing Larry Craig to replace retiring GOP Sen. Jim McClure,
 - retaining a majority in the state Senate (Gov. Andrus has targeted Democratic control of the state Senate as a top priority in 1990, allotting more than \$500,000 into targeted races),
 - defeating Democratic U.S. Rep. Richard Stallings (also targeted by the National Republican Congressional Committee) and Gov. Andrus.
- o The state GOP's 1990 budget is estimated at \$150,000. Reportedly, state lawmakers are concentrating on individual fund-raising efforts and expect less financial support from the state party. The state GOP which can accept corporate money, is reportedly in poor financial shape. The RNC contributed \$15,000 to the Idaho state Party to provide a base for fund-raising efforts.
- o Republican Blake Hall was elected National Committeeman in March 1990.

1990 GOP State Convention:

- o RNC Chief of Staff Mary Matalin was the keynote speaker at the June 1990 GOP state Convention.
- o The convention was marked by a failed attempt to remove a pro-life plank from the state platform.
- o On July 19 President Bush attended a fund-raising dinner for GOP Senatorial candidate Larry Craig and 11 GOP state Senate candidates.

REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

STATE CHAIRMAN	Randy Ayre
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN	Blake Hall
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN	Janet Miller

BUSH-QUAYLE CAMPAIGN

CHAIRMAN	Jim Risch
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ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR:	Cecil Andrus (D) - elected in 1986.
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U.S. SENATORS:	James McClure (R) - re-elected in 1984. Steve Symms (R) - re-elected in 1986.
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STATE BACKGROUND

- o Idaho is the 13th largest state in square miles; it is bigger than the combined area of all the states of New England. Idaho's unique geographic shape was the creation of a congressional cartographer, who in 1863 fashioned an Idaho Territory that was larger than Texas then included Montana and Wyoming).
- o Idaho became a state in 1890 when its major product was silver, and it supported William Jennings Bryan's "free silver platform. By the early 20th century, Idaho became a predominantly agricultural state and made the Idaho potato nationally famous. Total agricultural income now amounts to a healthy \$540 million annually.
- o Idaho uses more water per capita than any other state, mainly to irrigate the fertile lands along the Snake River in southern Idaho. Idaho's economic growth, its physical attractions, and its relaxed lifestyle made it one of the fastest-growing states in the nation during with an unusual pattern of evenly distributed population.

- o Idaho's population rose by 32% in the 1970s and has continued to rise in the 1980s as well. More of the new residents have come from California than from any other state. Idaho has the largest percentage of Mormons outside Utah -- 25% statewide. The influx of new residents has consisted of family-oriented people interested in a relaxed, small-town atmosphere and traditional values. Accordingly, Idaho has the second-highest percentage of households occupied by married people.
- o Population changes over the last decade have strengthened an already evident conservative trend: a decided shift from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. The 1980 Census rankings for Idaho are as follows:
 - 41st in population (943,935);
 - 46th in Black population (2,716), but 47th in Black percentage (.03%) of the state's total population;
 - 30th in Hispanic population (36,615), and 15th in Hispanic percentage (3.9%) of the state's total population;
 - 30th in percentage (2.5%) of foreign-born residents;
 - 36th in percentage (9.9%) of residents aged 65+;
 - 3rd in percentage (32.5%) of residents under 18 years;
 - 45th in median age (27.5 years);
 - 33rd in percentage (48.8%) of women in the labor force;
 - 25th in percentage (15.8%) of college graduates;
 - 2nd in percentage (66.9%) of married-couple households;
 - 34th in median household income (\$15,285);
 - 38th in per capita income (\$6,282);
 - 3rd in percentage (72%) of owner-occupied housing; and,
 - 23rd in housing value (\$50,600).

July 24, 1990

IDAHO - POLITICAL BRIEFING

POLITICAL UPDATE

Earlier this Spring, Governor Cecil Andrus vetoed a bill that would have given Idaho the most restrictive abortion law in the country. The pro-life group has since targeted Andrus for defeat.

Andrus is generally pro-life, but, he found this bill to be too restrictive.

There were some Republicans that did not support the bill.

Overall, the abortion issue should not have much of an effect in the November elections. The only place it will be a problem will be in Ada County (Boise). This will be a battleground for the U.S. Senate, Congressional and Legislative races.

According to a Moore Information survey taken in December 1989, abortion looked as follows:

Favor Abortion	43 %
Oppose Abortion	43 %

Party Switchers

Last December, State Representative **GARY ROBBINS** switched from the Republican to Democratic party. He cited abortion as his number one reason for switching. This year, Robbins is attempting to move up to the Senate in an open seat. This may be a tough seat for us to hold onto.

No Democrats have switched parties.

POLITICAL PROFILES

U.S. Senate

On January 5th, Senator **JAMES McCLURE** announced his intention not to run for re-election. **McCLURE** was an early supporter of **GEORGE BUSH** during the presidential campaign.

Republican Senate candidate Representative **LARRY CRAIG** defeated Attorney General **JIM JONES** in the Republican Primary last month.

CRAIG will now face former House Minority Leader, Democrat **RON TWILEGAR** in the November election.

CRAIG'S strength is best displayed by the fact that Democratic Representative **RICHARD STALLINGS**, former Democratic Governor **JOHN EVANS** and incumbent Governor **CECIL ANDRUS** decided not to run against him.

U.S. HOUSE

C.D. #1:

With Representative **LARRY CRAIG** moving up to the race for the United States Senate, that leaves the first Congressional District as an open seat. The Republican candidate will be **SKIP SMYSER**.

The Democrats will field **LARRY LAROCCO**. This is the more Democratic district of the two in Idaho, but, should be able to be held by the Republican Party.

C.D. #2:

SEAN McDEVITT, 27, a veteran of the Panamanian invasion won the Republican nomination and will face 3 term incumbent Democrat **RICHARD STALLINGS**.

GOVERNOR

Republicans nominated former Senate Majority Leader **ROGER FAIRCHILD** to be their gubernatorial candidate. He will face three term incumbent **CECIL ANDRUS** this November.

ANDRUS served in the Carter Administration after being elected Governor for two terms and won the Governorship back in 1986 by less than 4000 votes.

The last survey taken of **ANDRUS** and **FAIRCHILD** was in December by Bob Moore. In this survey, **ANDRUS** looked very strong.

	<u>I.D.</u>	<u>FAV.</u>	<u>UNFAV.</u>
Cecil Andrus	99%	75%	15%
Roger Fairchild	47%	5%	21%
George Bush	99%	73%	14%
Re-elect Andrus	50%		
New Person	30%		
Andrus	66%		
Fairchild	12%		
Don't Know	22%		

During his announcement press conference, **FAIRCHILD'S** former wife showed up and heckled from the back of the room. She claimed that he had been a wife beater and drug-user.

FAIRCHILD is now remarried and said that those allegations are "behind him."

FAIRCHILD won the nomination by spending approximately \$200,000.00 of his own money on an aggressive television buy. The other candidates were unable to raise much money.

STATE LEGISLATURE

House

Republican	64
Democrat	20

Senate

Republican	23
Democrat	19

All seats are up in the general election. Last year in Ada County (Boise), there were a couple of legislative seats that cost about \$150,000.00.

There are currently 3 Republican open seats and one open Democratic seat. The battleground will be in Ada County.

ANDRUS plans to pour more than \$500,000.00 into legislative races and the Idaho Education Association plans to spend another \$300,000.00.

REDISTRICTING

Congressional: Drawn by House and Senate state affairs committees, subject to veto by the Governor. Override takes 2/3rds of all members elected. The state's district court has original jurisdiction and can strike down the plan. This is likely to be a bloody fight if the state's delegation remains divided.

Legislative: The 1980-81 redistricting was completed in 1983 after the legislature and the Governor deadlocked. The state district court knocked down a plan and ordered the 1983 remap.

MAJOR SPEAKERS ACTIVITY IN THE STATE

6/1/90 - Boise, **MANUAL LUJAN**, Secretary of the Interior, Fundraiser for Skip Smyser for Congress.

6/1/90 - Boise, **MANUAL LUJAN**, Secretary of the Interior, Fundraiser for Larry Craig for U.S. Senate.

6/7/90 - Post Falls, **EDWARD DERWINSKI**, Secretary of Veteran Affairs, VFW State Convention.

6/22/90 - Boise, **MARY MATALIN**, RNC Chief of Staff, Idaho Republican Convention.

7/19/90 - Boise, **PRESIDENT BUSH**, Fundraiser for U.S. Senate candidate Rep. **LARRY CRAIG**

DATE: 8/1/90
DRPD: **JEAN HAYES**
RPD: **JEFF LARSON**

IDAHO STOPS

Boise

As you know, Boise is the state capital and is located in Ada County. It is Idaho's only city with more than 100,000 residents and has a strong Republican vote cast by white-collar employees of the lumber, paper, food processing, electronics, and construction corporations that have their headquarters stationed there.

Idaho 1 has a vacant seat with Larry Craig vying for McClure's Senate seat. The candidates for the 1st District are: Larry LaRocco (D) and C.A. "Skip" Smyser (who Bill Lacy is handling). Bush won 64% vote in the 1988 Presidential election in Ada County.

Idaho 1 is 96% White and the median age is 29.

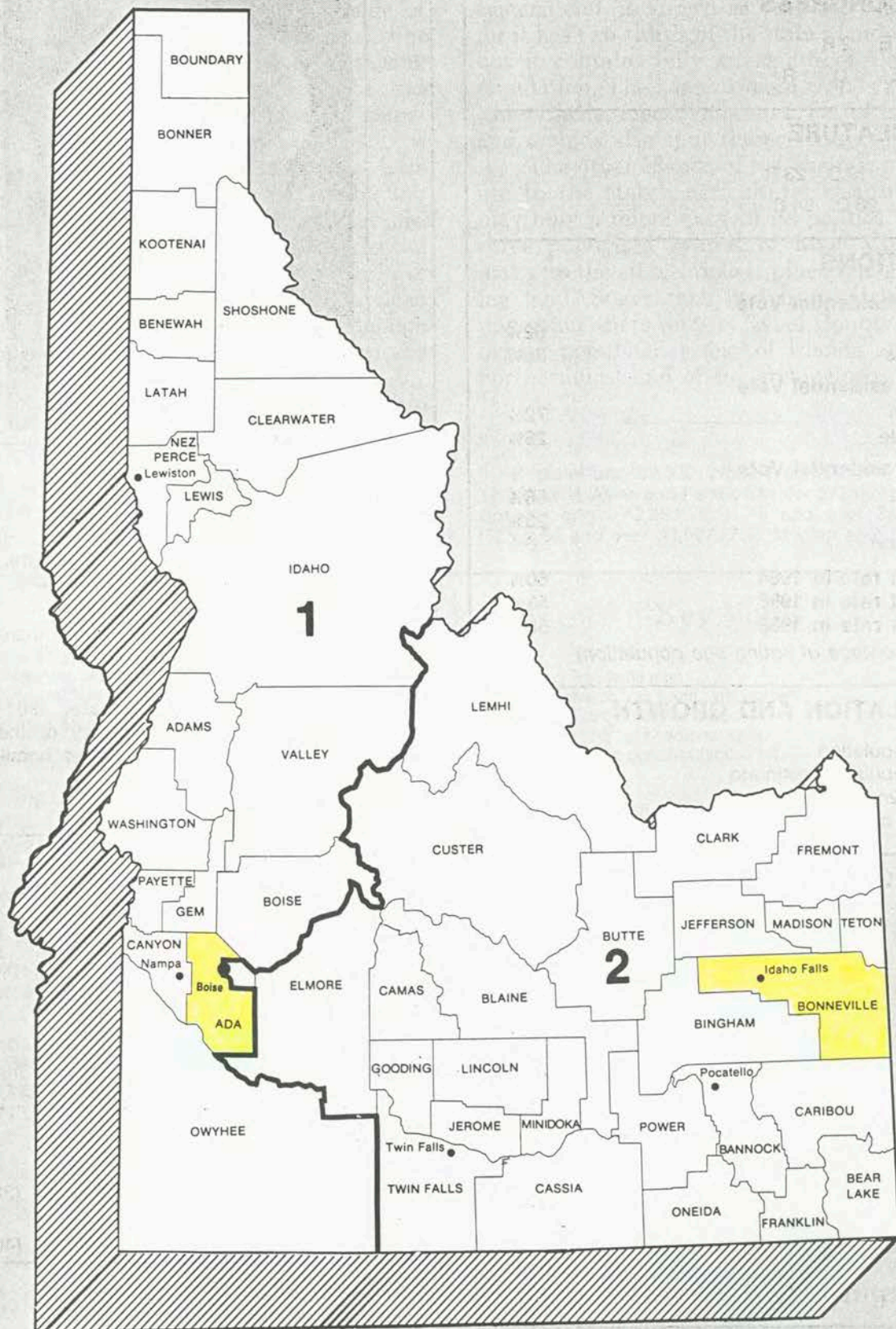
Idaho Falls

Located in the 2nd District, Bonneville County, the state's largest county, Idaho Falls is the most conservative city.

