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| **Record Group/Collection:** | George H.W. Bush Presidential Records |
| **Collection/Office of Origin:** | Speechwriting, White House Office of |
| **Series:** | Speech File Backup Files |
| **Subseries:** | Chron File, 1989-1993 |

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| **OA/ID Number:** | 13733 |
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**Folder Title:**
Jim Edgar for Governor 10/16/90 [OA 6896]

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EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR \ WHEATON, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1990 \ 1:00 P.M.

THANK YOU, JIM. CONGRESSMEN HARRIS FAWELL, HENRY HYDE, AND BOB MICHEL. LYNN MARTIN, BOB KUSTRA [CUSS-TRA], JIM RYAN, GEORGE RYAN, GREG BAISE [BAZE], SUE SUTER; PATE PHILIP, LEE DANIELS... AND I UNDERSTAND WALTER PAYTON'S HERE -- PROBABLY THE ONLY MAN WHO CAN RUN HARDER THAN JIM EDGAR. \\ AND OF COURSE, GOVERNOR JIM THOMPSON -- WHO THIS JANUARY CONCLUDES HIS FOURTH TERM -- FOURTEEN GREAT YEARS FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.



AND, FINALLY, JIM EDGAR -- THE NEXT GREAT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. \\\

THERE'S SOME REAL EXCITEMENT HERE TODAY. THE BALLOONS, THE MARCHING BANDS, THE THOUSANDS OF CHEERING PEOPLE... HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT SINCE MILLIE'S LAST BOOK-SIGNING PARTY. \\\

WELL, IT'S GREAT TO BE WITH YOU. THIS FIELDHOUSE BRINGS BACK WARM MEMORIES.

YOU MADE THE DIFFERENCE FOR ILLINOIS IN THE 1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION -- AND YOU'RE ABOUT TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE IN A CRUCIAL RACE NEXT MONTH. THAT'S BECAUSE DUPAGE COUNTY IS REPUBLICAN COUNTRY. \\\

WE STAND TOGETHER AS WE HAVE BEFORE, IN THIS FIELDHOUSE OF DREAMS, SHARING THE VISION OF A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR ILLINOIS. IT'S A VISION THAT PULSES THROUGH THE HEARTLAND OF AMERICA -- THE DEEP-RUNNING MAINSTREAM, THE FULL, BIG-HEARTED CENTER -- THAT SAYS:



WE EXPECT LEADERSHIP TO BE DIRECT. HONEST. PURPOSEFUL. AND IF I HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT IT -- PRINCIPLED.

WE MEET IN SUPPORT OF A CANDIDATE WHOSE RECORD LIVES UP TO HIS RHETORIC, WHOSE DEEDS ARE WORTHY OF HIS WORDS -- WHO SAYS WHAT HE MEANS, AND DOES WHAT HE SAYS. \\\

HE'S STRAIGHT-FORWARD, STRAIGHT-THINKING, STRAIGHT-TALKING -- AND THIS FALL HE'S HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

JIM EDGAR WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. \\\

YOU KNOW, I UNDERSTAND A LOT OF THE OPPOSITION HERE HAS BEEN POSING AS REPUBLICAN LOOK-ALIKES. WELL, COME NOVEMBER 6TH, THE OPPOSITION WILL LEARN WHAT JIM EDGAR ALREADY KNOWS. IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO PLAY FOR PRIME TIME AND DELIVER THE LINES. YOU'VE GOT TO DELIVER RESULTS. THAT'S WHAT JIM EDGAR HAS DONE AS SECRETARY OF STATE -- AND THAT'S WHAT HE'S GOING TO DO AS GOVERNOR. \\\



ILLINOIS ALREADY HAS A LOT TO BE PROUD OF. YOU'VE GOT A VITAL MANUFACTURING BASE, WORLD-CLASS FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS CENTERS, AND AGRICULTURE THAT FEEDS THE WORLD. [[ IN FACT, THEY SAY ILLINOIS PRODUCES EVERYTHING FROM BULLDOZERS TO TURKEYS... BUT I'M NOT HERE TO TALK ABOUT YOUR POLITICAL OPPONENTS. \\\ ]]

I'M HERE WITH A MESSAGE FOR THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

AS MUCH AS YOU'VE GOT TO BE PROUD OF, YOU'LL HAVE A LOT MORE TO LOOK FORWARD TO, WITH JIM EDGAR AS THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. \\\ JIM KNOWS EDUCATION IS SO CRUCIAL FOR OUR KIDS -- SO HE'S PLEDGED TO MAKE ILLINOIS THE FIRST STATE TO REACH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS WE SET OUT FOR AMERICA AFTER LAST YEAR'S EDUCATION SUMMIT WITH THE GOVERNORS. AND HE HAS SPELLED OUT WHERE HE'LL GET THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO IMPROVE ILLINOIS SCHOOLS.



BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, JIM UNDERSTANDS THAT YOU'VE GOT TO EMPOWER PEOPLE, NOT BUREAUCRATS. BECAUSE WHEN IT COMES TO OUR KIDS, WE'RE ALL ACCOUNTABLE.

THAT'S WHY JIM HAS ALREADY MARSHALLED A REAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BUSINESS AND LABOR LEADERS, LOCAL OFFICIALS, EDUCATORS, AND COMMUNITY GROUPS, THAT'S MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR OVER 40,000 ADULTS TO LEARN TO READ. JIM EDGAR DOESN'T JUST TALK ABOUT PROGRESS IN EDUCATION -- HE MAKES IT HAPPEN. \\\

AND JIM ALSO KNOWS THAT NO KID CAN BE SAFE AS LONG AS DRUG DEALERS WANDER THE STREETS PEDDLING POISON. SO HE'S CALLED FOR TOUGHER PENALTIES FOR GANG LEADERS AND GANG CRIMES. HE BELIEVES THAT DRUG KINGPINS -- THESE MASS MERCHANTS OF DEATH -- DESERVE THE ULTIMATE PENALTY: THE DEATH PENALTY. \\\

AND HE WANTS EVERY CONVICTED DRUG USER TO PAY A FINE AND DO COMMUNITY SERVICE. HIS OPPONENT HAS COMPLAINED THAT JIM EDGAR WAS "TOO TOUGH."



WE SAY, ENOUGH IS ENOUGH. THE LAW SHOULD BE AT LEAST AS TOUGH AS THE CRIMINALS WHO BREAK IT. \\\

JIM EDGAR ALSO BELIEVES SOMETHING ELSE THAT SEEMS LIKE COMMON SENSE: GOVERNMENT SHOULDN'T SPEND MORE THAN IT TAKES IN. AND IT SHOULDN'T TAKE IN MORE THAN IT NEEDS. AS SECRETARY OF STATE, HE'S PROVED YOU CAN GET GOVERNMENT TO DO MORE, WITHOUT SPENDING MORE. HE'S OFFERING SPECIFICS ON CUTTING SPENDING.

AND HE'S CALLING FOR AN AMENDMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET-CUTTING POWERS. JIM EDGAR WILL CONTROL STATE SPENDING.\\\

BELIEVE ME, THAT'S SOMETHING WE'VE NEEDED AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL FOR A LONG TIME -- DISCIPLINE. WE HAD A BIPARTISAN BUDGET PACKAGE, UP IN THE CONGRESS -- NOT THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS, BUT THE BEST PLAN POSSIBLE -- AND I'M GRATEFUL TO LEGISLATORS LIKE BOB MICHEL, DENNY HASTERT, ED MADIGAN, AND JOHN PORTER --



LEADERS WHO WORKED TO BUILD CONSENSUS, INSTEAD OF CONTROVERSY.

NOW, IT'S TIME TO MOVE FORWARD -- TIME FOR THE CONGRESS TO PUT TOGETHER A BUDGET THAT WILL CUT A FULL $500 BILLION DOLLARS FROM THE DEFICIT OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS: THE SINGLE LARGEST DEFICIT REDUCTION PROGRAM IN HISTORY.

I'M CALLING ON THE CONGRESS TO SEND ME A BUDGET THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THAT BIPARTISAN BUDGET SUMMIT AGREEMENT. THAT HELPS CREATE NEW JOBS AND KEEPS THE ECONOMY MOVING. THAT DELIVERS REAL SPENDING CUTS, WITH REAL SAVINGS. THAT HAS SPENDING CUTS THAT ARE FULLY ENFORCEABLE -- WITH THE SIGNIFICANT BUDGET PROCESS REFORMS HAMMERED OUT IN THAT BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT. AND, FINALLY: A BUDGET THAT HOLDS THE LINE AGAINST HIGHER INCOME TAX RATES. \\\



THE TEST COMES THREE DAYS FROM NOW: THE BUDGET BILL MUST BE PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 19. NOW, THERE MAY BE MEMBERS IN THAT BAND WHO THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BUY THE SAME OLD TAX-AND-SPEND SONG, WITH NEW LYRICS AND A NEW LABEL. WELL, I'M GOING TO KEEP THE PRESSURE ON THE CONGRESS. WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF TIME -- THE GOVERNMENT IS RUNNING OUT OF MONEY -- AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE RUNNING OUT OF PATIENCE. \\\

YOU KNOW, I GOT A LOT OF GRIEF FOR SHUTTING DOWN THE GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK -- BY VETOING THAT BUSINESS-AS-USUAL, PUT-IT-OFF-AGAIN PIECE OF LEGISLATION. BUT IT HAD TO BE DONE. BECAUSE IT WAS THE 37TH TIME SINCE 1981 THAT THE CONGRESS HAS TOTALLY FAILED TO PRODUCE A BUDGET ON TIME -- AND INSTEAD PASSED A STOP-GAP, SPEND-THRIFT I.O.U. TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT OPEN. THE DEFICIT METER IS RUNNING ON OVERDRIVE. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH. \\\



THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE SMART. THEY MAY HEAR LIBERALS IN CONGRESS BLAMING ME FOR THE BUDGET DELAYS OF LAST WEEK -- BUT THEY KNOW WHO'S TO BLAME FOR THE BUDGET DELAYS OF THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS. THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THE BUREAUCRATIC, TECHNOCRATIC, DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGUERY FROM LIBERALS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. \\\

THREE DAYS FROM NOW, IF THE DEMOCRAT-CONTROLLED CONGRESS TRIES TO PASS ANOTHER STOP-GAP, TEMPORARY, BAND-AID OF A SPENDING BILL, MY MESSAGE WILL BE VERY SIMPLE: JUST DO IT -- AND I'LL VETO IT. \\\

AND IF THAT DOESN'T WORRY THEM, THERE'S SOMETHING ELSE THAT WILL. BECAUSE THIS FALL, WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TELLING CONGRESS IS, IF THEY CAN'T WRITE A BUDGET, MAYBE THEY OUGHT TO START WRITING THEIR RESUMES. \\\



I GOT A LETTER, EARLIER THIS MONTH, THAT REFLECTS THE WISDOM OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- IN THIS CASE, FROM THE MOUTHS OF BABES. ERIC MORALES OF BIG LAKE, MINNESOTA WROTE ME SAYING, "I AM ONLY 11 YEARS OLD BUT I STILL THINK ABOUT THE BUDGET DEFICIT. I SUPPORT THE DEFICIT REDUCTION. I AM A BOY SCOUT AND IF THIS THING DOESN'T PASS SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE I MIGHT NOT HAVE THE TIME AND MONEY TO DO THINGS [LIKE] GO CAMPING OR FISHING." \\\

ERIC OUGHT TO RUN FOR CONGRESS. \\\

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE LOOKING TO CONGRESS TO PASS A BUDGET THAT POINTS THIS COUNTRY IN THE DIRECTION OF LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE ELECTORATE LOOKS TO THESE MEN AND WOMEN NOT JUST FOR PARTISAN RHETORIC, BUT FOR POSITIVE CHANGE. NOT FOR GAMESMANSHIP, BUT STATESMANSHIP.

THAT'S WHAT YOU LOOK FOR IN ANY LEADER -- AND THAT'S WHAT JIM EDGAR EMBODIES IN MIND AND SPIRIT.



JIM EDGAR WILL BE A TRULY GREAT GOVERNOR. \\\ AND ILLINOIS WILL BE WELL SERVED WITH LYNN MARTIN IN THE SENATE; BOB KUSTRA AS LT. GOVERNOR; JIM RYAN AS ATTORNEY GENERAL; GEORGE RYAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE; GREG BAISE AS TREASURER; AND SUE SUTER AS COMPTROLLER. \\\

THESE RACES WILL SET THE FUNDAMENTAL DIRECTION FOR ILLINOIS POLITICS IN THE 90'S, AND THE NEXT CENTURY.

SO LET ME CLOSE BY ASKING ALL OF YOU TO GET OUT THE VOTE. IN THIS TIME OF GREAT HOPE AND GREAT CHALLENGE AROUND THE WORLD -- PARTICULARLY IN THE PERSIAN GULF -- LET ALL REMEMBER, AND NONE RELINQUISH, THE PRICELESS POWER OF THE VOTE HERE AT HOME. \\\

IT WAS THAT GREAT SON OF ILLINOIS, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHO SAID THAT "BALLOTS ARE THE RIGHTFUL AND PEACEFUL SUCCESSORS OF BULLETS...



SUCH WILL BE A GREAT LESSON OF PEACE: TEACHING MEN THAT WHAT THEY CANNOT TAKE BY AN ELECTION, NEITHER CAN THEY TAKE... BY WAR."

THIS FALL, REACH OUT TO THOSE AROUND YOU. GET THEM TO THE POLLS. MAKE THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY RING LOUD AND CLEAR, HERE IN THE HEARTLAND. MAKE IT RING SO TRUE, THEY HEAR IT ALL THE WAY TO BAGHDAD. AND MAKE JIM EDGAR THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

THANK YOU -- AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

Mark / from the Plaza DB

MUCH OF THE POLITICAL DEBATE ON THE BUDGET HAS BEEN BASED ON INSIDE-THE-WASHINGTON D.C. - BELTWAY JARGON. THAT JARGON JUST HIDES THE BASIC ISSUES.

LET ME TRY TO SIMPLIFY IT.

o AMERICA MUST HAVE A REAL AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIT REDUCTION BUDGET TO GET THIS ECONOMY MOVING.

o THAT DEFICIT REDUCTION WILL BRING DOWN INTEREST RATES ON HOME PURCHASES, CAR LOANS, AND HELP CREATE NEW JOBS.

o TO GET THESE RESULTS, THE BUDGET CANNOT BE SMOKE AND MIRRORS, OR BUSINESS AS USUAL. IT MUST BE REAL, ENFORCEABLE, AND PRESERVE OUR INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH.

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o AS ALWAYS, THE REAL PROBLEM HAS BEEN THE UNWILLINGNESS IN CONGRESS TO VOTE FOR HOLDING DOWN SPENDING.

LET ME MENTION ALSO, ONE THING THAT APPEALS TO ME ABOUT THE CURRENT SENATE PACKAGE IS THAT IT HOLDS THE LINE ON INCOME TAX RATES. ONE OF MY BIGGEST FEARS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT THE CONGRESS WILL CONTINUE TO PAY FOR ITS SPENDING HABITS BY RAISING INCOME TAXES ON EVERYBODY.

IN FACT, THE BUDGET SUMMIT HAS MOVED US IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION AND HAS BROUGHT US TO THE FINAL COUNTDOWN WEEK.

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IN THE NEXT FIVE DAYS, CONGRESS HAS THE CHANCE -- HAS THE OBLIGATION -- TO ACT.

# EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR CONTACTS

Bob Hickman — Finance chair & main contact
312/372-9090 Home: (312) 944-3375

or: Dana Grigoroff 312-372-9090

Marlene Stubler — DuPage College PAO
708/858-2810, X2454

Jeff Russell — Student Union & Student body president
708/858-2800

Jack Garrow - 708-451-1020

(Lange/Cawley)
October 12, 1990
8:15 p.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR
COLLEGE OF DuPAGE -- WHEATON, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1990
1:00 P.M.

[[ Thank you, Jim. Bob Kustra [CUSS-tra], Jim Ryan, George Ryan, Greg Baise [BAZE], Sue Suter; Pate Philip, Lee Daniels... and I understand Walter Payton's here -- probably the only man who can run harder than Jim Edgar. \\ And of course, Governor Jim Thompson -- who this January concludes his fourth term -- **fourteen great years for the state of Illinois.** \\ And, finally, **Jim Edgar -- the next great Governor of Illinois.** \\\

There's some real excitement here today. The balloons, the marching bands, the thousands of cheering people... haven't seen anything like it since Millie's last book-signing party. \\\ ]]

Well, it's great to be with you. This fieldhouse brings back warm memories. You made the difference for Illinois in the 1988 Presidential election -- and you're about to make the difference in a crucial race next month. **That's because DuPage County is Republican country.** \\\

We stand together as we have before, in this fieldhouse of dreams, sharing the vision of a brighter future for Illinois. It's a vision that pulses through the heartland of America -- the deep-running mainstream, the full, big-hearted center -- that says: **We expect leadership to be direct. Honest. Purposeful. And if I have anything to say about it -- principled.**

We meet in support of a candidate whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his words -- who **says what he means, and does what he says.** \\\

He's straight-forward, straight-thinking, straight-talking -- and this fall he's headed **straight for the Governor's office. Jim Edgar will be the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

You know, I understand a lot of the opposition here has been posing as Republican look-alikes. Well, come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for prime time and deliver the lines. **You've got to deliver results.** That's what Jim Edgar has done as Secretary of State -- and **that's what he's going to do as Governor.** \\\

Illinois already has a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base, world-class financial and business centers, and agriculture that feeds the world. [[ In fact, they say Illinois produces everything from bulldozers to turkeys... but I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. \\\ ]]

I'm here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look forward to, **with Jim Edgar as the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

Jim knows education is so crucial for our kids -- so he's pledged to make Illinois the first state to reach the national education goals we set out for America after last year's Education Summit with the governors. And he has spelled out where he'll get the financial resources to improve Illinois schools. But even more important, Jim understands that you've

got to empower people, not bureaucrats. Because when it comes to our kids, **we're all accountable.**

That's why Jim has already marshalled a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups, that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. **Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.** \\\

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. He believes that **drug kingpins -- these mass merchants of death -- deserve the ultimate penalty: the death penalty.** \\\

And he wants every convicted drug user to pay a fine and do community service. His opponent has complained that Jim Edgar was "too tough." **We say, enough is enough. The law should be at least as tough as the criminals who break it.** \\\

Jim Edgar also believes something else that seems like common sense: government shouldn't spend more than it takes in. And it shouldn't take in more than it needs. As Secretary of State, he's proved you can get government to do more, without spending more. He's offering specifics on cutting spending. And he's calling for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers. **Jim Edgar will control state spending.**\\\

[[ Believe me, that's something we've needed at the federal level for a long time -- discipline. We had a bipartisan budget package, up in the Congress -- not the best of all possible

worlds, but the **best plan possible** -- and I'm grateful to legislators like Bob Michel, Denny Hastert, Ed Madigan, and John Porter -- leaders who worked to **build consensus, instead of controversy**.

Now, it's time to move forward -- time for the **Congress** to put together a budget that will cut a full $500 billion dollars from the deficit over the next five years: the single largest deficit reduction program in history.

I'm calling on the Congress to send me a budget that is consistent with that Bipartisan Budget Summit Agreement. That helps create new jobs and keeps the economy moving. That delivers **real** spending cuts, with **real** savings. That has spending cuts that are fully enforceable -- with the significant budget process reforms hammered out in that bipartisan budget agreement. **And, finally: a budget that holds the line against higher income tax rates**. \\\

The test comes **three** days from now: The budget bill must be passed by both Houses no later than October 19. Now, there may be members in that band who think the American people will buy the same old tax-and-spend song, with new lyrics and a new label. Well, **I'm going to keep the pressure on the Congress.** We're running out of time -- the government is running out of money -- and **the American people are running out of patience**. \\\

You know, I got a lot of grief for shutting down the government last week -- by vetoing that business-as-usual, put-it-off-again piece of legislation. But it had to be done.

Because it was the **37th time since 1981** that the Congress has totally failed to produce a budget on time -- and instead passed a stop-gap, spend-thrift I.O.U. to keep the government open. The deficit meter is running on overdrive. **Enough is enough.** \\\

The American people are smart. They may hear liberals in Congress blaming me for the budget delays of last week -- but **they know who's to blame for the budget delays of the last eight months.** They've had enough of the bureaucratic, technocratic, Democratic **demagoguery** from **liberals** in Washington, D.C. \\\

Three days from now, if the Democrat-controlled Congress tries to pass another stop-gap, temporary, band-aid of a spending bill, my message will be very simple: **Just do it -- and I'll veto it.** \\\

And if that doesn't worry them, there's something else that will. Because **this fall, what the American people are telling Congress is, if they can't write a budget, maybe they ought to start writing their resumes.** \\\

[[ I got a letter, earlier this month, that reflects the wisdom of the American people -- in this case, from the mouths of babes. Eric Morales of Big Lake, Minnesota wrote me saying, "I am only 11 years old but I still think about the budget deficit. I support the deficit reduction. I am a Boy Scout and if this thing doesn't pass sometime in the future I might not have the time and money to do things [like] go camping or fishing." \\\ **Eric ought to run for Congress.** \\\ ]]

The American people are looking to Congress to pass a budget reach an-

~~agreement -- an agreement~~ that points this country in the direction of long-term economic growth. The electorate looks to these men and women not just for **partisan rhetoric**, but for **positive change**. Not for **gamesmanship**, but **statesmanship**.

That's what you look for in any leader -- and that's what Jim Edgar embodies in mind and spirit. **Jim Edgar will be a truly great governor.** \\\ And Illinois will be well served with Lynn Martin in the Senate; Bob Kustra as Lt. Governor; Jim Ryan as Attorney General; George Ryan as Secretary of State; Greg Baise as Treasurer; and Sue Suter as Comptroller. \\\

These races will set the fundamental direction for Illinois politics in the 90's, and the next century. So let me close by asking all of you to **get out the vote.** In this time of great hope and great challenge around the world -- particularly in the Persian Gulf -- **let all remember, and none relinquish, the priceless power of the vote here at home.** \\\

It was that great son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who said that "ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets... Such will be a great lesson of peace: teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take... by war."

This fall, reach out to those around you. Get them to the polls. Make the meaning of democracy ring loud and clear, here in the heartland. Make it ring so true, they hear it all the way to Baghdad. And **make Jim Edgar the next Governor of Illinois.**

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

Carolyn 10/12 7:00

"A budget deal consistent with the budget summit agreement would reduce the budget debt burden by $500 bill. That's $4000 for every American worker. If we get the deal, that 4 yr. old over there would save $400 a year in taxes for ~~every~~ each year she works that's $16,000 over ___ and that's in today's dollars, which would be eroded further by increase inflation if we don't get the budget agreement

John Taylor 395-5046 (home)

(Lange/Cawley)
October 12, 1990
7:30 p.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

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~~Believe me~~, Eric ~~-- I sympathize~~ ought. \\\ ]]

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These races will set the fundamental direction for Illinois politics in the 90's, and the next century. So let me close by asking all of you to **get out the vote.** In this time of great hope and great challenge around the world -- particularly in the Persian Gulf -- **let all remember, and none relinquish, the priceless power of the vote here at home.** \\\

It was that great son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who said that "ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets... Such will be a great lesson of peace: teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take... by war."

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Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

X

(D) - Rostenkowski, Dan

(R) - Hastert, ~~Dennis~~ Denny
- Madigan, ~~Edward~~ Ed
- Michel, ~~Robert~~ Hse Rep Leader Bob
- Porter, John (John)

Cowboys from ~~Cal~~ Minnesota

GERRY SIKORSKI D

**Congress has a responsibility -- if this is the best "the system" can do -- then it's time to build a better budget system.**

Now, I've taken some hits on this. Any time you make tough calls, that's the price you pay. But I **trust** the American people. They're **smart** -- and they want a budget that makes **sense**.

