

FINAL
11/1/91

SENATOR BOB DOLE SCHEDULE - SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1991

2:55 PM Lv. Residence

3:10 PM Ar. Butler Aviation - Washington National
703/549-8340
(1-800-626-5503)

3:15 PM Lv. Washington

AIRCRAFT: Lear 35 A (John Ruan)
TAIL NO.: N 109 JR

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Tom Synhorst
Mark Miller
Paul Redifer

FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours 20 mins

MEAL SERVICE: Coffee and chips/nuts

PILOT: Gerald (Jerry) Ware
515/255-5096 (H)

CO-PILOT: Gordon Kruse
515/223-1249 (H)

Ruan Aviation: 515/285-5222
Page Avjet: 515/285-4221

CONTACT: Jan Gillam
515/245-2561 (O)
515/245-2611 (FAX)
515/288-7762 (H)

4:35 PM Ar. Des Moines, Iowa
Page Avjet
515/285-4221
Ruan Aviation - Page Avjet
515/285-5222

MET BY: John Ruan, State Chair Rich Schwarm and
maybe Mary Louise Smith

(Mrs. Smith recently underwent surgery
for throat cancer; can't attend event,
but wants to greet Senator Dole)

PAGE TWO

4:35 PM- Private meeting with John Ruan
5:00 PM Page Avjet Terminal

5:00 PM Lv. Page Avjet Terminal
DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

5:15 PM Ar. Des Moines Convention Center
501 Grand Avenue
515/242-2531

5:15 PM- PRESS AVAILABILITY
5:30 PM Board Room - 1st Floor

5:30 PM- ATTEND REPUBLICAN PARTY OF IOWA
7:30 PM "CELEBRATION OF LEADERSHIP"

CONTACT: Randy Enwright
Exec. Dir., Republican Party of Iowa
515/282-8105
515/282-9019 (FAX)

5:30 PM Arrive Major Donor/Package Plan Reception
2nd Floor - Rooms A and B

(Reception for contributors of \$300 or more, who join the party under a package plan that provides them with both party membership and tickets to this evening's event.)

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle
Photographer will be present

CROWD SIZE: 100-150

PRESS: CLOSED

OTHER VIP'S IN ATTENDANCE:
Governor Terry Branstad and wife Chris
Senator Chuck Grassley
Congressman Jim Lightfoot
Lt. Gov. Joy Corning
State Chair Richard Schwarm and wife Charise
State Co-Chair David Oman and wife Jennifer
State Finance Chair Bill Vernon and wife Marilyn
Nat'l Committeeman Steve Roberts and wife Dawn
Nat'l Committeewoman Gwen Boeke
State Auditor Dick Johnson and wife Marge
Dinner Chairman Bob Burnett and wife Gloria
Dinner Co-Chair State Senator Mary Kramer
Executive Director Randy Enwright

PAGE THREE

6:30 PM Lv. Reception for holding room

6:45 PM Doors Open for Dinner - 1st Floor

6:30 PM-
7:00 PM OPTION: Attend GENERAL RECEPTION
First Floor

(200 guests who paid \$100 to attend)

OPEN TO THE PRESS

EVENT RUNS 6:00-7:00 PM

NOTE: Schedule indicates Senator Dole NOT to attend General Reception, but they've programmed 30 minutes in the holding room, and left open the option for you to attend a portion of the General Reception.

7:00 PM Arrive First Floor for Dinner

PRESS: OPEN

7:00 PM Introduction of Head Table -
Dinner Chair Bob Burnett

HEAD TABLE: (In order of introduction)
Dinner Chair Bob Burnett
John Ruan
Finance Chair Bill Vernon
Dinner Co-Chair Senator Mary Kramer
Governor's wife Chris Branstad
State Auditor Dick Johnson
National Committeeman Steve Roberts
National Committeewoman Gwen Boeke
State Co-Chair David Oman
State Chair Richard Schwarm
Lt. Governor Joy Corning
Congressman Jim Lightfoot
Senator Chuck Grassley
Governor Terry E. Branstad
SENATOR BOB DOLE

7:05 PM Pledge of Allegiance

7:06 PM Invocation

7:07 PM Program Begins:

Welcome by State Fin. Chair Bill Vernon

PAGE FOUR

7:08 PM Bill Vernon introduces John Ruan
7:10 PM Introduction of SENATOR DOLE - John Ruan
7:11 PM REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
7:30 PM Senator Dole concludes remarks and departs event
7:32 PM Dinner is served
9:00 PM EVENT CONCLUDES
7:50 PM Ar. Page Avjet - Ruan Aviation
515/285-5222
8:00 PM Lv. Des Moines
MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Mark Miller
Paul Redifer
FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours
MEAL SERVICE: Sandwiches and Fruit
11:00 PM Ar. Washington National
Butler Aviation
703/549-8340
MET BY: Wilbert
Proceed to Private

MEMO

TO: Judy Biviano
FROM: Tom Synhorst
RE: Possible talking points

NATIONAL

- Any positive comments about possible gains in the Senate next year.
- Thornburgh race.
- Senate business.

IOWA

- Governor Branstad/3rd term, up in '94
Elected in '90 with 61% of vote.
Coattails brought in six new House and two new Senate members.
- Grassley
No opponent yet.
October 28 Des Moines Register poll: 78% approval rating.
\$1.3 million in bank.
But, shouldn't take anything for granted (i.e. Boschwitz)
- Lightfoot/4th term
New district is difficult with only 30% of current district.
Potential opponents include Secretary of State Elaine Baxter
and State Representative Glen Jesse.
- Nussle/1st term (Tauke's seat)
Thrown in with Dave Nagle.
Will be tough, but district has 12,000 fewer Democrats than
one he's currently in.
Great campaigner.
Gained national coverage by putting grocery bag over head
during check writing scandal.
- Jim Leach/Fred Grandy, in good shape
No opponents

STATEHOUSE

- Real potential in '92
- Didn't lose any incumbent seats in '90
- Picked up six in House, two in Senate.
- In '92 only need to pick up six in House, four in Senate.

- Doing great job in recruiting quality candidates. Way ahead of where they were in '90 at this time.

HARKIN

- Tom Harkin ends speeches to most crowds referring to the Bush administration as "bullshit" and has been quoted in the Des Moines Register saying "that's the way Iowans talk."
- When Harkin, a member of the Senate Ag Committee and the ag subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, recently visited California, he was questioned about his views on drought relief. His answer was: "'What the hell, I don't know that much about it, to be honest with you,' Harkin told the reporter. 'I don't have an opinion on every goddamn thing in the world, OK?'" (Potomac Fever, Des Moines Register, September 29, 1991)
- Harkin is known for attacking his opponents where he himself is weakest. For instance, in his 1984 Senate race, Harkin, who opposes restrictions on abortion, called himself "the real pro-life candidate," yet attacked his opponent, Roger Jepsen, on the premise that "if your daughter, sister, or mother is raped and has an abortion, she should be put to death for the crime of murder."
- Harkin is also active in encouraging class warfare. According to The Political Report (September 27, 1991) "Harkin is running a 'give 'em hell' campaign that seeks to pit him and average working people against George Herbert Walker Bush." "He referred repeatedly to 'George Herbert Hoover Bush,' a play both on the president's patrician roots and the recession." (Des Moines Register, October 26, 1991)

November 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE LEADER

FROM: JUDY BIVIANO *JB*
JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU

SUBJECT: IOWA -- POINTS OF INTEREST

The Iowa economy is in recession and Governor Branstad's popularity is plummeting. Also, he recently laid off state employees; magnifying the affects of the unemployment crisis.

Senator Grassley:

Senator Grassley does not have an opponent, although a democrat state senator may consider a challenge. He has not yet announced he is seeking re-election. His approval is high, according to the Des Moines Register Iowa poll, taken October 7-16, where 78% approve of Grassley and 14% disapprove.

Senator Grassley is getting good marks for his Senate amendment to the Civil Rights Bill that extends discrimination protections to Congressional staffers. Any type of initiative which makes Congress accountable is popular, since Congress looked so bad during the check-writing scandal in the House and Thomas Hearings.

While Grassley is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, his staff advised that we not mention the Thomas hearings, but rather stress his civil rights protection amendment.

Iowa House Republicans:

Iowa redistricting is completed (brief attached). Iowa is the first in the nation to pass congressional and state redistricting plans. Reps. Grandy and Leach appear to be in good shape with no opposition at this time. However, Rep. Lightfoot will have a new district which includes only 30% of his current district.

Freshmen Rep. Nussle will be forced to run against Democrat Rep. Dave Nagle. Nussle is a great campaigner who recently received national press when he put a paper bag over his head on the House floor and said the House check-bouncers should come out from hiding and admit their guilt. Additionally, Nussle last week unveiled five proposals intended to "tear down the walls that insulate Congress from the real world".

- (1) a constitutional amendment to limit terms;
- (2) change the way pay raises are considered;

IOWA -- POINTS OF INTEREST

- (3) a requirement that Members lose a day's pay for every day Congress isn't in session past Sept. 30;
- (4) eliminate the Congressional frank & benefits such as the Member's gym;
- (5) cut Members' pay by 5% in every year in which Congress fails to balance the budget.

Tom Harkin for President

Tom Synhorst has prepared talking points, which include some stress points on Senator Harkin's candidacy for President.

Harkin's first fundraising report shows that he raised \$714,000 by September 30 -- more than anyone but Tsongas -- and nearly \$60,000 from PACS (mostly labor unions). He has received "by far" more PAC money than any of the 1992 flock of democratic contenders.

In comparison, President Bush's Houston (10/31) and Dallas (11/1) events will net him almost two-thirds the money that all six democratic contenders have managed to raise.

A recent Des Moines Register poll showed Harkin's home state support growing with 58% saying it's a good idea he's running for President. Harkin has a 71% job approval rating. The Iowa head-to-head showed Bush at 48%, and Harkin is at 46%.

Attached are pertinent press articles and Tom Synhorst's briefing.

Attachments

I O W A -- R E D I S T R I C T I N G

IOWA:

Both the congressional and state plans were adopted by the senate on May 10, 1991, adopted in the house on May 11, 1991, and signed into law on May 30, 1991 by Governor Terry Branstad; Iowa became the first state in the nation to pass both plans. The plans were drawn by a nonpartisan state office, the Legislative Service Bureau (LSB). Both Republicans and Democrats complained a bit, but the plans actually do appear to be fair. A suit filed by Republicans seeking access to the LSB's data and programs is pending in the Iowa supreme court; the data should be public information because it actually cost taxpayers \$600,000.

The Democrats have been holding massive voter registration drives in four of the five new congressional districts. They also outnumber the registered Republican voters by 100,000. The only district where Republicans have an edge is the fifth district, held by Rep. Fred Grandy.

Some GOP officials think the state legislature's lengthened disputes over the budget will provide the best chance in years to grab control of the legislature. Instead of targeting a few areas, the conservatives are diffusing themselves across the map.

-- Courtesy, Republican National Committee
Redistricting Division; Legal Counsel's
Office 10/31/91

REDISTRICTING

Democrats Tug on GOP Roots As Iowa Adapts to New Times

*A past marked by independence keeps politicians guessing
as an older, more urban state enters the future*

*First in a series of reports on the
changing face of America as states
draw new congressional districts.*

Ask Ronald Reagan about Iowa, and he is apt to answer with warm memories about his days in the 1930s as a radio sportscaster in Davenport and Des Moines.

Ask Iowans about Ronald Reagan, and they are likely to grumble about the harsh economic realities of the 1980s — family farms on the auction block and unemployment as high as 20 percent.

Therein lies the political portrait of Iowa in the 1990s.

In the decade defined by the Reagan presidency, nearly 140,000 people abandoned Iowa in search of better economic opportunities. In the process, the Republican hold on the Hawkeye State eroded.

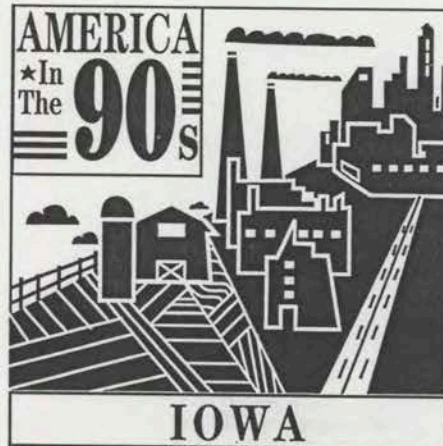
Reagan electorally conquered the nation, but he barely carried Iowa in his 1984 landslide. George Bush won the Iowa caucuses in 1980 but lost Iowa when he was elected president in 1988. While Iowans have stayed loyal to their Republican governor and Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Democrats have made significant gains in recent years. They seized control of the General Assembly in 1982, and last year, for the first time, re-elected a Democratic senator.

In 1984, Iowa's Democratic Party counted about 62,000 more voters in its ranks than the GOP; by 1990 the Democratic advantage was nearly 99,000 — an all-time high. That helped Democrats win county offices even in some of the state's most conservative places.

But it is the exodus of young Iowans that produced the most dramatic political emblem of the state's economic difficulties: Iowa's congressional representation will drop from six to five seats, the state's smallest delegation since the 1850s. Republicans hold four of the existing six seats, but the new map gives Democrats a plausible shot at winning four of the five districts. (*Background, Weekly Report*, p. 1306)

For all this, nothing can be taken for granted in Iowa politics; the state's voters take pride in their independent, contrarian streak. Fully 30 percent of Iowa's 1.5 million voters decline to affiliate with either party.

Iowa's electorate has long seemed wary of investing total trust in either political party. It is not surprising then that Grassley, the senior senator, is a conservative farmer, and that Tom Harkin, the junior senator, is a liberal lawyer.



PATT CHISHOLM

Where It All Begins

Iowa's political personality is a subject of broad interest because of the state's "first in the nation" role in the presidential nominating process. The 1992 Iowa presidential caucuses are just six months away, and when candidates, consultants and reporters flock to the state this time, they will find a decidedly older and increasingly urban Iowa.

The 1990 census found about 426,000 senior citizens in Iowa. The count marked the first time there were more than twice as many Iowans over 65 as under the age of 5.

As farms and related industries went belly up during the 1980s, younger people sought jobs elsewhere. Those who stayed in Iowa tended to

move to urban areas. Of Iowa's 99 counties, 49 lost more than 10 percent of their residents, and nearly all of those 49 were rural.

Now, nearly half the state's population is concentrated in 10 urban counties whose economies weathered the 1980s and are doing relatively well.

"It's a tale of two Iowas," says Willis Goudy, a population expert at Iowa State University. "There are a few urban counties that are increasing in population and will probably continue to do so, but there is a much larger number of rural counties where population is declining."

