

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Bob Dole
Jo-Anne Coe

From: Douglas J. McAuliffe

RE: Briefing for Michigan/Schuette Trip

Date: 5/20/90

For your review I have broken this memo into two categories:

1. Michigan political environment
2. Schuette campaign talking points

1. Michigan Political Environment

* DETROIT/MAYOR YOUNG: The city and the mayor are in continuous hot water. The city faces default (\$80 million budget deficit). A tax which the city had levied illegally (according to a state judge), has been repealed. It generated nearly \$100 mills in revenue. There is a fight in the legislature about the tax. The GOP wants a guarantee for property tax reform. Engler is behind this move. The Governor has remained out of the fight. This battle began last March. There is still no sight of an agreement on the issue.

The Mayor is also in the midst of bad press because of a private company that he set up to buy and sell South African Kreuggrands. On of the Mayor's business partner, Ken Wiener, is up on state and federal charges that deal with his financial activities. The best recommendation is stay away from Young and Detroit comments.

* ENGLER/BLANCHARD - RACIST COMMERCIAL: Blanchard is airing an ad that depicts a state boot camp for drug offenders. It has been called racists by Engler, some black Detroit state legislators and Arthur Johnson of the NAACP. The first week Blanchard aired the ad it played in all markets except Detroit. This added to the racist accusations.

Engler is touting a survey that shows him trailing Blanchard by 16%. They also claim Blanchard's re-elect to be 40%, with a new-person of 49%.

* MILITARY BUDGET IMPLICATIONS: Three important items in Michigan; Warren Tank Plant, MX Missile, and Wurtsmith Air Force Base. Cheney wants to phase out the Warren plant in favor of the Lima, Ohio plant. Both Schuette and Levin oppose this. Schuette brought Army Secretary

Stone to visit the plant in April.

Levin opposes the MX. This is causing him problems in norther Michigan (where he has over-performed in the past). Schuette supports the MX rail basing in Michigan, four hundred new jobs, over \$100 mills in new construction money.

Wurtsmith is located in Oscoda, Michigan. Bob Davis and Schuette are opposing the closing of the base. It is in Davis's district. At a public hearing last week both Schuette and Davis spoke. Over 1,000 people attended.

* ISRAEL: As you are aware there is a very strong Jewish network in southeast Michigan. Beaware of the foreign aid question. Schuette opposes reducing foreign aid for the Camp David Accord countries.

2. Schuette Campaign Points

The campaign continues to build our organization for both the primary and the general election. Bill has continued to focus on Levin, avoiding Durant. The campaign both thematically and technically is prepared for Durant (conservative agenda/taxes/drugs/crime, voter programs, endorsements, organization, coalitions and media).

* ENDORSEMENTS: Schuette has very large leads:

- * 51 of 70 State Legislators (Durant has 4)
- * 60 of 84 GOP County Chairs (Durant has less then 20)
- * Gov. George Romney
- * Congressmen Paul Henry and Bob Davis
- * MI United Conservation Clubs Ex. Dir Tom Washington
- * Dick Headlee (Gov. candidate '82, leading tax conservative

* FINANCIAL SUPPORT: The campaign has raised \$1.3 million to-date. For the primary we will raise and spend \$1.6 million. The general election budget is over \$3.5 million. (Lousma spend \$2.1 million in 1984).

Nearly all the major financial people are supporting Schuette. These include: Max Fisher, Rich DeVos and Jay Van Andel of Amway, Joe Antonini (K-Mart), Bob Stempel (GM Chair-elect), Heinz Precther, Tim Leuliette (Seimens-Bendix President), Paul Oreffice (Dow Chair) and Bill Kast (DP Corp and Team 100).

ISSUES: Schuette has concentrated on the issues of taxes, drugs, crime and protecting the environment. We have introduced comprehensive packages on: taxes (raise the standard deduction with a cap of \$60,000 AGI, cut in the Cap-Gains to 10% and an expanded IRA/\$6,000 limit); an anti-crime and drug package with a heavy enforcement approach, the death penalty and drug education funds; and a bill to prevent the storage of low-level nuclear wastes in

Michigan's fragile environment.

LEVIN/SCHUETTE: This is the campaign focus. Beaware of the following:

TAXES: Levin raises taxes. Schuette opposes Bush's wavering on taxes, any taxes. Levin wants a gas tax, oil import fee, raise the upper bracket to 33%, alcohol and tobacco taxes expanded.

DRUGS/CRIME: Levin has never co-sponsored the drug packages in the Senate (due to the death penalty). He is the leading opponent to the death penalty. We caught him getting on drug bills that were six to eight months old to cover his record for the campaign. he claims to have "written the law to punish those who sell drugs near schools." In fact it was already in the drug package and he merely amended the bill on the floor.

ENVIRONMENT: All of his campaign talking points on the environment are proposed legislation. He has passed nothing.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES

WHEAT, SOYBEANS AND FEED GRAINS
FORESTS, FAMILY FARMS AND ENERGY

BUDGET COMMITTEE

TASK FORCE ON BUDGET PROCESS,
RECONCILIATION, AND ENFORCEMENT
TASK FORCE ON URGENT FISCAL ISSUES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

BILL SCHUETTE

10TH DISTRICT MICHIGAN

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House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

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OWOSSO, MI 48867
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TO MIDLAND TOLL FREE
1-800-342-2455

SCHUETTE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE SITE BILL

The legislation would amend the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1985.

I. Provisions of the Schuette legislation:

- A.** Prohibit the depositing of waste in areas with more than 18 inches of annual rainfall.
- * Rainfall statistics are based on a 30-year average kept by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (N.O.A.A.). Seventeen states meet the rainfall criterion.
 - * Low level radioactive waste sites should be prohibited in non-arid areas to greatly reduce the possibility of radioactive pollutants penetrating water tables.
- B.** Prohibit the shallow land burial of waste, which is more likely to result in leaks.
- C.** Place Class C waste under the purview of the federal government.
- * Class C waste, which has a radioactive half-life of 500 years, is generated primarily by nuclear reactor rods.
 - * Waste must be stored until the end of its half life.
 - * Class A and B waste, which would remain subject to existing law, has a radioactive half-life of 100 years.
- D.** Protect from financial and legal liability.
- * Establishes a \$150 million discretionary fund for the Secretary of Energy to reimburse compact states for any financial investments they may have made for site development.

II. Definition of compacts

(OVER)

A. Under current law, states may form compacts or "go it alone." Michigan is a member of the Midwestern compact, which includes Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota.

B. The Midwestern compact generates only 8 percent of the low-level radioactive waste in the nation. By contrast, Western and Southwestern states generate 17 percent and Southeastern states produce 30 percent of the waste.

III. Only two to five more sites needed

A. The consensus in the environmental community and the industry is that only two to five more sites are needed throughout the country.

* According to an Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) report issued last November, far fewer disposal sites are needed than was originally anticipated. Public and industry officials generally believe that only two to five total sites are needed throughout the country. Though the actual number may be even less as future waste volume is expected to decline by half.

* There are currently three operating sites. They are located in South Carolina, Nevada and Washington. California and Texas, the two states that are closest to obtaining licenses to operate waste sites, would not be affected by Schuette's legislation because they both meet the rainfall criterion.

* There are currently 19 sites being considered for waste disposal facilities.

THE BUDGET

Republicans Worried Tax Talk Could Harm Party Chances

GOP rank and file is up in arms over summit; some vow to 'help' Bush keep promise

President Bush's decision to go to a no-holds-barred budget summit confronts the Republican Party with the prospective loss of its latter-day "bloody shirt."

For a generation after the Civil War, which made the GOP dominant, Republicans steeped their campaigns in the wounds of that conflict. In more recent times, the surest source of GOP sustenance and support has been its opposition to high taxes.

"Taxes are one of the clear, cutting-edge issues defining the parties, and many of us just don't want to give that away," says the administration's designated representative on the House Budget Committee, Bill Gradison, R-Ohio.

That sacrifice might be most painful for rank-and-file GOP candidates with tough races this fall. The GOP's professional campaigners suddenly sensed themselves entering battle without their lead tank.

Edward J. Rollins, co-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, called talk of a tax compromise "a disaster" and warned that it could cost the party as many as 10 House seats.

"I'm opposed to having taxes be on the table, period," said Rep. Bill Schuette, R-Mich., a candidate for the Senate seat now held by Democrat Carl Levin.

Schuette sent one letter to Bush and began gathering colleagues' signatures on a second letter urging Bush to reject any budget deal that "violates your pledge of no new taxes."

Joining Schuette in circulating the letter was Lynn Martin, R-Ill., who is challenging Democratic incumbent Sen. Paul Simon this fall and who has pledged to "help" Bush keep his promise.

The first six members to sign the Schuette-Martin letter were Hank Brown of Colorado, Tom Tauke of



Tauke

Martin

Schuette

Iowa, Larry E. Craig of Idaho, Patricia Saiki of Hawaii, Robert C. Smith of New Hampshire and Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island. All are announced Republican candidates for the Senate this fall except Saiki, whose announcement is expected soon.

These hopefuls, plus scores more in House races nationwide, will see their best attack point blunted if Bush decides that a tax increase now is better than deep budget cuts, higher interest rates or a severe recession later. (*Budget summit, p. 1457*)

President Ronald Reagan made a similar decision in 1982. But Reagan's ideological credentials gave him maneuvering room with his party's right.

Bush is not so fortunate, and he could find himself at odds with those in his party who, elections aside, regard their anti-tax philosophy as a kind of secular religion. If so, he could face a Congress consisting of one opposition party and one party no longer united behind his leadership.

Fat's in the Fire

One apparent attempt to mollify the anti-tax legions went quickly awry. Bush's chief of staff, John H. Sununu, told a reporter that Bush would veto any taxes remaining in the final product.

Within hours, Bush had repudiated that vow, and taxes seemed more a live option than ever.

"The deal that is in the works is not between defense spending and taxes but over what kind of taxes," says Rep. Tom Campbell, R-Calif.

"The president will claim it as a great victory over the deficit, and the Democrats will have enough to say Bush broke his campaign pledge on taxes."

The fear of just this dynamic was already quite real on Capitol Hill, where Republicans said any new tax revenues would simply be spent, rather than going to reduce the deficit.

A tax increase would be "throwing gasoline on a fire," said Rep. Chuck Douglas, R-N.H., who called instead for a balanced budget amendment to force an end to the deficit.

Others seemed disturbed that Bush might not realize how strongly his rank and file in Congress feels on the subject.

"I think it's important that the president know that there is a group of people in the Senate that support the concept of no new taxes. I think it's important that he get that message," said Sen. Connie Mack, Fla., who led 18 Republican senators in signing a letter telling Bush they could never vote for a budget deal that included a tax increase.

"For reasons not clear to me, it's been decided that an election year is the time to do this," said Stephen Bell, a former Republican Budget Committee staff director and now Washington office director for the Salomon Brothers investment firm. "The fact is there's been a severe miscalculation."

With the collapse of the communist bloc blunting the national security issue, Bell asked, "why should we cut off our big toes on both feet?"

So difficult was that question to answer that many Republicans seemed not to believe it was being posed. Some, such as Ways and Means member Bill Thomas, Calif., simply refused to be interviewed on the subject.

Others expressed conviction that, in the end, Bush will stand by his pledge. "My president, who I believed when he said no more taxes, ... is not going to raise taxes," said Rep. Tom DeLay, Texas.

And some sought a middle ground, defending Bush's right to do what he must but insisting that he not touch the sensitive nerve of income taxes. Senate GOP Whip Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming said "no one" was talking about personal income taxes.

But if that seemed to leave many other tax fields in which to graze, news conferences were quickly called to decry such tactics.

"We consider 'no new taxes' to

By Ronald D. Elving

mean no new income taxes, no new corporate taxes and no new gas taxes, no new sales taxes ... no new excise taxes and no new sin taxes," said Al Cors Jr. of the National Tax Limitation Committee.

Cutting Losses?

Republicans were disturbed at the White House's apparent strategic thinking in part because it recalled a similar case eight years ago.

In 1982, a recession many observers laid at Reagan's doorstep was deepening. National unemployment reached double figures for the first time since the Depression. Reagan was urged to dump his economic recovery program and address the dislocations in politically sensitive areas.

The deeply divided Reagan administration's response was the "stay the course" campaign, which kept spending cuts in place and imposed \$100 billion in new, mostly corporate, taxes. That November, the party lost 26 seats in the House.

At the time, many embittered Republicans believed the White House counselors had decided to take their recession medicine in 1982, preferring to sacrifice the offices of others rather than risk a later recession that would impinge on Reagan's 1984 re-election bid.

Might this be a replay?

"One who believes that is imputing more of a plan to all this than there is," Campbell said. This year's candidates might suffer even more, Campbell said, if there were no summit and a ballooning deficit forced unprecedented budget cuts in the fall.

"I have heard discussion going around about that," said Tauke spokesman Allen Finch. "Perhaps they are looking to forestall problems in 1992 by taking this on now. But I think it has as much to do with the Germans and Japanese as with domestic politics."

