

ADVANCE: Jo-Anne Coe
CONTACT: Ed Rahal
675-6038

SENATOR DOLE SCHEDULE - TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989

PAC BRIEFING FOR LYNN MARTIN

8:00 A.M. - 9:00 A.M.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE
RONALD REAGAN CENTER
425 SECOND STREET, N.E.

7:50 A.M. Lynn Martin arrives Ronald Reagan Center
7:50 A.M.- Meet & Greet
8:10 A.M. Coffee & Danish will be served
8:10 A.M.- SENATOR DON NICKLES
8:15 A.M. WELCOMING REMARKS
Comment on NRSC Support
INTRODUCE REPUBLICAN LEADER, SENATOR BOB DOLE
8:15 A.M.- REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE
8:20 A.M. (Option to call upon other members of the
leadership for endorsements)
Senators Simpson, Chafee & Cochran will be present
8:25 A.M.- REMARKS - LYNN MARTIN
8:40 A.M. Discussion of Illinois Senate Race
(May call on Mr. Orman Wade, CEO of Ameritech and
PAC Chairman for brief remarks)
8:40 A.M.- Questions & Answers
9:00 A.M.
NOTE: Doyce Boesch, Executive Director of NRSC,
will be available for assistance
9:00 A.M. Meeting concludes

(List of Attendees attached)

*The update will be available
on Monday*

September 8, 1989

2:00 p.m. Martin Briefing Update

AT & T	Carol Wilner
AT & T	Don Goff
Abbott Labs	Joe Jenckes
Allstate	Charles Bruse
Am Dental Assn	Leonard Wheat
American Feed Industry	Steve Kopperud
American Frozen Food	Steve Anderson
American Meat Institute	Jerry Welcome
Ameritech	Orman Wade
Amoco	Dick Fischer
Arthur Anderson	Philip Katz
Assoc Builders & Contractors	Charlie Hawkins
Assoc General Contractors	Sue Loomis
BIPAC	Don Kendall
Bell Atlantic	Bob Dixson
Bellsouth	Dan Murray
Bergner, Boyette & Bock	David Bockorny
Boise Cascade	Richard Rohrbach
Bulington Nothern	Scott Anderson
CF Industries	Rosemary O'Brien
Campaign America	Jo-Anne Coe
Caterpiller	Bill Canis
Champion International	Jeanne Connelly
Dow Chemical	Chuck Marck
Dun & Bradstreet	Chuck Tower
Eaton	Jon Anderson
FMC	Hal Russell
FMC	Jim Posey
Fed of Am Health Systems	Lynn Hart
Fluor	Betty Hudson
Food Marketing Institute	Karen Thiebert
General Electric	Phil Peter
General Electric	Neil Messick cannot attend
Graham & James	Tom Railsback
Greyhound	Jim Corcoran
Harris	Mike Riksen
Heron Burchett	Hal Furman
Kemper	Mike Dineen
Kendall & Associates	Bill Kendall
Kimberly Clark	Dick Kimberly
Machine Tool	Jim Mack
Martin Marietta	Diane Amend
Martin for Senate	Pat Hurley
Martin for Senate	Fran McNaught
Mobil	Sara Glenn
Monsanto	David Brown
Motorola	Bruce Ladd
NAII	Darrell Coover
NAWD	Dirk Van Dongen
NAWD	Alan Kranowitz
NAWGA	Jack Block cannot attend
NYSE	Sheila Bair
Natl Assn of Bifed Underwrit	Diane Herbert
Natl Council of Sav Insts	Adam Swartz
Natl Restaurant Assn	Elaine Graham
O'Connor & Hannan	Pat O'Donnell out of town