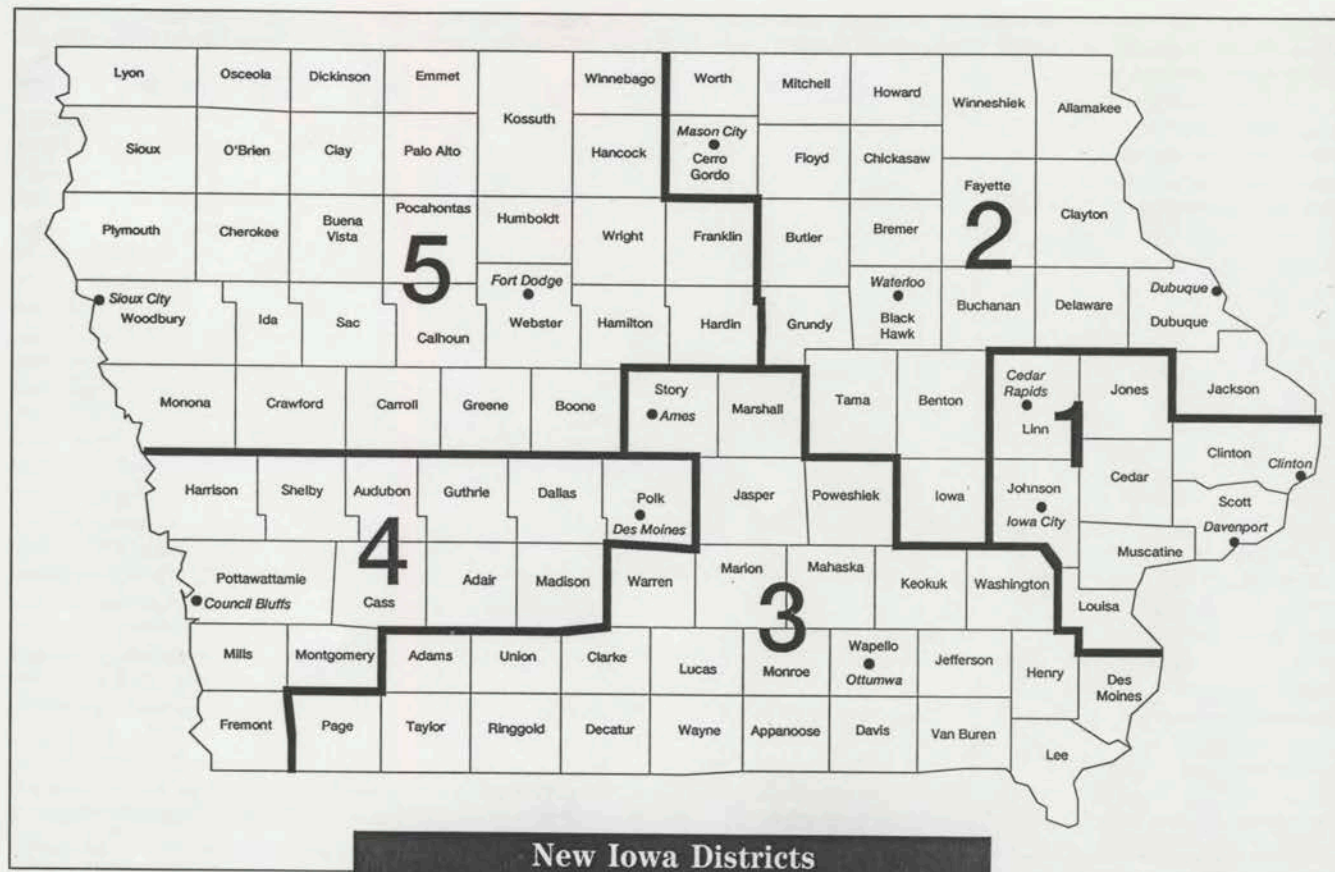
The state as a whole, and virtually every city and small town, has worked with some success to attract small businesses that are less dependent on agriculture.

And with the help of a new sector of economic activity — parimutuel betting and riverboat gambling — Iowa is developing a tourist trade. The benefits of economic diversification have by no means trickled into every town, and for those who have lost a farm or closed a family business, the upswing is too late. But overall, the state's economy is in better shape now than it was at any time during the 1980s, and the political impact of that is difficult to forecast.

Although some measure of the Democrats' gains during the 1980s stemmed from mechanics — better fundraising, candidate recruitment and voter registration — Democrats were aided by economic adversity, and some suggest that the Democrats' success may soon plateau. In 1990, Republican Terry E. Branstad won his third gubernatorial term with his best-ever tally by far, 61 percent of the vote.

"Democrats are likely to keep their slight majority" in registered voters, says Peverill Squire, a University of Iowa political scientist, "but the state will remain competitive."

By Beth Donovan



New Iowa Districts

From Republican Roots

A Yankee-settled state with a rigid Protestant work ethic, Iowa was a natural Republican outpost for generations. By the 1940s, Republican power was institutionalized with a patronage system that required state workers to be approved by local precinct chairmen.

Through all this, however, Democrats retained a base of support in Iowa's medium-sized cities, and the farm population was capable of springing political surprises when economic times were hard. Iowa had a Democratic governor for six years during the Depression and for four years in the lean agricultural period of the late 1950s.

Populist Harold Hughes took Democrats a step further in the 1960s with his election as governor (1963-69) and senator (1969-75), partly with a reformist pitch that appealed to voter disenchantment with political cronyism. His victories helped lay the groundwork for liberal Democrats Dick Clark and John Culver to be elected to the Senate in 1972 and 1974, respectively.

But in the 1970s, farm prosperity restored the rural conservative base. Clark and Culver were each ousted after one term. Republican Bob Ray was governor throughout the decade; his lieutenant governor, Branstad, won in 1982.

Over the years, party registration figures in Iowa had not decisively favored either party, but Republican candidates often prevailed because of higher turnout of the party faithful and because Iowa's sizable bloc of independent

	Incumbent	First Elected	1990 Vote %	New District's 1988 Vote for President
1	Jim Leach (R)	1976	100	D 56 R 43
2	Dave Nagle (D)	1986	99	D 56 R 44
	Jim Nussle (R)	1990	63	
3	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	1984	68	D 56 R 43
4	Neal Smith (D)	1958	98	D 55 R 44
5	Fred Grandy (R)	1986	72	D 51 R 48

voters tended to lean Republican. By 1984, though, Democrats were clearly gaining ground.

That year, the Reagan administration sought to end many Depression-era farm programs and to erase the assumption that the federal government is directly responsible for farmers' well-

being. But to Iowa farmers struggling with heavy debts built up in the 1970s, Reagan's anti-government ideas spelled economic ruin.

Iowans seemed more outraged by reports of wasteful Pentagon spending than welfare cheating (the state has no military facilities, and voters tend to the dovish side). Moreover, Reagan's early hard line against the Soviet Union worried Iowa farmers who look to that country as an export market. Combined, these factors denied Reagan's GOP the advantages it found elsewhere.

Political Impact of the New Map

In reducing the state's districts to five, the new map puts Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle and Republican Rep. Jim Nussle together in a new 2nd District, and the three other incumbents see their constituencies markedly altered.

Nagle, now in his third term, keeps a slightly larger share of his current constituents than freshman Nussle. But he gives up some of the counties in which he ran poorly in 1990.

The new 2nd will be anchored by Nagle's home base, Black Hawk County (Waterloo, Cedar Falls), which will cast more than 20 percent of the district's vote. Though it is politically marginal, Nagle has gotten big vote tallies there. But the new map deprives him of Johnson County (Iowa City), home to the University of Iowa, and the most Democratic county in the state.

Although most of the rural counties in the 2nd will be new to Nussle, his roots in rural Delaware County should be an asset, and he keeps the city of Dubuque (Dubuque County). Predominantly Democratic, it is also heavily Catholic and anti-abortion, and some GOP candidates run well there.

Under the new map, Nussle no longer has to worry about Cedar Rapids (Linn County) and Clinton (Clinton County), which voted for his Democratic opponent in 1990.

If Nagle and Nussle face off in November 1992, a pivotal county in the new 2nd District will be Cerro Gordo County (Mason City); it is a swing-voting area that is new to both incumbents and home to about 10 percent of the district's population.

The new 3rd District, which contains the home of Republican Rep. Jim Ross Lightfoot, is notably more Democratic than his current turf.

He picks up 17 counties, many with Democratic leanings, such as Story County (Ames); Des Moines County (Burlington) and Wappello County (Ottumwa).

Also, Lightfoot gives up a strong Republican base in Pottawattamie County (Council Bluffs), which will be in Democrat Neal Smith's new 4th District. Council Bluffs' Republican bias would be critical in almost any other dis-

trict, but in the new 4th, it will be outweighed by Smith's base in Des Moines (Polk County) and neighboring Warren County; nearly two-thirds of the vote in the new 4th will be cast in those two urbanized counties.

Veteran Republican Jim Leach also finds his eastern 1st District greatly changed. While he retains Davenport and Bettendorf (Scott County), he will be picking up Iowa City (Johnson County), which he represented in the 1970s, as well as Cedar Rapids. Leach is considered moderate enough and well-known enough to carry these Democratic-leaning areas.

The new 5th offers Republican Rep. Fred Grandy the strongest partisan base in the state. While the rural counties in northwestern Iowa are not as staunchly Republican as they once were, Grandy will be a heavy re-election favorite in 1992.

In Iowa, redistricting is done through a process that aims to eliminate partisan gerrymandering. State law dictates that the nonpartisan Legislative Service Bureau draw a new map; its mandate in line-drawing is to follow "objective" criteria, such as population equality among districts, and to ignore the partisan concerns of the incumbents.

In addition, the state constitution stipulates that districts be drawn using only whole counties, and a statute requires that districts be convenient and contiguous.

By 39-10, the plan passed the state Senate May 10; the House approved it 93-7 on May 11. Branstad signed the new map into law May 30.

Following are descriptions of Iowa's newly drawn districts, which will be in force for the 1992 elections. Election data reflects how the area within each new district voted. ■

1 East — Cedar Rapids; Davenport; Iowa City

The 1st is Iowa's most urbanized district, with three of the state's six most-populous cities. Cedar Rapids (Linn County) and Davenport (Scott County) grew up around heavy industry, and Iowa City (Johnson County) is home to the University of Iowa.

These urban centers give the district a Democratic tilt. In 1990, every statewide Democrat in a close race carried the area that constitutes the new 1st, and in 1988, Democrat Michael S. Dukakis got 56 percent of the presidential vote within the new district. Republican Rep. Jim Leach may not have much margin for error in his new constituency, but his moderate views and high name recognition are important assets. Leach represented Iowa City in the 1970s and Davenport in the '80s, although Cedar Rapids is new to him.

Cedar Rapids emerged as Iowa's second-largest city in the late 1980s; nearly a third of the district's residents live in or around it. Long an industrial leader, with meatpacking and grain-processing businesses, Cedar Rapids has weathered hard economic times of late with help from high-technology work, such as production of electronic and telecommunications equipment. Rockwell International, which makes avionics equipment, eclipsed Quaker Oats as the city's largest employer during the decade; in 1990, Eastman Kodak said it would build a \$50 billion biotechnology complex there.

While Cedar Rapids and surrounding Linn County voted Democratic in most statewide races during the

1980s, the margins were not wide.

Nearly 30 percent of the people in the new 1st live in Scott County. Davenport and neighboring Bettendorf, along with the Illinois cities of Rock Island and Moline, make up the Quad Cities urban concentration. These are old, industrial Mississippi River cities that suffered badly during the 1980s, as did the nearby manufacturing cities of Clinton and Muscatine.

Emblematic of each of these cities' continuing difficulties is a Caterpillar plant outside Davenport that once employed 4,000 people but is now abandoned. Nestled along the Mississippi, however, Davenport and the other industrial cities are working to rebound with the help of tourist dollars drawn to riverboat gambling, permitted under a 1990 law.

While Democratic Sen. Tom Harkin carried Scott County in 1990 (as did Dukakis in 1988), GOP candidates can succeed by mixing fiscal conservatism with a more activist social policy. Leach carried the county with more than 60 percent in the past three elections.

Iowa City, the next-largest population center, is also the state's fastest growing, having expanded nearly 18 percent in the 1980s. The city and Johnson County cast nearly one-fifth of the new district's vote. Once labeled "Berkeley of the Midwest," Johnson County remains a Democratic bastion, although suburban and high-tech influences have moderated its politics. Many of the 1,600 University of Iowa faculty members remain ardently liberal, but the 29,000-member student body is more conservative.

The 1st still has a sizable agricultural component. By one estimate, there are four hogs to every person, and crops include corn, tomatoes and watermelons.



Leach

2 Northeast — Waterloo; Dubuque

The new 2nd is dominated by two midsize industrial cities, Waterloo and Dubuque, and a university town, Cedar Falls. But nearly two-thirds of the vote comes from their rural surrounds. This makes for a competitive district, and with an incumbent from each party in the new 2nd, the House race here in 1992 is apt to be an interesting one.

Black Hawk County, with Waterloo and Cedar Falls, is Iowa's fourth-largest metropolitan area, and the base of Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle. The county casts more than one-fifth of the district's vote. Waterloo had the first gasoline-tractor manufacturer, and it now has a large John Deere facility. The city grew up around the farm-implement and meatpacking industries. Hogs are still slaughtered here at the world's largest pork plant. (Nearby Delaware County leads the nation in hog production.)

Until Nagle won his seat in 1986, the GOP prevailed in House voting in Black Hawk County, despite the industrial and union influences in Waterloo and an academic community at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls. The majority in Black Hawk seemed politically more akin to those in the surrounding Republican-voting farmlands.

In recent years, Nagle has rolled up big margins of victory in Black Hawk County, but voters split their tickets. In 1990, both of the Republicans and four of the five Democrats to win statewide carried the county.



Nagle



Nussle

Dubuque is the district's other population center; it had been part of Republican Rep. Jim Nussle's district. Together with outlying Dubuque County, the area contributes more than 15 percent of the new 2nd's vote.

Built on and against the bluffs facing the Mississippi River, Dubuque is Iowa's oldest city. Its economic base shifted from lead mines and lumbering to manufacturing and meatpacking that suffered in the 1980s. The city is now seeking to lure tourists to a new industry, riverboat gambling. Dubuque also has gotten a lift from people trekking to nearby Dyersville to see the site featured in the movie "Field of Dreams."

Dubuque is predominantly Democratic by registration, but elections reveal the conservative outlook of this ethnic and heavily Catholic city. Republican Rep. Tom Tauke carried the county throughout the 1980s and in his unsuccessful 1990 Senate bid.

