

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1992 - Chicago/Elmhurst/Champaign/
Carbondale/Vienna/Kenilworth

*8:55 - 9:30A Taped Interview w/John Madigan, Tom Hardy
and Lynn Sweet, "At Issue", WBBM-Radio
Location: WBBM Studios
 630 N. McClurg Ct.
 944-6000
Staff: David Loveday

*9:55 - 10:15A Taped Interview w/Bill Cameron, Tom
Hardy & Basil Talbott for "Reporters",
WMAQ-Radio
Location: NBC Tower
 454 N. Columbus Drive
 670-6767
Staff: David Loveday

*12:00N - 1:00P Combined Rotary Club Luncheon
Location: Ambassador Banquets
 York & Elmhurst Roads
 Elmhurst
 (708) 279-0424
Staff: Chris McAuliffe

1:30P Depart DuPage Airport, Planemaster Plane
Tail #4083N, Planemasters Hangar (On
West Side of Field, Gold Hangar, #7)
Pilot: Kim Bandovich
Contact: Theresa
 (708) 513-2100
Manifest: RSW/JTW/D. Loveday/
 C. McAuliffe
Press: Pat Gauen/Rick Pierson/
 Tom Strong

2:20P Arrive Champaign-Willard Airport,
Flightstar Aviation, (217) 351-7700

2:30 - 3:00P Press Conference
Location: Champaign-Willard Airport
Staff: David Loveday

3:00P Depart Champaign

4:00P Arrive Carbondale, Shawnee Air Service,
 (618) 529-2582
Ray Shannon to Provide Transportation
Van 1: Driver, RSW, JTW, C. McAuliffe
Van 2: Driver, D. Loveday, P. Gauen,
 R. Pierson, T. Strong
Van 3: (Hold for Senator Dole) Driver,
 Senator Dole, 2 staff

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1992 - Chicago/Elmhurst/Champaign/
Carbondale/Vienna/Kenilworth - continued

(4:30P Senator Dole arrives in Carbondale)

*4:00 - 5:00P Attend SIU College Republican &
(RSW attend Jackson County GOP Rally w/Senator Dole
4:45 - 5:00P) Location: Southern Illinois University
Student Center Ballroom
Carbondale
Contact: Ray Shannon
(618) 549-3623 (H)
(618) 549-7881 (HQ)
Staff: Chris McAuliffe

5:00 - 5:30P Live Remote Interview w/Southern
Illinois TV
Location: Student Center Ballroom
SIU Campus
Staff: David Loveday

(5:15P Senator Dole Depart SIU in Van 3)

5:30 - 6:00P Downtime
Location:

6:05P Depart SIU Student Center for Landing
Site
Van 1: Driver, RSW, JTW, D. Loveday, P.
Gauen

6:15P Depart Carbondale via Helicopter for
Vienna
Manifest: Pilot, RSW, JTW, D. Loveday,
P. Gauen

6:35P Arrive Vienna

*6:45 - 7:30P Attend Traditional C.L. McCormick Gospel
Sing
Location: Vienna High School
Vienna
Contact: Mike McCormick
(618) 658-9470 (H)
(618) 658-9318 (W)
Staff & Advance: Nick Cagnoni

7:30P Depart Vienna for Landing Site

7:35P Depart Vienna for Carbondale

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1992 - Chicago/Elmhurst/Champaign/
Carbondale/Vienna/Kenilworth - continued (pg 3)

7:55P	Arrive Carbondale
8:00P	Depart Carbondale for Palwaukee
9:50P	Arrive Palwaukee
10:20P	Arrive Kenilworth

10/28/92 3:45P

Thanks to Braun family lawyer, Medicaid case stays under wraps

By Rob Karwath
and Thomas Hardy

Carol Moseley Braun's lawyer met with state officials Tuesday, but ducked out of the meeting without saying whether the state had concluded its review of possible Medicaid violations involving the Democratic U.S. Senate candidate's mother.

Louis Vitullo, a lawyer representing Braun's family in the handling of a \$28,750 inheritance royalty check that Braun has said was not reported to the state, delivered requested documents to the Department of Public Aid and met for an hour with agency officials in the State of Illinois Center.

But Vitullo and Timothy O'Brien, chief lawyer for Public Aid, left the building without comment. A campaign spokesman later issued a statement asserting that Braun had fully cooperated in the investigation and contending that neither she nor her mother owed the state money.

If the state determines differently, however, the spokesman said: "The Moseley family remains committed to paying any and all amounts that may be due on their mother's behalf."

The spokesman, David Eichenbaum, said Braun recently had gotten a \$28,750 loan from American National Bank in Chicago and put



the funds into an escrow account for such a contingency.

Public Aid spokesman Dean Schott, reached at home, said, "I have no information I can share."

Braun's mother, Edna Moseley, lives in a Near North Side nursing home, and her medical care is paid for entirely by the federal-state health insurance program for the poor. Medicaid rules require that program beneficiaries be indigent and report any windfall income to the state. Braun handled the \$28,750 check her mother received in 1989 and contends she shared it with a brother and sister at Moseley's direction to settle familial debts.

With the controversy thus kept alive for another day, Republican candidate Richard Williamson said: "She is asking the people of Illinois to trust her for six years with high office. She should trust the people by releasing all documents to the public so voters can make a decision about her character and her judgment."

Braun said later that no public disclosure will be made. "I don't have the right to do that. They're my mother's transactions. They're

my mother's documents," she said.

Williamson, meanwhile, stepped up his attack on Braun's legislative record and her proposals on health care and defense spending, using the tag "reckless liberal" against her in public remarks and new TV commercials.

And in an appearance with Mayor Richard Daley aimed at blunting Williamson's criticism of her as soft on crime, Braun found herself apologizing for a 1983 vote in the Illinois House against a law that established child pornography as a crime. Braun called her action "a bad vote and a mistake."

Asked to explain her vote, Braun said: "I don't know what happened. . . . It looks like it was a decent bill. It should have been voted for. I certainly had no ideological or principled reason not to support that legislation."

"But who's to say?" Braun continued. "I might have been in the bathroom."

"Well, that's a new excuse," Williamson said. "But the fact is, it's a wrong vote. I've made clear on a number of votes, there's a whole area on crime where she and I disagree."

Eichenbaum later said that Braun's bathroom comment was "a joke."

Reporters Rick Pearson and Frank James contributed to this article.

Chicago Sun-Times 10/28/92

Braun Says Agency Has All Documents

By Mark Brown
and Basil Talbott
Staff Writers

Carol Moseley Braun's campaign said Tuesday she turned over all requested documents to the Illinois Department of Public Aid while her lawyers huddled with agency officials to resolve the controversy over her mother's Medicaid status.

The department had given Braun's lawyer until Tuesday to provide documents for its inquiry into whether her mother improperly spent \$28,750 from an inheritance instead of applying it toward her Medicaid-paid nursing home bills.

David Eichenbaum, Braun's press secretary, said Braun took out a \$28,750 personal loan from American National Bank and gave that money to her lawyers to deposit in an escrow account in case any money was due

the state.

The Medicaid matter has become an issue in the campaign for the U.S. Senate because Braun, a lawyer, played a role in disbursing the money and kept some of it for herself.

Eichenbaum said "all documents previously requested" had been given to the agency. "The Moseley family remains committed to paying any and all amounts that may be due on their mother's behalf," he said. However, he maintained, "neither Braun nor her mother owes any money." The documents will not be made public, Braun said, because they are her mother's records, not hers.

After huddling at the State of Illinois Center, Braun's lawyer, Louis Vitullo, and Public Aid officials slipped out a back exit. Public Aid spokesman Dean Schott declined comment when asked if the department expects to resolve the matter this week.

Earlier, at a news conference at Mozart Park on the Northwest Side, Braun said, "Nobody wants to get this behind me more than I do. . . . I've talked with the lawyers this morning. It's my understanding they've got everything they can put together and it will get resolved today, hopefully."

Also, Braun said her vote against a 1983 bill to outlaw child pornography was "a mistake." Pressed on how the mistake occurred, Braun said she had no ideological reason not to support the legislation. "Who's to say, I might have been in the bathroom," she said.

Braun's Republican opponent, Richard S. Williamson, has assailed her for that vote and for her support for decriminalizing marijuana. Braun said, "Smoking is not good whether its tobacco or whether it's marijuana or it's anything else . . . [but] let's spend our [anti-drug] tax money where it will do the most good."

Senate race lives in different worlds



Tribune photo by Nancee E. Lewis



Tribune photo by Michael Fryer

Carol Moseley Braun chats with children from Funston Elementary School Tuesday, and Rich Williamson greets supporters at a Hispanic-American rally.

Braun on high-profile road, Williamson more low-key

By Steve Johnson and Rick Pearson

The difference between Carol Moseley Braun and Richard Williamson on the campaign trail is a little like the difference between Michelle Pfeiffer and McLean Stevenson on "The Tonight Show."

Neither is a bad guest, but they bring different things to the party.

Democratic U.S. Senate candidate Braun, a veteran campaigner transformed from county official to national

■ Braun's Medicaid case is still under wraps. Page 8.

symbol, is dynamic and supremely confident, invested by now with a quality that led one supporter Tuesday to hold up her right arm and say: "She shook this hand. I will never wash this hand again."

Williamson, her Republican counterpart, does not inspire such passion. He comes across pretty much like what he is: a non-litigating lawyer who, having

never before run for public office, is learning on the job.

Trailing in the polls, he has had to attack his opponent, and, more recently, to try to convince people that they are looking at the race with newly opened minds.

What they would have seen on Tuesday, had they been able to be two places at once, follows.

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There are really two modes that Braun uses on the campaign trail. One is the visionary who is persecuted by

petty concerns of outsiders; the other, reserved for adoring crowds, is the conquering hero fully aware that she could be the first African-American woman in the Senate.

At her first two public appearances Tuesday, the contrast was in evidence.

On the grounds of the West Side's Mozart Park, she and Mayor Richard Daley answered—in the negative—her opponent's repeated assertions that she is soft on crime. Then came still more questions from reporters about her

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Senate

Continued from page 1

mother and Medicaid, her support for decriminalizing marijuana, her vote during her tenure in the legislature against an anti-child-pornography bill.

She seemed frustrated, contending that such questions were "red herrings" and that reporters were allowing Williamson to dictate their agenda.

"I want to ask why you guys are counting how many angels there are on the head of a pin," she said.

She explained, once again, that she thinks limited drug-fighting resources should be used against more serious narcotics. "I don't support smoking, whether tobacco or marijuana or anything else. Smoking is not good," said Braun, who has been known to light up a cigarette.

After the media were done, she knelt down and began signing autographs for a few dozen school-children. She does so frequently. This caused Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.), campaigning with her the other day, to say, "Boy, you sure write a lot, Carol."

Braun is conscious of her reputation for being late. Monday in East Peoria she told a TV reporter, "Be sure you mention that I arrived early." She had, by about a half-hour.

But after fielding questions outside at Mozart Park, she let Ald. Ray Suarez (31st) shepherd her through the fieldhouse, where he fed her lines in Spanish that she used to address a parents' bilingual education group.

"*Que Dios les bendiga,*" she said. God bless you.

The extra campaigning meant the schedule was shot. She didn't leave for a noon rally at Chicago State University, more than 30 minutes away on the Far South Side, until noon.

As Braun's car pulled up at 12:40, Sara Reyes was storming out. "Forty minutes, that's too much," said Reyes, 46, president of a South Chicago community group. "She's only the Cook County recorder of deeds. She's not in the Senate yet."

You wouldn't have known it inside the auditorium.

A packed crowd composed mainly of students chanted, "Carol, Carol." Her every punch line was greeted with the appropriate response. It was a typical Braun event.

Braun speaks extemporaneously,

and well. Her standard speech tends to hit on her historic candidacy; what Republicans did to this country; how she wants to reform health care and turn the military budget into money for communities; and how her opponent is so very out of touch.

She mentioned that Williamson, a North Shore resident, had been casting her as soft on crime. "It's easy to talk in abstractions when you live in Kenilworth," she said, drawing a laugh. "When you live on 67th Street, you know what crime is about. And you're tough on crime 'cause it's a matter of survival."

"Tell 'em, Senator Braun," a woman in the front row repeated.

"It ain't over 'til it's over," cautioned Braun, urging everyone to get out the vote on Tuesday. Heads nodded throughout the room.

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The shrieking metallic sound of a nearby elevated train had gradually faded. Richard Williamson was preparing to speak at a small park on the Near Northwest Side when there came another shriek, this time from a passing car.

"Hey, Williamson," a youth belted out a passenger-side window. "You're a loser."

On another day, in another career, Williamson might have shouted back. Instead, the Republican candidate bit his lip and shook his head.

With less than a week left before the election, the 43-year-old Williamson may be able to accept the heckling on the campaign trail, but he clearly doesn't want the heckler to be proved right.

"We're down to the home stretch on this campaign, and I have to tell you, I'm glad it's almost over," Williamson told the Rotary Club of Chicago. "I knew this state was big, but it's a lot bigger than I thought when I first got into this."

The stump speech is basically memorized now after weeks of carrying it around. It is littered with interchangeable phrases to label Braun variously as a purveyor of "patronage, cronyism and corruption," a "reckless liberal" and the perpetrator of a "Medicaid-tax scandal."

There are gaffes. At the Rotary Club on Tuesday Williamson referred to the proposals of "President Clinton" and "Gov. Bush;" the news conference at the park on Monday was drowned out by noise from the "L."

All are reminders that this is the first time Williamson has run for

election in a race he was never supposed to win. He readily concedes that Braun already has won the charisma competition.

"I'm not by nature someone who thrusts their hands into the faces of strangers," he said. "It's not something that's natural."

Attending a fundraiser held by Hispanic Republicans, he is greeted with applause and handshakes, not chants of "Rich, Rich, Rich."

"There's no question my learning curve as a candidate was great and there are a lot of skills that I don't have," Williamson said during a mid-afternoon break. "But, in the end, substance should matter, not just style."

He has, however, picked up some style points to disarm his audience, telling, for instance, of his father's distaste for lawyers:

"When I was a senior in college and told Dad I was thinking of going to law school, there was a real long pause. He was trying to grope for something encouraging to say. He finally said, 'Well Rich, it could be worse. You could be a politician.'"

Williamson's audiences tend to be people of like mind. Recent appearances have included the Du Page Club, where he spoke to county business and professional leaders, the combined Chambers of Commerce of six northwest Cook County communities, and conferences with suburban precinct workers.

In some respects, Williamson is a Republican version of Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson III, who ran twice unsuccessfully for governor against James Thompson. What Stevenson lacked in charisma, he tried to make up for with stacks of position papers.

