

## ADI: BURLINGTON-PLATTSBURGH IN VT

### Political Landscape:

ADI splits into two states, Vermont, representing 2.6 of 3 electoral votes and New York, only 0.4 of 33 ev's.

The Burlington-Plattsburgh ADI performed around average when ranked by 1988 Bush/Quayle Percentage. It ranks 142 out of 210 ADI's.

Past Republican Electoral Performance has been mixed in both Presidential Elections and statewide races.:

1990:	Snelling/Gov.	52.4% of ADI Vote
1988:	BUSH/QUAYLE	52.1% of ADI Vote
	Jeffords/Senate	68.2% of ADI Vote
	Burnhardt/Gov.	43.1% of ADI Vote
1984	REAGAN/BUSH	58.9% of ADI Vote

As of 1990 Census, Total Population of ADI was 485,325 people with Voting Age Population at 361,865.

Breakdown of Voting Age Population reveals a younger ADI than the nation. Breakdown is as follows:

30-49 year olds	41%	of Voting Age Population
50-64 yr. olds	17%	" "
65 and above	15%	" "
18-24 yr. olds	16%	" "
25-29 yr. olds	11%	" "

\*Average cost for a paid political commercial is \$50 per GRP. By doing a free 5 minute Q/A for a local TV station, the estimated savings from the hit would **\$20,000 dollars**. This is based upon a 400 GRP during the early news. Cost is based upon 4th Quarter Arbitron Cost Information.

### Media Recommendation:

The following stations would be ideal to penetrate three key counties in the Burlington - Plattsburgh ADI. The stations are ranked by largest share during the 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. & 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. time slot.

- WCAX for interview purposes has the largest viewership during the evening news hour.
- WPTZ is second, with limited penetration in the key counties.

The top Radio stations based on morning commute times:

- WXXX - share 31.6
- WIZN - share 29.4

### Key Counties

#### CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT

Represents 20% of ADI VAP.

1% Asian VAP.

34% of households with children

17% Retail, 13% Education Services

Commute time: 10 to 20 minutes

#### Media Share

Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)

WCAX 37%

WPTZ 19%

Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)

WCAX 60%

#### WASHINGTON COUTNY, VT

Represents 8% of ADI VAP.

.3% Black VAP

34% households W/children

16% Retail, 11% Educational Services

Commute time: 10 to 20 minutes

#### Media Share

Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)

WCAX 33%

WPTZ 12%

Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)

WCAX 67%

#### RUTLAND COUNTY, VT

Represents 9% of ADI VAP.

.3% Asian VAP

34% households W/children

18% Retail, 12% Manufacturing (durable)

Commute time: 10 to 15 minutes

#### Media Share

Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)

WPTZ 20%

WCAX 11%

Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)

WCAX 42%

WPTZ 24%

**ADI #151: BURLINGTON-PLATTSBURGH - KEY POINTS:**

**Significant demographics:**

- African-American voting age population is 1%.
- French ancestry is 11%.
- College education levels are lower than the national average.
- Median family income mirrors the national average.
- Predominant industries include retail trade (17%) and education services(12%).
- The average commute time is 10-19 minutes with 1% using public transportation.
- Median home value is above \$75,000.

## MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE

FROM: David Wardrop

DATE: October 3, 1992

RE: Vermont Update

### A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

In 1986, Patrick Leahy captured 63% of the vote in defeating Governor Dick Snelling. The press made no bones about getting even with Snelling for past slights. This year, the Republican nominee, Secretary of State Jim Douglas, has a very good working relationship with the press and has capitalized on it to get himself positive press several times a week.

Douglas's good positive relationship is felt among the population at large as evidenced by his 40% to 4% favorable-unfavorable ratio in our recent poll.

Douglas has focused his campaign on being an "All-Vermont" effort. Jim will not take contributions from PAC's nor non-Vermonters. Although this has significantly hurt fundraising, he has gotten quite a bit of favorable press for this effort as well. In addition this issue works well for Douglas because Leahy gets 88% of his campaign funds from PAC's and out-of-staters.

Douglas has also engaged Leahy on not paying attention to matters at home. Since Leahy became Agriculture Chairman (1987), 26% of Vermont's dairy farms have gone out of business. Vermont also ranks 51st in the nation in receiving government contracts. Leahy is trying to turn the race into a debate on health care to counter Douglas's economic issues.

Douglas is the first to go on TV; a 30-second spot explaining his all-Vermont campaign, and attacking both Congress and Leahy for ignoring problems and being beholden to special-interest groups. With the agreement between the NRSC and Douglas, we will be able to buy the maximum amount of television time on Vermont's premier television station (about 2/3 of all Vermont television viewers are watching WCAX at a given time) as well as all the cable outlets in the state.

Leahy is currently on the radio with a spot about how he is standing up to the pharmaceutical companies who are increasing the cost of medicine at "incredible" rates.

## SECRETARY OF STATE JIM DOUGLAS

Jim Douglas was elected Vermont's Secretary of State in 1980, defeating a Democrat incumbent. He has been re-elected 5 times since. Douglas has proven so popular that he has several times been the *Democrat* nominee as well, due to Democrat primary voters writing in his name on primary day.

Jim has been very active in the Vermont community since his graduation from Middlebury College in 1972. He has previously served as president of the Addison County Chamber of Commerce; president of the Board of Directors of the Porter Medical Center; and, master of Union Lodge #2.

Secretary Douglas has also been active in civic matters. He was honored by his colleagues when he was named President of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Previously he served in the Vermont House including a stint as Majority Leader. He was also Executive Assistant to the Governor before taking office as Secretary of State in 1981.

Jim, his wife Dorothy, and their two sons continue to live in Middlebury.

## SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY

Patrick Leahy, senior senator from Vermont, was first elected in 1974 at age 34. Leahy's major committee assignment is on Agriculture, which he has chaired since 1987. He worked on the farm credit bill of 1987, the drought bills of 1988 and 1989, and the pesticide law in 1988. Senator Leahy worked with Indiana Republican Richard Lugar to make the 1990 farm bill as much an environmental as an agricultural bill.

Leahy serves on Judiciary, where he has voted usually with the liberal bloc, and on Appropriations. On Appropriations and elsewhere, he has taken an interest in foreign policy. His Leahy-Dodd amendment cut military aid to El Salvador by 50% and conditioned future aid on human rights improvements and an effort on the part of the Salvadoran government to negotiate with the rebels. He also resisted sending additional aid to Panama after the ouster of Manuel Noriega. He has sponsored several amendments to stop the production of the B-2 stealth bomber, losing each time on the Senate floor. He served as vice chairman of Intelligence in 1985-86; Leahy voluntarily resigned from the committee in January 1987 after it was revealed he had shown a reporter an unclassified Iran-contra staff report.

Leahy's claim of independent thinking seems to ring hollow in light of his voting record. In 1991 alone, he voted the Democrat party more than 90% of the time.

In 1986 Senator Leahy ran against Republican Governor Richard Snelling and won by a 63%-35% margin. Leahy carried every county and all but 10 of Vermont's towns. Leahy was helped by Snelling's initial reluctance to run, Snelling's harsh and negative campaign, and by Leahy's argument that he could become Agriculture chairman.

**B. SURVEY DATA**

	4/2-8/92 Dresner N=400/5%	9/15-17/92 VCR N=400/5%
<b>1992 INCUMBENT</b>		
<b>LEAHY REELECTS</b>		
Hard Reelect		27
Reelect (Standard)	50	45
New Person	33	42
<b>LEAHY ID</b>		
Aware	97	99
Favorable	64	62
Unfavorable	27	28
<b>DOUGLAS ID</b>		
Aware		72
Favorable		40
Unfavorable		4
<b>1992 Ballot</b>		
Douglas		34
Leahy		51

**C. FINANCIAL UPDATE**

		<u>Gross (cycle)</u>	<u>Cash-on-hand</u>
Incumbent:	Patrick Leahy	\$982,513 (8/20)	\$641,710
Republican:	Jim Douglas	\$93,000 (9/14)	\$45,277

## D. ORGANIZATION

Campaign Manager: Jeff LaCourse  
Finance Director: Mike Gerber  
Press Secretary: Nancy Garrity  
Polling: Jan Van Lohuizen

## E. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 562,758
2. U.S. Congress: Senate 1 D and 1 R/House 1 Socialist
3. Legislature: Senate 15 R and 15 D/House 75 R and 75 D
4. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	51%	Dukakis	48%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	58%	Mondale	41%
1980 Presidential	Reagan	44%	Carter	38%
5. Major Media Markets:

Burlington	85%
Boston	8%
Albany	6%
Portland	1%
6. Political Leadership:

Governor:	Howard Dean (D)
Lt. Governor:	VACANT
U.S. Senator:	Jim Jeffords (R)
U.S. Senator:	Patrick Leahy (D), up in '92 defeated Dick Snelling 63%-35%, 1986

## VERMONT STOP

### **Rutland**

Rutland, considered one of the state's small urban centers used to tilt Republican, but is now more Democratic due to the young urbanites who left behind the hassles of the Boston-New York megalopolis, but brought their liberal politics with them. The emigres pulled the state to the left while the rest of the nation appeared to be moving right.

This trend shattered Vermont's reputation as the sturdiest bastion of Yankee Republicanism. The state moved so far to the left it elected self-described Socialist Bernie Sanders as its At-Large member of the House of Representatives. A former Burlington Mayor, Sanders shepherded the state's largest city through period of unprecedented prosperity. This undoubtedly helped him defeat Republican Peter Smith in the 1990 hose race.

Although its manufacturing heritage has faded, Burlington thrived through the 1980s, thanks in part to the growth of its electronics industry and the success of its downtown retail mall. However, the outlook for the 1990s is not as rosy. Manufacturing, construction, and even high-tech industries have cut back, and hard economic times in neighboring states translate into lost tourist dollars throughout Vermont.

### **Latest Poll**

Rutland Herald poll conducted 9/15/18 by Political Media/Research of 610 likely voters. Margin of error +/-4%

Bernie Sanders (I) Incumbent	43%
Tim Philbin (R) '90 House candidate	22%
Lewis Young	9%

JIM

# DOUGLAS

## U.S. SENATE

### U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE JIM DOUGLAS

Jim Douglas of Middlebury, Addison County, Republican, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on June 21, 1951 and became a resident of present town in September, 1968. He is married to former Dorothy Foster, and they have two sons.

Occupation: Secretary of State, 1981-present. He was educated in elementary schools in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts; East Longmeadow High School and Middlebury College (A.B., 1972). Member of: Union Lodge #2, F & AM, past master; Addison County Chamber of Commerce, past president; Porter Medical Center, past president, board of directors; Republican Town committee; National Association of Secretaries of State, past president. Member of the House: 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979; Majority whip, 1975-76; Majority leader, 1977-79. Executive Assistant to the Governor, 1979-80. Secretary of State, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92. Religious preference: Congregational.

Home phone: 388-6257. POST OFFICE ADDRESS: RD 3, Middlebury 05753.