Few would contest that economic circumstances, global as well as domestic, prompted the budget-summit boomlet.

The Treasury Department had scheduled its largest debt refinancing ever for May 8-10, with about \$10 billion in notes up for auction each day. If demand, which depends largely on foreign buyers, were slack, higher interest rates would have followed. That would have boosted the cost of servicing the nation's \$3 trillion debt.

But with talk of a budget deal in the air, demand on all three days of

the auction was unexpectedly high.

On May 3, Bush had been informed by Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Michael Boskin that April labor demand figures were so soft as to renew recession fears.

That followed other April figures indicating that first-quarter revenue had been well below projections and that costs associated with the savings and loan bailout had continued to soar.

The sum of these developments, not lost on the White House, is that the automatic cuts required to meet the Gramm-Rudman law's \$64 billion deficit target for fiscal 1991 might be two or three times as big as the biggest deficit cuts required to date.

How High a Price?

There remains the possibility that Bush's willingness to negotiate will

"I think it's important that the president know that there is a group of people in the



Senate that support the concept of no new taxes."

—Sen. Connie Mack, R-Fla.

not cost the GOP its anti-tax renown.

"I see nothing wrong in the president taking a fresh look at what he's confronted with on a regular basis," said GOP House leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois. "I think a president has got to do that. Events and conditions do change."

House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich of Georgia argued that a few budget sessions would not eradicate the memory of "the Dukakis platform, the Mondale platform, the Carter presidency and the McGovern movement."

But it was another Gingrich quote that received far more attention during the week: "I'm not going to vote for anything that's going to hurt us politically."

Among those Republicans most likely to be experts on the political hurt are Senate candidates Schuette, Martin and Tauke. All three are Mid-

westerners conducting underdog campaigns against liberal Democratic incumbents and emphasizing fiscal issues.

Of the three, Martin may have had the most at risk. She has been campaigning on a "no new taxes" theme in her challenge to Simon, who has said higher taxes could reduce the deficit.

Illinois is in the grip of its most pronounced tax revolt in many years, and Martin had been building some momentum since making early campaign miscues last year. Martin and Simon agree on abortion rights and offer comparatively little clash without the tax issue.

Even in Iowa, where Tauke and Democratic incumbent Tom Harkin represent nearly polar opposite positions on abortion, Tauke has tried to make fiscal issues pre-eminent.

In fact, Tauke said he welcomed the summit because it would return budget issues to the forefront.

That strategy is common among GOP contenders in this post-Cold War climate. The Bush presidency thus far has tended to blur party lines on other issues, such as the environment, child care and even abortion.

In the end, former Budget Committee staff member Bell predicts that this dynamic may kill the summit — not because the president or congressional leaders cannot cut a deal, but because "they cannot get their rank and file to go along."

Republicans have begun to hope that favorable results in the 1990 and 1992 elections could deliver control of both House and Senate. And Bell says that gives Republican candidates too much to lose.

Yet any chance of such a Republican surge ultimately depends on the success of the Bush re-election effort in 1992. And on that basis, former President Richard M. Nixon encouraged Bush to plot his own course.

"My view is, he sits down with the leaders of Congress, he gets them to agree to cut spending, and as far as he is concerned he will agree to some kind of tax compromise," Nixon said May 10 in a television interview on Cable News Network.

"If the Congress agrees to it, he doesn't have a problem, because they are all in it together. But if he doesn't get agreement, he goes before the American people. He has enormous popularity. He can use that popularity to bring the Congress along and let these lily-livered people come along with them."

MICHIGAN STOPS

DETROIT

Michigan 1's large auto factories, including plants owned by Buick, R.E. Olds, and Fisher Brothers. The North Side of Detroit became a sea of single-family and two-family houses for assembly-line workers from rural Michigan, Appalachia and Eastern Europe. Highland Park, a city entirely surrounded by Detroit, is the home of the Chrysler Corporation.

Michigan 1 is overwhelmingly black (71%) but better off than the inner-city Thirteenth District. In the early 1980's, population in the Thirteenth District dropped by nearly 14%, more than any other Congressional District in the country. A mix of working class and poverty-level black neighborhoods, the heart of the ghetto bisects the city, heading northwest through some of the wealthier suburbs. Inner City Detroit is livelier today than in the 1970's, when it was labeled the "Murder Capital".

Michigan 14, is a 15-mile corridor with an ethnic and social diversity. Grosse Pointe Shores and Grosse Pointe Farms -- the Ford Family estate among them -- are at the district's far eastern end. The auto industry attracted Poles, Germans, Italians, and Belgians who settled here. Michigan 17 combines white-collar suburban territory with a blue collar presence inside the Detroit city limits.

GRAND RAPIDS

Gerald Ford's old district, Michigan 5, is centered on Michigan's second largest city. During Ford's presidency, the city attained an image as clean-cut, all-American, and Republican. High-tech and service industries in the area include aircraft instrumentation firms, a Keebler cookie distribution center, and the national headquarters of Amway Corporation. Professionals, technicians and managers inhabit the area, which also includes auto-parts factories and furniture manufacturers.

Michigan



James J. Blanchard (D)
11th District — Elected 1982

Born: August 8, 1942, Detroit, Mich.
 Education: Michigan State U., B.A. 1965; U. of Minnesota, M.A. 1968.
 Occupation: Lawyer.
 Religion: Unitarian.
 Career: U.S. House, 1975-83.
 Term: 1983-1990.

51%
 34%
 14%

Workers

56,843
 158,299
 397,059

\$ 22,107 (8th)

\$ 956 (18th)

per
 12

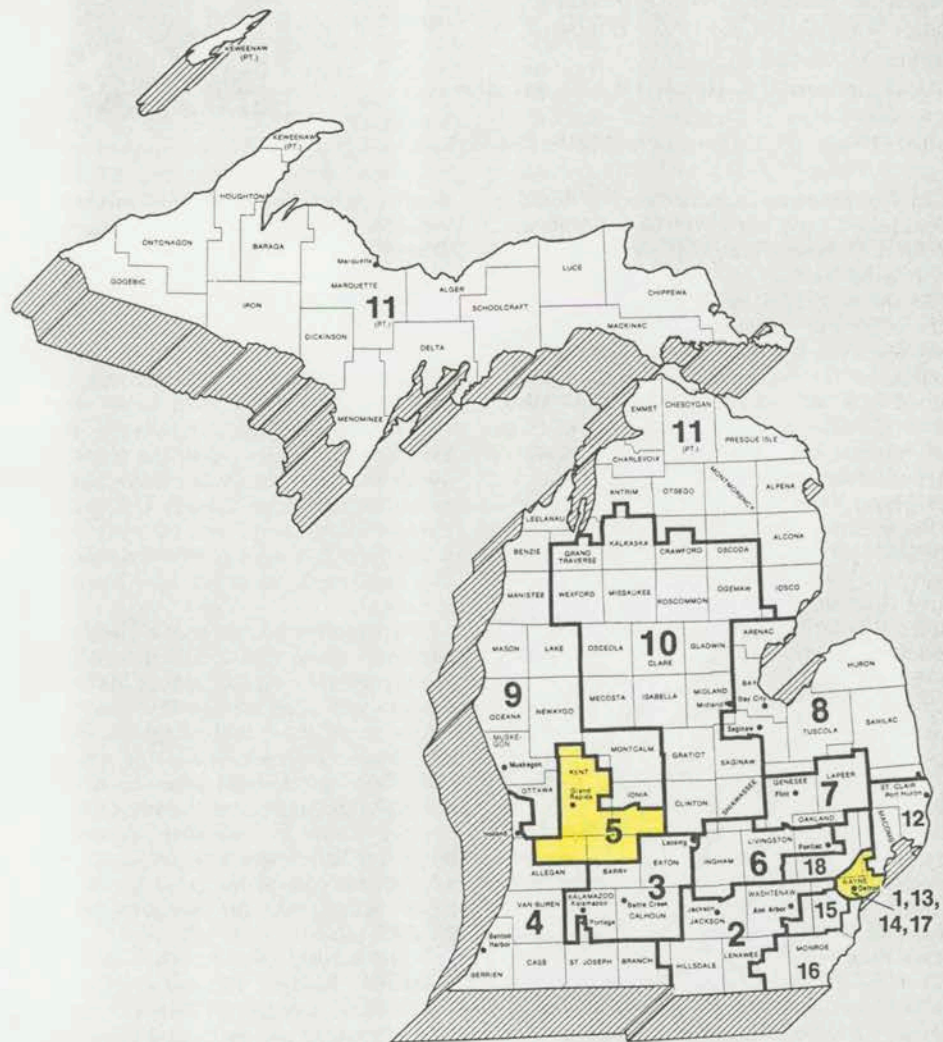
\$ 4,176 (11th)

14% (35th)

e

780 per 100,000 (5th)

Michigan - Congressional Districts



MICHIGAN -- POLITICAL SCENARIO

U.S. Senate Race

POLLING:

Michigan polling continues to exemplify Senator Levin's vulnerability. His reelects are the lowest of any incumbent polled this year with only 38% believing he deserves reelection. Even his die-hard base support is a strikingly low 17%. Thus, opportunity for the GOP with our opportunist, futuristic candidate, Bill Schuette.

But first, Schuette must overcome conservative primary opponent Clark Durant (Grosse Point attorney) on August 7.

SURROGATES:

Secretary Mosbacher will be appearing for Schuette on June 28. Budget Director Darman will be in Michigan in July, and Secretary Skinner and George Bush, Jr., plan a stop on July 12. Earlier this year, Clayton Yeutter was in Michigan on Schuette's behalf. Oliver North went in for Durant recently, but the fundraiser was not terribly successful.

CAMPAIGN THEMES:

Congressman Schuette's effective legislating has earned him various House floor leadership positions. In addition, Schuette serves on the House Budget Committee, where he's played a major role establishing national budget priorities and introducing a bi-partisan, comprehensive budget reform package. Schuette also serves on the Agriculture Committee and markets himself as a leader in setting national agriculture policy. His themes include commitment to fiscal responsibility, job growth, and help to the farmers. He has been a vocal supporter of Social Security and Medicare through his work on the Select Committee on Aging.

ISSUES TO STRESS:

Clean Air Act. Southeast Michigan is generally supportive of the legislation, and Western Michigan is very supportive. He has made protecting the environment one of his campaign themes, and recently introduced a bill on low-level radioactive waste sites.

Taxes. Schuette has introduced a comprehensive package on taxes including a capital gains tax cut and revised IRA accounts.

Drugs and Crime. Michigan's violent crime rate is 5th in the nation, and Detroit continues to be a midwest drug-trafficking capital. Schuette is stressing his commitment to tougher anti-crime provisions including mandatory minimum sentences, death penalty reinstated at the federal level for a variety of offenses, and new prison construction. He also addresses drug interdiction and eradication and education and treatment in his proposal. Levin has yet to co-sponsor a drug package in the Senate. He is the leading opponent of the death penalty.

MICHIGAN POLITICAL SCENARIO

PAGE TWO

Schuette commitment to military installations. The Warren Tank Plant has been cut from the President's defense proposal. Both Schuette and Levin are working to keep it open. Schuette hosted Army Secretary Mike Stone for a plant tour which received good press. The Wurtsmith Air Force Base (Osconda) is one of the bases the Air Force has recommended closing. Both Schuette and Rep. Bob Davis are actively trying to keep it open. Schuette supports rail basing the MX missile in northern Michigan (Wurtsmith) which would bring over \$100 million construction dollars into unemployment-plagued northern Michigan and create 400 new jobs.

ISSUES TO AVOID

Foreign Aid Proposal. Southeast Michigan has a very strong Jewish network, and Schuette opposes reducing foreign aid for the Camp David Accord countries.

Detroit in distress; Mayor Young. While the city faces default with an \$80 million budget deficit, there is a legislative fight currently about a property tax. There is no agreement on this issue, which is mostly being discussed at the gubernatorial level. Also, Mayor Young is again getting bad press on business dealings.

Other Elections

Gubernatorial. Incumbent Democrat George Blanchard recently aired a controversial campaign commercial that depicts a state boot camp for drug offenders. GOP Gubernatorial candidate, Senate Majority Leader John Engler (yes, Colleen's ex-husband) and others are calling the ad "racist" (See attached). Engler is touting recent survey data indicating that he's within 16% of Blanchard.

Congressional. Bill Schuette's Tenth District open seat has a 3-way primary between State Rep. Dave Camp (former Schuette aide), U.S. Senate candidate Jim Dunn, former State Senator Alan Cropsey, and businessman Jim Simcox. On the Democrat side, Don Albosta, who Schuette defeated in 1984 and 1986 is the most often mentioned candidate.

Sources: RNC political
NRSC brief
Schuette campaign memo

Gov. Blanchard's Prison Camp Ad Draws Fire From 3 Sides

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Staff Writer

A week after he opened his re-election campaign with a dramatic television ad showing scenes from a state boot camp for young felons, Michigan Gov. James J. Blanchard (D) is ensnared in a three-front war with blacks, Republicans and the state's largest newspaper.

