



UPDATE ON SENATE RACE IN ILLINOIS

Martin Strategy: cast Simon as an old-fashioned, tax-and-spend liberal who sees the future through a rear-view mirror. Cast Martin as the candidate with the energy and vision to help lead Illinois into the 21st Century. Campaign theme: "Illinois Deserves Better."

Simon spent the first half of his first Senate term in pursuit of the presidency because he felt Mike Dukakis was not liberal enough. He has missed 1200 votes -- the equivalent of three years of legislative work. During his presidential run, Simon's attendance dropped to 40% (contrast with Dole, who maintained over 90% attendance) and during his bid for the Senate in 1984, his attendance was 47%. Simon's automatic response to any problem: spend more money.

Simon Weaknesses:

- Voted against the Clean Air Act because it would hurt coal-miners in Southern Illinois; received campaign contributions from United Mine Workers and most other unions.
- Votes against the death penalty, even for cop-killers and drug kingpins;
- Strong proponent of foreign aid;
- Voted against the Farm Bill of 1985;
- Voted against the tax cuts of 1981 and 1986; says we should raise the Social Security payroll tax to finance a new, long-term health care program; supports new taxes on beer/wine/cigarettes;
- Chief sponsor (along with Ted Kennedy) of statehood for D.C.; viewed by many as Simon's attempt to gain forgiveness of Jesse Jackson for his refusal to release his delegates going into the 1988 convention.
- Big Liberal: besides consistently earning perfect liberal voting scores, Simon joined Metzenbaum last week in forming the Coalition for Democratic Values, which believes the Democratic Party has become too liberal.
- Highly critical of PACs, yet received more PAC money than any other candidate; (Martin does not oppose PACs).
- Says Martin media advisor Roger Ailes is a terrible person, yet hired Doak & Shrum, who have already run the nastiest campaigns in this cycle against other Dems: Texas, against Anne Richards; and California, against Diane Feinstein.
- Attacked Martin statement that AMTRAK subsidies are "pork for the East Coast." Playing fast and loose with the numbers, Simon claimed Illinois receives 20% of the federal subsidy. AMTRAK officials later confirmed that Illinois' share is closer to Martin's claim of 6.7%.

-1-

Lynn Martin for Senate
9575 W. Higgins Road
Rosemont, IL 60018
708-518-0900

Chicago issues: 1) steep rise in suburban property taxes and controversy over whether to extend the temporary state income tax surcharge. Martin is against the extension (from 2.5 to 3 percent); GOP gubernatorial candidate Jim Edgar is for it; Simon refuses to answer on the grounds that it is a "state issue." 2) funding for a third airport in the Chicago area. Sen. Dan Coates has said he will block federal funding if it's not built in Indiana; Mayor Daly wants it in Chicago. Martin said the site should be selected on the basis of safety and economics. 3) Lithuania: Simon voted against the Helms amendment recognizing Lithuanian independence; Martin supported the Broomfield companion.

What to stress: 1) Clean Air Act: important to Illinois and to the country. (Martin says that Bob Dole accomplished more for Illinois in the Senate bill than did Simon.) Martin, Dole hope Simon will see the light, ignore campaign contributions and vote for it after conference. 2) Effectiveness: Illinois has a real choice this November; Lynn Martin will do a better job for Illinois.

What to avoid: 1) Any story contrasting Martin, Dole views on taxes. 2) Any story on the Dole foreign aid proposal; Martin has not yet taken a position on it.

ILLINOIS -- POLITICAL BRIEFING

STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- o Since 1952, Republicans have carried Illinois in eight of the 10 presidential elections (except Nixon in 1960 and Goldwater in 1964). Illinois voters have failed to vote for the winning presidential ticket only twice in this century.
- o Since 1964, Republicans have won five gubernatorial elections; Democrats have won two.
- o Since 1962, Republicans have won five of the nine U.S. Senate elections.
- o Chicago has been a Democratic stronghold since the New Deal era. Its politics are dominated by the city's Black community, its Catholic population of eastern European descent, and a growing Hispanic community, estimated to cast 20 percent of the city's votes.
- o Republicans have dominated the politics of Chicago's suburbs and agriculture-oriented central Illinois.
- o Illinois politics has traditionally been Chicago vs. downstate.

1988 ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENTIAL:	George Bush	51%	2,298,648
	Michael Dukakis	49%	2,180,657

Reagan won 50% in 1980 and 56% in 1984.

U.S. SENATE: No race was held.

U.S. HOUSE: Republicans lost one member of their congressional delegation when, in the 4th C.D., freshman U.S. Rep. Jack Davis was narrowly defeated by former state Sen. George Sangmeister (D).

STATE LEGISLATURE: There was no change in party representation in either legislative chamber.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- o Illinois' April 1990 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.1%, above March 1990's rate of 5.5%. The April national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.4%.

STATE ISSUES

INCOME TAX:

- o On June 30, 1989, GOP Gov. James Thompson signed a temporary two-year tax hike bill to fund state education programs. The bill raised the individual income tax rates from 2.5 percent to 2.97 percent and corporate income tax rates from 4 percent to 4.74. Thompson favored a permanent plan that would also address human services needs, however he signed the bill after the addition of a property tax relief provision that he endorsed.

RNC Communications Division

Page 2

- o GOP Secretary of State Jim Edgar, the 1990 Republican gubernatorial candidate, has said that he would like to see the the tax made permanent. Republican U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin, who is running for the U.S. Senate, opposes extending the temporary tax.
- o Martin, a former teacher who has made education funding an issue in her campaign has been criticized by The Chicago Tribune (5/4/90) for "inviting the Illinois Legislature to take away the \$360 million a year that public schools and the state university system get from the tax increase."
- o Edgar's Democratic opponent, Attorney General Neil Hartigan has not said whether he supports making the tax permanent. He announced in late March that he would make a decision on whether to extend the educational component of the surcharge before the Nov. 6 election.

EDUCATION:

- o Gov. Thompson has unveiled an education plan with increases significantly lower than the \$767 million increases in the FY90 education budget. Thompson said that his proposed \$254 million increase for FY91 relies solely on natural revenue growth and is all the state can afford.

