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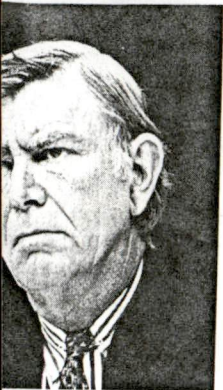
Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Davis, Mark, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1989-1991

OA/ID Number: 13874
Folder ID Number: 13874-006

Folder Title:
Claudine Schneider Fundraiser, 11/20/89

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	2	6	7

William F. (Bill) Clinger, Jr. (R)



Elected 1978; b. Apr. 4, 1929, Warren; home, Warren; Johns Hopkins U., B.A. 1951, U. of VA, LL.B. 1965; Presbyterian, married (Julia).

Career: Navy, 1951-55; Adv. Dept., New Process Co., 1955-62; Practicing atty., 1965-75, 1977-78; Chf. Cnsl., Econ. Dev. Admin., U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1975-77.

Offices: 2160 RHOB 20515, 202-225-5121. Also 315 S. Allen St., Ste. 219, State College 16801, 814-238-1776; and 805 Pennbank Bldg., Warren 16365, 814-726-3910.

Committees: *Government Operations* (3d of 15 R). Subcommittee: Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources (Ranking Member). *Public Works and Transportation* (4th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Aviation (Ranking Member); Investigations and Oversight; Surface Transportation. *Select Committee on Aging* (21st of 27 R). Subcommittees: Health and Long-Term Care; Human Services.

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ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
25	59	43	64	38	63	53	100	86	38
24	—	41	36	—	43	—	—	73	48

Journal Ratings

1988 LIB — 1988 CONS

34%	—	65%
39%	—	60%
34%	—	65%

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

33%	—	66%
44%	—	56%
37%	—	63%

FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	FOR
AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

sults

William F. (Bill) Clinger, Jr. (R)	105,575	(62%)	(\$336,675)
Howard Shakespeare (D)	63,476	(37%)	(\$106,463)
William F. (Bill) Clinger, Jr. (R), unopposed			
William F. (Bill) Clinger, Jr. (R)	79,595	(55%)	(\$695,266)
Bill Wachob (D)	63,875	(45%)	(\$577,853)

RHODE ISLAND

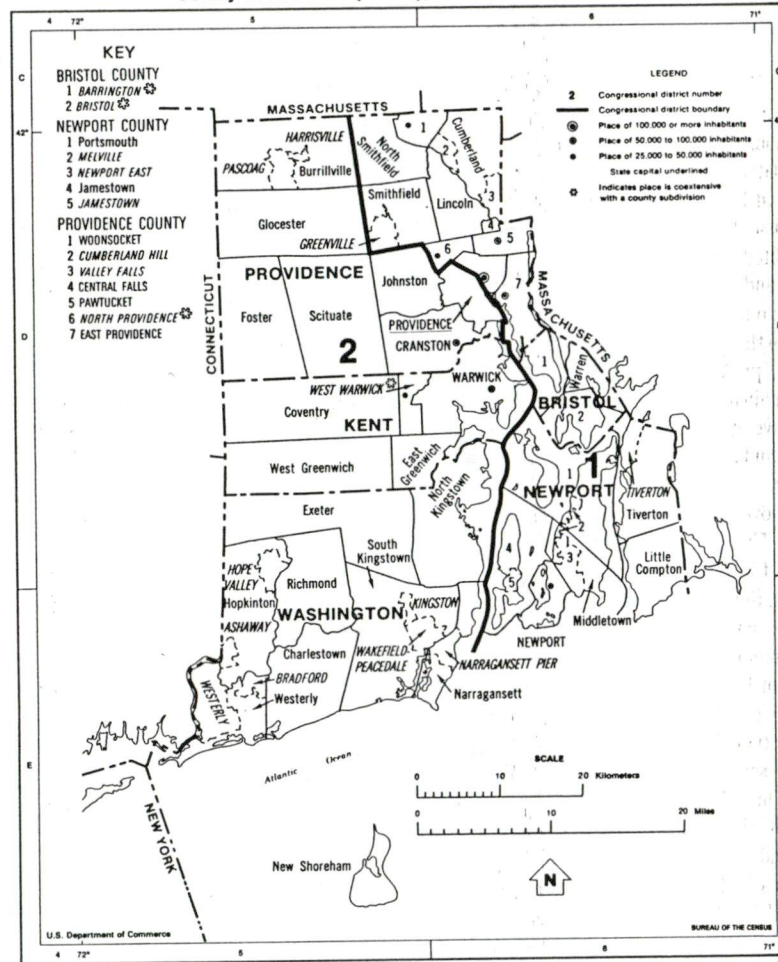
As turbulent a political history as any in the country can be found in the tidy little city-state of Rhode Island. A successful trading community since the 1600s, a leader in manufacturing since Samuel Slater replicated from memory an English water-powered cotton textile mill in Pawtucket in 1791, Rhode Island also had its beginning as an upstart community, a refuge for religious dissenters, "the sewer of New England," as the orthodox Cotton Mather put it. Rhode Island profited from slavery (two-thirds of America's slaves arrived on ships owned by Rhode Islanders) and war (the state boomed during the Civil War), while it carried its dissenting tradition into politics. Rhode Island refused to pay for the Revolutionary war, declined to send delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention, and delayed joining the Union till the other 12 states had, prompting George Washington to say, "Rhode Island still perseveres in that impolitic, unjust—and one might add without much impropriety—scandalous conduct, which seems to have marked all her public counsels of late." In the 1840s, conflict between hard money merchants and soft money farmers resulted in two state governments and what is known now as Durr's War.