Idaho Falls processes potatoes grown in the surrounding upper Snake River Valley. It is thirty miles from the test site that pioneered commercial nuclear power in the 1950s, and nuclear energy retains considerable support.

Idaho 2 is represented by Richard Stallings (D). Stallings was first elected in 1984 and has always received special GOP attention because Republican presidential candidates do very well here! His opponent, Sean McDevitt, is a first time candidate from Pocatello. He is a rancher and was recently discharged from the Army. He is a graduate from West Point and his last mission was on Assault Force that captured Noriega. John Hoenhe, Executive Director of the Idaho Republican Party, says that Sean is a great candidate, but lacks money and name ID.

Reagan took 71% and 77% respectively and Bush took 65% in 1988. Idaho 2 is 95% White and the median age is 26.



IDAHO REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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Boise, Idaho 83702

Executive Director: John Hoehne
(208) 343-6405
(208) 343-6414 FAX #

Chairman:

Randy Ayre
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(208) 345-5060 (h)
(208) 384-7393 (o)

National Committeewoman:

Janet Miller (Mrs. Donald B.)
4418 Emerald
Boise, Idaho 83706
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(208) 375-7627 (h)

National Committeeman:

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Idaho Falls, Idaho 83405
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1988 DOLE SUPPORTERS, STATE OF IDAHO

Deputy Chairman:

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LARRY CRAIG

IDAHO'S SENATOR FOR THE 90'S

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Hon. Mark Ricks
John Rosholt
Louise Shaddock

Finance
Chairman
Roy Elguren

Campaign
Manager
Al Henderson

Like many Idahoans, Larry Craig sprang from agricultural roots.

Born on the family ranch homesteaded by his grandfather in 1899, he served as Idaho State President and National Vice President of the Future Farmers of America.

After graduating from the University of Idaho with a B.A. in Political Science, he pursued graduate studies at George Washington University before returning to the family ranching business in 1971.

Proving his leadership abilities as Student Body President of the University of Idaho, Larry Craig went on to become chairman of the Washington County Republican Central Committee and president of the Idaho Young Republicans.

In 1974, the people of Payette and Washington counties sent him to the Idaho Senate where he served three terms before winning the 1980 race for Idaho's First District Congressional seat.

Suzanne Craig, Larry's wife, shares the Congressman's interest in agricultural issues. A registered dietitian, she served for several years as the Director of the Idaho Beef Council.

The Craigs have three children -- Mike, Shae and Jay.

A forceful advocate for common sense and conservative solutions to our nation's problems, Larry Craig has emerged as a national leader in the battle for a balanced budget, "no new taxes" and greater accountability in government.

As a member of the House ethics committee that oversaw the historic investigation of (ex) House Speaker Jim Wright, he is pushing for important reforms in the way our government operates.

A good listener, Larry Craig heard the American taxpayers and broke with the Washington establishment to vote "NO!" on the Congressional pay hike.

The Idaho lawmaker serves on the Interior and Public Works and Transportation committees, as well as being a member of the Republican leadership team.

He is also a member of the National Rifle Association's Board of Directors and the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

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AGRICULTURE

"Federal agricultural policy should serve Idaho's number one industry, not get in its way."

Government shouldn't control farming; farmers should. But the reality is that Uncle Sam has been a part of farming since the 1930's. Efforts to reduce the federal role in agriculture, then, must be carefully crafted to avoid pulling the rug from under the farmers' feet. As part of the effort to reduce the federal role, I voted for the 1985 farm bill, which moved agriculture toward the free market. I am supporting continuation of that process in the 1990 farm bill. And while we decrease the federal role in farming, we should increase the federal government's activities aimed at opening up closed foreign markets to American agriculture.

- Former farmer and rancher; member of House Beef Caucus.
- Introduced Federal Pesticide Programs Improvement Act of 1989 (HR 146), which eliminates unnecessary and burdensome duplication in Federal environmental requirements.
- Brought Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter to Capitol Hill to answer Idaho delegation questions about barley deficiency payments. Original cosponsor of legislation to correct the problem (HR 4161).
- Convinced Air Force to take grazing and other multiple-uses into account in expansion of the Saylor Creek Bombing Range. A working group of affected parties is meeting to iron out potential problems with the plan.
- Demanded -- and received -- a public apology from EPA for leaking misinformation that alarmed the public about aldicarb (used to treat potatoes).
- Called, wrote and visited with Secretary Yeutter to secure his assurance that the U.S. sugar program was not going to be given away in international trade talks, as high-level trade negotiators had indicated.

Agriculture

Craig tells farmers to make their voices heard

By L. Thomas Gott
Idaho Press-Tribune

The policy in the 1990 Farm Bill will be set by environmental groups concerned about food safety if farmers do not make their voices heard in Congress, Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, told dairymen Friday.

The congressman spoke to an audience of more than 350 members of the Dairymen's Creamery Assn., Inc., at the annual meeting in Boise.

"As much as farm bill legislation will be budget-driven this year, there's also a new force on Capitol Hill that will attempt to drive it in other directions," Craig said. "I'm suggesting to you that in the next five months as we craft new farm policy for this country, we will be crafting it out of the image of what the public believes it ought to be. And if you are the dominant public in the crafting of that policy, then we will be able to write a farm bill that will serve production agriculture's interest in a way that it has historically been served."

Congress reacts to what is on the front page of the newspapers, because it was designed to react to public pressure, Craig said. Problems



Larry Craig

arise when public pressure is motivated by other than reliable information.

"The butter, the milk, the cheese, the products of this industry are the best ever and the safest ever. But there might be some who would not believe that," Craig said. "And more importantly, there are some who would delight in the misuse of information to develop a public

attitude to convince a policy maker that they ought to go in a different direction for a different purpose."

Craig said that the urban public was about three generations removed from the farm, and farmers have a responsibility to communicate their problems and, in particular, the safety of food produced today.

"An attitude, a concern, an understanding for agriculture that once existed in nearly every American household no longer exists today," Craig said.

The 1990 Farm Bill will set agriculture policy and programs for at least the next five years, Craig said, and "it is within that policy that you will have to live and it may in part determine your profitability, or, in fact, your entire ability to stay in business."

Craig also said the Idaho delegation has asked the Secretary of Agriculture for a meeting to discuss the barley advance deficiency payment problems — a continuing problem from the previous farm bill. Barley producers across the nation have complained the Department of Agriculture formula for deriving the target barley price is wrong.

Craig first Idahoan to win Gold Key award from 4-H

Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, is the first Idahoan to win a Gold Key Award in the National 4-H Alumni Recognition Program.

Craig, who was unable to attend the Idaho State 4-H Teen Conference in Moscow, will be presented the 1990 Gold Key Award along with seven other former 4-H members during the 68th Congress in Chicago Dec. 1-5.

Other recipients include Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter and Ford Motor Co.



chairman and Chief Executive Officer Harold Poling.

Funded by Beatrice/Hunt-Wesson, Orville Redenbacher's Gourmet Popping Corn and arranged by the 4-H Council, the award's purpose is to recognize former 4-H members who have distinguished themselves in their occupation or other service and who continue to support 4-H and provide a role model for young members.

Elected to Congress in 1980, Craig was a Washington County 4-H member for eight years. He participated in beef, swing, sheep, electric and junior leadership projects and raised champion steers. A native of Midvale, Craig grew up on a family ranch homesteaded in 1899 by his grandfather.

Craig said his participation in 4-H contributed to his political career.

"My first public presentation was a 4-H demonstration before a group of people at the county fair," Craig said. "That helped develop my ability to speak in

Farm Bureau honors Craig

The American Farm Bureau Federation awarded Rep. Larry Craig its "Golden Plow" award in recognition for his support of Farm Bureau policies and philosophies during his 10 years in the House of Representatives.

In presenting the award, AFBF President Dean Kleckner commended Craig's support of American agriculture in his position as the representative of Idaho's 1st Congressional District. Kleckner also recognized Craig's early agricultural career as a member of Idaho Farm Bureau's Young Farmer and Rancher Program and national vice president of the Future Farmers of America.

In Congress, "Craig has been an untiring crusader in the war against federal spending and the deficit," Kleckner said. "Repeatedly, he has lent the

charge to 'passage' of the balanced budget amendment." Most recently, he led the successful discharge petition drive to force House consideration of the balanced budget amendment. The amendment (1-1) falls short of the 2/3 vote majority needed to pass.

"Larry has been the voice for farmers and ranchers during consideration of legislation affecting property rights, water rights and the use of federal lands," Kleckner praised. "Repeatedly, he has sought to reduce impact to landowners from wilderness and wild and scenic river legislation."

"Farm Bureau is proud to present our Golden Plow award to Larry Craig who is a true friend to the farmers and ranchers of Idaho as well as to all of American agriculture," Kleckner said.

Craig is one of five Senate members and 11 House members to receive the award at the AFBF Council of Presidents' meeting held July 16-18 in Washington, D.C.

The Golden Plow award is a congressional award program instituted by the Farm Bureau in 1988 to recognize select members of Congress for their interest in farm related issues. The award consists of a bronze replica of the original John I. steel plow mounted on a wood base with a brass plate showing the name of the award, the name of the recipient and the year the award was presented.

**NEWS
RELEASE**

LARRY CRAIG

IDAHO'S SENATOR FOR THE 90'S

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IDAHO CONGRESSMAN RECEIVES FFA'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

BOISE -- Idaho Congressman Larry Craig was in Twin Falls today to attend the Future Farmers of America (FFA) State Leadership Conference where he was presented with the FFA's Distinguished Service Award.

A past Idaho State President and National Vice President of the FFA, Craig said, "Serving in the FFA provided the experience that led me to where I am today."

He challenged the young Idahoans in attendance to work hard to keep Idaho agriculture productive and healthy.

"Today's agriculture demands articulate and well educated young leaders to meet many new challenges," Craig said. "That is the sort of leaders being produced by the FFA."

According to the FFA, Craig was given the award because of his involvement with the FFA as a past member and a Congressman. He has been a supporter of agricultural and vocational education, taken part in leadership conferences and served as keynote speaker at the National FFA State President's Conference.

Craig took the occasion to say a few words about the upcoming renewal of the 1985 Farm Bill in Congress. "The 1985 Farm Bill was a step in the right direction," he said. "Farm income is more stable and exports have rebounded from the lows of the mid-eighties."