ANTI-TAX AMENDMENT:

- o The National Taxpayers United of Illinois has submitted a petition to the state Board of Elections to place an anti-tax initiative on the November ballot. The initiative calls for a constitutional amendment that mandates legislative super majorities of 60% for any tax increases and requires all tax hikes to go through a special legislative committee. Recent tax increases have passed by slim margins in the General Assembly.
- o Nearly 500,000 people signed the petition, which needs 251,595 verified signatures to validated. On April 6, all 28 Senate Republicans introduced an identical proposal, subsequently defeated by the majority Democrats.
- o Democratic House Speaker Michael Madigan has asked the State Bar Association to mount a legal challenge to the proposed amendment. Both Edgar and Hartigan have endorsed the initiative.

1991 BUDGET:

- o Gov. Thompson's \$26 billion FY91 budget proposal, which includes \$215 million in new "sin taxes," and a tax amnesty program expected to raise an additional \$248 million, is being re-written in the General Assembly, where lawmakers are wary of supporting any new election year taxes.
- o Wary of any tax increases in an election year, Senate leaders have proposed a bipartisan plan to offset the \$463 in new revenue included in Thompson's budget. The plan calls for for:
 - \$250 million in across-the-board cuts from levels proposed in the Thompson budget,
 - the elimination of \$75 million in new programs contained in Thompson's budget,
 - spending \$75 million of the state's "checkbook balance," and,
 - moving approximately \$66 million in general fund spending to other funds.

RNC Communications Division
Page 3

PAY RAISE:

- o The state Compensation and Review Board, created to keep partisan considerations out of decisions on what to pay state officials, has recommended 14.6 percent pay hikes for over 1,000 state officials, including the governor, his cabinet, state legislators and judges.
- o The recommendations will take effect in July if the Legislature does not reject or reduce them. On April 26, Republicans in the state House attempted to reject the recommendation but were stopped when Democrats, led by House Speaker Mike Madigan, pushed a vote to adjourn before addressing the issue. The pay raise has been scheduled for consideration by the House on June 15.
- o Observers suggest that Madigan favors the raise, although he has not indicated his position. With the anti-tax climate in the state, the issue could be politically explosive in the November elections.

ABORTION:

- o In the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1989 ruling in Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, efforts to make Illinois abortion laws more restrictive have fallen short in the General Assembly. Illinois law currently allows for abortion on demand during the first 26 weeks of pregnancy.
- o During the October 1989 veto session, the House Rules Committee blocked (9-8) a bill modeled after the Missouri legislation upheld by Webster from reaching the floor. The proposed legislation would have:
 - required viability testing for fetuses over 20-weeks old;
 - mandated that a second physician be in attendance at the abortions of all viable fetuses; and,
 - prohibited abortions in public hospitals or by public employees.

The Ragsdale Case:

- o A lawsuit challenging Illinois laws regulating ambulatory surgical centers, including abortion clinics, was due to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court on Dec. 5.
- o Attorney General Neil Hartigan has been criticized for seeking an out-of-court settlement of the case, rather than allowing the court to determine the constitutionality of the laws in question.
- o The regulations in question cover all aspects of the center's operations, including record keeping, counseling, surgical guidelines and building requirements. The suit, brought by Dr. Richard Ragsdale, contended that compliance with the regulations makes abortions too expensive, unconstitutionally preventing poor women from obtaining abortions.

Fetal Tissue Legislation:

- o On April 26, U.S. District Judge Ann Williams declared an Illinois law banning fetal tissue experimentation unconstitutional. The ruling settled a case brought against the state by a doctor, represented by the Civil Liberties Union.

RNC Communications Division
Page 4

- o The law was passed in 1985 over Gov. Thompson's veto. Thompson opposed the law arguing that because it failed to define what constituted an "experiment," it created a "climate of uncertainty."
- o In her ruling, Williams agreed with Thompson, saying that the lack of proper definitions of the terms used in the law "leaves it hopelessly uncertain as to which procedures are allowed and which are forbidden."
(UPI, 4/26/90)
- o In October 1989, a proposed bill that would have prohibited paying for fetal tissue, encouraging a woman to have an abortion in order to obtain a fetus, or using aborted fetal tissue for medical research was defeated during the veto session. Although the House overrode an amendatory veto by Gov. Thompson that removed language from the bill forbidding the use of fetal tissue in medical research, the Senate did not override the changes.

RIVERBOAT GAMBLING:

- o In January, Gov. Thompson signed legislation allowing riverboat gambling in certain areas where an increase in tourism would have a significant effect on economic development.
- o Following passage of similar legislation in Iowa, allowing riverboat gambling to take effect across from the Quad Cities area of northwestern Illinois in 1991, Thompson had encouraged the General Assembly to enact Illinois riverboat gambling before Iowa does.
- o On April 4, the state Senate tentatively approved an amendment offered by GOP Leader James Philip that puts a \$500 limit on the amount a gambler can lose during one trip on a floating casino. Philip made the proposal after state Sen. Denny Jacobs and state Rep. E. J. "Zeke" Giorgi, the Democratic sponsors of the original bill, reneged on a promise to add the limit if the bill was passed.
(AP, 4/5/90)
- o Thompson supports the limit and signed the bill with the sponsors' assurance that the limit, inadvertently left out, would be added. Philip's spokesman said, "A lot of senators felt lied to after the vote in January, ... without the promise of the \$500 limit, that bill wouldn't have passed."

1988 PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

- o President George Bush won 51% of the vote over Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis to capture Illinois' 24 electoral votes.
- o Gov. Thompson served as general chairman of the Illinois Bush-Quayle campaign. U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin and Lt. Gov. George Ryan co-chaired the Illinois effort.
- o The Bush-Quayle effort centered around strong suburban Cook County and downstate showings, while holding down the Democrats' margin in Chicago. A GOP voter registration drive that added more than 120,000 new voters to the

RNC Communications Division
Page 5

heavily-Republican suburban Cook County rolls was considered key to the campaign's efforts; while Dukakis handily won the city of Chicago, 70%-30%, Bush carried the suburbs, 59%-41%. Bush's suburban Cook showing was strong enough to defeat an unexpectedly large Dukakis vote in downstate Illinois.