And just over 50 years ago, Rhode Island had the closest thing America has had to a political revolution. The textile industry and later manufacturing, notably costume jewelry, attracted thousands of immigrants to Rhode Island, from French Canada, Ireland and Italy, and by the early 1900s, this erstwhile colony of dissident Protestants had become the most heavily Catholic state in the nation. The Yankee Republicans had some success in appealing to Catholics, winning French Canadians for high office for example; but national events—Al Smith's candidacy in 1928, when he carried Rhode Island, and the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt—moved the Catholics toward the Democrats. Then came the revolution: in 1935, the Democrats under Governor Theodore Green, although they had won only 20 of the 42 state Senate seats, refused to seat two Republicans. With the lieutenant governor's tie-breaker they voted Democrats into the seats and proceeded, within 14 minutes, to declare the state Supreme Court seats vacant, abolish state boards that controlled Democratic cities, strengthen the power of the governor and reorganize state government so as to get rid of Republicans.

This was a body blow to Rhode Island's "Five Families"—the Browns, Metcalfs, Goddards, Lippitts and Chafees—who owned or ran many of the textile mills, the Rhode Island Hospital Trust (one of the state's largest banks), the *Providence Journal*, the Rhode Island School of Design and the state Republican Party. Rhode Island politics has operated ever since in the backwash of the Green revolution of 1935. The Democrats, winning the lion's share of votes from Rhode Island's 64% Catholic majority, have won most elections, starting with Theodore Green who in 1936, at age 69, was elected to the first of his four terms as U.S. Senator. From 1940 to 1980, Democrats won every election for the U.S. House. And in 1988, this was Michael Dukakis's best state in the union. But Republicans have been able to capitalize on scandal and on the power of the Five Families to win some elections at the top of the ticket, the most notable example being John Chafee, elected governor and Senator three times each.

Rhode Island's competitive and, if not violent, then sometimes scandalous politics has continued to operate in pretty much the same way even as the state's economy has vastly changed. For years the unions remained politically powerful, but they represent fewer and fewer workers; the state's economy was quietly upgraded from blue-collar to white-collar, from textiles to high-tech; the electorate, instead of being a mass of Catholic factory workers pressed into neighborhoods of three-story three-family houses, has become comfortably affluent and subur-

RHODE ISLAND — Congressional Districts, Counties,
County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places — (2 Districts)



ban. There was a pause in growth when the Newport Navy base closed in 1973, and for a while that attracted everyone's attention. But by the early 1980s, both parties were ready with ways to adapt to change and build for the future.

The voters responded unfavorably to the Democrats' ideas and favorably, at least so far as those of the Republicans. Both parties, including Democratic Governor (1976–84) Garrity, agreed that Rhode Island's high taxes and pro-labor laws (since the 1930s union members could collect unemployment benefits while on strike) were stifling the state's economy. Garrity's response was a commission of business and civic leaders which under the guidance of business consultant Ira Magaziner (who as an undergraduate had helped restructure Brown University in the 1970s) produced the Greenhouse Compact, a kind of state industrial policy that would urge government to encourage and incubate industry. But the voters, perhaps concerned that the \$250 million package would lead to higher taxes, perhaps skeptical of government's ability to

produce economic growth, rejected the Greenhouse Compact by almost a 1984 referendum. Instead, the state took another turn in policy by electing Governor Edward DiPrete, who despite some perils of Pauline political maneuvering, took office and helped to set the state's course ever since.

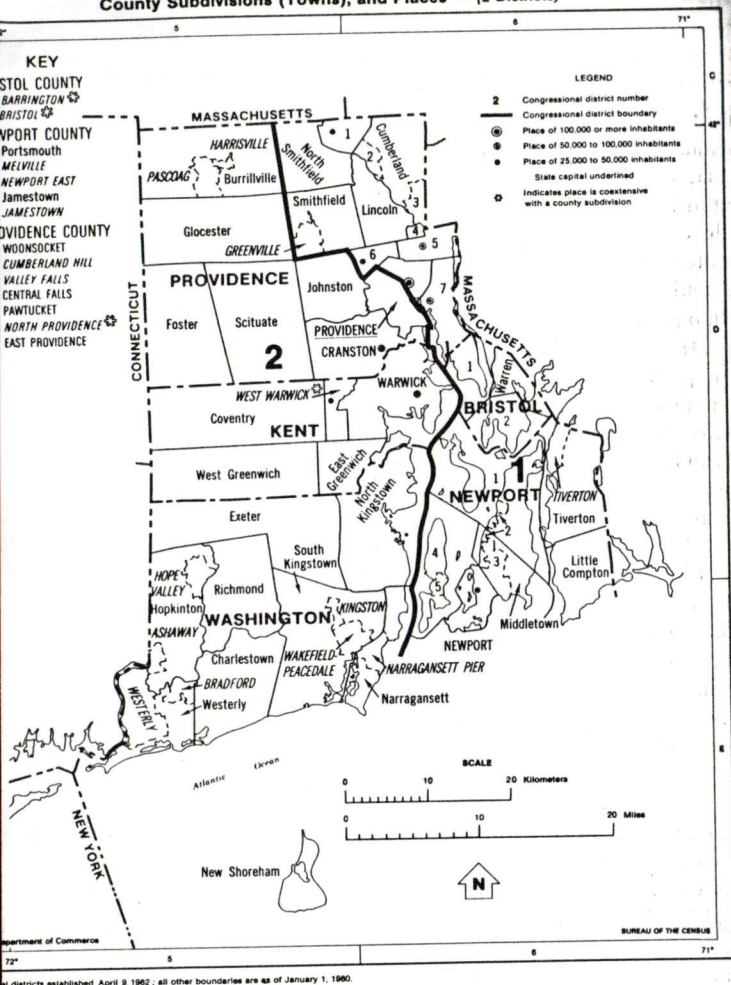
Governor. DiPrete has had some considerable achievements. He got the legislature to pass a 16% cut in the state income tax, got the strikers' unemployment benefits repealed, the state gift and estate tax and restructured the state unemployment insurance system. He also established a state Partnership for Science and Technology, increased funding for education, Head Start and other children's programs and created a network of newspapers saying "If you want to talk business in Rhode Island, talk to the Governor."