Some black leaders have demanded that the ad—which closes with a vivid scene of a white prison guard dressing down a black inmate—be pulled off the air. "It has racial overtones, depicting the slave master barking orders at the slaves," said state Rep. Charlie Harrison (D) of Pontiac. "This is exactly the kind of racial stereotyping we saw the Republicans pull with Willie Horton in 1988."

Meanwhile, Republicans have accused Blanchard of taking credit for a program that his administration initially opposed and continues to be slow to implement. "Obviously, he's trying to show he's tough on crime, but the ad runs pretty hollow when you measure it against his administration's actions," said state Sen. Jack Wellborn (R), the program's original sponsor.

Blanchard, in turn, has refused to pull the ad and accused the Detroit News of being "in cahoots" with Republicans "to try and suggest that the boot camps are racist. I think it's very regrettable."

The multilayered controversy is a cautionary tale about the perils of weaving the combustible issues of race and crime into 30 seconds of potent visual imagery at a time when political advertising is being scrutinized as never before.

The Blanchard campaign vehemently denies its ad plays to racial stereotypes. "The Horton analogy is absolutely absurd," campaign manager Gary Bachula said. "Horton was an effort to scare white voters. This is an effort to show a governor doing something about crime."

Michigan's two-year-old boot camp, modeled after one established in Georgia in the early 1980s, places convicted felons aged 17 to 25 in a military-type work environment for 90 days rather than a conventional prison for a year or more. The camp's inmate population is racially mixed; its guards are white.

"As a person who spent three years of my life making documentaries in the South during the civil rights era, I am not insensitive to the question of racism," said Robert Squier, a Democratic media consultant whose firm produced the ad. "We showed a guard dressing down a white inmate and we showed a guard dressing down a black inmate. To have done it any other way wouldn't have reflected the racial makeup of the camp."

Sources in the campaign said when the ad was pre-tested in an all-white focus group, no questions about racial insensitivity were raised. The ad was not pre-tested with a black audience, however.

Some blacks and Republicans buttressed their accusation of racial intent by noting that the ad originally ran in predominantly white areas of the state and not in Detroit, which is predominantly black. After the controversy arose last week, the ad began airing in Detroit as well. "That was always our plan," Squier said.

Republicans countered that once the objections were raised, the Blanchard camp had no choice but to show the ad in Detroit.

Among those calling for the ad to be pulled was Arthur Johnson, president of the Detroit chapter of the NAACP, who called it "stereotypical, unfavorable and harmful in the treatment of African Americans." Other prominent black leaders, however, such as Lansing businessman Joel Ferguson, state campaign manager for Jesse L. Jackson in 1988 and a longtime Blanchard ally,

said they did not find the ad offensive. "We're overreacting," he said.

The ad completed its scheduled eight-day run yesterday, but not before Blanchard held an angry news conference at which he accused the Detroit News of starting the controversy by quoting a consultant to GOP gubernatorial candidate John Engler to the effect that the ad was racist, and then by reporting that Blanchard's chief legislative aide had apologized for the ad in a caucus of Democratic lawmakers.

Blanchard denied any apology had been issued. "I'm flabbergasted," said state Rep. David Hollister (D) of Lansing, who insisted there had been an apology.

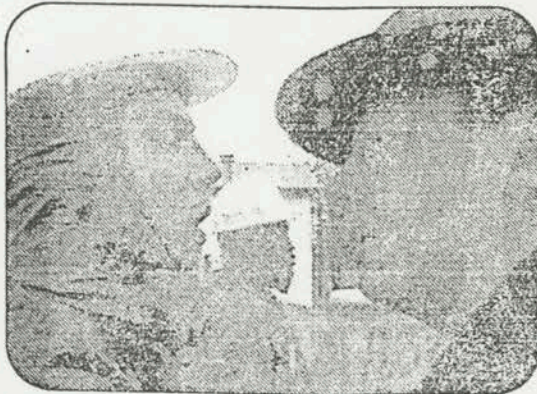
Meantime, Republicans continued to press their case that Blanchard is a johnny-come-lately to the wisdom of boot camps. "When we first proposed the boot camp [in 1986], the head of the department of corrections and the state budget office opposed it," said state Sen. Nick Smith (R). "The first year we put funds in for the program, the Blanchard administration wouldn't spend them. The next year we put language in the bill saying that if they didn't fund the program, the money would go directly to counties that wanted to set up boot camps. That's when they finally funded it."

Yesterday, the state Senate Appropriations Committee turned down a Blanchard request to remove \$2.6 million or about 45 percent of the current year's funding from this year's boot camp budget. Officials say the administration cannot spend the money because it has not been able to nail down two additional sites for a proposed expansion of the program; Republicans accuse them of dragging their feet. Blanchard has proposed that funding for the boot camps be doubled next year.

And earlier this month, a week before the ads began to run, the governor visited the boot camp in Freesoil, Mich., for the first time.

30-SECOND POLITICS

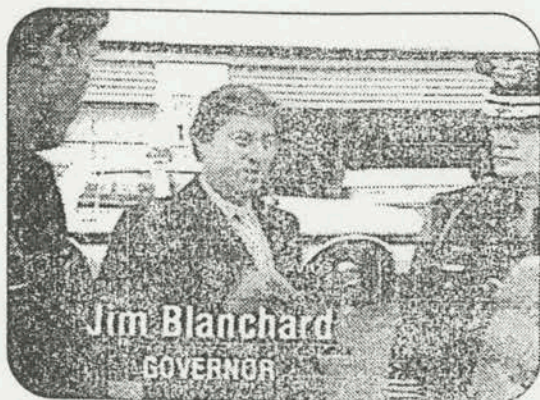
Candidate: James J. Blanchard
Office: Governor of Michigan, 1990
Producer of Ad: Squier-Eskew Communications, Washington, D.C.



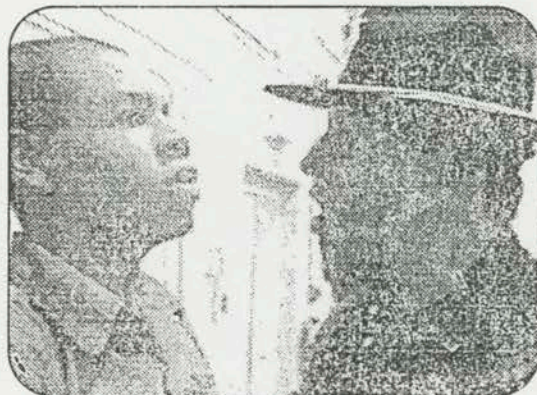
GUARD: "You push yourself to the max, you understand that?"
INMATE: "Yes, sir!"
ANNOUNCER'S VOICE-OVER: Tough boot camps for criminals. Being built by Jim Blanchard.



ANNOUNCER'S VOICE-OVER: They teach young offenders that crime doesn't pay.



ANNOUNCER'S VOICE-OVER: He ended early release of dangerous criminals from prisons. And now, Blanchard wants to use the National Guard to tear down crack houses. Blanchard. Doing something real in the fight against crime.



GUARD: "Move!"
INMATE: "Yes, sir!"

BY MICHAEL KEEGAN—THE WASHINGTON POST

MICHIGAN -- POLITICAL BRIEFING

STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- o Republicans have carried Michigan in five of the last seven presidential elections (the exceptions were Goldwater in 1964, and Nixon in 1968).
- o The governorship in Michigan was held by Republicans from 1962 to 1982.
- o Republicans control the upstate counties of the Lower Peninsula and the western city of Grand Rapids. Democrats control the industrial core, centered around the cities of Detroit and Flint.

1988 ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENTIAL:	George Bush	54%	1,819,718
	Michael Dukakis	46%	1,581,559

President Reagan won 50% in 1980 and 59% in 1984.

U.S. SENATE:	Don Riegle (D)	61%	2,166,865
	Jim Dunn (R)	39%	1,348,219

U.S. HOUSE: All of Michigan's 18 incumbents were re-elected.

STATE LEGISLATURE: Republicans gained three seats in the state House. No state Senate elections were held.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- o Michigan's April 1990 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.3%, above March 1990's 7.2% rate. The April national rate was 5.4%.

STATE ISSUES

STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESSES:

- o In what was seen as the first shot fired in the 1990 gubernatorial race, state Senate Majority Leader John Engler, the GOP gubernatorial candidate, gave his own version of a State of the State address on Jan. 9, 1990. Engler criticized Democrat Gov. Jim Blanchard's record in creating jobs, environmental protection, and education funding, and credited the Reagan and Bush administrations with any resurgence in the state's economy.
- o Gov. Blanchard's Jan. 10 address focused on education initiatives, expanded health insurance, and a program linking residential property tax assessments to the rate of inflation (called a "gimmick" by state business leaders).

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

2121 East Grand River
Lansing, Michigan 48912
(517) 487-5413
(517) 487-0090 (fax)

National Committeeman:

Charles (Chuck) Yob
Industrial Belting Supply
3770 Hagan, P.O. Box 2568
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49501
(616) 247-6651

National Committeewoman:

Ronna Romney
1830 East Valley Road
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013
(313) 644-6861

Chairman:

Spence Abraham
2121 East Grand River
Lansing, Michigan 48912
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1988 DOLE LEADERSHIP, STATE OF MICHIGAN

Chairman

Colleen Engler
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

Deputy Chairman:

Gerald Rosen
Miller, Canfield, Paddock, Stone
2500 Comerica Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226
(313) 963-6420

Vice Chairman:

Kathy Wilbur
1606 Melrose
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
(517) 373-1734

Vice Chairman:

Rep. Gary L. Randall
11149 North Pinetree
Elwell, Michigan 48832
(517) 463-1064

MICHIGAN

POPULATION: 9,240,000
Voting Age: 6,791,000
Largest City: Detroit (1,086,220)
Second Largest: Grand Rapids (186,530)

GOVERNOR: James J. Blanchard (D)
Republican challenger: John Engler

SENATORS: Riegle (Flint), Levin (Detroit)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

11 Democratic Representatives:

1st: John Conyers (Detroit)
3rd: Howard Wolpe (Lansing)
6th: Bob Carr (East Lansing)
7th: Dale E. Kildee (Flint)
8th: Bob Traxler (Bay City)
12th: David E. Bonior (Mount Clemens)
13th: George W. Crockett, Jr. (Detroit)
14th: Dennis M. Hertel (Harper Woods)
15th: William D. Ford (Taylor)
16th: John D. Dingell (Trenton)
17th: Sander M. Levin (Southfield)

7 Republican Representatives

2nd: Carl D. Pursell (Plymouth)
4th: Fred Upton (St. Joseph)
5th: Paul Henry (Grand Rapids)
9th: Guy Vander Jagt (Luther)
10th: Bill Schuette (Sanford)
11th: Robert Davis (Gaylord)
18th: William S. Broomfield (Birmingham)

REDISTRICTING/ CENSUS IMPACT

With a Republican Senate (20-18) and Democrat House (60-49), the Governor's race is being carefully watched by the RNC.

Expected to lose two congressional seats, due to the population dip brought on by the early recession of the 1980's. Much of the population loss is in George Crockett's 13th District in inner-city Detroit, which lost 14% of its population between 1980-1986. In spite of this drop in population, a strong effort will be made to preserve the city's two majority-black districts by extending them into the suburbs.

DEMOGRAPHICS: 71% urban and 29% rural, Michigan is dominated by Whites (85%) with a Black minority (13%).

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$22,107 (8th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 780 per 100,000 (5th)

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PROPERTY TAX REFORM AND ELECTION YEAR POLITICS:

- o Michigan voters faced two competing school finance ballot referendums on the Nov. 7, 1989 ballot. The proposals represented a legislative resolution of a two-year debate over reducing property tax burdens while finding alternative revenues for school districts. Both referendums would have raised the state's sales tax to offset rising property taxes, public school districts' only source of funding. Voters rejected both proposals by 3-to-1 margins, leaving the issue unresolved. Gov. Blanchard campaigned on behalf of one of the failed propositions.
- o In spring 1990, the GOP-controlled state Senate and the Democratic House passed separate property tax relief proposals. Lawmakers will continue negotiating a compromise when both chambers return from their spring recess on April 24. Observers believe that neither party is willing to sacrifice too much of their plans in an election year, making progress this year unlikely.
- o Passed on a party line vote in late March, the GOP Senate plan, estimated to save taxpayers more than \$700 million, calls for:
 - cutting the state's equalized value of homes by 20% over two years,
 - gradually exempt senior citizens from school operating taxes over two years, and,
 - cutting the base rate of the state's single business tax, from 2.4% to 1.9%.
- o School districts that lose money under the plan would receive additional funds from the state to make up the difference. Shortly after Engler introduced the plan, his gubernatorial campaign showcased it in a series of television commercials.
- o The Democratic House plan, supported by Gov. Blanchard, would pay for roughly \$400 million in property tax relief by eliminating a \$400 million business tax credit (except for those businesses with gross receipts of less than \$7.5 million). The state Senate and Michigan's business community are said to be adamantly opposed to this provision.