PO Box 1414 Montpelier, VT 05602

(802) 229-1992

Jim  
**DOUGLAS**  
 U.S. SENATE

Accomplishment 1981-1992

1. Computerization of office: licensing, corporations, archives election administration (including ballot preparation). Project ahead: scanning of UCCs.
2. Professionalization of staff: hiring and reorganization of managers who can run their own shops.
3. Expansion of local government outreach: training, publications, toll free line. Increases in contacts, range and scope of subjects covered (including zoning and planning, tax appeals, highways, etc.)
4. Networking with Extension Service, Vermont Institute for Government, Vermont Association of Listers and Assessors, Clerks and Treasurers, etc.
5. Publication schedule: Council of Censors, Indices for Municipalities and Corporations, Opinions (monthly and the book), pamphlets (including Notary, JP Guides; Tax Appeal Handbook; Election Perspectives, etc.)
6. Conversion of licensing from inquisitional to full due process system: separation of investigatory/prosecutorial from adjudicative role of boards; hiring of board counsel; adequate funding and fee assessment.
7. Arrangements with Weil to publish APA.
8. Legislative reform of law of corporations (including prep. work on RMBCA for next year), elections (myriad of changes, including camp, finance, voter registration, etc.), open meeting law, lobbyist law implementation, etc.
9. Stevens Papers project -- microfilming, publication of finding aid.
10. Voter registration efforts, particularly via Motor Vehicle Dept., CCV, others offering services.
11. Implementation of voting place accessibility law.
12. Promotion of voting assistance for blind and visually impaired (templates, recordings, etc.)
13. Special assignments: permit study (1982), Regulation of Vermont (1984), Administrative Due Process study for Kunin.
14. Bicentennial work: State Capitols, Essays (both Confronting Statehood and March to Statehood), Addresses.

STATEMENT OF CANDIDACY FOR U.S. SENATE  
James H. Douglas May 12, 1992

Like hundreds of thousands of Vermonters, I have watched the world change before my eyes over the last few years. I have seen the death of Communism and the dissolution of the iron curtain. I have seen freedom blossom in the most unlikely places on earth, and I have seen democracy flourish where generations of people worked and died under totalitarian rule. These are the most unpredictable times of this century, and these are times that will become the benchmark for changes yet unimagined in the years to come.

This was to be the American Century. At its beginning the United States was the hope of the world. At its end, we should be celebrating, but there is no celebration in this country. Instead we have paralysis and debt, urban riots and poverty, a slowed economy and a growing sense of the possibility of the loss of our leadership of the free world.

America is hurting. Our middle class is drifting toward extinction as a growing majority of our people find it impossible to cope. They can't afford a home, a college education, or basic health care. They can't find work, as millions of manufacturing jobs have disappeared, many moving to other shores. Our system of taxation gives benefits to those who need them least, while all Americans share in the bailout of failed financial institutions. The nation's debt has increased steadily as budget deficits mount, so that 30% of the average American's Federal income tax goes to pay interest on the national debt. Our nation's cities are in decay, crime has spread into rural areas where it never existed before, and environmental neglect literally threatens life on earth. For many, the American dream has become a nightmare.

Many Vermont farmers are unable to make a living because they can't earn enough from selling milk to make ends meet. Fully 25% of our dairy farms have gone on the auction block in the last six years.

And what has the Congress of the United States done for the American people in the face of these tragedies? Nothing, but they've done a lot for themselves. They voted themselves a \$25,000 pay raise when most Americans are happy just to have a job. They enjoy a generous pension plan when many private pension funds have been underfunded or gone insolvent (Even former members of Congress serving in jail draw pensions that are larger than their salaries when they were in office). They vote to spend tax dollars on political campaigns in the face of annual deficits of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Congress has become a privileged class, unable to relate

to the problems of the average American. It is a system which has become remote, unresponsive, and corrupt.

Where we most need leadership - in Washington, in Congress - we have confusion and a lack of vision. We have politicians who cannot act because they do not know or do not have the will to commit themselves to the job that must be done to clean up our act. Suddenly, we are not looking like the winners we should be in these the last years of the American century.

What we need most now is discipline. We don't need pork barrel politics. We don't need ineffective leadership. We don't need promises that can't be kept. We need courage and we need independence in our leaders.

Pat Leahy is a decent and intelligent man with a wonderful family, but he's changed in his eighteen years in Washington. He left here as a Vermonter; now he's become like everybody else down there. He's one of the insiders in the Democratic club. He's lost touch with how regular Vermonters live. Although he serves on some of the most important committees, including chairing the Agriculture Committee, he's been able to do nothing for Vermont farmers. It's time he came home and gave someone else a chance to serve and to do better.

As Secretary of State, I have dedicated myself to improving the processes of government at the state and local levels. I've fought for reform of our election procedures, tighter campaign finance laws, tougher lobbyist disclosure, more openness in governmental meetings and public records, and greater access by all citizens to their state and municipal governments. I'll carry the same commitment to participatory democracy to the nation's capital as Vermont's next United States Senator.

The problem with Congress starts with Congress. Apparently it doesn't take them long before the temptation of money overwhelms the best of them. They vote themselves a \$25,000 increase in their salary. They take large globs of PAC money, all the while protesting that they haven't sold their votes. Even in the Senate, with its six-year terms, the principal end of serving in the highest legislative body in this country appears to be re-election. The misuse of the franking privilege, the constant search for a photo opportunity, the empty press release, the enthusiasm of self-promotion are abuses of office when so many important issues, the most important of which is fiscal discipline, are neglected. To anyone else, this kind of behavior would be plain embarrassing. It is a sign of how remote Congress has become that most of them feel no shame - no shame at wasting money, no shame at making spectacles of themselves for no purpose but self-aggrandizement, no shame at boasting how

much pork they can return to their constituents.

Pat Leahy holds George Aiken's seat in the Senate. Pat Leahy spends more on one self-inflating newsletter that George Aiken on all his campaigns throughout his entire career.

In recent years, Senators have used the power of incumbency to cement their endless grasp on the office. Through the use of massive mailings, unlimited opportunities for press coverage, large staffs, and the perks and privileges of the job, they enhance their security in office while ignoring the needs of the nation. They spend six years in a nonstop effort to raise campaign funds in such massive amounts as to discourage any credible opponent from running against them. Well, Pat has not discouraged me. In fact, his outrageously excessive fundraising has angered many Vermonters and increases my resolve to become a candidate.

He has amassed a warchest of \$800,000, virtually all of which comes from outside the state he seeks to represent. Huge amounts come from political action committees and special interests in California, New York, Florida, and the District of Columbia. Only 3.7% comes from Vermont! A recent Times Argus editorial said that Leahy's campaign fundraising "perverts the political process." One might ask, when all of his money comes from Disneyland, Hollywood, and everywhere else except Vermont, whose interests does he really represent? Why should special interests from outside the state determine who should serve us in the Senate? Why is Pat afraid to let Vermonters make that decision?

Pat has graciously offered to limit his spending in this race to \$1.5 million! Since he's the only candidate in the state's history to spend more than that, perhaps it seems like restraint to him. But to everyone else, that level of expenditure in a Vermont Senate race is obscene.

The state legislature determined last month that \$400,000 is sufficient for a governor to spend on a reelection effort, and the incumbent has agreed. Surely no more is necessary for a well-known, three-term incumbent senator.

We need a senator who is not just from Vermont; we need a senator who is for Vermont. A senator who gets all of his campaign money from somewhere else no longer represents us.

Like the incumbent governor, the candidates for lieutenant governor, and several of the candidates for the United States House, I shall adhere to the spending limits enacted by the legislature last month. I will spend no more than \$440,000, the amount in the new law permitted for a gubernatorial challenger. In addition, I will accept no money

MAY 26, 1992

CONTACT: Republican State Comm.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

223-3411

STATEMENT BY JIM DOUGLAS ON CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Today I would like to make a formal reply to Pat Leahy's five minute radio ad which aired on Saturday and outlined his proposals for the conduct of the 1992 Vermont US Senate race.

First of all, if you listen closely to his proposal, I believe you'll find no solid commitment on his part to doing anything. Every single proposal he puts forth contains loopholes that would allow him to back out if it became expedient for him to do so.

"If my Republican opponents do this, I will do that. If my Republican opponents fail to do this, I will do the other." If you listen carefully to his comments, you will find that he actually isn't committing to anything at all.

In addition, there are several specific areas where my opponent is, in my opinion, seeking an unfair advantage.

--SPENDING LIMIT: Pat Leahy suggested a limit of \$440,000 for the Senate race "starting today" (The new state law provides a \$400,000 limit for incumbents). This limit does not recognize the fact that he has already spent \$563,000 since the last election. In effect, he's offering to limit himself to more than a million dollars if I will limit my spending to \$440,000. This is hardly a serious gesture.

--POWER OF INCUMBENCY: There is no mention of the advantages that he enjoys as an incumbent...the franking privilege which has

--more--

DOUGLAS p.2

allowed him in past campaigns to send out hundreds of thousands of letters to the voters at taxpayer expense, or the Senate TV news service which allows him to send "news clips" to Vermont TV stations also at taxpayer expense. Any discussion of campaign finance should take these advantages into account.

--POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL INTERESTS: Pat Leahy has received 96% of his \$800,000 campaign warchest from out-of-state donors. He offers to put his PAC money into an escrow account and spend it only if Republicans go "negative" during the campaign. Since he would decide whether that occurs, he is promising nothing.

---PROHIBITING THE USE OF TV SPOTS: If I were Pat Leahy and had the advantage of nearly 100% name recognition among Vermont voters, perhaps I would like to limit my opponent's ability to become known through the use of TV ads too.

In short, I find this proposal to be a smokescreen. It's an attempt by Pat Leahy to appear to the voters to be concerned with the issue of campaign financing when, in fact, it is incumbent protection, pure and simple.

The only proposal that I find to have merit is the idea of a series of TV debates. If TV stations are willing to make the time available at no cost, I'd be delighted to pursue this proposal. I agree that a full debate of the issues would be a very positive and useful part of this campaign.