- o Chicago's 68% voter turnout was an all-time low for a presidential year. By contrast, suburban Cook County voters turned out in the range of 78%-81%.

STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY

REDISTRICTING:

- o The Population Reference Bureau reports that Illinois is expected to lose two congressional seats in 1991. While the Legislature draws the new lines, the governor could veto the plan (his veto could be overridden by a three-fifths vote in each chamber). Gov. Thompson currently has a veto-proof bloc in both the state House and Senate. Illinois Democrats plan to target House Minority Leader Bob Michel's seat (18th C.D.) for elimination if they are able to win the governorship.
- o Republicans in the Legislature support placing a redistricting initiative on the November 1990 ballot which would require that legislative boundaries be contiguous with county and municipal boundaries. Such a law would make it more difficult to gerrymander legislative districts.

U.S. SENATE:

- o In 1986, Democratic Sen. Alan Dixon (1989 ratings: ADA-55; ACU-32) won a second term, defeating GOP challenger Judy Koehler, 65%-34% (minor candidates received the remaining 1%).

1990 U.S. SENATE RACE:

- o In 1984, U.S. Rep. Paul Simon (D) (1989 ratings: ADA-100; ACU-14) defeated Republican Sen. Charles Percy, 50%-48%, to win the Senate seat (minor candidates received the remaining 2%). Simon has already announced his intent to seek re-election in 1990.
- o On Nov. 6, Republican U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin formally announced that she would challenge Simon in 1990.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) calls this seat a "toss up."

Campaign Finances:

- o Martin's 1990 first quarter Federal Election Commission report showed she has raised \$482,043 in 1990, and had \$409,952 cash-on-hand as of March 31. Simon's report showed he has raised \$555,610 in 1990 with \$1,502,483 cash-on-hand.
- o Simon has accepted \$903,810 from PACs since January 1989, more than any other Senate candidate in the country. Martin's PAC receipts of \$540,335 in the same period rank her at 17th among Senate candidates.
- o Despite his reliance on PACs, Simon supports efforts in the Senate to ban them. Martin opposes banning PACs.

RNC Communications Division
Page 6

Regional Voting:

- o While Simon is expected to do well in the lower 30 counties of the state, Martin's stronghold is in her home county of Winnebago and the "collar counties" around Chicago. Cook County is likely to be split, with Simon balancing off Martin's strength in the suburbs with the traditionally Democratic Chicago.
- o This leaves the middle 75 counties of the state as the battleground for Simon and Martin. Simon's advantage in this part of the state due comes from his high name ID, while Martin could benefit there from Simon's liberal record.

Polling:

- o A poll, conducted by Political/Media Research (n=824 likely voters, d=4/19-23 \pm 3.5%) showed Simon leading Martin 52%-33%, with 14% undecided, consistent with a poll by Midwest Television (n=637 registered voters, d=3/6-11) showed Simon's lead over Martin at 54%-34%, with 12% undecided. Simon led 58%-27% in August 1989.
- o The March Midwest poll also showed Simon's approval rating at 56% with 28% disapproving of his job as a Senator.
- o Earlier polling conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Market Strategies (n=800 voters, d=11/27-12/9, \pm 3.5%), released to the Chicago media in December 1989, showed that the number of people who feel that Simon has performed well enough to deserve to be re-elected had dropped from 53% in May 1989 to 45%. The poll also showed that 45% of the people would like to elect someone new, up from 33% in May 1989.

Simon in 1992?

- o The Chicago Tribune (1/29/90) quoted an unnamed Simon strategist predicting that Simon would once again seek the presidential nomination in 1992. Simon allegedly has organizations in place in Iowa and New Hampshire. Simon has publicly said he has "no intentions" of running for president, but said he would not flatly rule it out by issuing a "Sherman-esque" statement.
- o Martin, criticizing his Senate attendance rate during the 1988 Presidential campaign, has called for Simon to reveal his plans for 1992. In a press release, she stated, "He adopted a farm policy that might help farmers in Iowa, he missed the crucial vote on the Superconducting Supercollider which then went to Texas instead of Illinois. ... The only thing he's number one at is spending the people's money in franked mail." In the last quarter of 1989, Simon led all Senators in franked mail, spending \$307,176 to send more than 2.2 million pieces of mail.

1990 GOVERNOR'S RACE:

- o In 1986, Republican Gov. James Thompson won a fourth consecutive term by defeating independent candidate Adlai Stevenson IV, 53%-40%. (The Democratic ballot, which had no candidate for governor, received 7% in the race.) Stevenson ran as a member of the Solidarity Party after a Lyndon LaRouche-backed candidate for lieutenant governor won the Democratic primary.

RNC Communications Division
Page 7

- o Gov. Thompson announced in July 1989 that he would not seek a fifth term.
- o GOP Secretary of State Jim Edgar and two-term Democratic Attorney General Neil Hartigan will face one another in the 1990 race to succeed Thompson.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this election "lean Republican."

GOP Primary:

- o Steve Baer, head of the controversial United Republican Fund (URF) (see page 12) was defeated by Edgar in the GOP primary (64%-33%) after waging a campaign against Edgar's support for Thompson's tax increase as well as Edgar's pro-choice position on abortion.
- o Pundits have suggested that Edgar's margin of victory should have been greater, indicating a split in the GOP ranks going into the general election, despite Edgar's pre-primary across-the-board support from party regulars.
- o Edgar was endorsed in the primary by Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater, Illinois' three National Committee members, as well as unanimously by both the Illinois Republican State Committee, and the Illinois Republican County Chairmen's Association.

Polling:

- o An Edgar campaign poll, conducted by Market Strategies (n=800 registered voters, 4/17-22, +3.5%) shows Edgar with an 11-point lead over Hartigan, 45%-34%, with 21% undecided.
- o The April Political/Media Research poll also shows Edgar ahead, 45%-40%, with 15% undecided.