WARREN ARMY TANK PLANT:

- o Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney's proposed base-closings and procurement reductions have slated Warren's Army Tank Plant for eventual closure, with production initially slated to cease in September 1991. The plant employs about 1,400 people.
- o A compromise with the Department of Defense has been tentatively reached, with 700 employees remaining at the plant until mid-1993. The plant, along with a sister facility in Lima, Ohio, are the only production facilities for the M1-A tank.
- o Democratic Sen. Carl Levin is likely to capitalize on the Bush administration's attempt to close the plant in his 1990 re-election campaign.

PARENTAL CONSENT LEGISLATION:

- o On Feb. 23, Gov. Blanchard vetoed a bill requiring parental consent (with the option of a judicial waiver), saying it was a thinly disguised attempt to limit a woman's right to an abortion. The state House and Senate passed a compromise bill, under debate since October 1989, in mid-February.
- o While the Senate passed the bill with more than enough votes to override the veto, the House did not. Fall and winter polling showed overwhelming support for parental consent, including high majorities of pro-choice voters.
- o On March 15, Right-to-Life Michigan (RLM) launched a petition drive to force a legislative vote on the issue. If lawmakers fail to act within 40 days, the initiative will be placed on the November ballot for voter consideration. By law, the governor cannot veto a petition-initiated legislative vote.
- o Petitioners would have to file 191,000 signatures by July 9. Pro-choice forces are expected to petition to force a legislative vote on their own proposal, a parental consent measure that would allow a minor to seek consent from a family member over 25, judge, or psychiatrist. If both voter-initiated proposals are passed by the Legislature, both will be on the November 1990 ballot.
- o Other abortion-related legislative and political action:
 - On Dec. 6, the state House killed a bill (by sending it back to committee) repealing a 19th century law making abortion a felony unless necessary to save the mother's life.
 - Voters in Ann Arbor, home to the University of Michigan, passed 2-to-1 an amendment to the city charter on April 2, declaring the city a "zone of reproductive freedom." The amendment takes advantage of a home rule clause in the state constitution, and sets a \$5 fine on abortion, should the procedure be banned by the state.
 - Other abortion rights measures have also been introduced in the House, including a Blanchard-backed measure that would reinstate state funding of abortions for victims of rape and incest. State funding was restricted to life-of-the-mother-only in a 1988 referendum.

DEATH PENALTY:

- o Michigan, one of 11 states without capital punishment, is expected to be the site of a debate over reinstating the death penalty. Michigan abolished the death penalty in 1846, the first state to do so. Proponents of the death penalty hope to pass an initiative for the 1990 ballot, and are currently gathering signatures.

LINCOLN S&L SCANDAL:

- o On Dec. 23, the Senate Ethics Committee announced its appointment of a special prosecutor to determine whether the U.S. Senators known as the "Phoenix Five" -- Michigan Sen. Don Riegle, and Sens. John Glenn (OH-D), Alan Cranston (CA-D), Dennis DiConcini (AZ-D), and John McCain (AZ-R) --

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improperly intervened in the federal savings and loan regulatory process on behalf of Phoenix developer Charles Keating. The preliminary inquiry will determine whether evidence exists to launch a full investigation.

- o Keating's Lincoln Savings and Loan was seized by federal authorities in 1989. The bailout is expected to cost taxpayers more than \$2 billion, the largest in history. Reportedly, delays in the regulatory process, preventing an earlier seizure, added almost \$1 billion to the bailout cost.
- o All five senators received substantial direct and indirect contributions from Keating. Sen. Riegle received (and subsequently returned) \$68,000 in campaign contributions. At the time of the donations, Riegle was the second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking Committee; he now chairs the committee.
- o All of the senators except Riegle met with then Home Loan Bank Board Chairman Edwin Gray in April 1987, ostensibly to discuss delays in the federal probe into Lincoln. While all deny any wrongdoing, Gray called their meeting "a clear subversion of the regulatory process." Riegle was not present at the meeting with Gray, although last fall, after earlier denials, he admitted that he had suggested it, and had met with Charles Keating with a top aide in Phoenix. Riegle was present at a later April 1987 meeting with the San Francisco regulators investigating Keating.
- o Riegle has charged that he and the other senators are victims of "substantially inaccurate" news stories about their involvement, and claimed that he was acting for Keating as he would for any other constituent. Keating owns a hotel in the Detroit area. (UPI, 11/19/89) In January 1990, Riegle unsuccessfully sought to rebroadcast a 30-minute local news program, in which he explained his case. The request to rebroadcast the program was denied by the network affiliate.

Riegle and CenTrust:

- o Sen. Riegle's name has also been linked to the federal investigation of the collapse of Florida-based CenTrust S&L, whose bailout costs may eventually rival those of Lincoln S&L. Riegle met with CenTrust Chairman David Paul in November 1987 and August 1988; the second meeting also included Sen. Cranston. Paul has been active in Democratic fund-raising and reportedly "bragged" about his access to Banking Committee members.
(AP, 3/27/90)

Polling:

- o Two January statewide polls showed Riegle has been hurt by the allegations:
 - A Gordon S. Black statewide poll (n=506 residents, 1/3-4, \pm 4%) showed that 43.6% of respondents were familiar with the S&L controversy. Among those, 58% said he acted improperly, 34% said he was just doing his job, and 25% were undecided. Of the respondents familiar with the controversy, 55% said they would be less likely to vote for Riegle as a result, and 36% it would have no effect on their decisions.

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- An American Viewpoint statewide poll (n=500 voters, 1/11-15, + 4.5%) showed Riegle's favorable/unfavorable at 42%-32%, compared with 73%-13% in an April 1989 MOR survey.
- The American Viewpoint poll also showed that only 36% would vote to re-elect Riegle, while 38% thought it was time for a new person.
- o Riegle will face his next election in 1994.

1988 PRESIDENTIAL RESULTS

- o George Bush defeated Michael Dukakis in Michigan, 54%-46%, to capture the state's 20 electoral votes.
- o Former Gov. and Mrs. William Milliken, Former Gov. and Mrs. George Romney, and Russell and Annette Kirk were honorary chairmen of the Michigan Bush-Quayle campaign. Elected officials who co-chaired the Michigan effort are state Senate Majority Leader John Engler, Oakland County Executive L. Brooks Patterson, and state Sen. Dick Posthumus. Other GOP activists co-chairing the effort were Marlene Elwell, former state Rep. Colleen Engler, Terry Gilsenan, David McKeague, Lori Packer, RNC Committeewoman Ronna Romney, and Harry Veryser.
- o Michigan was a frequent stop on the campaign trail for both presidential candidates and their surrogates, with the Bush campaign focusing on suburban Detroit, Republican Oakland County, and swing Macomb County, considered a bellwether of state politics. The Dukakis effort focused on Macomb County, and traditionally Democratic areas in Detroit and Flint. Dukakis was also aided by a massive organizational effort by organized labor, although exit polling showed he carried only 61% of the union vote.
- o The Bush victory came with substantial margins in Oakland County and Wayne County outside of Detroit, and 61% of the Macomb County vote. The GOP effort was further boosted by a lower-than-expected turnout in Detroit, where turnout decreased 10% from 1984.

STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY

- o The 1988 session of the Legislature abolished the state's presidential caucus system, replacing it with a primary beginning in 1992.
- o The filing deadline for the Aug. 7, 1990 primary is May 15.

U.S. SENATE:

- o In 1988, Democratic Sen. Don Riegle (1989 ratings: Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)-85; American Conservative Union (ACU)-12) won a third term, defeating former U.S. Rep. Jim Dunn, 60%-39%. Riegle outspent Dunn by more than 7-to-1.

1990 SENATE RACE:

- o Democratic U.S. Sen. Carl Levin (1989 ratings: ADA-80; ACU-14), considered one of the most vulnerable Democratic incumbents, will seek re-election in 1990. Although he is generally liked, observers believe voters do not have a clear image formed about his politics. In early 1989, the state GOP launched a voter education campaign, emphasizing Levin's high-profile and unsuccessful efforts against the federal death penalty for drug kingpins.
- o Levin has begun inoculating himself against the attacks. Congressional Quarterly (2/17/90), describing Levin as "seen as one of the Senate's leading liberal intellectuals," adds that "Levin is ... spending his time warning Democrats across the country that national [Republicans] are out to get him."
- o Levin's Dec. 31, 1989 Federal Election Commission report showed he has raised \$3.076 million, and showed \$2.3 million cash-on-hand. Levin plans to raise about \$6 million for his 1990 effort. In 1984, Levin raised \$3.5 million, outspent his opponent 2-to-1, and won only 52%.

Republican Candidates:

- o Two-term U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette formally announced his campaign in September 1989. Grosse Pointe attorney and longtime conservative activist Clark Durant announced his campaign for the nomination last spring.
- o The Aug. 7, 1990 primary is not expected to be bitter, since both candidates have criticized the fractious nature of recent GOP primaries in the state. An acrimonious 1984 battle over the GOP nomination left the nominee deeply in debt and is believed to have played a major role in Levin's eventual re-election.
- o As of Dec. 31, Durant had raised \$546,000 for his bid and showed \$256,000 cash-on-hand. Schuette raised \$725,000, and showed \$348,000 cash-on-hand.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) and Roll Call (2/19/90) rate this race as "leaning Democratic." Congressional Quarterly (2/17/90) calls Levin a "potentially vulnerable" incumbent.

Polling:

- o A statewide poll conducted for Inside Michigan Politics by Market Resource Group (n=800 voters, 3/4-14) showed Levin ahead of both Schuette (56%-30%) and Durant (62%-19%). Other findings from the poll:
 - In Northern Michigan, outside the 10th C.D., Schuette trails Levin only 40%-42%.
 - In the Bay City-Midland-Saginaw area (known as 'the Thumb'), Schuette narrowly edges Levin, 45%-43%.

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-- In critical swing Macomb County, Levin handily leads both Schuette (62%-20%) and Durant (69%-15%). In 1984, however, Levin lost Macomb County, 49%-50%.

1990 GUBERNATORIAL RACE:

- o Gov. Blanchard will seek a third term in 1990.
- o State Senate Majority Leader John Engler, who formally announced his campaign on Feb. 12, will likely face only token opposition for the GOP nomination. At the time of his announcement, Engler also launched a two-week statewide "introductory" advertising campaign.

Campaign Issues:

- o TAXES: The property tax debate currently raging in the state Legislature, and Blanchard's history as a tax-raiser, are likely to be key issues to Engler's campaign.
- o ABORTION: Blanchard's veto of the parental consent bill, which polls have shown is supported by huge majorities of the electorate, is certain to be an issue. The National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) has targeted Engler for defeat, and began running newspaper ads lauding Blanchard's pro-choice views immediately after Engler's declaration of candidacy.
- o THE ECONOMY: State sources report that the economy is Blanchard's most troublesome issue. Campaigning in 1982 and 1986 on the theme of "jobs, jobs, and more jobs," if voters sense any downturn in economic growth, he could be held accountable. Michigan's seasonally adjusted March 1990 unemployment rate was 7.2%, well above the 5.2% national rate and the highest among the 11 industrialized states.
- o EDUCATION: Both Blanchard and Engler have made education centerpieces of their campaigns, and the issue's importance has already become a source of contentious debate. Currently, Republicans and Democrats are battling over school aid, with the state Senate calling for millions more in K-12 aid than Blanchard. Senate Republicans also called for financial incentives to those schools meeting a series of education quality measures, something Democrats are likely to oppose.
- o Other themes that Engler could exploit were suggested in a statewide poll conducted by Gordon S. Black Corp. (n=423 residents, 12/5/89, \pm 4.8%). Respondents "graded" Blanchard's overall performance, giving him a "C" for his management of the state (although a plurality, 39.8%, gave him a "B"). Blanchard received "Cs" in crime, social services, state spending, education, and taxes, "C+s" in the environment and abortion, and a "B-" in economic growth.

Polling:

- o A statewide poll conducted by the Mitchell Group on behalf of WJBK-TV (n=602 residents, 3/6-9, 3/12, \pm 3.5%) showed Blanchard with a bare majority against Engler, 51%-31%. Other findings from the poll:

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- Blanchard's largest leads are among Democrats (80%-7%), Detroit residents (56%-29%), women (53%-30%), and ticket splitters (54%-25%).
- Engler's strongest showings were among outstate residents (34%-46%), men (33%-49%), and Republicans (68%-16%).
- o Fall 1989 polling showed Blanchard winning well above 60% of the vote.

Engler Outreach Efforts:

- o Engler's gubernatorial campaign is expected to focus on Detroit's urban Black voters, traditionally overwhelmingly Democratic. Engler, whom Democrats concede has a strong working relationship with city leaders from his years in the Legislature, is also hoping to capitalize on dissatisfaction with Gov. Blanchard, whom many believe has ignored the city's economic troubles.
- o Two recent GOP successes -- to Detroit's officially nonpartisan school board and city council -- have established a GOP presence in the city for the first time in recent history.