((Here's an example of their wisdom -- straight from the mouths of babes. It's a letter I spoke of earlier today from Eric Morales of Big Lake, Minnesota. Eric writes, "I am only 11 years old but I still think about the budget deficit. I support the deficit reduction. I am a Boy Scout and if this thing doesn't pass sometime in the future I might not have the time and money to do things [like] go camping or fishing." // Believe me, Eric, I sympathize.)) //

Eric knows -- as we do -- that fiscal sanity is **wrong** -- and what's **right** is for Congress to stop being **manic-depressive. Manic on spending. Depressive for the economy**. // We know, too, that Congress **appropriates** every dime -- tells us how to **spend** every dime -- that the Democrats control both Houses of Congress -- and that the **blame resides right there**. //

So on November 6, let's send Congress a wake-up call. Let's reject the Democrats' tax and spend policies that got us here in the first place. And tell Congress to remember kids like Eric. **Children like him deserve to inherit more than an avalanche of unpaid bills**. Nor do they need higher income tax rates -- and I will **hold the line against any increase**. // Finally, I will

one out of 5 yrs #
don't Ad Lawton, 2 yrs
service dept

(Lange/Cawley)
October 12, 1990
8:30 a.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

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COLLEGE OF DuPAGE -- WHEATON, ILLINOIS
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Well, it's great to be with you. This fieldhouse brings back warm memories. You made the difference for Illinois in the 1988 Presidential election -- and you're about to make the difference in a crucial race next month. **That's because DuPage County is <u>Republican</u> country.** \\\

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We meet to endorse a candidate for the governorship of Illinois -- whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his words -- who **says what he means, and does what he says**. \\\

He's straight-forward, straight-thinking, straight-talking -- and this fall he's headed **straight for the Governor's office. Jim Edgar will be the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

You know, I understand a lot of the opposition here has been posing as Republican look-alikes. They're like those impersonators on Saturday night T.V. Can't blame 'em. Not at this juncture. Look, lot of comedians out there. Doin' that impersonation thing. Okay with me. \\\ ]]

But come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for prime time and deliver the lines. **You've got to deliver results.** \\\

That's what Jim Edgar has done as the Illinois Secretary of State -- and **that's what he's going to do as Governor.** \\\

Illinois already has a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base, world-class financial and business centers, and agriculture that feeds the world. [[ In fact, they say Illinois is a top producer of everything from bulldozers to turkeys... but I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. \\\ ]]

I'm here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look forward to, **with Jim Edgar as the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

He knows education is so crucial for our kids -- and crucial for Illinois to compete. So Jim has pledged to make Illinois the first state to reach the national education goals we set out for America after last year's Education Summit with the governors.

Jim has spelled out where he'll get the financial resources to improve Illinois schools. But even more important, he understands that ~~you can't leave meaningful reform to the status quo, by building a bigger bureaucracy.~~ You've got to empower people, not bureaucrats. Because when it comes to our kids, **we're all accountable.**

That's why Jim has already marshalled a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups, that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. **Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.** \\\

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. He believes that **drug kingpins -- these mass merchants of death -- deserve the ultimate penalty: the death penalty.** \\\

And he wants every convicted drug user to pay a fine and do community service. His opponent has complained that Jim Edgar was "too tough." **We say, enough is enough. The law should be at least as tough as the criminals who break it.** \\\

Jim Edgar also believes something else that seems like common sense: government shouldn't spend more than it takes in.

And it shouldn't take in more than it needs. As Secretary of State, he's proved you can get government to do more, without spending more. Rather than rhetoric, he's offering specifics on cutting state spending. And he's calling for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers. **Jim Edgar will control state spending.**\\\

[[ Believe me, that's something we've needed at the federal level for a long time -- discipline. We had a bipartisan budget package, up in the Congress -- not the best of all possible worlds, but the **best plan possible** -- and I'm grateful to legislators like Bob Michel, Dan Rostenkowski, Denny Hastert, Ed Madigan, and John Porter -- leaders who worked to **build consensus, instead of controversy**.

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You know, I got a lot of grief for shutting down the government last week -- by vetoing that business-as-usual, put-it-off-again piece of legislation. One of the 37 continuing resolutions the Congress has passed since 1981 -- exercises in brinksmanship that keep the government open, and the deficit meter running on overdrive.

But the American people are smart. They hear liberals in Congress blaming me for the budget delays of last week -- but **they know who's to blame for the budget delays of the last eight months.** And they've had enough of the bureaucratic, technocratic, Democratic **demagoguery** from **liberals** in Washington, D.C. \\\

So if the Congress can't reach an agreement on a sound budget package three days from now, I'll have something to tell them -- one at a time, if I have to: If they think it's business-as-usual, and **recess** -- my message is, **no budget deal -- no dice.** \\\ **What the American people are telling**

**Congress is, if they can't write a budget, maybe they ought to start writing their resumes.** \\\

You know, about a week ago I got a letter from a 15-year-old in Massachusetts named John Finnell. He wrote me because he's worried about the deficit. He's not alone. Any parent or grandparent -- and I'm one of them -- understands the burden this deficit heaps on future generations.

John wrote saying, "you cannot raise taxes any more. People are not making enough money to pay their bills and the government also." And he's right.

[[ John did offer a few creative ideas for solving the deficit -- like having the government collect the gold in sunken ships off the coast of Mexico. Sounds like a Democratic solution.\\\]]

Well, for John and for every generation that follows us, the federal deficit is a legacy we can't afford to pass along. As tough as the choices are now, we cannot live to see their lives diminished by debt -- the brilliance of their futures dimmed by a deficit not of their making, and beyond their control.

The American people are looking to Congress to reach an agreement -- an agreement that points this country in the direction of long-term economic growth. The electorate looks to these men and women not just for **partisan rhetoric**, but for **positive change**. They're elected not for **gamesmanship**, but **statesmanship**.

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# # #

ever -- but because it was the best plan possible. And I will continue now to press hard for a budget that fulfills the spirit of that bipartisan plan -- and proves to the American people once and for all that we can deal with this deficit. Our children deserve to inherit more than an avalanche of unpaid bills.

Time is short. Four days from now -- on October 19 -- the clock runs out. As the Congress works to meet the deadline, let me make clear that the budget they produce must meet these criteria:

** It must be consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Summit Agreement -- and it must be produced on a bipartisan basis, with full and fair opportunities for all voices to be heard, Republican and Democrat alike. //

** The budget must ~~include pro-growth incentives, to~~ create new jobs and keep this economy moving. //

** It must deliver real spending cuts -- with real savings. We can't trick the deficit into disappearing. The American people are sick and tired of smoke and mirrors. Congress must now rise to the occasion -- and make the **hard choices** that bring **real reductions.** ///

** The spending cuts we agree on must be fully enforceable -- and the budget I sign must include the significant **budget process reforms** hammered out in the bipartisan budget agreement. //

This year, the American people have watched with growing frustration as this process drags on and on. It hasn't been pretty. The American people have **every right to expect more** from

YOU KNOW, CONGRESS HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LAW TO PASS A BUDGET. YET, YEAR AFTER YEAR, WE FIND THEM GOING DOWN TO THE WIRE AND FAILING TO DO SO. THIS HAS MEANT, YEAR AFTER YEAR, PASSING MULTIPLE CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS -- 37 SINCE 1981, SEVEN IN ONE YEAR ALONE -- JUST TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT'S DOORS OPEN.

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Check
p. 1 - ack's
p. 4 - budget
p. 5 - letter

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(508) 588-5574 checked w/ John 10/12, 5:45 pm - it's OK to use it.

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This fall, reach out to those around you. Get them to the polls. Make the meaning of democracy ring loud and clear, here in the heartland. Make it ring so true, they hear it all the way to Baghdad. And **make Jim Edgar the next Governor of Illinois.**

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Finnell
(508) 588 557

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Atlanta, Georgia)

For Immediate Release October 10, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT RECEPTION FOR JOHNNY ISAKSON

Waverly Stouffer Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

7:12 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Be seated, at least some of you. (Laughter.) Johnny, thank you very much. And to you and Diane, Barbara and I send our warmest best wishes for a big victory in November. (Applause.)

And I want to thank Chairman Poitevint, who is doing such a good job for our party. Former chairman and my great friend and long-time supporter, without whom I expect I wouldn't be standing here -- Fred Coopert. And with him in those early days was Paul Coverdell, now doing an outstanding job for the Peace Corps, right here. (Applause.) And then I know something from having been in politics a long time about the movers and shakers and the volunteers that make things happen. I want to pay my respects to Saye Sutton, over here. She is terrific. To Finance Chairman Joe Rogers, who's doing a great job.

Also with me is another one -- I don't know that they were introduced, but I'll tell you something -- if you look at the recent facts coming out on our national battle against drugs -- we are making progress. And if there is one man that deserves the credit for our national drug strategy, that it's working, it's Bill Bennett, who is with me today. (Applause.) Where is the man? There he is.

And also sitting up here with me is the Deputy Secretary, the number two man in the Department of the Treasury, John Robson, well and favorably known to everybody. But he also is doing a superb job in Washington. I'm glad to see our former Senator Mack Mattingly here, Barbara and my dear friend. Ann and John Parker, whom I go back with a long, long time. I think it was the Peanut Festival somewhere down the southern part of the state. (Laughter.) But that's how I got started. John, thank you. Like my line of work now. (Laughter.) And I want to single out John Lender, who is with us, I think, who is the candidate for the 4th Congressional District -- a winnable race. And we want to see him elected. (Applause.)

And I'm going to take all night doing this, but another friend, the guy that I served with in the Pacific, and he's been a strong supporter of me and of Johnny Isakson and others -- Jack Guy was a torpedo bomber pilot. I'll give you a little war story. VT-51 back in 1944, and he's a winner of the Navy Cross and a close friend of mine and a long-time citizen of Atlanta, Jack Guy, right back here. (Applause.)

And last, but certainly not least, the guy that's been at my side in the campaign when the going was tough -- and you heard him tonight -- my dear friend, one of country music's greatest stars, Lee Greenwood. Lee, thank you so much for being here. (Applause.)

And I've got to pay tribute to Atlanta for a lot of reasons, but it's great to be here in the proud home of the 1996 Olympics. (Applause.) You know, the other day -- and I love the volunteer spirit on all of that. Several of you were up there in the Rose Garden -- and to you I apologize, because when you have that

kind of enthusiastic group there, I just wish that Barbara and I could have made you feel a little more at home. But I had a chance there to congratulate another friend, your Mayor Maynard Jackson; Billy Payne, who Johnny talked about who's done an outstanding job. I guess he really deserves the credit -- (applause) -- for their work. And especially had a chance to say what I think of the volunteer work -- the volunteers, the thousand points of light that went into this concept of bringing the Olympics to Atlanta.

And so I think it's going to be a fantastic group of Olympic Games and I am very, very pleased that it's going to be here. And I look forward to coming here.

Now, you're no stranger to spectacles, however. There's the Superbowl coming in 1994. And, of course, you remember the summer of 1988 -- the Democratic Convention. (Laughter.) Atlanta has been a feat to some remarkable rhetorical gymnastics. (Laughter.) And they kept asking -- one lady's voice -- "Where's George? Where's George?" Well, here I am, supporting Johnny Isakson to be the next governor of the state of Georgia. (Applause.) And the 'silver foot in my mouth' has melted and everything's okay. Now -- (laughter.)

I remember the call, "Where's George?" -- today I was brought down to Earth, though, because I went in there campaigning for a guy and felt so good in St. Petersburg. A couple of signs saying, "Where's Millie?" That's our dog. I mean, they really know -- (laughter.) If they really knew the truth, Millie -- Barbara, you know, wrote this book -- she and Millie together. It was number one on the best seller list in The New York Times -- number two this week; number one the week before. You say, "Where's Millie?" She's eating her Alpo and looking at the wine list back there at the White House. (Laughter.)

But I've come to the capital of the New South, this great international city, with a message for the status quo. Georgia has potential unrealized; dreams yet unfulfilled. This state stands at the threshold of a new era, a bright new era with great possibilities. But you understand that Georgia -- everyone here is here because you understand that Georgia won't get there with the old ideas.

It is time for new leadership. So I came here today to lend my whole-hearted support to the man who can bring Georgia out of the past with a brilliant future, Johnny Isakson. (Applause.) If they can do it in Czechoslovakia, and if they can do it in Hungary, and if they can do it in Romania, Johnny Isakson can bring two-party politics to the top of the ticket here in the state of Georgia. (Applause.)

He's been called "Mr. Cobb County." The Jaycees call him "outstanding." Legislators -- his fellow legislators call him "effective and fair." And come the 6th of November, I'm going to call him Governor of the state of Georgia. (Applause.)

The new Georgia it is. Johnny has called for a "new partnership for Georgia's future." He wants to make the government -- you heard it here --open to all citizens. He said it's time to "unshackle the limits of one party rule." And that means he needs the support of thinking Democrats and of Republicans and of Independents to bring that new day to this state.

There may be some in the other party who think that they've got it locked up because of the way it used to be -- a lock on the Georgia electorate. And we say to them, you may be in for a great big surprise in November. (Applause.) There may be some who take Georgia's vote for granted, who think people will settle for the policies of the past. We know those policies haven't worked and that the people of this state are ready for leadership that they can trust. Trust is the key word. Leadership that uses its head, feels with its heart and extends an offered hand to all Georgians, regardless of whatever walk of life they come from.

And so, as I look at this race, having known Johnny Isakson and watched him and being his friend, I'd say that Georgia is now ready for Johnny Isakson to be governor. (Applause.)

You know, he's devoted himself to the governor's race as the "candidate for the children." Because he understands that the future begins and ends with these kids -- their education, their safety, their future. So he's really committed himself to real school reform, beginning with the classroom -- and you heard it -- not the bureaucracy; beginning with the classroom. And because no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison, Johnny has already written tougher state laws for these merchants of death. As governor, he wants to enlist every public institution, business, school and campus, joining us in this national war against drugs that we're going to win. (Applause.)

And there's another thing. For all the people of Georgia, he understands the importance of partnerships for economic growth. He's built them himself in business and he knows how to bring new business to Georgia.

And he also knows how to keep government spending under control, unlike his liberal opponent. For over a decade, he's fought for changes that would have prevented the fiscal problems of Georgia. And he's still asking, with good reason, how a state government could run out of money as year after the largest tax increase in state history. (Applause.)

He may never get an answer, but he knows how to make sure it never happens again. That's by getting at the root of the problem, by reforming the process. Reforming the budget process. And I might say that that's what I'm working for at the federal level -- and believe me, when you don't control either House of the United States Congress, it ain't easy. (Laughter.) And right now, the federal budget process is like a huge Rube Goldberg machine, out of control -- noise-producing, smoke, light, heat -- I mean heat and no light at all. It is an outrage what's happening up there. (Applause.) And sucking up more and more tax dollars on one end and churning them into spending programs without end. And frankly, if we had more Republicans in Congress, we wouldn't be in this mess. (Applause.)

But I have got to work with the Democrats in Congress because I was sent there to govern, not to give speeches about it. And I want to tell you something. I've tried. For eight long months we've wrestled to get this deficit down. I do not want to be a legacy of my presidency mortgaging the future again of these young kids here today.

And so for eight long months, we've tried. And I put it all on the table, and I've compromised and I took plenty of heat for that politically. And I pushed hard for a bipartisan budget agreement, because you can't get it done if you don't have the votes. We're outnumbered. We've got to get the Democrats to come with us. Not because -- and incidentally, this plan, I'm for it not because it was the best plan ever, because it was the best plan possible that would reduce the budget by $500 billion over five years -- and we need it. And now I'm going to continue to press hard for a budget that fulfills the spirit of that plan. There are things wrong with that. And proves to the American people once and for all that we can deal with this deficit.

We've had a few days now for the smoke to clear. And now I think it's time for the country to more forward. We've got several thousands of men -- many thousands of men and women -- halfway around the world. We've got enormous problems facing this country in terms of a slow economy. You've got a Chairman of the Fed that says if you get a good deficit deal -- the one that we had -- that the interest rates will come down. So now is the time to pull together and keep the pressure on the Congress until be get a budget deficit deal. (Applause.)

And you can't just get any deal. It's got to be one that ensures that four crucial tests are met -- consistent with the budget summit agreement, full and fair opportunity for all voices to be heard. And it's got to include pro-growth incentives, to create new jobs and keep the economy moving. The spending cuts that we agree on -- and we must have them -- must be fully enforceable spending cuts. And then with those significant budget process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan agreement. And finally, as I say, the deal must have real spending cuts -- with real savings -- because the American people are fed up with the Rube Goldberg budget machine in Washington, D.C. (Applause.)

They gave me a little grief out there once in a while over the weekend there for shutting down the government. Well, my feeling was it's no time for business as usual. And, yes, I vetoed that piece of -- that, uh -- (laughter) -- that stuff that came down there. And everyone was saying, this is going to be a disaster. The Congress will be up and -- both the Democratic leaders said, you can't do this, they're going to be all upset. I know what they want to do. They want to go home and march in the head of the Columbus Day parade. And so we kept them there, and now we got a budget resolution. And the clock is running. And it's going to keep on running. And I'll veto it again if we don't get a satisfactory deal. (Applause.)

And the budget has got to be passed by both Houses no later than October 19th. And I'm confident that Congress can complete its vital work. I'm not just down on all the Democrats. Frankly, I think their leadership tried very hard to be cooperative in this. But there's got to be a sound budget passed that puts the nation on the path to long-term economic growth.

And that's our problem in Washington. But here in Georgia, you're also approaching a deadline -- a referendum, if you will -- on the kind of leadership you want in the coming decade. And so this race for governorship should rightly be understood as a choice between what has been, what was, and what should be. And we know how bright Georgia's future can be. If a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, Georgia's journey toward the future begins with a single vote. Every vote is going to count this fall. So let me ask all of you, irrespective of party, and all that aren't here tonight, irrespective of party, get out and vote. Do all you can to get the people to the polls. It is a part of our heritage, and we ought to exercise our right to vote. Please urge your neighbors to vote.

They're filling out absentee ballots halfway across the world now over in Saudi Arabia. And if they can do it and take the time in those adverse conditions, why, surely, all of us here tonight and those others across this great country of ours can do the same thing.

I might tell you that, as I climbed off Air Force One out there, there was a group of young soldiers -- airmen, perhaps -- from a Guard unit out here at the air base where we landed. And they had just come back from Saudi Arabia. And I -- their kids were there -- and they'd been touring planes, or taking people over, whatever it was they were doing -- a transport unit of some kind. They're fine-looking young men. And I thought to myself what every member of the Joint Chiefs has told me about these kids; said these are the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, men and women that the United States has ever had in uniform. (Applause.)

And I know that there are parents here probably tonight who have kids over there. And I want to tell you how strongly I feel about trying to do what is right to hold that fantastic international coalition together to lead, and then to fulfil our mission. And our mission is to see that naked aggression will never pay off and international law will be respected and adhered to. (Applause.)

And so, when I saw those kids, I said to myself, I am

going to do everything in my power in working with leaders around the world to protect them, to give them strength, to help them, and to see that we have a satisfactory conclusion. Never again is the United States going to cut and run from our responsibilities. And that message ought to be loud and clear for Saddam Hussein as well as to the people of America. (Applause.)

You've got a good man running for Georgia's governor. You've got an outstanding man. You've got a family man and a wonderful guy. And so my appeal to you now is help move this great state into the next century by bringing this outstanding man here as your next governor. He's good. He's real. He's compassionate. He's strong. He's your friend and he's mine. He's Johnny Isakson, the next governor of Georgia.

Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END 7:27 P.M. EDT

Staffed 10-10-90, 5:20 pm

FACTCHECK COPY

312 372 9090

(Lange/Cawley)
October 10, 1990
3:20 p.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR
COLLEGE OF DuPAGE -- WHEATON, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1990
1:00 P.M.

[[ Thank you, Jim. Lynn Martin, Bob Kustra, Jim Ryan, George Ryan, Greg Baise, Sue Suter; Pate Philip, Lee Daniels... and I understand Walter Payton's here -- probably the only man who can run harder than Jim Edgar. \\ And of course, Governor Jim Thompson -- who this January concludes his fourth term -- **fourteen <u>great</u> years for the state of Illinois.** \\ And, finally, **Jim Edgar -- the <u>next</u> Governor of Illinois.** \\\

There's some real excitement here today. The balloons, the marching band, the thousands of cheering people... haven't seen anything like it since Millie's last book-signing party. \\\ ]]

Well, it's great to be with you. DuPage County is Republican country -- and this fieldhouse brings back warm memories. You made the difference for Illinois in the 1988 Presidential election -- and you're about to make the difference in a crucial race next month.

We stand together as we have before, in this fieldhouse of dreams, sharing the vision of a brighter future for Illinois.

It's a vision that pulses through the heartland of America -- the deep-running mainstream, the full, big-hearted center. A vision that says: **We expect leadership to be direct. Honest. Purposeful. And principled.**

These qualities swept the prairies in the days this land was

settled -- and they are currents that still run deep here. So we've gathered to affirm their importance to the governorship of Illinois.

We meet to endorse a man for that office, whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his words, who says what he means, and does what he says.

He's straight-forward, straight-thinking, straight-talking -- and this fall he's headed **straight for the Governor's office. Jim Edgar will be the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

[[ You know, I understand a lot of the opposition here has been posing as Republican look-alikes. Can't blame 'em. Not at this juncture. Look, lot of comedians out there. Doin' that impersonation thing. Okay with me. \\\ ]]

But come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for prime time and deliver the lines. You've got to deliver results.

That's what Jim Edgar has done as the Illinois Secretary of State -- and **that's what he's going to do as Governor.** \\\

Illinois's Facts - Flying The Colors Series - "Illinois", p. 67

Illinois already has a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base, world-class financial and business centers, and agriculture that feeds the world. [[ In fact, they say Illinois is a top producer of everything from bulldozers to turkeys... but I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. \\\ ]]

I'm here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look

forward to, with Jim Edgar as Governor.

Because education is so important for our kids -- and a skilled workforce will be crucial to competing in world markets -- Jim has pledged to make Illinois the first state to reach the national education goals we set out for America after last year's Education Summit with the governors.

Jim has spelled out where he'll get the financial resources to improve Illinois schools. But even more important, he understands that you can't leave meaningful reform to the status quo, by building a bigger bureaucracy. **We're all accountable.**\\

That's why Jim has already marshalled a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups, that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. **Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.** \\\

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. He believes that **drug kingpins -- mass merchants of death -- deserve the death penalty.** \\\

And he wants every convicted drug user to pay a fine and do community service. His opponent has complained that Jim Edgar was "too tough." **We say, enough. The law should be at least as tough as the criminals who break it.** \\\

Jim Edgar also believes something else that seems like common sense: government shouldn't spend more than it takes in.

And it shouldn't take in more than it needs.

So as Secretary of State, Jim has proved you can get government to do more, without spending more. Rather than rhetoric, he's offering specifics on cutting state spending. And he's calling for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers.

Campaign Fax p.1

enterprise/bous to use their expertise; extend tax surcharge for education

[[ Believe me, that's something we've needed at the federal level for a long time. There's a longstanding and serious lack of discipline in the federal government's annual spending sprees, with too many members of Congress talking about spending cuts and tough enforcement, and acting like the Keystone Kops.

It's time to move forward -- time for Congress to put together a budget package that delivers a full $500 billion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years: the single largest deficit reduction program in history.

Dan's Budget language

So I'm calling on the Congress to ensure that the budget meets **four crucial tests**. It must be consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Summit Agreement -- with full and fair opportunities for all voices to be heard, Republican and Democrat alike. It must include pro-growth incentives, to create new jobs and keep this economy moving. \\ The budget cuts we agree on must be fully enforceable -- with the significant budget process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan budget agreement. And finally, the budget must deliver real spending cuts, with real savings.

The test comes **three** days from now: This budget bill must

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A lot of china has been broken on both sides of the aisle down in Washington. And if it's true that a house divided cannot stand, it's certain that a house divisive cannot lead. The fundamental issue -- the question that will remain long after this battle is over, and another replaces it -- is **governance.**

Men and women are elected to office, not to engage in dubious battle, but to lead. Not to offer merely partisan rhetoric, but to serve as agents of positive change. The electorate looks to them not for mere quantities of gamesmanship, but for greater qualities of statesmanship.

Those are the qualities you look for in any leader -- and they're what Jim Edgar embodies in mind and spirit. I believe he'll make a great governor. And the state of Illinois will be well served with Lynn Martin in the Senate; Bob Kustra as Lt. Governor; Jim Ryan as Attorney General; George Ryan as Secretary of State; Greg Baise as Treasurer; and Sue Suter as Comptroller.

But as important as all of these races are this fall, this

election is about something even larger. It's about setting the fundamental direction for Illinois politics -- in the 90's, and in the new century.

So let me close by asking all of you to **get out the vote.** Ours is a time of hope -- when the world turns its eyes toward the blessings of democratic freedoms. But it's also a time of testing -- as our resolve, and that of the community of nations, is challenged in the Persian Gulf.

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The Bully Pulpit, P. 75 "Elections"

Lincoln - Msg. to Congress July 4, 1861

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10-12-90
9am - latest copy

(Lange/Cawley)
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[EDGAR.DOC]

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# THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1990

## The Senators, the Representatives and the Governors: Their Records and Election Results, Their States and Districts

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

National Journal
Washington, D.C.

It's beginning to look like a pattern, with a slight edge to the Republicans: the difference between Michael Dukakis's 49% and Franklin Roosevelt's 51% comes from the Republican trend among bungalow whites. But the Republican advantage is as tenuous as was Roosevelt's Democratic edge (the Democrats lost the governorship in 1940 and 1944 and Senate races in 1940 and 1942, as Roosevelt was winning statewide). Today Democrats hold both Senate seats, by virtue of Paul Simon's narrow win in 1984 and Alan Dixon's bipartisan popularity, most of the House seats, and majorities in both houses of the legislature. And for all the hoopla and controversy, turnout in Illinois has been in decline, from 3.7 to 3.1 million in the 1982–86 offyear cycle and 4.8 to 4.5 million—the lowest in 40 years—in the 1984–88 presidential cycle.