"Idaho farmers are ready to compete in the world marketplace," he said. "But we must work to bring down unfair foreign subsidies and other barriers to trade."

Craig also warned against Congress burdening the agricultural sector with overzealous regulations.

"Idaho farmers -- like most American farmers -- produce high quality and safe farm products at reasonable prices. There's no reason to make them the focus of unfair and burdensome regulations."

A former farmer and rancher, Craig was elected to Congress in 1980 and is the Republican frontrunner for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Jim McClure.

NEWS FROM Congressman **LARRY CRAIG** IDaho DISTRICT IDAHO

FOR RELEASE

CONTACT

August 1, 1990

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FARM BILL PASSES IN HOUSE, CONFEREES WILL HAVE TO RECONCILE HOUSE AND SENATE VERSIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Idaho Congressman Larry Craig says the five year reauthorization of the Farm Bill passed by the House late Wednesday (327-91) will help accomplish several important goals.

In addition to decreasing federal involvement in agriculture and promoting a more free market approach, Craig believes it will benefit consumers and farmers, and fit within important budget guidelines.

"Overall, Idahoans should be pleased with this measure," he said. "It continues the trend of getting government out of agriculture while promoting stable markets, increased exports and a reliable supply of food."

Craig maintains one of its best selling points is that it fits within budget guidelines.

"Given Congress' habit of busting budgets, it's good to know this legislation will meet budget guidelines and continue the trend of declining farm program costs," he said. "The House has produced a bill that recognizes budget realities while still promoting American agriculture."

According to Craig, the cost of federal commodity programs (measured by the Commodity Credit Corporation's net outlays) has been steadily declining since 1986.

Responding to the many phone calls and letters he has received asking about the future of the federal crop insurance program, Craig said the House passed a resolution late Wednesday expressing its intention to reform and fund it at a later date. (The program had been stripped of funding in late July by the Appropriations committee.)

The Farm Bill sets basic loan and target prices for commodities, funds the Food Stamp program, the Forest Service, conservation programs and rural development initiatives, and sets spending levels for agricultural research and trade programs.

The differences between the House legislation passed on Wednesday and the Senate version passed on July 27 will have to be reconciled in a conference committee.

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BUDGET

"We need a fundamental change in the forces that shape Federal budgetary policy."

I have consistently opposed bloated pork-barrel budget bills, worked to reduce wasteful federal spending and to reform federal fiscal management. Congress has lost the political backbone to say "NO" to special interests. Until it is actually forced to accept responsibility for balancing the budget, there is little hope that any cost-cutting suggestions will result in the kind of long-term fiscal responsibility that is needed.

That's why I am working for passage of a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution. A constitutional amendment is the only restraint that Congress cannot ignore or legislate away, and is a necessary first step in bringing about real fiscal accountability.

- Leader of the Balanced Budget Amendment effort in the House of Representatives. HJRes 268 now has a record-breaking 246 cosponsors -- well over half the House membership.
- Introduced the Truth in Government Efficiency Reform Act (HR 54 and an amended version, HR 3064), to reform the financial management of the federal government.
- Chairman of the Republican Study Committee's Budget Task Force, formed to promote budget initiatives which embody conservative ideals of government.
- Consistently opposes budget overspending. Supported an alternative to the FY 1990 Budget Resolution that would have balanced the federal budget.

WASHINGTON REPORT

by United States Rep.
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Craig's try for balanced budget dies

But House vote is closest ever on amendment issue

By John Teare
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Shrugging off warnings of fiscal calamity, the House Tuesday rejected Idaho Rep. Larry Craig's proposal to make balancing the federal budget a constitutional requirement.

The 279-150 roll call was seven votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed to approve the proposed amendment.

The narrowness of the outcome allowed Craig and a coterie of chief sponsors to take some consolation in the fact their margin of support was both larger — and over to the required majority — than the House ever has mustered on the subject.

The last House vote in 1982 fell seven votes short of the two-thirds threshold. A Senate vote in 1986 was within a single vote of passing a proposal.

The eventual margin seemed to generally attributed to increasing concern about the growing



Rep. Larry Craig
Vote went down to the wire

imbalance of the federal budget and the soaring national debt overshadowing it.

"If we could pull a (favorable) vote in the Senate, there would be some more life in this in the House," Craig said.

Craig said his analysis of the vote suggested eight to 10 new supporters emerged publicly although "the administration was able to pull five members off. The leadership was very surprised. Their whip teams were very visible."

See Deficit/10A

Big spenders are on the run

The large majority voting for Congressman Larry Craig's Balanced Budget Amendment in the House of Representatives "proves that Congress is getting the message from the people: stop overspending," Craig said after the vote.

"We came within eight votes of the two-thirds majority we needed," Craig said. "Clearly, the momentum is with those of us who feel the time for Congress to bite the bullet has come."

"And every American gained another significant victory from the vote," he said. "He or she now has, on the record, proof of whether his member of Congress really wants a balanced budget."

"I began this fight eight years ago with a handful of co-sponsors," he said. "The fact that we've come so far in such a relatively short time indicates to me that

Americans everywhere are starting to learn what Idahoans have known all along: you simply can't keep spending more than you take in."

Craig said he wasn't discouraged by the results. "I'd like to have won," he said. "But I am pleased with how very far we've come. At last, we've come to the point at which it's taken for granted that budget deficits must be stopped. Now we're arguing about how to do that, and our point of view is gaining ground every day."

The congressman noted that continuing reports of growing budget deficits "... further grease the rails on which this amendment is riding. I'll be continuing to fight to get it passed, along with the other supporters we've gained."

"Meanwhile, I'll continue to fight, day by day, to confine Congress's limitless appetite for taxing and spending."

federal debt. That ceiling currently is roughly \$3.5 trillion, a figure so large that lawmakers took turns Tuesday reminding each other how much it increases every second.

Through the day's long, five-hour debate, critics of the proposal mocked the amendment in a variety of biting, sometimes colorful disparagements.

"There are fuzzy, feel-good words that by themselves have no more meaning than a bumper sticker," sneered Rep. Jack Brooks, the pungent Texas Democrat whose Judiciary Committee lost control of the proposal after backers successfully maneuvered a "discharge" motion that sent the measure to the House floor.

Many prominent conservatives also were skeptical, even disparaging of the amendment's potential.

The Washington Times called the budget amendment "a full confession of cowardice on the

part of Republicans who want to cut federal spending, not by a vote, but by a court decree."

The newspaper, generally regarded as among the nation's most conservative, buttressed that view by publishing a letter from former U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Robert Bork describing the measure as "a thoroughly ill-conceived proposal ... unlikely to be effective in controlling any Congress that wishes to spend money."

But Craig, Stenholm and their colleagues doggedly pursued new recruits — and found them, sometimes in liberal fields.

"I've heard my friends say this is a gimmick, and when I first ran for Congress I said that too," said two-term Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore. "The debt has grown \$1 trillion since I've been in Congress. How can I as a progressive Democrat not support the balanced budget amendment?" he asked rhetorically.



IDAHO STATESMAN
Boise, Idaho
JUL 18 1990

Deficit

from 1A

he," he said.

Tension increased after the Bush administration disclosed Monday that the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year now is \$101.3 billion, up from a January estimate of \$100 billion. Next year's figure was placed at \$109.5 billion.

Craig, running for retiring Sen. Jim McClure's seat, and his supporters had hoped growing concern about that problem might win over enough skeptics to put their bill over the top.

Craig's November opponent, Democrat Ron Twillegar, said in House Tuesday that the defeat of Craig's bill "should surprise no one."

"Mr. Craig has made this the cornerstone of his political career," said Twillegar, a former state senator and Boise city councilman. "The defeat of this amendment clearly demonstrates Larry Craig's continuing failure and ineffectiveness as Idaho's 1st District congressman."

Twillegar said Craig never addressed the "real issue" of the deficit. "The real question is if he supports no new revenue sources to balance the budget, then just where in the name of heaven will Mr. Craig cut?"

In arguing for the proposal which he has made a kind of capstone of his 10 years in the House, Craig sounded a strong populist call to vote for the amendment as an affirmation of the public's right to set spending priorities.

"We're not going to decide the fate of the balanced budget here today," Craig told the House. "We're going to decide the right of the people to be involved."

"We had a revolution 200 years ago because of that," he said later. "When are you going to allow the American public to decide?"

Rep. Richard Stallings, D-Idaho, spoke briefly in support of Craig's proposal, noting that in recent times presidents have "continually failed" to submit balanced budgets.

The amendment that Craig and Reps. Charles Stenholm, D-Texas; Robert F. Smith, R-Ore., and others offered a year ago called for requiring the president to submit a balanced budget each January and, essentially, for Congress to keep any revision of it within balance.

The only exceptions under which a deficit would be permitted would be a formally declared state of war or a vote by three-fifths of both houses to go into deficit financing.

A similar three-fifths majority would be required to increase the

SENIOR CITIZENS

"Older Americans are a valuable resource as well as a responsibility, and legislators should not use them as political pawns."

The growing number of older Idahoans presents us with both a valuable resource (because of their experience and knowledge) and a responsibility (because of their increased physical and economic vulnerability). Federal policies should help to open up new options for seniors, not force them into unnecessary or premature dependence. It is extremely unfortunate that some politicians continue to exploit the fears of senior citizens by raising nonexistent threats to Social Security benefits. I believe that Congress has a moral obligation to make sure those who have paid into the Social Security System will receive their benefits.

- Has assisted hundreds of Idaho seniors with individual Social Security, Medicare or veterans program problems through his district casework.
- Voted for repeal of the catastrophic health care bill (HR 3607, 11/19/89), which taxed seniors without providing significant new health coverage (and originally opposed the bill, warning seniors of its hazards).
- Working directly with Secretary of Veterans Affairs Derwinski, helped secure funding for the Pocatello Veterans' Nursing Home. Now working to move the Lewiston Veterans' Home up on the priority list.
- Cosponsored and lobbied for passage of the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act (HR 2460) which would repeal the earnings limitation -- in effect a 50 percent add-on tax for older workers.
- Introduced legislation to repeal the tax on Social Security and Tier I railroad retirement benefits, and provide a tax deduction for elderly and custodial health care (HR 147). Cosponsored HR 378 to take Social Security funding out of the political arena by getting it off-budget.

Craig addresses current U.S. aging policies

440 500 459
First District Congressman and U.S. Senate candidate Larry Craig told a group of supporters at a rally that the United States must change the direction of current aging policies saying, "It's outrageous that the obstacles facing today's older Americans are more the result of government policy than simple biology."

"Decades ago, it was the health problems associated with aging that prevented seniors from contributing fully to society. Today's seniors are living longer and healthier. But they're still facing problems because of shortsighted federal policies," Craig said.

Craig cited the taxation of Social Security benefits and earnings test limitation as prime examples of federal mandates gone awry.

"We contribute to the Social Security Trust Fund our whole lives only to find out that when we are eligible to receive the benefit, the government will take out a big chunk for taxes. To make matters worse, if we decide to supplement that income by continuing to work, the government reduces our

benefit a proportional amount — seniors just can't win," Craig explained.

Craig noted he is a sponsor of both the Older American's Freedom to Work Act, which eliminates the earnings test, and H.R. 147, a bill to remove the tax on Social Security.

"With an aging population and looming shortages of experienced workers, it's downright foolish to turn older Americans into second-class citizens," Craig continued. "To top it off, the public is losing faith in Social Security because of the continuing budget games being played with the trust funds."