Campaign Finances:

- o As of Dec. 31, 1989, Engler had raised \$769,000 for his campaign, while Blanchard (who began 1989 with \$431,000) raised an additional \$794,000.
- o Michigan law allows candidates adhering to a voluntary spending limit of \$3.1 million (for both the primary and general elections) to be eligible for matching public funds. Engler has received \$492,000 in matching funds to date, bringing his total raised to more than \$1.2 million.

OTHER 1990 STATEWIDE ELECTIONS:

- o The offices of secretary of state and attorney general will be up for election in 1990. Nominees for these offices will be selected at the state convention in September.
 - Secretary of State: Democrat Richard Austin successfully sought a seventh term in 1986, defeating GOP challenger Weldon Yeager, 70%-30%. Austin has not yet announced whether he will seek re-election. RNC National Committeewoman Ronna Romney is mentioned as a possible 1990 candidate.
 - Attorney General: In 1986, six-term incumbent Democrat Frank Kelley defeated GOP challenger Robert Cleland, 69%-31%. Black Detroit attorney Ed Johnson, a GOP state committeemember, may seek this office in 1990.

REDISTRICTING:

- o Population trends indicate Michigan is likely to lose two congressional seats in the 1991 redistricting process. At least one of the seats will come from Detroit, where the population has plummeted in recent years.

- o Congressional lines are drawn in the state Legislature (control of the chambers is split between the two parties). The plan must be signed by the governor. The governor can veto the plan, and his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both chambers. If a veto override attempt fails, a court-appointed panel of two Democrats and two Republicans draws the lines.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Congressional Delegation: 7 Republicans 11 Democrats

- o The 1988 congressional elections did not change the delegation's partisan make-up.
- o 1988 election results:

District	Winner	Percentage
1	JOHN CONYERS (D)	92
2	CARL PURSELL (R)	55
3	HOWARD WOLPE (D)	57
4	FRED UPTON (R)	71
5	PAUL HENRY (R)	73
6	BOB CARR (D)	60
7	DALE KILDEE (D)	76
8	BOB TRAXLER (D)	72
9	GUY VANDER JAGT (R)	69
10	BILL SCHUETTE (R)	73
11	BOB DAVIS (R)	60
12	DAVID BONIOR (D)	54
13	GEORGE CROCKETT JR. (D)	89
14	DENNIS HERTEL (D)	64
15	WILLIAM FORD (D)	67
16	JOHN DINGELL (D)	97
17	SANDER LEVIN (D)	69
18	WILLIAM BROOMFIELD (R)	76

Bold = Republican

KEY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL RACES:

10th C.D. North and Central Lower Peninsula, Midland

- o With U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette's Senate candidacy, the 10th C.D. will be an open seat in 1990. Republican candidates include state Rep. Dave Camp (R), a former aide to Schuette, 1988 U.S. Senate candidate Jim Dunn, former state Sen. Alan Cropsey, and businessman Jim Simcox.
- o On the Democratic side, former U.S. Rep. Don Albosta, defeated by Schuette in 1984 and 1986 (when he attempted a comeback) is the most often-mentioned candidate. Albosta has said he will not enter the race without a guarantee of at least \$500,000 in Democratic pledges, leaving Democratic leaders scrambling for another candidate.

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- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this race "lean Republican."
- o Bush-Quayle carried the 10th C.D. in 1988 with 58% of the vote.
- 12th C.D. Northeast Detroit Suburbs -- Macomb County, St. Clair County
- o Democratic U.S. Rep. David Bonior (1989 ratings: ADA-95; ACU-4), Chief Majority Deputy Whip, successfully sought a seventh term in 1988, defeating GOP state Sen. Doug Carl, 55%-45%.
- o Macomb County, which casts about 75% of the 12th C.D. vote, is increasingly casting more Republican votes. In 1960, John Kennedy received 63% of the vote; from 1976 to 1988, the Democratic candidate received 47%, 41%, 34%, and 39%, respectively. Considered a swing county in statewide races, the county is likely to be the focal point of the 1990 campaigns.
- o In 1990, Bonior will face businessman Jim Dingeman, who has contributed more than \$125,000 to his campaign. Dingeman announced his candidacy March 12. The Cook Political Report rates this race "lean Democrat."
- o In 1988, Bush-Quayle carried the 12th C.D. with 60% of the vote.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

State Senate:	20 Republicans	18 Democrats
State House:	50 Republicans	60 Democrats

- o In 1988, Republicans gained three seats in the state House. The state Senate did not hold elections; the entire upper chamber will be up for election in 1990.

Special Legislative Election:

- o The GOP picked up one seat in a January 1990 special House election, where Republican Roman Kulchitsky defeated Warren City Councilman Charles Busse, 54%-46%. The GOP hailed the victory as an "omen," signaling the often-mentioned shift of Macomb County voters to the GOP at the local level.
- o Kulchitsky's victory brings the GOP within five seats of a tie, and six seats of controlling the House.

1989 LOCAL ELECTIONS

- o GOP Black outreach efforts were successful in two RNC-targeted municipal elections in November 1989:
 - Rev. Keith Butler (R) won a spot on the non-partisan Detroit City Council, finishing eighth out of nine possible slots.
 - Republican Wally Holland defeated Democratic incumbent Walter Moore to win the Pontiac mayor's race (Detroit metropolitan area).

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- o Suzanne Sareini, an Arab-American Republican, was elected to the Dearborn City Council, finishing third out of nine possible slots. Sareini's election was also an RNC target.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- o On April 3, President Bush appeared at a fund-raiser on behalf of the state GOP's 1990 efforts, raising \$800,000 for local and statewide races. The fund-raiser was the party's most lucrative ever in a non-presidential year.
- o The state GOP is working on a number of projects in preparation for the 1990 elections, including:
 - organizing an intensive media campaign highlighting the records of both Gov. Blanchard and Sen. Levin;
 - recruiting candidates for statewide and legislative races; and,
 - launching a massive voter registration drive targeted at GOP strongholds.
- o Four-term state GOP Chairman Spencer Abraham was appointed in January 1990 to serve as Vice President Dan Quayle's deputy chief of staff. Abraham will remain as an unpaid chairman, but will relinquish day-to-day management to Executive Director David Doyle. Abraham will serve as chief political liaison to party leaders nationwide.
- o Michigan Republicans reacted favorably to the appointment, saying Abraham's administration connections will be invaluable in the 1990 elections.
- o At the February 1988 state convention, National Committeeman Peter Secchia and National Committeewoman Ronna Romney were both re-elected to four-year terms. Secchia was nominated Ambassador to Italy in April 1989, and resigned his party post after his June confirmation.
- o At a June 1989 state GOP committee meeting, 5th C.D. GOP Chairman and Grand Rapids businessman Charles "Chuck" Yob was elected to replace Secchia.

REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

STATE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

E. Spencer Abraham
Charles "Chuck" Yob
Ronna Romney

BUSH-QUAYLE CAMPAIGN

STATE CO-CHAIRMEN:

St. Sen. John Engler
L. Brooks Patterson
Ronna Romney
Terry Gilsenan
Harry Veryser
St. Sen. Dick Posthumus
Lori Packer
Colleen Engler
David McKeague
Marlene Elwell

ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR James Blanchard (D) - re-elected in 1986

U.S. SENATORS Donald Riegle (D) - re-elected in 1988
Carl Levin (D) - re-elected in 1984

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 7 Republicans
11 Democrats

Republican Members:

Carl Pursell	2nd District
Fred Upton	4th District
Paul Henry	5th District
Guy Vander Jagt	9th District
Bill Schuette	10th District
Robert Davis	11th District
William Broomfield	18th District

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Majority Leader: John Engler
House Minority Leader: Paul Hillegonds

STATE BACKGROUND

- o Michigan celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1987, having entered the Union on Jan. 26, 1837.
- o Michigan is at the heart of the Great Lakes region. With both peninsulas bordered by the waters of Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, and Erie, Michigan's coastline runs 3,121 miles -- longer than that of any other state.
- o Michigan contains one-fifth of the nation's fresh water, supplied by the state's 11,037 inland lakes and thousands of miles of rivers and streams.
- o Michigan is the home of more than 90 colleges and universities.
- o The development of the automobile industry in Michigan led to phenomenal growth and economic development. The state is headquarters to the American Big Three automakers -- Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors.
- o Because of the state's dependence on the auto industry, Michigan suffered a sudden and devastating economic collapse in 1979. Following the sharp rise in the price of oil, the demand for big cars fell and sales of smaller foreign cars soared.
- o Michigan is the home of the largest concentration of Arab-Americans in the United States, with about 200,000 in the Detroit metropolitan area alone.

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- o The 1980 Census rankings for Michigan are as follows:
 - 8th in population (9,262,078);
 - 9th in Black population (1,199,073), and 15th in Black percentage (12.9%) of the state's total population;
 - 10th in Hispanic population (162,440), and 25th in Hispanic percentage (1.8%) of the state's total population;
 - 15th in percentage (4.5%) of foreign-born residents;
 - 35th in percentage (48.7%) of women in the labor force;
 - 35th in percentage (14.3%) of college graduates;
 - 12th in per capita income (\$7,740); and,
 - 31st in housing value (\$45,500).

09-Apr-1990 Mon 15:17

15 AP 05-25-90 08:42 EDT 21 LINES
PM-MI--U.S. Senate-Poll,170<
Survey Shows Levin Lapping GOP Challengers<
jrimam<

DETROIT (AP) Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., has a comfortable lead over both Republicans seeking to unseat him this year, according to a Detroit News survey published today.

Levin would defeat U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette, R-Sanford, by a margin of 58 percent to 21 percent if the election were held today, the News said. Another 16 percent of respondents didn't indicate a preference, and 5 percent favored neither candidate or did not answer.

Levin also would defeat Grosse Pointe lawyer W. Clark Durant, 63 percent to 14 percent, with 17 percent uncertain. The remainder backed neither candidate or didn't respond.

The results were based on telephone surveys of 696 registered Michigan voters conducted from May 20-22 by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas Inc. of New York. The margin of error was 4 percentage points.

Schuette and Durant will face off in the Aug. 7 primary for the right to challenge Levin. The two-term incumbent is unopposed for the Democratic nomination.<

14 AP 05-24-90 22:34 EDT

23 LINES

PM-MI--U.S. Senate-Schuette,180<

Former Governor Endorses Schuette in U.S. Senate Primary<
jdlzjdajr<

LIVONIA, Mich. (AP) Congressman Bill Schuette has the backing of former Gov. George Romney in his battle for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate.

"Bill Schuette represents a new generation of leadership for Michigan's future. He is experienced, able and dedicated to the issues which challenge our great state and nation jobs, drugs, crime and the environment," said Romney, a Republican.

Schuette, who represents the 10th Congressional District, said Thursday's endorsement was an honor.

Romney, who was elected governor in 1962 and resigned in 1969 to become U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, will also serve as honorary vice chairman of the campaign, said Schuette.

The Sanford Republican is pitted against Detroit lawyer Clark Durant for the right to oppose Democratic incumbent Carl Levin of Detroit in the November general election.

"It comes as no surprise," Durant said of Romney's endorsement. "I'm happy to see the former governor is still active in politics and hope he stays active all the way through November to defeat Carl Levin." <

13 AP 05-24-90 19:44 EDT

20 LINES

BC-MI-House Clean Air Roll Call,<

Eds: Only version planned<

wxajr<

WASHINGTON (AP) Here is the Michigan delegation voted in the 401-21 roll call Wednesday night by which the House passed the Clean Air Bill.

A ``yes'' vote is a vote to pass the bill.

Voting yes were 246 Democrats and 155 Republicans.

Voting no were 5 Democrats and 16 Republicans.

X denotes those not voting.

Present denotes those who voted they were ``present'' at the time of the vote but did not vote ``yes'' or ``no'' on the issue.

There are two vacancies in the 435-member House.

<

MICHIGAN=

Democrats Bonior, Y; Carr, Y; Conyers, Y; Crockett, Y; Dingell, Y; Ford, Y; Hertel, Y; Kildee, Y; Levin, Y; Traxler, Y; Wolpe, Y.

Republicans Broomfield, Y; Davis, Y; Henry, Y; Pursell, Y; Schuette, Y; Upton, Y; Vander Jagt, Y.<

12 AP 05-24-90 18:08 EDT

23 LINES

AM-MI--U.S. Senate-Schuette,170<

Former Governor Endorses Schuette in U.S. Senate Primary<
jdlz<

LIVONIA, Mich. (AP) Former Gov. George Romney Thursday endorsed Congressman Bill Schuette in the race for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate and said he will serve as honorary vice chairman of the campaign.

"Bill Schuette represents a new generation of leadership for Michigan's future. He is experienced, able and dedicated to the issues which challenge our great state and nation jobs, drugs, crime and the environment," Romney said.

Schuette, who represents the 10th Congressional District, said it was an honor to receive the endorsement of Romney, who was elected governor in 1962 and resigned in 1969 to become U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Schuette, R-Sanford, is battling Detroit lawyer Clark Durant for the right to oppose Democratic incumbent Carl Levin of Detroit in the November general election.