In response to Pat Leahy's proposals, I would like to make a  
--more--

VERMONT

VERMONT REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 70, Montpelier 05602 (43 Court Street)

Executive Director: Brian Cosgrove

(802) 223-3411

(802) 229-1864 FAX

Chairman:

Allen Martin

c/o Downs, Rachlin &  
Martin

P.O. Box 190

Burlington, VT 05401

(802) 863-2375 (o)

National Committeeman:

Walter Page

P.O. Box 206

North Hero, VT 05474

(802) 372-4812 (h)

National Committeewoman:

Madeline Harwood

Village View Road

Manchester Ctr. 05255

(802) 362-1244 (h)

(802) 362-3841 FAX #

1988 DOLE FOR PRESIDENT, POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

Chairman:

Hon. Mike Bernhardt

Box 2003

So. Londonderry, 05115

(802) 885-4555 (o)

(802) 824-5221 (h)

(additional supporters attached)

9/24/92

DOLE FOR PRESIDENT, POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

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LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS 1	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE (O)	PHONE (H)	CODE
Bernhardt	Mike	Honorable	Box 2003	So. Londonberry	VT	05155	802-885-4555	802-824-5221	*VT
Jeffords	Jim	Honorable	530 Dirsken Office Building	Washington	DC	20515	202-224-5141		*VT
Stark	Howard	Mr.	#88 S. Willard Street	Burlington	VT	05401	802-864-4000	802-863-1708	*VT

## VERMONT STATE STATISTICS

**POPULATION:** 562,758  
**Largest City:** Burlington (39,127)  
**Second Largest:** Rutland (18,230)  
**Third Largest:** South Burlington (12,809)

**GOVERNOR:** Howard Dean (D). Next election - 1992  
Republican opponent - John McClaughry, State  
Senate

**SENATORS:** Leahy (Middlesex) and Jeffords  
(Schrewsbury)

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 99% White, 34% Urban, & 66% Rural

**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME:** \$17,205

**VIOLENT CRIME RATE:** 133 per 100,000 (48th)

## VERMONT

### REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

#### Constitutional Offices:

Secretary of State **JAMES DOUGLAS**

Attorney General **JEFFREY AMESTOY**

Auditor of Accounts **ALEXANDER "TINO" ACEBO**

Governor Richard Snelling passed away unexpectedly in mid-August 1991, leaving the Lt. Governor, **HOWARD DEAN** to take his place. He will serve until November 1992.

#### Congressional Delegation:

##### U.S. Senate

1R, 1 D

Senator **JIM JEFFORDS**, Next Election 1994

##### U.S. House of Representatives

1 I, 0 D, 0 R

#### State Legislature:

State Senate - 15 R

15 D

The Senate Republican Leader is **JOHN BLOOMER**

State House 75 R

73 D

2 I

The House Republican Leader is **SARAH GEAR**.

## VERMONT

### 1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

#### Committee Members:

Chairman **ALLEN MARTIN**

Elected: June 1991

Term expires: November 1993

**MARTIN**, a partner in the state's largest law-firm, was elected to fill the unexpired term of **WALT FREED**, who resigned to run for the State Senate. Martin was re-elected to a full two-year term as State Chairman.

National Committeeman **JACK LINDLEY**

Elected: May 1992

Term expires: May 1996

**LINDLEY** is a State Farm Insurance Agent from Montpelier. He served as Chairman of the Vermont Bush/Quayle campaign in 1988. Lindley served as the Chairman of the Vermont delegation to the 1988 Republican Convention, and State Chairman from 1978-1981.

National Committeewoman **SARA GEAR**

Elected: May 1992

Term expires: May 1996

State Representative **SARA GEAR** has been a member of the Vermont House of Representatives since 1985. She has served as the Republican Leader for the past four years and was the Assistant Republican Leader in 1987-1988. Gear has been on the Executive Committee of the State Committee since 1985. She is currently running for State Senate.

#### Party Leaders:

Senator **JIM JEFFORDS**

Attorney **JEFFREY AMESTOY**

Secretary of State **JAMES DOUGLAS**

Auditor of Accounts **TINO ACEBO**

Former State GOP Chairman **WALT FREED**

#### 1992 Bush-Quayle Leadership:

Chairmen **JOHN "JACK" LINDLEY, III**  
**RAY GEYSER**

Co-Chairmen **JEFF AMESTOY**  
**JAMES DOUGLAS**  
**JAMES JEFFORDS**

**Victory '92 Leadership:**

Chairman     **F. RAY KESSER**

**State Party Overview:**

**ALLEN MARTIN** has done a good job as State Chairman of the Vermont Republican Party. He inherited a party that was \$100,000 in debt, and has eliminated the debt.

Executive Director **BRIAN COSGROVE** handles the day to day duties of the party, and does a credible job with limited resources.

The State Party is focusing its efforts on the Vermont State House and Senate races. The goal is to take back the House Speakership, and gain control of the Senate.

**Financial Status:**

The state party has retired their debt. In 1989, the Party had approximately \$100,000 of debt, but through Chairman **MARTIN's** vigorous fundraising it has been eliminated. This is the first time in seven years the State GOP has been in the black.

## VERMONT

### POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

#### 1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President

U.S. Senate - **PATRICK LEAHY (D)**

U.S. House of Representatives - At large seat **BERNARD SANDERS (I)**

Governor - **HOWARD DEAN (D)**

Lt. Governor

Attorney General

Auditor of Accounts

State Treasurer

Secretary of State

State Senate - 30 seats.

State House - 150 seats.

Electoral Votes: 3

1992 General Primary: September 8, 1992

1992 Convention: May 1992

#### Political Environment/Overview:

The Green Mountain state is home to Ben & Jerry's ice cream, as well as Bernie Sanders, the only Socialist member in the U.S. House of Representatives. Military cutbacks have hurt General Electric Jet Engines. Digital Corporation is another of the many companies who have laid off many in the state.

The surprise death of Governor **DICK SNELLING** in the summer of 1991 threw the state's political structure into a tailspin. He was succeeded by Democrat Lt. Governor **HOWARD DEAN**, who promised the people of Vermont that he would continue the policies of Governor Snelling. Much to the chagrin of GOP leaders, he has kept those promises. Some party insiders believe this is just a ploy by Dean to get re-elected, and once he does, he will become a "free-spending" Democrat Governor. Dean has enjoyed bi-partisan support in the Legislature, and has received very high marks for his efforts.

**1992 Presidential:**

Vermont held Presidential Caucuses on March 31, 1992.

**REPUBLICAN**

Bush	80%
Buchanan	2
Uncommitted	17
Perot	.8

**DEMOCRAT**

Brown	47%
Uncommitted	25
Clinton	17
Tsongas	9

Political Media Research surveyed 610 likely voters September 16 - 18.

Bush	30%
Clinton	39
Perot	12
Undecided	19

**1992 Governor:**

Democrat Governor **DEAN**, who is completing the term of former Governor Snelling, has received high marks for his efforts. Dean should be very difficult to defeat in November.

State Senator **JOHN MCCLAUGHRY** will face Dean in November. Neither candidate had primary opposition.

**1992 Lt. Governor:**

**BARBARA SNELLING**, wife of the late Governor Snelling, is seeking the office of Lt. Governor. State officials are very optimistic that she will not only win, but will provide the GOP ticket with a boost.

**1992 U.S. Senate:**

Vermont Secretary of State **JAMES DOUGLAS** won the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate in the September primary, defeating Rochester businessman and political newcomer **JOHN GROPPER**. He will face incumbent Democrat Senator **PATRICK LEAHY**, who has served since 1974.

**Republican Primary:**

Douglas	80%
Gropper	20

A *Rutland Herald* Poll conducted September 16-18 by Political/Media Research surveyed 610 likely voters with a margin of error of +/-4%.

Leahy	64%
Douglas	28
Other	8

**1992 Key Congressional Race:**

**At-Large Seat**

The Socialist Congressman **BERNIE SANDERS** is very controversial. His negative votes on the Persian Gulf War and outspoken, abrasive demeanor may make him very vulnerable. As a member of the House, he can no longer run as an outsider.

Sanders has formed three separate political committees to increase his fundraising base: The Vermont Organizing Committee, the Progressive Vermont Alliance, and the Progressive Coalition.

In a three way Republican primary, insurance salesman **TIM PHILBIN** defeated Rutland Mayor **JEFF WENNBERG** and **RALPH SINCLAIR**.

**Republican Primary Results:**

Philbin	51%
Wennberg	41
Sinclair	9

Democrat **LEWIS YOUNG** had no primary opposition and will face incumbent Bernie Sanders and Republican Tim Philbin in November.

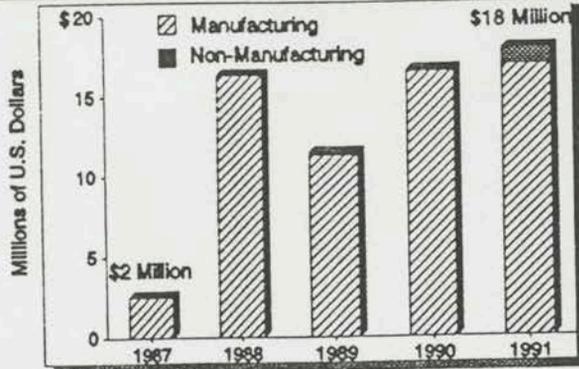
10/4/92

# VERMONT EXPORTS & JOBS

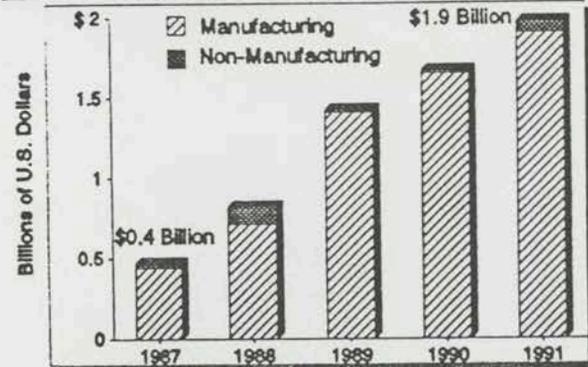


## THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

**Vermont's Merchandise Exports to Mexico  
Totalled \$18 Million in 1991**



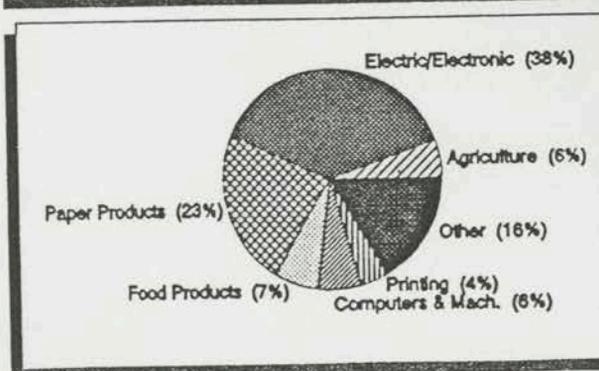
**Vermont's Merchandise Exports to Canada  
Totalled \$1.9 Billion in 1991**



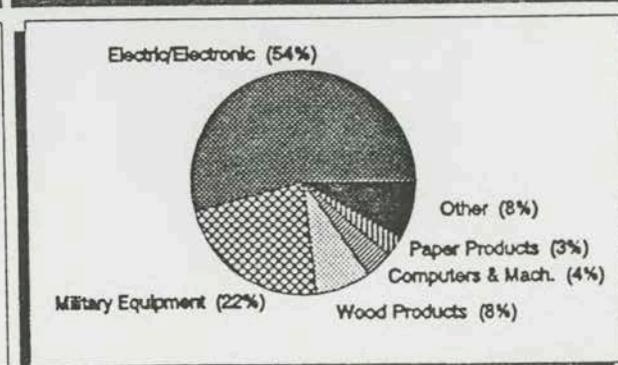
Manufactured exports accounted for 96 percent of Vermont's nearly \$2 billion in exports to Canada and Mexico in 1991, and supported an estimated 23,300 jobs.