**Governor.** James Thompson, elected in 1976, is the nation's longest-serving governor, but far from the most popular; he is undeniably competent but leaves a record not full of accomplishments. He has consolidated his hold on office by accommodating the state's major economic interests, Democratic as well as Republican, winning the backing not only of business but in 1986 of the state AFL-CIO. This is a backward-looking strategy, more reminiscent of Nelson Rockefeller or Richard J. Daley than of recent big state governors like Richard Thornburgh or James Blanchard; it assumes that growth results from the nurturing of big economic units rather than the creation of a climate in which small units can flourish. He has encouraged foreign firms to locate in Illinois and he put together a package to keep the White Sox in Chicago; he has been less successful in getting money for education in a state where Education Secretary William Bennett called the Chicago public schools "the worst in the nation."

Thompson has been more successful as a political operator. He backed George Bush early and conspicuously in 1988, helping him to win what turned out to be the last seriously contested Republican primary, and he played a role too in helping him to carry Illinois's 24 electoral votes in November. But he did not win a place in Bush's Cabinet, nor was he seriously considered to be Bush's running mate. The speculation, often heard in the 1970s, that Thompson might become a presidential candidate has pretty much disappeared, replaced by stories about his taste for high living—like how he has antiques set aside on particular shelves in stores where friends can buy them as presents for him.

Thompson's popularity in Illinois has declined since he won with 65% in 1976 and 59% in 1978. He squeaked through only 5,000 votes ahead of former Senator Adlai Stevenson III in 1982 and seemed in danger of losing to him in 1986. Stevenson was preparing to argue that Thompson's formula buttresses dying industries rather than nurtures growth. Thompson was prepared to counter by discussing how he brought business and labor together to agree on tax reform, how he got striking Chicago teachers and the board of education together to reach a contract, how he froze spending and built new prisons and set up an in-home care program for the elderly. Then Stevenson was struck by bad luck: his running mate George Sangmeister was beaten by a follower of Lyndon LaRouche in the Democratic primary (so much for the effectiveness of the Democratic machine) and Stevenson resigned from the Democratic ticket and formed a Solidarity party to run in the general. Stevenson got only 40% of the vote, but Thompson won with only 53%—an indication that under other circumstances he might have lost.

Will Thompson run again in 1990? Others are already lining up, especially holders of the statewide offices that have little power but build up name recognition. Attorney General Neil Hartigan, a statewide winner in 1972, 1982, and 1986, might finally run for governor; so might Treasurer Jerry Cosentino, who backed Jesse Jackson, and Controller Roland Burris, who is black. These are all Democrats. Republicans will wait on Thompson, but their likeliest candidates are Secretary of State Jim Edgar and Lieutenant Governor George Ryan. Big things will be at stake in this uncertain race, including redistricting the 20 House seats Illinois is expected to have in the 1990s. If he does run and wins, Thompson will break the 20th century record for tenure as governor—the 16 years in office of James Rhodes of Ohio.

**Senators.** Alan Dixon is Illinois's senior se
since 1988, Democratic chief deputy whip. S
doesn't take on many high-visibility issues: o
the super collider for Illinois (it gets little de
stop the Army's Sergeant York gun (one jam
fit into the usual ideological niche. He backs
weapons systems; he is conservative on many
got to procurement reform a little before oth
manage their projects; he has proposed a f
paigns.

Dixon won his first office, police magistr
continued to win every race since. He served
efficient record, and got rid of patronage jobs
was elected to the Senate by a solid margin i
1986 against weak opposition; his good name
needed to run statewide TV ads in Illinois.
Paul Simon, and was once Simon's business
papers.

Paul Simon's horn-rimmed glasses and bo
of writing his own newsletters and books (h
Illinois; now, after his 1988 presidential car
ran as a liberal, a full-throated backer of
assertive policy abroad. He finished second i
out of the running in the South on Super T
who were on his delegate slates he stayed in
and won it. That was testimony to his popu
concentrate coverage on their home state ca
voters with little information about their un
bit clumsily—Jackson claimed he was tryin
seems not to have hurt and perhaps to have

It has changed his image at least a bit,
reformer as a liberal. Simon got his start in p
published 15 miles from Dixon's Belleville,
machine politicians; he was elected to the l
eventually, he owned 14 newspapers and
lieutenant governor, and was prepared to tak
Ogilvie when he lost the Democratic prim
1974, when Ken Gray retired from the stat
won; and in 1984, he won a heavily contes
Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Charl
Downstate, which Simon carried heavily in
only 50%–49% in November.

Simon's reformism comes out in original
pay-as-you-go constitutional amendment
legislation on missing children, rewritten h
divided by the Iron Curtain and tried to dire
He promotes water desalination projects
golden parachutes. About his major proj
bemoaned our ignorance of foreign languag
every employee at several U.S. embassies sp

**1988 Presidential Vote**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bush (R) | 2,310,939 | (51%) |
| Dukakis (D) | 2,215,940 | (49%) |

**1984 Presidential Vote**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reagan (R) | 2,707,103 | (56%) |
| Mondale (D) | 2,086,499 | (43%) |

**1988 Democratic Presidential Primary**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Simon | 635,219 | (42%) |
| Jackson | 484,233 | (32%) |
| Dukakis | 245,289 | (16%) |
| Gore | 77,265 | (5%) |
| Gephardt | 35,108 | (2%) |
| Hart | 12,769 | (1%) |

**1988 Republican Presidential Primary**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bush | 469,151 | (55%) |
| Dole | 309,253 | (36%) |
| Robertson | 59,087 | (7%) |
| Kemp | 12,687 | (2%) |

## GOVERNOR

**Gov. James R. Thompson (R)**

Elected 1976, term expires Jan. 1991; b. May 8, 1936, Chicago; home, Chicago; U. of IL, Chicago, B.A. 1956; Northwestern U., J.D. 1959; Presbyterian; married (Jayne).

**Career:** Prosecutor for Cook Cnty. States Atty., 1959–64; Assoc. Prof., Northwestern Law Sch., 1964–69; Chief, Dept. of Law Enforcement and Pub. Protection, IL Atty. Gen.'s Ofc., 1969–71; 1st Asst. U.S. Atty., N. Dist. of IL, 1970; U.S. Atty., 1971–75.

**Office:** State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 207, Springfield 62706, 217-782-6830.

**Election Results**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 gen. | James R. Thompson (R) | 1,655,945 | (53%) |
| | Adlai E. Stevenson III (SOL) | 1,296,725 | (40%) |
| | No candidate (D) | 208,841 | (7%) |
| 1986 prim. | James R. Thompson (R) | 452,685 | (91%) |
| | Peter Bowen (R) | 45,236 | (9%) |
| 1982 gen. | James R. Thompson (R) | 1,816,101 | (49%) |
| | Adlai E. Stevenson III (D) | 1,811,027 | (49%) |

Before he became President, Lyndon Johnson was a very influential senator, being majority leader in 1954. Many of his fellow Democratic Party members urged Lyndon to really "get tough" on Eisenhower, putting the pressure on him politically for party purposes.

Lyndon refused, saying, "Any jackass can kick down a barn, but only men can build and keep one."

Rutherford Hayes took pointed criticism rather stoically and philosophically, saying, "Abuse is not comforting, to say



Gift of Wisdom of the Presidents

(Lange/Cawley)
October 12, 1990
8:30 a.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR
COLLEGE OF DuPAGE -- WHEATON, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1990
1:00 P.M.

[[ Thank you, Jim. Bob Kustra [CUSS-tra], Jim Ryan, George Ryan, Greg Baise [BAZE], Sue Suter; Pate Philip, Lee Daniels... and I understand Walter Payton's here -- probably the only man who can run harder than Jim Edgar. \\ And of course, Governor Jim Thompson -- who this January concludes his fourth term -- **fourteen great years for the state of Illinois.** \\ And, finally, **Jim Edgar -- the next great Governor of Illinois.** \\\

There's some real excitement here today. The balloons, the marching bands, the thousands of cheering people... haven't seen anything like it since Millie's last book-signing party. \\\ ]]

Well, it's great to be with you. This fieldhouse brings back warm memories. You made the difference for Illinois in the 1988 Presidential election -- and you're about to make the difference in a crucial race next month. **That's because DuPage County is Republican country.** \\\

We stand together as we have before, in this fieldhouse of dreams, sharing the vision of a brighter future for Illinois. It's a vision that pulses through the heartland of America -- the deep-running mainstream, the full, big-hearted center -- that says: **We expect leadership to be direct. Honest. Purposeful. And if I have anything to say about it -- principled.**

We meet to endorse a candidate for the governorship of Illinois -- whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his words -- who **says what he means, and does what he says**. \\\

He's straight-forward, straight-thinking, straight-talking -- and this fall he's headed **straight for the Governor's office. Jim Edgar will be the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

[[ You know, I understand a lot of the opposition here has been posing as Republican look-alikes. They're like those impersonators on Saturday night T.V. Can't blame 'em. Not at this juncture. Look, lot of comedians out there. Doin' that impersonation thing. Okay with me. \\\ ]]

But come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for prime time and deliver the lines. **You've got to deliver results**. \\\

That's what Jim Edgar has done as the Illinois Secretary of State -- and **that's what he's going to do as Governor.** \\\

Illinois already has a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base, world-class financial and business centers, and agriculture that feeds the world. [[ In fact, they say Illinois is a top producer of everything from bulldozers to turkeys... but I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. \\\ ]]

I'm here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look forward to, **with Jim Edgar as the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

He knows education is so crucial for our kids -- and crucial for Illinois to compete. So Jim has pledged to make Illinois the first state to reach the national education goals we set out for America after last year's Education Summit with the governors.

Jim has spelled out where he'll get the financial resources to improve Illinois schools. But even more important, he understands that you can't leave meaningful reform to the status quo, by building a bigger bureaucracy. You've got to empower people, not bureaucrats. Because when it comes to our kids, **we're all accountable.**

That's why Jim has already marshalled a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups, that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. **Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.** \\\

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. He believes that **drug kingpins -- these mass merchants of death -- deserve the ultimate penalty: the death penalty.** \\\

And he wants every convicted drug user to pay a fine and do community service. His opponent has complained that Jim Edgar was "too tough." **We say, enough is enough. The law should be at least as tough as the criminals who break it.** \\\

Jim Edgar also believes something else that seems like common sense: government shouldn't spend more than it takes in.

And it shouldn't take in more than it needs. As Secretary of State, he's proved you can get government to do more, without spending more. Rather than rhetoric, he's offering specifics on cutting state spending. And he's calling for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers. **Jim Edgar will control state spending.**\\\

[[ Believe me, that's something we've needed at the federal level for a long time. There's a longstanding and serious lack of discipline in the federal government's annual spending sprees, with too many members of Congress talking about spending cuts and tough enforcement. It's like the weather -- everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything about it. **Well it's time for the Congress to do something about it.** \\\

It's time to move forward -- time for Congress to put together a budget that delivers a full $500 billion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years: the single largest deficit reduction program in history.

So I'm calling on the Congress to send me a budget that is consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Summit Agreement. A budget with spending cuts that are fully enforceable -- with the significant budget process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan budget agreement. And finally, the budget must deliver real spending cuts, with real savings.

The test comes **three** days from now: This budget bill must be passed by both Houses no later than October 19. I'm confident Congress can complete its vital work -- and pass a sound budget

that puts this nation on the path to long-term economic growth.]]

You know, they gave me a lot of grief for shutting down the government last week. I vetoed their business-as-usual, put-it-off-again legislation -- and they got all upset. They wanted to go home and march in the Columbus Day parade -- go home and tell their constituents about all the great things they've been doing in Washington.

Well, **no budget deal -- no dice.** If the Congress reaches an agreement, and gives me a budget I can sign, then let them go home and ask for re-election. But **if they can't write a budget, maybe they ought to start writing their resumes.** \\\

The electorate looks to these men and women not just for **partisan rhetoric**, but for **positive change.** The voters elect them not for **gamesmanship**, but **statesmanship.** That's what you look for in any leader -- and that's what Jim Edgar embodies in mind and spirit. **Jim Edgar will be a truly great governor.** \\\

And Illinois will be well served with Lynn Martin in the Senate; Bob Kustra as Lt. Governor; Jim Ryan as Attorney General; George Ryan as Secretary of State; Greg Baise as Treasurer; and Sue Suter as Comptroller.

These races, this election, will set the fundamental direction for Illinois politics in the 90's, and in the new century. So let me close by asking all of you to **get out the vote.**

Ours is a time of hope -- when the world turns its eyes toward the blessings of democratic freedoms. But it's also a

time of testing -- as our resolve, and that of the community of nations, is challenged in the Persian Gulf.

In this time of great hope and great challenge around the world -- **let all remember, and none relinquish, the priceless power of the vote here at home.** \\\

It was that great son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who said that "ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets... Such will be a great lesson of peace: teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take... by war."

This fall, reach out to those around you. Get them to the polls. Make the meaning of democracy ring loud and clear, here in the heartland. Make it ring so true, they hear it all the way to Baghdad. And **make Jim Edgar the next Governor of Illinois.**

Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

p. 3 spelled out how

EDGAR
For GOVERNOR

221 N. LaSalle, Suite 1126
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone (312) 372-9090

90 OCT 5 P6: 30

TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: CAROLYN CAWLEY

PHONE: 202 456-7750

FAX PHONE: 202 456-6218

# OF PAGES TO FOLLOW (not including cover sheet) 10

FROM: BOB HICKMAN

PHONE: (312) 372-9090

FAX PHONE: (312) 372-3644

See Edgar's Bio

PAID FOR BY CITIZENS FOR JIM EDGAR
A copy of our report filed with the State Board of Elections is (or will be) available for purchase from the State Board of Elections, Springfield, Illinois 62704.
Contributions to Citizens for Edgar are not deductible as charitable contributions for Federal Income Tax purposes.

RECYCLED FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

# J i m E d g a r

## Republican for Governor

Record of Achievement. Some candidates for Governor offer only rhetoric. One candidate offers a record. Jim Edgar's performance as Secretary of State demonstrates his ability to get more out of government without spending more. His successful crack down on drunk drivers and other lawbreakers, his mandatory auto insurance law and his initiatives to teach thousands of adults to read show he can make government more effective without necessarily making it more expensive. Now he seeks an opportunity to accomplish more as Governor of Illinois.

Government Spending and Taxes. An Edgar Administration will oppose an increase in taxes. Rather than resort to empty clichés such as "I'm going to run government like a business," Edgar offers specific ways of cutting state spending, including a constitutional amendment to strengthen the Governor's budget-cutting powers. He pledges to have no more employees on the last day of his term as Governor than he has on his first day.

Education. Jim Edgar wants Illinois to have the best system of education in the nation. Unlike his opponents, he has the guts to spell out how he will find the financial resources to improve schools. Through his adult literacy programs, he has demonstrated low-cost ways of improving parental and community involvement in education.

Drug Abuse. Jim Edgar showed how the right combination of tough penalties, effective administration, citizen involvement and treatment programs can reduce one of the most serious substance abuse problems in the country -- drunk driving. As governor, he will bring those elements to bear in a concerted effort to rid schools and neighborhoods of drugs.

Property Taxes. Jim Edgar believes unfair and excessive property taxes are making the dream of homeownership more like a nightmare for too many families. He is offering honest, candid appraisals of what needs to be done to reduce government's over-reliance on the property tax.

Straight Talk. Jim Edgar will tell you now what he plans to do after he is elected. He will give voters no surprises. He does not change his views every time political winds blow in new directions. You may not agree with his position on such issues as abortion, but at least you know he has consistently taken what he calls the "conservative view" on the issue, that government should not interfere in a woman's private decisions. His Democratic opponent flip-flopped on that and other issues, and where he will stand after the election is anyone's guess. Straight talk. Candor. Leadership. Those qualities make Jim Edgar the man who can lead Illinois toward the 21st Century.

Here are suggested talking points for those who want to promote Jim Edgar's candidacy for governor:

* 1990 is a crucial election year because (a) Illinois faces tough challenges to remain competitive in an increasingly competitive world and (b) one party will dominate the politics of the state if it wins the governorship.

* Jim Edgar is a Republican who is not only electable but also has the vision and the proven leadership to meet the challenges of the 1990s.

* Jim Edgar has been a strong, innovative and effective Secretary of State...cracked down on drunk driving before it became trendy to do so...championed mandatory auto insurance...launched an adult literacy initiative...brought license plate manufacturing back from Texas (where plates were made by inmates) to Illinois (where they are produced by the disabled in a workshop).

* Dedicated family man and a straightforward...decent...business-like public official.

* He acts out of conscience...not out of political convenience...and respects the people of Illinois enough to tell them the truth before an election.

* Rare combination of public official who acts out of principle and yet can get things done.

* The kind of leadership our people have been asking for...the kind of leadership our state needs for the 1990s and the 21st Century.

Here is the backup information for the Edgar talking points:

* 1990 is a crucial election year.
  A. The decisions made by our state's leaders in the 1990s will determine our state's destiny not only for the next decade but for much of the next century. The next Governor must have the vision and the leadership capability needed to assure that Illinois remains an economic giant in a global marketplace that is becoming increasingly competitive. Illinois must continue to offer a skilled work force and it must have a business climate conducive to attracting and keeping jobs.
  B. Democrats now control both chambers of the General Assembly, the two U.S. Senate seats, the Illinois congressional district, the Cook County board presidency and the Chicago mayor's office. If they capture the Governorship, they can assure Democratic control of the General Assembly for at least the next decade by drawing an unfair and one-sided reapportionment map.

* Jim Edgar is a Republican who is not only electable but also has the vision and the proven leadership to meet the challenges of the 1990s.
  A. Secretary Edgar has led the Republican ticket each time his name has appeared on the statewide ballot. He won reelection in 1986 by the largest plurality in Illinois history. All independent polls show him with a double-digit lead over the Democratic frontrunner in the gubernatorial race.
  B. Republicans, independents and thoughtful Democrats have responded positively time and again to his personal integrity and to his innovative and responsive leadership as Secretary of State.

carried all 102 counties

* Jim Edgar has been a strong, innovative and effective Secretary of State.
  A. At one time, the Illinois Secretary of State's office was nationally known because of scandal...remember the shoeboxes? Thanks to Jim Edgar, the Illinois Secretary of State's office is nationally known today for positive programs.
  B. Before he became Secretary of State in January 1981, Illinois had one of the least effective anti-drunk driving programs in the nation. By toughening laws, increasing awareness of the problem and rallying public opinion, Edgar has made Illinois' drunk driving program one of the most effective in the nation.
  C. For 17 years, the there were unsuccessful efforts to enact mandatory auto insurance legislation in Illinois. With Edgar championing the legislation, Illinois now has a mandatory auto insurance law that should be a model for the nation.

D. Recognizing that Illinois must have a skilled work force to attract and keep industry, Edgar launched an initiative to address the problem of adult illiteracy. Thanks to that initiative, more than 40,000 adults have learned to read.

E. Illinois license plates were manufactured by inmates in Texas prisons until Jim Edgar brought plate manufacturing back to Illinois, where plates are produced by people who are disabled and work in a Central Illinois sheltered workshop.

BROCHURE SAYS >50,000.

* Jim Edgar is a dedicated family man and a straightforward...decent...business-like public official.

A. Secretary Edgar was a regular church-goer long before he ran for public office and has continued his active involvement in the church.

B. He has made it a point to attend athletic and other school events in which his children participate.

* Secretary Edgar is dedicated to excellence in serving the public and to making sure taxpayer dollars are wisely spent.

* Secretary Edgar is not a public official who holds his finger to the wind before making a decision. Secretary Edgar's agenda is driven by conscience--not by political convenience.

A. He has received credit from the media and the public for his straight talk on the major issues.

B. He has not made it a practice to switch positions for reasons of political expediency.

* Jim Edgar is a rare combination of a public official who acts out of principle and still gets things done in the political arena.

A. As Secretary of State, he has tackled the problem of adult illiteracy. As a candidate for Governor, he has pledged to make education his number one priority.

B. Secretary Edgar tackled the problem of substance abuse long before the polls showed it was a major concern of Illinoisans. He is well-equipped to deal with the broader problem of substance abuse...which tears at the fabric of our society.

C. As a legislator, Jim Edgar tried to do something about the unfair property tax. Unfortunately, his efforts have been distorted by political opponents. He proposed that voters in a school district--by referendum and only by referendum--could enact a local income tax for schools as a means of diminishing reliance on the property tax. As a candidate for Governor, he has taken a strong position in favor of substantial state support for education so that Illinois can prepare its future work force without local property taxes going through the roof.

# Jim Edgar

## Biography

Jim Edgar is seeking to become Governor of Illinois after building a widely acclaimed record as an innovative and effective Secretary of State.

In addition to leading a drunk driving crackdown that earned national recognition, Edgar used his position as State Librarian to pioneer an adult illiteracy program that became a model for the nation. Moreover, under his leadership, the Secretary of State's office has shut down 60 auto theft operations and nearly 200 illegal securities operations that preyed on Illinois investors. As Illinois' 35th Secretary of State, Jim Edgar has reached beyond the traditional administrative functions of the 171-year-old office to tap unrealized potential for meeting the needs of Illinois citizens.

The electorate has responded by making Edgar the top vote getter on the Republican ticket each time his name appeared on a statewide general election ballot. After being appointed in 1981 to fill a vacancy, Edgar won election in 1982 and garnered reelection in 1986 by the largest plurality of any statewide candidate in Illinois history.

During his last campaign, he received formal endorsements from business, labor, teachers and every major newspaper on his way to carrying all 102 counties and becoming the first Republican in 14 years to prevail in the city of Chicago.

Edgar's accomplishments also have caught the attention of countless organizations and public officials. In May 1986, U.S. News and World Report named him one of 30 "rising stars of American politics." Furthermore, Edgar has received awards or honors from the U.S. Department of Education, the American Library Trustees Association, the U.S. Justice Department, the National Safety Council and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Edgar, 43, is the immediate past-president of the National Association of Secretaries of State and is a member of the boards of the Council of State Governments and the National Safety Council. President Reagan appointed Edgar to the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving.

Educators especially have applauded Edgar's leadership in what was an often-overlooked branch of his office -- the State Library. As Chairman of the Illinois Literacy Council, he marshaled support from both the public and private sectors -- from business and labor leaders, from local officials, from educators and from community organizations -- to establish volunteer tutoring programs for some of the two million Illinois adults who are functionally illiterate. About 250 local programs have been established statewide.

By working to increase funding of library construction and to improve library service to the disabled, Edgar has sought to make public libraries computer-age doorways to a world of information needed in business, research and education.

One of Edgar's most-praised accomplishments is his work against the leading cause of death on Illinois highways: drunk driving. When Edgar became Secretary of State, Illinois' laws were regarded as the least effective in the nation; today, Illinois is viewed as a national leader in the battle. Edgar initiated laws that are more enforceable. New tougher penalties are swift and certain, and their deterrent effect is obvious. DUI arrests have declined since 1986, particularly among teenagers. The percentage of fatal accidents that involve alcohol has been reduced by one-fifth since Edgar took office.

Soon after he became Secretary of State, Edgar brought manufacturing of license plates back to Illinois, where they are made in a Decatur sheltered workshop employing people who have physical or mental disabilities.

In 1988, Edgar spearheaded the effort to enact an Illinois law requiring that all motorists in the state be insured. With Edgar as chief advocate, proponents of a mandatory insurance law finally succeeded after 18 years of trying.

Traffic safety initiatives for everyone from pre-schoolers to senior citizens; truck safety; policing auto theft, odometer rollbacks and investor fraud; new programs for people who have disabilities; a Read Illinois program; restoration of the historic Capitol Building ... all exemplify how Jim Edgar found new or greater potential in the Secretary of State's office.

Although the youngest Illinoisan elected Secretary of State in this century, he brought 13 years of state government

experience to the post. Edgar began his government service in 1968 and served for eight years as a key aide to leaders in both the Illinois House and Senate. He was elected in 1976 to the House from the 53rd Legislative District, which includes his hometown of Charleston, and was reelected in 1978.

From April 1979 to December 1980 he served as Director of Legislative Affairs for the Office of the Governor.

Secretary Edgar was born July 22, 1946. He was educated in Charleston, Illinois, public schools and is a 1968 graduate of Eastern Illinois University, where he was student body president. He serves on the Board of Trustees of Judson College in Elgin, Illinois and on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Metro History Fair.

The Secretary and Mrs. Edgar, the former Brenda Smith of Anna, Illinois, reside in Springfield. They have two children, Elizabeth, 16, and Brad, 22. The Edgars belong to Springfield's Central Baptist Church.