"It comes as no surprise," Durant said of Romney's endorsement. "I'm happy to see the former governor is still active in politics and hope he stays active all the way through November to defeat Carl Levin." <

11 AP 05-24-90 03:11 EDT

62 LINES

BC-IA--Radioactive Waste,520<
Lawmaker Says Riga Township Out<
By MALCOLM JOHNSON=
Associated Press Writer=

LANSING, Mich. (AP) Lenawee County's Riga Township is being dropped as a candidate to host a regional low-level radioactive waste disposal facility, an official said.

James Cleary, commissioner of the Michigan Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority, said in a prepared statement Tuesday that Riga Township failed to meet state siting criteria on wetlands, flooding and ground water discharge.

As relates specifically to the Riga Township candidate area, the end result is that when pieces of the candidate area are eliminated because of these individual factors, not enough land remains in a large enough block for purposes of site characterization," Cleary's statement said.

Site characterization is the detailed study of a possible site to make sure it's acceptable.

"In the broader perspective, I doubt that any location in Michigan can meet the strict siting criteria for a low-level radioactive waste facility under state law," Cleary said.

State Rep. Timothy Walberg, R-Tipton, said Cleary called him to tell him Riga had been eliminated from consideration.

Cleary was scheduled to hold a briefing this afternoon on Riga's fate.

"I'm excited," Walberg said about the decision. But he said three other locations in Lenawee County are under consideration for the site.

"We'll celebrate tonight but be prepared to deal with it in the future," Walberg said.

The decision was also hailed by state Sen. Norman Shinkle, R-Lambertville.

"It's unfortunate that this decision was delayed for so long," he said. "These people have endured undue stress worrying about what could happen."

State officials had narrowed their search for a suitable area to Riga Township. Cleary has said that if the township was ruled out he'd lean toward considering all 78 remaining sites in 28 counties.

"This process continues in Michigan because of the federal mandate," Cleary's statement said. He said many officials are trying to change the federal law calling for several regional sites.

Michigan was chosen in 1987 to host the first Midwest regional low-level waste disposal facility to serve seven states Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Since October 97 percent of the state has been eliminated from consideration for the site. State officials ruled out proposed areas in Ontonagon and St. Clair counties in February mainly because of wetlands.

Early this month a citizens advisory board voted 6-0 against construction of a waste facility in Riga Township because of wetlands and flooding worries.

The 1,200-acre site would hold a disposal facility constructed to house waste from nuclear power plants, industry, medicine, universities and other generators of low-level radioactive waste.

State politicians have jumped on the issue.

The state is suing the federal government over the law requiring regional sites. Senate Majority Leader John Engler, R-Mount Pleasant and a gubernatorial candidate, is pushing a resolution to ask that Michigan be relieved of responsibility for the facility. U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette, R-Sanford, has introduced national legislation to let Michigan off the hook.

Gerald Ford backs Schuette campaign



Lansing State Journal

A Gannett Newspaper

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35 cents

Ford gets honorary post for campaign

LIVONIA — Former President Gerald Ford is back in politics — he was named honorary chairman of U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette's campaign for U.S. Senate on Friday.

Schuette seeks the Republican nomination to face Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., in this year's election.

"I am honored to have Michigan's most famous favorite son, former President Gerald Ford, as the Honorary Chairman of my campaign for the Senate," said Schuette, a three-term congressman from Sanford.

The former president said Schuette represents a new generation of leadership.

"He is a doer, and an exciting new leader with the experience to make a difference for Michigan, his first day in the Senate," Ford said.

The Grand Rapids Press

Henry backs Schuette for GOP Senate nomination

The Grand Rapids Press

U.S. Rep. Paul Henry today announced his support of Republican U.S. Senate candidate Bill Schuette, who has already received most of Kent County's GOP backing.

Henry's announcement is the latest in an impressive round of endorsements for the Schuette campaign, considered by most observers the odds-on favorite in the primary campaign over Grand Rapids attorney Clark Durant.

"Bill Schuette is the only incumbent Republican in the Michigan delegation who has already demonstrated his ability to defeat a Democratic incumbent," said Henry. "He beat former Congressman Don Albosta convincingly in 1984. He can do it again against Carl Levin in November."

"He has reached out across this state with vigor and enthusiasm. Wherever he has gone, he has picked up a good deal of support."

Henry said he is confident Schuette will defeat Durant in the August 1990 primary to face

Democrat Levin, who is expected to seek another term. Henry said he is impressed by Schuette's record as a legislator and his ability to appeal to young voters.

Statewide, Schuette claims endorsements from 51 GOP members of the state Legislature and 57 of 83 county chairmen. He has persistently dismissed Durant's challenge, calling the campaign a "William Schuette-Carl Levin race."

Schuette's endorsements include 13 of 17 Republican Kent County commissioners.

INSIDE MICHIGAN POLITICS

INSIDE: Congressional Races,
Majority Cash
Leaders of the PACs
They Said It

April 2, 1990

Vol. II, No. 31

SCHUETTE LOOKS STRONGER THAN DURANT, BUT LEVIN BEATS THEM BOTH: POLL

Confirming conventional wisdom that U.S. Rep. **Bill Schuette** (R-MI 10) would be the GOP's strongest possible opponent against Democratic U.S. Senator **Carl Levin**, a special statewide poll commissioned by *Inside Michigan Politics* reveals that Schuette would fare better vis a vis the incumbent than would another GOP candidate, Detroit attorney **Clark Durant** — but either one of them would be crushed by Levin if the election were held today.

Nevertheless, results of the poll support the consensus of opinion that the Republican effort to unseat Levin in Michigan represents one of the national GOP's better opportunities to pick up a seat in the U.S. Senate this year.

In fact, the **IMP** poll shows that Schuette may be in a stronger position against Levin than the clinch Republican nominee for Governor, **John Engler**, is against incumbent **James Blanchard**. Schuette fares roughly as well against Levin as do Republican candidates in several other states — Iowa, Illinois, and Rhode Island, for example — where the GOP is also considered to have a fair chance of knocking off Democrats.

Statewide, the poll shows Levin beating Schuette, 56.3%-28.5%. Nearly 15% said they didn't know whom they'd vote for. The same sample reveals that Levin would beat Durant 62.0%-19.3%. 18.4% said they didn't know. The above figures include voters "leaning" towards voting for a particular candidate as well as those who say they will definitely vote for him.

The survey, conducted by Lansing-based Marketing Resource Group, Inc., between March 4 and 16, was drawn from 800 households statewide and stratified by city and community, based on 1988 presidential general election voter turnout. Statistical margin of error can be reliably set at + or -3.5% within a 95% degree of confidence.

The **IMP/MRG** poll is slightly more encouraging to Schuette than the results of a similar survey of 602 voters done for **WJBK-TV** (Channel 2) last month. That survey showed Levin beating Schuette 52-24%, and beating Durant 55%-21%. The same survey showed Blanchard ahead of Engler in the gubernatorial race, 50.7%-31.0%.

But considering that Schuette is less well-known statewide than Engler, his showing against an incumbent who has been in statewide office for 12 years may indicate a potential to quickly close the gap against Levin

if Schuette can continue to raise large sums of campaign cash and avoid gaffes.

In fact, the poll shows Schuette is already substantially ahead of Levin among "behavioral Republicans," 64%-24%, meaning that the incumbent has been less successful than Blanchard in appealing to GOP voters. Levin's margin of success comes primarily from behavioral Democrats, who favor him by an overwhelming 90%-4%, and from independents, among whom he leads by better than 2-1.

But Schuette does well against Levin in several areas outstate, where he leads the Democratic senator 45%-43% in the Tri-City/Thumb area (largely outside his 10th Congressional district), and trails him only 42%-40% in the northern Lower Peninsula, and 49%-40% in mid-Michigan.

In the Tri-County area (Wayne, Oakland, & Macomb), Levin predictably drubs Schuette, 62%-20%, but even there Schuette can take solace from the fact that he does better against the incumbent than does Durant, whom the poll says is trailing Levin, 63%-16%. Durant, who is a Detroit attorney, has contended his southeastern Michigan base would give him an edge against Levin compared with a candidate from a sparsely-populated area outstate like Schuette.

In addition to the above-mentioned categories, the poll's cross-tabs broke responses down by past voting frequency, what direction respondents felt the state and U.S. were going in, marital status with/without children, occupation, sex, age, union affiliation, housing status, and religion. For reasons of space, **IMP** could not include all cross-tab data in this issue; however, **IMP** will supply a complete set of cross-tabs on the question to any subscriber or member of the news media who requests it.

The Detroit News



George Weeks

Only stars share Bush's spotlight

For two Michigan GOP superstars who basked in the spotlight with President Bush, it was a night of triumph.

For two Michigan GOP superworkers who feasted in the shadows, it was a night of anguish.

Here's how it was for the anointed ones, John Engler and Bill Schuette, and the anguished ones, Andy Anusis and Dovie Pickett:

■ **Senate Majority leader Engler's** bid for governor was the focal point of Bush's speech at the smashing Dearborn Ritz-Carlton dinner Tuesday that raised \$1 million for the GOP. Bush even touted Engler's campaign slogans — "We need new priorities, not new taxes" and "Just think what the right man can do."

■ **U.S. Rep. Schuette's** front-running status for the U.S. Senate nomination was underscored by his arrival and departure on Air Force One with Bush. "I was pleased that when the president comes to God's Country, we could make the journey together," said Schuette.

Schuette's **spunky** GOP rival, Detroit attorney Clark Durant, had the awkwardness of being in the airport welcoming party, and of having his campaign press secretary demonstrating against Bush.

■ **Durant aide Anusis**, the Michigan GOP vice-chairman for nationalities, helped organize fellow Lithuanian-Americans in a protest outside the Ritz-Carlton against Bush's refusal to recognize Lithuanian independence.

"President Bush has let us down," complained Anusis, who said there are 30,000 Lithuanians in Metro Detroit.

Durant and Schuette also have criticized Bush on the issue. Anusis said he helped protesters before informing Durant "so he could have deniability. But he said I was doing the right thing."

■ **Pickett**, who has chaired the GOP's 13th District since 1987, said Bush "has walked away from me" despite her role in helping him capture 1988 Michigan delegates. One day in

that campaign, Bush's scheduled motorcade departure from a rally at the Troy Hilton was delayed while Bush successfully wooed Pickett away from rival Jack Kemp.

"He said, 'I won't forget what you've done,' and Lee Atwater (then campaign manager, now Republican national chairman) put in black and white that I could get something either at the White House or with the national committee," Pickett said.

Pickett had hoped to talk to Bush or someone in authority Tuesday night. As I chatted with her, she spotted a busy Bush advance man and asked if anything was in the works. His response as he kept walking:

"We have been working at it — hey, you look great."

State GOP leaders insist she is not getting the brush-off. Republican National Committeeman Chuck Yob said efforts are continuing to find a suitable job.

I'm not advocating a plum for Pickett. I just was struck by the contrast: In Troy, a whole motorcade awaited her decision. In Dearborn, she couldn't get the time of day.

Before Engler gets much further into 1990, he might get his Washington buddies to resolve this loose end from 1988.

Crime crossfire: Bush praised Engler as a crime fighter, and Engler is running TV spots attacking Gov. Jim Blanchard on crime.

Blanchard Campaign Manager Gary Bachula responded Wednesday: Engler's claims are "false . . . hypocritical. . . . In the Senate, (Engler) is part of the problem."

Caucus ruckus: GOP senators have sent a feeble warning to lobbyists: Those buying \$200 tickets to Blanchard's Greentown fund-raiser will be guilty of an "act of aggression" because some of the money will help Democratic Senate candidates.

Says Engler Campaign Manager Dan Pero: "They're going to find this is a race where you can't play both sides. They're going to have to make some choices."

Play will continue on both sides.

THE ANN ARBOR NEWS

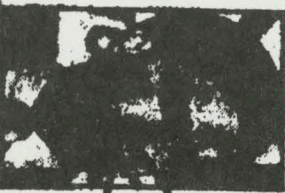
GOP's rising star Schuette could give Levin 'fits,' supporters say

By JACQUELINE TEARE
ANN ARBOR NEWS BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Behind U.S.

Rep. Bill Schuette's young cleavage, cut locks and spit-timed image is a political scene based by the decades of campaign, large and small.

The political cab who won the job of assistant council secretary at Michigan's Jefferson Junior High (the slogan was "Don't be silly, vote for Billy.")



new has been a "schuette" as "the in his belly" to meet U.S. Sen. Carl Levin, a Democrat.

Think the three-term congressman Durand, a Detroit attorney who has not held elective office, in the Republican primary. Schuette's supporters consider a victory over Durand probable.

"There's a far greater chance of getting from Congress to the U.S.

Senate than from private citizen to U.S. Senate," said Roma Romney, Michigan's Republican National Committee chairman.

Romney has endorsed Schuette, 36, and calls him "the strongest candidate we've seen in years."

Rep. Robert Davis, D-Detroit, one of two Michigan Republican congressmen who have endorsed Schuette, said Schuette's proven political program is "a real deal."

"He's got the fire in the belly that's necessary," Davis said. "He's going to give Carl Levin fits."