Almost 10 percent of the district's vote comes out of Mason City (Cerro Gordo County), on the northwestern edge of the 2nd. The can-do spirit that inspired native son Meredith Willson to compose "The Music Man" helped the city weather the farm crisis; the city has emerged as a health-care hub. While Harkin narrowly carried the new 2nd in his 1990 Senate contest, Cerro Gordo tipped Republican in other close statewide races.

The rest of the 2nd is rural, with dairying and a bucolic Northern European flavor. The area north of Dubuque is "Little Switzerland"; the German-influenced Amana Colonies are in Iowa County; and Decorah (Winnebago County) has a fine Norwegian museum.

3 South Central — Ames; Burlington

Taking in 27 counties, nearly 14,000 square miles and six media markets, the new 3rd gives a fair picture of Iowa. Within its borders are relatively well-off urban and suburban areas, depressed rural counties and industrial cities, and scattered towns with high hopes for economic development. Like the state, this area trended Democratic during the 1980s.

The largest city is Ames (Story County), home to Iowa State University. Coupled with the state Department of Transportation office, the university ensures stability for Ames in hard times. The city, just 25 miles north of Des Moines, is positioned for growth in better times.

Ames and surrounding Story County make up more than 10 percent of the new 3rd's population and are essentially Democratic, although Story narrowly voted for Republicans Gov. Terry E. Branstad and Sen. Charles E. Grassley in 1990. The university's agricultural focus keeps the area in touch with Iowa's rural roots.

Roughly one-quarter of the population lives in the other four counties near Des Moines. While many of these voters are independents, they backed Dukakis in 1988 and favored all but one statewide Democratic candidate in 1990.

Some of Iowa's most productive farms are in this area, but the number of Des Moines bedroom communities is growing, and some towns have developed independent economic bases.



Lightfoot

Newton, in Jasper County, is Maytag Corp.'s headquarters — where F. L. Maytag built the first mechanized washer in 1911. Pella, in Marion County, is home to Rolscreen, which makes Pella windows. Tourists visit the Dutch-influenced town's restored Victorian center, known for its tulips and glockenspiel.

The 3rd's other population concentration is to the southeast, along the Mississippi River in Des Moines County (Burlington) and Lee County (Fort Madison). They account for 15 percent of the district's residents. These two old manufacturing cities, set in rolling hills and forests, have turned to tourism and riverboat gambling to spur the economy. While both of these counties tilted Democratic in the 1980s, the party's stronghold is in industrial Wappello County (Ottumwa). The county suffered during the 1980s, and its heavily unionized voters remain staunchly Democratic.

The rest of the district's population is spread across Iowa's southern tier, bordering Missouri. Once forest and rough grazing land, much of this area was put into production during the 1970s. But much of the land was not really suitable for planting, and many farms folded in the 1980s. Thousands of acres are now in the federal soil conservation program. Traditionally, the rural vote has been Republican, although hard times helped Democratic candidates here in the 1980s.

Only two southern counties show much potential for growth: Jefferson (Fairfield) and Henry (Mount Pleasant). Maharishi International University, which moved to Fairfield in 1971, helped lure several small software companies. Mount Pleasant got a boost in 1990 when Wal-Mart Stores Inc. opened a regional distribution center there.

4 Southwest — Des Moines; Council Bluffs

Though the new 4th sprawls from central Iowa all the way west to the Missouri River, its anchor is Des Moines (Polk County), the region's commercial, financial and governmental center and home to Iowa's influential statewide newspaper, the Des Moines Register. Nearly 60 percent of the 4th's voters live in Polk County, a dominance that is apt to increase if current trends continue through the 1990s. Polk grew nearly 8 percent in the 1980s, though the state lost population.

Des Moines emerged remarkably unscathed from the farm and manufacturing recessions that wracked Iowa during the 1980s. The relative prosperity helped spawn the phrase "Golden Circle" to describe the towns and suburbs within a 50-mile radius of the city. The web of skywalks in downtown Des Moines, built during a \$1 billion development spree during the 1980s, give the city the gleam of success.

Des Moines managed to flourish in part because of its white-collar employment base and its independence from agriculture. It is home to the state government, and also is the nation's second-largest insurance center. About 60 insurance companies have headquarters or major offices in the city, led by Principal Financial Group. Moreover, Des Moines' role in the state's commerce grew as economies crumbled in the small towns that once offered medical care and other basic services.

Des Moines always has been more like Minneapolis



Smith

than Chicago or Milwaukee: It is predominantly white, Protestant and middle class. This pattern has been enhanced as the labor union presence has dwindled. The United Auto Workers now counts just 2,500 active members statewide and fewer than 1,000 in Polk County.

Polk County's Democratic tradition has strengthened in recent years. The city's prosperity has created a comfortable middle class that is largely missing disaffected white ethnics and go-go entrepreneurs — two groups that Republican candidates have lured in other parts of the country. Polk County voted for liberal Democratic Sens. Dick Clark and John C. Culver even in their losing re-election bids in 1978 and 1980; the county narrowly supported Democratic presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale in 1984 and decisively backed Michael S. Dukakis in 1988. Even popular Republican Gov. Terry E. Branstad fell 7 points behind his statewide tally in Polk County in 1990.

This voting pattern and the city's size minimize the influence of the western Iowa city of Council Bluffs (Pottawattamie County), a GOP stronghold. Built against bluffs, the city was once a bustling crossroads for three westward trails in the early 1800s, and later five railroads met there. Today, many workers cross the Missouri River to work in the IBP meatpacking facility in Omaha, and in other businesses lured by Nebraska's lower tax rates.

The farm crisis failed to shake the Republican grip on the rural counties surrounding Pottawattamie. The farmers in Harrison and Shelby counties have been relatively prosperous, thanks to fertile soil. To the south and east, the land is rough and relatively dry, more suitable for grazing than farming.

5 Northwest — Sioux City; Fort Dodge

The 5th takes in nearly 18,000 square miles of fertile soil and gently undulating hills. The farms here are some of the most productive in the nation, turning out impressive yields of corn, soybeans and hogs.

The bountiful land has allowed the region to remain more like the Iowa of old than any other part of the state. Virtually every town has a working grain elevator, and nearly every adult is involved in the farm-to-market agricultural network. Politically, Iowa's Republican tradition still holds sway. The 5th is the only district in which registered Republicans outnumber Democrats; to win statewide, GOP candidates need lopsided margins here.

Yet even here, demographic and political change is evident. The area suffered dramatic population losses during the 1980s as many small-scale farmers sold their land to agribusiness operations. Each of the district's 30 counties lost population, and 18 lost more than 10 percent. In 1988, Democrat Michael S. Dukakis managed to carry the district for president, taking 51 percent of the vote.

The smallest population loss was in Woodbury County (Sioux City), which is the district's largest, accounting for one-fifth of the 5th's population. Once a tough meatpacking town, Sioux City has evolved into a more service-oriented center for a region that includes parts of South Dakota and Nebraska as well as northwest Iowa.



Grandy

Some Sioux City businesses have moved across the river to take advantage of more favorable tax laws in South Dakota and Nebraska, but Woodbury County has sprouted numerous bedroom communities to house their employees — who prefer Iowa's schools and workers' compensation.

Politically, Sioux City has long leaned Republican. This pattern held during the 1980s, as voters who shifted to the Democrats on economic and peace issues were offset by the declining influence of labor unions.

The 5th's only other significant population center is Fort Dodge (Webster County). The county is home to less than 10 percent of district voters — a figure that underscores the region's rural character. An industrial center near large gypsum mines, Fort Dodge emerged as a leader in veterinary pharmaceuticals in the 1980s. The city is in the heart of a region first settled by Irish Catholics. Webster and its heavily Catholic neighbor, Greene County, typically vote Democratic.

If Iowa has a playground, it is Dickinson County on the Minnesota border. With Spirit Lake and East and West Okjobi lakes, the county attracts tourists from across the plains and prairie, making it the rare Iowa community debating how fast and how much it should grow.

Elsewhere, county fairs are the annual highlight: Clay County's is the nation's second-largest. The September Tulipfest in conservative, Dutch-settled Orange City (Sioux County) is a must-attend event for GOP candidates, and performers attend the annual Donna Reed Festival in her hometown of Dennison (Crawford County).

IOWA

POPULATION: 2,776,755
1980 Population: 2,913,808
1980-1990 % Change: -5%
Largest City: Des Moines (193,187)
Second Largest: Cedar Rapids (108,751)
Third Largest: Davenport (95,333)

GOVERNOR: Terry Branstad (R)
next election - 1994

SENATORS: Grassley (New Hartford), Harkin
(Cumming)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

2 Democratic Representatives:

3rd: Dave Nagle (Cedar Falls)
4th: Neal Smith (Altoona)

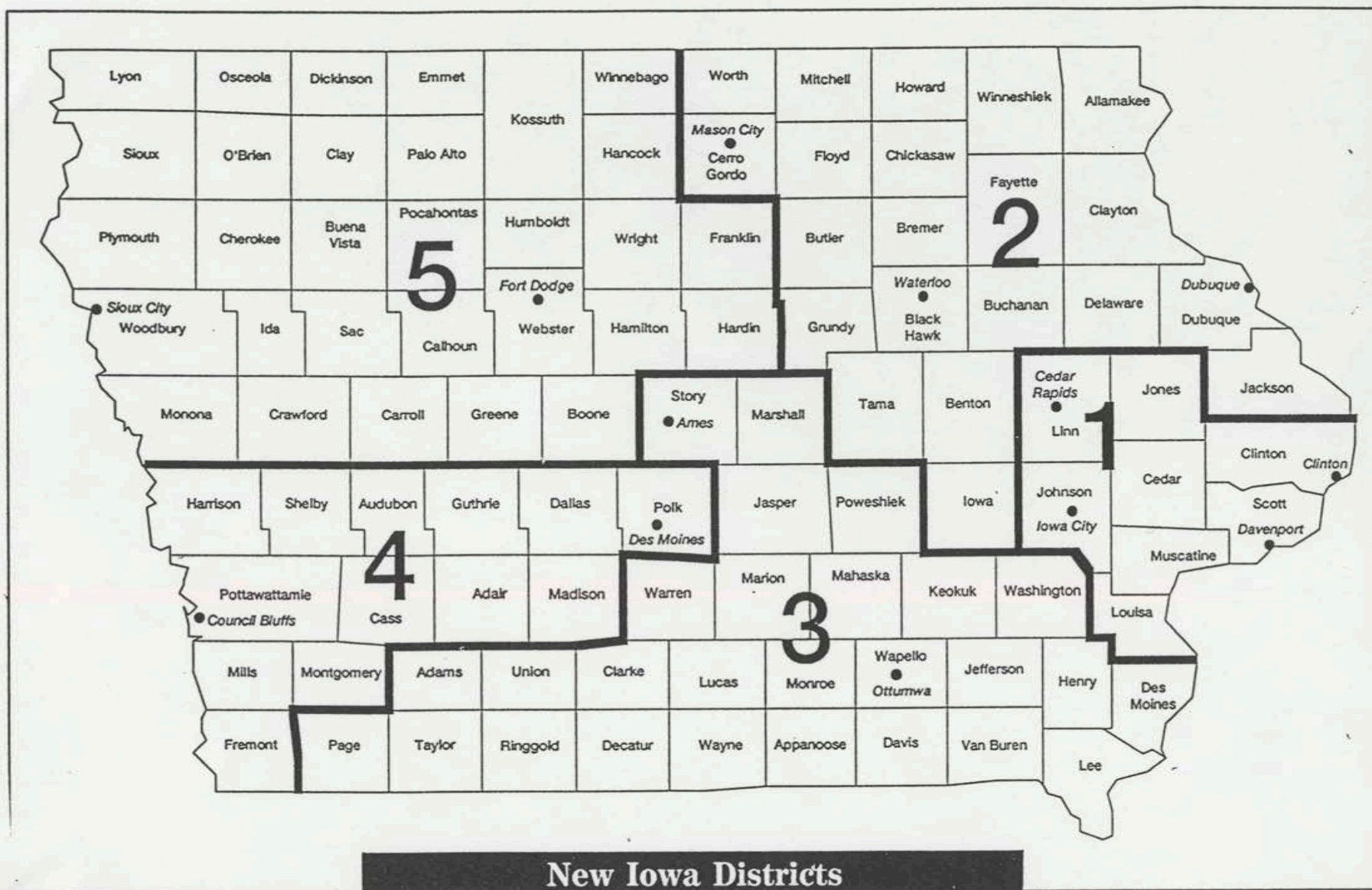
4 Republican Representatives

1st: Jim Leach (Davenport)
2nd: Jim Nussle (Manchester)
5th: Jim Ross Lightfoot
(Shenandoah)
6th: Fred Grandy (Sioux City)

DEMOGRAPHICS: 97% White, 59% urban and 41%
rural, Iowa's major land use is farm
(91%).

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$20,052 (20th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 266 per 100,000 (39th)



REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF IOWA

521 East Locust Street

Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Executive Director: Randy Enwright

(515) 282-8105

(515) 282-9019 FAX #

Chairman:

Richard Schwarm

201 East Main

Lake Mills, Iowa 50450

(515) 592-1031 (o)

(515) 592-2902 (h)

National Committeewoman:

Gwen Boeke

Route 2, Box 149

Cresco, Iowa 52136

(319) 547-2649 (h)

National Committeeman:

Stephen W. Roberts

2300 Financial Center

Des Moines, Iowa 50309

(515) 243-2300 (o)

(515) 255-9138 (h)

1988 DOLE SUPPORTERS, STATE OF IOWA

Chairman:

Stephen W. Roberts

(See above)

Chairman:

Harry Slife

2306 Rainbow Drive

Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

(319) 235-1521 (o)

(319) 332-8031

Chairman:

Bob Van Vooren

600 Davenport Bank Building

Davenport, Iowa 52801

(319) 324-3246 (o)

(319) 332-8031 (h)

Co-Chairman:

Bev Tauke

c/o Iowans for Tauke

Des Moines, Iowa

(515) 282-1990

Co-Chairman:

Barbara Grassley

R.R. 6, Box 29

New Hartford, Iowa 50660

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Gerald M. Kirke
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3200 Ruan Center
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DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER ■ September 29, 1991/3C

POTOMAC FEVER



Get Harkin's election record right

A VENTURE INTO the crowded ranks of amateur historians is always risky. But apparently this business of Democrats re-elected to the Senate from Iowa just can't be laid to rest.

In Senator Tom Harkin's "record of accomplishments and biography" distributed by his office and relied upon by those reporting on his presidential campaign, it is stated: "In 1990, for the first time in the history of the State of Iowa, a Democrat was re-elected to the Senate when Harkin defeated 2nd District Republican Congressman Tom Tauke..."