- Vermont's sales to Mexico and Canada accounted for 83 percent of the state's total exports.
- Since 1987, Vermont's exports to Mexico have grown nine-fold, while the state's exports to Canada have more than quadrupled.
- Canada and Mexico are now Vermont's first- and seventh-largest export markets.
- An estimated 11,000 new jobs have been created by growth in Vermont's manufactured exports to our North American trade partners since 1987.

**Composition of Vermont's Exports to Mexico 1991: Total \$18 Million**

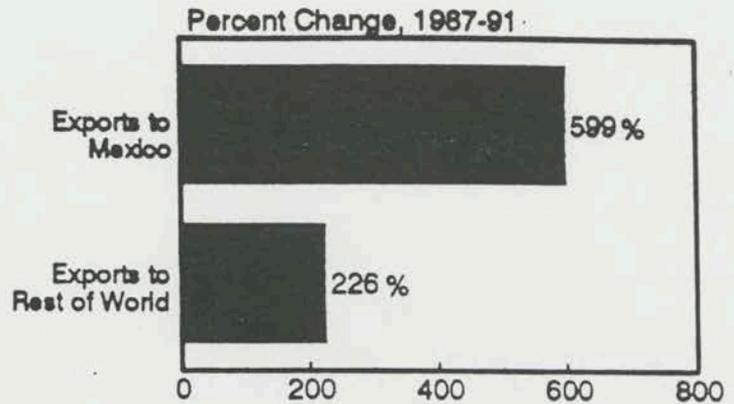
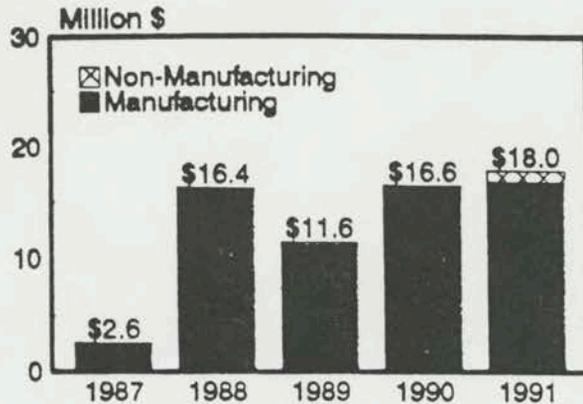


**Composition of Vermont's Exports to Canada 1991: Total \$1.9 Billion**



## VERMONT: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Vermont's Exports to Mexico Grew 599% from 1987 to 1991  
373 Percentage Points Faster Than Export Growth to the Rest of the World

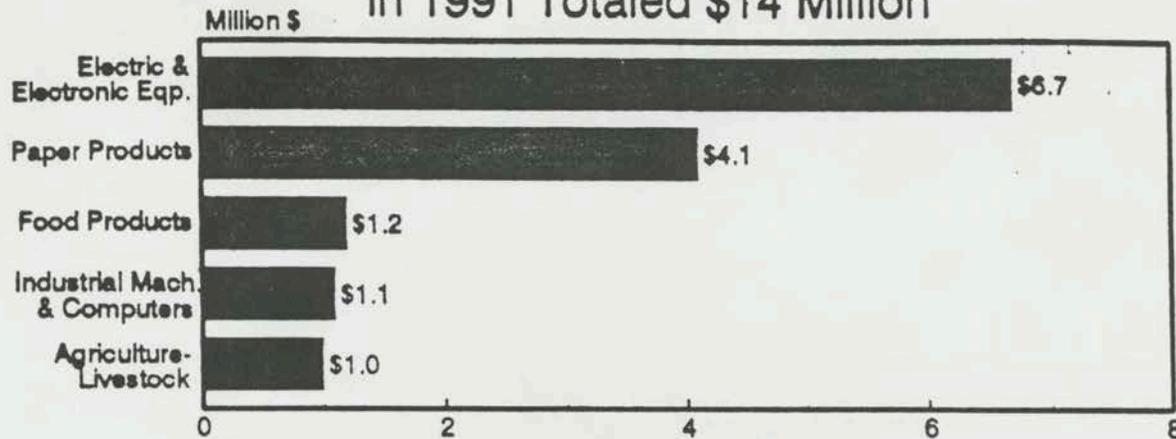


### VERMONT'S 1991 EXPORTS TO MEXICO WERE \$18 MILLION

- Vermont's merchandise exports to Mexico grew 599 percent from 1987 to 1991, rising from \$2.6 million to \$18.0 million. This percentage increase far exceeded 1987-91 growth in Vermont's exports to the rest of the world (226 percent) as well as growth in total U.S. exports to Mexico (128 percent).
- During 1990-91, Vermont's exports to Mexico grew 8 percent, whereas total U.S. exports to Mexico increased 17 percent. In 1991, Vermont ranked 42nd among all 50 states and the District of Columbia in the value of exports to Mexico.
- Mexico in 1991 ranked seventh among Vermont's 102 export markets, up sharply from twelfth place in 1987, when the state shipped products to 82 foreign markets.
- The share of Vermont's exports going to Mexico has doubled in recent years. In 1987, the state shipped 0.4 percent of its exports to Mexico. In 1991, the share had increased to 0.8 percent.
- Two industries dominated Vermont's exports to Mexico in 1991 and accounted for 61 percent of the total. They were electric & electronic equipment (\$6.7 million), and paper products (\$4.1 million). Other industries with significant 1991 exports to Mexico were food products (\$1.2 million), industrial machinery & computers (\$1.1 million), and agricultural livestock (\$983 thousand).
- Vermont boosted exports of a range of manufactured products to Mexico from 1987 to 1991. Categories that recorded strong growth included: electric & electronic equipment (from \$315 thousand to \$6.7 million), paper products (from \$553 thousand to \$4.1 million), textile mill products (from \$8 thousand to \$106 thousand), lumber & wood products (from zero to \$171 thousand), printing & publishing (from \$2 thousand to \$722 thousand), and rubber & plastic products (from \$61 thousand to \$567 thousand).

## VERMONT: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

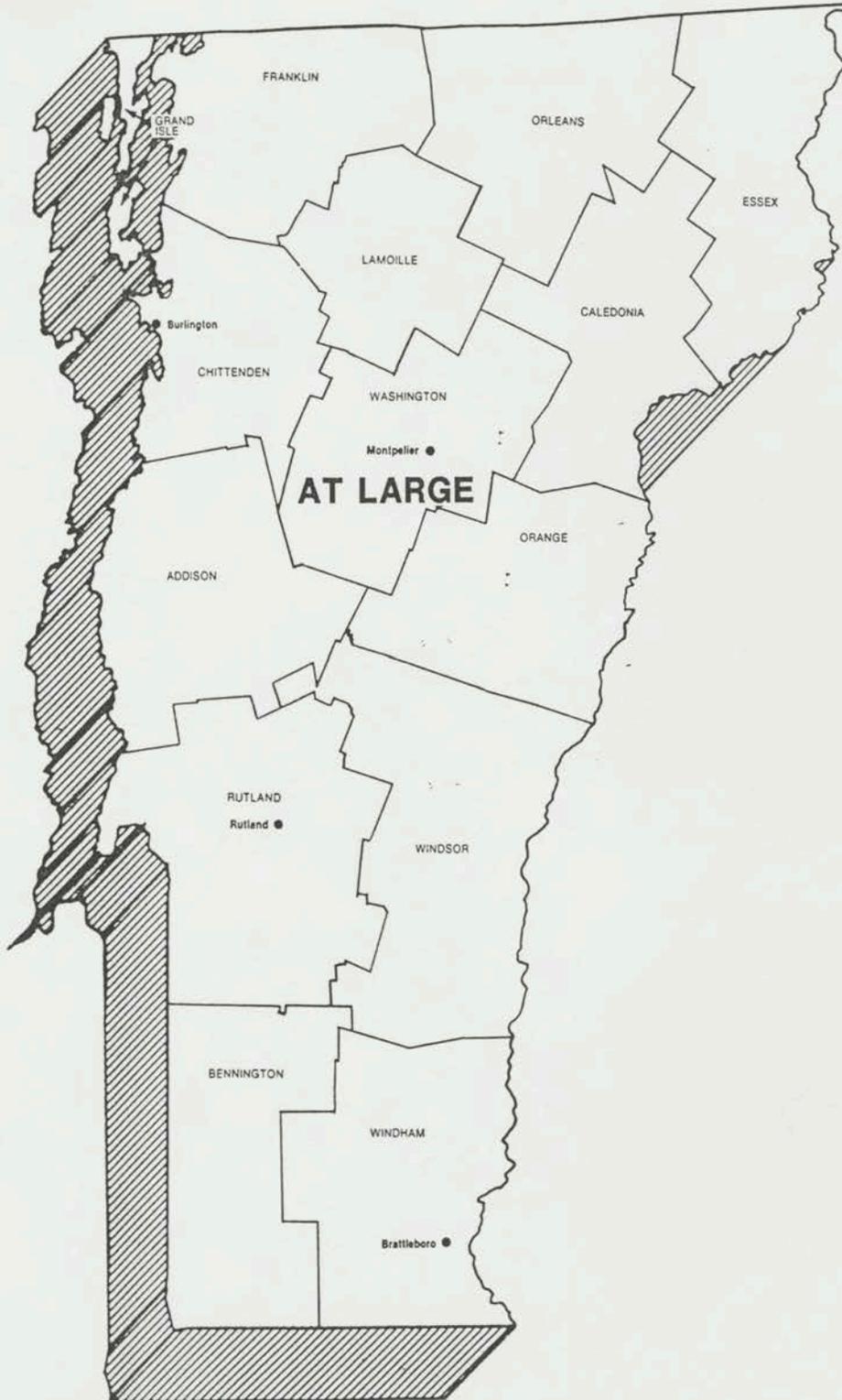
### Vermont's Top Five Exports to Mexico in 1991 Totaled \$14 Million



**VERMONT'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY &amp; FISHING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>983</b>
Agriculture - crops	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture - livestock	0	0	0	0	983
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MINING</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>
Metal Mining	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Mining	0	0	0	0	0
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Metallic Minerals	31	12	120	27	52
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>16,284</b>	<b>11,270</b>	<b>16,496</b>	<b>16,913</b>
Food Products	944	621	196	1,158	1,178
Tobacco Products	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	8	67	80	165	106
Apparel	0	0	351	164	0
Lumber & Wood Products	0	40	62	152	171
Furniture & Fixtures	0	0	27	0	0
Paper Products	553	1,736	1,193	2,890	4,139
Printing & Publishing	2	30	0	18	722
Chemical Products	164	96	72	140	593
Refined Petroleum Products	0	10	0	7	114
Rubber & Plastic Products	61	47	219	224	567
Leather Products	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20	342	225	261	479
Primary Metal Industries	88	194	511	426	295
Fabricated Metal Products	22	113	7	53	143
Industrial Machinery & Computers	295	2,732	436	830	1,063
Electric & Electronic Equipment	315	10,032	7,504	8,821	6,732
Transportation Equipment	0	7	5	98	71
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	63	215	384	1,080	465
Miscellaneous Manufactures	0	0	0	9	76
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>
Scrap & Waste	2	12	156	55	15
Second Hand Goods	0	0	0	3	4
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	0	44	4	0	0
<b>VT'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>16,351</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>16,581</b>	<b>17,968</b>
<b>VT'S EXPORTS TO THE WORLD</b>	<b>731,106</b>	<b>1,172,521</b>	<b>1,683,531</b>	<b>1,950,057</b>	<b>2,391,461</b>
<b>MEXICO'S SHARE OF VT'S EXPORTS</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

# VERMONT



*Courtesy of: Republican Governor's Association*

## VERMONT

**Primary Date:** September 8, 1992

**Filing Date:** July 20, 1992

**Status of Incumbent:** Governor Howard Dean (D), is seeking his first full term.

### **Candidates:**

#### Republican

John McClaughry, State Senator

#### Democrat

Howard Dean, Lt. Gov.