Yet in other respects, Williamson's narrow array of appearances even this late in the campaign reflect his status as a newcomer.

He has no patronage army to roll out, and he is competing for help in a year when Republicans are trying to re-elect a president and end a decade of Democratic control of the General Assembly.

So, the events tend to be on a small scale.

At the Polish Museum of America on Milwaukee Avenue, for example, Williamson paid his respects to the ancestry of Polish-Americans in a largely empty museum.

Signing his name on the museum registry, he was told "Sign it, Senator."

"Don't worry," he said, not using a title he has not won. "If that happens, I'll be back."

COMMENTARY

Race Is the Wild Card in Illinois Senate Vote

In the campaign for the U.S. Senate, race is the unspoken issue.

Is there a threat to Carol Moseley Braun's bid to become the first black woman U.S. senator?

In other statewide elections in which black candidates have sought to win high-level offices, blacks have faced difficulties in winning white votes. Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, who had been a strong favorite to win the California governorship in 1982, narrowly lost because of a white backlash. Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who had led his Republican opponent by a wide margin, squeaked through by just 6,741 votes out of nearly 1.8 million. Roland Burris, who had been the strong early favorite to become the first black Illinois attorney general in 1990, almost lost to an unknown challenger. Is Braun be headed for similar trouble?

The Chicago Urban League's 1992 election analysis concluded that Braun must generate a large voter turnout in Chicago and attract enough of a suburban crossover vote not to be overwhelmed in the townships and collar counties.

Nearly four out of five Illinois residents are white. Only 15 percent are African American. Republican nominee Richard S. Williamson is seeking to defeat Braun by garnering about 60 percent of the white vote. In a strategy memorandum, Williamson's pollster Arthur J. Finkelstein wrote that Williamson could win with less than 60 percent of the white vote if Braun could be held to between 85 and 90 percent of the black vote. Braun, though, appears to be getting an almost monolithic vote among African Americans.

Finkelstein is a specialist in coming up with wedge issues that polarize campaigns. In a September strategy memo, Finkelstein suggested that Williamson's negative attacks on Braun were working. The pollster noted that Braun's

support among white voters had been slashed by nearly 10 points to less than half of the white vote.

"Williamson to win in the general needs to get 60 percent of the white vote, roughly," according to Finkelstein. "Today he would be getting somewhere between 45 and 50 percent, which means we just need to pick up another 10 to 15 points in this group in order to win."

After Finkelstein's memorandum, Williamson aired a commercial that attempted to link Braun to Rep. Gus Savage, whose racially inflammatory

comments have made him one of the more controversial figures in American politics. Williamson's radio commercials have also tied Braun to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and the late Mayor Harold Washington.

Williamson also is seeking to capitalize on what he calls Braun's "Medicaid scandal," the handling of her mother's \$28,750 windfall.

During Williamson's second televised debate with Braun, he also tried to link Braun with the notorious El Rukn gang. On Tuesday, Williamson continued his verbal assault on Braun, alleging that she has "reckless liberal ideas" about child pornography, murder and drugs. Braun, a former federal prosecutor, counters that Williamson is soft on crime because he opposes gun control.

Williamson is sticking to his message. Though direct appeals for racial votes aren't in vogue, he is speaking in code. He ignored three censures from a nonpartisan watchdog group. But he was dealt a blow when the Republican Tribune rejected his strategy as divisive. Suburban independents, it appears, are rejecting it, too.

Braun, who won the primary with a multiracial coalition, has bridged the racial divide. Williamson's attacks don't seem to be working.

Williamson's attacks don't seem to be working.

Steve Neal is the Chicago Sun-Times political columnist.



Steve Neal

2 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1992

Sneed



**Michael
Sneed**

The Women's Room . . .

The year of the woman? Northwestern University Professor Dave Nelson was at Plaza Del Lago, an upscale North Shore shopping center, on Saturday, when he spotted a young woman—handing out literature for Dem senatorial candidate Carol Mosley Braun—being upbraided by a male.

- The snort: The man shouted: "You should be ashamed!"
- The retort: Six females stopped what they were doing—and verbally assaulted the man.
- The report: Nelson claimed one femme spouted: "I haven't voted in 20 years, but you better believe I'm voting [this time]. And all my friends are voting, and we're going to vote these bum guys out!" Doesn't sound like North Shore language to me.

O'Malley & Collin

INC.



Cam-pains Clinton has fired off a signed statement rejecting Rich Williamson's "attempt to link himself to me or my campaign." (During last week's debate, Williamson cited Clinton 13 times.) Clinton also reiterated his support for Carol Moseley Braun. . . . No one told the Secret Service that thousands of students were going to bring waffles to a Repub rally with Vice President Dan Quayle in Bloomington Tuesday. The ever vigilant agents reportedly confiscated many of them. . . . The Republican National Committee is putting at least \$200,000 into Illinois for a get-out-the-vote effort and a statewide radio buy. Local Repubs say this shows President Bush's strategists have not written off the state.

Braun stalling, Williamson says

By Thomas Hardy
and Rick Pearson

State welfare authorities Wednesday pored over the documents submitted by lawyers for Carol Moseley Braun in the investigation of the Medicaid controversy that clings to her U.S. Senate candidacy, but there was no indication of when the probe would be concluded.

With only six days remaining before Tuesday's election, Braun's Republican opponent, Richard Williamson, demanded that she publicly disclose the information and contended that Braun was using her mother as an excuse to stall.

As the Democrat campaigned among supporters of organized labor, her lawyer, Louis Vitullo, expressed hope for a "speedy resolution" by the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

Braun's lawyer reiterated her contention that "we've submitted everything that we've been asked" and her assertion that there will be no finding of a financial liability on the part of Braun, her two siblings or their mother, Edna Moseley.

"It looks like everything's going to be fine. . . . We think we handled it according to the law," Braun told the media as state Public Aid authorities began reviewing her response to their inquiry.

In the event that the state finds differently, Braun has taken out a personal loan for the full amount of the disputed \$28,750 and put it into an escrow account.

It was a month ago Wednesday that the controversy broke, with reports that Moseley had received a \$28,750 inheritance royalty in late 1989. The money was deposited in Braun's personal bank account and, she has contended, shared with a brother and sister to cover "incidental" debts owed them by Moseley.

The windfall income was not reported to Public Aid, as required, to determine whether any or all of the proceeds should have been applied to Moseley's taxpayer-supported health care at a Near North Side nursing home.

Williamson said Braun's decision not to release the documents submitted to Public Aid was another



indication that the election could not come too soon for her.

"I think clearly she's trying to run out the clock until after Election Day because she doesn't want the people to see the truth," he said.

Braun responded: "I don't think it's appropriate for me to insist that her [Moseley's] paperwork be turned over" to the public.

Due to confidentiality rules, the state cannot divulge the information unless Moseley provides a waiver, something that Braun said she will not do.

But any records of the transfer of funds from Braun's bank account to her sister Marsha and brother Joseph would be hers, and receipts from how the proceeds were spent would belong to the three children, not Moseley. Braun's lawyer said she will not volunteer the information because it relates to her mother's welfare.

"I think she should stop trying to hide behind her mother. I think that's shameful," Williamson said. "She's asking the people of Illinois to trust her with high office for six years and she's not willing to trust the people of Illinois for six days by letting them see the documents and make their own decision about her character and her judgment."

Williamson made a joint appearance with Republicans who are current or former law enforcement officials to highlight his anti-crime initiatives and decry Braun as soft on crime. Joining him were Sam Skinner, the GOP national chairman and a former U.S. attorney; Du Page County State's Atty. Jim Ryan; former U.S. Attys. Anton Valukas and Dan Webb; and former Illinois Atty. Gen. Ty Fahner.

In Kankakee, Braun told an audience at an AFL-CIO meeting hall that her election would represent a coalition of support. "This campaign is about going together into the future. We can come together across race lines and class lines, just as we are in this room tonight."

New York Times 10/29/92

Illinois

Senate Race Tightens Amid Dispute Over Ethics

By ISABEL WILKERSON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 — The bitter, bruising, potentially historic Senate race between Carol Moseley Braun and Richard S. Williamson is winding toward its final days with a fifth of the voters undecided and the once rabid heroine-worship of Ms. Braun appearing to have cooled.

In polls taken for The Chicago Tribune, Ms. Braun's lead has fallen from 34 percentage points in mid-September to 18 points this week, eroded by accusations that she avoided paying the Government for her mother's Medicaid bills, a steady drone of attacks on her ethics by Mr. Williamson and the appearance that she has coasted on her celebrity.

A newer poll, of 1,121 registered voters by the University of Illinois, put her lead at just 11 percentage points, with 28 percent undecided. Both polls had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

Ms. Braun, who upset Senator Alan Dixon in the Democratic primary after his support of Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court, is still favored to become the first black woman in the United States Senate.

Tighter Race Possible

But the race could be closer than the numbers suggest because, when it comes to black candidates, some white voters have tended to tell poll takers one thing and do another in the voting booth. Harold Washington, the late Mayor of Chicago, and Gov. L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia and other black front-runners reliant on white votes watched solid leads in the polls translate to dead heats on Election Day.

"This is a state with a very checkered history," said Dianne Pinderhughes, a political science professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana. "It split on the Civil War. There is a very small percentage of black residents south of the Cook County area. It's been very difficult to determine whether one can trust those high numbers."

In a state where blacks make up only 15 percent of the vote, Ms. Braun has waged a determinedly nonracial campaign, spending more time in white subdivisions in the suburbs than black two-flats in Chicago, talking about women's rights more than civil rights.

But not without risk. It is not certain whether her investment will pay off, whether Republican women who crossed party lines to cast protest votes for her in the primary will stick with her in the general election.

Political professionals also say that white skeptics will seize on a news



Photographs by Steve Kazan for The New York Times

Carol Moseley Braun's lead in the race for Senate from Illinois over Richard S. Williamson has fallen from 34 percent in mid-September to 18 points this week, because of accusations that she avoided paying the Government for her mother's Medicaid bills and a steady series of attacks on her ethics by Mr. Williamson.

report that Ms. Braun may have mishandled a \$28,750 inheritance check signed over to her by her mother, Edna Moseley. Because the candidate's mother, a nursing home resident, receives Medicaid, Mrs. Moseley is required to report such income to the state. Mrs. Moseley says she did report the money, but the state has found no record of it. Critics say Ms. Braun, a lawyer, should have made sure her mother had reported the money.

"Serious questions have been raised about her, and a lot of them will bail out," said Bruce DuMont, a Chicago political analyst who is host of a national radio program, "Inside Politics." "She has given them an excuse."

Moreover, in the final days of the campaign, excitement is muted in the black electorate, the group considered the most loyal to Ms. Braun and therefore the one more easily taken for granted.

In some black Chicago neighborhoods, there is no clue that Illinois could be on the verge of making history. There are few yard signs or bumper stickers on many blocks, and the talk is more about Michael Jordan's gambling debts or police raids at the Cabri-

ni-Green housing project than about Carol Moseley Braun.

"There just isn't any enthusiasm," said Lu Palmer, a longtime black community advocate who was a member of her steering committee. "It's just not there. Those that vote will vote overwhelmingly for her. The question is will they turn out?"

After being what Mr. Palmer called "almost invisible" in black neighborhoods, Ms. Braun is trying to rouse black voters in campaign swings this week.

Her tightrope walk between the races is evidence of the Faustian calculus that black crossover politicians have to use to keep blacks in their corner while not turning off whites. In effect, she has had to choose which parts of herself to market.

"In this campaign, Carol Moseley Braun being a woman is far more important than her being black," Mr. DuMont said.

Ms. Braun says she feels her responsibility is to the entire state. "If this campaign is about anything, it is that the people in this state can get beyond race," she said in an interview.

Because Ms. Braun took only 38 per-

cent of the Democratic vote in the three-way primary, her goal has been to win over the mostly white, fairly conservative Dixon Democrats who voted against her in the primary. "She has a lot of ground to make up," Professor Pinderhughes said. "The black vote and the Democratic vote will not deliver her."

But Conrad Worrill, chairman of the Black United Front, a black advocacy group, who is a professor of history at Northeastern Illinois University, said, "We're hoping this tactic of appealing to voters throughout the state at the expense of firing up the black mass electorate doesn't backfire on the campaign."

What has kept Ms. Braun's campaign going is an extraordinary personal magnetism, adoring crowds of mostly white, mostly female voters, lots of money, much of it from supporters outside Illinois.

She has raised \$5 million, more than twice as much money as Mr. Williamson has, and began the last week of the campaign with \$1 million.

While there appears to have been a slight drop in support from Republican women since the Medicaid furor emerged several weeks ago, Ms. Braun is counting on women like Anne Wray, a suburban independent, to carry her over the top.

Standing outside a campaign stop in Kane County, waiting for Ms. Braun to arrive, Mrs. Wray said, "We don't need another condescending white male in the Senate."

Over all, Ms. Braun's campaign has been a safe and cautious one, where she talks in broad generalities about things like a woman's right to abortion and increasing the Federal role in financing public education.

Mr. Williamson, a lawyer, has painted Ms. Braun as a tax-and-spend liberal with what he has called "reckless" ideas.

As Mr. Williamson has struggled for name recognition, Ms. Braun has taken time from the campaign to pose for magazines like Vogue and Essence.

Her national fame and the attention paid to her possible place in world encyclopedias has obscured the campaign, many say. The Chicago Tribune chose not to endorse either candidate. In an editorial endorsing Ms. Braun with "misgivings," The Chicago Sun-Times said, "The purpose of this election is to choose a Senator, not commit a historic act."

More national news,
pages B11 to B14.

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Campaign watch



5 days until
Nov. 3 election

THE SENATE RACE

Braun sighting: The habitually late Carol Moseley Braun was scheduled to appear at a 6:30 p.m. Teamsters rally at 300 S. Ashland. Local Teamsters chief Daniel Liguoris looked around one last time for the missing Democratic Senate candidate at 7:20 p.m., then announced, "This meeting is adjourned." About 15 minutes later, Braun showed up, explaining that she'd just come from a Kankakee rally.

Chicagoland

Chicago Tribune Thursday, October 29, 1992

North

Alternative candidates the life of their parties

By George Papajohn

This was not your average candidates' forum. Then again, these were not your average candidates.

Kathleen Kaku, the Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Senate, denounced the "capitalist rulers" in power.

Andrew B. Spiegel, Libertarian, said the big issue is the income tax, which he proposed to reduce



far more drastically than any mainstream politician.

"It's theft and it should be repealed immediately," declared Spiegel, a lawyer from Glen Ellyn.