No, no, no, no, no. No.

We will turn to John Hyde, a former member of The Register's Washington bureau who is working on a book about Henry Wallace, to give us today's history lesson. Hyde wrote a letter to the editor that was published recently in The Washington Post after syndicated columnist George Will made a similar mistake in a column about Harkin.

Hyde said that Democrat Guy Gillette of Cherokee, Ia., won a special election in 1936 to fill a vacancy in the Senate created by the death of Senator Louis B. Murphy. In 1938, Gillette won re-election. "He was defeated in 1944 but ran again in 1948 and won," Hyde wrote.

So, Harkin "is the first Iowa Democrat to win election to two complete, consecutive terms in the Senate."

Not quite as snappy but more accurate. Iowa reporters probably will have it tattooed on their bodies by the time the convention rolls around.

NO OPINION: And in more news from our stack of clippings, Harkin made an impression during his recent trip to California for his "refreshing dose of political candor," as it was described in The San Francisco Chronicle.

"Iowa Senator Tom Harkin popped another pretzel in his mouth as he pondered a question about what he would do as president to change federal water policy in drought-stricken California," wrote Jerry Roberts of The Chronicle.

The answer finally emerged. "What the hell, I don't know that much about it, to be honest with you," Harkin told the reporter. "I don't have an opinion on every goddamn thing in the world, OK?"

The Chronicle said Harkin's non-response "also illustrated the problems he and other Democratic presidential hopefuls face as they begin to court voters and struggle with the complexities of issues in a state they must win to have any hope of recapturing the White House."

Actually, drought relief for California has been a major issue before the Senate Agriculture Committee and the agriculture subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. Harkin sits on both.

NEWSWEEK CROWNED HARKIN last week in its "conventional-wisdom watch," saying this: "The White Jesse. If labor's got any real clout left, he's the nominee."

Meanwhile, the real Jesse was busy stirring up trouble for Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder. Jackson visited a rural part of the state to criticize disparities in the education system.

TOM HARKIN IS THE REAL PRO-LIFE CANDIDATE

☒ TOM HARKIN

- Tom Harkin supports a mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons. (The #1 priority of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.)
- As a Catholic, Tom Harkin has always been opposed to abortion. He favors positive programs to reduce the number of abortions, such as a national adoptive system, to provide alternatives to abortion for pregnant women. Tom will work to get these enacted as a Senator.
- Tom Harkin opposes the manufacture and stock-piling of deadly nerve gas.
- Tom Harkin, a leader in the fight for human rights, was a friend of Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador. Together, they worked for peace and social justice for the poor in Central America. Archbishop Romero was assassinated by a right-wing death squad while saying Mass.

☐ ROGER JEPSEN

- Roger Jepsen opposes the nuclear freeze and favors a nuclear buildup which threatens world peace and our children's future.
- Roger Jepsen believes if your daughter, sister, or mother is raped and has an abortion she should be put to death for the crime of murder.
- Roger Jepsen has voted eight times in favor of producing deadly nerve gas.
- Roger Jepsen voted to continue U.S. funding for a secret war in Central America, where right-wing death squads have murdered thousands of peasants as well as Catholic priests and nuns.

AT CHURCHES 11/4/84

FLYER DISTRIBUTION



TOM HARKIN
...because Iowa deserves
a better Senator

Tom Harkin and the Democratic Id.

THE PRIMAL SCREAM

By Sidney Blumenthal

"Bullshit!" shouts Tom Harkin about George Bush's policies. Harkin does not say this in the privacy of his Senate office, or among his trusted intimates. He exclaims it from every podium, before every crowd he addresses. "Bullshit. Bullshit. Bullshit." In red letters, the epithet is even imprinted by the candidate with a rubber stamp on scraps of paper on his desk. "Bullshit. Bullshit. Bullshit."

This is more than a less than subtle critique. It is a primal scream, the first thing that any Democrat has said in recent memory that spontaneously provokes a heartfelt response from the party faithful. The congressional leadership eyes with wariness the contentiousness of the Iowan senator. But breaking through the niceties of bipartisan etiquette to savage the opposition is essential to the backbencher's appeal. He practices a deeply rooted politics of frustration, still echoing with the populist oratory of William Jennings Bryan, that has been suddenly galvanized again.

Just as general elections are referendums on the past president, party primaries are judgments on the previous candidate. To that degree, Tom Harkin's anger is a function of Michael Dukakis's passivity. In the Democratic primaries of 1988, many voters (and even more activists) put aside their hearts and followed what they thought was their heads to make the passionless decision to nominate Dukakis. These former Dukakis supporters now feel badly used and betrayed, an inexpressible rage bottled inside them. They are highly susceptible to a candidate who offers the chance to accomplish at least a short-term objective with their primary vote: emotional gratification by restoring passion to Democratic politics and ripping apart George Bush, who had escaped a fair contest before.

The impulse for this sort of campaign is strongly seeded in the party. In 1984 Walter Mondale ran a modulated campaign until two weeks before the end. Hopelessly behind, he was free to return to his upper-Midwestern populism. At last he let loose a primal scream. In 1988 Dukakis, though determined to avoid Mondale's fate, repeated the pattern exactly, compelled, with two weeks remaining, to mimic the populist cry: "On Your Side." Harkin, less imperious and timorous than Mondale or Dukakis, is running from the beginning the campaign they were forced to run at the close.

One reason Harkin decided to run was that his rhetoric produced volcanic eruptions from Democratic crowds. Even he has seemed slightly surprised. But unlike the consultants who serve as permanent advisers to the party in Washington, Harkin revels in the outpouring of the hot lava. "They're responding to someone who knows who he is," said Harkin, "who knows what he believes, and knows why he's a Democrat and isn't, by God, afraid to say so. They're responding to someone or a message they wished they'd had in 1988. There's a real feeling among Democrats that we got cheated in 1988. We got cheated because someone ran a dirty campaign and we didn't fight back. And it's sort of been simmering there all this time. And they want George Bush to pay."

Harkin is tapping into some of the same boiling rage of Dukakis reaction that John Silber drew upon. Silber, the contemptuous, misogynist president of Boston University, captured the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts before his personality undid him. Harkin may be plumbing the same well of anger, but his message for Democrats could not be more contrary to Silber's. Harkin would not see his rise as a rejection of the party, but as its redemption. His criticism is not that the Democrats need a whole new set of principles; they have fallen, according to Harkin, because they haven't stood by their time-honored values. He is proud of being unreconstructed. His implicit theme amid a seemingly endless recession is: We told you so.

The greatest windfall for Harkin might be the growing fear of the future. With every poll the percentages believing that the country is on the wrong track are piling up into majorities; every measure of consumer confidence shows decline. Dukakis's promise (unrealized, of course) was to establish continuity between Democratic verities and a thriving postindustrial economy; Harkin discards the synthesis. There is no Massachusetts miracle, or any miracle, especially for the constituencies at the Democratic base.

Harkin is the avenging angel of Kevin Phillips, the Republican political mastermind who foresaw the era of GOP presidential dominance at its start and has lately been prophesying a reaction of equal force based on economic populism. "Kevin Phillips had a great influence on me," said Harkin. "He spells out in stark detail

REPORT

★ THE POLITICAL ★

A Nonpartisan Analysis of Congressional Campaigns & Elections

The Back Page

Harkin's War

Stuart Rothenberg

The list of Democratic presidential candidates is lengthening...and improving. Arkansas's Bill Clinton and Nebraska's Bob Kerrey give the field some star quality and sex appeal, and even Jerry Brown makes the nomination contest more interesting.

The most aggressive current candidate, however, still is Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa. Harkin is running a "give 'em hell" campaign that seeks to pit him and average working people against George Herbert Walker Bush. In modern parlance, Harkin is running a class warfare campaign.

Ask Americans if they think the rich should pay more in taxes and over 80% will say they should. Ask people if they think there should be a "fairer" distribution of wealth in this country—as Gallup did back in May—and two-thirds will say "yes." Those, presumably, are two strong reasons why a populist liberal campaign against the greed of the 1980s and the very wealthy might work.

But other poll data suggest a very different conclusion. While most Americans don't consider themselves rich, skewering the well-to-do is not on the top of people's agenda. A June CBS News/*New York Times* poll found that 62% of those surveyed said that the Republicans favored the rich, but the same poll found that more people had a favorable view of the Republicans (62%) than of the Democrats (52%), and

the GOP held a clear advantage as the party better able to keep the country prosperous.

If being perceived as favoring the rich was fatal politically, the Republicans would have disbanded years ago. Apparently though, most Americans don't care about the GOP stereotype as "the party of the rich" as long as a Republican president keeps the country healthy politically.

The class warfare message may even be harder to sell against brahman George Bush than it was against Ronald Reagan, a more ideological president. "Bush is not a polarizing president," observes public opinion expert Karlyn Keene of the American Enterprise Institute, "and there aren't huge differences in his support from various groups. There just aren't deep class divisions in the country."

Harkin's class warfare theme would have much greater bite if the nation's economy were worse off. In that case, the voters would be looking for a scapegoat, and they just might respond to the class warfare message. But we aren't there yet.

A serious slide back into recession would give any of the first tier Democratic hopefuls a shot at Bush, and an economic rebound would bury all of them. But the Democrats will need a lot more than a class warfare message if they are to regain the White House next year. □

10-26 message to unions

Union members described the Iowa senator as down-to-earth, honest and convincing.

By STEVE MCGRATH
REGISTER CORRESPONDENT

North Conway, N.H. — Sen. Tom Harkin's campaign message fared well at a New Hampshire labor convention Friday, with many in the crowd citing his working-class appeal and sincere approach.

The Democratic presidential contender from Iowa tailored his "Rebuilding America" stump speech to his audience of 70 AFL-CIO delegates, family members and colleagues.

He won applause no less than 11 times, including when he pledged to fight for a bill banning strike-breakers from replacing union workers.

Harkin also won favor by blasting President Bush for vetoing a bill to extend unemployment insurance benefits. In a mock warning to Bush, he said, "Next year, the American worker is going to veto you."

Bashing Bush

Harkin bashed supply side economics and Bush's extensive foreign-affairs efforts.

He referred repeatedly to "George Herbert Hoover Bush," a play both on the president's patrician roots and the recession.

Harkin credited organized labor with winning important job benefits that workers now take for granted:

40-hour work weeks, paid vacations, Social Security, retirement plans and child labor laws. "They happened because you and your forebears fought for them," Harkin said.

Conventioners liked what they heard.

"He's honest, down-to-earth, a working-man's politician," said Fred Nugent, 54, a clothing and textile union representative. "I think he has a good chance."

Seemed Sincere

Pat Tarallo, 44, who attended with her husband, a union official, said Harkin seemed sincere. "I thoroughly enjoyed him."

Tarallo worked for the Rev. Jesse Jackson in 1988 and said she is torn between Harkin and Jackson, who has not declared his candidacy, in 1992.

State AFL-CIO President Mark MacKenzie said Harkin "believes what he's saying way down inside. It's just a matter of convincing the American people."

MacKenzie said that Harkin "is the only one with a great presence up here. (Arkansas Gov. Bill) Clinton and (Nebraska Sen. Robert) Kerrey don't seem to reach out as much."

The national AFL-CIO will endorse a candidate in November.

All six major Democratic nominees were invited to the three-day affair at the Sheraton White Mountain Inn.

Harkin was the only candidate to accept, but he shared the agenda with Jackson.

Jackson sounded many of the same themes as Harkin and sounded like a presidential candidate, once using the phrase, "when I become president."

Jackson told reporters that he plans to confer with supporters next weekend over whether to submit to the "intense pressure" to run.

He failed to upstage Harkin, according to two union officials.

"I liked them both," said Peter Kellman, 45, an union activist for on-the-job safety.

As for Harkin, "The kinds of things he talked about are the things that I understand and the people I work with understand," Kellman said.

2 of 2

12

Check flap bounced to ethics unit

By Richard Wolf
USA TODAY

House members — some stung by taunts from constituents — have ordered the ethics committee to investigate the bouncing check case.

They also voted Thursday to close their private bank in an effort to defuse the controversy over the operations of the bank and House dining rooms.

The ethics probe likely will focus on 134 unidentified members who bounced 581 \$1,000-plus checks in one year — out of 8,331 rubber checks.

A USA TODAY survey of 390 members with banking privileges in 1990 found:

- ▶ 29 who admitted bouncing checks, mostly for small amounts.

- ▶ 30 would not comment.

- ▶ 23 did not return repeated phone calls.

Still unresolved is the \$300,000 in overdue dining and catering bills owed by 250 current and former members.

Speaker Thomas Foley, D-Wash., who said he bounced one \$540 check, said the probe will center on "substantial, repeated abuses" of interest-free, check-cashing privileges.

"There may be some egregious cases out there," agreed Minority Leader Robert Michel, R-Ill., as opposed to "many nickel-and-dime type cases" not warranting inquiry.

The bank, which functioned more like a cooperative — using some lawmakers' funds to cover others' overdrafts — will be closed by year's end and replaced with a credit union or commercial bank branch.

The vote was 390-8, reflecting lawmakers' desire to end the embarrassing matter.

"We are going to join the rest of the world," said Rep. William Thomas, R-Calif.

But a few decried such a broad investigation.

"This resolution says, 'We as an institution are guilty, so we are shutting down the bank,'" said Rep. Tom DeLay, R-Texas, who voted against it.

But a group of first-term Republicans urged Foley to identify all the check-bouncers and dining-room deadbeats.

"Last week we went home to ridicule and jokes about bouncing checks," said Rep. John Boehner, R-Ohio. "This weekend we're going to have angry citizens who want to know about Congress' free-lunch program. The public has a right to know this information."

- ▶ Pampered members? 8A
- ▶ Editorial reaction, 10,11A

REP. NUSSLE



C-SPAN

LAWMAKER: Says others 'hiding.' (Photo, 8A)



Roll Call
10/28/91

Nussle Wants to Nix Barber Shop, Franked Mail, Gym in Reforms

By Timothy J. Burger

Freshman Rep. Jim Nussle (R-Iowa), the man who put the paper bag on his head during floor debate on bounced House Bank checks, last week unveiled five proposals which he said were intended to "tear down the walls that insulate Congress from the real world" by limiting terms and eliminating Congressional perks and exemptions.

Among Nussle's proposals are a constitutional amendment to limit the time a Member may serve, change in the way Members' pay raises can be considered, a requirement that Members lose a day's pay for every day Congress is in session past Sept. 30 of every year, elimination of the Congressional frank and of such benefits as the Members' Gym, and cutting Members' pay by 5 percent in every year in which Congress fails to balance the budget.