### **Primary Results:**

John McClaughry (R)      unopposed      100%

Howard Dean (D)      unopposed      100%

### **Race Summary:**

John McClaughry, a state senator, is the GOP's nominee. He was unopposed in his effort to challenge the former Lt. governor-turned-incumbent Howard Dean. McClaughry, however, has the unenviable task of trying to unseat an incumbent who is enjoying a job approval rating of around 70 percent. Further, polling data suggests that the voters in this state are willing to give Gov. Dean a chance to carry on with the late-Governor Snelling's initiatives. This contest will be very much an uphill battle for the GOP. The good news for Republicans is that McClaughry is a "scrappy," capable and resourceful campaigner who could and might make this race into a far more competitive affair.

### **Polling:**

No current data available.

### **Candidate Address:**

Hon. John McClaughry  
John McClaughry for Governor of Vermont  
RFD, South Kirby  
Montpelier, VT 05825  
(802) 223-0820  
Media: Darrell Williams  
Manager: Chris Boesen  
Press Secretary: Rod Clark

July 27, 1992

• VERMONT •

# Douglas takes aim at Leahy's PAC money

by SUSAN ALLEN  
*The AP Montpelier*

U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy is "taking great globs of money" from large, out-of-state PACs that benefit from a farm program overseen by Leahy's Senate Agriculture Committee, a Republican challenger says.

"He has his hands in the pockets of all the PACs and is taking great globs of money from them," James Douglas, one of two GOP candidates hoping to unseat the Democratic Leahy in November, said Wednesday.

Those political action committees, Douglas said, include large companies and agricultural groups that receive federal assistance to market their products overseas through the Market Promotion

Program. They include such companies as Sunkist Growers Inc., E & J Gallo Winery, and Sunsweet Growers.

Leahy countered that he no longer is accepting any money from PACs and insisted that previous donations had not swayed him.

He noted that he voted in 1989 to cut \$100 million from the marketing program, and in 1990 against an amendment to increase funding.

"That did not make some of those corporations happy. If these contributions are supposed to influence me, it certainly hasn't," he said.

Douglas said the marketing program has boosted those industries that contributed to Leahy while slighting dairy groups, an industry Douglas

said could use the assistance.

"Whom does Pat Leahy represent anyway?" Douglas said at a news conference. "The Vermont agriculture industry or the California Raisins."

Douglas said six of the 11 top firms receiving more than \$1 million through the marketing program gave money to Leahy's campaign.

"People stuff money into the pockets of politicians in Washington and get something in return," he said. "I think it's no coincidence that six (firms) are contributing to Senator Leahy's campaign."

The federal marketing program was created as part of

the 1985 Farm Bill and relies on a congressional appropriation. Leahy chairs the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Leahy agreed with Douglas that the marketing program has problems — both feel it should be geared more toward smaller agricultural businesses and less aid should be provided to larger groups.

Leahy said the dairy industry does not show up on the list because "our dairy does not export."

Douglas is Vermont's secretary of state.

Rochester businessman John Gropper is running against Douglas in the primary.

P.03

2:15PM

OCT 7, 1992

313162648446

TO:

FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

# Douglas Runs Hard Campaign for U.S. Senate

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U.S. Senate candidate, Jim Douglas, describes Washington, D.C. as 30 square miles of land surrounded by reality. This is a cornerstone of his campaign to oust Patrick Leahy from his Senate seat this November.

Douglas is best known to Vermonters as Secretary of State, a position he has held since 1981 and winning reelection by rather large margins in recent years.

Douglas was born in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1951 and came to Vermont in 1968. He also served in the Vermont House for a number of years and resides in Middlebury.

Two themes dominate his campaign. Douglas believes a balanced budget is necessary at the Federal level to check our 4 trillion dollar national debt and the 200 billion dollar annual interest payments on that debt.

He says the balancing of the budget will not occur overnight but take a few years to accomplish and cuts will have to come across the board. Items of Congressional pork like the type arranged by West Virginia Senator Richard Byrd will be the first eliminated.

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Douglas also criticizes Leahy's handling of his Agriculture Committee chairmanship. Douglas says Leahy has done little for Vermont agriculture and if he was the Senator he would encourage aggressive marketing of agricultural products but no additional subsidies.

Douglas's second theme is campaign funding. He notes 96% of Leahy's funding came from out of state much from Political Action Committees. Douglas says he will accept no PAC or out-of-state money and is proposing a \$440,000.00 campaign spending limit. Leahy has not responded to this challenge.

Douglas dismisses the challenge in the Republican primary from John Groper because he is new to the state and Douglas has a much better chance of beating Leahy.

The Secretary of State is not too concerned about Leahy's incumbency because the people's feelings on incumbency have changed since Richard Snelling ran against Leahy 6 years ago.

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Finally Douglas will do something about Congressional perks and make sure laws that Congress pass apply to that organization as well as the rest of the country.



FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

TO:

313162648446

OCT 7, 1992

2:12PM

P.01

actor of the Vermont Parole  
Shambo, said Linda Shambo,  
is released early with credit  
his parole expires Nov. 27,  
the 1988 sentence.  
Vermont Parole Board will  
whether he should serve the  
detained until Thursday.  
Vermont District Court on  
another parole official or  
ck police cited Gardner to  
day.  
ily, declined comment on the  
is supervising parole on the  
cars in prison.  
had received a sentence of

# case

Section B  
Births, Deaths: 2B  
Campaign news: 4B  
News in brief: 5B

probation from charges of abuse of the elderly, retail theft and possession of cocaine, and two misdemeanor counts of retail theft.

## State seeks comments on landfill proposal

MORETOWN — The Natural Resources Agency will accept public comments through Oct. 17 on a proposal to build a lined landfill at Palisades landfill.

A public hearing on the matter will be at 7 p.m. Oct. 2 in Moretown Town Hall.

The Palisades landfill and recycling businesses serve 35 communities. The state will consider the possibility of additional communities' using the landfill, lawyer Anne Whiteley said.

## CNN health program will tape in Vermont

CNN will visit Vermont on Tuesday to tape Healthworks segments for fall programming. They will visit Eating Well magazine in Charlotte and the Old North End Farmers' Market Harvest Festival in Burlington.

The farmers' market will be from 4 to 7 p.m. Tuesday on the green at H.O. Wheeler School on Archibald Street. Food stamps and Farm to Family coupons will be accepted by produce vendors. The festival will feature music, entertainment and tastings. The public is invited to attend and observe the taping. For information, call Cindy Milstein at 863-6248.

## Vt. official: Comic strip degrades mental illness

MONTPELIER — The Vermont Association of Mental Health is angry about DC Comics' plan to have the comic-strip hero Superman die at the hands of an escapee from an "interplanetary insane asylum."

Ken Libertoff, association director, said having Superman killed by a violent and crazed asylum escapee further stigmatizes and degrades people who struggle with mental illness.

"It's time to raise public awareness about the stigma associated with mental illness and to stop blaming victims," Libertoff said Wednesday.

He said he would write to DC Comic officials to voice his concern about the future of the comic strip.

Libertoff joins others voicing concerns. Mental health officials in Massachusetts and Rhode Island this week announced a letter-writing campaign to "educate" Michael Carlin, the Superman editor at DC Comics, which publishes the comic book.

## Business forfeited in drug case is sold

East Coast Printers Inc., a business formerly operated by an accused cocaine dealer, has been sold to a pair of local businessmen.

The former owner, Kevin Camisa, 27, of Colchester, was allowed to sell the Williston business in July even though he had pending criminal charges, including an allegation that he used the T-shirt company to assist in trafficking.

Following an investigation by the U.S. Marshal's Service, the court authorized the sale to William Holmes and Dennis Brusco, officials said. The \$84,000 selling price was placed in an escrow account by the marshal's service and will be forfeited by Camisa after his guilty pleas this week to three felony drug charges.

Holmes said Thursday that he expects the government will use most of the \$84,000 to cover taxes, interest and other debts for the former company.

— From staff, wire reports

# defends Douglas

## Leahy staff doubts cash was from Vt.

By Toya Hill  
Free Press Staff Writer

Workers with U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy's campaign misinterpreted election law while trying to discredit Republican nominee James Douglas, the National Republican Senatorial Committee said Thursday.

"The Leahy people have made a mistake in that they have forgotten basic election law," said Wendy Burnley, director of communications for the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

Workers with Leahy's campaign have called Douglas a hypocrite for claiming to run an "all-Vermont" campaign. Federal Election Commission numbers indicate that Vermonters gave \$13,493 to the committee, but the committee has given Douglas \$17,500. The Leahy campaign highlighted the amount of the contribution again Thursday.

Burnley said, however, the FEC figure includes only contributors who have given more than \$200, which is the legal reporting requirement. The committee has received almost \$135,000 from Vermonters since the beginning of the 1992 cycle, she said.

"The Federal Election Commission only requires our committee ... to list the names and addresses of contributors ... who have contributed \$200 or more, and our average contribution is \$45.03," Burnley said.

"We're a committee that will raise ... between \$60 and \$80 million" in one election cycle, she said. "The majority of that, between 80 and 90 percent comes from smaller donors who are not listed on an FEC report."

Leahy campaign manager Bill Sessions stood by his earlier contention. He called on the committee to prove that money not listed on FEC reports came from Vermonters.

"I would really like to see proof that Vermonters have given that kind of money," Sessions said. "We went to the FEC, and we got a printout of the contributions that were made by Vermonters to the NRSC. It shows \$13,493."

"It stretches the imagination beyond belief to say that the small donors contributed 10 times the amount that the big donors did," he said.

Burnley confirmed that the committee has given \$17,500 to Douglas, which is the maximum the law allows in direct cash. The group is allowed to spend \$110,480 on behalf of the nominee.

"We could easily spend the maximum the law allows in Vermont" just using what Vermonters have given, she said.

On another matter, Sessions said Douglas should name the anonymous Washington committee that Douglas said Wednesday was raising money on his behalf.

Douglas campaign spokeswoman Nancy Garrity called the contentions by Leahy's campaign a smoke screen from the real issues.

"He wants to also divert attention from the fact that 88 percent of his campaign financing has come from out-of-state contributors," she said.