DiPrete's problem in 1988 was not his policies but scandal. In July 1988, DiPrete, three of his family members and a close adviser had made \$2 million in stock deals. There was a messy Department of Environmental Management incident involving favoritism and impropriety. DiPrete's image as a modest family man and politician was cast into doubt, and Democrat Bruce Sundlun, a rich entrepreneur and former legislator, attacked fiercely. But DiPrete recovered, and enough doubts were removed that DiPrete was able to eke out a modest victory. In 1990, with the economy growing and an unemployment rate well under the national average, the heavily Democratic legislature faced issues like crime, drugs, medicare reform, and a political dilemma. The basic course of state policy seemed set. DiPrete seems likely to be re-elected. Possible opponents include Providence Mayor Joe Paolino, Warwick Mayor Joseph Paolino, former Lieutenant Governor Richard Licht (who lost to John Chafee in 1984), and opponent, Bruce Sundlun.

Senators. It must strike anyone as odd that heavily Catholic and ethnic Irish and Italian blue-blooded Protestant Senators. Both of them, Democrat Claiborne Pell and Republican John Chafee, have had unusual careers. Pell, first elected to the Senate in 1964, is a senior politician. His father was congressman from New York for a term in the 1920s, Roosevelt, and minister to Portugal and Hungary—important listening post during World War II. Pell himself served as a foreign service officer for several years, lived on Bellevue Avenue in Newport, where you find the Vanderbilt and Audubon mansions (Rhode Island's Five Families tend to live on Providence's College Hill, and the oceanfront palaces of Newport were built by New Yorkers.) He is now what he always wanted to be, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It is obligatory in Washington to deprecate Pell's political skills. He has an aristocratic accent, seems remote and diffident, uses corny old phrases and is surrounded by his colleagues around his standard. Yet there is evidence that if he wears a suit and has an iron fist inside. He has gotten everything he wanted in politics, and by the way, in competition this tough little state could offer. In the 1960 Democratic primary, he lost to Governor Dennis Roberts and former Governor, Senator and U.S. Attorney General John McGraw; this was the first time since Green's governorship that a candidate for the Democratic organization was beaten. One opponent in that race called Pell a "pompous ass" and promptly went out and got the endorsement of the bakers' union. In 1972, when he was going Republican for President, Pell faced John Chafee, then a popular legislator and Secretary of the Navy. Although Chafee began ahead, Pell turned the race around and won again. It is worth noting that Pell holds the seat won by Theodore Green in 1964, a seat that a generation of Rhode Island politicians assumed would be held by Green, who chaired Foreign Relations himself, retired in 1960 at age 69, and was elected to serve a total of 30 years in that seat, longer than Green, and he

RHODE ISLAND — Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places — (2 Districts)



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...produce economic growth, rejected the Greenhouse Compact by almost an 80%-20% margin in a 1984 referendum. Instead, the state took another turn in policy by electing Republican Governor Edward DiPrete, who despite some praise as a political moderate, was seen as a conservative and helped to set the state's course ever since.

Governor. DiPrete has had some considerable achievements. He got the Democratic legislature to pass a 16% cut in the state income tax, got the strikers' unemployment benefits abolished, repealed the state gift and estate tax and restructured the state unemployment compensation system. He also established a state Partnership for Science and Technology and increased funding for education, Head Start and other children's programs and he ran ads in national newspapers saying "If you want to talk business in Rhode Island, talk to a businessman: The Governor."

DiPrete's problem in 1988 was not his policies but scandal. In July 1988, it was revealed that DiPrete, three of his family members and a close adviser had made \$2 million in a land deal; also there was a messy Department of Environmental Management incident that smacked of favoritism and impropriety. DiPrete's image as a modest family man and honest businessman was cast into doubt, and Democrat Bruce Sundlun, a rich entrepreneur who had lost badly in 1986, attacked fiercely. But DiPrete recovered, and enough doubts were raised about Sundlun's abilities and past that DiPrete was able to eke out a modest victory. In 1989, with Rhode Island's economy growing and an unemployment rate well under the national average, DiPrete and the heavily Democratic legislature faced issues like crime, drugs, medicare fees and the right-to-die dilemma. The basic course of state policy seemed set. DiPrete seems likely to run again in 1990. Possible opponents include Providence Mayor Joe Paolino, Warwick Mayor Francis X. Flaherty, former Lieutenant Governor Richard Licht (who lost to John Chafee in 1988) and his 1988 opponent, Bruce Sundlun.