Abortion:

- o Abortion has become a major issue in the campaign. Edgar has received high marks from the Illinois chapter of the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) for his consistent pro-choice stand. Hartigan has been criticized by advocates on both sides of the issue for taking a weak pro-choice stand after having been established for years as pro-life. Hartigan has stated his support for a woman's right to choose an abortion but says he would sign legislation modeled after the Missouri law upheld in the Webster decision.
- o Edgar's choice of pro-life GOP state Sen. Bob Kustra as his running-mate is not expected to affect his support from pro-choice groups. Kustra has made it clear that he intends to support Edgar on the issue.
- o Although Baer's primary campaign focused on the tax issue, many of his supporters, including anti-ERA activist Phyllis Schlafly, supported him for his pro-life stance on abortion. Although it is hard to gauge how much of an effect abortion had on the primary's outcome, it is considered to be as motivating a factor as the tax issue among activists who oppose Edgar.

RNC Communications Division
Page 8

Taxes:

- o While Edgar supports making the 1989 temporary income tax increase permanent (and possibly higher), Hartigan advocates making education officials accountable for how new revenue from the 1989 tax increase has been spent before making the increase permanent.
- o Although both Edgar and Hartigan have endorsed a proposed constitutional amendment making it harder for the General Assembly to raise taxes, Edgar has attacked an attempt by Hartigan ally, House Speaker Michael Madigan to challenge the proposed amendment in court.
- o Edgar called Madigan's move "outrageous ... since his candidate for governor (Hartigan) has been traveling across the state for months spouting anti-tax rhetoric ... this, I think, is another example of the demagoguery we're hearing from the other side."
(UPI, 5/17/90)

State Spending:

- o Edgar has called for a constitutional amendment giving the governor more power to limit state spending and instituting a two-year budget cycle to replace the current one-year cycle.
- o Edgar also vowed to freeze the number of state workers hired at the current level. Although Hartigan would not make the same vow, he did voice support for giving the governor more authority to cut spending.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

- o In Illinois the lieutenant governor candidate is chosen through a primary, then runs on the same ticket as the gubernatorial candidate in the general election. Traditionally each party's gubernatorial candidate has had considerable influence in determining the potential nominees.
- o Republican incumbent Lt. Gov. George Ryan announced his candidacy for secretary of state on Aug. 14. On Aug. 24, Edgar announced his choice of GOP state Sen. Bob Kustra as his running mate for the 1990 election, clearing a growing field of potential candidates.

OTHER 1990 STATEWIDE OFFICES:

- o In 1990 the state GOP has the potential to gain control of the top levels of state government, as all four independently elected statewide offices will be open seats.

Secretary of State:

- o With incumbent Jim Edgar's gubernatorial candidacy, the office of secretary of state will be open in 1990. Democratic state Treasurer Jerry Consentino will face GOP Lt. Gov. George Ryan in the general election.

RNC Communications Division
Page 9

Attorney General:

- o With incumbent Neil Hartigan's gubernatorial candidacy, the office of attorney general will be open in 1990.
- o GOP Du Page County States Attorney Jim Ryan will face Democratic state Comptroller Roland Burris, Illinois' only Black elected statewide official.

State Comptroller:

- o With incumbent Roland Burris running for attorney general, the office of state comptroller will be open in 1990.
- o State Public Aid Director Susan Suter will face Democratic state Sen. Dawn Clark Netsch in the 1990 race to succeed Burris.

State Treasurer:

- o Incumbent Jerry Consentino's candidacy for secretary of state has left the office of state treasurer open in 1990.
- o GOP Secretary of Transportation Greg Baise will face anti-tax candidate Patrick Quinn, who narrowly defeated state Rep. Peg Breslin for the Democratic nomination on March 20.

COOK COUNTY BOARD PRESIDENT:

- o The retirement of 22-year Democratic Cook County Board President George Dunne has brought statewide attention to the 1990 election to fill the post, one of the most powerful in the state, although low-key in nature.
- o Democratic Chicago attorney Richard Phelan, who served as independent council for the House ethics committee's investigation of former Speaker Jim Wright, won the March 20 Democratic primary. Phelan, with 38% of the vote, defeated Black former state appellate Judge R. Eugene Pincham (31%), slated candidate of the county Democratic organization state Sen. Ted Lechowicz (22%) and County Clerk Stanley Kusper (9%).
- o Phelan will face Republican state Sen. Aldo DeAngelis in the November election. DeAngelis hopes to benefit from a recent dip in voter registration in Chicago, the county's Democratic stronghold.

UNITED REPUBLICAN FUND CONTROVERSY:

- o The Illinois GOP is locked in a legal battle with the United Republican Fund (URF), an Illinois based conservative political action committee, over URF's use of the "Republican" name in its fund-raising, aimed at Republican donor lists. URF has filed a lawsuit questioning 1988 legislation denying the organization the use of "Republican" in its name without the consent of the state GOP.

RNC Communications Division
Page 10

- o URF raised over \$1 million during its anti-Thompson "Just Say No! to Taxes" telemarketing campaign in 1988 and directed the money to many non-targeted races, as well as many out-of-state races. In September 1989, URF used a pro-life telemarketing campaign, placing the group at odds with both GOP gubernatorial candidate Jim Edgar and GOP senate candidate Lynn Martin, who are pro-choice.
- o Republican fund-raiser Paul Robinson resigned as a member of the URF Board of Directors in May 1989 as a result of the controversy.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: 8 Republicans 14 Democrats

- o Republicans lost one seat in the 1988 elections.
- o 1988 election results:

<u>District</u>	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	CHARLES A. HAYES (D)	96.0
2	GUS SAVAGE (D)	82.7
3	MARTY RUSSO (D)	62.2
4	GEORGE SANGMEISTER (D)	50.3
5	WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI (D)	61.3
6	HENRY J. HYDE (R)	73.7
7	CARDISS COLLINS (D)	100.0
8	DAN ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	76.0
9	SIDNEY R. YATES (D)	67.1
10	JOHN EDWARD PORTER (R)	72.5
11	FRANK ANNUNZIO (D)	64.5
12	PHILIP CRANE (R)	75.2
13	HARRIS W. FAWELL (R)	70.2
14	J. DENNIS HASTERT (R)	73.7
15	EDWARD R. MADIGAN (R)	71.7
16	LYNN MARTIN (R)	63.9
17	LANE EVANS (D)	64.9
18	ROBERT H. MICHEL (R)	54.7
19	TERRY L. BRUCE (D)	64.2
20	RICHARD J. DURBIN (D)	68.9
21	JERRY COSTELLO (D)	52.6
22	GLENN POSHARD (D)	64.9

Boldface = Freshmen members

KEY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

4th C.D. - South Chicago Suburbs

- o Freshman Democratic Rep. George Sangmeister, who lost the 1986 lieutenant governor's primary to a follower of Lyndon LaRouche, defeated GOP incumbent Rep. Jack Davis, 50%-50% in 1988. GOP businessman Manny Hoffman will challenge Sangmeister in 1990.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) calls this race a "toss up."