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*Burlington Free Press  
9/17/92*

Robert

people who work for  
her. She trusts them  
And she listens to  
them because she  
thinks what they  
to say is important  
Sound like your kind  
of company? Meet  
Vermonters who are  
thriving in

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Rural Development Administra.

FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN TO: 313162648446 OCT 7, 1992 2:21PM P.06

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# Doug

By Andrea  
Free Press Sta

MONTPELIER  
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Leahy, D-Vt., of ca  
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Douglas, a Re  
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John Gropper in  
publican primary.

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\* RECEIVE STOPPED \*

Burlington Free Press

Vermont's Newspaper

7/20/92

35 cents, five news sections

# IN THE MARKET FOR VICTORY



KAREN PIKE RIESNER, Free Press

U.S. Senate candidate James Douglas visits with merchants Mary Jo Hewitt (left) and John Turner during the Montpelier Farmers Market.

## Douglas says goal is simple: To serve

By Toya Hill  
Free Press Staff Writer

Secretary of State James Douglas is driven to serve.

So much so that his life is filled with little else.

Douglas said his wife, Dorothy, once told him, "You have no hobbies." And when he gets home at night and dives into office work he failed to finish earlier that day, she calls herself a "briefcase widow," Douglas said,

showing a little of the dry humor for which he is well-known.

Jokes aside, that is literally the character of the Republican who started his official political career in the Vermont House in 1973 straight out of college; has lead Vermont's Secretary of State's office for 12 years; and now wants to challenge incumbent Democratic U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy.

From the beginning, "I wanted to serve," Douglas said from his tiny,

two-room campaign office in the Days Inn-Montpelier. He also wanted to be part of a political system he admired, he said.

Today, that want hasn't changed, but his attitude about the system has.

"I'm disappointed at the politics I see," Douglas said. "The system is out of control" on the national level and in Vermont to some degree, he said.

See DOUGLAS, 2A



## Perot couldn't stand cost, scrutiny, ex-adviser says

Los Angeles Times

DALLAS — Ross Perot left the presidential race because he abhorred the media scrutiny, was unwilling to spend the money required to win and lacked the

- Supporters regroup, 4A
- Polls: Clinton widens lead, 4A

spent a tremendous amount of money on grass-roots activities. "He had great difficulty moving

10/07/92 18:00 902 229 4601

McClauthry

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## DOUGLAS: Secretary of State aims at senator's seat

Continued from Page 1A

Douglas, 41, of Middlebury said that ineffective system is perhaps his biggest motivation to run for the Senate.

"I share the frustrations that most Americans feel right now," he said. That is a frustration that government can no longer respond and that Congress is out of touch with its constituents, Douglas said.

"Pat Leahy has been there too long," he said. Leahy has served in the Senate 18 years. Also running are Republican John Groppe, Independents Rama O.A. Schneider and Russ Zimmerman; and Liberty Union candidate Jerry Levy.

Although Douglas could be criticized for being an insider who has been in politics too long, he said the difference is that he

knows Vermonters.

"I've proven myself to be responsive," he said. "I think the people would agree with that."

Douglas holds the record for the largest number of votes received in an election. In 1988, he got 206,934 votes, he said. That year, he was nominated by Republicans and Democrats.

Douglas said he doesn't intend to run a negative campaign but will win by simply highlighting Leahy's record. He said he'll point out, among other things, that although Leahy is chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, 25 percent of Vermont's dairy farms have been sold in six years.

"The dairy farmers in Vermont need more aggressive leadership," he said. "His incumbency has not been a great advantage for the people of Vermont."

A glimpse of Douglas' feelings toward Leahy can be seen at the entrance of Douglas' campaign office. A sheet of paper taped to the wall reads "Recycle Congress!" and underneath is a picture of Vermont's senior senator.

Douglas is quick to point out what difference he and his office have made for Vermonters. He cites, among other things:

- Computerization of the office: licensing, corporations, archives and election administration, including ballot preparation. Douglas' office was one of the first in the nation to send ballots overseas by facsimile.

- Expansion of local government outreach: training, publications and a toll-free line.

- Working with the University of Vermont Extension Service,

Vermont Institute for Government, Town Clerks and Treasurers, and the Vermont Association of Listers and Assessors.

■ Promotion of voting assistance for people who are visually impaired.

He heralds his work with the 29 state professional boards such as the Board of Nursing and the Board of Pharmacy, which he oversees.

"The boards have become much more active," Douglas said. Both the number of complaints and disciplinary actions have increased, he said.

Douglas acknowledges that the scope of what he can do in the Secretary of State's office is limited, but he says he is just as capable of being a U.S. senator as Leahy was when he took office, and perhaps more.



MARK BABAHARA, Free Press  
Vermont Secretary of State James Douglas addresses the media during a recent news conference in the Senate chamber.

"I've had experience in the process of government in two branches," Douglas said. "Much of that experience will be directly relevant. "Everybody in the Congress went there as a freshman," he said.

## AIR: Industry, activists at odds over proposal to change air quality protections

Continued from Page 1A

The House and Senate Natural Resources committees Tuesday.

At issue is how the state controls 189 toxic pollutants. The state's list — which will double to almost 400 substances if the new rules are approved — contains such potent poisons as dioxin, the family of chemicals that in small amounts is thought to cause cancer. The list also names heavy metals, such as cadmium and chromium, and petroleum-related substances, such as benzene.

There are three basic problems with the existing rules.

- In Burlington and Rutland and possibly elsewhere, some pollutants in the air exceed state standards.

- "If a new project comes in, no matter how small the additional increment is, they can't get a permit" because there is already too much of the pollutant, Timothy Burke, then commissioner for the department, told the House Natural Resources Committee in April 1990. "In effect, there's a moratorium."

- Some of the state standards are lower than the levels that machines can detect. If a machine measures zero amounts of the pollutant, there's no way to know whether there are pollutants in the air in high enough amounts to exceed standards but in low enough amounts that they can't be detected.

- The state has only spotty information about the quality of Vermont's air.

"There are snafus around the

### What's next

What: A meeting on Vermont's air quality regulations.

Who: A joint session of the Senate and House Natural Resources committees.

When: All day starting at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Where: Statehouse, Montpelier.

state" of air quality, said Joan Mulhern, legislative director for the Vermont Public Interest Research Group. "But we don't have the full photo album."

State officials have known about problems with the air toxic rules almost since their adoption. They have tried, unsuccessfully, to amend the rules or pass legislation to make changes.

In the absence of approved changes, the department had issued some permits that might violate the letter of the law.

But the problem came to the forefront earlier this month when a Superior Court judge ruled in a case involving a Colchester medical waste incinerator that the department was too lax in the way it issued permits.

The ruling caused the department to deny a permit request from a controversial Rutland trash-to-energy incinerator. At least two other permit requests, by Simmonds Precision Inc. and the Brattleboro Retreat, are in trouble because of the ruling.

"This has every manufacturer's attention," Johnson said. "And this frightens them."

### Solving the problem?

The state's answer to the problems has been creative rules interpretation.

This approach allowed Safety Medical Systems in Colchester to receive a permit in September 1990.

Burke said he awarded the incinerator a permit because it would improve air quality by allowing hospitals to shut their old, unregulated incinerators. And, he reasoned, the state could issue the permit because the incinerator's pollutants were an immeasurable fraction of the overall pollution found in Colchester.

Department Commissioner Elizabeth McLain has taken Burke's approach one step further.

She proposed, in granting a permit to Vermont Integrated Waste Solutions in Rutland, that the incinerator could emit its tiny amounts of dioxin if owners paid other nearby polluters not to emit the toxin. Environmentalists criticized this approach, called pollutant offsets.

The Superior Court ruling said the department could not take this liberal approach to issuing permits. The department has since abandoned the offsets provision.

The department's latest plan to solve the air toxics dilemma is to change the rules to give officials the authority to make exceptions to the rules.

"The rules being debated aren't good enough," Johnson said. "We would like to see more rational discussion of offsets. ... If you look at the secretary's discretion, it doesn't remove the pollution

that has characterized the debate."

Environmentalists had specific concerns about each proposal.

The proposed rules give the department the discretion to issue a permit if:

- The state has no information on the substance.

- Officials think the substance is not emitted into Vermont's air.

- State limits for the toxin are below detectable levels.

These exemptions might relieve industries of having to do unnecessary air quality calculations to prove that they comply with state standards, says Richard Valentinetti, head of the state's air quality division.

"It doesn't make sense to make a company spend \$75,000 to tell us a chemical doesn't exist (in the air) if we don't think it is out there," he said.

But Sole said there is a danger in allowing an industry to get a permit without monitoring for substances whose limits are below detection levels.

"Just because the state limit is below the detection level doesn't mean an industry shouldn't test for" the toxin, she said. "The substance might be above the detection level."

- A new source, when considered with nearby emissions, adds up to 10 percent or less of the state limit.

"This is a solution where the state limits are below the detection levels," Sole said. "But it's not acceptable across

### Warring parties agree

Although environmentalists want the department to make the existing rules work and business leaders want the rules to be relaxed even more than is proposed, there is a surprising amount of agreement between the two camps.

Both say that there isn't enough information about the state's air quality.

Johnson said his group proposed a plan during the past legislative session to pay for a study of the state's air quality.

Sole said she and representatives of International Business Machines Corp. endorsed a plan that would get federal grants to pay for University of Vermont students to study air quality.

Valentinetti said the department agreed that the lack of information was a problem. He said the department had suggested to the Legislature a way to pay for a study as part of a clean air bill, but the bill died in committee.

Both groups say the state should act if air quality exceeds state standards.

"Once the agency knows there is a problem, they should do an inventory of all the polluters and do a least-cost plan for reducing the pollutants," Sole said.

Johnson agreed.

"Vermont has chosen not to regulate some significant emitters," he said. "All sorts of industries are not required to get permits. ... We have said, 'Make more people achieve state standards ... apply

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Rutland Daily Herald • Thursday Morning, July 30, 1992

State

# Douglas Says Leahy Has Let Vermont's Farmers Down

By JACK HOFFMAN  
Vermont Press Bureau

BERLIN — Republican James H. Douglas used a Berlin farm as a backdrop Wednesday to criticize Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., for not doing more for Vermont dairy farmers.

"Nearly 800 Vermont farms have gone on the auction block during the time that the current senior senator from Vermont has been chairman of the United States Agriculture Committee in the Senate," Douglas said standing in a barnyard with cows bellying behind him.

Douglas said farmers had told him that Vermont's other senator, Republican James M. Jeffords, was more concerned about the state's dairy farmers than Leahy was.

Douglas noted that during Leahy's last re-election campaign in 1986 he had told voters that

the Democrats would regain control of the Senate and he would be in a position to help farmers as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Douglas then cited figures showing that the number of working dairy farms in Vermont dropped about 25 percent since Leahy became chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

"It's clear that the chairman of the Agriculture Committee has not been able to deliver for the farmers of our state. If that's what clout and seniority and incumbency do, Vermont farmers just can't stand any more of that," Douglas said.

Douglas distributed copies of a 1991 article in the National Journal that suggested Leahy was interested in serving as chairman of another committee.