Senators. It must strike anyone as odd that heavily Catholic and ethnic Rhode Island has two blue-blooded Protestant Senators. Both of them, Democrat Claiborne Pell and Republican John Chafee, have had unusual careers. Pell, first elected to the Senate in 1960, is now the state's senior politician. His father was congressman from New York for a term, a friend of Franklin Roosevelt, and minister to Portugal and Hungary—important listening posts—in the early years of World War II. Pell himself served as a foreign service officer for several years, then settled on Bellevue Avenue in Newport, where you find the Vanderbilt and Auchincloss "cottages." (Rhode Island's Five Families tend to live on Providence's College Hill, with comfy summer places on Rhode Island Sound; the oceanfront palaces of Newport were built mostly by New Yorkers.) He is now what he always wanted to be, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It is obligatory in Washington to deprecate Pell's political skills. He has an old-fashioned aristocratic accent, seems remote and diffident, uses corny old phrases and seems unable to rally his colleagues around his standard. Yet there is evidence that if he wears a velvet glove, there is an iron fist inside. He has gotten everything he wanted in politics, and by whipping the toughest competition this tough little state could offer. In the 1960 Democratic primary, he beat former Governor Dennis Roberts and former Governor, Senator and U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath; this was the first time since Green's governorship that a candidate endorsed by the Democratic organization was beaten. One opponent in that race called Pell a "cream puff"; he promptly went out and got the endorsement of the bakers' union. In 1972, when Rhode Island was going Republican for President, Pell faced John Chafee, then a popular former governor and Secretary of the Navy. Although Chafee began ahead, Pell turned the campaign around and won again. It is worth noting that Pell holds the seat won by Theodore Green in 1936 when he was 69, a seat that a generation of Rhode Island politicians assumed would soon become open; Green, who chaired Foreign Relations himself, retired in 1960 at age 93. Pell has now been elected to serve a total of 30 years in that seat, longer than Green, and he will be 71 when it

comes up again in 1990.

As Chairman of Foreign Relations, Pell has not been a powerhouse. He has done nothing comparable to William Fulbright's hearings on Vietnam or Richard Lugar's work on the Philippines. Pell's instincts are dovish—toward the Democrats' disarmament position, normalization of diplomatic relations with Cuba, banning nuclear weapons on the ocean floor, and banning environmental alteration as a weapon of war—at a time when the more confrontational policies of the Reagan Administration produced the INF Treaty, which Pell supported and which the Senate ultimately ratified 93-5 but with some reservations. The ranking Republican on the committee is Jesse Helms, with his own right-wing agenda, his willingness to obstruct nominations and his lack of interest in bipartisan cooperation; and Pell does not have a reliable majority on the committee. But Pell has had his successes. His opposition to contra nominations succeeded, though he was not a lead player on the issue; the opponents had a majority in the House, not the Senate. He saw the Senate vote South African sanctions.

Pell's other major legislative interest is education. He is the second ranking Democrat on Labor and Human Resources and for years has chaired the subcommittee in charge of education programs. He made a particular mark in setting up a grant program for needy college and university students; these Pell grants, as they are now officially called, were attacked unsuccessfully by the Reagan Administration. Those who disdain Pell's political talents should ask how many other Senators have their name on a program that sends money to tens of thousands of families in their states every year. He has also been one of the main promoters of federal aid to the arts and of ocean research (Rhode Island's license plates call it the "Ocean State").

After Chafee's challenge, Pell was reelected with 75% and 73% in 1978 and 1982 respectively. Although Congresswoman Claudine Schneider declined to take him on in 1988, she was reported in early 1989 to be seriously considering the race. But Pell shows no signs of quitting, and he continues to make the rounds of Rhode Island political meetings, christenings and backyard gatherings, quietly and politely keeping in touch with the mostly ethnic and Catholic voters whom polls indicate have warm feelings toward him. Schneider would be a strong candidate, but it's not clear that she or any other Republican will find the "cream puff" when the 1990 results are in.

Senator John Chafee is Rhode Island's most successful Republican politician in the last 20 years. Even so, he has had his setbacks: he was defeated when he sought a fourth term as governor in 1968, and he lost to Pell in 1972. He came back, however, in 1976 when Senator John Pastore retired, profiting from then-Governor Philip Noel's defeat in the Democratic Senate primary by a Cadillac dealer who ran a self-financed campaign but exhausted most of his resources.

Chafee's popularity comes from a solid, pleasant personality and from his liberal stance on many issues. On economics, while he is not always a solid conservative, he cannot be mistaken for a Democrat either. On the Finance Committee he is a critic of greenmail, hostile takeovers and "golden parachutes"—all populist stands, though somewhat vulnerable to the charge that they entrench incompetent managements or oldtimers like the Five Families. On trade issues, he has been inclined toward free trade positions and supported the 1988 trade law.