###

5/90

8

He overcame opposition from powe[illegible] special interests to enact mandatory auto insurance. He created an innovative adult literacy program that helped over 50,000 Illinoisans make better lives by learning to read.

And he did this while reforming the office of Secretary of State from a political playpen to an open, activist agency serving the needs of the people.

## A Terrific Partner.

Jim Edgar [illegible] paperwork [illegible]

Running for Lt. Governor with Jim is State Senator Bob Kustra.

Bob was named one of the ten best legislators in 1985 by the *Sun Times* and was voted Best Freshman Legislator by his colleagues when he was elected to the State House and State Senate.

Why? Because he is a leader. He played a major role in drafting the Chicago School Reform law and passing the 1985 Illinois School Reform bill that's become a national model.

He will take on the tough challenges. When Jim Edgar stood up to the powerful special interests and said every driver should have liability insurance, Bob Kustra carried the bill.

As Lt. Governor, he'll serve as Jim Edgar's right-hand man on education.

Bob Kustra cares about the future of Illinois and has the experience to make things happen.

## Meet the Leader Who'll Be a Great New Governor for Illinois.

Jim and his wife, Brenda, have two children, Elizabeth and Brad.

Jim was educated in Charleston, Illinois public schools and graduated in 1968 from Eastern Illinois University, where he was student body president.

Elected to the Legislature in 1976 after eight years as a key aide to leaders in both the House and Senate, he was reelected in 1978.

Jim and his wife, Brenda, have been married for 23 years, they have two children, Brad, 22, and Elizabeth, 16.

Then elected as the youngest Secretary of State in this century, Jim was named a "rising star" in American public life by *U.S. News & World Report* in 1986.

President Reagan appointed him to his Commission on Drunk Driving and Jim's fellow Secretaries of State elected him president of their association. He serves as a Trustee of Judson College and is a Director of the Chicago Metro History Fair.

## Jim Edgar for Governor: Let the Future Begin.

[illegible]

EDGAR

For GOVERNOR

9

"Change is occurring more dramatically and more quickly than ever before. Our challenge is to assure Illinoisans are in the vanguard of change – that they become its master, not its victims, and that they make change an ally, not their enemy." Jim Edgar

Our new Governor must have leadership and vision.

Jim Edgar is that man.

## To Fight Crime and Drugs.

Edgar backs the death penalty for drug kingpins and stiffer penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes.

He wants to take away the profits of drug dealers and make every convicted drug user pay a fine and do community service.

Edgar backs mandatory drug testing of everyone entering prison, those in work release programs and everyone on parole.

His Democrat opponent complained Edgar was too tough.

## Against New and Higher Taxes.

Jim Edgar opposes any new or higher taxes. Period.

He'll provide no-nonsense, tough management of taxpayer dollars with a 5-point plan to clamp the lid on state spending.

Starting with a cap on the number of state employees.

Management reviews of government programs by outside experts from business.

And changes to make it easier to cut spending and impossible to start new programs without a Sunset provision.

## For Lower Property Taxes.

As Governor, Jim Edgar will demand property tax relief.

He backs a tough cap on property tax increases.

He wants voter approval required for any increase above the inflation level.

Jim Edgar knows this is the first step. Illinois must have property tax reform to stop the spiraling increases and out-of-control spending to give homeowners a break.

Democrats in the State House refused to give his bill a hearing. Democrats in the Senate voted it down.

But once Edgar is Governor, he'll have the mandate to turn the heat up.

## For Better Schools.

Jim Edgar will commit Illinois to achieving educational excellence by becoming the first state to reach the national learning goals President Bush set out for America.

By involving parents and businesses in our schools more.

Measuring how well each school is doing to improve performance and accountability.

Getting more computers into the classrooms.

Providing special programs for early education.

Taking strong action against gangs and drugs in our schools.

It's a tough world. Our children and our state will be able to compete only if we have the best schools, colleges and universities we can.

## A Proven Record.

As Secretary of State, Jim led the nation's toughest crackdown on drunk drivers, with stricter laws and stronger penalties that cut deaths from D.U.I. by 5,000.

221 N. LaSalle, Suite 1126
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone (312) 372-9090

90 OCT 10 P1:01

EDGAR
For GOVERNOR

TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Carolyn Crawley

PHONE: 202-456-7702

FAX PHONE: 202-456-6218

# OF PAGES TO FOLLOW
(not including cover sheet) 1

FROM: Bob Hickman

PHONE: (312) 372-9090

FAX PHONE: (312) 372-3644

PAID FOR BY CITIZENS FOR JIM EDGAR
A copy of our report filed with the State Board of Elections is (or will be) available for purchase from the State Board of Elections, Springfield, Illinois 62704.
Contributions to Citizens for Edgar are not deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income Tax purposes.

RECYCLED FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

# M E M O

DATE: October 10, 1990
TO: Carolyn Cawley/Mark Lange
FROM: Bob Hickman
RE: Illinois State-wide candidates Participation for 10/16 Rally

---

Edgars family will be there: Brenda, Brad & Elizabeth

Lynn Martin.....U.S. Senate

Jim Edgar.....Governor

Bob Kustra.....Lt.Governor ) = M.C. of the event

Jim Ryan.....Attorney General

George Ryan.....Secretary of State

Greg Baise.....Treausurer

Sue Suter.....Comptroller

Pre-program:

- 3 bands will play — the bands & their music are TBD, but they'll play patriotic, crowd raising tunes

- all the other candidates will speak for 3-5 minutes each before POTUS arrives.

- Intro by Jim Edgar.

Ref.
E176
.1
.F86
WH

# THE BULLY PULPIT

## *Quotations from America's Presidents*

**Edited by**
**Elizabeth Frost**

A New England Publishing Associates Book

Facts On File Publications
New York, New York • Oxford, England

## Civilization

To correct evils, great and small, which spring from want of sympathy and from positive enmity among strangers, as nations or as individuals, is one of the highest functions of civilizations.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
September 30, 1859

We may divide the whole struggle of the human race into two chapters: first, the fight to get leisure; and then the second fight of civilization—what shall we do with our leisure when we get it.

James A. Garfield
Speech, presidential campaign
1880

No people is wholly civilized where the distinction is drawn between stealing an office and stealing a purse.

Theodore Roosevelt
Speech, Chicago, Illinois
June 22, 1912

Civilization and profits go hand in hand.

Calvin Coolidge
Speech, New York, New York
November 27, 1920

## Civil Rights

A measure which makes at once 4,000,000 people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, not eligible to become so, . . . is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present day.

Ulysses S. Grant
Message, Congress, 15th Amendment
March 30, 1870

Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon.

Ulysses S. Grant
Second inaugural address
March 4, 1873

What questions are we to grapple with? What unfinished work remains to be done? It seems to me that the work that is unfinished is to make that constitutional grant of citizenship, the franchise to the colored men of the South, a practical and living reality.

Benjamin Harrison
Speech, Marquette Club Banquette, Chicago, Illinois
March 20, 1888

It was my good fortune at Santiago to serve beside colored troops. A man who is good enough to shed his blood for the country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have.

Theodore Roosevelt
Speech, Springfield
July 4, 1903

Let the black man vote when he is fit to vote, prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote.

Warren G. Harding
Speech, Birmingham, Alabama
August 1921

We can no longer afford the luxury of a leisurely attack upon prejudice and discrimination. There is much that state and local governments can do in providing positive safeguards for civil rights. But we cannot any longer await the growth of a will to action in the slowest state or the most backward community. Our national government must show the way.

Harry S. Truman
Address, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
June 29, 1947

I do not see how any American can justify—legally, or logically, or morally—a discrimination in the expenditure of those [federal] funds as among our citizens. If there is any benefit to be derived from them, I think it means all share, regardless of such inconsequential factors as race and religion.

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Comment, Alice Dunningham, Associated Negro Press
April 1953

I will use th
States includ
necessary to
the law and t
Federal Court

Dwight D. Eisen
Statement, day
Little Rock, A
of Central Hi
September 23, 19

It's a matter

Dwight D. Eisen
Comment, Repu
February 12, 195

I want every A
rights, even if

John F. Kennedy
Campaign speech
demonstrations
August 3, 1960

No one has be
race from
America—th
"colored" si
graveyards of

John F. Kennedy
Message, Congres
June 19, 1963

We have talk
country about
for one hundre
now to write it

Lyndon B. Johnson
Speech, Congress
November 27, 196

We must open
But we also mu
through those

Lyndon B. Johnson
Speech, Nationa
Washington, D.
December 10, 1964

## Conscience

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

George Washington
Early Copybook
1746

The moral sense, or conscience, is as much a part of man as his leg or arm. It is given to all human beings in a stronger or weaker degree, as force of members is given them in a greater or less degree.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter, Peter Carr
1787

Conscience is the most sacred of all property. . . . To guard a man's house as his castle, to pay public and enforce private debts with the most exact faith, can give no title to invade a man's conscience which is more sacred than his castle.

James Madison
*National Gazette*
March 29, 1792

We are bound, you and I, and every one, to make common cause, even with error itself, to maintain the common right of freedom of conscience.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter, Doctor Benjamin Rush
1813

Stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Peoria, Illinois
October 16, 1854

## Conservatism

What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried, against the new and untried?

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Cooper Institute, New York, New York
February 27, 1860

Conservatism is the policy of "make no change and consult your grandmother when in doubt."

Woodrow Wilson
1918

He [Senator Barry Goldwater] wants to repeal the present and veto the future.

Lyndon B. Johnson
Speech, Cleveland, Ohio
October 8, 1964

If being a liberal means federalizing everything, then I'm no liberal. If being a conservative means turning back the clock, denying problems that exist, then I'm no conservative.

Richard Nixon
*The Memoirs of Richard Nixon*
1978

## Constitution

The thought that we might be driven to the sad Necessity of breaking our Connection with G[reat] B[ritain] exclusive of the Carnage & Destruction which it was easy to see must attend the separation, always gave me a great deal of grief. And even now, I would chearfully retire from public life forever, renounce all Chance for Profits or Honours from the public, nay I would chearfully contribute my little Property to obtain Peace and Liberty. But all these must go and my life too before I can surrender the Right of my Country to a Free Constitution.

John Adams
Letter, Abigail Adams
October 7, 1775

The body politic is . . . a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good.

John Adams
Constitution of Massachusetts (the only state constitution in the United States that has survived to this day)
c. 1776

The General doesn't know any more about politics than a pig knows about Sunday.

Harry S. Truman
Campaign speech
1952

I never had enough money to play golf.

Harry S. Truman
*Quote* Magazine
September 25, 1955

I like Ike, but not as President. He has gotten mixed up with those damn Republicans and doesn't know which way is up.

Harry S. Truman
Statement
October 1956

President Eisenhower's whole life is proof of the stark but simple truth—that no one hates war more than one who has seen a lot of it.

Richard Nixon
Radio and television address, Moscow
August 1959

Eisenhower also knew that to maintain his above-the-battle position he needed a running mate who was willing to engage in all-out combat, and who was good at it. In a sense, the hero needed a point man.

Richard Nixon
*The Memoirs of Richard Nixon*
1978

While he had an engaging, outgoing personality, he also had a very definite sense of dignity. He was not the kind of man who appreciated undue familiarity. I remember the chilling looks he gave to those who tugged at his sleeve or slapped him on the back. In this respect he could not have been more different from Lyndon Johnson, who seemed unable to carry on a conversation without nudging or poking or even shaking the other person.

Richard Nixon
*The Memoirs of Richard Nixon*
1978

## Elections

Elections, my dear sir, to offices which are a great object of ambition, I look at with terror.

John Adams
Letter, Thomas Jefferson
December 6, 1787

Corruption in Elections has heretofore destroyed all Elective Governments. What Regulations or Precautions may be devised to prevent it in future, I am content with you to leave Posterity to consider. You and I shall go to the Kingdom of the just or at least shall be released from the Republik of the Unjust, with Hearts pure and hands clean of all Corruption in Elections; so much I firmly believe.

John Adams
Letter, Thomas Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 6, 1796

The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen.

James Buchanan
Fourth annual message, Congress
December 3, 1860

It is now for them [the people] to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace: teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

Abraham Lincoln
Message, Congress, Special Session
July 4, 1861

I do not want to be re-elected.

Chester A. Arthur
Comment, Frank B. Conger
May 1883

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Peoria, Illinois
October 16, 1854

I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concern nobody else.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech
October 1, 1858

Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves. And, under a just God, cannot long retain it.

Abraham Lincoln
Letter, H. L. Pierce
April 6, 1859

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free,—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

Abraham Lincoln
Message, Congress
December 1, 1862

In their cry for freedom, it may truly be said, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Grover Cleveland
Speech, Washington Inauguration Centennial, New York, New York
April 30, 1889

Here in America, where the tablets of human freedom were first handed down, their sacred word has been flouted. Today the stern task is before the Republican party to restore the Ark of that Covenant to the temple in Washington.

Herbert Hoover
Speech, Republican Convention, Cleveland, Ohio
1932

We stand committed to the proposition that freedom is not a half-and-half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Acceptance speech, Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
June 27, 1936

We believe that the only whole man is a free man.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Speech
October 2, 1940

The winds that blow through the wide sky in these mountains, the winds that sweep from Canada to Mexico, from the Pacific to the Atlantic—have always blown on free men.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Speech
October 2, 1940

Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Four Freedoms Speech
January 6, 1941

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want . . . everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear . . . anywhere in the world.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Four Freedoms Speech
January 6, 1941

In the long run
world's hopes for
of defense or in th
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and self-governm

Harry S. Truman
Speech, Alexandria, V
February 22, 1950

Freedom has neve
us here in the Un
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civil rights; it mea
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means an opportu
means the right t
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Harry S. Truman
Address, Independenc
November 6, 1950

Freedom is still
money. It still cos
courage and en
soldiers, but in eve
is free and who i
free.

Harry S. Truman
Speech, Washington, I
July 4, 1951

Freedom has b
opportunity for se
we persistently fai
eventually ther
pressure on gove
failure. By that pr
by step disappear.

Dwight D. Eisenhowe
Fifth annual message,
January 10, 1957

America is best
freedom.

Dwight D. Eisenhowe
Sixth annual message,
January 9, 1958

budget?

It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

Abraham Lincoln
Open Letter
November 10, 1864

The Theory of government changes with general progress.

Ulysses S. Grant
Second inaugural address
March 4, 1883

Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the least possible diminution for public needs.

Grover Cleveland
Message, Congress
December 6, 1886

The government is us; we are the government, you and I.

Theodore Roosevelt
Speech, Asheville, North Carolina
December 5, 1905

We have passed beyond the times of . . . the laissez-faire school which believes that the government ought to do nothing but run a police force.

William Howard Taft
Speech, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
September 17, 1909

There is no indispensable man. The Government will not collapse and go to pieces if any one of the gentlemen who are seeking to be entrusted with its guidance should be left at home.

Woodrow Wilson
1912

Government is merely an attempt to express the conscience of everybody, the average conscience of the nation, in the rules that everybody is commanded to obey. That is all it is.

Woodrow Wilson
Speech, Washington, D.C.
January 29, 1915

No man ever saw a government. I live in the midst of the government of the United States, but I never saw the government of the United States. Its personnel extends through all the nations, and across the seas, and into every corner of the world.

Woodrow Wilson
Speech, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
January 29, 1916

The firm basis of government is justice, not pity.

Woodrow Wilson
First inaugural address
March 4, 1913

The whole art and practice of government consists, not in moving individuals, but in moving masses.

Woodrow Wilson
Speech, Atlantic City, New Jersey
September 8, 1916

Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government, and at the same time do for it too little.

Warren G. Harding
Inaugural address
March 4, 1921

You cannot extend the mastery of the government over the daily working life of a people without at the same time making it the master of the people's souls and thoughts.

Herbert Hoover
*American Individualism*
1922

The government of the United States is a device for maintaining in perpetuity the rights of the people, with the ultimate extinction of all privileged classes.

Calvin Coolidge
Address, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 25, 1924

evitably have excluded them all from the Union.

Franklin Pierce
Third annual message, Congress
December 31, 1855

budget ?

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free.

I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Bloomington, Indiana
May 19, 1856

If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Springfield, Illinois
June 17, 1858

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chords of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Abraham Lincoln
First inaugural address
March 14, 1861

Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

Abraham Lincoln
Message, Congress, Special Session
July 4, 1861

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that . . . I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Abraham Lincoln
Letter
August 22, 1862

Our strife pertains to ourselves—to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

Abraham Lincoln
Message, Congress
December 1, 1862

If it were my destiny to die for the cause of liberty I would die upon the tomb of the Union, and the American flag as my winding sheet . . .

Andrew Johnson
To soldiers in camp
1862

I am not for this
earthly possessior
want to survive
slavery should be
say, in the face o
Government and

Andrew Johnson
Comment, soldiers in
1862

And thus there w
who can remen
tongue, and clencl
and well-poised ba
mankind on to th
while I fear there
unable to forget th
and deceitful spee
it.

Abraham Lincoln
Letter, James Conklin

In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity.

Abraham Lincoln
Message, Congress
December 1, 1862

I can make a better brigadier any day, but those horses cost the government $125 a head.

Abraham Lincoln
Comment, on the loss of a small cavalry troop to the enemy
1863

There can be no army without men. Men can be had only voluntarily, or involuntarily. We have ceased to obtain them voluntarily; and to obtain them involuntarily, is the draft—the conscription. If you dispute the fact, and declare that men can still be had voluntarily in sufficient numbers prove the assertion by yourselves volunteering in such numbers, and I shall gladly give up the draft.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech
1863

I sincerely wish war was a pleasanter and easier business than it is, but it does not admit of holidays.

Abraham Lincoln
Reply, suggestion that he take a vacation
c. 1863

Iraq?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Abraham Lincoln
Second inaugural address
March 4, 1865

Of course I deprecate war, but if it is brought to my door the bringer will find me at home.

James A. Garfield
Letter, Whitelaw Reid, on refusal to withdraw nomination of William Robertson for collector of the New York Customhouse to placate Chester A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, and the New York Republican machine
c. April 1881

I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and so valiantly.

Ulysses S. Grant
*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*, on the surrender of Lee at Appomattox
1885-1886

I do not think there ever was a more wicked war than that waged by the United States in Mexico. I thought so at the time, when I was a youngster, only I had not moral courage enough to resign.

Ulysses S. Grant
*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*
1885-1886

One of the most unjust [wars] ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation.

Ulysses S. Grant
*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*, on war with Mexico
1885-1886

Wars produce many stories of fiction, some of which are told until they are believed to be true.

Ulysses S. Grant
*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*
1886

When news of the [Lee's] surrender first reached our lines our men commenced firing salute of a hundred guns in honor of the victory. I at once sent word, however, to have it stopped. The Confederates were now our prisoners, and we did not want to exult over their downfall.

Ulysses S. Grant
*Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*
1885-1886

Printed in the United States of America

COLUMBIAN LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY

90 OCT 5 P6:31

TO Carolyn Cawley FAX NO. (202)456-6218

FROM Jack Garrow

DATE 10-5-90

JOB NUMBER

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER: 2

PLEASE CONTACT Nancy IF NOT RECEIVED PROPERLY

# DuPage County REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(708) 653-7200 224 S. WASHINGTON ST., WHEATON, ILLINOIS 60187



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*Executive Director*
JOAN SALVATO


October 5, 1990

Carolyn Cawley
White House Speech Writing

Dear Carolyn,

Per our phone conversation, the following is confirmation of the figures I gave you:

DU PAGE COUNTY

| | |
|---|---|
| Bush | 217,907 |
| Dukakis | 94,285 |
| Plurality | 123,622 |

ILLINOIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bush | 2,310,939 |
| Dukakis | 2,215,940 |
| Plurality | 94,999 |

As you can see, Du Page County made the difference in putting Illinois in the Bush column. The President knows this and made a personal call after the election thanking our Republican Chairman, James 'Pate' Philip.

Sincerely,

J.P. "Jack" Garrow
Secretary

JPG/nd

TO: Caroline Cawley
White House Speech Writing Team

FROM: Marlene Stubler, Director of Public Information
College of DuPage, Glen Ellyn, IL. 60137

RE: Information About College of DuPage

DATE: 10-5-90

The following are pertinent points about the college that will help to localize the President's speech and give it more color:

1. College of DuPage is the largest community college in the state of Illinois with an enrollment of more than 34,000. It is the fourth largest in the nation.

2. Although the average age of our students is 32, we have students enrolled as young as 16 and as old as 94.

3. Twenty-four percent of our students already hold bachelor degrees.

4. College of DuPage is one of 12 community colleges nationwide chosen this year by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Washington, D.C., to serve as a "Beacon" college through a Kellogg Beacon Colleges Initiative Mini-grant. This grant will enable the college to utilize the computer and software to their greatest advantage in education and share expertise gained with other colleges.

5. In 1986 College of DuPage was recognized as one of 20 colleges and universities nationally "on the move" and was cited for its innovativeness in the book "Searching for Academic Excellence" by J. Wade Gilley, Kenneth Fulmer and Sally Reithlingshoefer.

6. In 1989, Dr. H. D. McAninch, president of College of DuPage, was one of 50 community college presidents cited as a "Blue Chip CEO" by the University of Texas Community College Leadership Study.

7. In 1991 College of DuPage will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

Students who would make good interviews are:

Jeff Russell
Student Trustee
Phone 708-858-2800, Ext. 2095

The following student attends our Older Adult Institute:

Jacqueline Kindl
Phone 708-953-2233

Carried IL by 94,999 votes
(Elec Comm.)

123622 plurality in DuPage County

To Carolyn

Date 10/5 Time 4:20

## WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Jack Garno

of

Phone 708 - 451 - 1020

Area Code Number Extension

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEPHONED | | PLEASE CALL | ✓ |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | | WILL CALL AGAIN | |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | | URGENT | |
| RETURNED YOUR CALL | ✓ | | |

Message

Wendy

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-020

To Carolyn

Date 10-5 Time

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M Jack Ganow

of

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| WANTS TO SEE YOU | | URGENT | |
| RETURNED YOUR CALL | | | |

Message Did you get fax

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-020

DuPage Student Union
708/858-2800

City/State: Chicago, IL
Event: Edgar for Gov.
Date: 10/3/90

pre -
1:00 - POTUS
- 3000 balloons
- flag waving
- 20x40 flag behind him

Ethnics -
3-4000 students

# OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

# CONTACT SHEET

| Name | Office | Phone Number |
|---|---|---|
| Presidential Advance Office | | 202/456-7565 |
| Presidential Advance Fax Number | | 202/456-2820 |
| Judd Swift | WH advance | 202/456-7565 |
| Spence Geissinger | " " | " " |
| Kris Goodwin | " " | " " |
| FRED LATSKO | EDGAR | 312-944-7700 |
| Bob Hickman | Edgar | 312-372-9090 |
| Bob Carpenter | Edgar | 312-372-9090 |
| Charlie DeVita | US Secret Service PPD | (202) 395-4011 |
| Bill Tribbe | U.S. Secret Ser | 312-353-5431 |
| Bob Athey | WH HEAD | 3128042800 |
| Tina Kinsey | WH ADVANCE | 703 432-7704 |
| Jim Miller | C/O Bill PD | 708-469-1187 |
| Howard Thiele | C/O Elgin PD | 708-697-1187 |
| THOMAS N. USRY | COLLEGE OF DUPAGE POLICE | 708-858-2805 |
| MICHAEL B. ALSUP | COLLEGE OF DUPAGE POLICE | 708-858-2805 |
| Terri Murrane | Edgar | 312/372-7090 |
| ANDY FOSTER | WH POLITICAL | 202 456 6510 |
| PHIL HAUER | COD | 708/858-2694 |
| LaRae Zahn | College of DuPage Events | 708-858-2800 x2454 |
| D. RICHARD PETRIZZO | " " | (708) 858-2800 x2265 |
| Marlene Stubler | College of DuPage | (708) 858-2800 x2454 |
| WILLIAM TROLLER | COLLEGE OF DUPAGE | (708) 858-2800 x2480 |
| DAVID K. GANGER | COLLEGE OF DUPAGE | 708 858-2800 x2245 |
| KIM I JARUI | College of DuPage | (708/858-2800 x2265 |
| BARBARA Murphy | DuPage Republican Committee | 708-469-2498 |
| George Rakosh | College of DuPage | 708-858-2800 x2417 |

Call 2375
Dana Grigoroff

Marlene Stubler

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Randy Ledbetter | G.O.D. | 708 858-2800 ext 2120 |
| Tom Stephenson | COD | 708-858-2800 X 2320 |
| VANALSTINE | LOD | 708. 858-2800 2214 |
| ROB CREAMER | HMX-1 | |
| Mike Gould | W.H. Military Office | 202 395 1747 |
| Lynn Lawson | WH Intergovernmental | 202 456 6597 |
| TED GARMEY | WH SPEECHWRITING | 202 456-2771 |
| Doug Adair | WH Cabinet Affairs | 202 456-2800 |
| MARK PETERSON | EDGAR | 312/372-9090 |
| Jack Gavron | D. Page Edgar Chairman | 708/451-1020 |
| CHRIS KACHIROUBAS | PAT DURANTE | 708-530-8161 |
| PAT DURANTE | PAT D | |
| BILL KLAAS | PAT DURANTE | |

State Senate - 2 from
28R need 30 for majority
make Sen. Phillip

Sen. James Pate Phillip
Sen

HRSC - th for 16

Lee Daniels Hse Min Leader

~~Olympic athlete~~

Wendy – 1000 mile quota

Jeff Russell

2230

big speaking!
Very conservative
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Plan II
continuing students
2 yr school
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~~Athletes – heart trust~~ Nursing

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11

Copy to CW

(Lange/Cawley)
October 10, 1990
3:20 p.m.
[EDGAR.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR
COLLEGE OF DuPAGE -- WHEATON, ILLINOIS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1990
1:00 P.M.