The article quoted "a consumer lobbyist" as saying: "This is one

very unhappy fellow. He will get the hell out of the chairmanship as fast as possible."

Douglas outlined steps that should be taken to help dairy farmers in Vermont and other states. He called for increasing exports to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. He said the U.S. could export dairy products, animals and technology.

Douglas also called for "restructuring" the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which he said had become a "bloated bureaucracy."

The USDA is part of the executive branch and therefore the responsibility of the Bush administration. Douglas acknowledged Wednesday that the administration had to take some of the blame for the problems confronting farmers.

Douglas also called for a capital gains exemption for farmers who want to sell their farms to finance

their retirement. Douglas did not offer specifics of how his proposal would work. However, he said he thought farmers might need more of a break than the one-time exemption now allowed for taxpayers over 55 who sell their homes.

In response to Douglas, Leahy said his GOP challenger was undergoing an election-year conversion.

Leahy said Douglas had been a cheerleader for the Reagan and Bush administrations for the past 12 years. That period had been devastating to the dairy industry, Leahy said, but Douglas was only now breaking with the administration on its agriculture policies.

"We didn't hear a single word from Jim Douglas," said Leahy. "The first time he breaks with administration policies is six weeks before his primary (election)."

Leahy said he had no desire to

give up the chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee. However, he said he would take the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee if the opportunity arose.

Leahy is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and Douglas criticized him for sitting on that committee while the national debt rose to nearly \$4 trillion and the budget deficit soared to \$400 billion.

"All America would shake in their shoes at the thought of Pat Leahy being the chairman of that committee," Douglas said.

"He (Douglas) was the biggest cheerleader in the country for Reaganomics," said Leahy, pointing out that he had been one of the few to oppose the Reagan administration's fiscal policies.

Douglas made no mention Wednesday of his primary election opponent, Rochester busi-

nessman John Gropper. Douglas and Gropper face off Sept. 8 to see who will challenge Leahy in the general election in November.

Gropper said Wednesday he advocated a seven-year transition period to wean farmers from federal subsidies. He said he would "heavily fund" such a transition, but after seven years farmers would have to compete in a free market with government help.

"Some people are not good businessmen. They're going to fail," said Gropper.

He said he would fund the transition period by immediately cutting off subsidies to farmers with gross incomes of \$400,000 or more.

Douglas said Wednesday that "ideally" he was a free-marketeer. But he said that was not possible at the moment and that preservation of family farms was of utmost importance.

FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

TO:

313162548446

DCT 7, 1992

2:19PM

P.05

STATE

# Douglas Congress In Dire Need Of Reforms

By ROSS SNEYD  
The Associated Press

MONTPELIER — Senate candidate James Douglas says Congress needs to hold itself to policies of good government and to slash spending on its bloated bureaucracy.

The Republican secretary of state would prohibit Congress from exempting itself from the provisions of many of the laws it imposes on the rest of the country, restrict its free mailing privileges and reform federal campaign finance laws.

"The current congressional system is broken," Douglas said Tuesday. "Congress is an isolated and arrogant institution consumed with bureaucracy and with its own self-preservation."

Douglas, who is seeking the Republican Party's nomination to

challenge incumbent Democrat Patrick Leahy in the fall, outlined a nine-point congressional reform package that he said he would introduce if elected.

"There's a tremendous difference between the way business is done in this chamber and this building and what happens on Capitol Hill and Washington, D.C.," Douglas said at a news conference on the floor of the Vermont Senate.

Douglas stressed that his proposal was not aimed at Leahy, who has championed some of the same issues during his 18-year tenure.

John Norris, Leahy's assistant campaign manager, said Leahy had been trying since 1978 to end Congress' practicing of exempting itself from its own laws.

"But Congress is not alone," Nor-



**"The current congressional system is broken. Congress is an isolated and arrogant institution consumed with bureaucracy and with its own self-preservation."**

ris said in a statement. "For every one employee of Congress, the Department of Agriculture employs four people." Leahy, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, has been waging a battle to reduce the USDA's bureaucracy.

One of the centerpieces of Douglas' plan would be reducing the congressional payroll of nearly 30,000 people by 25 percent during the next two years. Douglas also

said some of Congress' 284 committees and subcommittees should be eliminated, although he provided no specific examples.

He suggested that both measures also would help to bring down the \$2.1 billion annual congressional budget. "It's time to reduce this bloated bureaucracy," Douglas said.

He also focused on congressional pay, free mailing and pensions, is-

sues that typically stir voter anger. All votes on pay increases should be recorded roll calls and automatic cost-of-living increases should be prohibited, he said. Free, unsolicited mass mailings to constituents also should be ended, he said.

The congressional pension plan cannot be justified, Douglas said, because it pays retired congressmen and senators two to three times more than comparable plans for other retired government workers.

Douglas said Leahy was one of 93 House and Senate members who would be eligible for more than \$2 million in benefits when they leave Congress. He pegged Leahy's potential benefits at \$2.2 million, citing a report by the National Taxpayers Union.

"I remember chatting a number of years ago with George Aiken on

this subject, who sort of smiled and said, 'It's incredible. I get more now than when I was in,'" Douglas said, referring to the late Republican senator from Vermont.

Douglas' other proposed reforms would:

- ▶ Abolish political action committee contributions to congressional campaigns.
- ▶ Set voluntary spending limits on congressional campaigns that corresponded to a particular state's population. Vermont, for example would be limited to \$440,000 as a new state law seeks to hold gubernatorial campaign spending, while candidates in a much larger state like New York could spend more.

- ▶ Block public campaign financing from being used to pay for the two parties' national conventions.
- ▶ Amend the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced budget.

FROM DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

TD:

313152648445

OCT 7, 1992

2:16PM

P.04

# Douglas blasts Leahy for accepting money linked to S&Ls

By Andrea Zentz  
Free Press Staff Writer

**MONTPELIER** — The acceptance by U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., of campaign contributions from groups associated with the savings and loan scandal indicates that he is part of Washington's corrupt political system, senatorial hopeful James Douglas said Wednesday.

Douglas, a Republican trying to unseat Leahy, held a news conference to discuss a 1990 Common Cause study indicating that Vermont's three-term senior senator accepted \$12,750 from bankers, investors and political action committees associated with S&Ls in the 1980s.

Douglas faces businessman John Gropper in Tuesday's Republican primary.

"There is no question in my mind whatsoever that when a United States senator takes big

bucks from a special interest, that is on his or her mind when business comes before the United States Senate," Douglas said.

Leahy has said any suggestion that the contributions swayed his votes on legislation dealing with the S&L crisis is ridiculous. Bill Sessions, his campaign manager, said Vermont's congressional delegation voted with Leahy on all S&L-related measures.

Leahy said the delegation voted to protect innocent depositors. "It looks like Jim Douglas thinks that the entire Vermont

congressional delegation who voted for the S&L legislation, and every Vermont politician, except Jim Douglas, is corrupt."

Douglas found fault with Leahy's March 27, 1987, vote for a measure that critics say created loopholes that kept regulators from closing S&Ls.

Douglas said Vermonters will be paying for the S&L bailout for many years. "There is no question in my mind that this vote, this piece of legislation, exacerbated the S&L crisis," he said.

Leahy acknowledged last week that allowing some institutions to remain open resulted in greater losses to taxpayers. Sessions said Wednesday, however, the final vote on that bill, after it went to a conference committee, allowed well-run S&Ls to operate and included a provision to shut

down poorly run thrifts.

Leahy said he voted in 1989 to protect depositors from losing their life savings and a year later to stiffen penalties for S&L crooks. He listed other votes, such as tightening capital and regulatory standards for the S&L industry and requiring increased disclosure of information about failed S&Ls.

Leahy wrote that Douglas is using "partisan political opportunism." Why didn't he ever speak out during the S&L scandal? What was his proposal for reforming S&Ls?

Douglas said the \$12,750 in contributions could be a symptom of a bigger problem.

In response to reporters' questions about U.S. Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt., Douglas said politicians will discover the public wants them to stop accepting special interest money. A 1990 Common Cause report indicated

that Jeffords received \$894,981 in PAC money from 1984 to 1988 vs. Leahy's \$904,542 from 1983 to 1988.

Douglas has sworn off PAC and out-of-state contributions. Leahy is not accepting PAC money and is putting any such support he had received before that decision into an escrow account.

DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

TO:

FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

313162648446

OCT 7, 1992

2:25PM P.01

## DOUGLAS' ECONOMIC REFORM INITIATIVES

1. The fact is that Americans are not taxed too little -- it's that Congress spends too much. I will discourage and work to resist senseless new taxes. Raising taxes will not promote economic growth: it will hinder it. Raising taxes alone will not reduce the deficit. But we cannot combat our mounting deficit without increasing revenue somehow and more wisely managing the revenue we already collect. I will fight to make sure that increases in taxes will not lead to automatic increases in spending, the path our present Congress has taken. In the 1990 budget summit taxpayers were promised that if they just accepted higher taxes, then Congress and the White House really would control federal spending and reduce the deficit.

2. Capital Gains Tax Rate Cut: Lower capital gains rates will attract needed investment in America's factories and in new start-up ventures. This will help small businesses to expand opportunities and create new jobs. However, I am not proposing a basic across-the-board cut. We need to create a graduated system that will protect the little guy, the "one shot" sellers, farmers, small business owners and individuals who have put their life's savings into the stock market.

3. Personal Savings and Investment Incentives: Provide a new flexible Individual Retirement Account allowing penalty-free withdrawals for medical and educational expenses and for the first-time purchase of a home. Provide also a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers.

4. Business Investment Incentives: Businesses need to be provided with an expansion of the Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code which is the year of acquisition write off. By doubling the present amount that business owners are allowed to deduct (from \$10,000 to \$20,000) as depreciation on new purchases, we would greatly increase the "money multiplier" effect, stimulating the economy.

5. Enterprise Zones: Lower capital gains taxes and other burdensome regulations on anyone who works, saves, or invests in one of any designated economically depressed urban or rural zone. This will help create jobs where they are most needed, in the inner cities and in "rural renaissance" zones.

6. Regulatory Reform: Eliminate unnecessary and burdensome regulations which hamper small business development. Halt the explosion of new regulations which are strangling the economy. Have a "regulatory impact statement" accompany all proposed new regulations during final consideration. If the costs on economic growth and job creation outweigh the benefits, cancel the regulation.

7. Civil Justice Reform: Halt the explosion of expensive and time-consuming lawsuits which puts America at a competitive

disadvantage in the world economy. Place limits on punitive damages in product liability cases. Make losers pay for court costs in certain cases.

8. Cut Government Waste: Eliminate Wasteful pork barrel spending which continues to be attached to virtually all appropriation bills. Pass the line item veto to help accomplish this goal. If an item of federal spending cannot gain approval on its own merits, it not right for it to be piggy-backed on to some other bill.

9. Terminate Unneeded Government Programs: Eliminate programs that have either outlived or not demonstrated their usefulness. I would recommend that we create an "automatic sunseting" for federal programs. Every five years or so programs would come up for review by a Congressional committee and have to justify their existence for continued funding. Programs where the costs are obviously outweighing the benefits and programs that have served their usefulness would be phased out.