"I'm the only candidate for the U.S. Senate that has been willing to grapple with the tough issues facing Idaho's senior citizens — I've done it in the House and I'll do it in the Senate. That fact is important because unless policymakers and politicians come to grips with our changing demographics, stop penalizing seniors and start preparing for the future, we're on a collision course with disaster," Craig concluded.

In an earlier press release, Craig pledged that he would participate in proposed negotiations on Idaho wilderness called for by this year's Idaho Legislature.

Three environmental groups recently backed away from the negotiations. One of the reasons they gave was a lack of congressional involvement.

"I applauded this move by Idaho citizens to solve the wilderness debate when it was introduced," Craig said. "I said at that time that any negotiated settlement that brought agreement from all interested parties would carry great weight in the Congress. It's profoundly regrettable that some of Idaho's key players have decided they don't have confidence in the process."

"No congressman would pledge in advance to support every dotted line in legislation which hasn't been written," he said, "but when constituents speak with one voice, it's my duty to work hard to implement their wishes."

Craig said that the legislation calling for negotiations provided for an independent mediator. That

would guarantee that the process could not be dominated by the Republican legislature, he said. "The Legislature called for these negotiations and provided funding for the mediator. That's the extent of their control of the process," he said. "Anything further will be up to those who participate."

He added that he was sorry to see accusations of partisanship being made. "The two bills calling for these negotiations moved through the Legislature with strong bipartisan support, and the funding bill was signed by a Democrat governor," Craig said. "The implication that this process favors Republicans is founded in quicksand."

Craig said he supported in-state negotiations, primarily because of the breakdown of the Andrus-McClure wilderness proposal in 1989. "This may very well be the last chance we have to devise an Idaho solution," he said. "It will obviously be preferable for the issue to be decided by Idahoans who will have to live with the outcome, than by 531 disinterested members of Congress from other states."

Seniors' Issues

Craig calls for bill passage for seniors

Idaho Congressman Larry Craig says it's time to pass the Older American's Right to Work Act in order to repeal the unfair Social Security earnings limit placed on seniors who choose to work after age 65.

Craig joined Senate Republican leader Bob Dole, Idaho Senator Steve Symms, House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich, and other Republican leaders in a press conference designed to help push Congress toward a vote on the measure.

Under current law, beneficiaries who choose to work part or full time

receive an income penalty. For example, those between the ages of 65 and 69 lose \$1 of Social Security benefits for every \$3 they earn above the \$9,360 annual permitted outside income limit.

Craig says that, in effect, amounts to an unfair tax as high as 50 percent on some seniors' income.

The Older American's Right to Work Act, of which Craig is a co-sponsor, would eliminate the Social Security earnings limit.

"Seniors are trained, knowledgeable, experienced and they have a work ethic beyond any

comparison," Craig said. "So why should we penalize them for working if they want to."

"This is an issue whose time has come, and I'm glad Republicans are championing it. We plan to force the vote until (we win) this year."

Craig said economic studies prove that allowing seniors to work would not only benefit those who need the money or who simply want to work, but would have a positive impact on the economy.

The Record March 14, 1990

Craig won't support freeze in benefits

WASHINGTON — Idaho Congressman Larry Craig has taken a stand against a movement in Congress to freeze cost of living adjustments for fiscal year 1991 for recipients of Social Security as a means of lowering the deficit.

Joining Republic Whip, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Georgia) and Chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, Rep. Mickey Edwards (R-Oklahoma) and others, Craig spoke in favor of a resolution adopted by House Republicans:

"Although House Republicans applaud Rep. Rostenkowski's (Chairman of Ways and Means committee) goal of treating deficit reduction seriously, we oppose any plan to freeze the Social Security COLA. Such a freeze

would lay an unfair portion of the burden of deficit reduction on the backs of senior citizens, and it perpetuates a growing concern about the future integrity of the Social Security system."

According to Craig, "When people start talking about tinkering with Social Security, I think about my mother and father. They have paid into the system for years and should be able to rely on it in the future."

"We need to reduce the deficit, but not on the backs of senior citizens."

Craig has long supported taking Social Security off budget (even for purposes of figuring the deficit) and treating the Social Security Administration as an independent agency.

NEWS FROM Congressman **LARRY CRAIG** 1ST DISTRICT IDAHO

FOR RELEASE

July 31, 1990

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CRAIG VOTES "NO" TO DEBT CEILING INCREASE. WANTS TO STOP SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTING TRICKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Saying "Good things sometimes come in bad packages," Idaho Congressman Larry Craig today voted "no" to a bill to raise the debt ceiling.

Craig said he was reluctant to cast that vote only because he supported an accompanying amendment -- the good thing -- that would end the practice of using Social Security funds to mask the size of the deficit.

"It's the usual smoke and mirrors Americans have grown to expect from Congress," Craig said. "Instead of ending this accounting gimmickry in a straight forward and honest manner, they hitch the amendment to legislation to increase the national debt limit.

"It's a lot like the vote last year to raise Congressional pay," he said. "They stuck a pay raise measure in a reform package and everybody hid behind the 'reform' label.

"That's deceitful," he remarked. "I voted no then, and I'm voting no now."

In addition to being a bad decision, Craig said the vote to raise the debt ceiling occurred at exactly the wrong time.

"Why raise the debt ceiling while the President is in the middle of budget negotiations to reduce spending," he said. "That takes the pressure off the big spenders at exactly the wrong time."

The Dorgan Amendment which Craig supports passed the House 413-15. It would remove the Social Security revenues from the deficit calculations in the budget and the Gramm Rudman deficit reduction law.

The bill to which Dorgan was attached, H.R. 5355, passed the House 221-205. It would increase the limit on the public debt from \$3.123 trillion to \$3.444 trillion.

Debt limits are usually contained in votes for budget resolutions. However, because Congress has not yet passed a budget resolution, the House leadership decided to extend the debt limit before the August recess and to deal with the budget later.

According to Craig, that's "typical Congressional irresponsibility."

ID

Idaho - 1st District

1 Larry E. Craig (R)

Of Midvale — Elected 1980

Born: July 20, 1945, Council, Idaho.

Education: U. of Idaho, B.A. 1969; graduate work, George Washington U., 1970.

Military Career: National Guard, 1970-72.

Occupation: Farmer; real-estate salesman.

Family: Wife, Suzanne Scott; three stepchildren.

Religion: Methodist.

Political Career: Idaho Senate, 1975-81.

Capitol Office: 1034 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-6611.



In Washington: One of 52 House Republicans swept into office in 1980, Craig proudly counted himself a front-ranks leader in the "Reagan Revolution." He shared with the new president roots in the West, a conservative ideology and a confrontational approach to government. But by the end of Reagan's tenure in the White House, Craig was among those Republicans who seemed more ideologically consistent than Reagan himself.

Craig's years in Washington have little dimmed his philosophical certainty or quieted his rabble-rousing on the evils of federal debt. He talks in terms of a "war" against the deficit, and at times sounds dismayed that even after eight years under a president opposed to federal largess, the deficit has multiplied. Unlike many conservatives, however, Craig does not lay the blame squarely on Congress. He sees it as the "mutual responsibility" of the Congress and the president.

Craig is a crusader for a balanced-budget constitutional amendment, and he has carried that mission beyond the halls of Congress. Founder of CLUBB (Congressional Leaders United for a Balanced Budget), Craig urges state legislatures to demand that Congress enact a balanced-budget amendment or call a constitutional convention to draft one.

Craig's ardor for deficit reduction does not keep him from lobbying for home-state projects. But when he delivers, he seems to feel compelled to explain. In the 100th Congress, Craig helped secure the release of \$300,000 to conduct a water-quality study in Idaho; he said it was "no pork barrel," but of "great importance" to several Western states. In a letter to constituents, Craig noted that a \$1.35 million federal matching grant he helped secure for the Centennial Trail is "not one of the so-called budget-busting measures." The money was already set aside; he just earmarked it for Idaho.

On the House Interior Committee, Craig is a contentious and consistent critic of that panel's conservationist Democratic majority, which has placed millions of acres of federal land in wilderness status, beyond commercial develop-

ment. Craig has vehemently, and thus far successfully, fought passage of a new Idaho wilderness bill that would increase federal holdings. Also in the 100th Congress, Craig criticized a Democratic plan to reorganize the National Park Service as an effort to create "a new free-wheeling bureaucracy."

On one issue before the 100th Congress, however, Craig found himself on the environmental side of a development issue. He pushed a bill to prohibit the building of dams on portions of the Snake and lower Salmon rivers. Before the House unanimously endorsed the bill, which was later enacted, Craig heralded the effort to keep the free-flowing reaches of the rivers available to sportsmen and women.

Craig regularly argues with the government of Canada on behalf of his timber-producing constituents. A member of the Government Operations Committee until 1989, when he switched to Public Works, Craig voted against a bill to carry out the U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement to protest the low fee charged by the Canadians for timber removal from public land, which he says amounts to an unfair subsidy.

In 1985, Craig introduced legislation to restrain U.S. imports of Canadian timber. "I do not expect action from the Canadians," he said, "until we have the two-by-four with which we are preparing to hit them between the eyes squarely in hand." In late 1986, Canada agreed to impose a 15 percent tax on softwood exports.

Craig's district historically has been a major producer of silver, but low prices in recent years have cost many miners their jobs. In the 100th Congress, he backed successful legislation to fund the Mining and Minerals Institute at the University of Idaho. As a freshman, Craig fought a Reagan administration plan to generate revenue by selling silver from the nation's strategic-minerals stockpile. He said this would depress prices.

A strong opponent of gun-control measures, Craig was one of only 21 House members to vote against a 1985 bill banning armor-piercing bullets. He claimed that the bill attempted to curb criminal behavior "by control-

IDAHO

Rep. Craig to Seek McClure's Seat

Less than a week after Idaho GOP Sen. James A. McClure announced that he would not run in 1990, 1st District Republican Rep. Larry E. Craig announced his Senate candidacy.



Craig

Craig will be opposed in the May 22 primary by state Attorney General Jim Jones, who said he will formally declare his candidacy Jan. 15.

Easily elected to a fifth term in 1988, Craig, 44, counts among his assets much of McClure's statewide campaign organization. Jones, 47, first elected attorney general in 1982 and re-elected in 1986, is a native of the 2nd District city of Twin Falls. He has waged high-profile crusades against Idaho utility companies on rate-setting and water-rights issues. (Background, Weekly Report p. 48)

The Democratic Senate field may be settled soon. Former Gov. John V. Evans, 2nd District Rep. Richard Stallings and state Agriculture Director Dick Rush are considering a campaign. The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee plans to conduct a poll in the next two weeks to assess each candidate's strengths and weaknesses in a general election. The candidates will review the results and decide — based in part on the polling — who shall run.

Evans, who served two terms as governor from 1979 to 1987, narrowly lost a tough challenge to GOP Sen. Steve Symms in 1986. Stallings was elected to a third House term in 1988 with 63 percent of the vote. Rush, appointed by Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, has never run for public office but was publicly considering a Senate bid before McClure pulled out of the race.

In Craig's 1st District, two Republicans and three Democrats are considering campaigns. State Sen. Skip Smyser and lawyer Chuck Lempesis top the GOP list. The possible Democratic candidates include Rush, 1988 House nominee Jeanne Givens and 1982 House nominee Larry LaRocco.