However, Schuette's tendency to thrust himself into high-profile situations fuels a perception of style over substance.

When the Berlin Wall was torn down, he headed for Germany with German friends. More recently, he traveled to drug capitals of South and Central America to inspect the cocaine pipeline.

"Bill Schuette is sort of the ultimate politician," said Jim Margolin, a Democratic campaign consultant who keeps tabs on the Michigan scene.

Whenever there is a photo opportunity, Margolin said, "Bill Schuette is all too quick to find out

The race for the

U.S. Senate

EDITOR'S NOTE:
U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette will face Detroit lawyer Clark Durant in the Republican primary Aug. 7 for the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat Carl Levin. This is the best of three profiles on the senatorial candidates.

what the camera angle is.

The festive Capitol Hill newspaper Roll Call, which recently named the blond backslider one of 10 "beasts of the Hill," quoted rivals as saying Schuette is "typer media-conscious."

In response to the widely played book story, Schuette fired off a lengthy letter to Michigan editors, saying they pay too much attention to frivolous matters.

"It's the issues that should matter in this election," he wrote, emphasizing his concern about such

problems as drug abuse, the environment and the nation's finances.

He has refused to debate these issues with Durant, instead hammering on the differences between his position on issues and Levin's.

"I'm a nice guy. He's a nice guy," Schuette said of Levin. "Ethical values, ethical conduct — we both have that. It's a philosophical thing."

Schuette is conservative to moderate; Levin is liberal.

Levin, for example, has fought legislation for the death penalty for

terrorists convicted of murdering U.S. citizens abroad, while Schuette introduced a bill that would impose the death penalty in those cases.

William Duncan Schuette grew up in the Midland area. His father was general manager of Dow Chemical Co.'s Midland branch and served on the company's board of directors. When Schuette was 6, his father died, and his mother, Esther, raised him and his two sisters.

In 1975, Schuette's mother married Carl Gerstaecker, now-retired Dow board chairman. Today, the congressman's financial statement reports assets that include more than \$250,000 in Dow stock.

As a student, he majored in foreign studies at Georgetown University and the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He then received a law degree from the University of San Francisco.

While in college, he worked as an apprentice for big-league politics. He worked as a volunteer in former President Ford's campaign in 1976, meeting now-Secretary of State James Baker in the process.

He worked in George Bush's campaign in 1978, again with Baker, driving Bush around Michigan in his Jeep. "I was a Bush supporter

er before it was cool," he has said. Then, after about two years of general law practice in Midland, he launched his own political career.

In 1984, at age 30, he pulled off a narrow victory over three-term congressman Donald J. Albosta, a St. Joseph farmer, to represent the 10th District. The district covers all or part of 20 mid-Michigan counties and leans agricultural among its top industries.

A rematch two years later gave Schuette 51 percent of the vote. "Rocky II," Schuette calls it. A less formidable opponent in 1988 left Schuette with 75 percent of the vote.

In that campaign, signs of a possible "Schuette" were "cramped up," Schuette said, "preaching him 'a congressman for Michigan.' The began paying up outside his district to view through damage in the Upper Peninsula, for instance, and possible medical waste on the shores of Lake Michigan.

As a congressman, chief among his accomplishments was making good on a pre-election promise to join the Agriculture Committee, the only Michigan lawmaker now on the panel.

The DAILY NEWS

Schuette releases precinct delegate poll

DETROIT (UPI) — Rep. Bill Schuette's U.S. Senate campaign said a survey it commissioned shows the Republican congressman with a huge lead among GOP precinct delegates in Michigan.

A spokesman for rival Clark Durant, however, said the survey is technically flawed and charged its release "borders on dishonesty."

Three thousand nine hundred forty-six of Michigan's roughly 8,500 Republican precinct delegates responded to the survey, conducted by telephone in December,

January and March.

Schuette's campaign said 48 percent of those responding favored his candidacy, compared with only 13 percent for Durant, a Detroit-area attorney. Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., had 8 percent.

Schuette even led Durant among supporters of Jack Kemp's 1988 presidential campaign, in which Durant served as state chairman.

"The validity of this survey is borne out by the nearly 4,000 contacts and it demonstrates the tremendous grassroots support that

Bill Schuette has at this early stage," said Douglas McAuliffe, a Schuette campaign strategist.

The survey was conducted for the Schuette campaign by Campaign Telecommunications of New York.

McAuliffe said the survey was random in nature, with no effort made to achieve geographical or political balance. "If we're going to err anywhere, we're going to err toward (overrepresenting) the more heavily populated areas like Detroit and Grand Rapids," he said.

McAuliffe said the Schuette cam-

paign has conducted more traditional polls of registered voters, but he declined to release the results.

"You can torture statistics to say anything you want, especially when you're composing your own brand new methodology," said Andy Anuzis, a Durant spokesman.

Anuzis said the time which lapsed between the first and second portions of the survey and lack of any effort to achieve a balanced sample render the results invalid.

"Any poll that doesn't show you

in a good light, you're going to try to discredit," McAuliffe sniffed.

Anuzis said Durant aides know the candidate has strong grassroots support, citing endorsements from 10 of 18 district party chairmen.

But he said the Durant campaign has not done any of its own polling as yet.

Anuzis acknowledged that Durant trails Schuette in fundraising, but said an upcoming visit by Oliver North is expected to bring in about \$250,000 and narrow the gap to less than \$100,000.

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CADILLAC

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EVENING NEWS

Bill would ban county Nuke dump

By The Associated Press
and Daily Telegram staff

LENAWEE — U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette said he will introduce a bill banning Michigan as a site for a low-level radioactive waste dump because of the Great Lakes and the state's high water table.

Schuette discussed the bill over

the weekend and at a press conference this morning in Riga Township, the state's only proposed site for a low-level radioactive waste dump.

Riga's fate in the site location process will be influenced by reports to be delivered Tuesday during a 1 p.m. meeting of the Public Advisory Committee. The committee, which

will meet at Adrian College's Jones Hall, examined the township's suitability from a variety of angles.

Critics call Schuette's effort an attempt to gain publicity for his Republican primary campaign for the U.S. Senate nomination that has no chance of enactment by Congress.

Local opponents of the proposed

dump are pleased with the additional attention the issue is getting.

"Since we've been involved in this, it's about the first bill any congressman has introduced to try to get moving on this thing," said Riga Township Supervisor Robert Knoblauch.

Whether it's good or bad for any-

one's political campaign does not matter, he said, so long as attention is focused on the waste issue.

"I think the more public awareness we can get on the situation the better," Knoblauch said.

The bill limiting low-level waste dumps to arid regions is a "wonder-ful idea," said Riga resident Ger-

maine Binns, who has actively opposed the dump.

"We should take good care of the water supply that we have," she added, noting a waste dump in Michigan could threaten the Great Lakes.

Binns said anyone's help in keeping a dump out of the region is welcome, regardless of politics.

"As long as something gets done," she said, "whoever helps doesn't matter."

Schuette said his bill is simply good policy rather than politics.

"If you're in a state where there's a water table like Michigan and you have two-thirds of the world's fresh water surrounding Michigan, it's a responsible public policy initiative. It's just common sense," he said.

James Cleary, commissioner of Michigan's Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority, was not impressed, however.

"The chances of passage of bills like this are just about nil," he said.

Schuette's bill, to be introduced Tuesday, would amend a 1985 federal law that allows states to band together and build a site to hold their low-level radioactive waste.

The bill would ban waste dumps in states like Michigan, and force them to be built in 17 southwestern and western states, which get less than 18 inches of rainfall each year.

The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Waste Compact picked Michigan in 1987 to build the first regional facility to take waste from seven states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"We now have a far keener sense of understanding of the problem, in terms of the amount of waste generated and that is the triggering mechanism for this bill," Schuette said.

The Sanford Republican is giving up his 10th District seat this year to run for the GOP nomination for U.S. Senate and the right to take on the Democratic incumbent, Sen. Carl Levin, who'll be seeking his third six-year term.

The dump site under consideration in Riga Township is two congressional districts away from him, but Schuette insisted the bill wasn't motivated by politics.

"I think it's responsible public policy. This has been a raging and ongoing controversy and people are talking about it wherever you live in Michigan. I hear about it all over the state," he said.

"This is the right policy and it's time to start the discussion. Is it late? Who's done it before me? Nobody. I'd say that it's early."

However, Levin spokesman Willie Blacklow pointed out that Levin asked Energy Secretary James Watkins last week to work with the states to reduce the number of sites needed.

"Introducing a bill, passing a bill is a long slow, and tortuous process. Senator Levin went straight to the man in charge," Blacklow said.

A spokesman for Clark Durant, who's also running for the GOP Senate nomination, denounced Schuette's bill as "opportunism and a political stunt."

"This is right out of the Jesse Jackson playbook, find a crisis and look for a photo opportunity. Bill

Schuette is becoming the Jesse Jackson of the Republican Party," said Durant spokesman Andy Anazis.

Anazis said Durant was familiar with the issue, but said, "This shouldn't be handled on the front pages of the newspapers and the evening news, so we haven't tried to make political hay out of it. This does a disservice to the people of Lenawee County and their efforts to fight this."

Robert Griffin, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy, said the department had taken no position against changing the 1985 law, but that didn't mean it would back Schuette's bill.

Watkins has indicated the department is ready to provide technical assistance to the states or the National Governors Association if they want to try to reduce the number of dumps, Griffin said.

U.S. Rep. Bob Carr, D-East Lansing, said Schuette's bill would provide a starting point, but didn't know if it would be much more than that.

"I wouldn't rule it out, but by itself, I don't think it's going any place," he said. "I think what you need to do is figure out a way to get a critical mass of political support to change the entire low-level environment in the country."

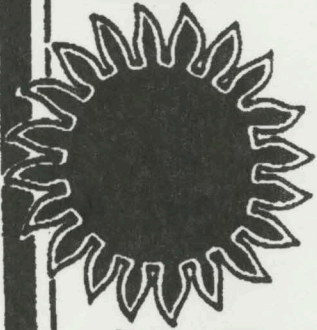
"That's going to be pretty hard. If all those states that bargained to have the first nuclear waste facility in their region and wanted Congress to put a new organizational rule into effect, there'd be more states that liked the current situation than disliked it. That's because most states aren't going to have a site."

The Daily

SERVING LENAWE COUNTY 97 YEARS

Telegram

Morning Sun



May 7, 1990

Schuette announces bill to abolish waste dump

By JEFF HOLYFIELD
Associated Press Writer

LANSING (AP) — The Great Lakes and Michigan's high water table should put the state off limits for a low-level radioactive waste dump, said U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette, who planned to unveil a bill today to do that.

However, James Cleary, commissioner of Michigan's Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority, said the effort was all but futile.

"The chances of passage of bills like this are just about nil," he said. "It

keeps the issue alive. It continues to express there are concerns about the issue. From that point, it's positive."

Schuette's bill, to be introduced on Tuesday, would amend a 1958 federal law that allowed states to band together and build a site to hold their low-level radioactive waste.

The bill would ban waste dumps in states like Michigan and force them to be built in 17 Southwest and Western states, which get less than 16 inches of rainfall each year.

The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Waste Compact picked Michigan in

'Before, we thought we'd need 13 to 15 sites, now we estimate we'll need only 2 to 5. We need to respond to that and take the initiative.'

Bill Schuette
R-Sanford

1987 to build the first regional facility to take waste from seven states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

"We now have a far keener sense of understanding of the problem, in terms of the amount of waste generated and that is the triggering mechanism for

Dump

(Continued from Page 1)

this bill," Schuette said.

"Before, we thought we'd need 13 to 15 sites, now we estimate we'll need only 2 to 5. We need to respond to that and take the initiative."

The Sanford Republican is giving up his 10th District seat this year to run for the GOP U.S. Senate nomination and the right to take on the Democratic in-

cumbent, Sen. Carl Levin.

However, Levin spokesman Willie Blacklow pointed out that Levin asked Energy Secretary James Watkins last week to work with the states to reduce the number of sites needed.

"Introducing a bill, passing a bill, in a long slow, and tortuous process. Senator Levin went straight to the vote in charge," Blacklow said.

Lansing State Journal

Bill would spur savings

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette this week introduces a tax reduction and savings initiative plan he says is tailored to the middle class.

The three-bill package includes a modified individual retirement account and a capital gains tax cut. Congress rejected the tax cut last year after critics said it would increase the federal deficit.

Schuette says any loss to the federal treasury would be offset by stimulating economic growth.

Opponents of the capital gains reduction supported by President Bush also said it would benefit mostly the wealthy. Schuette, however, said his plan is targeted toward the middle class.

He said his staff is analyzing its



Schuette

potential cost, but added, "My point is when you provide incentives to build jobs... you're creating revenue."

A lack of investment capital threatens the nation's competitiveness and living standards, Schuette said. "Historically, our tax code has been structured away from saving and toward consumption."

Schuette's plan would:

- Reduce the capital gains tax rate to 15 percent, with assets indexed to a 4 percent per year inflation rate. Currently, capital gains are taxed at the same staggered rates as incomes.