[[ Thank you, Jim. Lynn Martin, Bob Kustra, Jim Ryan, George Ryan, Greg Baise, Sue Suter... I understand Walter Peyton's here -- probably the only man who can run harder than Jim Edgar. \\

And of course, Governor Jim Thompson -- who this January concludes his fourth term -- **fourteen great years for the state of Illinois.** \\ And, finally, **Jim Edgar -- the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

There's some real excitement here today. The balloons, the marching band, the thousands of cheering people... haven't seen anything like it since Millie's last book-signing party. \\\ ]]

Well, it's great to be with you. DuPage County is Republican country -- and this fieldhouse brings back warm memories.

You made the difference for Illinois in the 1988 Presidential election -- and you're about to make the difference in a crucial race next month.

We stand together as we have before, in this fieldhouse of dreams, sharing the vision of a brighter future for Illinois.

It's a vision that pulses through the heartland of America -- the deep-running mainstream, the full, big-hearted center. A vision that says: **We expect leadership to be direct. Honest. Purposeful. And principled.**

These qualities swept the prairies in the days this land was settled -- and they're currents that still run deep here. So we've gathered to affirm their importance in the governorship of Illinois.

We meet to endorse a man for that office, whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his words, who says what he means, and does what he says.

He's straight-forward, straight-thinking, straight-talking -- and this fall he's headed **straight for the Governor's office. Jim Edgar will be the next Governor of Illinois.** \\\

[[ You know, I understand a lot of the opposition here has been posing as Republican look-alikes. Can't blame 'em. Not at this juncture. Look, lot of comedians out there. Doin' that impersonation thing. Okay with me. \\\ ]]

But come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for prime time and deliver the lines. You've got to deliver results.

That's what Jim Edgar has done as the Illinois Secretary of State -- and **that's what he's going to do as Governor.** \\\

Illinois already has a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base, world-class financial and business centers, and agriculture that feeds the world. [[ In fact, they say Illinois is a top producer of everything from bulldozers to turkeys... but I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. \\\ ]]

I'm here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much

as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look forward to, with Jim Edgar as Governor.

Because education is so important for our kids -- and a skilled workforce will be crucial to competing in world markets -- Jim has pledged to make Illinois the first state to reach the national learning goals we set out for America at last year's Education Summit with the governors.

Jim has spelled out where he'll get the financial resources to improve Illinois schools. But even more important, he understands that you can't leave meaningful reform to the status quo, by building a bigger bureaucracy. **We're all accountable.**\\

That's why Jim has already marshalled a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups, that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. **Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.** \\\

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. He believes that **drug kingpins -- mass merchants of death -- deserve the death penalty.** \\\

And he wants every convicted drug user to pay a fine and do community service. His opponent has complained that Jim Edgar was "too tough." **We say, enough. The law should be at least as tough as the criminals who break it.** \\\

Jim Edgar also believes something else that seems like

common sense: government shouldn't spend more than it takes in. And it shouldn't take in more than it needs.

So as Secretary of State, Jim has proved you can get government to do more, without spending more. Rather than rhetoric, he's offering specifics on cutting state spending. And he's calling for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers.

[[ Believe me, that's something we've needed at the federal level for a long time. There's a longstanding and serious lack of discipline in the federal government's annual spending sprees, with too many members of Congress talking about spending cuts and tough enforcement, and acting like the Keystone Kops.

It's time to move forward -- time for Congress to put together a budget package that delivers a full $500 billion dollars in deficit reduction over the next five years: the single largest deficit reduction program in history.

So I'm calling on the Congress to ensure that the budget meets **four crucial tests.** It must be consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Summit Agreement -- with full and fair opportunities for all voices to be heard, Republican and Democrat alike. It must include pro-growth incentives, to create new jobs and keep this economy moving. \\ The budget cuts we agree on must be fully enforceable -- with the significant budget process reforms hammered out in the bipartisan budget agreement. And finally, the budget must deliver real spending cuts, with real savings.

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A lot of china has been broken on both sides of the aisle down in Washington. And if it's true that a house divided cannot stand, it's certain that a house divisive cannot lead. The fundamental issue -- the question that will remain long after this battle is over, and another replaces it -- is **governance**.

Men and women are elected to office, not to engage in dubious battle, but to lead. Not to offer merely partisan rhetoric, but to serve as agents of positive change. The electorate looks to them not for mere qualities of gamesmanship, but for greater qualities of statesmanship.

Those are the qualities you look for in any leader -- and they're what Jim Edgar embodies in mind and spirit. I believe he'll make a great governor. And the state of Illinois will be well served with Lynn Martin in the Senate; Bob Kustra as Lt. Governor; Jim Ryan as Attorney General; George Ryan as Secretary

of State; Greg Baise as Treasurer; and Sue Suter as Comptroller.

But as important as all of these races are this fall, this election is about something even larger. It's about setting the fundamental direction for Illinois politics -- in the 90's, and in the new century.

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(Lange/Cawley)
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[EDGAR.DOC]

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Thank you -- and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

## STATE SENATE

Currently 28 Republicans — only need 30 for majority ... 2 votes!

## STATE HOUSE

too far a shot — 16 off.

Do mention the Senate. Also may want to mention:

State Senator James "Pate" Phillip
make him Majority Leader
State Rep. Lee Daniels

} both are from DuPage County (event site)

Contact: Jack Garrow
708-451-1020
IL GOP Sec.

# DOUG GAMBLE

'90 OCT 10 A8:58

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

Oct. 10/90

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER
2 Pages

JIM EDGAR FUNDRAISER - CHICAGO (Mark Lange)

A MARCHING BAND, BALLOONS, THOUSANDS OF CHEERING PEOPLE. I HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THIS SINCE MILLIE'S LAST BOOK-SIGNING PARTY.

I TOLD BARBARA I WAS COMING TO CHICAGO TO HELP A SMART, TOUGH, STRAIGHT-TALKING GUY WHO'LL MAKE A GREAT GOVERNOR, AND SHE SAID "I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW THAT MIKE DITKA WAS RUNNING."

IT'S GOOD TO SEE WALTER PEYTON HERE -- PROBABLY THE ONLY PERSON WHO CAN RUN HARDER THAN JIM EDGAR CAN.

SOMEONE POINTED OUT THAT DEPAGE COLLEGE IS WHERE BOTH JOHN AND JIM BELUSHI WENT. WELL JOHN BELUSHI MAY HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE "NOT-READY-FOR-PRIME-TIME-PLAYERS." BUT JIM EDGAR IS MORE THAN READY.

JIM HAS SOMETHING IN COMMON WITH THE CHAPPARALS. THEY'RE BOTH STATE CHAMPS.

MORE...

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER - CHICAGO (CONT'D)

YOU DON'T NEED TO BE (name of DePage football coach) TO KNOW THAT JIM EDGAR HAS A PLAYBOOK FOR PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS.

THE OPPOSITION HERE IN ILLINOIS HAS ABOUT AS MUCH FUTURE IN THIS ELECTION AS OLD COMISKY PARK HAS IN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

GAMBLE ::

IV. CHICAGO

Event: Rally for Jim Edgar

Location: College of DuPage, Wheaton, Ill.

Date: Tuesday, October 16, 1990

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Contacts: Bob Carpenter, Edgar for Governor: 312-372-9090

Notes:
-by all accounts, this will be the campaign event of the season
-8-10,000 people packed into a huge college fieldhouse, large marching band, balloons etc.
-campaign would like a speech on "Jim Edgar and character"
-private reception to precede
-10-16 candidates on stage (7 statewide)
-Gov. Thompson will be there
-DuPage is a community college with 34,000 students
-Jim and John Belushi both attended
-well known for football: Coach (Hal) McAninch (check sp.) and his Chaparrals are defending state champions (4 out of the last six in fact) and former quarterback is now playing for the Colts
-teleprompter recommended

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29TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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September 24, 1990, Monday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 2; ZONE: C; Campaign 90

LENGTH: 704 words

HEADLINE: Teachers group backs Edgar
GOP's Baise and 3 Democrats also win endorsements

BYLINE: By Thomas Hardy, Political writer

BODY:

Republican candidate for governor Jim Edgar picked up a major endorsement Sunday from Illinois' largest group of educators, setting the stage for a showdown this week with Democratic opponent Neil Hartigan over public school funding.

Greg Baise's bid for state treasurer also got a boost when the Illinois Education Association made him and Edgar the only members of the GOP ticket to win its coveted approval. The candidacies of Democrat Roland Burris for attorney general, Jerry Cosentino for secretary of state and Dawn Clark Netsch for comptroller were endorsed.

In another campaign development Sunday, Republican Aldo DeAngelis unveiled an economic-development proposal in his campaign for Cook County Board president.

While Edgar welcomed the backing of the 70,000-member IEA - "It comes from educators who share my commitment to excellence in education," he said - Hartigan was closeted with aides for a daylong series of meetings.

The Democrat's staff has indicated that Hartigan will make his pronouncement about extension of the temporary income-tax surcharge for education sometime this week.

Edgar has endorsed continuation beyond its 1991 expiration date of the $700 million in new revenue for local municipalities and public schools. "I will not pull the rug out from under our school children," the second-term secretary of state said Sunday.

Hartigan has voiced his opposition to extending the half of the surcharge revenue for local governments in a campaign that has attacked Edgar's position as tax-and-spend business as usual. But Hartigan has yet to make known his stand on the $350 million earmarked for public education.

Lee Betterman, a schoolteacher from Mt. Prospect and president of the IEA, said the candidates' contrasting approaches on the question of education revenue was an important factor in making the endorsement.

The organization did not accept Hartigan's lack of "straight answers" and his "trust me" attitude on the important income-tax surcharge issue, Betterman said at a Chicago news conference.

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(c) 1990 Chicago Tribune, September 24, 1990

Betterman also characterized Edgar as "visionary and innovative" during eight years as secretary of state and said, "He will bring those outstanding qualities to the governor's office."

Edgar said, "At stake in this election is the quality of our work force and the quality of like in Illinois for decades to come. . . . Unlike my opponent, I have pledged adequate funding for our schools and proposed specific reforms to make them better."

Improved education and the prospect of lower property taxes are irrevocably tied to extension of a one-half percentage point income-tax surcharge, Edgar has contended. He plans a daylong blitz of suburbs from Elgin to Lansing on Monday to reinforce his message on how to limit property-tax increases.

Hartigan was in Springfield but responded through a spokesman, taking note that the Chicago Teachers Union and the Illinois Federation of Teachers, with a combined membership of 65,000, have backed his candidacy as part of an AFL-CIO endorsement.

If there was any hint as to how Hartigan is leaning on the public schools half of the surcharge, it might have been in his attack on the education bureaucracy. "I feel teachers agree that it is time to wipe out bureaucracy and waste that interfere with the education of our children," the second-term attorney general said.

Baise was preferred over Democrat Patrick Quinn, IEA spokesman Randy Barnett said, because of the group's familiarity with Baise after his 14 years in state government and because of "residual negative" feelings toward Quinn for promoting a referendum that cut the Illinois House membership by one-third. "It lost a lot of good people," Barnett said.

DeAngelis, in detailing his own five-point plan, asserted that Cook County economic development efforts "are almost non-existent and definitely ineffective" when compared to those of other counties, particularly neighboring Du Page County.

Acknowledging that Cook County is "blessed" with the presence of a world-class city in Chicago, "The fact is that we still have another half of the county that's equally important and deserving of attention when it comes to attracting business."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: ( Jim) Edgar. Teachers back Edgar.
Republican candidate for governor Jim Edgar is backed by Illinois' largest teachers group, setting up a showdown with Democratic opponent Neil Hartigan over school funding. (Page 1).

ILLINOIS; COOK COUNTY; OFFICIAL; CANDIDATE; CAMPAIGN; GROUP; EMPLOYEE; SCHOOL; SUPPORT; ISSUE; TAX

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9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 2, 1990, Tuesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 2; ZONE: C; Campaign notebook

LENGTH: 117 words

HEADLINE: Governor
Edgar endorsed by school group

BODY:

In Springfield, the Illinois Association of School Administrators on Monday endorsed Republican Jim Edgar for governor, the first time the organization representing some 1,000 school district superintendents and administrators has made a partisan recommendation in a political contest.

"The stakes in this election for the future of Illinois public education are too high for us to sit on the sidelines," said Richard M. Carrabine, the association's president.

" Jim Edgar has consistently supported education, while Neil Hartigan waited until a month before the election to announce that he has a special plan for funding schools which does not include the temporary income tax surcharge."

ILLINOIS; GROUP; OFFICIAL; SCHOOL; SUPPORT; CANDIDATE; CAMPAIGN

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75TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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September 2, 1990, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C; Campaign '90

LENGTH: 1413 words

HEADLINE: Not a typical election
1990 has close races, and Thompson isn't on ballot

BYLINE: By Thomas Hardy, Chicago Tribune, the Tribune's political writer

DATELINE: PERU, Ill.

BODY:

The scene was familiar enough: A series of old-fashioned political rallies strung out along Illinois River ports, a prairie-grassroots appeal to the state's heartland.

And the pre-Labor Day rhetoric was time-tested to stir interest in the final two months of campaigning before the Nov. 6 election.

"There are only 68 days left for voters to know the candidates, to know who they believe and who they trust," the Republican candidate for governor, Secretary of State Jim Edgar, exhorted his audience Thursday.

Would it be he, Edgar wondered, or Democratic Atty. Gen. Neil Hartigan?

Wait a minute. Jim Edgar or Neil Hartigan? For governor?

That's right. Missing from the bunting-draped paddlewheeler plying the hustings was the big showboat himself, four-term Gov. James Thompson, who will retire next January after 14 years in office.

So began the closing eight weeks of the first state campaign season since 1974 in which Thompson will not be a participant. The Republican governor ramrodded statewide campaigns for three GOP presidential candidates between his own re-election turns in the so-called "off-year" elections.

Thompson's absence is a major factor, but it is not the only reason November's election, the first one of a new decade that is ushering in the next century, will be unlike any off-year election in Illinois' history.

Off-year elections typically favor the party not in power in the White House. They also favor Democrats in general, especially in Illinois, because Republicans tend to be more active and interested in presidential campaign years.

But Illinois Republicans expect, and their Democratic counterparts are prepared for, the off-year voting trends to be less prevalent in 1990.

In addition to the dominant theme of change underscoring a highly competitive statewide ballot from top-to-bottom as a result of Thompson's retirement,

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(c) 1990 Chicago Tribune, September 2, 1990

other factors making this is an atypical year include:

- New census data filtering in as a reminder to partisan leaders that they are vying for control of legislative and congressional reapportionment next year.

- A premium on candidate appeal as party organizations lose their dominant electioneering rolls because of television and internal feuding. Good examples include the persistent racial strife among Cook County Democrats and personality factionalism among Du Page County Republicans. A Washington-based Republican media strategist noted that President Ronald Reagan defined the GOP during the 1980s but that so far "no hard edges have emanated from the White House" under his highly popular successor, George Bush. "He doesn't draw lines in the sand," the Republican said of Bush. And learning the lessons of Michael Dukakis' loss to Bush in 1988, Democrats such as Hartigan have postured themselves as Republican look-alikes.

- Unusually competitive races lower on the ballot in three Chicago-area congressional districts and one in Rockford, in two dozen legislative districts, in the contests for three top Cook County executive offices and Will County sheriff, and for three of the seven seats on the Illinois Supreme Court.

- The moon-shot trajectory of campaign costs - some $41 million to finance all the statewide contenders - and consequently the pressure for negative advertising as a sure-fire means of shifting opinion, a trend that was seen in the 1987 and 1989 Chicago mayoral races and in the 1988 presidential campaign.

Leveling the off-year playing field is what Republicans are after.

" Illinois tends to vote Democratic" in gubernatorial election years, according to campaign consultant Jim Andrews. "This is especially true for low-salience races, which generally arouse little interest, press coverage or controversy, and appear toward the center or bottom of the ballot."

This propensity stems from different voter turnouts from one election to the next, Andrews tells his GOP clients. For example, the vote produced by heavily Democratic Chicago increases in off-years, whereas the proportion of votes cast in Republican suburban Cook and collar counties decreases.

For Democrats to keep this advantage, they must minimize the impact of an all-black Harold Washington Party ticket, which last week gained preliminary approval to get on the Cook County ballot.

In addition to diluting traditionally strong straight-ticket Democratic voting among minorities, the third party's presence could exacerbate political tensions that already are being blamed for declining black voter turnout in Chicago since 1987.

The Illinois Democratic Party plans a $2.1 million coordinated media campaign effort. It was heartened by organized labor's blanket endorsement of the ticket for the first time in eight years.

Republicans, meanwhile, will press the case in their strongholds that the Democratic ticket is dominated by Chicago lawyers and Machine regulars. The GOP invented coordinated campaigning and, naturally, has focused its voter

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registration and turnout efforts in suburban Chicago, especially Du Page County, and key Downstate areas.

A little-known Republican competing against an equally unknown Democrat starts out at a 4- to 10-point disadvantage, according to Andrews, who advises: "The more the 1990 race approximates a presidential year turnout skew, the greater the chances for Republican victories on the bottom of the ticket."

That means excitement and public attention, and thus far there has been little of either.

Thompson defied the off-year odds against Republicans in three re-elections, but that was not until he was elected the first time in 1976, a presidential year. The campaign cycle for state offices was shifted two years later, allowing him to run as a relatively new incumbent.

A look at some 1990 election campaigns, sans Thompson:

- U.S. Senate. The Republican challenger, U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin, found a chink in the armor of heavily favored, liberal Democratic incumbent Paul Simon with disclosures that he intervened on behalf of a contributor involved in a savings-and-loan matter. Martin will use skilled media man Roger Ailes as her can opener while Simon seeks refuge in his senatorial duties now that the summer recess has ended.

- Governor. Both Edgar and Hartigan claim to be agents of change, while each casts his opponent as more-of-the-same. The race tightened, as was inevitable, once Hartigan set the late summer agenda with his first advertising blitz of the campaign, anti-Edgar spots about taxes. Some Republicans fear Hartigan as the best organized, most aggressive Democratic gubernatorial candidate since Dan Walker in 1972. Edgar figures Hartigan has taken his best shot and the Republican will try to turn the campaign on character issues.

- Other state offices. Because no incumbents are running, these contests have shaped up as the most competitive in a dozen years, possibly a boon to voter interest. The top candidates have built-in constituencies. Republican Lt. Gov. George Ryan versus Democratic Treasurer Jerome Cosentino for secretary of state, for example, and Republican Du Page County State's Atty. Jim Ryan against Democratic Comptroller Roland Burris for attorney general. Susan Suter for comptroller and Gregory Baise for treasurer are the two best financed and organized GOP candidates for those offices in recent history, going up against State Sen. Dawn Clark Netsch (D-Chicago) and Patrick Quinn, respectively.

- Congress. Three Democratic incumbents have their hands filled with Republican challengers two years before new districts are drawn and Illinois loses two seats. They are Frank Annunzio in the fight of his life against State Sen. Walter Dudycz on the Northwest Side; George Sangmeister versus Homewood Mayor Manny Hoffman in a south suburban district that the GOP has made its No. 1 target; William Lipinski and the 23d Ward organization, which has faltered in past elections, against area businessman David Shestokas in an increasingly Republican district.

- Cook County. The Republicans' best chance for James O'Grady to retain the sheriff's office and to win back past GOP possessions, the County Board presidency and state's attorney's office, against heavily financed Democrats

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hinges on whether the Harold Washington Party remains on the ballot. If the GOP is seen as a contender in these and in the races for lesser constitutional offices, it could skew voting patterns closer to their presidential-year ideal.

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS: Illinois Secretary of State Jim Edgar (left) and Atty. Gen. Neil Hartigan are facing off in the first race for governor since 1972 that does not have Gov. James Thompson among the candidates.
Illustration by Gary Viskupic/L.A. Times Syndicate.

CAMPAIGN; ILLINOIS; CONGRESS; COOK COUNTY; DATE

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October 5, 1990, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 9, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 1132 words

See p. 3 — but read the whole article first; may not be verifiable

HEADLINE: CONFRONTATION IN THE GULF;
Iraq Blockade, Babies And the Milk Dispute

BYLINE: By JOHN F. BURNS, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: BAGHDAD, Iraq, Oct. 4

BODY:

In the office of Dr. Mohammed Tawal, the director of the largest children's hospital in Iraq, and in the conference room and secretary's office that adjoin it, there are 13 images of President Saddam Hussein.

In Dr. Tawal's bookcase, there are fewer than a dozen medical books and pamphlets. Like virtually anyone who rises to a position of responsibility in Iraq, Dr. Tawal is Mr. Hussein's man, and he wishes visitors to know it.

Besides being shown in a formal photograph in a business suit, the 53-year-old Iraqi leader is represented on a bronze medal, a bronze wall plaque, two wooden etchings, three color photographs of him visiting the hospital, and a clock with his image on the face. There are also four other photographs of Mr. Hussein, busy about his duties as head of state, military commander and all-around tribune for the people of Iraq.

When a group of Western reporters were summoned from their Baghdad hotels one morning this week, it was to be taken through Baghdad's busy traffic to the Alwiya Hospital, where the heavyset Dr. Tawal presides. The purpose was to demonstrate a point Mr. Hussein has been making with increasing shrillness during the crisis over Iraq's occupation of Kuwait: that the trade embargo imposed on Baghdad is threatening the health and lives of Iraqi children, among other things by denying them milk.

Skepticism Among Westerners

In his televised ''Message of Peace'' to Americans last week, Mr. Hussein held President Bush responsible for the milk shortages, and said the American leader ''will be cursed to the Day of Judgment'' for the policy. ''You ought to remember that thousands of children may die of malnutrition due to the lack of children's milk,'' he said.

The claim has been met with skepticism among Westerners' here, partly because as yet there are no critical food shortages. While powdered milk is scarce, families with children under the age of one are guaranteed one five-pound tin of it with the monthly rations of essential foods set by Mr. Hussein on Sept. 1. The tin, said to be enough to last a month, costs 3.50 Iraqi dinars, equivalent to $11.37 at the official exchange rate. An average Iraqi worker earns about 120 dinars a month.

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Similar tins can be bought on the black market for the equivalent of $65 to $113, but traders offering the tins for sale today at stores along Sadoun Street, one of the city's newer thoroughfares, said business was not brisk. One trader, Kaatan Haider, said some of the prices for his imported food, though not for powdered milk, had actually declined since the invasion of Kuwai because large amounts of food from Kuwaiti stores had been ''brought north'' since Aug. 2.

Another cause for doubt about Mr. Hussein's assertions of imminent starvation among Iraqi children is the situation in the city's luxury hotels. While Mr. Hussein has been saying that Westerners here will be treated no better and no worse that Iraqis when it comes to scarce food, the breakfast buffet each morning at the Al-Rasheed Hotel, a modern sanctuary close to Mr. Hussein's sprawling presidential palace, offers jugs brimming with fresh milk. There are similar scenes at half a dozen other luxury hotels.

The Strongest Message

At the Alwiya Hospital, the message that came through strongest was not about starving children, or even hungry ones, none of whom were seen. Rather, the visit served as a token of how thoroughly most Iraqis have been inhibited by the harsh rule of Mr. Hussein, and how even professional people, many of them Western-trained and educated, appear to comply with whatever the Government requires of them, without pressing too hard for facts.

Partly, the message was about another feature of Iraqi life, the Government's stranglehold on news. While many Iraqis appear to have grown wary about Mr. Hussein's assertions on other matters, including the rationales he has offered for invading Kuwait, it has not been easy for people who depend on Government-run newspapers and broadcasting to sort fact from fiction in the barrage of statements about food. Although sophisticated Iraqis know that assertions of starving children were a response to American allegations of human rights abuses by Mr. Hussein, many others appear to believe that the United States is set on using starvation as a weapon.

At the hospital, even the doctors seemed unaware - or at least unwilling to acknowledge - that the United Nations embargo permits Iraq to acquire as much food, medicine and medical spare parts as it needs, so long as it meets United Nations conditions.