Congressional Departures

(as of Jan. 12)

RETIRING

	Date Announced	Began Service	Age
Senate			
William L. Armstrong, R-Colo.	Feb. 13, 1989	1979	52
Gordon J. Humphrey, R-N.H.	March 6, 1989	1979	49
James A. McClure, R-Idaho	Jan. 5, 1990	1973	65
House			
Marvin Leath, D-Texas (11)	Dec. 1, 1989	1979	58
Howard C. Nielson, R-Utah (3)	Dec. 4, 1989	1983	65
Virginia Smith, R-Neb. (3)	June 1, 1989	1975	78
Bob Whittaker, R-Kan. (5)	Oct. 21, 1989	1979	50

ELECTED TO OTHER OFFICE

	Began Service	Age	Office
James J. Florio, D-N.J. (1)*	1975	52	Governor

VACANCIES

District	Former Occupant	Vacant Since
New York 14th*	Guy V. Molinari	Jan. 1, 1990
New York 18th*	Robert Garcia	Jan. 7, 1990

ANNOUNCED FOR OFFICE OR LIKELY TO SEEK OTHER OFFICE

	Began Service	Age	Office
Senate			
Pete Wilson, R-Calif.	1983	56	Governor
House			
Joseph E. Brennan, D-Maine (1)	1987	55	Governor
Hank Brown, R-Colo. (4)	1981	49	Senate
Larry E. Craig, R-Idaho (1)	1981	44	Senate
Mike DeWine, R-Ohio (7)	1983	43	Lt. Governor
Ronnie G. Filipo, D-Ala. (5)	1977	52	Governor
Lynn Martin, R-Ill. (16)	1981	50	Senate
Bruce A. Morrison, D-Conn. (3)	1983	45	Governor
Bill Nelson, D-Fla. (11)	1979	47	Governor
Tommy F. Robinson, R-Ark. (2)	1985	47	Governor
John G. Rowland, R-Conn. (5)	1985	32	Governor
Claudine Schneider, R-R.I. (2)	1981	42	Senate
Bill Schuette, R-Mich. (10)	1985	38	Senate
Robert C. Smith, R-N.H. (1)	1985	48	Senate
Tom Tauke, R-Iowa (2)	1979	39	Senate
Wes Watkins, D-Okla. (3)	1977	51	Governor

MENTIONED AS POSSIBLY TO SEEK OTHER OFFICE

	Began Service	Age	Office
House			
Barbara B. Kennelly, D-Conn. (1)	1982	53	Governor
Richard Stallings, D-Idaho (2)	1985	49	Senate

* Rep. Florio will resign his House seat Jan. 16, the date of his inauguration as New Jersey governor.

* Republican Rep. Molinari resigned Jan. 1 to become Staten Island borough president.

* Democratic Rep. Garcia resigned Jan. 7. He faces sentencing Jan. 19 on his October 1989 conviction on charges of conspiracy and extortion.

Craig begins campaign march

By KETH EMMICKSON
Staff writer

To the cheering of more than 100 supporters at Coeur d'Alene Airport Tuesday afternoon, Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, publicly confirmed what many of his backers already knew.

See related story,
page 3

"I am here to tell you that I have decided I should become a candidate for the U.S. Senate," Craig told an enthusiastic group who gathered at the press conference, one of several set by the Congressman Tuesday.

Craig traveled throughout the state to gather support for a campaign he hopes will lead him to the United States Senate.

Three-term U.S. Senate Republican James McClure announced Friday he would not seek re-election. His term expires at the end of the year.

Craig, who is expected to be a front-runner for McClure's seat in



See CRAIG, Page 3

Larry Craig meets with supporters in Coeur d'Alene to announce his campaign.

—Photo by GAIL HYDE

CRAIG

CONTINUED from Page 1

the November election, announced he is ready for a "full-blown statewide campaign."

For the first time in his political career, he will be seeking votes in both of Idaho's Congressional Districts.

Craig highlighted several issues during his 15-minute speech he said would be momentous in the 1990s.

"It's darn important that we all understand the economic impact the changes in eastern Europe will have in the United States," he said. "Idaho is no longer an island in an economic sea. What goes on in Washington ultimately impacts us in Kootenai County and here in Coeur d'Alene."

Craig cited his work on budget reduction, particularly his leadership of the effort to enact a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

"I started on that path several years ago," he said. "With a handful of supporters and an issue with little credibility. We now have a majority of the Congress as co-sponsors of the amendment."

Preserving and enhancing all of Idaho's industries, including "resurrecting forest products industry and dynamic agricultural industry," were other key strategies Craig said he would work toward.

The Congressman called 1991 "a deciding year in Idaho for agriculture." Congress, he said, will reauthorize the farm bill during that year.

"As a member of the U.S. Senate with great experience in this area,

I will be in a better position to craft language which will ensure the continued health of this industry," said Craig, a former rancher.

Other issues deemed as important during the 1990s and beyond are the proper handling of toxic wastes, the continued efforts of preserving and upgrading the quality of Idaho's water, and combating the nation's growing drug problem.

But the war on drugs is not only a financial fight, he said.



P.O. Box 2754 • Boise, Idaho 83701 • Ph. (208) 336-0559

CONGRESSMAN LARRY E. CRAIG is now serving his fifth term as Representative from the First Congressional District of Idaho.

As a Strategy Whip in the Republican Whip organization, Craig is responsible for marshalling support for Republican legislative efforts among allies in the business, science, education, and policy communities outside Congress. As Policy Chairman of the Republican Study Committee, he guides the activities of the leading conservative membership organization in the House. He is also nationally known as one of the foremost advocates in Congress today for a constitutional balanced budget amendment and the founder and chairman of the bipartisan, bicameral Congressional Leaders United for a Balanced Budget.

A native of Midvale, Idaho, Craig was born July 20, 1945 and grew up on a family ranch homesteaded by his grandfather in 1899. He graduated from the University of Idaho with a B.A. in Political Science and Agricultural Economics in 1969 and also did graduate work at George Washington University.

Upon completion of his studies in 1971, Craig returned to the family ranching business while maintaining leadership positions in state and local Republican Party organizations. In 1974, he was elected to the first of three terms as a member of the Idaho State Senate, representing Washington and Payette counties. In 1980, he was elected Representative to Congress from Idaho's First Congressional District -- a conservative district, but a competitive one which has elected as many Democrats to local and statewide positions as it has Republicans. He has been re-elected since.

He is a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Vice Chairman of its Mining and Natural Resources subcommittee. He also sits on the Public Lands, the Water and Power Resources, and the Energy and Environment subcommittees. Craig also serves on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, where he is a member of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, the Subcommittee on Water Resources and the Subcommittee on Economic Development. He also sits on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (the "Ethics Committee").

The Idaho lawmaker is a member of the National Rifle Association's Board of Directors and the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. He was National Vice President of Future Farmers of America in 1965 and Associated Student Body President of the University of Idaho in 1968.

He is married to the former Suzanne Scott and they have three children -- Mike, Shea and Jay.



P.O. Box 2754 • Boise, Idaho 83701 • Ph. (208) 336-0559

CONGRESSMAN LARRY E. CRAIG is now serving his fifth term as Representative from the First Congressional District of Idaho and is a member of the:

- * Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
 - Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources (vice chairman)
 - Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands
 - Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources
- * Committee on Public Works and Transportation
 - Subcommittee on Surface Transportation
 - Subcommittee on Water Resources
 - Subcommittee on Economic Development
- * Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (the "Ethics Committee")

As a Strategy Whip in the Republican Whip organization, Craig is responsible for marshalling support for Republican legislative efforts among allies in the resource, business, education and policy communities outside Congress. As Policy Chairman of the Republican Study Committee, he guides the activities of the leading conservative membership organization in the House.

Representing one of our nation's richest mineral resource regions, the Idaho lawmaker believes public policy must allow for responsible resource development to support the industries so important to our country's economic base, insure their international competitiveness and serve our national defense and energy policies. He advocates multiple use land policies as the governing or predominant managing practices for our public lands. Craig has consistently worked to insure that Congress strikes a balance between development and conservation of our resources.

In the first session of the 101st Congress, Craig introduced the reauthorization of the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act, which was cleared for the President's signature November 14, 1989. He led a successful conference committee battle for private mineral rights in oil shale patenting. He defended Western mining interests in the Abandoned Mine Land Fund Reauthorization and shepherded the Critical and Strategic Minerals Resources Act through the House of Representatives. He also took up the defense of the 1872 Mining Law, working to prevent erosion of that law by Congressional forces hostile to mining interests.

The First Congressional District of Idaho is a competitive district which has elected as many Democrats to federal, state and local positions as it has Republicans. A number of challengers are positioning themselves for a Congressional run in 1990 -- most notably, Craig's last opponent, a former state legislator who has already started an aggressive fundraising campaign.

Larry E. Craig, R-Idaho

Idaho 1

Conservative Republicans are now into their third decade of control in the 1st, which used to be known as "Idaho's Democratic district." From the New Deal until the Great Society years, the 1st nearly always sent Democrats to Congress. It broke that habit for good in 1966, thanks to a redistricting that brought in more Republicans and to the House candidacy of then-state Sen. James A. McClure.

There is still some Democratic strength in the 1st, based on labor influence in the mountainous northern Panhandle, where lumbermen and miners fought to organize unions early in this century. Also prone to go Democratic is a community of relatively liberal voters linked to the 9,000-student University of Idaho at Moscow in Latah County. In the 1980 Senate contest between liberal Democratic Sen. Frank Church and conservative Republican Steve Symms, Idaho's nine northernmost counties sided with Church. Even in 1988, when Michael S. Dukakis was struggling to win 37 percent of the statewide presidential vote, he got

North and West — Lewiston; Boise

50 percent or better in five of the nine Panhandle counties.

But the Democratic vote in the Panhandle is more than offset by two heavily Republican urbanized areas at the southern end of the district — Canyon County and western Ada County — which together have more than 40 percent of the district's residents.

The state capital, Boise, is in Ada County. Idaho's only city with more than 100,000 residents, Boise has a strong Republican vote cast by white-collar employees of the lumber, paper, food processing, electronics and construction corporations that have their headquarters there. Canyon County has the growing cities of Nampa and Caldwell — agricultural processing centers that usually vote Republican as well. George Bush won Canyon County in 1988 by 2-to-1.

Population: 472,412. White 454,305 (96%), Black 802 (0.2%), Other 7,982 (2%). Spanish origin 15,929 (3%). 18 and over 324,509 (69%), 65 and over 49,720 (11%). Median age: 29.

ling little pieces of metal." He continued, "That approach is what gun control is all about — and this bill, like all other forms of gun control, will fail to achieve its stated objective." Craig strongly supported the 1986 legislation that rolled back some provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968.

At Home: Craig will be a strong contender for the Senate seat of Republican James A. McClure in 1990 if the three-term incumbent chooses to retire. Enjoying his usual two-thirds of the November vote in his 1st District, Craig had no trouble turning back the 1988 challenge of two-term state legislator Jeanne Givens, a member of the Coeur d'Alene tribe.

An eerie streak of bad fortune had befallen Craig's Democratic opponents in the two previous elections. In 1986, candidate Pete Busch, who two years before had mounted a spirited underdog campaign against McClure, died when the plane he was piloting crashed. Craig took 65 percent against Bill Currie, a former Boundary County commissioner who replaced Busch as the Democratic candidate.

In 1984, the man who initially decided to challenge Craig was killed in a car crash. Craig had won his first two House elections with just

54 percent, but he soared to 69 percent against Bill Hellar, who was named the substitute Democratic nominee after the fatal car crash.

That tally was the highest vote by any 1st District candidate in nearly 50 years. Neither McClure nor Steve Symms, both of whom held the 1st before moving to the Senate, had ever surpassed 60 percent.

In the state Senate, Craig was known as something of a moderate, but in his 1980 House campaign, he tied himself to Symms, then campaigning for the Senate. After winning a tough primary, Craig was rated a solid favorite over underfinanced Democrat Glenn W. Nichols. Still, Nichols gave Craig trouble, drawing attention by walking the length of the 1st, from Canada to Nevada, criticizing Craig's "Sagebrush Rebellion" sympathies.