"I'm putting it out there as an idea" and will introduce it on the floor after drafting the proposals into legislation and soliciting original co-sponsors, Nussle said of his package.

At least one Member questioned the value of Nussle's proposals. "They're the sorts of thing that people introduce for local consumption, you know, for press releases," said Rep. Vic Fazio (D-Calif), referring to Nussle as "the bag man."

"It really indicates the degree to which he worries about his re-election," he added.

Nussle proposes limiting Members of both houses of Congress to 12 consecutive years of service.

But, like many term limit advocates serving in Congress — including Reps. Bill McCollum (R-Fla), Phil Crane (R-Ill), and Porter Goss (R-Fla), and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan) — Nussle refused to commit to serve only 12 years himself.

"I'm willing to be a reformer and I'm willing to take on the institution, but I'm not willing to be a sacrificial lamb," said Nussle, who at 31 is the youngest Member of Congress. "I think it's a misnomer that as soon as you have made a proposal you have" to live by it. "I don't think it's inconsistent."

He asked rhetorically whether someone who proposes lowering the speed limit in a given area would then have to abide by the suggested lower limit personally.

Nussle also said he is "a member of the Members' Gym" and had used the facility on a few occasions. "I probably ought to use it more because of the weight I've gained"

since coming to Washington, he added.

After the interview, which the Congressman had to terminate because of another appointment, Roll Call asked spokeswoman Lisa Wegener whether Nussle would forswear the gym from now on. She replied, "He said he won't be using the House Gym anymore, mostly because he thinks they wouldn't let him in the door."

In addition to the Members' Gym, the perks that Nussle said should be eliminated include taxpayer-funded House barber shops and beauty shops, as well as "taxpayer-funded health insurance [and] free prescription services," as well as free park-

'I'm willing to be a reformer...but I'm not willing to be a sacrificial lamb,' said Nussle, who backs term limits but won't himself commit to serve only 12 years.

ing privileges at National Airport, according to a Nussle press release.

Haircuts in the House barbershop cost about \$5. "I tried it out... once. It was the worst haircut I ever had," Nussle said.

Nussle said he has never taken any of the free prescriptions but has accepted the health insurance. "I'm not going to put my family at risk," he said.

Nussle said he named each of the five proposals "for comments from my constituents." The frank elimination suggestion, for example, is the "Use a Stamp" provision, while the idea of docking Members' pay for staying in session past Sept. 30, the end of the fiscal year, is "The Go Home Provision."

On the question of franking, Nussle said Members should use stamps instead of the frank because, even under the new House system, "there are many ways to get around the accounting."

Nussle's proposal would require Members to consider pay increases as separate pieces of legislation and pass them only by recorded vote. It would also prevent any raise from taking effect until an election had been held following the vote.

CHARLES GRASSLEY

IOWA POLL

DO YOU APPROVE or disapprove of the job Charles Grassley is doing as U.S. senator?



Based on interviews with 802 Iowans

Iowa Poll: 78% back Grassley

10-28

By THOMAS A. FOGARTY

REGISTER STAFF WRITER

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With a year and a few days until the 1992 general election, U.S. Sen. Charles Grassley couldn't find himself in a much better political position.

No Democrat has committed to challenging the Republican lawmaker's expected bid for a third Senate term, and a new Iowa Poll finds him at a record high level of



Grassley
No challenger

popularity with Iowans. Seventy-eight percent approve of the job performance of Iowa's senior senator in the scientific poll of Iowa adults. Only 14 percent disapprove, and the rest are undecided.

Interviewing for the poll occurred earlier this month when Grassley was highly visible to the public as a defender during the Senate confirmation of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas.

Grassley's support in the poll is wide and deep. His approval rating is greater than 70 percent with every significant demographic group. Even 75 percent of Democrats say they approve of his handling of the job, according to the poll.

Until now, Grassley's highest approval rating in an Iowa Poll was last February, when 71 percent of Iowans expressed favor with his performance. His lowest rating came in March 1982, when only 42 percent of Iowans said they approved of his handling of the job.

The Iowa Poll, conducted Oct. 7-16, asked the following:
Now I'm going to mention some names of public figures and this time I'd like you to tell me if you approve or disapprove of the job they are doing in office. Charles Grassley as U.S. senator.

The Iowa Poll, directed by J. Ann Selzer, is based on interviews with 802 Iowans age 18 and older. Interviewers contacted households with randomly selected telephone numbers. Percentages based on the full sample may have a maximum margin of error of plus or minus 3.6 percentage points. Rounding the percentages.

Roll Call
10/24/91

Grassley's Staffer Rights Measure * Gets Major Boost Thanks to Thomas, Bounced Checks

By Karen Foerstel

The check-bouncing scandal and the confirmation hearings for Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas have sparked new support in the Senate for an amendment that would extend discrimination protections to Congressional workers.

The amendment, drafted by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), a member of the Judiciary Committee, would be attached to the Civil Rights Bill and grant staffers the right to sue their employers if they feel they have been the victims of discrimination.

Currently, the only recourse Senate staffers have for discrimination is to file a complaint

with the Ethics Committee. For several years now, Grassley has attempted, unsuccessfully, to

Continued on page 23

Heard On The Hill

By Craig Winneker
The Mario Scenario. Will he or won't he? Not even his hairdresser knows for sure, but everyone is guessing whether New York Gov.



Continued on page 20

Support Growing for Rider to Extend Civil Rights Protections to Hill Aides

Continued from page 1

extend civil rights coverage to Congressional workers.

Last year, his amendment to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was killed by a vote of 63 to 26.

His attempts in the past have been thwarted by the argument that Congressional coverage would breach the separation of powers doctrine mandated in the Constitution. Allowing staffers to take their complaints to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, opponents say, would bring the legislative branch under the jurisdiction of the executive branch.

Grassley's amendment, however, would allow staffers the right to bypass the EEOC and go straight to the courts.

When Grassley held his first press conference on the amendment on Oct. 8, it had no co-sponsors. In the past week, however, eight Senators have signed on, among them Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan), one of the 63

Senators to vote against the same amendment to the ADA in 1990.

"There's growing support for it," said Grassley press secretary Caran Kolbe McKee.

McKee said that since the sexual harassment hearings on Clarence Thomas, her office has received more than a dozen calls from Senators asking for more information about the amendment.

"It's directly related to a new level of interest in the media," McKee said. "The check bouncing, combined with the Thomas hearings and talk of sexual harassment — it's been a catalyst."

Jean Dugan, who chairs the Capitol Hill Women's Political Caucus, agreed that the Thomas hearings helped trigger new concern among Senators about sexual harassment. "I know that there's a lot of new discussion," she said.

Dugan said her organization is in favor of extending all civil rights to Congressional workers. "Our group would prefer that Congress be treated the same as the rest of the country," she said.



Photo by Maureen Keating

Sen. Chuck Grassley's measure, once disdained, recently gained eight co-sponsors.

She added, however, she would prefer allowing staffers to take their complaints to the EEOC as well as to the courts.

Along with the eight Senators who have signed on to the amend-

ment, several others have spoken out in favor of Congressional coverage. "That this Congress would pass a series of laws on civil rights, worker safety, and, yes, sexual harassment and then exempt itself is hypocrisy, pure and simple," Sen. Dave Durenberger (R-Minn) said on the floor last week. "Our colleague Sen. Grassley has tried to show us the way for years on this, and now we finally understand what he's talking about. It's time to get our house in order, now."

Durenberger, however, had not signed onto the amendment as Roll Call went to press last night.

Grassley was expected to introduce his amendment on the floor today, when the Senate takes up the Civil Rights Bill.

The eight Senators who are co-sponsors are Sens. Hank Brown (R-Colo), Don Nickles (R-Okla), Arlen Specter (R-Pa), Kassebaum, John McCain (R-Ariz), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Steve Symms (R-Idaho), and Jesse Helms (R-NC).

Staff Grievances Against Senators Can Go to Court

By Karen Foerstel

In an unprecedented action, the Senate Wednesday voted to allow its staffers to take job-related grievances to court.

The measure was a compromise, fashioned by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa).

While some Senators believed that allowing the courts any role in policing Congress violated the separation of powers doctrine and others believed an even tougher enforcement measure was necessary, the Mitchell-Grassley amendment to the new Civil Rights Act prevailed on a voice vote after protracted debate.

The vote came less than a week after President Bush blasted Congress for being a "privileged class of rulers" that exempts itself from laws it imposes on others.

While the Senate rejected several broader proposals, which

Continued on page 19

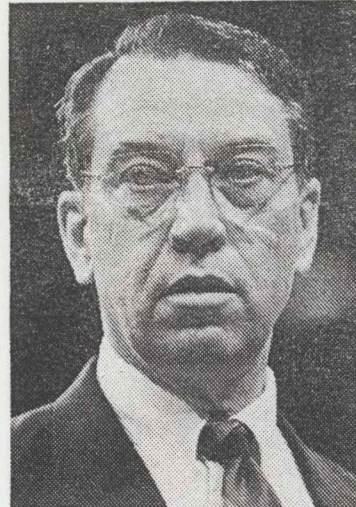


Photo by Laura Patterson

Sen. Grassley finally succeeded in his long quest to get civil rights laws to apply to Senators.

Lawyer Job Hunt

In droves, lawyers are seeking the high-profile post of special counsel in the Senate leak probe, p. 10.

Continued from page 1

would have placed Congress under the strictures of all major labor and civil rights laws, it did agree to an amendment to the Mitchell-Grassley measure that requires Senators to pay compensatory damages, including back pay, from their own pockets if they are found to have discriminated against their employees.

The Mitchell-Grassley measure establishes a Senate Office of Fair Employment Practices (OFEP), similar to the one set up in the House in 1988.

Senate OFEP will be charged with enforcing for Senate staffers job protections granted under the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Civil

*The Senate also
set up an Office of
Fair Employment
Practices, like the
one in the House.*

Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1967, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

But, even more important, the amendment grants Senate workers the right to go to the US Court of Appeals if they feel their grievances were not adequately handled by OFEP.

The compromise amendment between Mitchell and Grassley came after 12 hours of negotiations Tuesday. It marked a major coup for Grassley, who has attempted for more than two years to grant staffers private right of action in the courts. The measure approved yesterday, however, is a watered-down version of Grassley's ideal.

In the past, Grassley unsuccessfully tried to attach amendments to the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Parental and Medical Leave Bill that would have granted staffers the right to go directly to court for a jury trial.

Opponents of such provisions, including Mitchell and Majority Whip Wendell Ford (D-Ky), argued that such coverage would bring the legislative branch under the jurisdiction of the judiciary branch, thus breaching the separation of powers mandated by the Constitution.

The Grassley-Mitchell compromise allows staffers a review by a US Appeals Court judge, not a jury, and only after employees have thoroughly exhausted the grievance procedure, established under OFEP.

In addition, staffers can be awarded compensatory damages but not punitive damages.

The compromise amendment originally stated that damages would be paid by the Senate as a whole, from appropriated funds.

But a second degree amendment, offered by Sen. Warren

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Rudman (R-NH), was passed yesterday that requires individual Senators to pay damages to their aggrieved staffers.

Despite the bipartisan compromise, many Senators spoke out in strong opposition to the amendment. Its passage came only after hours of bitter debate and unsuccessful substitute amendments.

On Tuesday night, Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla) offered an amendment that would make all of Congress subject to the provisions of 11 labor and civil rights laws, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Privacy Act of 1974, and the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

Nickles's amendment, which was defeated, 61 to 38, also would have allowed Congressional workers the same privileges and remedies granted under those laws as non-government workers, including jury trials and punitive damages.

"I don't think it's reasonable that legislative employees should be denied access to the same remedies as the rest of the country," Nickles told reporters before introducing his amendment Tuesday. "I think it makes eminently good sense for Congress to live under the laws we pass for everyone else. It's healthy for the legislative process."

When asked if he believed Grassley had sold out on the compromise amendment, Nickles said, "I commend Sen. Grassley. He's moved the process a long way,...[but] I don't think we should pass this bill and have different procedures for ourselves."

Yesterday, Nickles offered a second-degree amendment to the Grassley-Mitchell compromise which would have added punitive damages and jury trials for cases in which Senate staffers were victims of discrimination.

That amendment was tabled by a vote of 54 to 42.

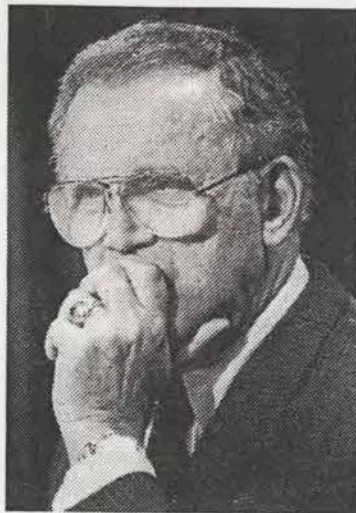


Photo by Maureen Keating

Sen. Rudman's amendment, passed yesterday, holds individual Senators responsible for paying damages awarded to aggrieved staffers.

Late Tuesday night, Rudman spoke vehemently against the Grassley-Mitchell compromise, offering a point of order against the amendment, saying it was unconstitutional.

"This is probably going to be adopted, and some people are going to get hurt by it because it is going to be awhile before it is struck down," Rudman said on the floor. "It will be struck down by separation of powers and [the] speech and debate [clause of the Constitution] because it applies to the Congress."

Rudman continued: "We are treating ourselves differently except when it comes to paying money, and that is the sophistry of this whole scheme. In this case if I discriminate against someone in my office based on age, national origin, sex, whatever, and it goes all the way to the court, and a finding is against me with \$250,000 worth of damages, I do not pay that."

"The Grassley amendment says that the American taxpayer pays that.... So tell everyone how won-

derful this is, how equal we are. We are so brave, so courageous, except we will not pay or own damned bills."

Mitchell, who appeared weary and agitated Tuesday night after debate that ended close to midnight, defended the compromise and charged that, in truth, Senators really didn't want to live under the same laws as the rest of the country.

"It has been said here many times tonight that we want to make the Senate the same as everyone else, that we want to treat Senators the same as everyone else, that we want to have the Senate treated the same as the private sector," Mitchell said.

"Not a single Senator believes that. Not a single Senator wants that. The proof of that is that the greatest privilege possessed by the Senate is the immunity granted by the speech and debate clause of the Constitution. It is that, above all, that sets us apart from all citizens."

He continued, "Those who make that argument have engaged in political rhetoric. It is hot air.... But we ought to be saying that if we believe the laws against discrimination are meaningful, have a valid purpose, and are necessary for Americans all across this country, then can we—consistent with the constitution—provide those same protections of law to our Senate employees?"