RNC Communications Division
Page 11

16th C.D. - Northwest - Rockford

- o GOP Rep. Lynn Martin is vacating her seat to challenge Democratic Sen. Paul Simon. Martin was re-elected in 1988 with 64% of the vote.
- o Republican state Rep. John Hallock Jr., who defeated Don Manzullo in the GOP primary, 54%-46%, will face former Deputy District Attorney John Cox Jr., who finished ahead of three opponents to win the March 20 Democratic primary.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this race "lean Republican."

19th C.D. - Southeast - Champaign-Urbana

- o Incumbent Democratic Rep. Terry Bruce won re-election in 1988 with 64% of the vote. Republican Bob Kerans defeated GOP attorney Lane Harvey in the March 20 GOP primary, 53%-47%. Bruce and Kerans will be joined by Solidarity Party candidate Brian O'Neill on the November ballot.
- o The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this race "likely Democratic."

STATE LEGISLATURE:

State Senate:	28 Republicans	31 Democrats
State House:	51 Republicans	67 Democrats

- o All of the state House and two-thirds of the state Senate were up for election in 1988 (senators elected to the 59-member body serve staggered two- and four-year terms). The election results showed no gain or loss for either party.
- o In August 1989, House Minority Leader Lee Daniels was elected chairman of the National Council of State Legislators. At the conclusion of his one-year term, which began in December 1989, he will serve as chairman of the National Republican Legislators Association.
- o On Jan. 24, GOP state Sen. Roger Keats of Glencoe was removed from the 1990 election ballot after the state board of elections ruled that 96 signatures on his filing petition were invalid.

1990 STATE LEGISLATIVE PRIMARIES:

- o Four incumbent members of the House were upset in the March 20 primaries by candidates who campaigned on the abortion and tax issues. Of the four, three were Republicans, including former National Committeewoman and assistant GOP leader Penny Pullen, 23-year veteran Gene Hoffman, also an assistant GOP leader, and Ralph Barger.
- o Pullen lost by 30 votes to pro-choice activist Rosemary Mulligan, who made Pullen's introduction of a strict anti-abortion proposal during the fall veto-session the main theme of her campaign. Barger, who is also pro-life, lost to pro-choice schoolteacher Vincent Perisco. Hoffman was defeated by a follower of Steve Baer in the primary.

RNC Communications Division
Page 12

SUPREME COURT PATRONAGE CASE REVIEW:

- o The U.S. Supreme Court will review Rutan et al. v. Republican Party of Illinois, a 1985 case between the Illinois GOP and state workers who allege that they were denied promotions or transfers because of their political beliefs. The workers claim that their first amendment rights to free speech and association were violated by Thompson and the state.
- o A February 1989 decision by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the workers could not make a constitutional claim unless they had been discharged from their state jobs. The Supreme Court was asked to review the case because the Circuit Court decision conflicts with rulings in a majority of federal circuit courts.
- o The suit, filed in 1985 by Democratic activist/attorney Mary Lee Leahy, asks for \$500 million in punitive damages and \$500 million in compensatory damages to be shared among four plaintiffs.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- o McHenry County GOP Chairman Al Jourdan was elected state chairman in February 1988. In May 1990, Jourdan was re-elected to a full four-year term.
- o Former RNC employee Stuart Piper joined the state GOP as executive director in fall 1987.
- o National Committeewoman Penny Pullen did not seek re-election to her post at the June 1988 state convention. At the state convention, National Federation of Republican Women 3rd Vice President Mary Jo Arndt was elected to replace Pullen. National Committeeman Harold Smith was re-elected to a third term.
- o For the 1990 elections, the state party has targeted each of the statewide constitutional offices, as well as the U.S. Senate race, the governor's race, and vulnerable seats in the state House and state Senate.

Democrats:

- o On April 19, Gary LaPaille, chief of staff to Democratic House Speaker Mike Madigan, defeated Democratic state Chairman Vince DeMuzzio to become the new Democratic Chairman. With a Madigan ally such as LaPaille at the helm, the state Democratic party is expected to raise a substantial amount of money for the 1990 statewide elections.

Cook County GOP Chairman:

- o On April 2, Cook county Board Member Richard Siebel was elected Cook County GOP Chairman, succeeding former Chairman Jim Dvorak. The subject of an investigation by the U.S. attorney's office for alleged involvement with organized crime, Dvorak chose not to run for re-election. Secretary of State Jim Edgar had called on Dvorak to give up his post for the good of the party.

RNC Communications Division
Page 13REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALSSTATE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMANAl Jourdan
Harold B. Smith Jr.
Mary Jo ArndtILLINOIS BUSH-QUAYLE CAMPAIGNGENERAL CHAIRMAN
CO-CHAIRMENGov. James R. Thompson
Lt. Gov. George Ryan
U.S. Rep. Lynn MartinELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR

James R. Thompson (R) -- re-elected in 1986

U.S. SENATORS

Paul Simon (D) -- elected in 1984
Alan J. Dixon (D) -- re-elected in 1986

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 Republicans
14 Democrats

Republican Members:

Henry J. Hyde	6th District
John Porter	10th District
Philip M. Crane	12th District
Harris Fawell	13th District
J. Dennis Hastert	14th District
Edward R. Madigan	15th District
Lynn Martin	16th District
Robert H. Michel	18th District

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Minority Leader: James "Pate" Philip
House Minority Leader: Lee DanielsSTATE BACKGROUND

- o Illinois is the nation's leader in coal reserves, atomic power plants, natural gas storage, and potable water.
- o Illinois is also the United States' top producer of soybeans and Swiss cheese, and the second-largest producer of corn and hogs.
- o Two-thirds of the nation's gross national product is produced within 500 miles of Illinois, requiring the state to have a sophisticated transportation system.
- o There are more than 100 universities and colleges in the state, and one of every five physicians in the nation was trained at an Illinois medical school.