In 1982, Democrats nominated Larry LaRocco, who had worked as a field representative for former Democratic Sen. Frank Church. LaRocco said Craig favored wholesale privatization of federal lands. Craig complained he was the victim of "falsehoods, misrepresentations and misreporting." Strong support for LaRocco from the economically depressed northern part of the 1st did not derail Craig.

Idaho - 1st District

Committees

Interior and Insular Affairs (4th of 15 Republicans)
Mining and Natural Resources (ranking); National Parks and Public Lands; Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources

Public Works and Transportation (16th of 20 Republicans)
Economic Development; Surface Transportation; Water Resources

Standards of Official Conduct (5th of 6 Republicans)

Elections

1988 General

Larry E. Craig (R)	135,221	(66%)
Jeanne Givens (D)	70,328	(34%)

1986 General

Larry E. Craig (R)	120,553	(65%)
Bill Currie (D)	59,723	(32%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1984 (69%) 1982 (54%) 1980 (54%)

District Vote For President

	1988	1984	1980	1976
D	80,657 (39%)	62,588 (30%)	47,191 (31%)	65,243 (39%)
R	121,632 (59%)	141,459 (68%)	90,676 (59%)	96,377 (58%)
I			10,164 (7%)	

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Craig (R)	\$356,033	\$159,060 (45%)	\$361,113
Givens (D)	\$117,516	\$64,378 (55%)	\$116,109
1986			
Craig (R)	\$318,428	\$115,056 (36%)	\$310,471
Currie (D)	\$12,697	\$800 (6%)	\$12,507

Key Votes

1987

Raise speed limit to 65 mph	Y
Approve Gephardt "fair trade" amendment	N
Ban testing of larger nuclear weapons	N
Delay "re-flagging" of Kuwaiti tankers	Y
Approve tax-raising deficit-reduction bill	N

1988

Approve aid to Nicaraguan contras	Y
Enact civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	N
Kill 60-day plant-closing notification measure	Y
Pass omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	N
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	Y
Bar federal funds for abortions in cases of rape and incest	Y
Oppose seven-day waiting period for purchase of handguns	Y

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1988	66	23	87	5	76	5
1987	65 †	28 †	83 †	8 †	93 †	5 †
1986	79	21	85	9	92	6
1985	75	24	91	5	96	2
1984	73	22	86	4	93	5
1983	73	16	86	4	93	3
1982	75	23	85	7	86	8
1981	72	24	91	5	91	4

† Not eligible for all recorded votes.

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1988	5	100	7	92
1987	8	86	13	93
1986	5	86	21	100
1985	0	90	0	91
1984	5	91	15	87
1983	0	100	0	84
1982	5	95	5	90
1981	0	100	13	95

Craig launches bid for Senate

By Marty Trilhaase 4/10/90
and Bill Loftus LMT
of the Tribune

BOISE — Five-term U.S. Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, made it official Tuesday, announcing his candidacy for retiring U.S. Sen. James A. McClure's seat.

A series of statewide appearances included an impressive announcement at Boise, where an estimated 500 people crowded into a downtown ballroom to cheer Craig on.

McClure announced his decision to retire Friday, without endorsing anyone in what is shaping up as a contested primary election campaign that also may include former Idaho Gov. John V. Evans.

Craig has held both McClure's seat in the state Senate and U.S. House. Accompanied by his wife, Suzanne, and son, Mike, Craig's campaign opener touched down also at Lewiston as well as at Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, and Coeur d'Alene.

"On Friday, Jim McClure tipped over the applecart. He brought about a change in politics in Idaho that is now just beginning to take form," Craig said. "I'm going to attempt to fill the void, but I suffer no illusions. It will be

a large one and it will take time to fill."

Craig also announced his campaign will be managed by McClure's former 1990 campaign coordinator, Al M. Henderson of Boise. Moreover, he is lining up much of the McClure campaign network across the state and expects to be organized in all 44 counties by week's end.

"First of all, I'm not inheriting any of his organization," Craig said during a press conference. "I've cradled the phone ... for the last four days ... I am not expecting their help. I am asking them to come aboard. And I can tell you we're batting about 99.9 percent at the moment."

He also cited polls showing around 90 percent of 1st Congressional District voters are familiar with him. And that figure approaches 70 percent in the 2nd Congressional District.

Although imposing, the image created by the well-oiled Craig campaign machinery did not intimidate his GOP opponents.

Attorney General Jim Jones will announce his candidacy Monday.

"Certainly there's enough good people to go around," Jones said. "There are a number of counties where he's got one of the leading lights and I've got

See Craig, Page 7A

Craig

the other."

State Sen. John D. Hansen, R-Idaho Falls, will decide whether to run no later than the end of the month.

"Obviously, he's off and running, but we have to remember and put it into perspective," Hansen said. "I've had surprising amounts of response to my expression of interest, including significant pledges of contributions if I decide to go."

Former Lt. Gov. David Leroy said he will make a decision after conducting some public opinion polling within 10 days. Leroy also is considering running for Craig's House seat.

"Larry is well organized, he'll be well-financed," Leroy said. "His only disadvantage is he's

never run a statewide race. That's something ... both the attorney general and I have previously done on two occasions — or three occasions in my case."

On the Democratic side, former governor Evans emerged from a meeting with Gov. Cecil D. Andrus Tuesday all but ready to run. Evans, who sought Andrus' advice but no endorsement, lost the 1986 Senate election to Republican Steve Symms by about 12,000 votes.

"There's nothing on the horizon that would prevent me from running at this particular point," Evans said Tuesday.

That was enough for state Agriculture Director Richard R. Rush to switch his attention to the race to succeed Craig in the

U.S. House. Rush has said he would not oppose Evans or U.S. Rep. Richard Stallings, D-Idaho, in a primary.

Stallings, who traveled to Salt Lake City Tuesday to address the Western Dairy Cooperative, is exploring seeking the Senate. He arrives at Boise today and Evans plans to discuss the campaign with him.

Craig launched his senatorial campaign by noting his work toward passing a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget. Within 10 years, his support in the House has grown to 245 members from 130.

Unless federal spending is curbed, Idaho's economic boom could be sidetracked with high inflation and interest rates, he

said.

"Idaho is now experiencing phenomenal economic growth, but let me tell you that growth is fragile," he said. "That kind of voice and that kind of leadership is necessary in the United States Senate and with your help, I would like to take that movement and that effort to the United States Senate."

Responding to reporters' questions, Craig said he was open to debating his primary and general election opponents, that he was confident he could raise the \$1.5 million campaign treasury needed to win and that he would not endorse a candidate to succeed him in the House.

Craig restated his basic campaign themes during a stop at Lewiston that was part of the statewide swing.

Craig named Barbara Reddekopp of Lewiston as his Nez Perce County campaign coordi-

nator. Craig said plans called for Alex and Julie Irby of Orofino to assume the same post in Clearwater County and Shirley Greene of Moscow in Latah County.

Craig said he was confident his support would be strong in the north as it has been during his past two campaigns for the House.

Polling by the Republican party and other groups in recent weeks indicates that the percentages of voters supporting him range from the high 50s to the 60s, he added.

Meanwhile, Evans came to Boise to review his options with friends and former associates. Since his defeat in 1986, Evans has been running the family-owned bank at Burley and Rupert.

Over the weekend, he cleared the idea of another campaign with his family.

And he apparently hopes to discourage Stallings from risking a safe House seat for the Senate.

"What if he vacates the 2nd Congressional District seat and he's not successful in the Senate race," Evans said. "The Democratic party has lost the seat, potentially lost the seat, and we could possibly be without a representative in the Congress of the United States."

Evans also discounted suggestions that he run for the House if Stallings pursues the Senate.

"I have reservations. As much as anything, once again, my constituency is on a statewide basis," he said. "I've always run statewide. I feel comfortable with the balance of the supporters that I've been able to develop statewide. That's been my successful ... coalition of the north and the south and the southwest."

From 1A

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

SPokane, WASHINGTON

Craig to make run for U.S. Senate seek job McClure will leave

iller

With an impressive display of skill, Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

so, he opened what promises to be the busiest election years in rehistory.

100 noisy well-wishers crowded the balloon-festooned Crystal Ballroom at the Treasure Valley Bank building as he hoped to fill the large shoes of Jim McClure.

He announced Friday he will not seek re-election.

if you know that I have fought a hard battle about fiscal responsibility," referring to the balanced bud-

get amendment he co-sponsors annually.

"With your help, I would like to take that effort and that movement to the U.S. Senate," Craig said, prompting cheers. His audience was a mix of legislators, campaign workers and other Republican activists.

In a brief speech, he pledged to protect Idaho's environment while also making way for growth in the Idaho economy.

But mostly, Craig appeared to be staking his claim on the front-runner's position in the Senate race.

While he was careful to point out that McClure will not endorse anyone in the GOP primary, Craig boasted of having brought McClure's campaign manager, Al Henderson, onto his staff. Henderson is considered a top GOP money-raiser and

strategist in the state.

Craig also raised some eyebrows by announcing that Sen. Mark Ricks, R-Rexburg, will be his campaign chairman in the Upper Snake River Valley.

Craig, 44, who has represented North Idaho in the U.S. House for 10 years is considered weakest in Ricks' end of the state. The recruitment of Ricks, who has held some of the highest positions in the Mormon Church in Idaho and is a well-known Southern Idaho politician, is considered a coup.

Craig said he expects the race to cost about \$1.5 million, an amount he said he can raise.

On Monday, Craig's main GOP opponent is expected to enter the race.

"This office will be open next year," Attorney General Jim Jones said Tuesday afternoon. He has scheduled press conferences across the state next Monday.

Sen. John Hansen, R-Idaho Falls, has said he may enter the race, as well.

The vacancy of McClure's seat is expected to have Republican and Democratic politics in turmoil for at least a month.

Idaho Falls business consultant David Steed has announced he will seek the Democratic nomination to run for McClure's vacant seat. Former Gov. John Evans, who unsuccessfully challenged Republican Sen. Steve Symms in 1986, has made no announcement, but has been patrolling the halls of the statehouse this week. He is expected to seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

In the wake of Craig's announcement, the race for the 1st Congressional district also is wide open.

Coeur d'Alene attorney Chuck Lempeis said Tuesday that he's 95 percent sure he will run, and Sen. Skip Smyser, R-Parma,

Please see CRANE: A3



Staff photo by Jesse Tinsley

Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, announces Tuesday that he will run for a U.S. Senate seat.

CONTINUED FROM A1

Craig

is expected to announce soon he's given up on running for the Idaho Supreme Court and instead will run for Congress.

Democratic candidates for the congressional seat also include Boise stockbroker Larry LaRocco, former Rep. Jeanne Givens of Coeur d'Alene and Sen. Ron Beitelbacher, D-Grangeville.

And with Attorney General Jones leaving that office to run for the U.S. Senate, candidates are starting to succeed him.

Bannock County Prosecutor Larry Echobawik, a former state representative, said Tuesday there is a strong possibility he will run for attorney general as a Democrat.

And Jones' former top aide Pat Kols said Tuesday that he may seek the GOP nomination for the post.

PAC KIT

CONGRESSMAN
LARRY CRAIG
FOR U.S. SENATE

1990 IDAHO

U.S. SENATE ELECTION

F.E.C. INFORMATION

1990 Idaho U.S. Senate Election

Candidate committee: Craig for U.S. Senate

F.E.C. Identification: # C00511667

Campaign address: P.O. Box 2754
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 336-0559

Treasurer: Rich Jackson

Primary election: May 22, 1990

General election: November 6, 1990

Additional information

Campaign Manager: Al Henderson

Press/Research: Jeff Malmen

Congressional Chief of Staff: Brooke Roberts
1034 Longworth Building
(202) 225-6611

Survey research: Tarrance and Associates

Fundraising consultants: Sumner and Ziebart
226 B Third Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 547-0575

CONGRESSMAN LARRY CRAIG

Dear PAC Director:

The following information is designed to answer questions you may have about my campaign for the U.S. Senate from Idaho. I recently announced my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the seat to be vacated by Senator Jim McClure.