The Populist Party's John Justice echoed Spiegel on abolishing the income tax and, like Kaku, railed against those in power. The D.C. in Washington, D.C., he said, stands for "District of Criminals."

Whatever their philosophical differences—and there are many—the five alternative party candidates appearing earlier this week at the WTTW-Ch. 11 studios seemed to agree on one

thing: It's time for a change, a very big change.

Such as abolishing the income tax or abandoning capitalism. Or at least throwing the rascals out.

The changes advanced this political season by many Democrats and Republicans—including Senate candidates Carol Moseley Braun and Richard Williamson—are the equivalent of a new coat of paint when compared with the gut-rehab proposed by the folks

from the alternative parties.

These quixotic sorts are running for everything from president to University of Illinois trustee.

Unlike Ross Perot, the independent shaking up this year's presidential contest, most can't afford television commercials, and most are ignored by the media. Also unlike the Texas billionaire, they do not quit easily.

See Alternates, pg. 6

Alternates

Continued from page 1

ly. Many have lost before. Many of this year's losers will run again.

Yet they share Perot's passion and the belief that only a political outsider can fix what is wrong with the country.

The Democrats and Republicans may want to clean up that mess in Washington; their unheralded opponents want to clear it out. It is the difference between kitchen cleanser and a new sink.

During the televised forum, Justice argued that the two party-system is really a tug of war between different factions of the same party, "Republicrats—one party, two names."

"The enemy wasn't in Vietnam, it was in Washington, District of Crimnals. We have one more hill to take, Capitol Hill," said Justice, quoting his party's presidential candidate, James "Bo" Gritz.

Gritz—whose name rhymes with tights—has set forth a "Bill of Gritz" stating that "America is a Christian Nation." But Justice, a retired chemist from Cicero, said in an interview that the party supports all citizens' freedom of religion.

Missing from the Senate forum was perhaps the most well-known of the generally obscure minor-party candidates, Chad Koppie of the Conservative Party of Illinois.

Koppie, an airline pilot from Kane County, says he has spent \$100,000 on the campaign, and he has gained some attention for his graphic anti-abortion television advertisements.

Alan J. Port, a veterinarian from Athens, Ill., and New Alliance candidate, was there. He showed himself to be a true political iconoclast.

Vote for my opponent, he said.

The New Alliance Party, he said, is in favor of Braun but needed a candidate for the Senate to fulfill ballot requirements.

Kaku, though, may have had the most unconventional response to whether voters should take a chance on a third-, fourth-, fifth- or sixth-party candidate.

"We don't care, ultimately," said the Northwest Side steelworker.

The party, Kaku said, puts a priority on activism over voting. "We think casting a vote is one of the lowest levels of political activity," she said.

The Natural Law Party, by contrast, is very interested in low levels of activity, primarily meditation. The party endorses transcendental meditation as the "one scientifically proven method to provide the deep rest needed to dissolve stress

and restore the physiology to proper balance."

During the forum, Senate candidate Charles A. Winter, a sales executive from River Forest, didn't mention meditation, but said "prevention" could significantly reduce health care costs in the country.

Spiegel said he thinks his training in tae kwan do will aid his candidacy, which he acknowledges is destined to fail if measured only in votes.

Ten years of martial-arts training has prepared him to be an underdog candidate. "As long as you're continuing to improve yourself," he said, "the outcome of any particular sparring match is irrelevant."

The Harold Washington Party, Chicago's homegrown alternative party, has a string of defeats to its credit but hardly a defeatist attitude.

The party, which borrowed its name from Chicago's first black mayor, a lifelong Democrat, also is borrowing the progeny of a couple of old-school Chicago politicians in this year's election.

James Hutchinson, press coordinator for the party, said the party's two best hopes are Cynthia Taylor, running for state senator in the 12th District, and Howard A. Kenner, candidate for state representative from the 24th District.

Taylor is the daughter of James C. Taylor, a former state legislator who has seen his political fortunes fade since his days as an administrative assistant under Mayor Jane Byrne. Kenner is the son of Howard Kenner, the former alderman convicted of bribery and mail fraud.

Each is running against two white candidates in a district with an African-American majority, Hutchinson said.

They are among four Washington Party candidates this year. Doloris "Dee" Jones is running for clerk of the Circuit Court in Cook County, and Loretta A. Ragsdell is a state legislature candidate in the 7th District.

Despite her father's background and a variety of jobs in local government, Taylor is running as an anti-politician.

"I'm a mother who lives in the community who cares," said Taylor. "I'm not a politician."

"I don't have a brochure. All I have is a piece of paper—the cheapest type of white paper you can buy is what I have."

Her father may have relied on precinct workers pounding the pavement, but Taylor says she's leaving her fate in the hands of a man with much larger clout.

"I'm praying," she said. "I feel the Lord is with me. He will deliver me to the state Senate office."

Chicago Sun-Times

10/29/92

The commercial message



A critical analysis of political ads



Candidate: Carol Moseley Braun, Democrat
Office: U.S. Senate
Ad name: Outsider
Media consultant: Axelrod & Associates
Length: 30 seconds

THE COMMERCIAL

Using still photos of Braun and her rival, Republican Richard S. Williamson, the spot uses quotes from three endorsement editorials. Crain's Chicago Business said Williamson's positions are "warmed-over Reagan-Bush economics"; the Rockford Register Star called his campaign "sleazy"; the Peoria Journal-Star called it "deplorable."

BEHIND THE SCENES

The biggest flaw in this spot is selective use of quotes about Williamson that do not reflect the entire tenor of the editorials. The Crain's quote is accurate, but it came from an editorial headlined, "Braun for Senate, with big reservations." The entire quote in the Peoria paper, which endorsed Braun, is, "If Braun was disappointing, Williamson was deplorable." And the Rockford editorial, while supporting Braun, chided her for having "poor judgment" in the handling of her Medicaid-supported mother's \$28,750 windfall. Williamson is accurately described as a former Reagan aide, a lobbyist and a foreign agent. He was a lobbyist for Nestle, a Swiss company.

—By Lynn Sweet

Candidate: Richard S. Williamson, Republican
Office: U.S. Senate
Ad name: Violence
Media Consultant: Chris Motolla Inc., Philadelphia
Length: 10 seconds



THE COMMERCIAL

Opens with flashing red and blue lights suggesting a crime scene. Headlines appear saying, "Suspected Sniper's 2 lives . . ." and "Violent acts snuffing out . . ." A Williamson picture appears in the corner. Speaking words that appear onscreen, the narrator says, "While crime and violence grip our streets, Carol Moseley Braun opposes the death penalty and wants to decriminalize marijuana." The narrator then asserts, "Wrong," as the word appears in large red letters as if stamped on Braun's photograph.

BEHIND THE SCENES

The spot seeks to portray Braun as an extremist whose views won't help curb crime and may make it worse. It's grounded in her sponsorship as a state legislator of a bill to abolish the death penalty and on a questionnaire of the Independent Voters of Illinois-Independent Precinct Organization. It's doubtful these two policies would have a big effect on violence. Crime remains on the rise in Illinois despite the state's death penalty, and cocaine, crack, heroin and other hard drugs—not pot—have been significant contributors to violent crime. And some politicians—though not Braun—argue that interdiction of marijuana drove its street price up so high that gang-bangers turned to the cheaper, more violence-producing and more addictive high produced by crack.

—By Basil Talbott

Chicago Sun-Times 10/29/92

Worried Williamson Quit Club

By Michael Briggs
and Larry Weintraub
Staff Writers

Republican senatorial candidate Richard S. Williamson quit the exclusive Westmoreland Country Club in Wilmette last May to avoid being embarrassed by his membership during the campaign, aides said Wednesday night.

"There was no discriminatory policy," Williamson said of Westmoreland, regularly rated one of the nation's top private country clubs, "but they didn't have the kind of outreach you would like."

David Loveday, a spokesman for the

candidate, said Williamson resigned two months after Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton was criticized for playing golf in mid-March at the whites-only Little Rock (Ark.) Country Club. Williamson's move followed Illinois' March primary election.

"When [Williamson] looked into the membership practices at Westmoreland, there were no written or unwritten restrictions," Loveday said. "But he was sensitive to it and resigned. The important thing is, Rich resigned back in May."

WLS-TV (Channel 7) reported that club members said Westmoreland has no black, Hispanic or Jewish members

and only a few Catholics.

Officials of the club were not immediately available to respond.

Democratic nominee Carol Moseley Braun's spokesman, David Eichenbaum, said Williamson "has spent almost the entire campaign talking about the issue of character and these actions reflect on his character.

"[Williamson] needs to be accountable for his decisions," Braun said.

Loveday said Williamson does not play golf but, before resigning, belonged to the club for two years to swim and use its other facilities:

Contributing: Lynn Sweet

2 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1992

Sneed



**Michael
Sneed**

Braun & Bulk . . .

● Nibble time: The handlers of Republican senatorial hopeful **Rich Williamson** are nonplussed that their candidate refused advice to go on a crash diet months ago.

● Nap time: Meanwhile, the handlers of Dem senatorial candidate **Carol Moseley Braun** are joking they have thrown away all their watches because their candidate has a tendency toward tardiness. And that's putting it mildly.

O'Malley & Collin

INC.



McRink Rich Daley will announce Thursday that the ice rink across from Field's on State Street will be open all winter thanks to cooling coils provided by McDonald's. Special Events Director Kathy Osterman was the good fairy who arranged the deal.

Caroling Carol Moseley Braun was one of seven state reps who voted against the child porn bill that's become an issue in the Senate campaign. Seventeen others voted present (perhaps indicating they had a better grip on the possible political consequences.) Among the 17: former Repub Rep. Diana Nelson; Alan Greiman, now a state appellate judge; and Aaron Jaffe, a Cook County Circuit Court judge. According to state Sen. John Cullerton, who was the Dem floor leader in the House at the time, there were concerns that librarians could be criminally charged if the bill was approved. Cullerton voted present.

Grand Old Party Rich Williamson may be scoring in his attacks against Braun. Repubs are positive the gap is closing, especially in the 'burbs. And even if Williamson loses, they think the race will be close enough to help the GOP take control of the state Senate. Even some Dems are a little nervous. In white ethnic areas, they say, they can sell Bill Clinton, but not Braun.



FOR U.S. SENATE
Rich Williamson
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BIOGRAPHY

Rich Williamson is the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

An Illinois native, Williamson was born in Evanston in 1949 and grew up in Winnetka where he was an Eagle Scout and captained the New Trier High School football and wrestling teams.

Williamson majored in religion at Princeton University where he graduated with honors, played varsity football and was East Coast Plebe Tournament wrestling champion.

He attended law school at the University of Virginia where he was Executive Editor of the International Law Journal.

A close aide to Ronald Reagan, he was on the President's senior White House staff in charge of intergovernmental affairs from 1981-83. Williamson later served as United States Ambassador to the United Nations offices in Vienna, Austria and as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

Williamson worked as a Senior Vice-President of Beatrice Companies, Inc., when it was a diversified consumer products company with annual sales of \$13 billion a year. He also was a partner at Winston & Strawn.

Williamson currently is on leave of absence as a member of President Bush's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control. Williamson also served as Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago from 1990 until January 1992 with the mission to help strengthen the bank after the problems of the 1980's.

Williamson is a partner in the law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt.

His wife Jane grew up in Hinsdale, Illinois. She is a member of their local school board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education. Their children Lisa, Craig and Ricky attend the local grammar school in Kenilworth, where they live.

(9/15/92)

EMO-TANG®
50425
MADE IN U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FM: JIM ARNOLD/NRSC
DT: OCTOBER 28, 1992
RE: ILLINOIS UPDATE

A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Recent Political Developments

The Illinois race appears to be getting closer and more intense. Braun is re-running an ad from a month ago in which she sits in a kitchen and talks about "going to bat" for working families. In another, she attacks Williamson for his links to the Reagan-Bush economic policies and for his taking a "golden parachute" from Beatrice Foods. She also touts her newspaper endorsements, quoting their criticisms of Williamson and the tone of his campaign.

For his part, Williamson has several ads on the air. One attacks Braun for her ethics problems (using the Medicaid problem as just the "tip of the iceberg"). There is also a :10 ad attacking Braun for wanting to legalize marijuana and opposing the death penalty. There is also a positive ad that encourages the voters to "take a second look at Williamson" now that they have questions about Braun's ethics.

On the Medicaid matter, Braun has finally agreed to provide information to the Illinois Department of Public Aid. She has, however, refused Williamson's demand for her to release the information to the public (see attached newspaper article).

Historical Background

Rich Williamson ran into early trouble immediately after the primary. He had signed an anti-abortion petition for Phyllis Schlafly's group last year, but two days after the primary said publicly that it was a mistake and that he was pro-choice. This infuriated conservatives, who vowed to run someone against him. Three candidates, all conservatives, did try to gain access to the ballot as independents, with only one, Chad Koppie, succeeding. In addition to conservatives, other Republicans have sometimes been slow to get on board with him, but the last two to three months have seen major

improvements in both the internal campaign organization and the perception among Republicans of Williamson as a candidate.

Williamson is running the campaign along conservative/liberal lines, linking Braun to Harold Washington, late mayor of Chicago Gus Savage, and Jesse Jackson and talking about Braun's votes for tax increases and legalizing marijuana, and against the death penalty. Braun very early on accused Williamson of injecting race in the campaign with his linking of her to Washington and Jackson.

The possible Medicaid fraud and income tax evasion by Braun has caused some voters to take a second look at Rich Williamson. To summarize the controversy, Braun's mother Edna Moseley, an amputee who resides in a nursing home and receives Medicaid, got a check for \$28,750 for some timber rights she had inherited in Alabama. Edna Moseley endorsed the check over to Carol Moseley Braun who promised she would take care of the matter and pay any taxes due. Carol Moseley Braun never paid any taxes on the money and never reported the income to the Internal Revenue Service or the Illinois Department of Public Aid which requires that such income be reported to it within five days. Braun has yet to fully explain what happened.

This ethics problem is the latest in a series of **damaging revelations**.

In 1988 Braun took a \$30,000 no interest loan from lobbyist Gerald Shea. After the election, Shea was named to head Braun's transition committee and started listing the Recorder of Deeds' office as a client. The Recorder's office never had a lobbyist before. A partner in Shea's firm, Billie Paige, received a \$30,000 lobbying contract in 1991 from the Cook County Board at Braun's recommendation.

When Braun was elected Recorder of Deeds for Cook County, she said that people employed in her office would not be allowed to double-dip, i.e., collect two or more public checks at the same time. Braun, however, hired her friend, State Senator Ethel Skyles Alexander to a \$55,000 per year part time position in the Recorder's office. Alexander did not resign from her state senate seat and continues to collect that salary as well.