PMA	Lynda Nersesian
Pennzoil	Paul Kruse
Phillips Petroleum	Tom Morris
Printing Industries	John Runyan
Printing Industries	Susan Siemietkowski
Prudential	Tom O'Hara
Public Service	Roman Rice
RJ Reynolds	B Oglesby cannot attend
Ralston Purina	Claude Alexander
Raytheon	Barbara Brendes
Raytheon	Richard Bartnik
Resources Development	Roger Zion
SMAC PAC	Dana Thompson
Schering Plough	Diane Davenny Darneille
Shell Oil	Walter Sczudlo
Skadden Arps	Bob Lighthizer
Southwestern Bell	Kent Wells
Sun Company	Mary Haught out of town
Sundstrand Aerospace	John Thayer
Sundstrand Aerospace	Fred Ford
TRW	Brenda Gore
TRW	John Castellani
Texaco	Mike Kostiw
Texas Air	Rebecca Range
Textron	Mary Howell
Timmons	Mike Bates
Timmons & Company	Tom Korologos
Travelers	Roger Levy
US League of Savings	Rick Hohlt
US League of Savings	Jay Harris
US West	Jim Hughes
USX	Marilyn Harris
W. R. Grace	Alan Fiers
Wall & Ceiling	Joe Baker

Sep 12

The Senate Republican Leadership

Senator Bob Dole

Senator Don Nickles

Senator Alan Simpson

Senator John Chafee

Senator Bill Armstrong

Senator Thad Cochran

cordially invite you to join us to discuss
the Illinois Senate race with

Representative Lynn Martin

Tuesday, September 12, 1989

8:00 to 9:00 a.m.

The National Republican Senatorial Committee

The Ronald Reagan Republican Center

425 Second Street, Northeast

**R.S.V.P.
Ed Rahal
675-6038**

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COMMITTEE ON RULES

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
September 7, 1989

Talking Points

Lynn Martin Meeting With Washington Pacs

For the past nine years Lynn Martin has been a friend of business in the United States Congress.

- o The National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB) gave her a 93% rating in the 100th Congress. She has 95% lifetime rating from the Business Industry Pac. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) and the Business Advocate have consistently rated her at close to 70% or better.
- o Lynn Martin has been a key player in the fight against the tax and spend philosophy that sapped the vitality of American business and the American economy.
- o She's consistently been out front in the fight to reduce federal deficits from the spending side. She has supported efforts to reduce tax rates across the board and she'll fight to keep those rates down.
- o Lynn cosponsors legislation to extend the targeted jobs tax credit through 1992 to employers who hire qualified participants.
- o Lynn has consistently supported the extension of the employee tax exclusion for educational assistance benefits provided by the employer. She cosponsors legislation to make this exclusion permanent.
- o Lynn strongly believes that increased research and development is vital to the economic competitiveness of our country. She cosponsors legislation to make the research and development tax credit permanent and to allow a broader base of companies, including small businesses and start-up companies, to use the credit.
- o Recognizing the bureaucratic nightmare created for businesses by Section 89, Lynn cosponsors and continues to support legislation to repeal this law. As a member of the Rules Committee, Lynn worked to see that language denying enforcement funds was retained in the House Treasury and Postal Service appropriations bill.
- o Lynn believes the Federal government should not be in the business of micro-managing the workplace by mandating a "one size fits all" policy. Lynn believes any proposal to mandate employee benefits must be considered in the light of whether the proposal

would place such a burden on employers that they will be put at an even greater competitive disadvantage with foreign businesses.

o Lynn Martin has been an advocate of free and fair trade. Where she has felt that American business wasn't getting a fair shake abroad, she has been tough, but she's also been constructive.

o She has consistently supported legislation to ensure American business fair access to foreign markets. She's been a strong advocate of measures to protect the intellectual property rights and design rights which are critical to the competitiveness of American businesses.

o She has been among the first Members of the House to support legislation to ease anti-trust restrictions to allow American business to pool its research and production resources in order to more cooperatively and successfully meet the challenge of foreign competitors.

Lynn Martin

Senate Exploratory Committee
Post Office Box 5322
Rockford, Illinois 61125



In 1989, U.S. Representative Lynn Martin was honored as the Republican Woman of the Year, cited by President George Bush as one of the outstanding leaders on Capitol Hill and encouraged to run for the United States Senate.

During his inauguration week, the President urged a group of 10,000 young people to make Lynn Martin a role model and "watch her leadership in the United States Congress."

"She's tough, she's strong and she exemplifies the very best in public service," he said of his longtime friend.

Two respected publications — the *National Journal* and *Washingtonian* magazine — agreed with Mr. Bush in 1989 and characterize her as one of the most influential people in Congress and one of the "best of Washington."

Indeed, Lynn Martin is regarded as a force to be reckoned with in efforts to make government both responsive and responsible.