On Wednesday, before passage of the Mitchell-Grassley compromise, Rudman offered his amendment that would make Senators personally liable to discrimination charges. Instead of paying damages from appropriated Senate funds, Senators would be required to pay from their own pockets.

That amendment was agreed to by voice vote and attached to the compromise.

Under the legislation passed yesterday, the Senate OFEP

would be headed by a director appointed by the Majority Leader in consultation with the Minority Leader.

A four-step grievance process would begin with a staffer who has a grievance being given confidential counseling. A meeting would then be held between the OFEP-appointed mediator, the staffer, and the employing office.

If the dispute is not resolved after these two steps, a formal hearing by an independent, three-member panel is called.

The hearing officers will be selected by the director, and the hearing board will issue a written

Sen. Nickles's sweeping measure to make all of Congress subject to provisions of 11 labor and civil rights laws failed, 61 to 38.

decision within 45 days.

Either party in the dispute, or the director of OFEP, can request a review of the board's decision by the Ethics Committee. And either party can appeal the committee's decision or the decision of the board before the US Court of Appeals.

The board hearings will be closed, but a written decision which must be issued within 45 days will be made public.

The House is not affected by the Mitchell-Grassley amendment. In 1988, that body established its own OFEP to handle employee grievances.

House workers, however, do not have the right to appeal decisions to the courts. The full civil rights act passed last night, 93 to 5.

IOWA BRIEFING

REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Constitutional Offices:

Governor **TERRY BRANSTAD**

Lt. Governor **JOY CORNING**

State Auditor **RICHARD JOHNSON**

Congressional Delegation:

U.S. Senate

1 R, 1 D

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY (R)

Next election: 1992

U.S. House of Representatives

4 R

2 D

GOP Members:

JIM LEACH (CD-01)

JIM NUSSLE (CD-02)

JIM LIGHTFOOT (CD-05)

FRED GRANDY (CD-06)

State Legislature:

State Senate

22 R

28 D

The Senate Minority Leader is **JACK RIFE**.

State House

45 R

55 D

The House Minority Leader is **HAROLD VAN MANNEN**.

1991/1992 POLITICAL UPDATE

IOWA

STATE PARTY

Committee Members:

State Chairman RICHARD SCHWARM

Elected: February 1991

Next election: February 1993

Schwarm was re-elected unanimously in February 1991. He is a law partner and personal friend of Gov. TERRY BRANSTAD.

National Committeeman STEVE ROBERTS

Elected: August 1988

Next election: June 1992

Roberts was a Dole supporter in the 1988 Iowa Caucuses. He served as state party chairman from 1977-81. He is an attorney.

National Committeewoman GWEN BOEKE

Elected: August 1984

Next election: June 1992.

Gwen served on the RNC Rules and Arrangements Committees in New Orleans in 1988. She is on the Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners and is a registered nurse.

Party Leaders/Key Figures in State:

RALPH BROWN, State Party Attorney, friend of President Bush.

MARY LOUISE SMITH, former Chairman of the RNC (only woman to hold the office of Chairman)

BOB RAY, former Iowa governor

Bush/Quayle '88 Leadership:

Chairman: **GEORGE WITTGRAF**

Co-Chairman: BETTY BROWN	REP. FRED GRANDY
JAN GRIEG	REP. JIM LEACH
JOHN MERRIMAN	REP. TOM TAUKE
SALLY NOVETZKE	REP. JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT

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State Party Overview:

The party is controlled by a strong, independent central committee which directs many of the activities of the state party.

The State GOP has reduced their staff since the election. There are currently twelve people on staff.

Financial Status: The Iowa GOP has a debt of approximately \$350,000 with \$110,000 incurred during the 1990 election cycle.

ELECTION UPDATE

1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President

U.S. Senate: **CHUCK GRASSLEY (R)**

U.S. Congress:

First CD - **JIM LEACH**

Second CD - **JIM NUSSEL AND DAVE NAGLE** (as a result of redistricting)

Third CD - **JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT**

Fourth CD - **NEAL SMITH**

Fifth CD - **FRED GRANDY**

No Constitutional Offices

All State House

1/2 State Senate

1992 Electoral College Votes: 7

Political Environment/Overview

Governor **TERRY BRANSTAD** has had a tough legislative session due to the state's severe budget problems. One of Branstad's toughest critics during the last few months has been Republican State Auditor **RICHARD JOHNSON**, who claims the Governor is using shady bookkeeping to balance the state's budget.

Iowa Republicans were very successful at increasing their numbers in the legislature in 1990 and there is a good chance the GOP may be able to gain a majority in either the House or Senate in 1992.

In 1988, President Bush only received 45% of the vote. However, very few resources were put into Iowa and the President did not return to the State after the caucuses in 1988.

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U.S. Senate:

U.S. SENATOR CHUCK GRASSLEY (R) faces re-election in 1992. Grassley remains popular in Iowa. In 1986, he was re-elected by the largest winning margin in Iowa history while winning in 98 of the state's 99 counties. Grassley's campaign war chest (\$600,000) has also suppressed efforts by the Democratic Party to recruit a top candidate.

Key Congressional Races:

Redistricting will force first term Republican congressman **JIM NUSSEL** to run against Democratic Congressman **DAVE NAGLE**. Nagle, a former State Party chairman, is well prepared for a tough campaign, but his liberal voting record makes him vulnerable. Nussel ran an aggressive campaign against a more well-known opponent while winning in northeast Iowa's Democratic second district in 1990. The new district encompasses the cities of Waterloo, Dubuque, and Clinton.

Congressman **JIM LIGHTFOOT** lost most of his old district because of redistricting and may have a tough campaign in 1992. Three Democrats have lined up to face the four term incumbent from southwest Iowa. The most well-known is possible challenger Democrat Secretary of State Elaine Baxter. Lightfoot is well prepared for a tough campaign. Currently, he has \$180,000 in the bank. The new district includes the cities of Ames and Burlington.

1991 Redistricting Update:

The Republicans formed a group called "Iowans Against Gerrymandering" which, as the name suggests, worked to ensure fair drawing of the lines.

The redistricting plans for congressional and legislative districts were passed by the legislature on May 11, 1991. **GOVERNOR BRANSTAD** signed the redistricting bill on Thursday, May 30, 1991. Both Congressional and legislative lines are included in the bill.

Miscellaneous Points:

As an agricultural state, the attitudes of Iowa's farmers tend to direct political opinion in the state. Inflation and interest rates directly affect the farm economy, which creates a fairly quixotic public, with constant, yet ever-changing demands for government interaction. The fluctuation in demand for subsidies and price controls mirror the fluctuation in grain prices; political candidates are often the target of these demands.

Despite this reliance on government participation in agriculture, Iowa is a fairly conservative state; it is a family-based society. The Iowa Caucuses, as the earliest

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demonstration of presidential candidate preference, are a barometer for the farmer's interests and how the candidates will meet these demands. However, it should be noted that, recently, as a measure of public opinion for the entire nation, the results of the caucuses have not predicted the next President.

Senator **GRASSLEY (R)** voted against the use of force in the Gulf.

SENATOR TOM HARKIN announced his candidacy for President in Winterset, Iowa on September 8, 1991. Many of Harkin's campaign staffers from his 1990 Senate race have taken lead roles in his presidential bid.

The Iowa Caucuses will be held on February 10, 1992.

On August 18, **GOVERNOR BRANSTAD'S SON, ERIC**, was involved in a serious car accident in which two people were killed when he tried to pass another vehicle. He has been charged with illegal passing.

RPD: Jeff Larson
DRPD: Scott Matter
RFC: Andrea Amore
10/15/91

GOVERNOR

TERRY BRANSTAD (R)	61 %
DON AVENSON (D)	39 %

Iowa Republicans had a successful year in 1990. **GOVERNOR TERRY BRANSTAD** was re-elected with one of the highest percentages ever for a GOP governor in Iowa (61 %). Much of this success is attributed to the strong economic recovery Iowa experienced under his previous term. **SENATOR TOM HARKIN (D)** won a hard-fought campaign over **REP. TOM TAUKE**. In addition to the Governor's race, Republicans retained Tauke's Congressional seat and picked up 6 seats in the State House and 2 seats in the State Senate.

THERE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE
ANY SHORTAGE OF DEMOCRAT
CANDIDATES THIS YEAR.
THEY'VE BEEN RUNNING ALL
OVER THE COUNTRY TELLING
YOU WHY THEY SHOULD BE
PRESIDENT. NOTHING WRONG
WITH THAT, I TRIED THAT A
COUPLE OF TIMES MYSELF.
BUT WHAT IS TOTALLY

1



WRONG IS THEIR MESSAGE.

**OH, THEY'RE ALL PEDDLING
THEIR BIG IDEAS AND BIG NEW
PROGRAMS, AND EVEN BIGGER
PLANS FOR YOUR TAX DOLLARS;
BUT ONE THEME IS COMMON TO
ALL OF THEM: THE DEMOCRATS
ARE AT IT AGAIN, TELLING
ANYONE WHO WILL LISTEN HOW
BAD AMERICA IS.**



(DEMOCRATS CAN'T STAND
REPUBLICAN SUCCESS)

→ IT'S THE SAME OLD LIBERAL
WHINING AMERICA TUNED OUT
IN 1980, 1984, AND 1988. AND WE
MIGHT AS WELL TELL THE
LIBERALS THE BAD NEWS RIGHT
UP FRONT: AMERICANS WILL
TUNE IT OUT AGAIN IN 1992.

LET'S FACE IT, THE LIBERALS
JUST CAN'T STAND IT THAT

3 →

**RONALD REAGAN WAS RIGHT;
THAT GEORGE BUSH WAS
RIGHT; AND THAT AMERICA IS
RIGHT -- STRONG AND FREE,
THE ONLY "SUPER POWER" LEFT
ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.**

**(REPUBLICAN RESOLVE AND
DETERMINATION)**

**OF COURSE, THE DEMOCRATS
AND THEIR LIBERAL "MEDIA
" ALLIES WON'T EVER TELL YOU**

4 →

THIS, BUT YOU KNOW, AND I
KNOW, AND THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE KNOW, THAT THE
MAJOR REASON COMMUNISM
COLLAPSED WAS BECAUSE TWO
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS HAD
THE RESOLVE, THE
DETERMINATION AND THE GUTS
TO REBUILD OUR DEFENSE,
PROMOTE FREEDOM, AND TO
GO EYEBALL-TO-EYEBALL WITH

5 ➔

**COMMUNIST AGGRESSION, EVEN
WITH A DEMOCRAT-
CONTROLLED CONGRESS
FIGHTING THEM ALMOST EVERY
STEP OF THE WAY.**

**WHETHER IT WAS CENTRAL
AMERICA, ANGOLA, EASTERN
EUROPE OR THE SOVIET UNION,
RONALD REAGAN AND GEORGE
BUSH -- BACKED BY LOYAL
REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS --**

**NEVER BLINKED WHEN THE
GOING GOT TOUGH. JUST ASK
SADDAM HUSSEIN. OR MANUEL
NORIEGA.**

**FRUSTRATED & JEALOUS
DEMOCRATS**

**FRANKLY, I'M GETTING A
LITTLE TIRED OF HEARING
"FRUSTRATED AND JEALOUS"
DEMOCRATS CHEAPSHOTTING
OUR PRESIDENT EVERY CHANCE**

7 ➔

THEY GET -- THEY'RE DRAGGING
OUT THIS BOGUS CHARGE THAT
GEORGE BUSH "CARES MORE
ABOUT FOREIGNERS THAN
AMERICANS".

NO ONE IN IOWA, OR KANSAS,
OR ANYWHERE ELSE, IS GOING
TO BUY THAT FAT SLICE OF
BALONEY.

BUT THIS 'TOUGH SELL' WON'T
STOP ALL THOSE "FRUSTRATED

8 —————→

AND JEALOUS["] DEMOCRATS
FROM PUSHING THEIR
STRATEGY TO EMBARRASS
PRESIDENT BUSH.

BUT LET'S LOOK AT THE
RECORD: WHEN PRESIDENT
BUSH SAID HE WOULD SIGN A
RESPONSIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT
BENEFITS BILL THAT PAID FOR
ITSELF, THE DEMOCRATS SAID IT
WAS["]NOT ENOUGH["], AND

9 →

**BLAMED THE PRESIDENT FOR
"INSENSITIVITY", REFUSING TO
BUDGE FROM THEIR ALL-OR-
NOTHING POSITION.**

**AND ONLY THIS WEEK, AS
PRESIDENT BUSH
TRIUMPHANTLY HOSTED THE
HISTORIC MIDDLE EAST PEACE
CONFERENCE, THE DEMOCRATS
APPARENTLY WOKE-UP TO THE
FACT THAT THEIR PARTISAN**

**SCHEME WASN'T WORKING.
THEY COULDN'T EMBARRASS
THE PRESIDENT ANY LONGER BY
PLAYING POLITICS WITH THE
LIVES OF UNEMPLOYED
AMERICANS, AND CLINGING TO A
PLAN TO JACK-UP THE DEFICIT
BY SIX BILLION DOLLARS! THEY
WERE FINALLY FORCED TO
ACCEPT WHAT WE'VE BEEN
TELLING THEM ALL ALONG --**

YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.

AND WHEN PRESIDENT BUSH
WENT THE 'EXTRA MILE' TO
CRAFT A COMMONSENSE CIVIL
RIGHTS COMPROMISE, THE
DEMOCRATS NOT ONLY TOOK
THE CREDIT, THEY SAID THE
DEVIL, OR DAVID DUKE, I'M NOT
SURE WHICH, MADE HIM DO IT. →

(DEMOCRATS GOLDEN

PARACHUTE FOR SOVIET PILOTS)

AND TO SHOW YOU HOW
CHEAP THE DEMOCRATS'
CHARGES ARE -- JUST 48 HOURS
AGO, IN WASHINGTON, A JOINT
HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE VOTED TO DEVOTE
A BILLION DOLLARS TO "RETRAIN
MILITARY PERSONNEL" -- NOT
AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND
PILOTS, BUT SOVIET SOLDIERS
AND PILOTS: A "GOLDEN

**PARACHUTE" FOR COMMUNIST
AIRMEN!**

**THINK ABOUT THAT FOR A
MINUTE -- ONE BILLION
DOLLARS IN NEW AID TO THE
SOVIETS FROM OUR DEFENSE
BUDGET.**

**THE SPENDING PROPOSAL
CAME FROM LES ASPIN, A
DEMOCRAT. IT WAS STRONGLY
SUPPORTED BY SAM NUNN, A**

**DEMOCRAT. IT WAS ACCEPTED
BY A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
DOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS.**

**SO I ASK YOU: WHO'S GIVING
AWAY THE STORE, GEORGE
BUSH, OR DEMOCRATIC
LEADERS IN CONGRESS?**

**~~THE LIBERALS' FOREIGN AID~~
~~ADDICTION~~**

**ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO,
WE VOTED IN THE SENATE ON A**

15 →

**FOREIGN AID BILL TO SPEND \$25
BILLION -- THAT'S WITH A "B" --
BILLION, OVER TWO YEARS ON
FOREIGN AID. 88% OF THE
DEMOCRATS IN THE SENATE
VOTED FOR THE BILL; 74% OF
THE REPUBLICANS VOTED
AGAINST IT.**

**SO WHO'S GIVING AWAY THE
STORE...GEORGE BUSH, OR THE
LIBERALS IN THE DEMOCRATIC**

PARTY?