In the case of milk and other food needed to ''relieve human suffering,'' in the words of United Nations resolution 666 passed on Sept. 13, Baghdad has only to accept that delivery of the supplies be made by the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross or ''other appropriate agencies.'' The stipulations on distribution arrangements were set under pressure from the United States and other Western countries, out of concern that emergency supplies might be diverted to the Iraqi Army.

Hussein Rejects Conditions

The ruling on medicines is still looser. In the Sept. 13 resolution, the Security Council exempted ''supplies intended strictly for medical purposes'' from the distribution arrangements set out for food, and recommended only that medical supplies be exported ''under the strict supervision of the government of the exporting state, or appropriate humanitarian agency.''

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But so far Mr. Hussein has rejected the United Nations conditions. The question now is how long he will hold to his position.

At the Alwiya Hospital, the blame was put on Mr. Bush. Dr. Tawal, accompanied by Dr. Jawad Zayer, a neonatologist, and by Dr. Najla Naif, a gynecologist, spoke of the increasingly ''critical'' situation they faced. By their account, the hospital has been forced by shortages of milk, medicines and spare parts to shut down nearly half of its incubators, to close off a resuscitator in the neonatology department, and to cut back sharply on milk to babies.

But requests for details about the amount of milk available, and the amount given to babies in individual feeds, met with awkward silences. At one point, the doctors said they had no precise figures on the reduced feeds, then switched to saying that while the feeds remained the same, the cutbacks on the incubators meant that there were fewer babies to be fed.

''Stopping the supply of food and blood and milk is not a solution,'' Dr, Naif said, referring to demands that Iraq pull its troops out of Kuwait. ''If you go on with this, I think you will see children starving to death.''

She continued, ''And what will future generations think of the U.S.A. and other Western countries if they do that to Iraq?''

GRAPHIC: Photo: During a tour of a Baghdad hospital given to reporters yesterday, Dr. Najla Naif posed with an Iraqi couple and two of their quadruplets. She was among the many doctors who espoused the official Iraqi position that sanctions were causing hardship for Iraqi children but would not provide details. (Claude Salhani for The New York Times)

SUBJECT: EMBARGOES; SANCTIONS (ECONOMIC); NEWS AND NEWS MEDIA

ORGANIZATION: UNITED NATIONS (UN)

NAME: BURNS, JOHN F; HUSSEIN, SADDAM (PRES)

GEOGRAPHIC: MIDDLE EAST

This sounds a bit less credible than the U.S. cables...

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PR Newswire

October 1, 1990, Monday

SECTION: Domestic News

DISTRIBUTION: TO CITY, HEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL EDITORS

LENGTH: 600 words

HEADLINE: AMIR OF KUWAIT APPEALS TO WORLD SUMMIT FOR IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE TO STOP THE SUFFERING OF KUWAIT'S CHILDREN

DATELINE: Kuwait's Child Representative to Summit Denied Visa by Iraq

KEYWORD: bc- kuwait -summit

BODY:

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 -- The Amir of Kuwait described horrific crimes and hardships inflicted by Iraq on his country's children today to the World Summit for Children, the largest ever international summit meeting devoted to the living conditions of world's yound people.

In a three-minute address, the Amir, Sheik Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, told the audience in the United Nations' General Assembly Hall that his country's children were being "perfidiously deprived ... not only of health care and education but of the simplest basics of life as well." He also called on people around the world to "stand by the children of Kuwait and their families."

Listing crimes against women, children, and the elderly, the Amir said Iraqi occupiers "threw premature babies out of hospitals, took away their incubators, and stole the intensive care units' equipment." He added that care centers for children and the elderly were being demolished and people were being discharged from hospitals, "while entire neighborhoods were destroyed with their children, women, and the elderly."

Further, Iraq refused to allow a Kuwaiti child representative to attend the Summit, according to Ambassador Mohammad A. Abulhasan of Kuwait's Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

"That Iraq prevented a child from attending this Summit is typical of the crisis in Kuwait, " said Ambassador Abulhasan. "Our schools have become jails, mentally retarded children are roaming the streets and young boys have been snatched from their families and sent to concentration camps in Iraq. Americans see footage of hungry Iraqi children, but what of the children of Kuwait as they are killed and tortured?"

"Despite intolerable conditions, the children of Kuwait are working to keep our country alive," said Kuwait's observer to the summit, Ms. Loulwa Al-Gatami, president of Kuwait's Women's Cultural and Social Society. "At night, young boys collect and burn rubbish in bonfires so disease will not spread. The boys also circulate newsletters written daily by the Resistance which is helping to keep morale high. Kuwait's population is young -- 40 percent are below the age of 15 -- so this brutal aggression is being waged

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against children."

Kuwait's investment in education, approximately 10 percent of the nation's annual budget, affords free education through high school, and subsdizes university and advanced technical study, according to documents published by the country's Ministry of Information and Ministry of Planning.

With over half a million students enrolled in its entire educational system (government, private schools and institutes), Kuwait has one of the world's highest literacy rates, at 86 percent, and the most college graduates per capita in the Middle East.

Kuwait's efforts to erase illiteracy by 1990 were strengthened by a law passed in 1981 that called for illiteracy eradication among all sectors of the population, male and female, between the ages of 14 and 40. From 1979 to 1985 average annual enrollment in elementary illiteracy centers increased 25.5 percent and enrollment in intermediate level centers rose by 19 percent.

In 1985, Kuwait became the first country in the Middle East to address the problem of children with special educational needs by establishing the Center for Child Evaluation and Teaching. The private, non-profit center serves seven to 14-year-old children with learning disabilities by offering diagnosis and private tutorials. The facility had been utilized by all the Persian Gulf States, including Iraq.

ORGANIZATION: Hill and Knowlton

GEOGRAPHIC: New York

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USA TODAY

October 1, 1990, Monday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4A

LENGTH: 416 words

HEADLINE: Kuwaiti's 'shell of a society'

BYLINE: Johanna Neuman

BODY:

Iraq's continuing occupation of Kuwait is prompting the White House - and the United Nations - to give more thought to a military option.

National security adviser Brent Scowcroft said the U.N. Security Council may pass a new resolution authorizing ''all appropriate measures,'' including force, against Iraq.

And Kuwaiti Sheik Jaber Ahmed Sabah, in a White House meeting, talked of Kuwait being systematically depopulated by Iraq.

''We're going to have to put Kuwait back together when it's all over,'' said George Washington University's Bernard Reich. ''The longer we wait, the more difficult it will be.''

News reports and accounts from people who have left Kuwait indicate:

- Babies are being disconnected from incubators, and dying, as the equipment is transported to Baghdad.

- Art museums, zoos and science research centers have been pillaged, buildings gutted, stores looted, banks emptied.

- Kuwaitis are forced to obtain Iraqi identity papers.

- Troops ring a dwindling cadre of embassies that are still open in defiance of Saddam Hussein's order to close Aug. 24. At the U.S. Embassy, the American flag flies as the nine diplomats survive by boiling swimming pool water and using a generator for electricity a few hours each day.

''What's left is a shell of a society,'' said Reich. ''It's a good example of dismemberment of a society. To restore a country - its identify, its art collections, its universities - will be very difficult. The longer we wait, the more Saddam comes out ahead.''

''He is destroying Kuwait as we've understood it,'' said Washington defense analyst Peter Wilson. ''There will be no Kuwaitis in a number of months. To him, Kuwait is just a valuable piece of real estate.''

Cynthia Watson of Loyola University in Chicago thinks Saddam's policies in Kuwait, ironically, make it more difficult to win on the ground.

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''What Saddam means to do is leave Kuwait as the center of battle and save Iraq,'' she said. ''Bush has to decide what he can realistically do in battle that won't threaten Kuwait. ''

But Watson agrees the emir's visit touched Bush. ''The tone has changed,'' she said.

''Panama is instructive,'' she added. Bush, in defending his invasion of Panama last December, often cited an incident in which Manuel Noriega's troops assaulted a woman as her husband, a U.S. military officer, was forced to watch.

''Once he builds a consensus,'' she said, ''when there's any kind of personal appeal, he drops his analytical side.''

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; b/w, John Gaps, AP (Oil war U.S. military)

CUTLINE: ON THE FRONT LINE: A Saudi soldier aims a machine gun mounted on a rocket launcher near the Saudi Arabian border.

SUBJECT: FOREIGN COUNTRY; ARAB; OIL; WAR; MILITARY

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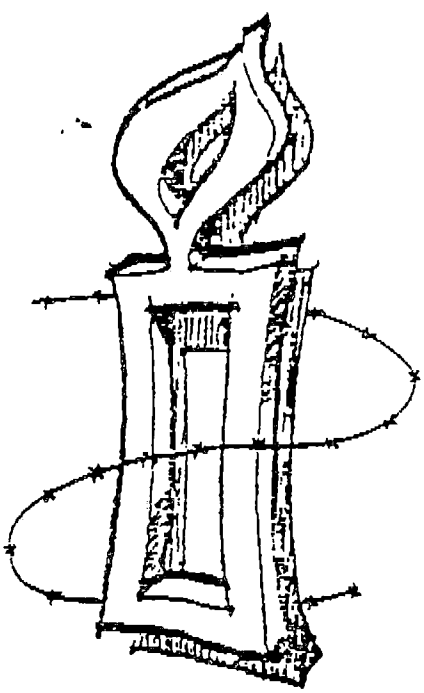

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Amnesty International U.S.A.
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Embargoed for 7:01 p.m. Eastern
Tuesday, October 2, 1990

Contact: Christine Haenn (202) 755-5161

## IRAQI FORCES KILLING AND TORTURING IN KUWAIT, SAYS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL FACT-FINDING TEAM

Iraqi forces have tortured and executed scores of people, including boys as young as 15, since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, Amnesty International said today (Tuesday, October 2).

The human rights organization has interviewed scores of people who have fled Kuwait, and two of its representatives have just returned from Bahrain, where they talked with victims and eyewitnesses of abuses. "Their testimony builds up a horrifying picture of widespread arrests, torture under interrogation, summary executions and mass extrajudicial killings," Amnesty International said.

Hundreds of Kuwaitis and other nationals are now believed to be in detention centers or prisons in Kuwait and Iraq. "Iraqi forces have arrested not only people suspected of armed attacks against them but men, women and children found with opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait," Amnesty International said.

The possession of these items is said to be treated effectively as capital offenses, punishable by death.

Some people have also been arrested or killed for failing to replace photos of the Amir with those of Iraq's President Saddam Hussain.

Detainees are being held in police stations, schools and other public buildings in Kuwait, and some have been transferred to Iraq. "Those who have been released say the Iraqi military and intelligence routinely torture detainees," Amnesty International reported.

Some have been given electric shocks or suffered prolonged beatings to sensitive parts of their bodies. Others have had their limbs broken, their hair plucked out with pincers, their finger and toe nails pulled out, and were threatened with sexual assault or execution. "We cannot even publish more details on former torture victims, in case they or their families are identified and suffer further reprisals," Amnesty International said.

Iraqi forces have reportedly killed scores of unarmed civilians. Boys as young as 15 have been shot in the head and their bodies dumped outside their homes.

Doctors who worked in Kuwait's hospitals following the invasion said Iraqi soldiers brought in scores of bodies of young men, many of whom were shot at close range in the heart and head. The doctors were forced to issue death certificates saying the victims had died after arrival at the hospitals.

Scores of hangings have also been reported in the grounds of Kuwait University of people suspected of opposing Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. Those hanged were summarily executed after being accused of criminal offenses.

While Amnesty International has been unable to confirm some of these accounts of human rights abuses, they have come from a wide range of sources both within and outside Kuwait. "The reports tell a consistent story of violations which bears out Amnesty International's own information on Iraq's human rights record," Amnesty International said.

Amnesty International condemns the summary executions, extrajudicial executions and torture being carried out by Iraqi forces.

It also opposes the use of the death penalty, which has been introduced for harboring western nationals, looting and hoarding food for commercial purposes. One Kuwaiti was executed in September for harboring an American, and Iraqi authorities have confirmed that 10 people have so far been executed for looting.

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working impartially for the release of all prisoners of conscience, fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and an end to torture and excecutions. It is funded by donations from its members and supporters throughout the world.

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**The following information updates Amnesty International's concerns following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.**

Reports of mass extrajudicial killings, summary executions, widespread arrests and torture under interrogation continue to emerge from the thousands of people who have fled Kuwait since its invasion by Iraqi forces on August 2. Amnesty International has obtained detailed testimony from scores of people interviewed in the United Kingdom and Bahrain, among them a number of Kuwaitis who fled their country on September 15 and 16, when Iraq briefly opened Kuwait's borders. The following information is largely based on such testimonies.

1. Arbitrary Arrests

Hundreds of people are believed to have been arrested in Kuwait by Iraqi forces since August 2, the majority of whom remain in detention. Amnesty International is unable at present to confirm reports that over 1,500 people (excluding the western nationals held as hostages in Iraq) are currently in Iraqi authorities' custody. Estimating the number of detainees is particularly difficult because some detainees were held for short periods, released and the re-arrested.

Several hundred western nationals remain in detention in Baghdad and in other undisclosed locations in Iraq, while others have been prevented from leaving either Kuwait or Iraq. Amnesty International reiterates its view that these detentions are arbitrary and constitute a violation of international human rights norms. The organization continues to urge the Iraqi authorities to release those detained and to allow them to exercise the right to return to their home countries, as well as to grant them consular access in the interim period.

From the third week of Iraq's invasion, the number of Kuwaitis and other nationals being detained by Iraqi forces increased sharply. Hundreds are said to be currently in detention centers or prisons in Kuwait and Iraq. According to information received by Amnesty International, the detainees include men, women and children. Most are being held for their suspected opposition to Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. Eyewitnesses have reported to Amnesty International that schools and other public buildings in Kuwait are being used as detention and interrogation centers. Local police stations and the juveniles prison are also being used to hold suspects. Other detainees have been transferred to places of detention in Iraq, notably Baghdad and Basra. According to the accounts of those released, Iraqi military and intelligence personnel have routinely subjected detainees to torture during interrogation while others have been summarily executed (see below).

During the first two weeks of the invasion, relatives of detainees enquired about them from Iraqi military personnel in charges of local police stations. In some instances, the families were informed that the detainees had been transferred to Baghdad, and that all further inquiries should be made to the authorities in Iraq. More recently, however, relatives of detainees have refrained from making such inquiries for fear of being arrested themselves.

Refugees fleeing Kuwait told Amnesty International that Iraqi forces have arrested not only those suspected of armed attacks against them, but also men, women and children found possessing opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait. Others are said to have been arrested (and in some instances killed) for failing to demonstrate allegiance to President Saddam Hussain. No one interviewed by Amnesty International to date reported that any form of trial or other legal proceedings have been followed by the Iraqi authorities in the cases of the detainees.

2. Torture and Ill-Treatment

Numerous reports have reached Amnesty International of the routine torture of detainees by Iraqi military and security personnel since August 2. Methods of physical torture are said to include rape, electric shock treatment, prolonged beatings on sensitive parts of the body, the breaking of limbs, plucking out hair with pincers, the extraction of finger and toe nails, and psychological methods of torture including threats of sexual assault, threats of execution, mock executions and general humiliation and insults.

According to relatives of torture victims interviewed by Amnesty International, 15-year-old boys have been tortured in the manner described above. Although Amnesty International has obtained details of the condition of some former torture victims, the organization is unable (at their families' request) to name them or publish details which may help to identify them.

3. The Death Penalty

As previously reported by Amnesty International, Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) passed a decree on August 11 making the hoarding of food for commercial purposes punishable by death. No executions for this offense have been reported to date. On August 14, the RCC introduced the death penalty for anyone found guilty of looting in Kuwait. The first execution for this offense was reported on August 16, when a man was publicly hanged in Kuwait City. Eyewitnesses interviewed by Amnesty International reported that the victim, said to be an Iraqi soldier, was executed by firing squad and his body subsequently suspended for public viewing. Ten other people were also executed for the same offense during the third week of August, including Kuwaiti, Egyptian and Syrian nationals. Their execution was announced on Iraqi television. Since then, the RCC has passed another decree introducing the death penalty for anyone harboring western nationals. Amnesty International has received the name of a Kuwaiti man reported to have been executed for harboring an American national in Kuwait. The precise date of execution is not known, but is believed to have been carried out in early September.

Refugees who fled Kuwait in the third week of September stated to Amnesty International that scores of people have also been executed by hanging in the grounds of Kuwait University. The victims were said to be suspected opponents accused of criminal offenses and then summarily executed without any form of trial. However, no names or details of such executions have yet reached Amnesty International.

4. Extrajudicial Killings (EJEs)

Scores of civilians -- men, women and children -- are reported to have been killed outside the context of armed conflict. According to eyewitness accounts, boys as young as 15 have been shot in the head and their bodies dumped outside their homes because of their suspected opposition to the Iraqi forces. The possession of opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait are said to be treated effectively as capital offenses. Others have reportedly been executed for refusing to take down photographs of the Amir of Kuwait and to replace them with those of President Saddam Hussain. Doctors who had been working in hospitals in Kuwait in the period following the invasion have told Amnesty International that Iraqi soldiers brought to the hospitals scores of bodies of young men, many of whom had been shot in the head and heart at close range. Iraqi soldiers reportedly forced the doctors to issue death certificates certifying that the victims had died after arrival at the hospitals. The unidentified bodies were then sent to the morgue to await identification by relatives.

# Iraqis execute, torture Kuwaitis, Amnesty says

LONDON (Reuters) — Iraqi forces have executed and tortured scores of people in Kuwait since their Aug. 2 invasion and hundreds more are being detained, Amnesty International said today.

The London human rights group said its report was based on a wide range of sources in and outside Kuwait. It interviewed people who fled Kuwait, and two representatives took evidence in Bahrain from victims and witnesses.

*Iraqi soldiers brought to Kuwaiti hospitals bodies of young men, some only 15, shot at close range in the head and heart.*

Amnesty said it was unable to confirm some reports, but the testimony "builds up a horrifying picture of widespread arrests, torture under interrogation, summary executions and mass extrajudicial killings."

Doctors from Kuwaiti hospitals said Iraqi soldiers brought in bodies of young men, some only 15, shot at close range in the head and heart.

Amnesty said some Kuwaitis suffered electric shocks and prolonged beatings. Others had limbs broken, fingernails and toenails pulled out or were threatened with sexual assault.

Scores of hangings at Kuwait University of people suspected of opposing Iraq's annexation of Kuwait had been reported.

"Iraqi forces have arrested not only people suspected of armed attacks against them but men, women and children found with opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the emir of Kuwait," Amnesty said.

Amnesty condemned the introduction of the death penalty by Baghdad for harboring Westerners, looting and hoarding food for commercial purposes.

It said the detention of Westerners in Baghdad and at other secret locations in Iraq violated human rights.

Wash. Times p A8 10/3/90

THE WASHINGTON POST ... THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1990 A37

CRISIS IN THE GULF

# Iraqi Forces Torture, Kill Kuwaitis, Amnesty International Study Says

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Oct. 3—Iraq's security forces have tortured and executed dozens of Kuwaitis, including boys as young as 15, in an attempt to crush resistance after Saddam Hussein's army occupied Kuwait two months ago, according to a report issued today by Amnesty International.

Among those executed were five members of a Kuwaiti medical team shot after they failed to save the lives of several critically wounded Iraqi soldiers, and a Kuwaiti hanged for allegedly harboring a U.S. citizen from the authorities, Amnesty officials said.

The London-based human rights organization summarized accounts obtained from about 50 people who have fled Kuwait in the past few weeks. "Their testimony builds up a horrifying picture of widespread arrests, torture under interrogation, summary executions and mass extrajudicial killings," Amnesty said.

President Bush has acknowledged his concern about alleged Iraqi atrocities inside Kuwait and has indicated that they are one factor that could lead him to abandon the go-slow approach of tough diplomacy and economic sanctions.

Iraq has denied reports of atrocities. Iraqi Embassy here refused comment on the Amnesty report. Analysts have said Iraq's crackdown in Kuwait is part of an attempt to destroy any lingering opposition.

Thousands of civilians have poured out of Kuwait in recent weeks, many of whom have told chilling stories of Iraqi terror and retribution for acts of resistance. Many of the stories have been impossible to verify because Kuwait has been cut off from contact with the outside world.

Amnesty spokesman Richard Reoch said the organization had interviewed dozens of people who fled the country and last month sent a team of two Arabic-speaking researchers to Bahrain to collect information. He said they returned with consistent accounts that matched other information Amnesty had compiled from London.

"Anyone fleeing Kuwait will tell you horror stories," said Reoch. "But our team interviewed a wide range of people, from doctors and lawyers to office workers, even a firefighter. They threw the net as wide as they reasonably could, and they tried to sift out information they could not confirm."

The Amnesty report said hundreds of people are being held at police stations, schools or other public buildings in Kuwait, and some have been shipped to Iraq. Those arrested include not only soldiers, according to Amnesty, but also people found in possession of opposition literature, the banned Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the deposed emir.

Some have also been arrested or executed for failing to replace photos of the emir with those of Saddam, according to Amnesty.

Those who have been released reported that torture is widespread and routine. Some said they were given electric shocks or beaten for prolonged periods. Others have suffered broken limbs, the tearing out of fingernails, toenails and hair with pincers or have been threatened with rape or execution, according to the report.

Dozens of unarmed civilians have been killed, according to Amnesty, including teen-age boys, who were shot in the head. It said the bodies of some young victims were dumped outside their homes. Doctors who worked at Kuwaiti hospitals told the researchers that Iraqi soldiers brought in dozens of corpses of young men, many of them shot at close range in the heart or head.

Reoch said several people gave accounts of the killing of the five medical staff members at one Kuwait City hospital. He said it happened after a surgical team failed to save the lives of several soldiers brought to the hospital with critical injuries after a shoot-out with re-

ities in Kuwait, which it insists is no longer a sovereign nation, and the activists accused of involvement in armed attacks against against soldiers injuries after a shoot-out with resistance forces.

# ILLINOIS

FARMLANDS in western Illinois, along the Mississippi River, are characteristic of scenery through the state.

Great Seal of Illinois

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**ILLINOIS,** il-ə-noi′, one of the north central states of the United States, is strategically situated between Lake Michigan, which borders it on the northeast, and the Mississippi River, which forms its western boundary. Its development has been analogous in some ways to that of the United States as a whole. It was a frontier territory before becoming one of the richest farm states. Later, with no sacrifice of agricultural productivity, it evolved into one of the country's major urban-industrial states, with a population drawn from every corner of the world.

In a nation blessed with great natural advantages Illinois has been especially favored—in the richness of its soil, the abundance of its mineral deposits, its ideal location near the population center of the country, the usefulness of its rivers for navigation, and in many other respects. Entering the decade of the 1970's, it led all other states in both agricultural and manufacturing exports.

But if the state has contributed importantly to the nation's economic growth, it has also mirrored many of its most divisive tensions. Illinois was already an old ideological battleground when two of its most celebrated residents, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, debated the extension of slavery in 1858. Lincoln, who in earlier years had traveled from courthouse to courthouse as an itinerant lawyer, learned much about the American mind and about the uses of firmness and patience during the course of his dealings with disputatious fellow Illinoisans.

In the post-Civil War decades Lincoln's Illinois, a land of farms and small towns, was increasingly overshadowed by the metropolis that grew up on the northern lakefront. Chicago, eulogized by the "Downstate" poet Carl Sandburg as "hog butcher for the world, tool maker, stacker of wheat" and "player with railroads," eventually bred a tough, many-faceted cosmopolitan citizenry with a psychology and a way of life bearing little resemblance to those prevailing in the state at large. Although many parts of rural Illinois have become heavily urbanized in the 20th century, a kind of regional schizophrenia continues to afflict the state, isolating the Chicagoan from the non-Chicagoan in many subtle ways.

Potentially more dangerous are the deepening divisions within the urban communities. In the Chicago area, particularly, the flight of the affluent to the suburbs and the consequent impoverishment of the central city have heightened the tensions that have always existed between the most deprived groups (now largely Negro and Puerto Rican) and the more fortunate residents. Yet, with such advantages as a soundly diversified economy, a wealth of untapped resources, and a traditionally adaptable and vigorous citizenry, Illinois may stand in a better position than



many other states to improv
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### 1. The People

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HORSES drag 3-ton blocks of concrete in a contest of power at a country fair in Flora, Ill.

GRANT HEILM

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### 1. The People

Within the 400-mile length of the "Tall State" (the new and unofficial nickname for Illinois) reside varied peoples whose customs and attitudes are representative of the whole country and, in fact, much of the world. Foreign language newspapers and radio stations in Chicago help to keep alive the traditions of many European homelands, as well as those of latecomers from Puerto Rico. Scandinavians and Germans have continued to tend neat dairy farms in the northern part of rural Illinois, while far to the south the tiny city of Sparta, with its relaxed, slow-speaking residents, was found to be an ideal location for the filming of *In the Heat of the Night*, a story set in the Deep South.