This combination of compassion and common sense has been a goal throughout her career as a public servant, beginning with her tenure as a teacher.

Lynn Morley Martin was born in Chicago on Dec. 26, 1939, and attended Chicago schools. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois in 1960 and taught high school economics, government and English in DuPage County and Rockford before entering politics.

Her very first campaign was a success, earning her a seat on the Winnebago County Board in 1972. She was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives four years later and to the Illinois Senate in 1978.

Recognizing her plain-spoken fiscal conservatism and social conscience as qualities needed in Washington, voters of the 16th Congressional District elected her to the U.S. House in 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986 and 1988.

Today, as a leader in Congress, Martin represents northwestern Illinois but works for the entire state.

"She is disarmingly lighthearted and sometimes jokingly feminist but usually well-informed, dependably partisan and tough," writes Milton Coleman of *The Washington Post*.

Accolades have come from such groups as the Watchdogs of the Treasury, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Taxpayer's Union for her efforts to curb Federal spending and reduce the tax burden. The National Women's Political Caucus praised her efforts to extend opportunities for women.

Martin led the successful bipartisan battle in the 100th Congress to grant Congressional employees the same civil rights protection available to most other American workers.

In the 101st Congress, she co-chairs the Bipartisan Ethics Task Force empaneled to review the standards of conduct for lawmakers and to consider reforms.

Her three terms on the Budget Committee, two terms on the Armed Services Committee and tenure as Vice Chair of the House Republican Conference were capped in 1989 by assignment to the House Rules Committee, an arm of the House leadership and one of the most powerful committees on Capitol Hill.

During spare time at home in Loves Park, Illinois, she enjoys reading and gardening.

Martin has two daughters and is married to U.S. District Judge Harry Leinenweber, the father of five.

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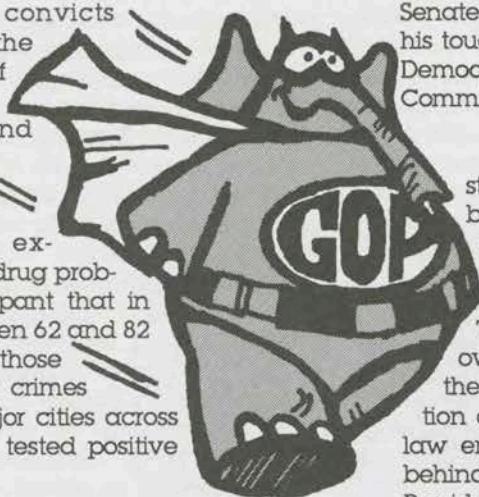
SENATE
90

CAMPAIGN REPORT

National Republican Senatorial Committee • 425 Second St. NE • Washington, DC 20002 • (202) 675-4306

CRIME AND POLITICS

Drugs and crime: they regularly rank high on the list of problems Americans want dealt with—and dealt with firmly. With drugs poisoning our youth and spurring a crime wave as violent as our cities—and now even our rural areas—have ever seen, it is easy to understand why. How long can we expect voters to tolerate a violent crime every 21 seconds, a rape every six minutes and over two murders an hour? How long will they tolerate early-release programs that put hardened convicts back on the streets of America months and even years before their sentences expire, and a drug problem so rampant that in 1988, between 62 and 82 percent of those arrested for crimes in eight major cities across the country tested positive for drugs?



More than anything else, the drug and crime problem demands one thing of our national leaders: leadership. The voters understood this when, having considered Democrat Michael Dukakis's willingness to follow the American Civil Liberties Union's softer-than-soft line on crime and criminals, they elected George Bush in a landslide.

Their faith in the President was well-placed: he wasted no time in developing a tough and comprehensive anti-crime package designed to protect law-abiding citizens by holding those who commit violent crimes fully accountable for their actions. The Bush package sought to impose the death penalty for a wide range of violent crimes, to increase prison capacity by 77 percent and boost the

manpower of federal law enforcement agencies, to restrict plea-bargaining and eliminate other technicalities that keep violent criminals out of jail, and to increase penalties for firearms violations. In short, it reflected precisely the kind of tough, anti-crime leadership America wants.