Idaho is churning with excitement over this campaign. The McClure decision set off a chain of events in Idaho that will usher in a whole new generation of political leaders for the 1990s. I plan to be in the forefront of that new leadership.

Since coming to Congress in 1981, I have fought diligently for the best interests of my District, the state and our national economy. From my role as Strategy Whip for House Republicans to my posts on the Public Works and Interior committees, I have been active in energy, mining, public lands, timber, agriculture, taxation and budget issues.

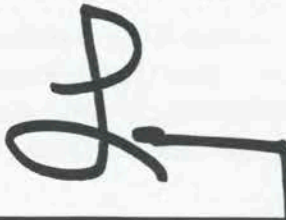
Working closely with Idaho Senators McClure and Symms, I have developed an aggressive legislative agenda to foster sound economic policies for promoting private enterprise. Like my constituents, I believe the government must reduce the size of its bureaucracy and the red-tape that distances it from the people.

Though my ultimate Democratic opponent will not be chosen until the May 22nd primary, I have been advised that whomever is selected in that process will receive heavy funding from liberal out-of-state special interests and other traditional national Democratic sources.

My funding from countless individuals and business interests from throughout Idaho and across the country has been generous already -- reflecting the breadth of my appeal and the foundation of my future success. But as a national priority for Republicans and Democrats alike, this race will be expensive. So I need your help to meet the enormous funding realities which lie ahead. Since Idaho is a relatively small state with limited resources, I must depend upon PAC support for a large share of my budget.

After reading the enclosed information about my record and campaign, I hope you will agree that my candidacy merits your support. Please use the enclosed information to expedite a contribution from your PAC board. Due to the short time left before the primary, I would ask you to send a minimum of \$1,000 to the CRAIG FOR U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE at the enclosed address.

Thank you for your interest in my candidacy. I look forward to working with you in the months and years ahead.



LARRY CRAIG: IDAHO'S SENATOR FOR THE 1990s

Congressman Larry Craig is a native Idahoan now serving his fifth term in the U.S. House of Representatives from Idaho's First Congressional District. He grew up on a family ranch in Midvale, and graduated from the University of Idaho with a B.A. in Political Science and Agricultural Economics. Congressman Craig is married to the former Suzanne Scott and they have three children.

Through three terms in the Idaho State Senate and nine years in Congress, Larry has developed a keen understanding of the operation of government and knows that the future of Idaho and this nation depends upon sound fiscal policies and limited federal interference in the free market. Highlights of his leadership include:

- Member of the Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works and Transportation, and Standards of Official Conduct Committees.
- Vice Chairman of the Mining and Natural Resources subcommittee.
- Strategy Whip for House Republican leadership.
- Policy Chairman, House Republican Study Committee.
- Member, National Rifle Association Board of Directors.

THE LARRY CRAIG RECORD: LIMITED FEDERAL INTERFERENCE AND A COMMITMENT TO FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

BUDGET

- Leader for a Balanced Budget Amendment in Congress.
- Founder of the bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional Leaders United for a Balanced Budget (CLUBB)
- Leader of a petition drive supporting President Bush's "No New Taxes" position.
- Co-sponsored line-item veto legislation.

BUSINESS

- 100% rating from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1989.
- Highest lifetime rating of the entire Idaho congressional delegation (92%).
- Served on the Republican Whip team that successfully led the fight to repeal Section 89.
- Co-introduced alternative to mandated parental leave that would provide incentives for voluntary leave programs.

DEFENSE

- Strong supporter of efforts to modernize America's defense forces.
- Consistently votes for SDI funding, reasonable defense budgets and military construction projects.

ENERGY

- Fought to maintain a viable U.S. uranium industry.
- Consistently supports domestic oil and gas exploration both onshore and offshore.
- Stopped changes in repayment schedules for federal power administrations.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Strong proponent of multiple resource management on national forest and public lands.
- Introduced Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (now Public Law 101-178)
- Passed the Critical and Strategic Minerals Resources Act in the House.
- Organized efforts to protect the 1872 Mining Law.

TAXES

- Consistent supporter of efforts to reduce the capital gains tax.
- Opposes excise tax increases for cigarettes, motor fuel and alcohol.
- Voted against the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

The Post Register
Jan 9th 1990



Monte LaOrange/Post Register

Rep. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, and his wife, Suzanne, date for the U.S. Senate to succeed Idaho Republican Sen. James McClure.

Craig aims for Senate

Jon Jensen
Post Register

Idaho 1st District Congressman Larry Craig says he wants to continue tracing Jim McClure's footsteps and step into the U.S. Senate in 1991.

Craig, 44, became the first Republican to announce that he will seek his party's nomination for the Senate seat McClure has held since 1973.

Craig and his wife, Suzanne, were at the Idaho Falls Municipal Airport this morning for a brief news conference, one of a half-dozen scheduled around the state today.

Craig's political career has followed McClure's since Craig was elected to the Idaho Senate in 1974 from Washington and Payette counties, a seat once held by McClure. After three terms in the Legislature, Craig was elected to his present post in 1980. McClure was 1st District Congressman for three terms before being elected to the U.S. Senate.

Craig said McClure leaves "awfully large boots to fill," but said he brings the expertise and talent that Idahoans

expect in the Senate. McClure has been "a strong voice" in the Senate, "and Idaho deserves to have that voice continue," he said.

Craig is optimistic that he will get his party's endorsement at its convention in May. When asked about potential Republican rivals, he said he has talked about his candidacy with Idaho Attorney General Jim Jones and former Attorney General David Leroy, but he doesn't know their plans.

Looking toward the general election in November, he said he talked with 2nd District Rep. Richard Stallings last week, and, "He sounded to me like he would not be a candidate" for the Senate vacancy. If Stallings, a three-term Democrat, does run for that seat in November, "I'll be glad to retire him from the House of Representatives," Craig said.

In Idaho Falls, Craig emphasized his support of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory and nuclear energy.

He said he worked to develop the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico and the Yucca Mountain waste

repository in Nevada because "if we can't handle our waste properly, the future of nuclear energy is in question."

The 1985 farm bill was the first he supported because it was the first that was market oriented, he said. The 1990 farm bill should continue that philosophy, said Craig.

He also cited his effort to pass a balanced budget amendment, and predicted it will pass in this decade. "We don't balance budgets by tax increases. We balance budgets by holding down government spending," he said.

Craig introduced Al Henderson as his campaign manager and David Fish as his public relations chief.

A native of Council, Craig received a bachelor's degree in political science and agricultural economics from the University of Idaho in 1969 and has done graduate work in economics at George Washington University.

In the House, his committee assignments are Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works and Transportation, and Standards of Official Conduct.

St. Maries Gazette-Record
Jan 17th 1990

Larry Craig will run for Senate

Congressman Larry Craig, representative for Idaho's First Congressional District since 1980, announced Jan. 8 that he will be a candidate for the U. S. Senate to succeed Senator James McClure.

Sen. McClure said Jan. 5 that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Rep. Craig, who threw his hat in the ring in a series of rallies around the state, said Sen. McClure is the dean of the Idaho delegation of which Rep. Craig is a member. "As a leader in the Senate," Rep. Craig said, "Sen. McClure had done Idaho proud. His voice will be missed there."

But Rep. Craig said that "... without Jim McClure, Idaho will still need strong and experienced leadership in the Senate."

Rep. Craig cited his work on budget reduction, particularly his leadership of the effort to enact a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. "I started on that path several years ago," he said, "with a handful of supporters and an issue with little credibility. We

now have a majority of the Congress as co-sponsors of the amendment."

Among other issues, Rep. Craig noted the need to preserve and enhance all of Idaho's industries while conserving its resources for future generations. "I convinced the Reagan administration in 1988 to free up ... funds for a water quality study in Idaho's panhandle and sponsored a bill to ban the construction of hydroelectric dams near Hells Canyon on the Snake and Salmon Rivers," he said.

"As an active farmer and rancher until my election to Congress," Rep. Craig noted, "I know how critical this number one industry is to Idaho. 1991 will be a deciding year in Idaho agriculture: that is the year Congress will reauthorize the farm bill. As a member of the U. S. Senate with great experience in this area, I will be in a better position to craft language which will ensure the continued health of this industry and protect it from forces which, in the long run, could spell its decline."

He said he had always been a supporter of the INEL in eastern Idaho, and will continue to be in the future. "But that future must not be purchased with shortcuts in the areas of waste management and operating safety. Idaho can no longer be viewed as a handy place for the nation's nuclear waste," he said.

He also noted his efforts in proper treatment and handling of toxic wastes: "The Envirosafe site at Grandview ... is as safe and clean as you can make it today --- not in spite of me, but because of me."

Rep. Craig noted the importance of efforts to preserve and upgrade the quality of Idaho's water, but cautioned that Idaho must also guard against relinquishing the control of that water to outside interests by federally designated water rights.

Rep. Craig said he had noted an increasing sense of optimism among Idahoans in his town meetings around the First District last year. "But we still face

some important challenges," he said.

He noted that ethical concerns about Congress must be addressed, and asserted that ethics reform should not be tied to pay raises, which he has never supported. "Congress needs reform," he said. "It does not need a pay raise."

He noted older Americans have specific concerns: "They were given quite a scare last year," he said, when the catastrophic health care law resulted in heavy tax increases for them but did not supply what he called their greatest need, long term care. "I opposed passage" of that law, Rep. Craig said, "and fought until it was repealed."

Growing drug problems are another area of concern, Rep. Craig noted, and said he would push for laws that hold both suppliers and users accountable.

"Idahoans want solutions for these and other challenges," he said. "And, more importantly, Idaho wants its voice heard during the crafting of those solutions."

Rep. Craig said his wife and family "recognize the commitment and the sacrifice required, as well as the rewards" of a run for the Senate. "Because of their support, and the support of many fellow Idahoans, I am ready to become part of the team with Senator Steve Symms in the United States Senate," he said.

Page 20 ROLL CALL Monday, June 4, 1990

Campaigning

By Steve Lilienthal

Nasty Primary Fight For Idaho Open Seat Waged on Airwaves

After a bitterly fought primary waged largely on the airwaves, Democrats will put up stockbroker Larry LaRocco in the general election to fill the vacant House seat now held by Senate nominee and Rep. Larry Craig (R-Idaho).

Voters in the May 22 primary gave LaRocco 43 percent of the vote, former state Rep. Jeanne Givens 33 percent, and ex-state Agricultural Director Dick Rush 23 percent.

Democratic strategists think Craig's departure gives them a good shot at the 1st district seat, which includes the heavily Democratic Idaho Panhandle.

But the district gave George Bush a 59 percent victory in 1988, and the GOP united behind state Sen. Skip Smyser in the primary. Any lingering discord within the Democratic party could only work to Smyser's advantage.

The fireworks started late in the primary campaign when Givens ran a comparative spot created by Seattle-based FDR Services. And the response spot by LaRocco packed the wallop of a .44 Magnum.

At first, both candidates were airing biographical spots that detailed the highlights of their records.

LaRocco's Fenn & King-produced "Seasoned" spot tells voters about his work as a "top aide in northern Idaho" for the late Sen. Frank Church (D) and his efforts to pass a state lottery.

The spot ends by noting that the Lewiston Tribune called LaRocco "the most seasoned of Democrats." LaRocco also gained recognition from earning a strong 46 percent of the vote against Craig in the 1982 election.