RNC Communications Division
Page 14

- o Other 1980 Census rankings for Illinois are as follows:
 - 5th in population (11,426,518);
 - 4th in Black population (1,675,398), but 12th in Black percentage (14.7%) of the state's total population;
 - 5th in Hispanic population (635,602), but 11th in Hispanic percentage (5.6%) of the state's total population;
 - 9th in percentage (7.2%) of foreign-born residents;
 - 21st in median age (29.9 years);
 - 18th in percentage (51.5%) of women in the labor force;
 - 24th in percentage (16.2%) of college graduates; and,
 - 8th in per capita income (\$8,133).

22-May-1990 Tue 12:55

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

223 South Third Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 525-0011
(217) 753-4712 (fax)

National Committeeman:

Harold B. Smith, Jr.
8501 West Higgins Road
Chicago, Illinois 60631
(312) 339-4802

National Committeewoman:

Mary Jo Arndt
35 South Stewart
Lombard, Illinois 60148
(312) 627-7090

Chairman:

Albert M. Jourdan, Jr.
4112 North Riverdale Drive
McHenry, Illinois 60050
(815) 338-2040

1988 DOLE LEADERSHIP, STATE OF ILLINOIS

Chairman:

The Honorable Lee Daniels
Republican Leader
Illinois House of Representatives
(217) 782-4014

Executive Director:

Mark Schroeder
Campaign Director
Lynn Martin for U.S. Senate
9575 W. Higgins Road
Rosemont, Illinois 60018
(708) 518-0900

ILLINOIS STOPS

CHICAGO

The Chicago metropolitan area and suburbs encompass Congressional Districts 1-13, and include heavily black districts on the South Side. The First District is a very poor area full of housing projects, which lost 20% of its population in the 1970's. The Second District elected the nation's first black congressman of this century more than 50 years ago.

The Fifth District is hometown to the late Mayor Richard Daley and his political machine. The population is mostly Irish, Czech, and Bohemian white collar with huge meatpacking stockyards, warehouses, and light industry operations.

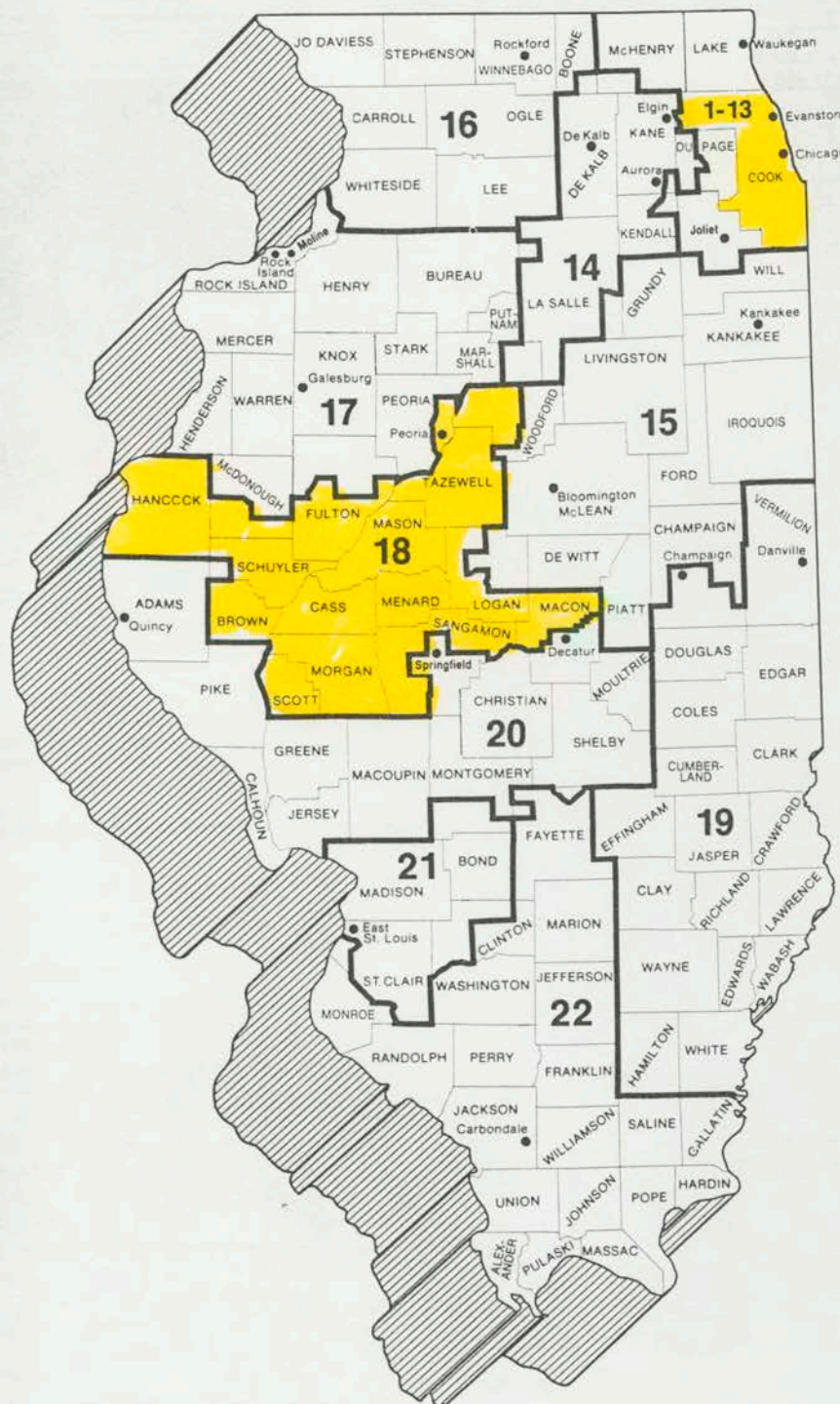
Chicago's Downtown West Side represented in Illinois 7, has traditionally been a port of entry for migrants to the city; Jews and Italians early in the century and Blacks more recently. The heart of the Seventh lies in the miles of low-income housing on the West Side. This district is Democratic and liberal. Rosenkowski's Eighth District constituency includes Chicago's traditional "Polish corridor" and any statewide Democrat can carry this district comfortably. Interestingly, Illinois 8 has a heavy 30% Hispanic population.