But it was not to be. For the Democrat philosophy that was so resoundingly repudiated in November remains alive in the U.S. Senate. And when President Bush submitted his tough crime legislation to Congress, the Democrats who control the Senate Judiciary Committee peremptorily voted it down.

The Democrats' action—taken on a straight party-line vote and after only brief committee discussion—was a stunning example of how the Democrats have hampered the President's attempts to take effective action. They have proposed, instead, their own alternatives. Predictably, though, these lack the tough, effective combination of the strongest penalties, beefed-up law enforcement and fewer technicalities behind which criminals can hide that the President had proposed.

Republicans, however, remain committed to waging an effective war on crime. Senator Dan Coats (R-IN) has proposed a bill that would preclude drug users from claiming "handicapped" status; Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC) has called for the death penalty for violent crimes. And Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) has introduced a measure restricting criminals' use of technicalities to avoid conviction.

The people have spoken, loud and clear. And with Republicans showing the leadership and pushing the policies that Americans voted for in November, the Democrats' partisan politics and soft crime policies could very well come back to haunt them.

The people have spoken, loud and clear. And with Republicans taking the lead and pushing the policies Americans voted for, the Democrats' partisan politics and soft crime policies could very well come back to haunt them.

IN THIS ISSUE:

VOL. 1 NO. 3 • AUGUST 1989

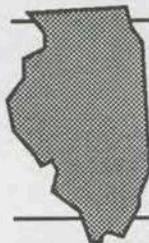
■ Lynn Martin:
Illinois's Rising Star

■ Tom Tauke:
Iowa's Advocate

■ Senate News Roundup

**SENATE
90**

CAMPAIGN REPORT / AUGUST 1989 / Page 2



★ LYNN MARTIN'S ★ RISING STAR

When Illinois's five-term Congresswoman Lynn Martin announced on June 22nd that she would challenge freshman Democrat senator Paul Simon, House Republican Leader Robert Michel called her decision "one of the greatest opportunities the people of Illinois have been offered in some time," and called Martin "one of the most effective and influential political leaders in Congress today."

Republicans have good reason to be optimistic about Martin's candidacy.



Rep. Lynn Martin

Her sixteen years of political ascent have been nothing short of impressive. From service on the Winnebago County Board, through both houses of the Illinois General Assembly, and nine years in the U.S. Congress, she has proven herself a capable, hard-working representative who cares deeply for Illinois's interests.

Her abilities were quickly recognized by her House colleagues. After her election in 1980, she became the first freshman to be named to the influential House Budget Committee. She also served four years on the Armed Services Committee before winning a seat on the

powerful Rules Committee, before which all major bills pass before being considered by the full House. In addition, she has been named co-chairman of the Bipartisan Task Force on Ethics Reform, where she is drafting new ethical standards for House members.

She has put these committee assignments to good use. Her most noteworthy legislative achievement—a testament to her common-sense approach to federal spending—was the 1986 Budget Reconciliation Bill. Taking over the GOP leadership on the Committee when the ranking Republican fell ill, she held firm against Democrat attempts to use the deficit-cutting package to increase spending. She has also been active in other areas, passing a bill to stiffen penalties for white-collar crime, forcing Congress to adhere to employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act, and proposing a permanent new Committee on Drug Abuse and Control.

Martin's Senate bid will provide a public showcase for her many achievements that have been recognized by numerous groups. *National Journal* recently named her one of the most influential members of Congress; she has been applauded by the Watchdogs of the Treasury, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Taxpayers' Union for her efforts to curb federal spending; the Women's National Republican Club named her its 1989 Republican Woman of the Year; and the National Women's Political Caucus praised her as a champion of equal opportunity for all.

As the challenger, her success depends upon her ability to raise both campaign funds and her name identification to a level comparable to that of the incumbent, albeit one who was elected with only 50 percent of the vote. But Martin's plain-spoken fiscal conservatism, which cemented her popularity in her home district, offers a fundamental alternative to Simon's old-style liberalism. His proposed \$5 billion-a-year program to provide public-service jobs

★ Rep. Lynn Martin ★

Born: Dec. 26, 1939, Chicago, Ill.

Family: Married (Harry D. Leinenweber); two children.

Education: B.A. (U. of Illinois), 1960.