Chafee is most active on environmental issues. He was the chief packager in the Senate of the water projects bill that President Reagan vetoed in 1986, and cooperated with the Democrats in bringing it forward and getting it passed over Reagan's veto in early 1987. On Environmental Protection Public Works, where he is ranking minority member, Chafee worked with his fellow Democrat, England Republican Robert Stafford, now retired, to get a stronger Superfund reauthorization and to reauthorize the Clean Air Act. He works hard on clean water as well, making sure that Rhode Island gets its share of funds. He worked on the 1988 ocean dumping law and produced the commercial fishing vessel safety act. In return, environmentalists provided critical support in money and volunteers, for Chafee in his tough reelection fights of 1982 and 1988.

Chafee tends to be rather liberal on cultural and foreign policy issues, a favorite of the New Right; he supports the ABC child care bill and the nuclear power safety law. Yet, easy-going and popular, he won a leadership position—chairman of the Republican Conference—over the sometimes more conservative Mike Garn of Utah, 28-25. He continues to hold that post.

For all his popularity in Rhode Island, where he won his first state election in 1982, Chafee was nearly defeated for reelection in the recession year of 1990. His challenge in 1988. In 1982, former attorney general and state Attorney General Michaelson denounced Reaganomics and drew 49% against Chafee. Governor Richard Licht, nephew of the Democrat who beat Chafee in 1982, attacked Chafee for his social security and medicare votes, and charged that Chafee had to have his beachfront house included in a federally protected area, and that Chafee had to have his committee seat to give tax breaks to rich friends. Licht showed great respect for Chafee in fundraising—a formidable task. But he was unable to build a reputation, and Chafee's support from environmentalists and his liberal economic issues sustained him with many swing voters. In the end, Chafee won by a wide margin—an impressive score in the number one Dukakis state.

Presidential politics. Rhode Island in 1988 was the number one Dukakis state. It gave him 56% of its votes in the general election, more than Massachusetts. The market may have gone for Bush, but the Providence media market (Providence and New Bedford, Massachusetts) voted for Dukakis. The ancestral Irish are the nearly two-thirds of Rhode Islanders who are Catholics played a major role in Dukakis's record of encouraging economic development of smaller New England states, which Rhode Island has some. Dukakis's liberal stands on cultural issues and family issues. Some might suppose that Catholics here, would dislike Dukakis on other family issues. In states where Catholics are a beleaguered minority, they hold church positions. But in Rhode Island, where they are a big majority, they are not; and the mostly Irish clergy has never had a commanding power. Italian and French Canadian Catholics whose family traditions are often more liberal.

Rhode Island's presidential primary, held the same day as Massachusetts, has the lowest turnout in the nation, a vestige of the days when Democratic party members don't (Gary Hart won here in 1984), but few Rhode Islanders bother to vote.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 995,000; Pop. 1980: 947,154, up 5.1% 1980-1988. 40% of U.S. total, 42d largest. 13% with 1-3 yrs. col., 15% with 4+ yrs. col. Single ancestry: 13% Italian, 8% French, English, Irish, 7% Portuguese, 5% Scottish, Swedish, Russian. Households (1980): 72% family, 37% with children. 17% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$158; median house value (1980): 704,303; 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin. Registered party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$3,818,000,000; 0.43% of U.S. total.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense	
Total Expend	\$3,567m	(0.40%)	\$2,768m	(0.42%)
Fed. Aid Grants	644m	(0.56%)	641m	(0.56%)
Salary/Wages	503m	(0.37%)	205m	(0.31%)
Benefits to Indiv	1,848m	(0.45%)	1,779m	(0.46%)
Procurement	489m	(0.26%)	61m	(0.13%)
Research/Other	84m	(0.22%)	82m	(0.22%)

in 1990. Pell has not been a powerhouse. He has done nothing on William Fulbright's hearings on Vietnam or Richard Lugar's work on the Democrats' disarmament position, normal relations with Cuba, banning nuclear weapons on the ocean floor, and environmental alteration as a weapon of war—at a time when the more confrontational Reagan Administration produced the INF Treaty, which Pell supported and ultimately ratified 93-5 but with some reservations. The ranking Republican is Jesse Helms, with his own right-wing agenda, his willingness to obstruct his lack of interest in bipartisan cooperation; and Pell does not have a reliable committee. But Pell has had his successes. His opposition to contra though he was not a lead player on the issue; the opponents had a majority in the Senate. He saw the Senate vote South African sanctions.

He is the second ranking Democrat on Resources and for years has chaired the subcommittee in charge of education made a particular mark in setting up a grant program for needy college students; these Pell grants, as they are now officially called, were attacked unsuccessfully by the Reagan Administration. Those who disdain Pell's political talents should ask how many states every year. He has also been one of the main promoters of federal aid to ocean research (Rhode Island's license plates call it the "Ocean State"). Pell was reelected with 75% and 73% in 1978 and 1984. Although Congresswoman Claudine Schneider declined to take him on in 1984, he continues to make the rounds of Rhode Island's political meetings and backyard gatherings, quietly and politely keeping in touch with the mostly Catholic voters whom polls indicate have warm feelings toward him. Schneider is a strong candidate, but it's not clear that she or any other Republican will find Pell a challenge when the 1990 results are in.