And finally, the press recently reported that Braun placed the recorder of Deeds' money in a non-interest-bearing account at a bank whose offices were contributors to her 1990 campaign. In essence, Braun rewarded them with official government funds on which they had to pay no interest.

The press also reported that Braun went before the editorial board of the Chicago Sun-Times (to vie for their endorsement) and under questioning about her views on a number of current issues, admitted that she knew nothing about them. At one point, she began to cry and left the room.

Braun, after vowing to release her 1988 tax returns has refused to release those returns.

RICH WILLIAMSON

Rich Williamson is a 42 year old lawyer and former Reagan aide who is making his first bid for public office. Williamson is a native of Illinois who grew up in Winnetka. He majored in religion at Princeton University and attended law school at the University of Virginia. Rich is married (Jane), has three children and now lives in Kenilworth. Jane is a member of the local school board and the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Williamson was on the President's senior White House staff in charge of intergovernmental affairs. He served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations offices in Vienna and as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

After his tenure at the White House, Williamson worked as a senior Vice-President of Beatrice Companies, a diversified consumer products company and as a partner at Winston & Strawn.

In 1988, Williamson was a senior advisor to the Bush campaign. He is on leave of absence as a member of President Bush's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control. He also served as Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.

Before he entered the race, Williamson was a partner at the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt.

Carol Moseley Braun

Carol Moseley Braun (pronounced braun) is 45 years old and a lifetime resident of Chicago. She earned a B.A. from the University of Illinois in 1969 and a law degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1972. Braun served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois from 1973-77. She was elected a state representative to the Illinois General Assembly in 1978. There she became a spokesperson for her mentor Harold Washington after he became mayor of Chicago in 1983. Braun became part of the Democrat leadership as assistant house majority leader and served as a state representative for ten years. She won the "Best Legislator" award six times from the Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI) organization. Despite its name, IVI is a nonpartisan organization that has a long history of endorsing Democrats. Braun has been a long time active member of IVI.

In 1988 Braun was a Jesse Jackson delegate to the Democrat National Convention. That year Braun also became the Democrat candidate for the obscure post of Cook County Recorder of Deeds. In November, 1988, Braun became the first black woman ever elected to executive office in Cook County. In 1992, Braun ran in a three way primary for the Democrat U.S. Senate nomination. She won an upset victory for that nomination when she defeated incumbent Sen. Alan Dixon and millionaire attorney Al Hofeld on March 17, 1992. Braun has been something of a cause célèbre for Democrats ever since.

On issues, Carol Mosely Braun is a very liberal Democrat. Details follow:

Death Penalty:

While in the legislature, Braun was the chief sponsor of legislation to repeal the Illinois death penalty.

Taxes:

Braun has never seen a tax hike she didn't like. She once wrote a column for the Hyde Park Herald newspaper, entitled "State tax increase is needed." Braun has voted over a dozen times to extend or increase personal property taxes. Braun advocated a 40 percent individual income tax hikes while in the state legislature. Braun voted to raise the personal and corporate income tax rates by 20 percent. Braun voted for more taxes on fuel, gasohol and even soft drinks.

Pledge of Allegiance:

Braun voted against requiring public school students to recite the pledge.

Pay Raise and pension:

Braun twice voted to raise her own pay. She voted twice to increase her own pension.

Bond Work:

Braun received over \$100,000 in a no-bid bond deal from the City of Chicago for bond work, despite the fact she had no expertise in that area. Braun later admitted that she had no idea how the bond market worked. The work was never let out for competitive bidding. It was simply lucrative work given to her by the administration of Chicago Mayor Harold Washington.

Machine Politician

Despite her claims at independence, the reality is that Braun is just another Chicago Democrat machine politician.

The bottom line is this: if this race is decided on personality and symbolism, Braun wins; if it turns on issues, Williamson wins.

- B. SURVEYS:**
10/24-25/92 University of Illinois
Ballot
Williamson 44%
Braun 34%

C. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 11,430,602
2. Voter Identification: No party registration
3. U.S. Congress: Senate 2 D/ House 15 D and 7 R
4. Legislature: Senate 31 D and 28 R / House 72 D and 46 R
5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	51%	Dukakis	49%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	56%	Mondale	43%

6. Political Leadership:

Governor:	Jim Edgar (R)
Lt. Governor:	Bob Kustra (R)
U.S. Senator:	Paul Simon (D)
U.S. Senator:	Alan Dixon (D)

Defeated in primary by Braun, 38% to 35%

D. ORGANIZATION

Campaign Manager:	Tim Meyer
Finance Director:	Dana Grigoroff
Polling:	Arthur Finkelstein
Media:	Chris Mottola & Associates

Chicago Tribune 10/27/92

State to get Braun files on Medicaid

By Thomas Hardy and Frank James

A lawyer for Democratic U.S. Senate candidate Carol Moseley Braun said Monday that she will meet a Tuesday deadline to provide information in a state review of her mother's Medicaid case, and a decision will be made then about publicly disclosing the material.

"It's certainly our intention to provide answers to all questions that are outstanding," Chicago attorney Louis Vitullo said.

With a week left to the Nov. 3 election, Tuesday's installment of the Medicaid story figures to play a role in the campaign, since 41 per-



Tribune photo by Carl Wagner
Carol Moseley Braun and Sen. Paul Simon prepare to take off Monday for a flyaround from Meigs Field.



cent of likely voters said in a recent Tribune poll that they were not satisfied with Braun's explanation of the controversy.

Vitullo said he was "comfortable" that the full response to the Illinois Department of Public Aid will be made by 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Public Aid could then turn the matter over to Illinois Atty. Gen. Roland Burris' office for review.

When the controversy broke a month ago, Braun promised state welfare authorities and the voters that a full accounting would be made of the \$28,750 she took control of for her mother, Edna Moseley.

Braun deposited the money, an inheritance royalty that Moseley received in 1989, in her own Continental Bank account and later drafted a family "release and waiver" document that she contends laid out how the funds were shared with a brother and sister to cover debts Moseley owed them.

The state launched an inquiry to learn why it wasn't notified of the windfall income. Medicaid recipients generally are required to report such income within five working days so officials can decide whether to use the funds to offset the costs of taxpayer-financed care.

Vitullo last Thursday acknowledged in a letter to Public Aid that some, but not all, of the material sought by the department had been submitted. Two days earlier, the department gave lawyers for Moseley and Braun until Tuesday to fully comply with the request for information, threatening to refer the case to Burris' office if the deadline was not met.

Some of the material yet to be



Tribune photo by Jim Prisching
Tina Chase of an anti-crime group makes a point as Rich Williamson looks on at a Monday news conference.

received, sources close to the investigation said, are proof that Moseley endorsed the inheritance royalty check; that Braun disbursed the funds from her own account to her siblings; documentation of payments by her children that directly benefited Moseley; a statement of any government benefits other than Medicaid that Moseley has received; and an explanation of the release and waiver clause in which Moseley said she gave out the money "so as not to jeopardize my health care."

Asked if the documentation presented Tuesday will include proof that Braun transferred money out of her account to her brother and sister, Vitullo said: "Yes, sir."

On the campaign trail, Braun traveled Downstate with Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), who had endorsed Sen. Alan Dixon over her in the primary, and she embraced the liberal label that Williamson had tried to use against her. Williamson, in Du Page County, made a late appeal for funds from a group of business and professional people.

"If being concerned about the deficit makes me a liberal, then I confess I am one," Braun said at a rally in Decatur.

Simon, referring to Republican attempts to paint Braun as an extremist, said: "I think the people of Illinois are too smart to buy this label business. The question is, are you going to respond to the real needs of people?"

The two Democrats traveled to East Moline and East Peoria before winding up in Decatur.

Williamson's campaign denied it was having money problems despite a plea its finance chairman made before a group at the Du Page Club in Oakbrook Terrace, seeking \$100,000 in contributions.

Williamson's aides said they have a "substantial" television and radio commercial buy exceeding \$200,000 as the campaign entered its final week, but they wanted an extra \$100,000 for additional broadcasts.

Tribune reporter Rick Pearce contributed to this article.

October 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: GOP CANDIDATES RALLY - SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Below is some biographical information on the local candidates participating in the program at Southern Illinois University. Also attached is a bio on Mike Starr, GOP House candidate in the 12th District.

Ralph Dunn

Dunn is a state Senator representing the 38th District. He is the ranking minority member on the Senate Education Committee. Dunn has been a member of the State Senate since 1985 and was previously a member of the Illinois House from 1973-1985. He has been involved in GOP activities for almost 4 decades and was also a delegate to the 1968 Republican National Convention.

Mike Bost

Bost is the office manager and treasurer for the City of Murphysboro. He won a 4-way primary and is the GOP candidate for the 115th District. Bost, a former member of the U.S. Marine Corps, runs a family owned trucking business. He is also a part-time fire fighter as well as a part-time youth minister at the local Baptist Church. Bost has received the endorsement from the Chicago Tribune.

Jack Yates

Yates is the candidate for the Jackson County Circuit Clerk's office. He is the owner of a local Farm Fresh grocery store in Carbondale and has been a local businessman for over 25 years. Yates has also been active in the GOP, serving as a precinct captain and numerous other activities.

Mike Starr

BIOGRAPHY:

Mike Starr was born in St. Paul, Minn., and grew up there and in Stamford, Conn. He got an economics degree from St. Francis College in Pennsylvania and a law degree from Georgetown University. He served in the Air Force from 1966-69 in Nebraska. While in the Air Force, he and others bought a radio station. The company later expanded and moved to Louisiana, where Starr ran a losing campaign for state Senate in 1974. In 1976, he began a congressional bid but withdrew to join the Ford administration as a deputy director of the Federal Energy Administration. After Jimmy Carter took office, Starr practiced law and re-entered the communications business, with television and radio stations in Louisiana, Florida and Tennessee. He joined the faculty of Southern Illinois University-Carbondale in 1988. He is married to Ruth Starr and has three children.

PROFILE:

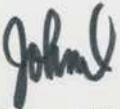
Starr said he decided to run for Congress because Washington wasn't addressing vital issues. "I simply was frustrated with what was going on." Most of his campaign themes centered on changing the way Washington does business. He wanted to give the president line-item veto power, use zero-base budgeting and pass a balanced-budget amendment. He also proposed limiting House members to four terms and Senate members to two, eliminating political action committee contributions to campaigns and limiting spending to \$150,000 for House races and "maybe three times that" for Senate races. He didn't accept PAC contributions. "I felt, until we reform Congress nothing's going to happen on national issues." Starr's campaign was plagued by questions about his past. The Louisiana Supreme Court suspended his legal license in 1987, saying he quit his practice without refunding part of the advance fee for an unfinished case. Starr said he did the work for which he was paid. The Internal Revenue Service has a lien against Starr for \$62,052, and a Connecticut company accuses him of refusing to repay a \$10,000 loan. Starr said he is negotiating over the IRS problem and is repaying the loan.

PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

Starr lost a 1974 run for the Louisiana Senate and withdrew from a 1976 campaign for a Louisiana congressional seat.

October 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 
SUBJECT: HOUSE RACE OVERVIEW - ILLINOIS

The National Republican Congressional Committee has fully funded (\$50,000) three races in Illinois. They've also partially funded most of the other races, including \$20,000 for Elias "Non-Incumbent" Zenkich in his uphill battle with Washington powerhouse Dan Rostenkowski.

Attached is a complete list of races, but the contests to be watched include:

TARGETTED RACES

11th District

Representative George Sangmeister (D) is having a tough go of it with Bob Herbolsheimer (R). Sangmeister is a 2 term representative who won with 59% of the vote in 1990.

The latest Lenox Citizen poll shows Sangmeister leading Herbolsheimer 49.6% - 41.7%. Herbolsheimer hired Sangmeister's old campaign manager (he and Sangmeister had a falling out).

This redrawn CD gave President Bush 61% of the vote in 1988 and Herbolsheimer is emphasizing his experience as a lawyer with the Environmental Protection Agency during the Reagan Administration. Herbolsheimer is also bashing his opponent on ethics.

16th District

John Cox, Jr. (D), a freshman Representative won this seat with 55% of the vote in 1990. You'll recall that this is Lynn Martin's old CD. This is the first time a Democrat has held this seat redistricting improved the GOP's chances of getting it back.

The GOP candidate is Don Manzullo, an aggressive campaigner with a network of conservative activist supporters. He has a great grass roots organization and you may recall in 1990, he stunned local politicians by taking 46% of the House primary vote against Lynn Martin's choice to succeed her. Manzullo's aggressive campaigning may help him defeat Cox and redistricting certainly helped his chances by making this CD 54% Republican.

20th District

Richard Durbin (D) is also a 5-term representative and is facing a tough challenge from Madison County Treasurer John Shimkus (R). Madison County is heavily democratic and Shimkus' election clearly demonstrates his broad appeal. Shimkus has been hammering Durbin repeatedly for his incumbent status and is running a rock `em sock `em pro change campaign. While the CD split its vote for Bush and Dukakis in 1988, the "need for a change" sentiment could project Shimkus to victory.

The new CD gave President Bush 61% of the vote in 1988 and 60% to Governor Edgar in 1990. An NRCC tracking poll showed Shimkus with 5 points.

RACES TO WATCH

5th District

Representative Dan Rostenkowski (D) has held this seat since 1958. While redistricting merged his district with parts of the 9th and 11th, Rostenkowski won a tough primary over ex-Alderman Dick Simpson (57%-43%).

Rosty faces Elias "Non-Incumbent" Zenkich (R) a Bosnian who came to this country in 1964. The NRCC has given Zenkich \$20,000 and are watching this race closely. Rosty's old CD was a 40% Bush CD. The new CD is a 53% Bush CD. One final note, while defeating Rostenkowski appears insurmountable, there is some hope in this "change atmosphere", and this race should be watched.

OTHER RACES

DISTRICT

REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRAT

1st CD
2nd CD
3rd CD
4th CD
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Norman Boccio
Phil Crane
Herb Sohn
John Porter
Mike Starr
Harris Fawell
J. Dennis Hastert
Thomas Ewing
Ken Schloemer
Bob Michel
Douglas Lee

Bobby Rush
Mel Reynolds
Bill Lipinski
Luis Gutierrez
Barry Watkins
Cardiss Collins
Sheila Smith
Sidney Yates
Mike Kennedy
Jerry Costello
Dennis Temple
Jonathan Reich
Charles Mattis
Lane Evans
Ron Hawkins
Glenn Poshard

★ **BOLD = INCUMBENT**

read 53

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PM-IL--Senate Race, Bjt,610<

Braun Medicaid Issue Still Alive<

Eds: Lede prospects uncertain; Williamson plans 11 a.m. news conference, Braun has no scheduled morning appearances<

jwtsstfpvssdm<

By JAMES WEBB=

Associated Press Writer=

CHICAGO (AP) Democratic Senate candidate Carol Moseley Braun is tired of questions about her family finances and her record on crime, but Republican opponent Rich Williamson won't let them die.