**BACK IN MAY OF THIS YEAR,
THE SENATE VOTED ON A
MAJOR NEW FOREIGN AID
PROPOSAL FOR LATIN AMERICA.
A BILL INTRODUCED BY
DEMOCRAT SENATOR TERRY
SANFORD. A REPUBLICAN
SENATOR OFFERED AN
AMENDMENT TO PUT SOME
CONTROLS ON THE PROJECTS**

17



**IN THE BILL, SO THAT THE
MONEY WOULDN'T BE WASTED
ON BIG, STATE-RUN PROJECTS.
96% OF THE DEMOCRATS VOTED
AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.**

**WHO'S GIVING AWAY THE
STORE, GEORGE BUSH OR THE
"BIG GOVERNMENT - BIG
SPENDER LIBERALS" WHO
DOMINATE THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY IN CONGRESS?**

18 ➡

NOW THE ISSUE HERE IS
NOT -- FOREIGN AID IS "BAD", AND
ANY ONE WHO SUPPORTS ANY
FOREIGN AID IS "WRONG."

THE POINT IS: WHO ARE
THESE DEMOCRATS, WHO
NEVER MET A SPENDING
PROGRAM THEY DIDN'T LIKE --
DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN -- TO
POINT THE FINGER AT GEORGE
BUSH?

(MAKING THE TOUGH CALLS)

→ WELL, THESE ARE THE SAME
DEMOCRATS WHO VOTED
AGAINST "OPERATION DESERT
STORM", BUT WHO COULDN'T
WAIT TO MUSCLE THEIR WAY TO
THE FRONT OF THE LINE TO
WELCOME OUR BRAVE MEN AND
WOMEN HOME. THESE ARE THE
SAME DEMOCRATS WHOSE
ONLY ANSWER TO THE INVASION

OF KUWAIT WAS, AT BEST,
ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TO GIVE
SADDAM MORE TIME, MORE
WIGGLE ROOM, AND MORE
MIXED SIGNALS FROM THE FREE
WORLD.

BUT THEN, AFTER OUR
SPECTACULAR VICTORY IN THE
GULF, ONE LIBERAL MEMBER OF
CONGRESS SUMMED-UP THE
FEELINGS OF "FRUSTRATED AND

JEALOUS DEMOCRATS[»] WHEN HE
SAID: "IF I HAD KNOWN THE
GROUND WAR WOULD HAVE
LASTED ONLY 100 HOURS, I
WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR IT".

SEE, THEY DON'T GET IT. THEY
NEVER DO. THEY REALIZE THAT
YOU DON'T GET A["]SECOND
CHANCE["] WHEN THE CHIPS ARE
DOWN. YOU'VE GOT TO MAKE
THE TOUGH CALLS. TAKE THE

HEAT. DO THE RIGHT THING.

**AS THE LEADER OF THE FREE
WORLD, GEORGE BUSH
UNDERSTANDS THIS FACT-OF-
LIFE. IN MY VIEW, 1992 IS ALL
ABOUT LEADERSHIP -- WHO HAS
IT, AND WHO DOESN'T. AND
WHEN IT COMES TO COMPARING
GEORGE BUSH TO THE LIBERAL
DEMOCRATS, IT'S A MISMATCH.
GEORGE BUSH DOESN'T HAVE**

23 →

**TO WAIT FOR A POLL TO KNOW
WHEN IT'S TIME TO ACT; WHEN
IT'S TIME TO LEAD -- THAT'S
WHY SADDAM HUSSEIN IS OUT
OF KUWAIT; THAT'S WHY
MANUEL NORIEGA IS BEHIND
BARS; THAT'S WHY ARABS AND
JEWS ARE SITTING ACROSS
FROM EACH OTHER, TALKING
PEACE; THAT'S WHY WE HAVE A
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PROTECTING**

**WOMEN AND MINORITIES;
THAT'S WHY WE HAVE A
LANDMARK LAW TO PROTECT
THE RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED;
THAT'S WHY WE HAVE AN
HISTORIC CLEAN AIR ACT; AND
THAT'S WHY WE HAVE ANOTHER
CONSERVATIVE JUSTICE ON THE
SUPREME COURT.**

**YET ALL THE DEMOCRATS
CAN DO IS CLAIM THE**

**PRESIDENT HAS NO DOMESTIC
AGENDA. IN OTHER WORDS,
GEORGE BUSH DOESN'T AGREE
WITH THEIR DOMESTIC AGENDA.**

**THE LIBERAL MEDIA WILL
NEVER TELL YOU THIS, BUT
PERHAPS THE DEMOCRATS'
STRATEGY OF HAMMERING
PRESIDENT BUSH ON THE
DOMESTIC FRONT IS REALLY
JUST A COVER-UP FOR THE**

DEMOCRATS' OWN GLARING
WEAKNESSES ON DEFENSE AND
FOREIGN POLICY.

(DEMOCRATS STILL DON'T GET IT)

BUT THE DEMOCRATS STILL
DON'T GET IT; THEY THINK
AMERICANS DON'T CARE
ANYMORE ABOUT 'DESERT
STORM', OR OUR TROOPS, OR
OUR HIGH-TECH ARSENAL THAT
CRUSHED SADDAM HUSSEIN.

**NOW THAT THE PARADES AND
SPEECHES ARE OVER, THE
"WELCOME HOME" DEMOCRATS
FIGURE THEY HAVE GOTTEN ALL
THE POLITICAL COVER THEY
NEED -- IT'S TIME FOR A FULL
SCALE ASSAULT ON OUR
NATIONAL DEFENSE TO PAY FOR
THEIR BIG-SPENDING
PROGRAMS.**

WELL, THEY DON'T EVEN

HAVE THE FACTS RIGHT.

**THE WORLD IS CHANGING,
AND WE DO HAVE TO CHANGE
WITH IT. HAPPILY, THAT DOES
MEAN A SMALLER DEFENSE
BUDGET, AND A SMALLER
MILITARY FORCE. IT DOES
MEAN SOME SHIFTS IN
STRATEGY AND WEAPONRY.**

**BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN A
MINDLESS, "SLASH-AND-BURN"**

**RAID ON THE ARMED FORCES
WHICH ARE STILL CHARGED
WITH KEEPING US SECURE AND
FREE.**

**IT DOESN'T MEAN JUNKING
OUR HIGH-TECH WEAPONS, AND
OUR RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NEWER AND
BETTER WEAPONS. IF "DESERT
STORM" TAUGHT US ANYTHING,
IT IS THAT MODERN**



**TECHNOLOGY CAN NOT ONLY
WIN WARS; IT CAN SAVE
AMERICAN LIVES.**

**IF WE HAVE TO GO TO WAR
AGAIN, SOMEWHERE, SOMETIME
-- AND NO ONE CAN PROMISE
WE WON'T IN A WORLD WHERE
THE LIKES OF SADDAM, AND
QADDAFI, AND THE IRANIAN
"HATEMONGERS" ARE STILL
RUNNING AROUND -- IF WE HAVE**

**DEFEND OUR COUNTRY, AND TO
SAVE AMERICAN LIVES. AND WE
CAN'T EVER FORGET THAT.**

**BUT WE CAN, AND SHOULD
CUT OUR MILITARY BUDGET AND
FORCE, AND WE ARE DOING
IT...RESPONSIBLY.**

**BUSH LEADS SAFE AND
RESPONSIBLE DEFENSE
REDUCTION**

OF COURSE, YOU WOULDN'T



**KNOW IT FROM THE LIBERAL
MEDIA, OR THE DEMOCRAT
PROPAGANDA MACHINE -- AND
SOMETIMES IT'S HARD TO TELL
THOSE TWO APART -- BUT
GEORGE BUSH DOES HAVE A
SOUND, FAR REACHING PLAN TO
DOWN-SIZE OUR MILITARY, AND
TO REORIENT IT IN MISSION AND
CAPABILITY TO FACE THE REAL
CHALLENGES OF THE 1990'S**



AND THE 21ST CENTURY.

**REAL SPENDING ON DEFENSE
HAS DECLINED EVERY YEAR
SINCE 1985.**

**IF PRESIDENT BUSH'S
PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTED BY
CONGRESS, REAL SPENDING
WILL HAVE DROPPED MORE
THAN A THIRD BETWEEN 1985
AND 1996.**

AND, BY THE WAY, UNDER

35 →

EXISTING LAW AND THE
PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS,
DOMESTIC SPENDING WILL GO
WAY UP DURING THAT SAME
PERIOD: MANDATORY
DOMESTIC SPENDING BY 28%,
AND DISCRETIONARY DOMESTIC
SPENDING BY 11%, IN REAL
DOLLARS.

DURING THAT DECADE,
NEARLY A MILLION MEN AND



**WOMEN WILL HAVE BEEN TAKEN
OFF THE PENTAGON'S
EMPLOYMENT ROLLS.**

**IN THE PAST TWO YEARS
ALONE, THE PENTAGON HAS
RECOMMENDED TERMINATING
100 WEAPONS PROGRAMS.**

**WITH PRESIDENT BUSH'S
LEADERSHIP, WE ARE
CHANGING -- CHANGING
DRAMATICALLY -- TO MEET THE**

**CHALLENGES OF THE "NEW
WORLD ORDER." BUT CHANGING
RESPONSIBLY, AND SENSIBLY,
AND IN A MANNER TO INSURE
THAT AMERICA WILL REMAIN
SECURE AND FREE.**

(CLEAR CHOICE)

**SO THESE ARE THE SOME OF
THE CLEAR, AND FRANKLY,
DANGEROUS CHOICES AMERICA
WILL BE FACING COME**

**ELECTION DAY 1992, NOW ONLY
ONE YEAR AWAY.**

**ALREADY, THE WHINING FROM
THE "FRUSTRATED AND JEALOUS"
DEMOCRATS IS WEARING THIN.
BUT THEY'LL KEEP TRYING TO
RAID THE TAXPAYERS' POCKETS,
SAVAGE THE DEFENSE BUDGET
AND JACK-UP THE FEDERAL
DEFICIT JUST LIKE IT'S FRIDAY
AFTERNOON AT THE HOUSE**

**BANK, WHERE CHECKS BOUNCE
BUT WHERE NO ONE IS HELD
ACCOUNTABLE.**

**I SAY IT'S TIME FOR THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE TO HOLD
THE DEMOCRATS
ACCOUNTABLE; AND IT'S TIME
TO START TELLING THEM RIGHT
HERE IN IOWA.**

###

40

November 2, 1991
The Schedule
Jovana

FINAL
11/1/91

SENATOR BOB DOLE SCHEDULE - SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1991

2:55 PM Lv. Residence

3:10 PM Ar. Butler Aviation - Washington National
703/549-8340
(1-800-626-5503)

3:15 PM Lv. Washington

AIRCRAFT: Lear 35 A (John Ruan)
TAIL NO.: N 109 JR

MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Tom Synhorst
Mark Miller
Paul Redifer

FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours 20 mins

MEAL SERVICE: Coffee and chips/nuts

PILOT: Gerald (Jerry) Ware
515/255-5096 (H)

CO-PILOT: Gordon Kruse
515/223-1249 (H)

Ruan Aviation: 515/285-5222
Page Avjet: 515/285-4221

CONTACT: Jan Gillam
515/245-2561 (O)
515/245-2611 (FAX)
515/288-7762 (H)

4:35 PM Ar. Des Moines, Iowa
Page Avjet
515/285-4221
Ruan Aviation - Page Avjet
515/285-5222

MET BY: John Ruan, State Chair Rich Schwarm and
maybe Mary Louise Smith

(Mrs. Smith recently underwent surgery
for throat cancer; can't attend event,
but wants to greet Senator Dole)

PAGE TWO

4:35 PM- Private meeting with John Ruan
5:00 PM Page Avjet Terminal

5:00 PM Lv. Page Avjet Terminal
DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

5:15 PM Ar. Des Moines Convention Center
501 Grand Avenue
515/242-2531

5:15 PM- PRESS AVAILABILITY
5:30 PM Board Room - 1st Floor

5:30 PM- ATTEND REPUBLICAN PARTY OF IOWA
7:30 PM "CELEBRATION OF LEADERSHIP"

CONTACT: Randy Enwright
Exec. Dir., Republican Party of Iowa
515/282-8105
515/282-9019 (FAX)

5:30 PM Arrive Major Donor/Package Plan Reception
2nd Floor - Rooms A and B

(Reception for contributors of \$300 or more, who join the party under a package plan that provides them with both party membership and tickets to this evening's event.)

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle
Photographer will be present

CROWD SIZE: 100-150

PRESS: CLOSED

OTHER VIP'S IN ATTENDANCE:
Governor Terry Branstad and wife Chris
Senator Chuck Grassley
Congressman Jim Lightfoot
Lt. Gov. Joy Corning
State Chair Richard Schwarm and wife Charise
State Co-Chair David Oman and wife Jennifer
State Finance Chair Bill Vernon and wife Marilyn
Nat'l Committeeman Steve Roberts and wife Dawn
Nat'l Committeewoman Gwen Boeke
State Auditor Dick Johnson and wife Marge
Dinner Chairman Bob Burnett and wife Gloria
Dinner Co-Chair State Senator Mary Kramer
Executive Director Randy Enwright

PAGE THREE

6:30 PM Lv. Reception for holding room

6:45 PM Doors Open for Dinner - 1st Floor

6:30 PM- OPTION: Attend GENERAL RECEPTION
7:00 PM First Floor

(200 guests who paid \$100 to attend)

OPEN TO THE PRESS

EVENT RUNS 6:00-7:00 PM

NOTE: Schedule indicates Senator Dole NOT to attend General Reception, but they've programmed 30 minutes in the holding room, and left open the option for you to attend a portion of the General Reception.