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popularity comes from a solid, pleasant personality and from his liberal stands on economics, while he is not always a solid conservative, he cannot be mistaken either. On the Finance Committee he is a critic of greenmail, hostile takeovers, "chutes"—all populist stands, though somewhat vulnerable to the charge that he is a competent managements or oldtimers like the Five Families. On trade issues, he has taken a hard line toward free trade positions and supported the 1988 trade law. He was the chief packager in the Senate of the bill that President Reagan vetoed in 1986, and cooperated with the Democrats in getting it passed over Reagan's veto in early 1987. On Environment and Natural Resources where he is ranking minority member, Chafee worked with his fellow New Englander Robert Stafford, now retired, to get a stronger Superfund and Clean Air Act. He works hard on clean water as well, making sure that Rhode Island has its share of funds. He worked on the 1988 ocean dumping law and produced a vessel safety act. In return, environmentalists provided critical support, both in the House and in the Senate, for Chafee in his tough reelection fights of 1982 and 1988.

Chafee tends to be rather liberal on cultural and foreign policy issues and is anything but a conservative of the New Right; he supports the ABC child care bill and the 1988 plant closing legislation. Yet, easy-going and popular, he won a leadership post after the 1984 elections—chairman of the Republican Conference—over the sometimes intense and abrasive Mike Garn of Utah, 28-25. He continues to hold that post.

For all his popularity in Rhode Island, where he won his first statewide election in 1962, Chafee was nearly defeated for reelection in the recession year of 1982 and faced a vigorous challenge in 1988. In 1982, former attorney general and state AFL-CIO counsel Julius Michaelson denounced Reaganomics and drew 49% against Chafee. In 1988, Lieutenant Governor Richard Licht, nephew of the Democrat who beat Chafee for governor in 1968, attacked Chafee for his social security and medicare votes, and charged that he used influence to have his beachfront house included in a federally protected area, and that he used his Finance Committee seat to give tax breaks to rich friends. Licht showed great energy and matched Chafee in fundraising—a formidable task. But he was unable to besmirch the Republican's reputation, and Chafee's support from environmentalists and his liberal positions on some economic issues sustained him with many swing voters. In the end, Chafee won with 55% of the vote—an impressive score in the number one Dukakis state.

Presidential politics. Rhode Island in 1988 was the number one Dukakis state in the nation. It gave him 56% of its votes in the general election, more than Massachusetts; the Boston media market may have gone for Bush, but the Providence media market (which includes Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts) voted for Dukakis. The ancestral Democratic preference of the nearly two-thirds of Rhode Islanders who are Catholics played some role here; so did Dukakis's record of encouraging economic development of smaller New England mill towns, of which Rhode Island has some. Dukakis's liberal stands on cultural issues were not much of a liability. Some might suppose that Catholics here would dislike Dukakis's positions on abortion and other family issues. In states where Catholics are a beleaguered minority, they do often cling to church positions. But in Rhode Island, where they are a big majority, they don't feel under siege; and the mostly Irish clergy has never had a commanding power over the state's mostly Italian and French Canadian Catholics whose family traditions are often anticlerical rather than

conservative. Rhode Island's presidential primary, held the same day as Massachusetts's, has some of the lowest turnout in the nation; a vestige of the days when Democratic party bosses had sway. Now they don't (Gary Hart won here in 1984), but few Rhode Islanders bother to vote anyway.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 995,000; Pop. 1980: 947,154, up 5.1% 1980-88 and dn. 0.3% 1970-80; 1.80% of U.S. total, 42d largest. 13% with 1-3 yrs. col., 15% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.3% below poverty level.

Single ancestry: 13% Italian, 8% French, English, Irish, 7% Portuguese, 2% Polish; 1% German, Scottish, Swedish, Russian. Households (1980): 72% family, 37% with children, 59% married couples; 11.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$158; median house value: \$47,000. Voting age pop. (1980): 704,303; 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin. Registered voters (1988): 548,758; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$3,818,000,000; 0.43% of U.S. total, 40th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total	Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$3,567m (0.40%)	\$2,768m (0.42%)	\$860m (0.38%)		
St/Lcl Grants	644m (0.56%)	641m (0.56%)	2m (1.98%)		
Salary/Wages	503m (0.37%)	205m (0.31%)	298m (0.31%)		
Pymts to Indiv	1,848m (0.45%)	1,779m (0.46%)	69m (0.37%)		
Procurement	489m (0.26%)	61m (0.13%)	489m (0.26%)		
Research/Other	84m (0.22%)	82m (0.22%)	2m (0.22%)		

establishment. But he was at the right place at the right time, and in November 1988 beat St Germain and became the first Republican elected to Congress in the 1st District in 50 years.

Can he stay there? He got a seat on the Armed Services Committee, which has some local importance, and he says he wants to emphasize issues like acid rain, global warming, and ocean dumping—popular here and not exactly a New Right agenda. But he's certain to have serious opposition. Wolf has said he will run again and seems to have the capacity to be a serious candidate, and some of the Democrats who supported St Germain or were simply too cowardly to oppose him may run too. Certainly this is a seat that both parties expect to be seriously contested.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 480,700, up 1.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 474,429, dn. 2.8% 1970-80; Households (1980): 71% family, 35% with children, 58% married couples; 45.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$157; median house value: \$48,600. Voting age pop. (1980): 357,096; 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Dukakis (R).....	112,949	(57%)
	Bush (D).....	83,140	(42%)

Rep. Ronald Keith Machtley (R)



Elected 1988; b. July 8, 1934, Johnstown, PA; home, Portsmouth, N.H.; U.S. Naval Academy, B.S. 1970, Suffolk U. J.D., 1978; Protestant; married (Kati).