Braun said Tuesday night her lawyer gave state authorities the remaining documents they requested regarding the handling of a \$28,750 timber-rights payment to her Medicaid-supported mother. She also said her family had created an escrow fund to reimburse the government for any money they may owe. And she wished aloud for the controversy to end.

"Nobody wants to get this over with more than I do," Braun said. "It's caused my family great trauma and cast a cloud, frankly, over me and over my candidacy."

But Williamson continued to claim Braun is trying to avoid full disclosure before the Nov. 3 election.

"Stop hiding in the shadows. Come into the sunshine," Williamson said of Braun. "Until you do, people have no reason to trust you on this."

The state Department of Public Aid had set Tuesday as a deadline for receiving previously requested documents on the case.

Braun's mother, Edna Moseley, who lives in a nursing home at taxpayer expense through the Medicaid program, received the payment in 1989. The money apparently wasn't reported to public aid, which can decide whether to use such funds to offset the Medicaid payment. The money was divided up between Braun and her family, she said after news reports on the case broke a month ago.

Braun reiterated her belief that no money is owed for Medicaid and that there is no tax liability. But she said the department will get "every penny, every dime" if money is owed.

When they weren't talking about the Medicaid matter, the two candidates spent most of Tuesday talking about crime and health care.

Williamson continued to criticize Braun for her support of decriminalization of marijuana, a stand from her days as a young state legislator, and her opposition to the death penalty.

At a news conference on her anti-crime positions with Mayor Richard M. Daley, Braun got angry with reporters' questions about marijuana and another frequent Williamson criticism: her vote against a child pornography bill in the state Legislature.

"Is the issue one vote out of 15,000 or is the issue who's going to do the job to fight crime here in Illinois?" Braun said.

The vote Williamson targets was in 1983 on a measure prohibiting taking movies or photographs of a child under age 16 in certain poses or in certain sexual acts. The measure became law.

Braun spokesman David Eichenbaum said in September that Braun

opposed the bill because she considered it too broad and unconstitutional. But Tuesday she said her ``no'' vote was a mistake.

Braun said she would try to bring more federal money to Illinois to put more police on the streets and prevent crime with jobs and education. She said Williamson may talk tough on crime, but pointed to increased crime and drug use during the past three Republican presidential terms.

Williamson also claimed that the universal health care plan Braun supports would cost middle-class families higher taxes. Braun said a government-run plan could provide access to all Americans for the same money being spent on health care now.

She said Williamson's proposal to provide more access to care by removing waste in the current system and restricting malpractice lawsuits wouldn't work.

55 AP 10-28-92 09:01 EST 137 Lines. Copyright 1992. All rights reserved.
BC-IL--Senate-Truth Test, 1st Ld-Writethru,ADV29,1110<
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For release Thursday, Oct. 29, and thereafter<
By JAMES WEBB=

Associated Press Writer=

CHICAGO (AP) Republican Rich Williamson and Democrat Carol Moseley Braun have made a lot of accusations about each other's plans and records during their Senate campaign. Here is how some of the more recurrent themes stack up.

ETHICS=

WILLIAMSON SAYS: Braun made up to \$40,000 lobbying Chicago officials while she held elected office.

THE RECORD: Braun, an attorney, registered as a lobbyist in 1988, while a state legislator, and 1989, while Cook County recorder of deeds. She listed 1989 income of \$40,000 from two clients.

The Chicago Tribune reported in March 1990 that Braun said she contacted city officials on behalf of her clients. Braun denies the report. She refuses to release her 1988 income tax returns, which could show if she received outside income while an elected official.

BRAUN SAYS: Williamson traded on his White House experience as a registered foreign agent and lobbyist.

THE RECORD: Williamson was as an aide to President Reagan from 1981 to 1983. As a private lawyer for a Chicago firm in September 1989 he registered as a lobbyist for Nestle, S.A., the Swiss-based chocolate and food giant, which opposed a change in Internal Revenue Service record-keeping rules.

In July 1989, Williamson registered as a lobbyist for the London Metal Exchange, ltd., but records show no lobbying on behalf of that client. Owners of a Chicago residential apartment complex hired Williamson's law firm to attempt to negotiate a refinancing deal with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Williamson contacted HUD Secretary Jack Kemp, a fellow

conservative, but was unsuccessful.

WILLIAMSON SAYS: Braun practiced ``political cronyism'' by awarding no-bid contracts to political allies.

THE RECORD: When Braun's campaign for recorder of deeds ran short of funds in 1988, the campaign got a \$30,000 loan from Shea, Rogal & Associates, Ltd., a legal and lobbying firm where Braun campaign manager Billie Paige was an associate. The campaign paid the loan back without interest over 17 months. In September 1991, Paige was given a \$30,000 consulting and lobbying contract from Cook County to represent the recorder's office. Paige said she had been doing similar work for the recorder's office for free since 1989.

Braun also has kept state Sen. Ethel Skyles Alexander, a friend and adviser, on the recorder payroll despite Braun's statements that there would be ``no double-dipping'' in the recorder's office. Braun said in 1989 that Alexander would resign from the Senate; she still is a state legislator but is not seeking re-election.

WILLIAMSON SAYS: Braun is a double-dipper for being paid \$100,000 as counsel for work on two Chicago bond issues while a state legislator.

THE RECORD: Braun, who is black, said she accepted the bond work at the behest of the late Mayor Harold Washington because he wanted to involve more blacks in the bond business. It is not uncommon for state legislators to have contracts or do business with government entities, sometimes through their private law firms, or even to hold paying jobs at other levels of government.

WILLIAMSON SAYS: Braun improperly handled a \$28,750 payment to her mother, a Medicaid recipient.

BRAUN SAYS: ``As far as my mother's issue was concerned, I came clean. I told the people of Illinois and everyone involved that I would make good on whatever errors or omissions we as a family had undertaken.''

THE RECORD: Braun's mother, a Medicaid-supported nursing home patient, received \$28,750 for the sale of timber rights on family property in December 1988. Braun drew up a document outlining how the money would be distributed between herself, her mother and her brother and sister.

State law says any change in income by a Medicaid recipient must be reported, and may then be used to cover the cost of care. The money was not reported, but Braun says she thought her mother reported it.

Braun also says there is no tax liability for the money, but has left open the possibility of filing an amended return. Braun has refused to explain differences between her account of how the money was distributed and a television news report that quotes what it says is a reconstructed version of Braun's document.

RACIAL POLITICS=

BRAUN SAYS: ``My opponent introduced the issue of Gus Savage in this race specifically to divide people.''

WILLIAMSON SAYS: In commercials, Williamson has tried to tie

Braun to the racially charged rhetoric of black Chicago Congressman Gus Savage, who made a controversial speech at a voter rally in March after Braun left it. Williamson also criticizes her for sponsoring a 1979 legislative resolution commending Savage for his work as a newspaper publisher.

THE RECORD: Savage was elected to the House in 1980 and only then developed a wide reputation for controversy, marked by accusations of racism and anti-semitism. Braun left the March rally before Savage spoke and said she should not be obligated to denounce him just because her name and his were on a promotional flier. CONDUCT, a non-partisan campaign watchdog group in Chicago, has censured Williamson, accusing him of playing on racial divisiveness in his ads.

TAXES=

WILLIAMSON SAYS: ``Carol Moseley Braun voted 11 times to raise your taxes.''

THE RECORD: As a state representative, Braun voted for 10 tax increases that became law with the signature of Republican Gov. James R. Thompson and usually were supported by GOP legislative leaders. The other instance Williamson cites was a vote against a bill to limit state and local taxes; the bill didn't make it out of the Legislature.

BRAUN SAYS: States like Illinois were forced to raise taxes because the Reagan White House, of which Williamson was a part, cut federal money to state and local governments.

THE RECORD: The amount of federal aid to state and local governments actually increased slightly from 1980 to 1990, but federal aid as a share of state and local budgets dropped, according to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Affairs, a bipartisan federal office in Washington D.C.

Federal aid lagged behind inflation, especially in the shared state-federal Medicaid program, and new aid didn't accompany federal mandates to local governments. Federal aid declined as part of Reagan's failed ``New Federalism'' plan, which Williamson championed, to shift many government functions from the federal to local level. It continued to decline as part of the effort to reduce the deficit. The biggest loss came in 1986 when Reagan and the Democratic Congress allowed the expiration of revenue sharing, which contributed \$4 billion directly to local governments.

WILLIAMSON FOR SENATE FAX NO. 1

Rich Williamson

FOR U.S. SENATE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: David Loveday
312-641-1992

**WILLIAMSON MAKES BIG GAIN IN NEW POLL;
RECEIVES ENDORSEMENT FROM VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS (VFW);
ANNOUNCES NEW TV AD CALLING BRAUN "RECKLESSLY LIBERAL"**

Chicago, Ill., October 27 -- U.S. Senate candidate Rich Williamson made significant gains in a new poll taken by the University of Illinois at Chicago from October 21-24. The new poll has Braun at 39%, Williamson at 28.4%, others at 4.2% and 28.4% undecided.

"Clearly, the voters of Illinois have begun to look at the issues," Williamson said. "Not only are my opponent's ultra-liberal views not in the mainstream of Illinois, but she also has failed to put her Medicaid scandal behind her. I am confident that a majority of voters will agree with my positions on the issues and support me on November 3."

Williamson made his comments at a news conference where he received the endorsement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). "I'm proud to receive the endorsement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the support of all veterans who realize the clear impact this Senate race has on veterans' issues," Williamson said.

Williamson criticized Braun's health care program, saying her plan was "insensitive" because it would eliminate the veterans' health care system by making it part of a nationalized system.

Williamson was joined by Ray Soden, past Commander of the VFW, as well as Thomas Vasquez of the American Legion, Paul Mons of the

- more -

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Paid for by Rich Williamson for U.S. Senate

2

Military Order of the Purple Heart, Tom McGee of AMVETS, and Harry Sawyer, Jr. and Carol DiGrazia of the VFW.

Williamson also announced a new television ad today calling his opponent, Carol Moseley Braun, the "recklessly liberal politician Illinois cannot afford."

"Carol Moseley Braun is recklessly liberal," Williamson said today. "She is not only out-of-touch with the people of Illinois, but she is also out of the mainstream of her own political party."

Williamson's new ad criticizes Braun for her plans to raise taxes on middle class families, decriminalize marijuana, repeal the death penalty, and radically slash defense spending which would cost jobs. "Carol Moseley Braun's liberal agenda would hurt working men and women," the ad says.

###

AGRICULTURE BRIEFING POINTS

ILLINOIS

THE FARM COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS TYPICAL OF THAT MOST ANYWHERE -- THEY WANT THE GOVERNMENT TO WORK FOR THEM IN TERMS OF CREATING JOBS AND SUPPORTING FARM PRICES, BUT WITHOUT IMPOSING UNDUE RULES, REGULATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ON THEM.

ACCORDING TO 1990 AG STATISTICS, ILLINOIS IS THE NUMBER 5 AG STATE IN THE NATION. THEIR FIVE LEADING COMMODITIES AND THEIR VALUE ARE AS FOLLOWS (THE NATIONAL RANKING OF THE STATE IN TERMS OF THE VALUE OF EACH COMMODITY IS ALSO LISTED):

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>NATL RANK</u>
CORN	\$2.768 BILLION	1
SOYBEANS	2.059 BILLION	1
HOGS	1.206 BILLION	2
CATTLE/CALVES	.802 BILLION	12
DAIRY PRODUCTS	.357 BILLION	13
OVERALL	\$7.938 BILLION	5

REGARDING THE NAFTA, ILLINOIS STANDS TO GAIN FROM THE AGREEMENT. PORK EXPORTS LIKELY TOP THE LIST AS A GROWTH MARKET IN MEXICO, FOLLOWED BY BEEF AND CORN. THE AGREEMENT IS GOOD FOR SOYBEANS, ALTHOUGH EXPECTED MARKET GROWTH IS NOT AS STRONG IN THIS AREA.

WILLIAMSON FOR SENATE FAX NO. 1

FOR U.S. SENATE
Rich Williamson
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

30 seconds - tv
Reckless

CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN IS RECKLESSLY LIBERAL. SHE WOULD RAISE TAXES ON MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES BY MORE THAN \$4,000 A YEAR.

SHE WANTS TO DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA. REPEAL THE DEATH PENALTY.

AND, CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN WANTS TO CUT OUR DEFENSE SO RADICALLY THAT SHE WOULD COST ILLINOIS' HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES THOUSANDS OF JOBS.

CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN'S LIBERAL AGENDA WOULD HURT WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

CAROL MOSELEY BRAUN, THE RECKLESSLY LIBERAL POLITICIAN ILLINOIS CANNOT AFFORD.

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Paid for by Rich Williamson for U.S. Senate



Veterans of Foreign Wars Political Action Committee

200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. • Washington, D.C. 20002
202-544-5868

James R. Currico
Director

NEWS RELEASE: October 22, 1992

VFW-PAC ENDORSES RICH WILLIAMSON:

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The Board of Directors of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Political Action Committee (VFW-PAC) today announced the VFW-PAC's endorsement of Rich Williamson of Illinois in his bid for election to the United States Senate.

According to John M. Carney, Commander-in-Chief of the 2.2-million member Veterans of Foreign Wars, "The purpose of the VFW-PAC is to support Congressional candidates who demonstrate their support for veterans' rights and national security issues mandated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars national convention. Rich Williamson's commitment to veterans rights and a strong national defense clearly shows that he is deserving of the VFW-PAC endorsement, and the support of all veterans. There are clear differences in this race on all veterans' issues and particularly veterans health care."

Organized in 1979, "... to advance the purposes of the Veterans of Foreign Wars through political action in federal elections," the VFW-PAC is an integral part of the VFW.

The VFW Political Action Committee is non-partisan and is supported through volunteer contributions from VFW and Auxiliary members.

THE BRAUN TAX HIKE

Here's what a 59 percent tax increase will cost taxpayers.

INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS

Income *	Current federal taxes *	Braun tax increase
\$28,000	\$3,092	\$1,824
\$30,000	\$3,357	\$1,980
\$40,000	\$5,653	\$3,329
\$45,000	\$6,801	\$4,012
\$60,000	\$10,245	\$6,044

MARRIED COUPLES WITH NO CHILDREN

Income *	Current federal taxes *	Braun tax increase
\$47,500	\$5,138	\$3,031
\$50,000	\$5,445	\$3,212
\$55,000	\$6,515	\$3,843
\$60,000	\$7,663	\$4,521
\$70,000	\$9,959	\$5,875

MARRIED COUPLES WITH TWO CHILDREN

Income *	Current federal taxes *	Braun tax increase
\$55,000	\$5,355	\$3,159
\$60,000	\$6,347	\$3,744
\$65,000	\$7,495	\$4,422
\$70,000	\$8,643	\$5,099
\$80,000	\$10,939	\$6,454

* Source: U.S. Department of Treasury.

Braun rolling along on the right track, but she's carrying a lot of baggage

Picture Sidney Olsen running for the U.S. Senate in 1992.

It's quite a reach for two reasons: The "Fighting Viking," as he was known, has been dead for eight years, and Olsen's only claim to fame was that he was Cook County recorder of deeds.

In fact, Olsen held the recorder of deeds post now occupied by Democratic Senate nominee Carol Moseley Braun from 1960 until his death in 1984, and he did a 25-year turn as a party ward boss.

The low-profile Olsen was, by all accounts, an affable and loyal soul, but hardly the stuff U.S. senators are supposed to be made of.

Though Olsen never was personally implicated in a scandal, employees of his office were. His legacy was a business-as-usual stewardship of an office that has been the quintessential haven of Democratic machine cronyism and patronage.

So what does this have to do with the Senate campaign? Well, the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Now, Carol Braun is no Sid

Thomas Hardy

Olsen. In her four years as recorder of deeds, Braun has brought the office out of the green-eyeshade era of local government, upgrading the staff and modernizing operations. She wrote an ethics code for employees, and there have been no embarrassing incidents, if her own arena's counted.

But put aside, for the time being, the fact that Braun pulled down a \$100,000, no-bid legal deal under the late Mayor Harold Washington when she was a legislator. Put aside the fact that she deposited county funds in a non-interest bearing account at a bank where a friend and campaign contributor worked.

Put aside the fact that she has yet to give a full accounting in the Sept. 28 Medicaid controversy that involves the handling of her mother's personal finances and that state welfare authorities have indicated her camp was dragging its feet in an investigation.

Put aside the fact that her office gave a \$30,000 contract to an influential firm of lawyer-lobbyists who happened to have made a \$30,000 no-interest loan to her campaign fund.

Put aside her renegeing on a promise to divulge 1988 income tax returns to resolve conflicting stories about whether she worked as a lobbyist while on public payrolls, that she took a \$10,000 personal loan from her campaign fund, or that she tried to award a lucrative computer deal to a consortium that includes a longtime friend over the protests of the low bidder.

Forget, for now, that as recently as two years ago her pal Richard Phelan, the Cook County Board president, made mincemeat of reputed machine hacks Stanley Kuser and Ted Lechowicz in a highly negative campaign for behavior similar to that described here.

Ignore the fact that given her legislative record, there are but a handful of districts and precious

few counties in Illinois where a Democrat like Carol Braun could get elected.

Consider instead the rich Democratic tradition of payroll double dipping as practiced under county officials of a bygone era, such as Sid Olsen, and continued today under self-styled reformers like Carol Braun.

Indeed, another Democratic ally of Braun's, state Treasurer Patrick Quinn, in his heyday as a self-appointed guardian of political honesty always relished the chance to blow the whistle on county employees who were on another public pad.

If Quinn was up to his old gimmicks, Braun and state Sen. Ethel Skyles Alexander might be at the top of one of his press releases, the subject of one of his ubiquitous Sunday news conferences.

Alexander is a longtime friend and legislative ally of Braun's who happens to have a \$55,000 consulting contract from the recorder of deeds office at the same time she is making \$35,500 as a self-described

full-time legislator from one of the poorest districts in Illinois. That is known as double dipping.

Until losing the party election last March, Alexander was the 20th Ward Democratic committeeman, or ward boss. She will retire from the Senate next January.

What makes Alexander's arrangement so remarkable is Braun's professed intolerance for the practice.

She told the Independent Voters of Illinois in 1979 that any individual's "two or more taxpayer-supported employments should be absolutely prohibited and all private employment should be fully disclosed." Double dipping, she said, "is one of the most obnoxious abuses of the patronage system and poses the greatest threat to the electorate."

That threat, obviously, is that a legislator, for example, may well be more responsive in his or her decision-making to the person who controls that source of second income than to the people who made possible his or her election to of-

fice," Braun said. Pretty sound reasoning.

Nevertheless, Braun had Billie Paige, the \$30,000 lawyer-lobbyist mentioned above, advance Alexander's contract past the County Board and an accommodating Phelan. And by all accounts, she has been earning her keep, although in the manner Braun once cautioned against.

Alexander represents one of the most forlorn and woebegone areas of the state, yet records show that she was the sole sponsor of just three bills in 1991 and co-sponsored 10 others. And one of those measures was to give her boss and friend, Carol Braun, a pay raise. To whom was Alexander more responsive, her South Side voters or her political crony?

Things were pretty much the same in Sid Olsen's time. He just never had the good fortune to be put on a pedestal for the U.S. Senate. Voters may have a lot to put aside before they can cast a ballot for Braun, and one thing is the notion that she represents change.

Debate has familiar ring

Williamson chides Braun in final forum

By Thomas Hardy
and Steve Johnson

Republican Senate candidate Richard Williamson opened his final debate with Democratic candidate Carol Moseley Braun Thursday night in a familiar position: on the defensive and acknowledging he has a lot of ground to make up if he hopes to win on Nov. 3.

He quickly shifted to offense, trying to paint Braun as a too-liberal politician prone to ethical lapses, but making few new charges against the Democratic front-runner. He urged voters to take a second look at the candidates.

Braun opened in a calm manner, but grew angry at Williamson's repeated criticism of her record, especially her refusal to release her 1988 income-tax returns as she had promised.

The Republican's sharpest attack against Braun, besides the ones on her character, came on crime and punishment issues, with Williamson contending that "she's soft on crime."

Braun deflected the blow, contending that the National Rifle Association had hosted a reception for Williamson on the same day that 7-year-old Dantrell Davis was killed by a sniper as he walked to school from his Cabrini-Green public housing apartment. Williamson aides later said the function actually was hosted by the Illinois State Rifle Association.

Each time the forum threatened to turn into a rehash of the candidates' acrimonious first debate on Oct. 12, time limitations forced them to change topics, and the debate would revert into something more closely resembling a joint news conference, albeit a testy one.



U.S. Senate candidates Carol Moseley Braun, the Democrat, and Republican Richard Williamson exchange greetings before squaring off in their final debate Thursday night.

Tribune photo by Nancee E. Lewis

The hourlong session, sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Illinois and broadcast over a statewide network, had the candidates in WLS-TV's Loop studios fielding questions via electronic linkup from audiences in Oak Park and Orland Park.

On issues ranging from health care to the economy, education and crime, Williamson sought to portray Braun as a tax-and-spend Democrat outside the mainstream of Illinois opinion. "My opponent has a lot of goofy ideas," he said.

Braun countered that Williamson, as a former White House aide, was part and parcel of what she said were failed policies over the last 12 years that caused America's malaise, and she tried to peg the Kenilworth lawyer as an

See Debate, pg. 20

Chicago Tribune
10/23/92

Debate

Continued from page 1

inveterate insider. "It's time for a change," she said, touting herself as "a fighter for the working class."

Williamson repeatedly embraced the positions of popular Democratic moderates such as presidential front-runner Bill Clinton and Mayor Richard Daley, and even invoked independent Ross Perot's call for change in Washington.

"I want to go to the U.S. Senate to fight against higher taxes, against more spending. To fight for things that will create more jobs in the private sector," the Republican said.

Braun played up her unique status—she could become the first black woman elected to the Senate.

"When I was young, I would go and sit by the lake and dream about being an explorer," Braun said in her closing statement. "People would tell me you can't do that because you are a girl. Now, people have made me an explorer."

Saying that "Washington has lost touch," Braun promised: "I won't forget who sent me to the Senate. I won't forget why I'm there. I won't forget where I came from."

Their differences on nearly every issue set forth by moderator Mary Ann Childers and members of the three audiences rang out loud and

clear.

As in their first debate, Braun backed a universal, single-payer health care system that Williamson ridiculed as too expensive. He said he preferred health care reforms that included personal and product liability reform.

Williamson backed educational reforms that included tuition vouchers for school choice, whereas Braun called for improved public education with fuller funding of schools by the federal government.

"My opponent's answer is always more money," he said.

Braun, Williamson said, "fundamentally does believe in career politicians and government making the decisions." He noted her support for tax increases, legislator pay raises and pension benefits when Braun was in the General Assembly.

Braun retorted: "That's just foolishness, and he knows it. He wants to scare people about who Carol Moseley Braun is and doesn't want to talk about his own record."

Williamson pushed Braun harder on crime issues than he had in their first confrontation, repeatedly pointing up her efforts to abolish the death penalty, decriminalize marijuana and opposition to a child pornography measure while in the legislature.

Braun defended her sponsorship of legislation to decriminalize marijuana by saying it would allow scarce law enforcement resources to focus on hard drugs and violent

crime. She left questions about the child pornography legislation unanswered, and in a discussion of gun control—she advocated stricter measures while he called for tougher enforcement of existing laws—Braun hit Williamson with the reference to the NRA.

Williamson did not neglect the chief issues of the first debate: the Medicaid controversy that still dogs Braun's campaign and the issue of her character. Cronyism and alleged ethical lapses by Braun, Williamson argued, should not be overlooked. "The victim was the taxpayer," he said.

An angry Braun replied, "I resent it, and I'm not just going to tolerate it anymore." She said Williamson and national Republicans were guilty of trying "to distort my record."

Earlier in the day, Braun's campaign disputed a state official's comments that she and her family have been slow to turn over documents in the investigation of the Medicaid controversy.

Braun's attorney said in a letter to the state Department of Public Aid that any suggestion that the family has been tardy is "factually inaccurate" and accused the department of acting out of political motivation.

Agency officials said this week that the department had sent a letter to Braun's lawyers requesting documents to help the investigation to proceed in a "professional and timely manner."

"Documentation has been re-

quested and has not been provided at this point. These requests have been made and repeated over a series of time," Public Aid spokesman Dean Schott said Wednesday.

Williamson seized on the issue.

"She promised that she would be forthcoming," he said earlier Thursday. "I'm an attorney. She's an attorney. She knows how this works. Your lawyers do what you want them to. If you want to get this resolved and all the documents produced, it can be done."

Williamson, who said he wanted to use the debate to discuss issues instead of criticizing Braun, nonetheless continued his attack strategy in a new television commercial he unveiled earlier in the day.

The 10-second spot, which the campaign will begin broadcasting Friday, asks: "What is there in Carol Moseley Braun's 1988 tax returns that she doesn't want the Chicago Tribune or the people of Illinois to see?"

The commercial was prompted by Braun's refusal to release copies of her 1988 tax forms, despite telling reporters that she would do so to prove that she had not been paid for lobbying.

Campaign  THE SENATE RACE

Career Path Follows Washington Route

By Mark Brown
Staff Writer

The traditional route to the top in Illinois government winds through the backwaters of local politics.

This year's Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, on the other hand, hopes he has discovered the first direct route from the Potomac River to Lake Michigan and back again.

Richard Salisbury Williamson, born May 9, 1949, in Evanston and raised in Winnetka, went away to college at Princeton University and didn't return to Chicago until 1985, after he'd built a government-oriented career in Washington, D.C., with a detour through Vienna, Austria.

Even then, he headed back to Washington two years later, attempting to commute between his Kenilworth home and a State Department job.

Until he opened this campaign, Williamson's name had appeared more often in the Washington Post than in the Chicago Sun-Times.

But family and friends thought Williamson had settled in for the long haul when he came back to a partnership at the Chicago law firm of Mayer Brown & Platt in 1988.

Williamson, too, says he was reluctant when party officials asked him to make what most expected to be a suicidal run against Sen. Alan J. Dixon. He eventually agreed to run, with a confidence befitting a man whose track record suggests no lack of ambition and few self-doubts.

Williamson practically started his political career at the top, working a few years as an administrative assistant to conservative Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.) before landing a job as an assistant to the president in Ronald Reagan's White House in 1981, when he was just 31. He didn't last long.

He was there at the beginning of the Reagan presidency with James Baker, Ed Meese and David Stockman, though he was below them in the second echelon of power. By his own description, he was a "Reaganut" like Meese, one of those who shared the president's conservative ideology and drew power from a personal relationship with Reagan, as opposed to the political "pragmatists" like Baker and Stockman.

Williamson was widely portrayed as the White House's link to the New Right, the right wing movement that rode the national wave of conservatism in the early Reagan years. He had worked with Crane in the American Conservative Union and with Nevada Sen. Paul Laxalt in his fight to keep U.S. control of the Panama Canal.

In his book, *The Triumph of Politics, Why the Reagan Revolution Failed*, Stockman wrote that Williamson's White House job was to be "Baker's aide in charge of holding the hands of state and local officials."

The formal title was assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs. And the duties were more substantial than suggested by Stockman, with whom he was frequently at odds.

Williamson was responsible for selling governors and mayors on Reagan's "New Federalism," an ambitious proposal to shrink the federal government by transferring programs to the states, including food stamp distribution and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Although parts of the New Federalism were implemented, state and local officials scotched the grander scheme, correctly fearful that Washington would never send the revenue to pay for the programs it was unloading.

When the New Federalism push collapsed, Williamson moved along, taking a post as the U.S. representative to international organizations in Vienna. He later wrote a book, *Reagan's Federalism*.

Although he denies it, news reports at the time suggested Williamson had been pushed out because of a rift with Baker and others resulting from his efforts to grab power and other people's jobs. "I can state categorically I was not forced out," Williamson said last week.

At the time, however, the Washington Post quoted Williamson as saying: "There was paranoia and it led to suspicions about me. . . . I got caught in the tension between moderate chief of staff James A. Baker and conservative counselor Edwin Meese's shop, and I was not a big enough gorilla to protect myself."

Williamson says he learned a lot of lessons from Reagan.

"One of them was, it does help to have some kind of vision and constancy of purpose, but if you want to be involved in the process and advance objectives, you have to have some pragmatism," he said.

Many of Williamson's onetime conservative friends think that such political pragmatism was behind his decision to adopt a pro-choice abortion position, even though before the campaign he had signed an anti-abortion pledge circulated by Alton-based Eagle Forum founder Phyllis Schlafly.