**The Settlers of Illinois.** Southern Illinois was populated earlier than the rest of the state. The nation had hardly won its independence before new Americans of various backgrounds began to arrive by the great highway called the Ohio River to join the few thousand French remaining from earlier colonization attempts. The local Indians, whose societies tended to break down upon contact with the civilization of the white man, were pushed out of Illinois by the mid-1830's, and immigration subsequently accelerated. Heavily represented among the early arrivals were Americans of Anglo-Saxon and Scottish backgrounds who were moving onward from Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. On their heels came New Englanders and New Yorkers, either across the Great Lakes or along the Cumberland Road.

The earliest of the foreign-born immigrants were mainly Germans, fleeing the political turmoil in their homeland in the 1840's, and the Irish, driven from their home island by potato famines and British oppression. After the Civil War the stream of would-be settlers became a flood, causing the population of the state to climb from 2.5 million in 1870 to nearly 5 million by 1900. At the end of the great wave of European immigration in 1910, Germans ranked first in number among the foreign-born in Illinois, with 320,000; Austrians and Hungarians were next, with about 200,000 each, followed by Russians, Scandinavians, Irish, and Italians.

#### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** In north central United States, bordered north by Wisconsin, east by Lake Michigan and Indiana, south by Kentucky and Missouri, west by the Mississippi River, which forms the border with Missouri and Iowa.

**Elevation:** *Highest point*—Charles Mound, in the extreme northwest, 1,235 feet (376 meters); *lowest point*—on the Mississippi River in extreme southwest—279 feet (85 meters); *approximate mean elevation*—600 feet (183 meters).

**Area:** 56,345 square miles (145,934 sq km); rank, 24th.

**Population:** 1980 census, 11,426,596; rank, 5th. Increase (1970–1980), 2.8%.

**Climate:** Typically continental, with hot summers and cold, changeable winters.

**Statehood:** Dec. 3, 1818; order of admission, 21st.

**Origin of Name:** Of Algonquian origin, signifying "man"; given present form by the French.

**Capital:** Springfield.

**Largest City:** Chicago.

**Number of Counties:** 102.

**Principal Products:** *Manufactures*—steel, nonelectrical machinery, food and kindred products, electrical machinery; *farm products*—corn, hogs, cattle, soybeans; *minerals*—coal, petroleum, stone.

**State Motto:** "State Sovereignty—National Union."

**State Song** (adopted 1925): *Illinois.*

**State Nickname:** Prairie State. **State Slogan:** Land of Lincoln.

**State Bird** (approved 1929): Eastern cardinal.

**State Flower** (approved 1908): Meadow violet.

**State Tree** (approved 1908): White oak.

**State Mineral** (adopted 1965): Fluorite.

**State Flag:** A design similar to the design on the state seal, centered on a white field. See color plates under FLAG—*Flags of the States.*

**Growth of the Cities.** Because the supply of cheap land had been exhausted prior to the last great influx of Europeans and because job opportunities had shifted from railroad and canal building to the manufacturing centers, the foreign-born settled largely in the cities. By 1910, Chicago had about half of the state's population,

WAYNE MILLER, FROM MAGNUM

HORSES drag 3-ton blocks of concrete in a contest of power at a country fair in Flora, Ill.

and about half of the city's residents were foreign-born.

Although the first man to build a cabin at the site of modern Chicago was a black trapper and trader named Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, there were few blacks in the state before the Civil War. In 1870, blacks numbered 28,000 in Illinois; by 1910 there were 110,000, mostly in the southern counties. Since that time there has been a steady flow of Southern blacks into Illinois manufacturing centers. According to the 1980 census, Chicago's black population of about 1,197,000 represented over 39% of the city's population. In the same year, blacks constituted more than 14% of the state's population.

Chicago, with more than 3 million residents, is the state's largest city. The Chicago standard metropolitan area, the third-largest in the nation, is more than twice as populous. Since the 1930's, whites from Appalachia and Puerto Ricans have sought employment opportunities in Chicago.

After 1930 there was a population shift from Illinois farm communities to the state's urban and suburban centers. By the 1980's well over four fifths of the state's population resided within urban areas. And sons and daughters from rural Illinois were continuing to leave for college and technical and professional schools, many of them never to return home to live.

**Religion.** There is as much diversity in local religious denominations as there is among the people themselves. The Methodist circuit rider nourished tiny congregations across Downstate Illinois as it was being settled, and the Methodists remain strong today in the small towns, but a typical central Illinois community may have churches of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Church of Christ denominations, in addition, perhaps, to a Roman Catholic parish and a small Christian Science Society.

The Irish, many of the Germans, and, later, the southern Europeans brought their Roman Catholic faith to the larger cities. The Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese is one of the nation's largest in membership. Scores of Eastern Orthodox and Protestant churches and Jewish synagogues also serve the city.

**Illinois Regionalism.** The variety of social backgrounds and physical and economic environments represented in Illinois has resulted in a fragmentation of the society not unlike that in many other parts of the nation; however, it has been suggested that the understanding gap between metropolitan Chicago and "Downstate" (meaning all areas outside the metropolitan sprawl) may be greater than that in any other state where population is similarly divided between one great urban center and a collection of smaller cities and rural areas.

The low degree of interaction between Chicagoan and Downstater is marked. When a Downstater goes to Chicago for shopping, sightseeing, or a ball game, he whisks in and out of the city by train or expressway, rarely noticing the city and its problems; when the Chicagoan leaves for a weekend of relaxation and recreation, he more than likely travels north to Wisconsin or around the lake to Michigan, thus never developing a feel for the "other" Illinois.

**GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1820**

| Year | Population | Year | Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 55,211 | 1940 | 7,897,241 |
| 1840 | 476,183 | 1950 | 8,712,176 |
| 1860 | 1,711,951 | 1960 | 10,081,158 |
| 1880 | 3,077,871 | 1970 | 11,113,976 |
| 1900 | 4,821,550 | 1980 | 11,426,596 |
| 1920 | 6,485,280 | | |

**Gain,** 1970–1980: 2.8% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). **Density,** 1980: 205.3 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

**URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION**

| Year | Percent urban | Percent rural |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 67.9 (U.S., 51.2) | 32.1 |
| 1930 | 73.9 (U.S., 56.2) | 26.1 |
| 1940 | 73.6 (U.S., 56.6) | 26.4 |
| 1950 | 77.6 (U.S., 64.0) | 22.4 |
| 1960 | 80.7 (U.S., 69.9) | 19.3 |
| 1970 | 83.0 (U.S., 73.5) | 17.0 |
| 1980 | 83.3 (U.S., 73.7) | 16.7 |

**LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION**

(Incorporated places and metropolitan areas*)

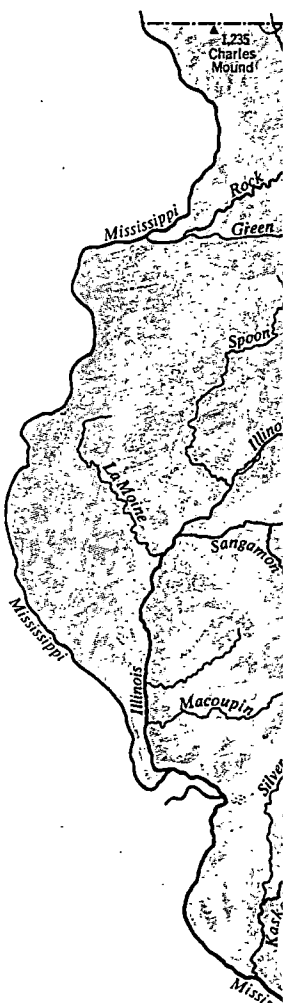
| City or metropolitan area | 1980 | 1970 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 3,005,072 | 3,369,357 | 3,550,404 |
| Metropolitan area | 7,103,624 | 6,974,755 | 6,220,913 |
| Rockford | 139,712 | 147,370 | 126,706 |
| Metropolitan area | 279,514 | 272,063 | 230,091 |
| Peoria | 124,160 | 126,963 | 103,162 |
| Metropolitan area | 365,864 | 341,979 | 313,412 |
| Springfield | 99,637 | 91,753 | 83,271 |
| Metropolitan area | 187,789 | 171,020 | 146,539 |
| Decatur | 94,081 | 90,397 | 78,004 |
| Metropolitan area | 131,375 | 125,010 | 118,257 |
| Aurora | 81,293 | 74,389 | 63,715 |
| Joliet | 77,956 | 78,827 | 66,780 |
| Evanston | 73,706 | 80,113 | 79,283 |
| Waukegan | 67,653 | 65,134 | 55,719 |
| Arlington Heights | 66,116 | 65,058 | 27,878 |
| Elgin | 63,798 | 55,691 | 47,447 |
| Cicero | 61,232 | 67,058 | 69,130 |
| Oak Lawn | 60,590 | 60,305 | 27,471 |
| Skokie | 60,278 | 68,322 | 59,364 |

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.

## 2. The Land

To an airborne observer approaching Chicago's O'Hare Field from the west, Illinois exhibits a predominantly flat landscape almost entirely given over to agriculture. Intensive cultivation in corn, soybeans, oats, and alfalfa provides a topographical overlay not unlike a rag quilt pattern. But the conception of Illinois as a tabletop covered with a patchwork of farms is contradicted both in the northwest, where rolling, wooded hills rise to the state's highest elevation (1,235 feet, or 376 meters, at Charles Mound), and in the south, which contains the northern foothills of the Ozark Range. The Mississippi and its tributaries, especially the Illinois, have carved long ranges of bluffs into the countryside in the west, adding further indentation to the generally level terrain.

**Major Physical Divisions.** Lying between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, Illinois enjoys an extensive and variegated drainage system. The state is separated into seven gentle but distinct basins, bearing the names of Lake Michigan and the state's major streams, the Illinois, Rock, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, Wabash, and Ohio rivers. The largest basin is that of the Illinois, which runs from northeast to southwest and connects the Mississippi with Lake Michigan (with the assistance of a man-made canal). The Illinois basin drains an area 250 miles (400 km) long and 100 miles (160 km) wide. Natural lakes



**GOVERNORS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TERRITORIAL** | | | |
| Ninian Edwards | | | 1809–1818 |
| **STATE** | | | |
| Shadrach Bond | Democratic Republican | | 1818–1822 |
| Edward Coles | " | " | 1822–1826 |
| Ninian Edwards | " | " | 1826–1830 |
| John Reynolds | Democrat | | 1830–1834 |
| William L. D. Ewing | " | | 1834 |
| Joseph Duncan | " | | 1834–1838 |
| Thomas Carlin | " | | 1838–1842 |
| Thomas Ford | " | | 1842–1846 |
| Augustus C. French | " | | 1846–1853 |
| Joel A. Matteson | " | | 1853–1857 |
| William H. Bissell | Republican | | 1857–1860 |
| John Wood | " | | 1860–1861 |
| Richard Yates | " | | 1861–1865 |
| Richard J. Oglesby | " | | 1865–1869 |
| John M. Palmer | " | | 1869–1873 |
| Richard J. Oglesby | " | | 1873 |
| John L. Beveridge | " | | 1873–1877 |
| Shelby M. Cullom | " | | 1877–1883 |
| John M. Hamilton | " | | 1883–1885 |
| Richard J. Oglesby | " | | 1885–1889 |
| Joseph W. Fifer | " | | 1889–1893 |
| John Peter Altgeld | Democrat | | 1893–1897 |
| John Riley Tanner | Republican | | 1897–1901 |
| Richard Yates | " | | 1901–1905 |
| Charles S. Deneen | " | | 1905–1913 |
| Edward F. Dunne | Democrat | | 1913–1917 |
| Frank O. Lowden | Republican | | 1917–1921 |
| Len Small | " | | 1921–1929 |
| Louis L. Emmerson | " | | 1929–1933 |
| Henry Horner | Democrat | | 1933–1940 |
| John Stelle | " | Oct. | 1940–1941 |
| Dwight H. Green | Republican | | 1941–1949 |
| Adlai E. Stevenson | Democrat | | 1949–1953 |
| William G. Stratton | Republican | | 1953–1961 |
| Otto Kerner, Jr. | Democrat | | 1961–1968 |
| Samuel H. Shapiro | " | | 1968–1969 |
| Richard B. Ogilvie | Republican | | 1969–1973 |
| Daniel Walker | Democrat | | 1973–1977 |
| James R. Thompson | Republican | | 1977– |

dents have assumed legislative staff positions for one year.

The governor has great influence in the General Assembly. Since he presents both the state budget and a program of legislation to the legislature, he is often referred to as both the chief executive and chief legislator. The governor must share state responsibilities with a long list of separately elected officials, from a lieutenant governor to an auditor of public accounts, but he exercises strict administrative control over most major state agencies through his power to appoint their key officials.

**Judiciary.** The judicial system of Illinois was considerably revamped after popular passage of a constitutional amendment to the judicial article in 1962. The new article provides for organization of a unified court system composed of the supreme court, the appelate court, and the circuit courts. General administrative authority over all courts is vested in the supreme court and is exercised by the chief justice.

After initial election on a partisan basis, sitting judges and justices run "against their records," with the voters voting "Yes" or "No" on the question of their retention. This method of voting was adopted in the hope of removing the judiciary from politics.

**Local Government.** Illinois has the distinction of having more units of local government—6,450 in 1967—than any other state. There are 102 counties, 84 of which also are broken down into townships. Illinois statutes provide for the creation of governmental functions of great diversity, ranging from education to mosquito abatement. To circumvent a strict constitutional limitation on any governmental unit's indebtedness, the introduction of any new government service often requires the creation of a special district with its own taxing and bonding authority. This has forced upon Illinois a profusion of 2,300 special districts, with many districts overlapping.

**Illinois Politics.** Since the 1850's the factors of substantial population and strong 2-party competition have placed Illinois in a position of critical importance in national elections. The political careers of Illinois leaders such as Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and two Adlai Stevensons were undoubtedly enhanced by this circumstance. With John F. Kennedy defeating Richard M. Nixon in Illinois by only 8,000 votes in the 1960 presidential election and with Nixon capturing the state's 26 electoral votes by a narrow margin in 1968, one can understand why the "Prairie State" is always a strategic key in national political planning and why an Illinois governorship or United States senatorship can lead to national office.

Under the "closed primary" system as it is constituted in Illinois, a voter must request either a Republican or Democratic ballot when he enters the precinct polling place, declaring his party affiliation through this request. Because of the heavy concentration of Republicans in the suburbs and in Downstate Illinois and of Democrats in urban centers, it is often the case that, practically speaking, the final election for local, legislative, and congressional offices will be determined in the primary of the dominant party.

**Party Dynamics.** Illinois regionalism, while it has given both political parties strong local bases, has also divided each of them internally. This division is evident in the orientation of suburban Republicans toward congressional politics as against the greater concern of Downstate Republican leaders over the gubernatorial and lesser state offices. Similarly, southern Illinois Democrats often evince little concern about the problems of the faraway Democratic stronghold, Chicago, and have their own informal leadership in both the legislature and the congressional delegation.

Despite the independence of Downstate Democrats, however, the Chicago Democratic

The State Capitol at Springfield was completed in 1887.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

THE AUDITORIUM in Chicago
designed by the architects D
mar Adler and Louis Sull

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**Decline of Job-Oriented**

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THE AUDITORIUM in Chicago was designed by the architects Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

organization, which has outlasted nearly all of the nation's other urban political machines, has consistently dominated the state party apparatus. For well over two decades, beginning in 1955, Richard J. Daley directed the Chicago organization, serving both as the city's mayor and as chairman of the Cook county Democratic committee. Mayor Daley held his organization together by maintaining Democratic pluralities in Chicago, by a skillful use of patronage, by gaining the support of many traditionally Republican businessmen, and by retaining the backing of both the large black population and many white ethnic neighborhoods. In the late 1960's rumblings in the black community and the apparent defections of several younger Democratic leaders suggested to some political observers that cracks in the tight party structure might be developing.

The Republican party in Illinois is traditionally without strong leadership unless it controls the governor's office. From 1953 to 1960, for example, Gov. William G. Stratton employed a majority of Republican county chairmen, township committeemen, and Cook county committeemen in various capacities in his administration, leaving no question as to his leadership of the party. During the Democratic administration of Gov. Otto Kerner (1961–1968) no single Republican directed the party's fortunes. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie established Republican control after taking office in 1969. Democrat Daniel Walker succeeded him in 1973. In 1976, James R. Thompson, Republican, defeated a Democratic candidate strongly supported by Mayor Daley.

**Decline of Job-Oriented Politics.** In the past, as a general rule, patronage jobs were more important than issues to most party leaders. Capturing the government and other statewide offices meant turning out thousands of employees from the losing party and replacing them with loyal party workers. However, since the early 1950's, when a revised state merit service system was instituted, more and more job classifications have been taken out of patronage. Cited among the reasons for the steady decline of patronage in Illinois have been public and newspaper pressure for the professionalization of state employment, charges of inefficiency in the patronage system, and the lessening impact of patronage workers in political campaigns, particularly in a day of the sophisticated use of electronic media. By the 1970's the great majority of Illinois' 100,000 state employees were covered by the merit system.

## 5. Education and Culture

Public education in Illinois began with the establishment of a free school system in 1825, seven years after statehood. What is now the University of Illinois was incorporated in 1867 as the Illinois Industrial University. During the century that followed, the expansion of the educational establishment was accompanied by a proliferation of cultural institutions and facilities, due in great measure to the diverse interests brought to the state by new arrivals from the world at large. Illinois is now distinguished in many fields of creative activity, though it remains perhaps most famous for the achievements of its pioneering modern architects.

**Elementary and Secondary Education.** A transition from innumerable one-room schools to large-unit districts has come about principally since World War II. Between 1944 and 1969, the number of school districts was reduced from 12,000 to 1,340. Meanwhile, teachers' salaries rose dramatically: in 1950, the median salary for all Illinois elementary teachers was $2,670; in 1969, Chicago's public school teachers negotiated a minimum beginning salary of $8,400, placing them among the highest paid in the nation. The Illinois superintendent of public instruction, an elected official, is the chief state officer responsible for school administration.

Non-public schools enroll about 20% of the state's elementary and secondary students, the heaviest concentration of pupils being that in Chicago's Roman Catholic schools.

**Higher Education.** The explosion in higher education is being coordinated in Illinois through conscious master-planning by the state board of higher education, which advises the governor and the General Assembly concerning priorities for growth and development. A key to this program since 1965 has been heavy state financial support for a network of 34 locally controlled junior college districts that offer vocational programs ranging from the various medical assistance arts to fast-food service management, as well as the standard college transfer curriculums. New senior universities were being constructed in suburban Chicago and Springfield in the early 1970's to absorb some of the state's 400,000 college students.

The principal public institution of higher learning is the University of Illinois, with its main campus in Urbana. The new commuter

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

MEMORIALS to Lincoln draw many visitors. In New Salem state park (*left*) his early home town is reconstructed. His Springfield home (*right*) still stands.

the North. In the elections of 1854, Illinois itself proved to be about evenly divided on the issue.

The "Prairie State" had been responsible for martyring the abolitionist editor Elijah P. Lovejoy in Alton in 1837 and for passing, as late as 1853, oppressive legislation providing that free Negroes entering Illinois could be sold into servitude. Nevertheless, in 1856 the Republican party–newly formed by certain Whig elements, Free Soilers, and defecting Democrats–elected its gubernatorial candidate, indicating that the balance of power in the state was shifting toward the Northern position.

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln, a former Whig, challenged Douglas for his Senate seat, and the two contenders carried the slavery question to each Illinois congressional district in a series of debates. Douglas won the senatorial election that year; Lincoln won national fame and, two years later, the presidency of the United States. When war finally came, southern Illinois stayed with the Union and contributed more than its share of fighting men to the Union cause.

**Post-Civil War Developments.** With the end of the Civil War, Illinois farmers began to flex their political muscles. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, organized in 1868 to buy farm machinery for its members, proved to be a forerunner of the powerful Grange movement. After farmers had pushed railroad and warehouse rate

## Famous Residents of Illinois

**Addams, Jane** (1860–1935), social worker.
**Altgeld, John Peter** (1847–1902), German-born political reformer; governor of Illinois.
**Armour, Philip D.** (1832–1901), meat packer; pioneer in refrigeration of food products.
**Bacon, Henry** (1866–1924), architect; designer of Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.
**Benny, Jack** (1894–1974), entertainer.
**Black Hawk** (1767–1838), Sauk Indian chief.
**Breasted, James H.** (1865–1935), Egyptologist.
**Bryan, William Jennings** (1860–1925), political leader; 3-time Democratic presidential candidate.
**Carpenter, John Alden** (1876–1951), composer.
**Darrow, Clarence S.** (1857–1938), lawyer.
**Deere, John** (1804–1886), industrialist; designer and manufacturer of steel plows.
**Dirksen, Everett M.** (1896–1969), political leader.
**Disney, Walt** (1901–1966), creator of famous cartoon characters; producer of animated films.
**Dos Passos, John** (1896–1970), novelist; author of the trilogy *U. S. A.*
**Douglas, Paul H.** (1892–1976), economist; public official.
**Douglas, Stephen A.** (1813–1861), political leader.
**Farrell, James T.** (1904– ), novelist and journalist; author of *Studs Lonigan.*
**Field, Marshall** (1834–1906), merchant; philanthropist.
**Garden, Mary** (1874–1967), operatic soprano.
**Grant, Ulysses S.** (1822–1885), 18th president of United States; commander of Union forces in Civil War.
**Gunther, John** (1901–1970), journalist; author of *Inside Europe, Inside Asia,* and other studies.
**Hickok, James Butler** (Wild Bill) (1837–1876), scout and officer of the law in American West.
**Hemingway, Ernest** (1899–1961), novelist; author of *The Sun Also Rises* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls.*
**Ives, Burl** (1909– ), actor and folk singer.
**Jones, John** (1816–1879), black civic leader who spearheaded fight against oppressive "black laws."
**Kerner, Otto** (1908–1976), political leader; governor of Illinois; chairman of Kerner Commission.
**Lincoln, Abraham** (1809–1865), 16th president of the United States.
**Lindsay, Vachel** (1879–1931), poet and lecturer.
**McCormick, Cyrus H.** (1809–1884), inventor and manufacturer of the reaper.
**MacLeish, Archibald** (1892– ), poet.
**Marquis, Don** (1878–1937), humorist and journalist; creator of "archy the cockroach" and "mehitabel the cat."
**Masters, Edgar Lee** (1869–1950), writer; author of *Spoon River Anthology.*
**Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig** (1886–1969), architect; designer of steel-framed, high-rise structures.
**Moody, Dwight L.** (1837–1899), evangelist.
**Parrington, Vernon L.** (1871–1929), educator; author of *Main Currents in American Thought.*
**Pullman, George M.** (1831–1897), inventor; designer of innovations in railroad cars.
**Sandburg, Carl** (1878–1967), poet, journalist; author of multivolume biography of Lincoln.
**Smith, Joseph** (1805–1844), religious leader who brought Mormon community to Nauvoo in 1839.
**Stevenson, Adlai E.** (1900–1965), political leader; 2-time presidential candidate; ambassador to UN.
**Stritch, Samuel Cardinal** (1887–1958), religious leader; first American to become member of Roman Curia.
**Sullivan, Louis** (1856–1924), architect; founder of Chicago school of architecture.
**Swift, Gustavus** (1839–1903), meat packer who conceived the railroad refrigerator car.
**Williams, Daniel Hale** (1858–1931), Negro surgeon; pioneer in open-heart surgery.
**Wright, Frank Lloyd** (1869–1959), architect; leading innovator of modern designs in building.



regulation bills through th
successfully backed many o
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The laboring man was
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Meanwhile, the state
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**Modern Illinois.** Gov. H
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as has that of Springfield
and their suburbs, in cen
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automated procedures in h
shown extraordinary devel

Rapid industrialization
Illinois has brought with
industrial growing pains–
water pollution and cent

# The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents

House. Advising professional advice-givers and trouble-makers on how to treat any President, he said:

"If you would only give them a consistent and hearty support, bearing patiently with them when they seem to be making mistakes and giving them credit at least for good intentions, when these seem not to be clear—what comfort you would bestow."

Abe, at another time, explained the situation this way: "Suppose everything you owned was being carried across by a man along Niagara Falls. Would you shout advice like lean to the left, or go slow? No, you would hold your breath. The government is carrying an immense weight. We are doing the best we can to guard our treasures. Don't badger us. Keep quiet and we will get you across safely."

P. 36

General McClellan was constantly carping at Lincoln, giving him endless suggestions on how to run the White House. Lincoln said McClellan reminded him of the story of the man trying to get on a horse. As he climbed aboard, the animal picked up one of its rear feet friskily and got it caught in a stirrup. Said the man to the horse, "All right, if you want to get on, I'll stay off."



the least. But the second thoug
believe, with me."