10. Control Government Spending: Cap overall annual government spending increases at about 4% (the Four Percent Solution), unlike the 10 to 20 increases occurring now. Pass the Balanced Budget Amendment to put more pressure on Congress to control spending. Devote defense and other budgetary savings towards deficit reduction, not to new domestic spending.

11. Value Added Tax -- Presently many states depend on it as a solid source of revenue. It's basically a national sales tax but you could limit it to big ticket items. Suggestion, eliminate the luxury sales tax, which has been proven to hurt our economy, and add a much smaller value added tax that grabs some money for the government but doesn't discourage the rich from buying luxury items. The benefits are (1) increased revenue (2) replaces the "tax the rich tax that democrats always want (3) catches some of the money spent buy people who haven't been paying their taxes (4) catches some drug money that would otherwise leave our country.

12. Home Interest Deductions Cap on a mortgage of up to \$300,000. This would be indexed for inflation. This would deliver immediate help for the nation's Real Estate Industry.

13. Executive Salary Deduction Cap of \$1 million. This would save taxpayers from subsidizing for big company executives. If a large company wants to pay \$7 million for their Chief Executive Officer, they can write-off the first million and shareholder can decide if the rest should come out of dividends.

Jim

**DOUGLAS****U. S. SENATE**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
DATED: August 14, 1992Contact: Nancy Garrity  
229-1992**JIM DOUGLAS CALLS FOR HONEST BUDGET AND ECONOMIC REFORM  
TO STIMULATE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

(MONTPELIER) - U.S. Senate Candidate Jim Douglas today called for honest budget and economic reform that will help the economy grow and will control the runaway federal deficit.

Douglas proposed some economic reform initiatives by which the small business owner, farmer and taxpayer can benefit and money can be pumped into the economy. A boost in our economy will lead to more jobs, better-paying jobs and greater job security", Douglas argued.

A study by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and Ohio University reported that for every dollar Congress raised in new taxes during the fiscal years 1947 through 1990, federal spending was subsequently increased by \$1.59. The record of the 1990 budget summit reveals that for every dollar of new taxes increased by the summit, total federal spending will climb \$2.57, excluding the huge savings and loan bailout costs.

"Washington is out-of-touch with what Americans are going through. The economy is in shambles and millions of Americans are out of work. Washington repeatedly tells the taxpayer that tax increases will lead to a control in spending, but it hasn't and it won't", Douglas said.

####

Jim

**DOUGLAS****U.S. SENATE**

RELEASED: July 14, 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Nancy Garrity  
229-1992

U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE JIM DOUGLAS CALLS FOR CONGRESSIONAL REFORM (MONTPELIER) - U.S. Senate Candidate Jim Douglas today called for the reduction of Congressional committees and staff as part of a 9-point program of proposed reforms designed to revitalize Congress. Douglas said it was time for the American people to demand accountability in government by making Congress abide by the laws it passed, restrict franking privileges, and by reining in Congress' out-of-control spending habits.

"The current Congressional system is broken," Douglas said. "Congress is an isolated and arrogant institution consumed with bureaucracy and with its own self-preservation. I say it is time to institute sweeping reforms designed to bring in new blood and new ideas. This is why I am running for the U.S. Senate. If people want change in business-as-usual in Washington, they would do well to begin by unelecting some of the entrenched politicians who are clearly part of the problem."

Douglas' 9-point proposal includes reducing the number of Congression committees and staff, abolishing Political Action Committee contributions, voluntary spending limits and abolish taxpayer financing of party conventions.

FROM: DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN

TO: <http://dolearchives.ku.edu> 313162648446

OCT 1, 1992

3:19PM

P.06

"These reforms represent real change in the way Congress has been doing business year after year after year. I believe they represent the will of the Vermonters as well as Americans. I offer my candidacy for the U.S. Senate in the spirit of fighting for these reforms and changes of ending business-as-usual in Washington."

\*\*\*\*

## DOUGLAS' CONGRESSIONAL REFORM PROPOSALS

1. MAKE CONGRESS OBEY THE LAWS IT PASSES: Congress routinely passes laws affecting individuals, businesses and other branches of government which do not apply to the Congress. For example, Congress has exempted itself from such laws as the Freedom of Information Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Civil Rights Act, and many more. It is time for Congress to obey the laws it passes.
2. REDUCE NUMBER OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF: Congress is a bloated legislative bureaucracy. Its 535 members conduct their business in a web of 284 committees and subcommittees and have a payroll of almost 30,000 employees. Congress should set a goal of reducing its total number of staff by at least 25 percent over the next two years.
3. RESTRICT FRANKING PRIVILEGE: Congress spent nearly \$100 million on franked mailings last year. What was intended as a constituent communications tool is being abused for the purposes of political propaganda. Unsolicited mass mailings should be prohibited. The frank should only be used for replying to constituents.
4. ABOLISH PAC CONTRIBUTIONS: PACs originally were organized to allow average Americans to participate collectively in the political process. Unfortunately they have become funnels into the warchests of entrenched politicians. The impact of these special interests on the Congressional process is out of control and we need to put a stop to it.
5. VOLUNTARY SPENDING LIMITS: The amount of money spent in Congressional campaigns is obscene. We need to reduce campaign spending dramatically so that members of Congress will spend time doing their jobs and serving the people and not raising money for the next campaign. We need a system of voluntary spending limits for Congress similar to that enacted by the Vermont legislature for state elections.
6. REQUIRE RECORDED VOTE FOR ALL PAY INCREASES: Few things are as damaging to the public confidence in Government as to watch Congress sneak a self-serving pay increase through in the dead of night without any accountability. Automatic cost-of-living pay increases should be prohibited. All proposals for pay increases should require an automatic recorded vote. And now, under the 27th Amendment, no pay increase can take effect prior to an intervening election.

7. PENSION REFORM: How can we justify a Congressional retirement plan that pays out two to three times as much as most pensions? Ninety-three members of the House and the Senate will be eligible for lifetime pension benefits exceeding two million dollars. Pat Leahy will be eligible for 2.2 million dollars according to the National Taxpayers Union. There are currently four members of Congress in jail who are receiving annual pensions larger than their final Congressional salaries.

8. BLOCK TAXPAYER FINANCING OF PARTY CONVENTIONS: The push to force taxpayers to foot the bill for politicians' campaigns and parties is a pig in a poke. While many Vermonters and Americans are out of work, taxpaying dollars are funding for parties on both the Republican and Democratic parties/conventions.

9. BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT: Congress is buffeted continuously by interest group pressures to spend ever larger sums of the taxpayers money on worthwhile causes. As a result, deficit spending is out of control. It is time to bring the discipline of real countervailing pressures to bear to enforce fiscal responsibility. Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution which includes safeguards against employing tax increases as the primary method to achieve this goal.

# DOUGLAS

## U.S. SENATE

DATE: JULY 29, 1992

CONTACT: NANCY GARRITY  
229-1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(MONTPELIER)- Vermont U.S. Senate Candidate Jim Douglas today called on Vermont farmers to unite and elect someone in Washington who cares about Vermont farmers.

"We currently have a Senator now serving as chair of a Committee that is very important to Vermont, and yet he has not performed adequately. Vermont farms have dropped 25.9 percent since 1986. Can the state afford another six years with leadership like this?", Douglas said.

Douglas calls attention to the fact that Washington has grown out-of-touch with the hardworking farmers who so desperately need help now.

Douglas argues that the dairy industry can take advantage of all the new markets that have opened up in the emerging democracies of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. But Douglas warns that this action must be capitalized upon now: "If we help those countries now and answer their request for technical assistance in agriculture, business and the environment -- the dairy industry will establish connections that will pay off later".

In order to establish new markets successfully, Douglas insists that we need to restructure the United States Department of Agriculture.

(more)

PO Box 1414 Montpelier, VT 05602

(802) 229-1992

"I cannot believe that for so long, the Senate Agriculture Committee has been asleep at the wheel and let the USDA grow out of control to the point that it spends millions of dollars on morale boosting galas and and less time serving farmers' needs adequately."

Douglas says Vermont needs an effective lawmaker to fight for milk inventory management plan and the increase of exports for the dairy industry.

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**Jim**  
**DOUGLAS**  
**U.S. SENATE**

DATE: JULY 31, 1992  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: NANCY GARRITY  
229-1992

U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE JIM DOUGLAS ANGERED BY  
LACK OF FEDERAL CONTRACTS IN VERMONT  
(MONTPELIER) - Vermont U.S. Senate candidate Jim Douglas is  
angered that Vermont ranked dead last in the country in federal  
contracts in the state.

According to the Vermont Agency of Development and Community  
Affairs, Vermont received 99 million dollars in federal  
contracts. This figure placed the state last in the volume of  
government contract money last year.

"I am shocked to learn that a state with the high caliber  
of our dedicated workers, is last in dollars and per capita.  
Economic development is the key to Vermont's future. We do not  
have the innovative leadership in Senator Patrick Leahy to bring  
these federal contracts home. I am not saying this country needs  
to spend more money to bring these contracts, but what I am  
saying is that this state deserves a bigger piece of the pie than  
now exists", Douglas argued.

Douglas called for a new aggressive approach to expose  
Vermont business to the federal contracts: "We all are aware of  
the importance of networking and this becomes key in bringing  
Vermont into this process. When federal contracts go out to bid,  
too many Vermont businesses are missing out on this opportunity.  
Through the increase of expositions and other programs of this  
sort -- this state will be able to get our fair share of the  
pie".

Douglas said, "Vermonters are not going to get any contracts  
unless Vermonters are exposed to how the federal government  
contracting system works".

HEADLINE: HOUSE RACE BRIEFINGS: VT At Large

RUTLAND HERALD poll, conducted 9/15-18 by Political Media/Research, surveyed 610 likely voters; margin of error +/- 4% (9/25). Tested: Rep. Bernard Sanders (I), '90 House candidate Timothy Philbin (R), and Lewis Young (D).

Sanders	43%
Philbin	22
Young	9

HEADLINE: VERMONT: LEAHY WITH COMFORTABLE LEAD

A RUTLAND DAILY HERALD/Ch. 6 poll, conducted 9/16-18 by Political/Media Research, surveyed 610 likely voters; margin of error +/- 4% (9/25). Tested: Sen. Patrick Leahy (D), Sec/State Jim Douglas (R).

	ALL	FAV/UNFAV
Leahy	64%	67/26%
Douglas	28	36/15
Und/Oth	8	

October 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for your appearances in New England and New York.

Enclosed for your perusal are:

1. Campaign briefing:
  - overview of race
  - biographical materials
  - Bills introduced in 102nd Congress
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. City Stop/District race overview
4. Governor's race brief (NH, VT)
5. Redistricting map/Congressional representation
6. NAFTA Brief
7. Republican National Committee Briefing
8. State Statistical Summary
9. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
10. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)
11. Political Media Recommendations (Clarkson also has a copy)

Thank you.