Williamson says his philosophy of government has changed some since those early Reagan days. "I think I'm more sensitive to those who can't help themselves," he said. Williamson says he identifies most with Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp, who portrays himself as a "bleeding heart conservative."

Not coincidentally, it was Kemp whose help Williamson sought when the owners of Presidential Towers hired his law firm to try to help them negotiate a refinancing deal with HUD.

Although Williamson failed to get HUD's cooperation, his attempt to capitalize on his Washington connections is typical of the \$400,000-a-year legal practice he has cultivated. Most of his clients are seeking help on government-related matters.

Williamson often refers to himself as a businessman, but his only experience working for a corporation was a 16-month stint at Gentree Co., where a leveraged buyout left him with no job and a \$1.1 million severance payment.

Despite spending most of his adult life in Washington, Williamson is no carpetbagger. He graduated from New Trier High School, where he played football and wrestled.

He worked summers in the small family business, Williamson Adhesives Inc. in Skokie, which made glue for industrial uses—such as holding carpeting to the floor of a car—before going out of business in 1989.

Williamson said his father once asked him to follow in the family business but never pushed it, more upset that Williamson had chosen Princeton over his own alma mater, Dartmouth.

U.S. Senate

Candidate file

Rich Williamson

Republican



PERSONAL

Attorney, 43. Wife Jane, daughter Elisabeth, 14; sons Craig, 12, and Richard, 8. Kenilworth resident. Graduate of New Trier High School, Princeton University, University of Virginia Law School.

CAREER

Partner in Mayor Brown & Platt law firm, 1986-88, since 1989; assistant secretary of state for international organizations, 1988-89; vice president, Beatrice Companies Inc., 1985-86; U.S. ambassador to UN offices in Vienna, Austria, 1983-85; assistant to President Reagan for intergovernmental affairs, 1981-83; partner, Winston & Strawn law firm, 1977-80; aide to Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.), 1974-76.

WHERE HE STANDS

Wants to energize the economy by providing tax breaks for investors and businesses without any income tax increase. Supports congressional term limits, the death penalty and the ban on federal funds for abortions.

BOTTOM LINE

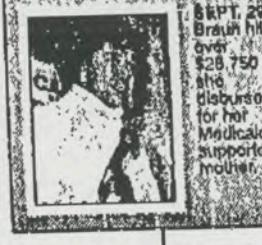
Expects to spend: \$3.5-4 million.
Raised: \$2.3 million (estimate).



JULY 12-16: Braun takes center stage at the Democratic convention in New York.

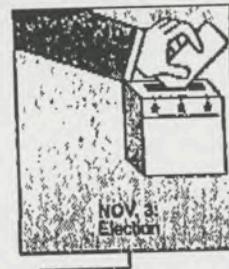


AUG. 18-20: Williamson picks up backing from abortion rights supporters at the Republican convention in Houston.



SEPT. 29: Braun hit over \$28,750 and disbursed for her Medicaid-supported mother.

OCT. 12, 22: Candidates debate



NOV. 3: Election

Campaign **THE SENATE RACE**

U.S. Senate

Candidate file

Carol Moseley Braun

Democrat



Charisma Wrapped In Many Questions

By Lynn Sweet
Political Writer

Chicago's famous mystery writer, Sara Paretsky, is throwing a fund-raiser for Democratic Senate candidate Carol Moseley Braun. The backyard of her Hyde Park Victorian home is jammed on a drizzly September Sunday afternoon.

The candidate is on Paretsky's deck talking to an adoring audience about her "miracle campaign." The Medicaid controversy, which will hunt the last month of Braun's race against Republican Richard S. Williamson and jeopardize what had seemed a sure win, will not erupt for eight days. She is still a Cinderella candidate.

Braun started as an all-but-ignored underdog, a byproduct of Anita Hill's sexual harassment allegations against Clarence Thomas.

The Cook County recorder of deeds burst on the national scene with her March primary win, topping Sen. Alan J. Dixon (D-Ill.). She couldn't have done it without a \$4.9 million negative campaign by attorney Albert F. Hofeld, the third Democratic challenger, that tarred Dixon.

Her story was irresistible: An empathetic '90s everywoman—even better than an '80s superwoman—who gets runs in her stockings, just like everybody else. The Senate's first black female, if elected. A baby-boomer single mother of Matthew, 15. She's warm, telegenic and charismatic.

She's the rare Illinois politician that attracts interracial support.

But behind this engaging public persona is a woman with as many puzzling aspects as a character in one of Paretsky's mystery novels. Paretsky's canny sleuth, V. I. Warshawski, would have trouble figuring out Braun.

She's chronically late, which has caused enormous ill will these past months among supporters and contributors. She seems at times not to have done her homework on issues. She has alienated longtime friends, some who cannot abide by the imperiousness of her \$15,000-a-month campaign manager, Kgosile Matthews, to whom Braun remains staunchly loyal.

Legislation she sponsored in the Illinois House while representing a reform-minded University of Chicago district gave her a reputation as an insurgent.

She joined the leadership team of Speaker Michael J. Madigan, whom she successfully sued in 1981 for drawing a legislative districting map that discriminated against minorities. She was willing to tarnish her own star by taking \$100,000 in no-bid bond contracts from Mayor Washington's administration.

Last week, she offered an explanation that contradicted earlier assertions. On WLS-Channel 7's "Eyewitness Forum," she said, "The firm I was working with got \$100,000, and they did the work."

Earlier, Braun told a reporter she wanted to learn the bond business to follow through on Washington's intent to open the bond business to minorities. The firm, Braun & Rivkin Ltd., is her former husband's, Michael Braun.

Sometimes, Braun is just plain disingenuous. During her Springfield years, Braun, 45, roomed with Sen. Ethel Skyles Alexander (D-Chicago), 67, with whom she has a sort of mother-daughter

relationship. After Braun became recorder in 1988 the Cook County Board approved Braun's request to give Alexander a consulting contract.

The good-government Braun said at the time that Alexander would quit the Senate and not be a "double dipper." The good friend Braun never held Alexander's feet to the fire. A few weeks ago, Braun said she regrets her lack of action.

Last Sunday, she was back to shifting blame. "Not my employee," she said, splitting hairs on a technicality that it was the County Board, not Braun, who gave the final contract approval. Alexander said last Tuesday she never intended to quit the Senate and thus reduce her pension.

Within hours of her primary victory, Braun became a national symbol, an instant celebrity. She soared in the polls. She became the embodiment of black achievement. Female political empowerment. Hope. Change. Her Democratic nomination kicked off the national 1992 election cycle as the "Year of the Woman."

It all began Aug. 18, 1947, when she was born Carol Elizabeth Moseley to Joseph and Edna Moseley, the oldest of four children, growing up on the South Side. Her maternal grandparents were from Chicago and Alabama; her father's family came from New Orleans.

Joseph Moseley, a saxophone player and corrections officer, had a darker side. Braun recalled "He came home and a lot of his abuse was taken out on my mother and me."

His piano sits in the living room of her eight-room South Shore condominium. Her kitchen, a cook's room with condiment-filled shelves and hanging dried red peppers, is where she keeps her main collection of black memorabilia.

The Moseleys divorced when Braun was 15. Edna, a medical technician, kept the children. Braun earned a University of Chicago law degree, where she met Michael Braun. Their marriage ended in 1980.

Her sister Marsha Moseley, 38, graduated from Yale, Harvard Law and Northwestern. Broth or Joey, 35, is a Chicago homicide detective. Johnny died in 1986 at the age of 35 as a result of substance abuse.

Johnny's death planted the seeds of family dissent that grew into the Medicaid controversy dogging Braun.

After Johnny died, "the whole character of the family unit changed," said Marsha, an account executive for a suburban cable television company.

On Sept. 28, WMAQ-Channel 5 reported that Braun helped her Medicaid-supported mother, 71, disburse a \$28,750 windfall to Joey and Marsha. Because of the acrimony between siblings, a document was drawn up detailing the family disbursements. At a press conference, Braun was forced to air her dirty family linen in public, explaining why the money was not reported to the IRS or the state.

Braun's problem compounded when her public explanations were at odds with what the document stated, Channel 5 said.

The Medicaid mess, seized by Williamson, caused Braun's first slump in the polls and ended her celebrity ride—but reconciled the sisters.

PERSONAL

Attorney, 45. Divorced Michael Braun, 1986; son, Matthew, 15. South Shore resident. Graduate of Parker High School, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Chicago Law School.

CAREER

Cook County Recorder of Deeds since 1989; state representative, 1979-89, appointed assistant majority leader 1989; assistant U.S. attorney, 1973-77; attorney, Davis Miner & Barnhill 1972-73. Of counsel to Jones Ware & Grenard law firm; former consultant, Alfred G. Ronan Ltd.

WHICH SHE STANDS

Wants to create jobs by shifting money from the Pentagon budget to domestic public works projects and taxing the wealthy. Opposes congressional term limits, the death penalty and the ban on using federal funds for abortions.

BOTTOM LINE

Expects to spend: \$6 million.
Raised: \$5.4 million (estimate).

OCT. 15: Sen. Alan J. Dixon (D-Ill.) votes to confirm Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court.



NOV. 19: Propelled by Thomas hearings, Democrat Carol Moseley Braun, the Cook County recorder of deeds, announces Senate bid.



DEC. 16: Attorney Richard S. Williamson declares, ending GOP candidate search.



DEC. 18: Democrat Albert F. Hofeld announces he will use his own millions for TV ads.



JAN.-MARCH: Dixon and Hofeld spend millions on ads attacking each other, ignoring Braun.

MARCH 8: In the only primary debate, Braun outshines opposition, gets first major statewide exposure.

MARCH 17: Braun wins primary with 38 percent of the vote.

APRIL: Williamson pressured by anti-abortion forces to step aside as nominee.

Chicagoland

Chicago Tribune Tuesday, October 27, 1992

North

Senate candidates split on key issues

By Steve Johnson

Before he became the Republican candidate for U.S. Senate from Illinois, Richard Williamson "had never been deeply involved in the quote-unquote social issues," he said recently.

But if there's one thing a campaign for national office will do, it's make you think out—and spell out—how you feel on everything from arms control to enterprise zones to, yes, social issues.

■ Carol Moseley Braun will turn in Medicaid data. Page 7.

The conclusion Williamson reached about abortion—that he opposes it, but "a person should have a right to make a decision" without government interference—angered abortion foes but made him more palatable to voters, the majority of whom tell pollsters they support abortion rights.

The differences between Wil-

liamson and his Democratic opponent Carol Moseley Braun on the abortion issue are matters of degree. Williamson, a lawyer from Kenilworth and former Reagan White House aide, believes parents of girls 15 and younger seeking abortions should be notified, and he opposes taxpayer funding for abortions.

Braun, who made social programs a priority during her tenure in the legislature, is against mandatory parental notification

and favors giving aid to women who cannot get abortions without taxpayer help.

Both candidates oppose the rule prohibiting doctors and nurses in federally funded clinics from talking to patients about abortion.

On other social issues, there are more clear-cut distinctions between the two candidates.

Many Republicans, and even some Democrats, including presidential nominee Bill Clinton, support some form of a plan in

which each year parents of schoolchildren would be granted vouchers—roughly equivalent to the cost of a year of public school education—that they could use to send their kids somewhere other than the neighborhood school.

Clinton would limit school choice to the ability to go to other public schools. Williamson wants to broaden the menu, allowing parents to use their vouchers toward private schools

See Issues, pg. 4

Issues

Continued from page 1

as well, a proposal that civil libertarians oppose, because it puts the government in the position of funding religious schools.

"The idea is to force schools to compete among themselves for students and let parents, not bureaucrats, decide where their education tax dollars go," Williamson's position paper states.

School choice is one area where Braun differs not only from Williamson but from Clinton as well.

"We cannot support tuition voucher programs that would subsidize private education for the few when our public schools are in a financial crisis," her main campaign issues document states. She believes that allowing choice even among public schools would weaken already fragile school systems.

Ironically, Braun's son attends private school while Williamson's three children go to public schools.

The candidates agree that proven programs such as Head Start should receive more money, but Williamson supports competency testing and merit pay for teachers; Braun does not.

Braun has signed on to Clinton's plan allowing people to pay off government-granted college loans by joining a national service corps after graduation. Williamson, whose wife, Jane, is a member of the Illinois Higher Education Board, would like to see an expansion of existing college loan programs.

Although spiraling health-care costs have become one of the biggest drains on the resources of practically everyone, from governments to companies to private citizens, health-care reform has not become the defining issue that everyone expected it to become back in January and February.

Still, to those voters who see it as vital, the Senate race offers a clear choice.

Braun argues for scrapping our current, private-insurer system. She backs a single-payer plan, sim-

ilar to Canada's, that would have the government take over management of health care, guaranteeing care for everyone.

She contends that this would keep a lid on costs because the government, via 50 state "health authorities," could put a cap on fees paid to doctors and hospitals, stop needless paperwork and administrative costs, and eliminate duplicative facilities and high-tech machinery.

Braun would pay for this massive restructuring by channeling all money spent on Medicaid, Medicare and veterans' health into the new health-care system and by taxing companies and individuals at no higher than what they are already paying for health care.

Williamson doesn't think it can be done. "I reject radical proposals such as the Canadian health care system ... that would result in costs soaring at an even faster pace than we now experience," his plan states.

Williamson, whose program would basically fine-tune the status quo, emphasizes cost containment via administrative reform; expand-

ed access by creating "risk pools" through the private insurance system that would insure people while they are between jobs and who are chronically uninsurable; and greater emphasis on disease prevention, primarily through lifestyle training in schools.

On housing, Williamson supports tax credits of up to \$5,000 for first-time home buyers and vows not to let Congress cut people's ability to deduct from their income taxes the money they pay in home-mortgage interest. Braun favors a smaller first-time-buyer tax credit than Williamson (\$2,500) but generally opposes middle-class tax breaks.

Both Braun and Williamson back programs to give public-housing tenants more control over their communities.

Braun supports job-protected family leave, as outlined in the bill recently vetoed by President Bush. Williamson thinks businesses should provide reasonable family and medical leave, but he doesn't believe the government should mandate what private business does.

Chicago Sun-Times 10/27/92

Williamson Hits Braun as Soft On Porn, Drugs

By Basil Talbott
Staff Writer

Republican Senate nominee Richard S. Williamson charged Monday that Democratic candidate Carol Moseley Braun harbors "reckless liberal ideas" on child pornography, murder and drugs.

Braun pursued a more moderate image by preparing new TV spots featuring her newspaper endorsements and promising to hire two top staffers of Sen. Alan J. Dixon (D-Ill.), whom she defeated in the primary.