Occupation: English teacher.

Political Career: Winnebago County Board, 1972-76; Ill. House, 1977-79; Ill. Senate, 1979-81; U.S. House of Reps., 1981-present.

House Committee: Rules.

House Office: 1214 Longworth, Washington, D.C. 20515. (202) 225-5676.

to able-bodied welfare recipients is a perfect example of his undisciplined spending tendencies, as is his belief that "one way to start cutting that deficit is for people to pay more taxes." Such policies have come under criticism from independent sources such as the *Cook Political Report*, which wrote recently that "there simply isn't a linkage between what Simon advocates in terms of programs and the realities that exist today."

Martin will also highlight Simon's habit of voting with the most liberal senators, such as Ted Kennedy, Tom Harkin and Howard Metzenbaum whose liberalism, she says, "doesn't accurately reflect" Illinois's voters.

She should benefit from Simon's decisive defeat in the 1988 Democrat presidential primary. During the campaign, he all but ignored his constituency, missing more than half of all Senate roll-call votes in 1987—more than any senator. "Illinois needs two full-time senators," Martin says, "and it needs a junior senator who more closely reflects the moderate views of the state."

Martin hopes to use the office of senator to restore Illinois's political clout. She will bring energy and vigor to the Senate and, by calling on her experience in fiscal matters, replace old-style liberalism with a more realistic perspective, stressing that today's problems are too complex to be solved simply by "throwing money at them" as Simon has suggested all too frequently in the past.



Senate
90

★ TAUKE: IOWA'S ADVOCATE ★

Iowa, a state known for its strong work ethic, independence and thriftiness, has, in Representative Tom Tauke, a man who personifies its basic values. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1978 at the age of 28, having already served four years in the Iowa state House, Tauke has emerged as a pivotal member of the House, a leader whose support on a variety of issues is sought by members of both parties.

On the Energy and Commerce Committee, Tauke has been a vocal advocate of better health care in rural areas. A founder of the Rural Health Care Coalition, he has helped win a fairer system of Medicare payments for rural hospitals, and worked to attract doctors to rural areas. He gained national attention by persuading President Reagan to allow a hospitalized Iowa girl to be cared for at home, and has worked hard to extend such care to others.

On agriculture, too, Tauke has been an effective advocate of Iowa's interests. He has helped create "Farmer Mac", a secondary market for farm loans, passed a bill designed to promote cheaper drugs for livestock, won broader coverage for farmers under the 1988 Drought Bill, and succeeded in making it easier for the children of bankrupt farm families to qualify for student aid.

Tauke has also been recognized for his battle against wasteful government spending. Co-founder of a bipartisan House anti-deficit caucus, his thrifty record has, for five years running, earned him the National Taxpayers' Union "Taxpayers' Friend" award, and a citation from Watchdogs of the Treasury for "cutting federal spending and eliminating waste."

Tauke's record of success has also won him wider recognition. In 1987, he was the only member of Congress to be recognized by both the *National Journal* and *U.S. News & World Report*. The Jour-

nal named him one of Congress's "rising stars," calling him "bright, hardworking and persuasive." *U.S. News'* assessment was similar: it listed him among 30 national leaders it called "bright, organized... problem solvers."

The voters of his district—one of the most Democratic in the state—have also recognized Tauke's effectiveness. Since he first defeated an incumbent Democrat to win his seat, Tauke has fended off several credible challenges to win reelection handily each time, even though, remarkably, Democrats in the district outnumber Republicans 3 to 2.

He now brings his political and legislative strengths to a race for the Senate. The incumbent, Tom Harkin, is a liberal Democrat whose cavalier attitude toward taxpayers' interests is as notable as Tauke's concern for them. Harkin has consistently supported higher taxes and increased federal spending, opposing the 1981 Reagan tax cuts, the balanced-budget amendment and the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law. And



Tauke notes a constituent's remarks during a trip home.

while Tauke has remained an independent voice for Iowa, Harkin has cast his lot with the shrinking group of northeastern liberals. Indeed, Harkin has proven even more liberal than the group's most famous member, Ted Kennedy: according to Americans for Democratic Action, Harkin's liberal rating was higher than Kennedy's for three of his four years in the Senate, and identical to Kennedy's 95 percent in the fourth.