- Married couples who earn less than \$60,000 and singles with incomes below \$30,000 could choose a flat 10 percent rate if they use the proceeds to pay for higher education, nursing home expenses or first-time home purchases.

- The rate also would be 10 percent for individuals who invest in business starts and hold the investment for at least five years.

- Make several changes in laws governing IRAs. The income cap for deductibility would rise from

\$40,000 to \$60,000 for joint filers and from \$25,000 to \$40,000 for individuals. The limit on the amount of annual contributions to IRAs would increase from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for individuals and from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for joint filers.

- The 10 percent penalty for early withdrawal of IRA investments would be waived for couples with joint incomes below \$60,000 and individuals earning below \$40,000 if the money is used for first-time home purchases, higher education costs, medical care or nursing home expenses or day care expenses.

- Boost the standard deduction from \$3,250 to \$5,250 for individuals with incomes of \$20,000 or less, heads of households with incomes of \$40,000 or less. For married joint filers with incomes of \$60,000 or less, the deduction would rise from \$5,450 to \$7,950.

Tax benefits from the higher deductions would have to be used for the same purposes, such as education or daycare, as the proceeds from early IRA withdrawals.

The Saginaw NEWS

Schuette drafts savings plan

Package of bills geared to trim taxes, increase investment

BY JACQUELINE TEARE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette today said he plans to introduce a three-bill package designed to cut taxes and increase the nation's savings rate.

"Historically our tax code has been structured away from savings and towards consumption," the Sanford Republican said in a statement.

"These bills would tilt the tax code toward increased savings."

The package — which Schuette calls the Family Tax Relief and Savings Plan — includes provisions to:

- Reduce the tax rate on capital gains.
- Create a modified individual retirement account plan to help families save for first-time home purchases, child care, education and medical expenses and;

- Increase the standard deduction for low- and moderate-income earners.

"With the recent erosion in the level of national savings, the United States finds itself in a critical situation," Schuette said.

"The pool of investment capital available to our nation's entrepreneurs is shrinking."

"Unless this problem is taken care of soon, our future competitiveness and ability to maintain our current standard of living could be seriously affected."

Schuette, who spent five days in the drug capitals of South and Central America last month, also spent a little time briefing President Bush Friday on the eve of the drug summit at Cartagena, Colombia.

Bush, in turn, told the Sanford Republican that his goal is showing the countries on the front lines of the war on drugs that the United States is conducting a real war —

"not just a war of words," said Schuette aide Dean Peterson.

At the drug summit in Colombia Thursday, Bush meets with leaders of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru.

Schuette spent several minutes with the president Friday, Peterson said. Republican Reps. Bill Paxon of New York and Peter Smith of Vermont, who went on the congressional trip with Schuette, also attended the White House meeting.

Before that meeting, Schuette said he wanted to tell Bush about his own meeting with Colombian President Virgilio Barco, and his impression that "what the drug cartel fears most is extradition" to the United States where they could face the death penalty.

Schuette said he also planned to tell the president that "we in America need to do more on the demand side of the equation," working to curtail the market for drugs in this country.



Enquirer

"SERVING THE CEREAL CITY AND SOUTHCENTRAL MICHIGAN"

Anti-drug plan pushes death penalty, education

By MARK MAYES
Staff Writer

U.S. Rep. Bill Schuette pushed his comprehensive \$1.3 billion anti-drug package to local law enforcement officials Tuesday, touting a plan that includes reinstatement of the death penalty and more money for education.

The Sanford Republican, who's challenging for Carl Levin's Senate seat, called the plan straightforward and tough. It was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives last week.

"It's very comprehensive," Schuette said. "It's as broad reaching as any plan you'll find."

Schuette met Tuesday with law enforcement officials from Calhoun County, Battle Creek and Bedford and Pennfield townships at City Hall. He has met with police in Kent, Oakland and Macomb counties in the past weeks.

Schuette believes the House will pass a drug plan sometime this year.

Others with drug plans are Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas; Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Georgia; and Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill.

Schuette's plan would:

- Establish minimum life sentences for violent crimes, such as those against the elderly, rape,

drug sales to minors and use of a firearm during a felony.

- Reinstate the death penalty for such offenders as terrorists who murder Americans abroad, murderers of police officers and three-

time convicted drug dealers who sell drugs to children.

- Convert closed military bases to prisons and authorize construction of 10 regional prisons.

- Allow U.S. drug enforcement



Rep. Bill Schuette

“They’re telling me, ‘It’s sending a message out there that society’s not going to take this any longer.’”

planes to intercept suspected drug transport aircraft.

- Create an anti-drug task force commander to streamline the activities of federal drug-enforcement agencies.

- Provide direct grants to schools that implement anti-drug education programs.

- Allow victims to sue states if prisoners are released irresponsibly.

Calhoun County Sheriff Jon Olson applauded Schuette's efforts to reinstate the death penalty and provide more education funding.

"I personally would support and do support the death penalty in

certain cases," Olson said. "I do believe it has a deterrent factor."

Olson called the mandatory sentencing provisions a catch-22, saying they could limit attempts to lessen populations at packed jails.

The meeting gave Schuette a broader perspective of local law-enforcement problems, Olson said, adding that the bill helps deal with those concerns.

Schuette said he's been pleased with reaction to the plan from law enforcement officials.

"They're telling me, 'It's sending a message out there that society's not going to take this any longer,'" he said.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1990 ...

THE WASHINGTON POST

GOP Candidates Reeling After Bush's Budget Move

By Dan Balz and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Bush's decision opening the door to tax increases sent a seismic shock through Republican campaigns around the country this week and now GOP candidates are scrambling to regain their footing.

Administration and party officials have privately sought to reassure their candidates that Bush's decision to begin budget negotiations with congressional Democrats with "no preconditions" doesn't necessarily mean the administration will accept increased taxes.

The irony for many Republicans is that they were skeptical about the long-term wisdom of Bush's "read my lips, no new taxes" campaign pledge but now find themselves tied to it because of their own political statements.

As a result, candidates in tough races are making their own calculations and have adopted twin strategies: They're putting distance between themselves and the White House and they're attempting to blame the Democrats for introducing taxes into the discussion.

"I think it was a bad idea and a wrong idea," said Rep. Bill Schuette (R-Mich.), who is challenging Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and has made taxes a key element of his campaign.

Schuette sent a letter to Bush yesterday urging the president "to refrain from agreeing to any budget agreement that

will raise taxes on working men and women in America." Along with Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.), he also began circulating a similar letter to other House Republicans for later submission to Bush.

Martin, who is running against Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), also has used the tax

"The problem is, the Republican Party has been the party of strong defense and low taxes. The strong defense issue has gone away and now this other issue is going away."

—Jan van Lohuizen,
Republican pollster

issue to show her differences with the incumbent and was surprised and upset by the apparent shift by the administration on the issue.

"It's obvious she's concerned about it," said a Republican familiar with her campaign.

"Surprised? Yes," Martin said of Bush's

"no preconditions" announcement for the budget negotiations. "The president of the United States, I believe, will keep his pledge [not to raise taxes], and certainly I'm going to try to help him keep it. I like to be close to the president and help him."

Rep. Thomas J. Tauke (R-Iowa), who is challenging Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) in what is expected to be one of the closest Senate races in the country, said he thinks the more the tax issue is discussed, the more it will help him and other GOP candidates.

"I don't think that it is likely the basic perceptions [of the differences between Republicans and Democrats] will change," he said. "The basic perception will be that the Democrats pushed for taxes and Republicans resisted. The more discussion there is about how this is a centerpiece of the struggle, the more it helps me."

But other Republicans disagree with that analysis, arguing that with the decline of communism and the party's problems with abortion, any shift away from Bush's no-tax pledge weakens Republicans on one of the last major issues they have to use against the Democrats.

"The problem is, the Republican Party has been the party of strong defense and low taxes," said Jan van Lohuizen, a Republican pollster. "The strong defense issue has gone away and now this other issue is going away."

Edward J. Rollins, cochairman of the National Republican Congressional Com-

mittee, said earlier this week he fears the party could lose 10 House seats this fall if Bush agrees to a tax increase. He said there are dozens of House races in which taxes are a central issue and many of them are close enough that "giving up this issue will make the difference."

The no-tax strategy is woven into the fabric of the GOP, especially in its political strategy. The national party has urged Republican candidates to take advantage of it through such events as the "Taxpayer Protection Pledge" or "Tax Freedom Day," both of which are designed to highlight the party's position.

The antitax pledge has been signed by 102 members of the House and 17 senators, including only two Democrats in each chamber.

David Keene, head of the American Conservative Union, said party conservatives are worried and energized by the tax talk in Washington. "How can you as a Republican candidate for Congress say, 'If you elect me, I'll make sure your taxes don't increase,' when other Republicans who were elected to Congress and the Republican president are doing the opposite?" he said.

He said a half-dozen conservative groups are preparing letters for Bush and want to arrange a White House meeting to make the case directly to the president.

Martin also argues that voters won't buy the argument that it's good policy to put the government's fiscal house in order with



REP. LYNN MARTIN

... will "try to help" Bush keep tax pledge

increased taxes because they have little confidence in the federal government.

"They just don't think we're spending as wisely as we should," she said.

Tauke said he's prepared to vote against increased taxes, regardless of Bush's position, but also acknowledged his concerns about the impact of a possible recession on the Republican Party.

"What's the worst thing that can happen to a Republican candidate for the Senate? It's if the economy falters," he said. "What's the best thing? To have a popular president who's perceived as governing well."

Detroit Free Press

FRIDAY
May 18, 1990

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK

Schuette says Bush shouldn't talk of taxes

A weekly report from Free Press Washington Staff Writer Patricia Edmonds

WASHINGTON — The congressman who boasts that he was "for George Bush before it was cool" has turned up the heat on the president this week.

Republican Rep. Bill Schuette argues that in Bush's budget summitry with Congress, taxes shouldn't "be on the table, period." In the last eight days, Schuette has used newspaper interviews, letters to the White House and a news conference where he passed out "Keep the Pledge" buttons to press Bush to keep his "no new taxes" pledge.

Both Republicans and Democrats worry that if their party is the first to suggest a tax hike, it would saddle their candidates with a campaign liability. Schuette seeks his party's nomi-

nation to challenge Democratic Sen. Carl Levin in the fall. Six other House Republicans who hope to unseat Senate Democrats are among more than 40 signers of a "no new taxes" letter Schuette wrote to Bush.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD: While one Michigan congressman was relishing a victory for America's kids Wednesday, two others were moving to protect the nation's elderly.

The House passed legislation, sponsored by Rep. Dale Kildee, that would authorize enough money by 1994 to fund Head Start classes for all 1.8 million eligible children, of whom only about one-third are now served. Kildee, a Flint Democrat, said the approval celebrates Head Start's 25th year and "rich history of success." Studies show graduates

of such programs are less likely to drop out of school, get involved in crime or receive welfare.

Also Wednesday, lawmakers including Sen. Donald Riegle and Rep. John Dingell announced a bill attacking fraud and abuse in Medigap, insurance designed to supplement Medicare benefits. The lawmakers cited estimates that 30 percent to 40 percent of senior citizens own unnecessary policies; Dingell charged that for health insurers to "exploit the fears and pocketbooks of elderly Americans is inexcusable."

COOKING WITH CROCKETT: By last Tuesday's filing deadline in Detroit, eight Democrats and three Republicans had stated their designs on the 13th District House seat that Rep. George Crockett will vacate. But back in Crockett's



Dale Kildee



George Crockett

ett's Capitol Hill office, talk of the future was more mundane:

Who will get the office microwave?

Top Crockett aide Joan Willoughby said she and other staff

members each "pitched in \$10" a few years ago to buy the appliance. When the office is cleaned out, Willoughby says, staffers probably will draw names to see who claims the Crockett Commemorative Cooker.

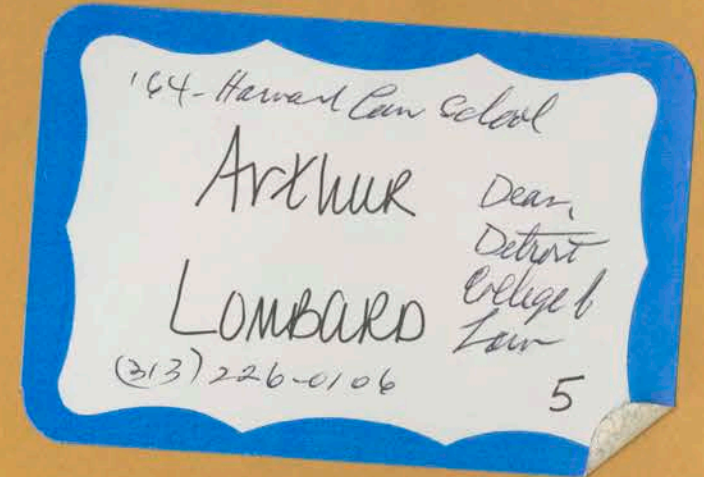
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Bob Dole
U.S.S.



Michigan