Richard S. Williamson

near 1800 N. Clybourn, Williamson replayed his theme that Braun has been "soft on crime."

"The biggest issue is to make the streets safe for children... and senior citizens," he said. "We have to be tough on drugs."

Tina Chase and Nancy Wright, members of the Appalers, an anti-crime group in Downstate Princeton, endorsed Williamson at the event.

Williamson emphasized he backs Republican congressional proposals to



Associated Press

(From left, standing) U.S. Rep. Lane Evans (D-Rock Island), Democratic senatorial candidate Carol Moseley Braun and U.S. Sen. Paul Simon watch Ken Emery (front left) and Steve Horst during a computer class Monday at Black Hawk College in Downstate East Moline.

shootings involving drugs, murder for hire and murder by a drug kingpin.

Braun aide David Eichenbaum ridiculed her opponent's use of "hot button" issues. "Carol doesn't believe the death penalty is an effective deterrent," the spokesman said.

"We should have a tough child pornography law," Williamson continued, denouncing Braun for opposing state legislation on the subject. Among three Braun votes cited was a 1983 vote against a bill, now law, establishing the crime of child pornography.

Williamson said he has no federal proposal to combat child pornography. Eichenbaum said he would look into Braun's votes on the subject.

On the issue of drugs, Williamson attacked Braun's support for decrimi-

of laws against possession and production of pot on grounds the money could better be used elsewhere, but has opposed changing the law itself.

Before departing on a flight around the state with Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Braun told reporters she asked two Dixon aides with high marks on performing constituent services to stay on "for the sake of continuity."

Emmet O'Neill, Dixon's chief of staff in Chicago, and William Mattea, Dixon's legislative director who has served Illinois senators for 18 years, confirmed they have agreed to stay for a year, if Braun is elected.

Two Braun TV spots due to start airing tomorrow cite endorsements by the Peoria Journal Star, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Crain's Chicago

FOR U.S. SENATE Rich Williamson

RICH WILLIAMSON AND CAROL BRAUN ON THE ISSUES

Take a look for yourself at the clear differences.
Then decide who you want to be your next U.S. Senator.

BRAUN

WILLIAMSON

Ratings/

Lifetime ratings:

Endorsed by Page 51 of 59

Endorsements

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
<http://dolearchives.ku.edu>

93% from AFD-CIO,
"30" from NFIB and Ill.
Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce
and NFIB.

**Prohibition of
striker
replacement**

Supports prohibiting
the hiring of perman-
ent replacement
workers.

Opposes prohibiting
the hiring of per-
manent replacement
workers.

Hiring quotas

For

Against

Agriculture

Voted against repeal
of inheritance tax;
"poor" rating by
Illinois Farm Bureau.

Is pro-business,
pro-farmer; empha-
sizes lower taxes
and less regulation.

Taxes

Voted for taxes on
income, gasohol, soft
drinks, phone calls,
cars, hotel rooms.

Favors spending cuts
rather than tax
increases.

Transaction tax

Supported instituting
taxes on stock and com-
modity transactions.

Wants to encourage
rather than penalize
the markets.

Fuel efficiency

Favors mandatory 45 mpg
automobile efficiency
by year 2000.

Opposes this attempt
at over-regulation.

Energy

Favors increased reg-
ulation by EPA and
favors complete phase-
out of nuclear energy.

Opposes further EPA
over-regulation and
supports comprehen-
sive energy policy.

Health care

Endorses Canadian
single-payer, nation-
alized health care plan.

Favors spreading of
coverage through
risk pools.

29 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1192 • Chicago, Illinois 60603 • 312/641-1992

Paid for by Rich Williamson for U.S. Senate

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PM-IL--Senate Race, 1st Ld-Writethru,580<

Braun, Williamson Take to the Air As Senate Race Winds Down<

Eds: SUBS pvs grafs 1-7 with 8 new grafs to UPDATE with Braun starting air tour and planned stops, Williamson's schedule for today, Tribune declining to endorse either candidate; pickup 8th graf pvs 'At a rally'<

taamilchsilchtsdmfaxmmfonpj<

By The Associated Press<

The Illinois candidates for the U.S. Senate are taking to the air in the campaign's final days, accompanied by some heavy hitters from Washington.

Democrat Carol Moseley Braun flew off on a three-city tour this morning, joined by Sen. Paul Simon and Rep. Lane Evans, both D-Ill. By the end of the day, she planned to visit colleges in East Moline and East Peoria and an auto workers union rally in Decatur.

On Sunday, Republican candidate Rich Williamson visited supporters at seven airports around Illinois, accompanied for the last three by U.S. Labor Secretary Lynn Martin. His schedule today included stops in Chicago and DuPage County.

As Braun attended a church rally in south suburban Chicago late Sunday, her campaign played up endorsements by two more newspapers

The Journal Star in Peoria and The Southern Illinoisan in Carbondale.

Both newspapers, as well as the Chicago Tribune, criticized Williamson's campaign as racially divisive.

'Williamson's campaign has been so negative ... that it's difficult to separate the fodder from the manure. In the category of manure is Williamson's attempt to make this a contest between black folk and white ones,' the Journal Star wrote in Sunday's editions.

The Southern Illinoisan criticized Williamson's 'rehash of Reagan-Bush policies ... policies which have shifted more responsibilities, but not more money, to state and local government.'

The Chicago Tribune declined Sunday to endorse either candidate. While criticizing Williamson's racial campaign, it said Braun lacked knowledge about national policy and campaigned 'like a star rather than like a politician.'

At a rally in Harvey late Sunday, Braun criticized the Republican administration's economic policies.

Braun said she supported a 'getting back to basics' economic formula that includes fiscal responsibility and brings more federal funding to Illinois.

'When you create jobs, you build community,' she told a crowd of about 200 that greeted her by cheering, 'Carol, Carol!'

Williamson continued to portray Braun as an extreme liberal as he met with groups of supporters at airports from northwestern Illinois' Moline to Marion in Southern Illinois.

'My opponent is not a mainstream Democrat. She's not just liberal. She's near the edge of the earth,' Williamson told about 50 supporters in Moline.

A new poll conducted by University of Illinois at Chicago found

Braun with overwhelming support from minority voters and strong backing among women but a tight race among men and whites.

Overall, 39 percent of registered voters surveyed said they intended to vote for Braun, while 28 percent backed Williamson and 28 percent still were undecided.

The telephone survey, conducted Oct. 21-25, had a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

Braun and Williamson both got support from 36 percent of the men surveyed, while 25 percent were undecided. Among women, 42 percent backed Braun compared to 22 percent for Williamson. Thirty-one percent of the women were undecided.

Braun was favored by 79 percent of the blacks and 61 percent of the Hispanics surveyed but only 33 percent of the whites. Just 3 percent of blacks and 10 percent of Hispanics surveyed said they intended to vote for Williamson, but he was favored by 32 percent of whites.

Seventeen percent of blacks, 24 percent of Hispanics and 30 percent of whites surveyed were undecided.

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AM-IL--Senate Race, Bjt,560<

Williamson Touts Poll Showing More Voters Unsure<

AP Phot MOL1<

ddtsjwilpeoamce<

By TOM STRONG=

Associated Press Writer=

A poll that suggests more voters are undecided in Illinois' U.S. Senate race means people are rethinking their support for Democrat Carol Moseley Braun, opponent Rich Williamson said Monday.

Braun said she intends to focus on issues in the final week of a race that so far has been concerned largely with character attacks and innuendo.

Williamson told a group of business leaders in the Chicago suburb of Oakbrook Terrace that the economy should be the main issue in the campaign. He called Braun a "silly liberal" who does not have the solutions to create jobs and let the marketplace work.

But the Republican also worked in a reference to Braun's questionable handling of a \$28,750 inheritance paid to her mother, a Medicaid recipient, that was not reported to the state Department of Public Aid or to state or federal tax authorities.

He said the controversy was causing voters to reconsider their support of Braun. He cited a survey of 1,121 registered voters conducted Oct. 21-25 by the University of Illinois at Chicago that showed 28 percent of voters undecided. That compares with 18 percent undecided in an Oct. 17-19 poll of 1,000 registered voters commissioned by the Chicago Tribune.

"I think that since my opponent got herself in trouble on this Medicaid tax scandal, it's clear the Teflon's come off. A lot of people that really wanted to believe, desperately wanting to believe in her after the Democratic nomination, are having second thoughts," he said.

A Braun aide, Steve Brown, said her attorney, Louis Vitullo, had expressed confidence that all necessary documents regarding the inheritance would be turned over to the public aid department Tuesday. Vitullo did not return a late afternoon phone call to his office seeking further comment.

In the new poll, Braun led Williamson 39 percent to 28 percent. It has a margin of error of 3 percentage points. The earlier Tribune poll showed Braun leading 50 percent to 32 percent, also with a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

Braun told a news conference in Decatur that she was not worried about the narrowing gap in the polls.

"If I had paid a whole lot of attention to the polls in the primary, I probably would have gone home and gone to bed," she said. Braun upset favored incumbent Sen. Alan Dixon in the primary election.

In a show of party unity, Braun was joined at campaign stops Tuesday by Sen. Paul Simon, who had backed Dixon in the primary.

She said she wanted to concentrate on issues in the final days of the campaign.

"The Republicans are creating straw dogs," Braun told students at Illinois Central College in East Peoria. "They create an issue so they can beat it down. They don't want you to concentrate on the

real issues.''

In East Peoria and East Moline, Braun said she would make education and job retraining high priorities as a senator.

She said that in last decade, Illinois has lost 300,000 jobs and \$4 billion that could have been used for retraining.

''Our single most important asset is a trained, educated work force that can meet the challenge of the competition,''

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PM-IL--Senate Race-Defense, Bjt,460<
Candidates Would Cut Defense, But Targets Are Different<
Associated Press Writer=

UNDATED U.S. Senate candidates Carol Moseley Braun and Rich Williamson want a smaller Defense Department budget, but their prescriptions for change are billions of dollars apart.

Braun, a Democrat, says Congress should kill the ``Star Wars'' missile defense system. Williamson, a Republican, believes research on the high-tech space-based system should continue.

She would cancel the B-2 stealth bomber program, C-17 cargo planes and F-22 fighter planes ideas advocated by the Coalition for Democratic Values, a liberal group led by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio.

Otherwise, Braun doesn't offer a lot of specifics; neither does Williamson.

Both candidates agree that U.S. defense strategy must change with the end of the Cold War. But they differ on how much money should be saved and what Congress should do with the leftover cash.

Braun would cut \$450 billion over five years and put \$100 billion into public works, like new roads and bridges. Williamson would slash \$100 billion over the same period and earmark it for deficit reduction.

The Defense Department's annual budget is approximately \$300 billion.

``The deficit is a big issue, but we're not going to deal with the deficit until we get the economy moving again,'' said Braun spokesman David Eichenbaum, explaining her desire to create construction jobs with some of the savings.

Williamson said the number of U.S. troops in Germany could be reduced as much as 66 percent, from 150,000 to 50,000.

``We were worrying about saving western Europe from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union no longer exists,'' he said. ``But we still need to be players there.''

Braun also favors a withdrawal, but has no specific number, Eichenbaum said.

Both support U.S. foreign aid programs, including loan guarantees to help Israel settle Jewish emigres from the former Soviet Union.

``It's a useful tool,'' Eichenbaum said of foreign aid. ``We should not put our arms over our heads and isolate ourselves.''

Williamson wants U.S. allies to pay more of the defense tab. For example, when the Pentagon transfers its military bases from the Philippines to Singapore, Japan and Korea should chip in, he said.

``Burden sharing worked well'' in the Persian Gulf war, Williamson said. ``We must keep that up.''

Braun and Williamson believe the United States should not grant most-favored nation trade status to China, where political leaders have discouraged attempts to democratize the country. China currently has such status with the blessing of the Bush administration.

Both candidates advocate a U.S. role in military operations sponsored by the United Nations.

``We cannot single-handedly be a police force,'' Eichenbaum said.

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PM-IL--Senate Race, Bjt,550<

Williamson Appeals For Home Stretch Funds<

By TOM STRONG=

Associated Press Writer=

Republican Rich Williamson, trailing by double digits in the U.S. Senate race, headed into the final week before the election with an appeal to Chicago-area business leaders for \$100,000 in last-minute campaign funds.

At a luncheon Monday in Oakbrook Terrace, Williamson finance chairman H. Clark told the audience of 50 executives that the Republican needs \$100,000 for the last week before the Nov. 3 election.

Williamson later told the crowd: ``We're coming down to where there's a time problem and whether or not we can punch out those last few points or not.''

Democratic opponent Carol Moseley Braun, meanwhile, pledged to focus squarely on issues in the final week of a race that so far has been marked largely by character attacks and innuendo.

The Williamson campaign planned today to unveil a new television ad to kick off what campaign manager Tim Meyer called ``our strongest television buy of the campaign, without a doubt.''

He refused to elaborate further, but many of Williamson's commercials have attacked Braun's character.

Meyer said the Williamson campaign, which has raised more than \$2 million and received \$1 million from the National Republican Senatorial Committee, has met its budget for the last 10 days of the campaign, but wants even more money for the final push.

A survey of 1,121 registered voters conducted Oct. 21-25 by the University of Illinois at Chicago showed Braun leading Williamson 39 percent to 28 percent. The poll, which had a margin of error of 3 percentage points, showed 28 percent of the voters undecided.

That compares with an Oct. 17-19 poll of 1,000 registered voters commissioned by the Chicago Tribune that showed Braun ahead 50 percent to 32 percent with 18 percent undecided, also with an error margin of 3 percentage points.

Williamson said the increasing number of undecided voters means people are rethinking their support for Braun amid questions about her handling of a \$28,750 inheritance paid to her mother, a Medicaid recipient, that was not reported to the state Department of Public Aid or to state or federal tax authorities.

Braun aide Steve Brown said her attorney, Louis Vitullo, was confident all documents regarding the inheritance would be turned over to the public aid department today.

Braun told a news conference in Decatur that she was not worried about the narrowing gap in the polls.

``If I had paid a whole lot of attention to the polls in the primary, I probably would have gone home and gone to bed,''

she said. Braun upset favored incumbent Sen. Alan Dixon in the primary

election.

In a show of party unity, Braun was joined at campaign stops

Tuesday by Sen. Paul Simon, who had backed Dixon in the primary.

She told a news conference in Decatur that she wanted to focus on issues, such as the economy and education, in the final days of the campaign.

``The Republicans are creating straw dogs,'' Braun told students at Illinois Central College in East Peoria. ``They create an issue so they can beat it down. They don't want you to concentrate on the real issues.''