★ Rep. Tom Tauke ★

Born: Oct. 11, 1950, Dubuque, Iowa.

Family: Married (Beverly Hubble); one child.

Education: B.A. (Loras Coll.), 1972; J.D. (U. of Iowa), 1974.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Political Career: Iowa House, 1975-79; U.S. House of Reps., 1979-present

House Committees: Education and Labor; Energy and Commerce; Select Committee on Aging.

House office: 2244 Rayburn, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-2911.

With such a record, and having won election in 1984 with only 55 percent of the vote against a weakened opponent, Harkin is widely viewed as one of the most vulnerable Democrats seeking reelection this year. The *Cook Political Report* calls the race a toss-up, a view borne out by early polls on the race. In March, only a few weeks after Tauke announced his interest in running, a *Des Moines Register* poll found Harkin leading by a week 20 points. And in the second district, the only one in which the two men were then equally well known, Tauke outpolled him by 59 percent to 28.

Since his campaign began, Tauke has demonstrated the political strengths that have made his House seat a safe one. To date, he has raised a campaign war-chest of approximately \$900,000—to which over 15,000 individual Iowans have contributed—and a network of volunteers that already numbers over 17,000.

Harkin faces another harsh reality: Iowa has never reelected a Democrat senator to a second term. And by exposing Harkin's liberal, spendthrift record, Tauke is well on the way to ensuring that tradition continues.





★ SENATE NEWS ROUNDUP ★

Colorado The Democrats appear less-than-enthusiastic at the prospect of pitting their former state chairman Buie Seawell against the popular GOP Representative Hank Brown in the race to succeed Senator William Armstrong, who is retiring. According to numerous news reports, the Democrats have sought-unsuccessfully-to persuade former governor Richard Lamm to reconsider his decision not to run. Seawell will face a primary though: attorney Carlos Lucero has announced that he will challenge Seawell for the nomination.

Illinois The campaign of five-term representative Lynn Martin to unseat incumbent Democrat Paul Simon received a boost in July when her primary opponent, Chicago businessman Gary McDougal, withdrew from the race. At a Capitol Hill press conference, McDougal endorsed Martin and pledged his help in her campaign.

Michigan Representative Bill Schuette recently picked up two endorsements for the GOP nomination to challenge incumbent Democrat Carl Levin when two fellow Republicans withdrew from the race. Businessman Richard DeVos, Jr., withdrew in July and businessman Jim Dingeman in early August. Although he has not an-

nounced his candidacy, Schuette, a three-term representative from Sanford, has formed an exploratory committee.

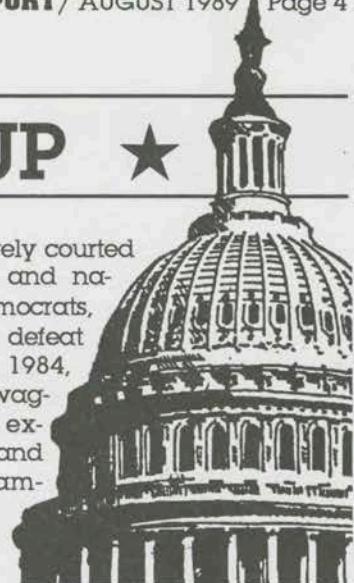
The withdrawal of DeVos and Dingeman leaves businessman Clark Durant as the only announced candidate for the Republican nomination.

Minnesota Minnesota's Democrat-Farm-Labor Party (DFL) has struck out again in its search for a credible Senate candidate. Millionaire Mark Dayton, who lost a 1982 race against Senator Dave Durenberger, announced in early August that he would not challenge Republican Rudy Boschwitz. The only announced Democrat is college professor Paul Wellstone, the former Minnesota campaign manager for Jesse Jackson.

Nebraska Republicans are optimistic that former representative Hal Daub will shortly announce his candidacy for the Senate seat held by Democrat James Exon. Daub was a popular and effective member of the House, where he served from 1981-1988.

North Carolina Democrat recruitment efforts were dealt another set-back in mid-August when former governor Jim Hunt announced that he would not try for a second time to unseat three-term Republican Jesse Helms. Hunt, who was

aggressively courted by state and national Democrats, failed to defeat Helms in 1984, despite waging an expensive and bitter campaign for the seat.