Chicago's North Side (Illinois 9) is a mixture of neighborhoods from the opulent lakefront high-rises to two and three story walk-ups. A large Jewish population on the urban lakefront is predominantly middle-aged, well-to-do, and politically active. The Northwest Chicago Suburbs (Illinois 11) stretch from O'Hare Airport with middle-class suburban developments and blue-collar workers who have been known to vote Republican.

PEORIA

In Chicago's 18th, represented by Republican Leader Michel, a mostly rural area is linked by the Illinois River basin, ideal for growing corn. The district has a troubled industrial base, and this is the dominating issue here. Massive layoffs occurred in the early 1980's. There has been an upswing in agricultural research, funded by federal money channeled to the district by Congressman Michel. With redistricting, the lines have changed over the decades, with Peoria being anchored in the Southern end in the '60s and Central part in the '80s. Thus the partly fragmented constituency, which is not all "home base" for Congressman Michel.

Illinois - Congressional Districts



Alan

Of Be

Born: J

Educati

Lou

Military

Occupat

Family:

Religion

Political

71;

197

Capitol

In

Illinois

maxims

base, av

are getti

His nict

summar

ability t

ment ch

He

Senate.

occasion

initiative

vices of p

as he di

less ofte

other se

cutting c

even, wh

business

One

senators

ington n

visitors,

to sherif

Senate c

him "w

Dixon re

But

could b

fashion

uty whic

coalition

post, it

candidate

the deci

then wo

The

Dixon's

leadersh

Moreove

Alan Cr

counter

raising,

Dix

ILLINOIS

POPULATION: 11,614,000
Voting Age: 8,550,000
Largest City: Chicago (3,009,530)
Second Largest: Rockford (135,760)
Third Largest: Peoria (110,290)

GOVERNOR: James R. Thompson (Retiring)

SENATORS: Alan Dixon (Belleville)
Paul Simon (Makanda)

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION:

14 Democrat Representatives:

1st: Charles A. Hayes (Chicago)
2nd: Gus Savage (Chicago)
3rd: Marty Russo (South Holland)
4th: George Sangmeister (Mokena)
5th: William O. Lipinski (Chicago)
7th: Cardiss Collins (Chicago)
8th: Dan Rostenkowski (Chicago)
9th: Sidney R. Yates (Chicago)
11th: Frank Annunzio (Chicago)
17th: Lane Evans (Rock Island)
19th: Terry L. Bruce (Olney)
20th: Richard J. Durbin (Springfield)
21st: Jerry F. Costello (Belleville)
22nd: Glenn Poshard (Carterville)

8 Republican Representatives:

6th: Henry J. Hyde (Bensenville)
10th: John Porter (Wilmette)
12th: Philip M. Crane (Mount Prospect)
13th: Harris W. Fawell (Naperville)
14th: Dennis Hastert (Yorkville)
15th: Edward Madigan (Lincoln)
16th: Lynn Martin (Loves Park)
18th: Robert H. Michel (Peoria)

REDISTRICTING/
CENSUS IMPACT

A loss of two seats is expected, with the Governor's race wide open and Democrats control the State Senate (31-28) and House (67-51). Illinois lost two seats last decade, and Illinois would have its lowest level of House representation since the 1880's if it repeats this year. Peoria has had a recession in industrial economy, causing a loss in excess of 30,000 people (Michel's district).

DEMOGRAPHICS: 83% urban and 17% rural, Illinois is dominated by Whites at 81% and a 15% Black population.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$22,746 (6th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 796 per 100,000 (4th)

4 AP 05-25-90 02:20 EDT

77 LINES

PM-IL--Quayle's Day, Bjt,670<

Quayle Enjoys His Day in Chicago<

ksstfce<

By KATHERINE SCOBEE=

Associated Press Writer=

CHICAGO (AP) It wasn't the fastest pitch at Wrigley Field, but it crossed the plate cleanly. Vice President Dan Quayle threw a strike, according to Chicago Cubs catcher Rick Wrona.

Quayle stood on the pitcher's mound in a blue satin Cubs jacket and navy blue slacks, wound up and let it fly.

"He made a good pitch he threw a strike," said Wrona, who caught the Vice President's ceremonial first pitch in the Cubs-Los Angeles Dodgers game the first event in a three-stop Chicago-area tour by Quayle on Thursday.

After his pitch, the vice president gave himself a thumbs-up and smiled.

He seemed to enjoy his trip to Chicago, and Chicagoans seemed to enjoy the Vice President.

They clustered in doorways and windows along Irving Park Road on the route to the ballpark to watch the motorcade pass, a spectacle of police motorcycles and squad cars flashing blue mars lights.

"It would be nice to see him up close," said Barbara Clarke, of Hinsdale, before the vice president stepped out of the Cubs dugout to whistles and cheers of the stadium crowd.

Even the Cubs, who shook hands and received autographed baseballs from Quayle, seemed impressed.

"It was exciting," said catcher Wrona. "I gave him the fastball signal and he gave me the nod like a big-league pitcher would."

Quayle arrived in the city at noon at a military base at O'Hare International Airport, flying in on Air Force Two.

He stepped into a black limosine and was whisked off to the ballpark, traveling down an empty expressway that had been cleared for the motorcade.

At Wrigley Field the right-hander and former Little League second baseman threw the ceremonial first pitch.

"I've been practicing with my daughter at home she's the baseball enthusiast," Quayle told reporters later in the day.

He declared himself a Cubs fan, but said he hadn't been to Wrigley Field in about 25 years. The last time, Quayle recalled, "I was struggling to get a ticket on the third-base line, trying to get a very good seat. This time, I didn't have any problems."