Career: U.S. Navy, 1970-75; Practicing atty. 1978-88.
Offices: 1123 LHOB 20515, 202-225-4911. Also 200 Main St., Pawtucket 02860, 401-725-9400.

Committees: *Armed Services* (21st of 21 R). Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation; *Readiness, Small Business and Procurement* (18th of 18 R). *Select Committee on Children, Youth and Education* (12th of 12 R).

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results			
1988 general	Ronald K. Machtley (R).....	105,506	(56%)
	Fernand J. St Germain (D).....	84,141	(44%)
1988 primary	Ronald K. Machtley (R), unopposed	85,077	(58%)
1986 general	Fernand J. St Germain (D).....	62,397	(42%)
	John A. Holmes Jr. (R).....		

SECOND DISTRICT

The 2d Congressional District is the western half of Rhode Island. While the 1st includes the mill towns, the 2d has most of its population in working and middle-class suburbs like Cranston and Warwick, which despite their Anglo-Saxon names are inhabited mostly by people with Italian, French and Portuguese surnames. Some of Providence's rich suburbs are also here. To a very marginal degree this is Rhode Island's more Republican district.

Its Congresswoman since 1980 has been Republican Claudine Schneider. She got her seat in politics by opposing a nuclear plant and running a losing race in 1978 against Edward

house-painter-turned-congressman; she came back and won in 1980. She has made the most of Beard's weaknesses; her four reelection wins, by increasing market-oriented strengths. In her first term, she voted against Reagan budget cuts to prohibit construction of Navy ships abroad. She was one of the most successful in 1983, to kill the Clinch River breeder reactor. She has focused on issues—popular in this ocean-conscious district—and claims some of the credit for limiting ocean dumping and promoting the protection of endangered species as well on hazardous waste and the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

Schneider is generally given the label of liberal Republican, but she has often voted with market-oriented Republicans, and her interest in new approaches led her to vote for Newt Gingrich, a conservative similarly interested in the 1989 race for whip. Schneider considered running against Senator Claiborne Pell in the early 1989 the talk was that she was likely to do so in 1990. Her own political success was witnessed by her rousing reelection victory; but Pell is also expected to be beaten a highly popular Republican, his current colleague John Chafee, in November 1990, but he seems in good health, and Schneider's rationale for replacing a Senator with whom most Rhode Islanders have no quarrel is, however, she will almost certainly run and might very well be the Democratic attorney general James E. O'Neal is rumored to be challenging her. Schneider does decide to challenge Pell.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 494,200, up 4.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 474,429; Households (1980): 74% family, 38% with children, 60% married couples; median monthly rent: \$159; median house value: \$45,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 357,096; 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Dukakis (D).....	112,949
	Bush (R).....	94,140

Rep. Claudine Schneider (R)



Elected 1980; b. Mar. 25, 1947, Clairton, Pa.; Rosemont Col., U. of Barcelona, Spain; Roman Catholic; divorced.

Career: Founder, RI Cmtee. on Environmental Conservation Law Foundation, 1973-78; on Providence TV, 1979-80.

Offices: 1512 LHOB 20515, 202-225-4911. Also 200 Main St., Cranston 02910, 401-528-5020.

Committees: *Merchant Marine and Fisheries*; *Small Business and Entrepreneurship*; *Environment and Conservation*; *Overseas Resources, Space and Technology* (3d of 19 R); *Small Business and Entrepreneurship* (Member); *Science, Research and Technology* (8th of 27 R). Subcommittee on Aging.

Group Ratings	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC
	80	71	73	91	81	17	53
	72	—	69	57	—	26	—

at the right place at the right time, and in November 1988 beat St Beard's weaknesses; her four reelection wins, by increasing margins, she owes to her own strengths. In her first term, she voted against Reagan budget cuts and sponsored a law to prohibit construction of Navy ships abroad. She was one of the leaders in the fight, finally successful in 1983, to kill the Clinch River breeder reactor. She has specialized in environmental issues—popular in this ocean-conscious district—and claims some of the credit for the 1988 laws limiting ocean dumping and promoting the protection of endangered species. She has worked as well on hazardous waste and the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

1986: 480,700, up 1.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 474,429, dn. 2.8% 1970-80. Family, 35% with children, 58% married couples; 45.3% housing units rented. Median house value: \$48,600. Voting age pop. (1980): 357,096; 2% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

Dukakis (R).....	112,949	(57%)
Bush (D).....	83,140	(42%)

Machtley (R)
Elected 1988; b. July 8, 1934, Johnstown, PA; home, Portsmouth, U.S. Naval Academy, B.S. 1970, Suffolk U. J.D., 1978; Protestant; married (Kati).

Career: U.S. Navy, 1970-75; Practicing atty. 1978-88.

Offices: 1123 LHOB 20515, 202-225-4911. Also 200 Main St. Pawtucket 02860, 401-725-9400.

Committees: *Armed Services* (21st of 21 R). Subcommittees: Military Personnel and Compensation; Readiness. *Small Business* (18th of 18 R). *Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families* (12th of 12 R).