CAMPAIGN REPORT

VOL. 1 NO. 3 • AUGUST 1989

Senator Don Nickles
Chairman

Doyce Boesch
Executive Director

Wendy DeMcker
Communications Director

Antony Korenstein
Editor

Paid for by the National Republican Senatorial Committee

CAMPAIGN REPORT

National Republican Senatorial Committee
425 Second Street NE
Washington, DC 20002



SENATOR PAUL SIMON

ILLINOIS

BACKGROUND:

Simon has been a fixture in Illinois politics for the last thirty years. He served in the state legislature -- as a state representative and state senator, as Lt. governor, and as a five-term U.S. Representative before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1984.

Simon's life history makes for interesting reading: he never completed college -- opting instead to quit college at the age of 19 to buy the Troy Tribune newspaper. He then used the paper to crusade against vice and political corruption in Madison and St. Clair counties. He built a chain of 14 newspapers before selling the chain in 1966.

Known for his good manners, conciliatory gestures and trademark bowties, Simon is a picture of the old-fashioned senator. Many think that Simon's outlook is still guided by the Great Society liberalism he learned as a young state legislator. He fits the traditional "tax and spend" label better than most of his Democrat peers in the Senate. He considers Hubert Humphrey to be one of his idols. Simon enjoys campaigning on populist themes but at the same time casts himself as one who is not afraid to make unpopular decisions -- such as his vote against the 1986 Tax Reform bill.

One of Senator Simon's greatest flaws is his seeming lack of future vision. His many published books focused one main theme, jobs, and yet his answer to the problem of unemployment is for Uncle Sam to create jobs in the fashion of the Work Project Administration. Many consider Simon's brand of economics unrealistic. During the presidential race, he talked of the need for a dramatic increase in social services spending, curtailing defense spending and raising taxes only as a last resort -- he proposed all of this without saying where he'd find the necessary revenue.

Simon has regularly made his personal finances an issue. For the past three decades in public service he's made an unusually complete disclosure of his personal finances.

Simon arguably, might have some problems capturing the base of voters that helped him win in 1984. He's alienated the black vote, especially in Chicago, because he wouldn't release the 47 delegates he won in the Illinois presidential primary to Jesse Jackson.

Simon comes off as a stale campaigner but does understand well the problems facing Illinois. Some say that he's bankrupt of any new approaches to the problems that beset his state and the country. Critics say that Simon's solutions are tired and typical.

SENATE CAREER

There isn't a lengthy vote history on the Senator to review considering he's only finishing up his first term in the Senate. Further, since the Senator campaigned for president extensively in '87 and part of '88 his voting participation score for the 100th Congress is 50% -- third lowest in the Senate.

The Senator is loaded with committee assignments. He's the only non-lawyer to sit on the judiciary committee; and he also serves on the foreign relations, labor, and budget committees.

While Simon may be an effective senator it is inaccurate to portray Simon as an initiator. Since entering the U.S. Senate he's sponsored only two substantive bills that have become public law and both bills dealt with a labor dispute in his state. It is important, however, not to underestimate his ability to work effectively in the Senate since he sits on several key committees.

POSITION ON THE ISSUES

A brief review of Simon's record suggests vulnerability on several key issues including: (1) his position on proposals dealing with the federal budget, illegal drugs, and defense; (2) flip-flops on key votes; and, (3) failure to gain passage of his own legislative initiatives.

Balanced Budget

Sen. Simon supports the concept of a constitutional amendment to balance the budget -- even going so far as to sponsor his own balanced budget amendment bill which almost passed the Senate. He favored passage of the joint resolution to propose a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget every year unless three-fifths majority of the total membership of both houses of Congress votes for a specific amount of deficit spending.

Line-Item Veto

Simon's fiscal conservatism seems to end, however, when it comes to giving the President line-item veto authority. One might conjecture that Simon fears a line-item veto would endanger spending on the social programs he cherishes. He voted against a bill to give the president power to veto individual spending items by requiring that appropriations bills be split by paragraph or section into separate bills before being sent to the White House.

Jobs

One of Simon's presidential campaign themes was the need for more jobs. Predictably, he consistently votes for increased funding for the JTPA.