When Andrew Jackson was
pointments, one editor, who was
the caliber of men being named
Jackson, who believed that th
the job, said, "Say to him, before
ought to wait and see its fruit."

When an aide of President W
left office) commented very critica
was running the White House,
"We mustn't criticize the Preside
the facts as he knows them. . . .
ence of that kind of injustice to
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John Adams, who bore a grudg
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# THE SMITHSONIAN GUIDE TO HISTORIC AMERICA

## THE GREAT LAKES STATES

TEXT BY
SUZANNE WINCKLER

EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
ROGER G. KENNEDY
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF AMERICAN HISTORY
OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY
BALTHAZAR KORAB

Stewart, Tabori & Chang
NEW YORK

Chicago. After the War of 1812, a series of Indian treaties eliminated the British influence and reduced the power of the Indians. By 1818 the federal government had title to most of Illinois, the territory achieved statehood, and settlement began in earnest.

Many of the first settlers came from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but by the 1830s, after the defeat of the Sauk-Fox chief Black Hawk, New Yorkers, New Englanders, and other Easterners began pouring into Illinois. These newcomers settled chiefly in Chicago or on the prairies, where many became prosperous farmers and livestock owners. With the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848 and the feverish laying of railroad track in the 1850s—by 1855 Illinois had two thousand miles of track, more than any other western state—Chicago emerged as a trading and transportation hub. And by the mid-nineteenth century, when its population passed the one million mark, Illinois was a thriving melting pot. Prosperous German farmers and tradesmen often settled in and around the smaller towns of Alton, Galena, Peoria, and Quincy. Irish laborers typically found jobs building the railroads, settling in towns through which the railroad passed. Scandinavians, such as the Swedish dissidents at Bishop Hill, tended toward rural areas.

The Compromise of 1818, written at the time of statehood, allowed the French to keep their slaves and permitted other settlers to keep indentured servants brought in during the territorial period. But the compromise prohibited the further introduction of slavery in the new state, with the exception of work on the salt springs near Shawneetown, where slavery was permitted until 1825. Illinois was the scene of skirmishes over the issue of slavery, one of the most violent being the murder of abolitionist editor Elijah Lovejoy at Alton in 1837.

Amid this atmosphere of conflict, Abraham Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate against incumbent Stephen A. Douglas in 1858. In a series of seven debates held across Illinois, they confronted the major conflicts that slavery presented: "popular sovereignty" in the territories, states' rights, and the morality of slavery. Thousands of people came from miles around to hear Lincoln and Douglas; the debates were a national event as well, when for the first time journalists used the telegraph to wire stories of the campaign. Douglas defeated Lincoln for the Senate, but the favorable national attention Lincoln derived helped him win the presidency in 1860.

OPPOSITE: *A family farm near Verona in bucolic Grundy County.*

#1 life would never be the same...

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JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

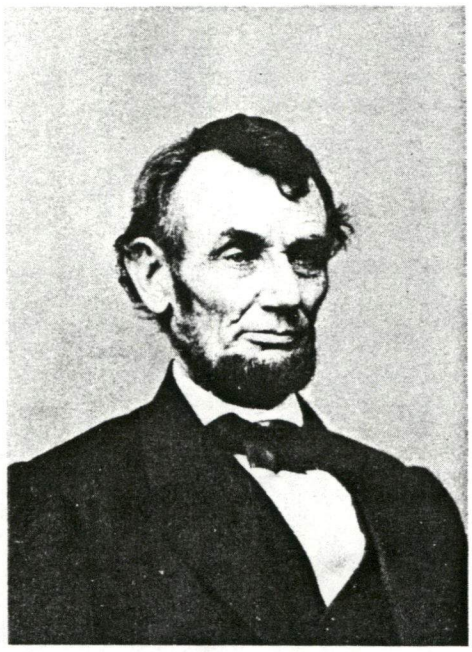
# Facts About the Presidents

## A COMPILATION OF BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

*Fifth Edition*

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK
1989

16th PRESIDENT



By Handy. Courtesy of The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BORN Feb. 12, 1809
BIRTHPLACE Hodgenville, Hardin County (now Larue County), Ky.
COLLEGE ATTENDED None
RELIGION No specific denomination
ANCESTRY English
OCCUPATION Lawyer
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE Nov. 4, 1842, Springfield, Ill.
AGE AT MARRIAGE 33 years, 265 days
YEARS MARRIED 22 years, 162 days
POLITICAL PARTY Republican

STATE REPRESENTED Illinois
TERM OF OFFICE Mar. 4, 1861–Apr. 15, 1865
TERM SERVED 4 years, 42 days
ADMINISTRATION 19th, 20th
CONGRESSES 37th, 38th, 39th
AGE AT INAUGURATION 52 years, 20 days
LIVED AFTER TERM Died in office
DATE OF DEATH Apr. 15, 1865
AGE AT DEATH 56 years, 62 days
PLACE OF DEATH Washington, D.C.
BURIAL PLACE Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

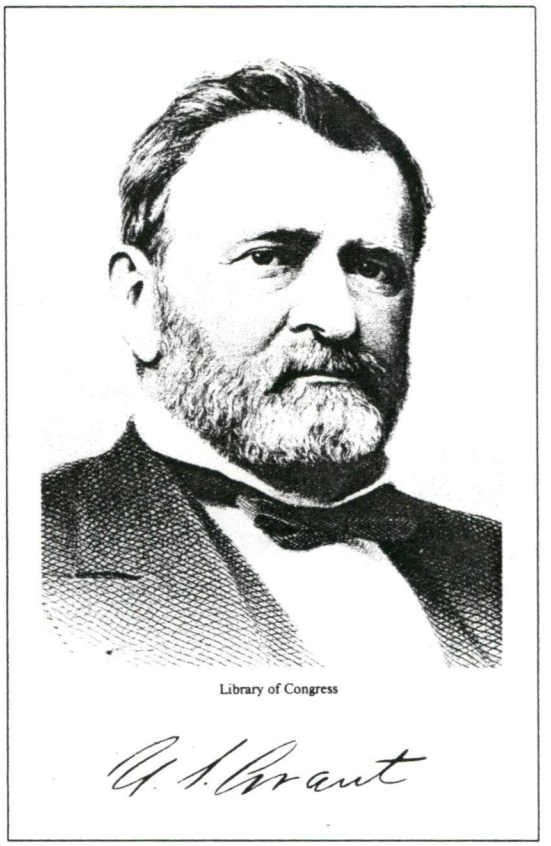
## PARENTS

FATHER Thomas Lincoln
BORN Jan. 6, 1778, Rockingham County, Va.
MARRIED (1) Nancy Hanks
MARRIED (2) Sarah Bush Johnston
OCCUPATION Farmer, carpenter, wheelwright
DIED Jan. 17, 1851, Coles County, Ill.
AGE AT DEATH 73 years, 11 days

MOTHER Nancy Hanks Lincoln
BORN Feb. 5, 1784, Campbell County, Va.
MARRIED June 12, 1806, Beechland, Ky.
DIED Oct. 5, 1818, Spencer County, Ind.
AGE AT DEATH 34 years, 242 days
SECOND WIFE OF FATHER Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln
BORN Dec. 12, 1788, Hardin County, Ky.

For additional data see the end of this section and also specific subject headings in the index

18th PRESIDENT



Library of Congress

U. S. Grant

# ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

BORN Apr. 27, 1822 (Given name—Hiram Ulysses Grant)
BIRTHPLACE Point Pleasant, Ohio
COLLEGE ATTENDED U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.
DATE OF GRADUATION July 1, 1843, four-year course
RELIGION Methodist
ANCESTRY English, Scotch
OCCUPATION Soldier
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE Aug. 22, 1848, St. Louis, Mo.
AGE AT MARRIAGE 26 years, 117 days
YEARS MARRIED 36 years, 335 days

POLITICAL PARTY Republican
STATE REPRESENTED Illinois
TERM OF OFFICE Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 3, 1877
TERM SERVED 8 years
ADMINISTRATION 21th, 22nd
CONGRESSES 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th
AGE AT INAUGURATION 46 years, 311 days
LIVED AFTER TERM 8 years, 141 days
OCCUPATION AFTER TERM Traveling and writing
DATE OF DEATH July 23, 1885
AGE AT DEATH 63 years, 87 days
PLACE OF DEATH Mount McGregor, N.Y.
BURIAL PLACE Grant's Tomb, New York, N.Y.

## PARENTS

FATHER Jesse Root Grant
BORN Jan. 23, 1794, near Greensburgh, Pa.
MARRIED June 24, 1821, Point Pleasant, Ohio
OCCUPATION Leather tanner, factory manager
DIED June 29, 1873, Covington, Ky.
AGE AT DEATH 79 years, 157 days
MOTHER Hannah Simpson Grant
BORN Nov. 23, 1798, Montgomery County, Pa.
DIED May 11, 1883, Jersey City, N.J.
AGE AT DEATH 84 years, 169 days

For additional data see the end of this section and also specific subject headings in the index

40th PRESIDENT

Michael Evans, The White House

Ronald Reagan

# RONALD WILSON REAGAN

BORN Feb. 6, 1911
BIRTHPLACE Tampico, Ill.
COLLEGE ATTENDED Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.
DATE OF GRADUATION June 7, 1932, four-year course, B.A., degree (sociology and economics)
RELIGION Episcopalian
ANCESTRY English-Scots-Irish
OCCUPATION Motion picture actor, corporate spokesman, state governor
DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST MARRIAGE January 24, 1940, Glendale, Calif.
AGE AT MARRIAGE 28 years, 352 days
DATE OF DIVORCE July 19, 1949 (final decree)
YEARS MARRIED 9 years, 176 days
DATE AND PLACE OF SECOND MARRIAGE Mar. 4, 1952, Los Angeles, Calif.
AGE AT SECOND MARRIAGE 41 years, 26 days
POLITICAL PARTY Republican
STATE REPRESENTED California
TERM OF OFFICE Jan. 20, 1981-Jan. 20, 1989
TERM SERVED 8 years
ADMINISTRATION 49th, 50th
CONGRESSES 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th
AGE AT INAUGURATION 69 years, 349 days
OCCUPATION AFTER TERM Retired; author

## PARENTS

FATHER John Edward Reagan
BORN July 13, 1883, Fulton, Ill.
MARRIED 1904, Fulton, Ill.
OCCUPATION Shoe salesman
DIED May 18, 1941, Hollywood, Calif.
AGE AT DEATH 57 years, 309 days
MOTHER Nelle Clyde Wilson Reagan
BORN July 24, 1885, Fulton, Ill.
DIED July 25, 1962, Santa Monica, Calif.
AGE AT DEATH 77 years, 1 day

For additional data see the end of this section and also specific subject headings in the index

## IMPORTANT DATES IN HIS LIFE—*Continued*

Apr. 14, 1865, assassinated at Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C.; died at 7:22 A.M., Apr. 15

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

——was the first President born in Kentucky.
——was the third President to die in office.
——was the first President assassinated.
——was the fifth President who was a resident of a state other than his native state.

## LINCOLN'S VICE PRESIDENTS

### FIRST TERM

VICE PRESIDENT Hannibal Hamlin (15th V.P.)
DATE OF BIRTH Aug. 27, 1809
BIRTHPLACE Paris, Me.
POLITICAL PARTY Republican (after 1856)
STATE REPRESENTED Maine
TERM OF OFFICE Mar. 4, 1861–Mar. 3, 1865
AGE AT INAUGURATION 51 years, 189 days
OCCUPATION AFTER TERM U.S. senator, minister to Spain
DATE OF DEATH July 4, 1891
AGE AT DEATH 81 years, 311 days
PLACE OF DEATH Bangor, Me.
BURIAL PLACE Bangor, Me.

*Additional data on Hamlin*

18–, attended local schools and Hebron Academy; worked on farm until of age
18–, served one year as compositor
1833, admitted to bar; practiced in Hampden, Penobscot County, Me.
1836–1840, Maine House of Representatives; served as Speaker 1837, 1839, and 1840
1840, unsuccessful candidate for U.S. House of Representatives
Mar. 4, 1843–Mar. 3, 1847, U.S. House of Representatives (from Maine)
1846, unsuccessful Anti-slavery Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate (from Maine)
1848, Maine House of Representatives
June 8, 1848–Jan. 7, 1857, U.S. Senate (from Maine)
Jan. 8, 1857–Feb. 20, 1857, governor of Maine
Mar. 4, 1857–Jan. 17, 1861, U.S. Senate
1864, enlisted as a private in Maine State Guard for sixty-day period
1865–1866, collector of the port of Boston; resigned
Mar. 4, 1869–Mar. 3, 1881, U.S. Senate
1881–1882, U.S. Minister to Spain
1882, engaged in agricultural pursuits

### SECOND TERM

VICE PRESIDENT Andrew Johnson (16th V.P.)
DATE OF BIRTH Dec. 29, 1808
BIRTHPLACE Raleigh, N.C.
POLITICAL PARTY Democratic (elected Vice President on Republican ticket)
STATE REPRESENTED Tennessee
TERM OF OFFICE Mar. 4, 1865–Apr. 15, 1865
AGE AT INAUGURATION 56 years, 65 days
OCCUPATION AFTER TERM President
DATE OF DEATH July 31, 1875
AGE AT DEATH 66 years, 214 days
PLACE OF DEATH Carter's Station, Tenn.
BURIAL PLACE Greeneville, Tenn.

For further biographical information see Andrew Johnson, 17th President.

## ADDITIONAL DATA ON LINCOLN

### FIRST PRESIDENT BORN OUTSIDE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

Abraham Lincoln was the first President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states. He was born near Hodgenville, in Hardin County, now Larue County, Ky.

### LINCOLN ENLISTED AS A SOLDIER

On April 16, 1832, Governor John Reynolds called the Illinois militia to duty. When the notice reached New Salem on April 19, 1832, Lincoln gave up his job as a clerk and enlisted. On April 21, 1832, he was elected captain of his company.

The call for troops was issued as follows:

> Your Country Requires Your Services
> The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude and have invaded the State in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by Black Hawk, are in possession of the Rock River country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. . . . No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded and the helpless part of the community are in danger.

His company was enrolled at Beardstown, Ill., in state service on April 28 and into federal service on May 9. When mustered out on May 27, Lincoln reenlisted as a private in Captain Elijah Iles' company. This enlistment expired June 16, while Lincoln was at Fort Wilbourn, and he reenlisted in the company under the command of Captain Jacob M. Early. On July 10, he was mustered out of service at White Water, Wis.

### LINCOLN A PATENTEE

On March 10, 1849, Abraham Lincoln of Springfield, Ill., applied for a patent on "a new and improved manner of combining adjustable buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or other vessel for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened to enable them to pass over bars, or through shallow water, without discharging their cargoes."

A waterproof fabric or India-rubber cloth in the form of a cylinder was placed at the sides of a vessel. When inflated with air, the buoyant cylinder chamber expanded and increased the size of the hull, decreasing the relative proportionate weight of the boat. When not inflated, the cylinder contracted and occupied little space.

The Patent Office awarded Lincoln U.S. Patent No. 6,469 on May 22, 1849, for "buoying vessels over shoals."

This was the first and only patent obtained by a President. It was never put into practical use.

### "LINCOLN'S LOST SPEECH"

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill which became a law May 30, 1854, provided that the two new territories could determine whether they wanted to be free states or

### LINCOLN'S BEARD—*Continued*

Lincoln told the assembled crowd about his correspondent. He asked if she was present. When she came forward, he picked her up, kissed her, and told the crowd, "She wrote me that she thought I'd look better if I wore whiskers."

However, some modern historians cast a cold eye on the story of the little girl and Lincoln's beard. They think that the President-elect, who was a minority president, and possibly some of his political advisers calculated that the beard would predispose the populace to view him as a kind and wise man.

### LINCOLN'S ADIEU TO SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

On February 11, 1861, from the rear of the railroad car transporting him to Washington, D.C., for his inauguration, President-elect Lincoln made a prophetic speech to his fellow Springfield townsfolk who had gathered in the morning rain to bid him farewell. His speech as reported follows:

> My friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. . . . Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on Washington.

### ATTEMPT MADE TO ASSASSINATE LINCOLN IN 1861

An attempt to assassinate Lincoln was made in 1861. Lincoln's inaugural train left Springfield, Ill., on February 11, 1861, bound for Washington, D.C., and conspirators planned to kill him at the Calvert Street Depot, Baltimore, Md. A commotion was to be staged that would engage the attention of the police, during which time the assassin would carry out his plan. The plot was discovered and the crime prevented by Allan Pinkerton, a detective assigned to guard Lincoln. He arrived in Washington nine days before the inauguration.

### FIRST INAUGURATION

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on Monday, March 4, 1861, on the east portico of the Capitol. It was the seventh time that Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office to a President.

Former President Buchanan greeted the incoming President by saying, "If you are as happy, my dear sir, on entering this house as I am on leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man on earth."

Lincoln was the first President whose military escort was really a guard instead of an honorary escort.

The intense feeling between the North and the South marred the occasion, but a large military parade seemed to lend assurance to the nervous populace. After the ceremonies, Lincoln returned to the White House to watch the parade. One of the floats carried thirty-four young girls, each one representing a state in the union. As the float passed in front of Lincoln, the girls rushed over to him and he kissed all of them.

Lincoln did not attend the inaugural ball, which was held in a frame building called, for the occasion, "the White Muslin Palace of Aladdin."

### FIVE FORMER PRESIDENTS ALIVE WHEN LINCOLN WAS INAUGURATED

When President Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office on March 4, 1861, as the sixteenth President of the United States, five former Presidents of the United States were alive: Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

### KENTUCKY PRESIDENTS OF 1861

Abraham Lincoln, inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1861, was born in Hodgenville, Hardin County, Ky., on February 12, 1809.

Jefferson Davis, chosen President of the Confederate States of America by the provisional Confederate congress on February 18, 1861, was born in Fairview, Todd County (formerly Christian County), Ky., on June 3, 1808.

### CONFEDERATE STATES ADOPT CONSTITUTION

During President Lincoln's first term, the first formal attempts at a united secession government were made when the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was adopted by the seceding southern states on March 11, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala. It contained the following preamble:

> We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

### CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

President Lincoln appointed Charles Francis Adams as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England on March 20, 1861. Adams was the third member of his family to receive this coveted appointment. His father, President John Quincy Adams, and his grandfather, President John Adams, had also served as ambassadors to Great Britain.

### LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS, APRIL 15, 1861

> Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the Militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

**NICKNAMES AND SOBRIQUETS—*Continued***

*Sage of Lindenwald*
*Whiskey Van*
*Wizard of Kinderhook*
*Wizard of the Albany Regency*

**W. H. Harrison**
*Farmer President*
*Hero of Tippecanoe*
*Log Cabin President*
*Old Granny*
*Old Tip*
*Old Tippecanoe*
*Tippecanoe*
*Washington of the West*

**Tyler**
*Accidental President*
*His Accidency*
*Young Hickory*

**Polk**
*First Dark Horse*
*Napoleon of the Stump*
*The People's Choice*
*Young Hickory*

**Taylor**
*Old Buena Vista*
*Old Rough and Ready*
*Old Zach*

**Fillmore**
*Accidental President*
*American Louis Philippe*
*His Accidency*
*Wool-Carder President*

**Pierce**
*Handsome Frank*
*Purse*
*Young Hicko of the Granite Hills*
*Young Hickory*

**Buchanan**
*Bachelor President*
*Old Buck*
*Old Public Functionary*
*Sage of Wheatland*
*Ten-cent Jimmy*

**Lincoln**
*Ancient*
*Buffoon*
*Caesar*
*Father Abraham*
*Flatboat Man*
*Grand Wrestler*
*Great Emancipator*
*Honest Abe*
*Illinois Baboon*
*Jester*
*Long 'Un*
*Man of the People*
*Martyr President*
*Railsplitter*
*Sage of Springfield*
*Sectional President*
*Tycoon*
*Tyrant*
*Uncle Abe*

**A. Johnson**
*Daddy of the Baby*
*Father of the Homestead Act*
*His Accidency*
*King Andy the First*
*Old Andy*
*Old Veto*
*Sir Veto*
*Tennessee Tailor*
*Veto President*

**Grant**
*American Caesar*
*Butcher from Galena*
*Butcher Grant*
*Galena Tanner*
*Great Hammerer*
*Great Peacemaker*
*Hero of Appomattox*
*Hero of Fort Donelson*
*Old Three Stars*
*Silent Man*
*Tanner President*
*Texas*
*Uncle Sam*
*Unconditional Surrende*
*Union Safeguard*
*United States*
*Unprecedented Strategi*
*Unquestionably Skilled*
*Useless Grant*

**Hayes**
*Dark Horse President*
*Fraud President*
*Granny Hayes*
*Hero of '77*
*His Fraudulency*
*Old Eight to Seven*
*President De Facto*

**Garfield**
*Canal Boy*
*Martyr President*
*Preacher President*
*Teacher President*

**Arthur**
*America's First Gentlen*
*Arthur the Gentleman*
*Dude President*
*Elegant Arthur*
*First Gentleman of the*
*His Accidency*
*Our Chet*
*Prince Arthur*

**Cleveland**
*Buffalo Hangman*
*Buffalo Sheriff*
*Claimant*
*Dumb Prophet*
*Grover the Good*
*Hangman of Buffalo*
*Man of Destiny*
*Old Grover*
*Old Veto*
*People's President*

sity would have been the envy of many a zoological park. At one time or another, the White House sheltered nearly everything that can walk, crawl, swim, or fly. Zebras, coyotes, badgers, guinea pigs, hyenas, alligators, lizards, snakes, turtles, tropical fish, and birds—not to mention innumerable horses and ponies, and of course cats and dogs—have shared the Executive Mansion and its manicured grounds.

The pets were brought to the White House by the presidential families, purchased by them during the Presidents' tenures, or given to them by foreign dignitaries or by admiring or self-seeking constituents. No complete tabulation of pets has been made, but some of the creatures were described by Margaret Truman in her book *White House Pets* (New York: McKay, 1969).

John Quincy Adams raised silkworms, Andrew Johnson kept white mice, and Theodore Roosevelt had a young lion and several bear cubs. During the Taft adminstration, a cow, Pauline Wayne, grazed on the White House lawn, which was periodically patrolled by Enoch Gander. McKinley had a Mexican yellow parrot. Roosters too made a brief stay, to the consternation of the other residents.

Dogs seem to have been the favorites of the media. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Scottie, Fala, was almost as famous as the President himself. The Trumans had an Irish setter named Mike, and the Nixons had one named King Timahoe (the better-known Checkers, a cocker spaniel, lived at the vice presidential home). Harding had an Airedale, Laddie Boy, and Lyndon Baines Johnson owned the beagles Him and Her, to whom dog lovers rallied when the President picked them up by their ears (LBJ believed that this was the proper way to lift dogs). One of the beagles (Him) attended Johnson's inaugural parade. Liberty, the golden retriever belonging to the Ford family, gave birth to nine puppies in the White House. The Bushes were fond of springer spaniels.

The National Zoological Park in Washington, D. C., has been the recipient of many exotic animals sent to Presidents or to the American people by foreign governments. In 1972, following Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government gave two giant pandas—Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing—to the zoo in exchange for two musk oxen.

## RESIDENCE

### RESIDENT STATES OF THE PRESIDENTS

The Presidents, when inaugurated, were residents (though not necessarily natives) of the states listed below.

**New York (8)**
Van Buren
Fillmore
Arthur
Cleveland
T. Roosevelt
F. D. Roosevelt
Eisenhower
Nixon

**Ohio (6)**
W. H Harrison
Hayes
Garfield
McKinley
Taft
Harding

**Virginia (5)**
Washington
Jefferson
Madison
Monroe
Tyler

**Massachusetts (4)**
J. Adams
J. Q. Adams
Coolidge
Kennedy

**Tennessee (3)**
Jackson
Polk
A. Johnson

**California (2)**
Hoover
Reagan

**Illinois (2)**
Lincoln
Grant

**Texas (2)**
L. B. Johnson
Bush

**Georgia (1)**
Carter

**Indiana (1)**
B. Harrison

**Louisiana (1)**
Taylor

**Michigan (1)**
Ford

**Missouri (1)**
Truman

**New Hampshire (1)**
Pierce

**New Jersey (1)**
Wilson

**Pennsylvania (1)**
Buchanan

### PRESIDENTS WHO RESIDED IN STATES OTHER THAN THEIR BIRTHPLACES

The seventeen Presidents listed below were residents of states other than their native states. The name of each is followed by (1) the state in which he resided and (2) the state in which he was born.

JACKSON Tennessee, South Carolina
W. H. HARRISON Ohio, Virginia
POLK Tennessee, North Carolina
TAYLOR Louisiana, Virginia
LINCOLN Illinois, Kentucky
A. JOHNSON Tennessee, North Carolina
GRANT Illinois, Ohio
ARTHUR New York, Vermont
CLEVELAND New York, New Jersey
B. HARRISON Indiana, Ohio