After the ballpark, it was on to suburban Des Plaines and Maryville Academy, the largest child-care agency in the state. There, Quayle inspected the fruits of legislation he sponsored as an Indiana senator, the Job Training Partnership Act.

Quayle visited teen-age students printing pamphlets in a print shop and dipping chocolate-covered strawberries in an industrial kitchen.

The students earn minimum-wage salaries for the training funded by the U.S. Department of Labor as a result of the Quayle legislation, said the Rev. John Smyth, executive director of the academy.

"I know I'll never wash my right hand again," joked 17-year-old London Ward after shaking the Quayle's hand.

Ward demonstrated for Quayle a machine that cuts and binds pamphlets. Afterward he said, "I see what people say about the big people in the White House is not true they say people in the White House won't give kids the time of day."

In the kitchen, Quayle sampled candies made by students and urged them, ``Keep up the good work, I'm counting on you. Don't let me down.''

The final stop of the day was a \$250-a-head Senate Republican Campaign Committee fund-raiser in suburban Rosement.

Quayle underscored the need for Republicans to gain control of state legislatures, then endorsed state Republican gubernatorial candidate Jim Edgar and U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin of Loves Park in her bid to unseat U.S. Sen. Paul Simon (D-Makanda).

Quayle also struck the themes of family, crime and drugs in his speech to about 1,300 state Republicans, and deftly responded to hecklers.

Two men interrupted the vice president's speech with shouts. One asked Quayle, ``What are you going to do about AIDS?''

The crowd booed, and the men were led from the room.

``I think in political terms we'll put them down as undecided,''
Quayle said to hearty laughter.

ILLINOIS -- POLITICAL SCENARIO

U.S. Senate Race

POLLING:

According to a WQAD-TV Poll taken in early May, Simon leads Martin 52% to 33%. However, polls show Simon vulnerabilities due to Martin's constant hammering on his Senate attendance record, liberal agenda, and not delivering for Illinois. In January, Martin's name I.D. statewide was only 30%. According to an April survey, Simon's reelection was hovering at a low 45%, with negatives around 25%.

SURROGATES:

Republican Leaders besides yourself who have gone to Illinois on Martin's behalf include President Bush (November 20), Clayton Yeutter (April 27) and Barbara Bush (April 17). President Reagan plans to campaign for her on June 28.

CAMPAIGN THEMES:

Martin is stressing social consciousness, fiscal responsibility, and her ability to deliver services to her constituents in the 16th District. She's portraying Simon as "out of touch" with Illinois due to his obsession with national politics, and has successfully made his attendance record for Senate votes an issue (He's missed 1200 votes). Simon's old-style discipline and "tax and spend" ideologies along with his proposed \$5 billion-a-year program to provide public service jobs to able-bodied welfare recipients are being highlighted as proof of his liberal voting record.

ISSUES TO STRESS:

Martin's moderate approach to policy-making offers a positive alternative to Simon. She was the first freshman to be named to the House Budget Committee and served four years on the Armed Services Committee before winning a seat on the Rules Committee. She is co-chairman of the Bi-Partisan Task Force on Ethics Reform. Simon has proposed increasing "sin" taxes, increasing the social security tax, and cutting the defense budget to reduce the deficit. Martin says "the way to reduce the deficit is to cut federal spending - period."

Simon is weak on crime. His votes against the death penalty, even for cop-killers and drug kingpins, show his "softness" on this issue important to Illinois voters.

Simon voted against the Clean Air Act because it would hurt coal-miners in Southern Illinois. He received campaign contributions from the United Mine Workers and most other unions. Martin has stressed the importance of the Clean Air Act to Illinois, and says that Bob Dole accomplished more for Illinois than Paul Simon did.

Simon leads the nation in PAC fundraising among 1990 Senate candidates. Simon says he's critical of PACs and supports Senate efforts to ban them, yet he appears beholden to special interests. (Martin is 17th in PAC receipts, and is opposed to banning PACs).

ILLINOIS POLITICAL SCENARIO PAGE TWO

Simon is a big liberal. Besides consistently earning perfect liberal voting scores, Simon joined Metzenbaum last week in forming the "Coalition for Democratic Values", which believes the Democratic Party has become too liberal.

Simon is chief sponsor (along with Senator Kennedy) of D.C. Statehood. (Viewed by many as Simon's attempt to gain forgiveness of Jesse Jackson for his refusal to release delegates going into the 1988 Convention. Jackson is co-sponsoring an upcoming Simon fundraiser).

ISSUES TO AVOID:

Taxes. On June 30, 1989, Governor Thompson signed a temporary two-year tax hike bill to fund state education programs. The bill raised individual income tax rates from 4% to 4.74%. Thompson favored a permanent plan that would also address human services needs, however he signed the bill after the addition of a property tax relief provision he endorsed.

Secretary of State (and GOP gubernatorial candidate) Jim Edgar said he would like to see the tax made permanent. But, Congresswoman Martin opposes extending the temporary tax. Martin has made education funding an issue in her campaign, but has been criticized by the Chicago Tribune for "inviting the Illinois legislature to take away the \$360 million a year that public schools and the state university system get from the tax increase." Senator Simon has not taken a stand on the tax increase, saying it's a "state issue".

Foreign Aid. Congresswoman Martin has not taken a position on your foreign aid proposal and with the heavy ethnic population in the Chicago area, it's best not to bring this up, unless questioned.

Other elections

Gubernatorial. As you know, Governor Thompson is not seeking reelection. Secretary of State Jim Edgar is running even with Democratic nominee Neil Hartigan. A poll done April 19 for WQAD-TV shows Edgar at 45% with Hartigan at 40%. Edgar has 94% name I.D., and was one of the endorsed Republican candidates in the recent primary (see attached). Edgar defeated Steve Baer (United Republican Fund conservative candidate) in the primary 63% to 33%.

Congressional. Congressman Gus Savage (2nd) won by only a little over 50% in his primary, due to remarks made regarding AIPAC. Even House Speaker Foley said Savage created an impression of bigotry, and Ron Brown described the remarks as "racist".

In Lynn Martin's 16th District, Republican State Representative John Hallock will face Democrat John Cox.

Sources: RNC political
NRSC
Martin campaign memo