Givens aired a spot called "Success" that describes how she was born on the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, was raised by a single mother, and toiled as a fruit picker at a young age.

Eventually, she won election to the state legislature and became a leader on education issues. "In December [1989], the Idaho State Journal called her one of the ten most influential Idahoans of the decade," the narrator notes.

Givens, like LaRocco earlier, had challenged Craig in 1988, but her campaign was underfunded, and she was defeated, 66 to 34 percent. At the time, Givens claimed that she had earned a college degree when it turned out that she was actually one credit short.



Photo by Laura Patterson

This Mercedes was featured in a spot produced by FDR Services for former state Rep. Jeanne Givens's bid for the Democratic nod to succeed Idaho Rep. Larry Craig. Givens accused opponent Larry LaRocco of leasing the foreign-made car in Oregon, and therefore, not believing in America and Idaho. But Givens's attacks failed: She trailed LaRocco in the three-way primary, 43 to 33 percent.

She finished the degree before starting her 1990 campaign and did not appear to be damaged by the controversy. A February poll for her campaign by Feldman & Lester gave Givens a lead over LaRocco.

As the campaign progressed, Givens announced that she was pregnant and due to give birth in September. She argued that many women now continue working until

In her 1988 campaign against Craig, Givens claimed that she had earned a college degree when it turned out that she was actually one credit short.

late in their pregnancies and return to work after their child is born.

But the good news was crimped by LaRocco's charges that Givens's campaign boasted several union endorsements that she had not yet received.

And when Givens listed \$41,000 in campaign contributions, she was attacked for not having revealed that about a quarter

of that amount was a personal loan that she and her husband had made.

With her early lead apparently disappearing, Givens pointed out that she, unlike LaRocco or Rush, had experience in elected office. She also lined up LaRocco in her sights. A lack of good polling data makes it difficult to gauge the impact of the ensuing shootout.

Givens's "Invest/Revised" spot flashes on the screen a picture of a Mercedes. Graphics claim the car was "leased from Oregon," and the announcer tells viewers that the candidate who drove the car (LaRocco) was a stockbroker who recently commented: "If America was a company, I wouldn't recommend that stock." LaRocco's strategists, of course, insist the quote was taken out of context.

HOTLINE 8/10/90

BROWN: 16 subcontractors of Denver developer, M.D.C. Holdings -- currently under city, state and federal probes over illegal campaign contributions -- gave Rep. Hank Brown's (R) Senate campaign "at least" \$16,000 (Keith DuBay, RMN). M.D.C. "pressured" subcontractors for contributions to CO campaigns. Most of the money to Brown came at Brown's 12/8 fund-raiser featuring President Bush and Neil Bush and hosted by M.D.C. chair Larry Mizel. The Brown camp "said it would return any tainted money." Brown manager Dick Wadhams: "We were not aware of any such activities and would not condone it and not accept such monies." The \$16,000 discovered by The NEWS "include only confirmed M.D.C. subcontractors. There could be more" (8/8). For more on the MDC/Silverado Scandal, see #18). On 9/11, Bush will again travel to CO for a fund-raising luncheon, this one chaired by Barb Card, CO GOP finance guru (DENVER POST, 8/7).

* *10 IDAHO: TWILEGAR RAPS CRAIG'S OIL COMPANY DOLLARS

Rising gasoline prices have "prodded Idaho Democrats to attack their Republican counterparts for accepting oil industry campaign contributions" (Marty Trillhaase, LEWISTON TRIBUNE). After reviewing two years of Rep. Larry Craig's (R) FEC reports, his ex-state Sen Ron Twilegar (D) says Craig has accepted a total of \$65,000 from the fossil fuel industry. Twilegar: "While Idahoans paychecks are going into our gas tanks, Congressman Craig is buying electronic advertising to promote him to the United State Senate. That takes a lot of gall. He is not even doing the job he has now. Where has his voice been while his big-buck oil company buddies have been ripping us off?" Craig: "I think you could argue depending on one's point of view that any contribution becomes a liability, depending on a person's attitude. I think what is tested and what must always be tested is the performance of the person involved" (8/9). Craig also countered Twilegar's charges saying he had asked House Energy and Commerce chair John Dingell (D-MI) "to take further action in dealing with the gas price gouge." Craig: "I represent over 400,000 Idahoans whose daily lives are unfairly affected by gas price hikes. They deserve answers, and I'm demanding them" (Craig release, 8/9).

*11 ILLINOIS: SIMON AGREES TO 2ND DEBATE; MARTIN RAPS FORMAT
Sen. Paul Simon (D) "agreed ... to a second debate" with Rep. Lynn Martin (R), "but he rejected a proposal for additional debates" (Steve Neal, CHICAGO TRIBUNE). Simon consultant Robert Shrum accepted a proposal from the IL League of Women Voters for the second debate, which will likely be held in Springfield on 10/25. The two sides had previously agreed to a LWV-sponsored debate in Chicago 10/11. Shrum rejected Martin's proposal for a series of "Lincoln-Douglas" debates to be held in seven cities, as well as debates sponsored by the IL News Broadcasters Assn. and the Chicago Urban League. The Martin camp is objecting to the LWV format which will have only limited exchanges between the two candidates. Questions would not be asked by reporters but from members of an audience chosen by the League. Martin political director Chris Bowman: "These aren't even debates."



Melinda, Logan, Lincoln and Senator Skip Smyser

Skip Smyser

★ ★ ★ CONGRESS ★ ★ ★

"I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the country; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate.

A. Lincoln

Paid for by Smyser for Congress

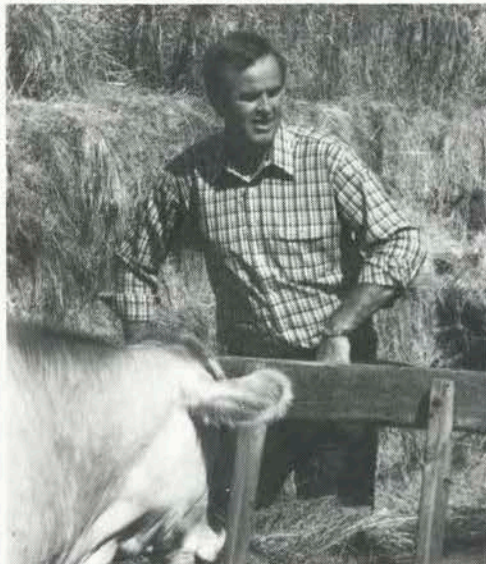


EXPERIENCE—

Skip Smyser has served 10 years in the Idaho House and Senate. He has also served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and Deputy Attorney General.

LEADERSHIP—

Skip Smyser on the family farm. He is a former Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and is the current Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee.



FAMILY—

Senator Skip Smyser with son Lincoln, a sixth generation Idahoan. Just one of the reasons he will aggressively represent you and your family in Washington.

IDAHO
AGRICULTURE UPDATE

CROP MOISTURE (SHORT TERM CONDITIONS)

- NORTH AND CENTRAL AREAS "SLIGHTLY" DRY, EASTERN 1/4 AND WEST BORDER IS "SEVERELY" DRY.

DROUGHT SEVERITY (LONG TERM INDEX)

- WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NORTHERN PANHANDLE, THE STATE VARIES FROM "SEVERE" TO "EXTREME" DROUGHT.

CROP PROGRESS

- SPRING WHEAT HARVEST IS 14% COMPLETE, COMPARED TO 8% ON AVERAGE.
- SPRING WHEAT IS MOSTLY GOOD TO EXCELLENT.
- WINTER WHEAT HARVEST IS 33% COMPLETE, COMPARED TO 24% ON AVERAGE.

TALKING POINTS ON THE FARM BILL

IDAHO

- . BARLEY--CONCERNS ABOUT RE-CALCULATION OF DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS FROM 1988 AND 1989 (SEE BELOW).
- . WHEAT--LARGE PROPORTION OF IDAHO'S WHEAT (MAINLY WHITE WHEAT) IS EXPORTED FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
- . RANKING BY CASH RECEIPTS--CATTLE, POTATOES, DAIRY, WHEAT, SUGAR BEETS.


SYMMS--

ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS ARE TO:

- . AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY TO ADDRESS THE CONTROL OF GRASSHOPPERS AND OTHER PESTS ON EXISTING CRP LAND.
- . INSTRUCT THE SECRETARY TO AVOID FAVORING ONE CLASS OF WHEAT OVER ANOTHER IN IMPLEMENTING THE EEP.
- . MAKE ANY PROVISION RELATING TO THE RECALCULATION OF DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS FOR THE 1988 AND 1989 BARLEY CROPS NON-DISCRETIONARY.

MCCLURE--NO FLOOR AMENDMENTS.

August 9, 1990

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: CAROLYN SEELY 
SUBJECT: LOG EXPORT RESTRICTIONS IN TRADE BILL

The recently-passed trade bill contains the provisions negotiated by Senator Packwood, banning the export of unprocessed logs from federal and state lands. Alaska is exempt from the federal ban; Washington has a special rule banning only export of 75% of state logs.

This legislation is extremely popular with both environmental groups (because of its conservation effects) and the domestic industry which has exclusive rights to process these logs. I have included talking points for Montana, Idaho and Oregon.

LOG EXPORTS
(MONTANA, IDAHO, OREGON)

- O BECAUSE OF THE STRONG LEADERSHIP OF SENATOR PACKWOOD, THE MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOMS AND TARIFF BILL WHICH HAS NOW PASSED THE CONGRESS CONTAINS A PROHIBITION ON THE EXPORT OF UNPROCESSED LOGS FROM BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE LANDS.
- O THIS LEGISLATION PROMOTES THE CONSERVATION OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES BY ADDING STRICT ANTI-SUBSTITUTION REQUIREMENTS WHICH PREVENT THE EXPORT OF UNPROCESSED PRIVATE LOGS IF FEDERAL LOGS ARE ACQUIRED FOR DOMESTIC USE IN THE SAME GEOGRAPHIC AREA.
- O IN ADDITION, FOR THE FIRST TIME, LOGS FROM STATE LANDS ARE INCLUDED UNDER THIS BAN (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF WASHINGTON STATE WHICH IS PROHIBITED FROM EXPORTING 75% OF ITS LOGS).
- O FINALLY, THE LEGISLATION GIVES THE PRESIDENT THE AUTHORITY TO MODIFY THE STATE LAND RESTRICTIONS TO MEET CHANGING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OR INTERNATIONAL TREATY OBLIGATIONS SO THAT ALL COMPETING INTERESTS ARE RESPECTED.

IDAHO

POPULATION: 1,003,000
Voting Age: 701,000
Largest City: Boise (108,390)
Second Largest: Pocatello (44,420)
Third Largest: Idaho Falls (44,830)

GOVERNOR: Cecil D. Andrus
Republican challenger:
Roger Fairchild - Senate Majority Leader

SENATORS: McClure (McCall), Symms (Caldwell)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

1 Republican Representative
1st: Larry Craig (Midvale)
*running for Senate, McClure is retiring

1 Democratic Representative
2nd: Richard Stallings (Rexburg)

REDISTRICTING/
CENSUS IMPACT

Idaho is one of the few states in which the 1990 legislative elections may not be decisive for redistricting: Though the remap could be done sooner, the Legislature may not deal with it until its 1993 session. Oregon Republicans have majorities in the Senate (23-19) with all members up in 1990, and House (64-20). Prospects of GOP gerrymandering will be stopped if Democrats hold on to the governorship.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 96% White, 54% urban and 46% rural,
Oregon is 64% federally owned and its major land use is forest (41%).

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$17,492 (36th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 214 PER 100,000 (43rd)