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7:00 PM Introduction of Head Table -
Dinner Chair Bob Burnett

HEAD TABLE: (In order of introduction)
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John Ruan
Finance Chair Bill Vernon
Dinner Co-Chair Senator Mary Kramer
Governor's wife Chris Branstad
State Auditor Dick Johnson
National Committeeman Steve Roberts
National Committeewoman Gwen Boeke
State Co-Chair David Oman
State Chair Richard Schwarm
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Congressman Jim Lightfoot
Senator Chuck Grassley
Governor Terry E. Branstad
SENATOR BOB DOLE

7:05 PM Pledge of Allegiance

7:06 PM Invocation

7:07 PM Program Begins:

Welcome by State Fin. Chair Bill Vernon

PAGE FOUR

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7:11 PM REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
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7:32 PM Dinner is served
9:00 PM EVENT CONCLUDES
7:50 PM Ar. Page Avjet - Ruan Aviation
515/285-5222
8:00 PM Lv. Des Moines
MANIFEST: Senator Dole
Mark Miller
Paul Redifer
FLIGHT TIME: 2 hours
MEAL SERVICE: Sandwiches and Fruit
11:00 PM Ar. Washington National
Butler Aviation
703/549-8340
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FINAL
11/1/91

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11:00 PM Ar. Washington National
Butler Aviation
703/549-8340
MET BY: Wilbert
Proceed to Private

MEMORANDUM

OCTOBER 31, 1991



TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: JO-ANNE
SUBJ: WEEKEND TRAVEL

Kim Wells reports that the latest you should plan on being able to arrive for the State Committee meeting in Wichita on Saturday is 12:00 noon. Unless the pro-life issue creates a royal shouting-match, he expects most business to have been concluded by noon, but certainly no later than 1:00. (He emphasized that from his standpoint, he sees no need for you to attend the meeting -- and he has informed no one that there is even a possibility of your attending. No other elected officials will be in attendance.)

Weather in Wichita is not great, although daytime Saturday looks OK at this time:

Winter storm warnings continue in most of Kansas today with a mix of freezing rain, sleet and snow. Overnight accumulations in the Wichita area expected to be in the 4-6" range.

Friday will bring heavy snow, partly cloudy and continued cold conditions, with high temperatures in the 30° 's, following overnight lows in the 20° 's. Accumulations of 9".

SATURDAY: Continued cloudy skies and cold temperatures in the 30° 's; winds from the north-northeast at 10-15 MPH. Although there is no specific forecast for additional snow in Wichita during the day on Saturday, additional storms are expected to arrive Saturday night and Sunday morning, resulting in additional precipitation.

Judy reports that because of the anticipated bad weather, many of the previously suggested events in Kansas have now been cancelled. If the forecast holds, Kim is even fearful he may not have a quorum for the State Committee meeting.

Des Moines is reporting sleet and freezing rain today, but their weather is expected to clear up, with no precipitation expected on Saturday and temperatures in the 20° -30° range.

MEMORANDUM
October 30, 1991

TO: SENATOR/JOYCE/YVONNE/JO-ANNE

From: Judy

Re: Kansas schedule - November 2

I received the marked-up copy of the memo I sent you yesterday, and discussed it with Joyce this morning. Unfortunately, I received a call late yesterday afternoon from Frank Shaw, Coleman Co., who was coordinating the Department of Commerce "E Star Award" press event, and he advised me it would not be possible to do anything on Saturday, November 2, as they are unable to get their people together. They would like to do it another time. The only other thing you indicated an interest in doing in Wichita was KEYN's Mens Expo, which you could do after you speak at the Republican State Committee Meeting, which is over at 1 p.m. If you spent an hour at the trade show, which you may not want to do, you would be through in Kansas by 2:15 or 2:30 p.m. at the latest. Jo-Anne told me yesterday Kim had indicated to her that while it would be nice to have you at the State Committee meeting, it was not something you should feel you had to do.

I apologize for the oversight in not mentioning that Riverside Hospital is located in Wichita. If you decided to do a tour there, we could add another hour to your Kansas time, but you would still be through at 3:30 p.m. or 3:45 p.m. at the latest. The flight time to Des Moines from Wichita is an hour and a half.

Since there are no other events around the state that interest you, you may want to forego coming to Kansas this weekend.

Handwritten notes:
Joyce
Wendy
Shaw
f

MEMORANDUM
October 29, 1991

TO: SENATOR/JOYCE/YVONNE/JO-ANNE

From: Judy

Re: Kansas Events on Saturday, November 2.

Following are the only other events we have been able to find with the exception of the ones I have already sent you. Unfortunately, I'm afraid there aren't many things going on that would be of interest to you, but here's what we have.

WICHITA - Republican State Committee Meeting - 04
(you have details)

PRESS EVENT - Presentation of Department of Commerce "E Star Award" to the World Trade Council of Wichita - They were willing to structure this any way you wanted, i.e., just a press conference with Board members, and perhaps some business leaders present; a luncheon/press event with the Chamber of Commerce involved which there is probably not sufficient time to put together; or a press/reception with the chamber -- which again there is probably not enough time to do.

The Press Event could be held at the Marriott and could be done following your appearance at the State Committee meeting. 04

CENTURY II - KEYN Men's Expo which is a Trade Show featuring items of interest to men - open to the public. 04

~~PRO-LIFE~~ Rally

TOPEKA

Kansas Disability Caucus which I have given you details on - could speak to the entire group at 1 p.m., or drop by Regional caucuses between 1:30 and 4:00 p.m.

KANSAS CITY - Kansas Charolais Association will be meeting
at the Holiday Inn on the Plaza
Attendance: 150
Will be meeting in the afternoon from one to
four.

EMPORIA Emporia Expo Trade Fair - Lyon County
Fairgrounds 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Open to the public

LEAVENWORTH Arts and Crafts Fair - all day - open to the
public.

FORT RILEY Fort Riley Territorial Days

OPEN INVITATIONS

Long-standing invitation from the Wichita
Business Journal to meet with their editorial
Board.

Invitation from Wm. "P.C." Simmons, President
of the Board of Riverside Health Services, to
visit Riverside Hospital.

Wichita

1

MEMORANDUM
October 18, 1991

TO: SENATOR/JOYCE/YVONNE

From: Judy

Re: November 2nd Kansas schedule

Following are some suggestions for Saturday, November 2nd. I have not indicated times, except for the State Committee Meeting which we discussed last week. Will work out times when and if you have any interest in doing any of these events. This is all we have come up with so far.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2

9:00 a.m. Lv. Washington National for Wichita
Flight time - 2 hrs. 45 mins. (?)

10:45 a.m. Ar. Wichita

11:00 a.m. SPEAK - Republican State Committee
Meeting, Wichita Marriott

OPTIONS THUS FAR

Open invite
you indicated
you wanted
to do

WICHITA - PRESS EVENT - Presentation of
Department of Commerce "E Star Award" to
the World Trade Council of Wichita, Inc.
This could be done following your speech
to the Republican State Committee. Could
do a Press conference followed by a luncheon
or reception or just do a press event.

PRESS EVENT: Yes _____ No _____

PRESS & LUNCHEON: Yes _____ No _____

PRESS & RECEPTION: Yes _____ No _____

*When?
How many?
How long?*

10/25/91

11:28

SENATOR BOB DOLE, TOPEKA

003

2

TOPEKA - Kansas Disability Caucus -
Lunch from Noon to 1:30 p.m. - Marvin
Barkus, Speaker of the Kansas House of
Representatives is the luncheon speaker.
If you could arrive at the Holidome by
1 p.m., they would like you to speak at
that time when all the participants are
together.

Yes ☐No ☐

From 1:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. there will be
regional caucuses - if you do could not
arrive at the Holidome in time to speak at
the luncheon, you could stop by each of the
five regional caucuses and make remarks.

Yes ☐No ☒

2:15 - 2:30 Break - Following the break the
regional caucuses will resume until 4 p.m.,
so could go by each caucus between 2:30 p.m.
and 4:00 p.m.

Yes ☐No ☒

DODGE CITY - TCI-Pioneer Telephone Media
event and reception. Educational video link
for elementary and high schools in Ulysses -
TCI donated wires, network switches, and
cost of installation for three mile link in
Dodge City. MEDIA EVENT AND RECEPTION.

Yes ☐No ☒

**I have not checked with TCI to see if they
could do this on November 2 - I know they
would prefer to do it on a weekday when
school is in session, but may agree to do it
on the weekend.

OLATHE - Dedication - Cypress Recovery, Inc., drug and alcohol counseling service program. Tom Kulala, Founder and Executive Director of Cypress, was honored by the American Institute for Public Service and received the Jefferson Award in Washington last June. The program has served more than 500 families since receiving its non-profit status in the fall of 1989. Tom keeps in contact with me regularly and is very anxious to have you dedicate their building.

Yes _____

No

If you leave from Topeka or Kansas City, would probably need to leave Kansas by 5:45 or 6:00 p.m. for Des Moines - it's an hour and a half flight from Wichita, so wouldn't think it would be any more than an hour from Topeka or Kansas City.

6:45 p.m (?)

Ar. Des Moines

7:00 p.m.

Dinner - Speak

**Neither KU nor K-State have home games on November 2.

MEMORANDUM
October 18, 1991

TO: SENATOR/JOYCE/YVONNE

From: Judy

Re: November 2nd Kansas schedule

We have been checking around the state for events on November 2nd, and thus far have not been able to come up with much in the way of ready-made events. I did call Straightline Manufacturing in Newton to see if that was a possibility, but they will not be ready for a formal open house/dedication until spring -- however, they are still hopeful you will be able to attend.

Following are some suggestions from what we have so far.

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9:00 a.m. Lv. Washington National for Wichita
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11:00 a.m. SPEAK - Republican State Committee
Meeting, Wichita Marriott

11:45 p.m. Lv. Wichita for (?)

OPTIONS THUS FAR

12:30 p.m. (?) DODGE CITY - TCI-Pioneer Telephone Media
to event and reception. Educational video link
1:45 p.m. for elementary and high schools in Ulysses -
TCI donated wires, network switches, and
cost of installation for three mile link in
Dodge City. MEDIA EVENT AND RECEPTION.

Yes _____ No _____

2:00 p.m. Lv. Dodge City for Johnson County

3:45 p.m.

to

5:00 p.m.

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Yes___

No___

5:20 p.m.

Lv. Johnson County for Des Moines - not sure of flight time to Des Moines, but wouldn't think it would be much more than an hour.

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K A N S A S
R E P U B L I C A N ★ P A R T Y

KIM B. WELLS
CHAIRMAN

JANET BOISSEAU
VICE CHAIRMAN

DUANE NICITINGALE
TREASURER

SARA ULLMANN
SECRETARY

DATE: 10-28-91

TO: Joyce McCluney

FROM: Gilda

NUMBER OF PAGES
(INCLUDING THIS PAGE)

PHONE NUMBER: (913) 234-3416

FAX NUMBER: (913) 234-3436

MESSAGE: Mike Glasco asked that
I send this to you for the
Dole Briefing Book.

AGENDA *
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE MEETING
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1991
WICHITA, KANSAS

- I. Call to order
- II. Invocation
- III. Pledge of Allegiance
- II. Approval of minutes
- III. Treasurer's Report
- IV. State Chairman's Report
- V. Report by Standing Rules Committee
- VI. Proposed 1992 delegate selection rules
- VII. Adjournment

* Please note that our invited speakers will address the committee at times yet to be determined.

K A N S A S R E P U B L I C A N ★ P A R T Y

KIM B. WELLS
CHAIRMAN

JANET BOISSEAU
VICE CHAIRMAN

DUANE NIGHTINGALE
TREASURER

SARA ULLMANN
SECRETARY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mike Glassner
FROM: Steve Brown *SAB*
RE: agenda items for State Committee Meeting
DATE: October 28, 1991

1. Standing Rules

Dick Friedeman of Great Bend is Chairman of the Rules Committee. This committee has been studying possible changes to transform the By-Laws and Constitution into a set of Standing Rules.

These rules were discussed at a meeting of the State Executive Committee in early July. Later that month, the committee unanimously recommended that the State Committee adopt these rules.

Highlights of the rules include a section that prohibits the State Party from taking sides in contested primaries. Either all candidates will receive equal support, or no support. Other changes have been made to comply with changes in state law and a general "modernizing" of the rules.

2. Delegate Selection Process

The Delegate Selection Process rules that have been proposed (the State Executive Committee unanimously recommends adoption) would make substantive changes to the way in which delegates are elected.

Mike Glassner
October 28, 1991
page two

The proposed rules (see attached) would mandate that at the time they file to be on the ballot, all Presidential candidates file a slate of 1.5 times the number of delegates and alternates from Kansas ($60 \times 1.5 = 90$). Congressional District Committees and the State Committee would then choose from delegates from the slate provided by the winner of the Primary.

DRAFT OUTLINE

10/3

1992 KANSAS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATE SELECTION

Total Delegates	30
At-Large	20*
Congressional District	10*

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

Date of Primary: April 7, 1992. Not later than 12:00 noon on February 12, 1992, either (a) a candidate must file with the Secretary of State a declaration of intent to become a candidate (to be accompanied by a \$100 filing fee), or (b) a petition bearing the names of not less than 1,000 registered Republicans must be filed with the Secretary of State seeking to place the name of the candidate on the ballot. (K.S.A. 25-4502).

DELEGATE SELECTION

- Step 1: On or prior to February 12, 1992 (the filing deadline for the Presidential Preference Primary), each presidential candidate shall submit to the Chairperson or Secretary of the Kansas Republican Party, a list of approved delegate and alternate candidates equal to at least one and one-half times the total number of delegates and alternates allocated to Kansas (i.e. $60 \times 1.5 = 90$).
- Step 2: Republican State Committee meets on May 16, 1992 (tentative). Members of the State Committee from each of the State's five (5) pre-reapportionment Congressional Districts (CDs) shall caucus at the State Committee meeting and elect 2 CD Delegates and 2 CD Alternates for each such district from among the persons residing in each such CD whose names were submitted by the presidential candidate who received the highest number of votes. (If reapportionment becomes final by the time of the State Committee meeting and a new CD Committee has been formed in accordance with the Standing Rules of the Party, 3 CD Delegates and 3 CD Alternates shall be elected from each such reapportioned district.) The full State Committee shall elect 20 Delegates and 20 Alternates

*Subject to change due to reapportionment.

from among the persons whose names were submitted by the presidential candidate who received the highest number of votes at the primary. (If reapportionment becomes final by the time of the State Committee meeting and the newly reapportioned CDs have each elected 3 CD Delegates and 3 CD Alternates as provided above, then the full State Committee shall elect 18 Delegates and 18 Alternates.

Step 3: Delegates and Alternates must file their credentials with the Republican National Committee at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the convention.

DELEGATE CAUCUS

Officers from the Kansas Delegation shall be elected at a special meeting called by the state party chairman after all delegates are elected.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

revised 10/22/91

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