Education

At almost every opportunity Simon favors funding for education. He voted for an amendment to increase the FY 87 budget authority by \$1.2 billion and increase outlays and revenues by \$300 million to restore current services spending for education programs. He voted for an amendment to authorize a new program of up to 5,000 fellowships a year to attract talented undergraduates and mid-career professionals into teaching. He also voted against an amendment to cut the cost of Higher Education bill \$1.5 billion over five years by trimming proposed increases in pell grants to poor students, and to make other changes in college student aid.

Illegal Drugs

It appears that Simon favors harsher penalties for drug dealers but when it comes to funding for drug enforcement efforts his record is less clear. He voted for passage of the bill to increase penalties for certain drug offenses and to authorize \$1.4 billion for drug interdiction and enforcement, education, treatment and prevention programs; he voted for the amendment to authorize the death penalty for anyone who knowingly caused the death of another individual during the course of a continuing criminal enterprise; but, when it came to funding the Coast Guard and the FAA which share in drug interdiction efforts -- he voted no.

Contra Aid

Senator Simon opposes assistance to the Nicaraguan Contras. He voted for the amendment to prohibit U.S. aid, in any form, to military or paramilitary organizations in Nicaragua and against a bill which provided \$100 million in aid for the Nicaraguan rebels and \$300 million in economic aid to Central American countries of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala.

Defense

Simon favors elimination of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe. He favors limited research on SDI but is against deployment of the program even though he voted for a \$3.7 billion SDI authorization. He voted for the amendment to bar the use of any nuclear materials in the development of the "strategic defense initiative."

Simon also voted against the production of chemical weapons.

The Senator's stand of the MX missile is ambiguous. He voted for the resolution which reaffirmed the appropriation of \$1.5 billion for the purchase of 21 MX missiles in 1985. Later that year, however, he voted for an amendment deleting \$2.1 billion for the production and deployment of those 21 MX missiles.

TAXES

Simon consistently supports tax increase. To name a few he: voted for an amendment to impose a 15 percent minimum tax on corporate earnings in excess of \$50,000 and to use the revenues to reduce the federal deficit; and voted in favor of an amendment providing for a minimum tax on corporations; and, he voted for an amendment to reinstate the capital gains tax on foreign investment in real estate in the United States. In 1987, Simon voted for the largest first year tax increase in the nation's history.

GROUP RATINGS HIGHLIGHTS

Americans for Democratic Action, a group which rates member with its liberal quotient gave Simon a rating of 85% in 1987, 80% in 1986 and 85% in 1985. The quotient represents the percentage of time the member votes consistently with the liberal agenda of the ADA.

The American Conservative Union, a conservative counterpart to the ADA gave Simon a 0 rating in 1987 and only a rating of 9 in 1986.

The Chamber of Commerce, a pro-business group, gave Simon a mere 13 rating (out of 100) for 1987. Arguably, Simon is no friend of business.

The National Taxpayers Union, a watchdog group which monitors congressional spending, gave Simon a 33% rating in 1987. A score of 30% or less that year falls into the "big spender" category. This is yet another indication that Simon fits the "tax and spend liberal" label.

The American Security Council's National Security Index, which rates members on their commitment to a philosophy of peace through strength, gave Simon a zero rating (out of 100) for 1987. This score puts him in company with other notable liberals such as Senators Sarbanes, Kennedy, and Metzenbaum.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

The 1984 Illinois senate campaign cost about \$10,000,000 (Simon spent \$4.5 million, Percy spent \$5.2 million, etc). By contrast, Senator Dixon spent about \$2.0 million in his '86 senate race.

Simon's '84 senate campaign was slow to organize but managed to pull together in the primary with the strong support of organized labor. He faced solid primary opponents in the likes of Senate President Philip Rock who had the endorsements from the State and Cook County Democrat organizations and State Comptroller Roland Burris who had support from the black community. Simon won the primary with 36% of the vote.

VOTER INFORMATION

The state has approximately 11.5 million residents. This is a small increase over the 1980 and 1984 estimated population figures and runs counter to the philosophy that residents are leaving the rust belt in favor of the sun belt. Registered voters in the state number approximately 6 million. The voter turnout in the last Senate race (1986) was approximately 50%.