Notes: Newly Elected

Ed K. Machtley (R).....	105,506	(56%)	(\$385,402)
and J. St Germain (D).....	84,141	(44%)	(\$801,289)
Ed K. Machtley (R), unopposed			
and J. St Germain (D).....	85,077	(58%)	(\$848,082)
A. Holmes Jr. (R).....	62,397	(42%)	(\$340,458)

District is the western half of Rhode Island. While the 1st includes many most of its population in working and middle-class suburbs like Cranston despite their Anglo-Saxon names are inhabited mostly by people with Irish, Portuguese surnames. Some of Providence's rich suburbs are also here, and free this is Rhode Island's more Republican district. Since 1980 has been Republican Claudine Schneider. She got her start in nuclear plant and running a losing race in 1978 against Edward Beard,

house-painter-turned-congressman; she came back and won in 1980. That victory she may owe to Beard's weaknesses; her four reelection wins, by increasing margins, she owes to her own strengths. In her first term, she voted against Reagan budget cuts and sponsored a law to prohibit construction of Navy ships abroad. She was one of the leaders in the fight, finally successful in 1983, to kill the Clinch River breeder reactor. She has specialized in environmental issues—popular in this ocean-conscious district—and claims some of the credit for the 1988 laws limiting ocean dumping and promoting the protection of endangered species. She has worked as well on hazardous waste and the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

Schneider is generally given the label of liberal Republican, but on economic issues she often votes with market-oriented Republicans, and her interest in new approaches and ideas prompted her to vote for Newt Gingrich, a conservative similarly interested in new ideas, in the March 1989 race for whip. Schneider considered running against Senator Claiborne Pell in 1984, and in early 1989 the talk was that she was likely to do so in 1990. Her own popularity statewide is high, as witnessed by her rousing reelection victory; but Pell is also exceedingly popular and has beaten a highly popular Republican, his current colleague John Chafee, before. Pell will turn 71 in November 1990, but he seems in good health, and Schneider needs to come up with a rationale for replacing a Senator with whom most Rhode Islanders have no quarrel. If he retires, however, she will almost certainly run and might very well be the favorite to win. Already Democratic attorney general James E. O'Neal is rumored to be interested in this seat if Schneider does decide to challenge Pell.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 494,200, up 4.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 472,725, up 2.4% 1970-80. Households (1980): 74% family, 38% with children, 60% married couples; 37.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$159; median house value: \$45,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 347,207; 3% Black, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Dukakis (D).....	112,174	(54%)
	Bush (R).....	94,621	(46%)

Rep. Claudine Schneider (R)



Elected 1980; b. Mar. 25, 1947, Clairton, PA; home, Narragansett; Rosemont Col., U. of Barcelona, Spain, Windham Col., B.A. 1969; Roman Catholic; divorced.

Career: Founder, RI Cmtee. on Energy, 1973; Exec. Dir., Conservation Law Foundation, 1973-78; Producer, pub. affairs prog. on Providence TV, 1979-80.

Offices: 1512 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2735. Also 30 Rolfe Sq., Cranston 02910, 401-528-5020.

Committees: *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (6th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; Oversight and Investigations (Ranking Member). *Science, Space and Technology* (3d of 19 R). Subcommittees: Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment (Ranking Member); Science, Research and Technology. *Select Committee on Aging* (8th of 27 R). Subcommittee: Health and Long-Term Care.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	80	71	73	91	81	17	53	10	38	26
1987	72	—	69	57	—	26	—	—	60	34

CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER FUNDRAISER
WARWICK, R.I.
ROCKY POINT PALLADIUM
NOV. 20, 1989
6:00 P.M.

THANK YOU, CLAUDINE, JOHN [CHAFFEE], ED [DIPRETE]
AND RON [MATCHLEY]. AND LET US ALL GIVE A SPECIAL
THANKS TO THE WOONSOCKETT HIGH SCHOOL BAND.\\

((AND I JUST HAVE TO SAY, I'M PLEASED TO VISIT THE
ROCKY POINT PALLADIUM. YOU KNOW, THIS IS THE FIRST
TIME I'VE BEEN TO AN AMUSEMENT PARK IN YEARS. IN FACT,
I WANTED TO RIDE THE CORKSCREW, BUT THE SECRET SERVICE
WOULDN'T LET ME.)) \\

BUT IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK IN THE HOME OF SO MANY
GREAT RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN LEADERS -- SENATOR
CHAFFEE, GOVERNOR DIPRETE AND CONGRESSWOMAN CLAUDINE
SCHNEIDER.\\

SINCE THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC, THE RHODE ISLAND BRAND OF LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN MARKED BY A TENACIOUS, FIERCE, INDIVIDUALISM. THIS LITTLE STATE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A BIG FRIEND OF DISSENT, A MECCA FOR MAVERICKS, AND A HOME FOR THE SELF-RELIANT. RHODE ISLAND IS, AND WILL ALWAYS BE, PERSONIFIED BY THE STATUE ATOP YOUR CAPITOL -- THE VERY IMAGE OF THE INDEPENDENT MAN.

BUT IT IS ON BEHALF OF AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN THAT I HAVE COME TO PROVIDENCE TONIGHT. I AM HERE TO STAND BY A GREAT LEADER FOR RHODE ISLAND AND AMERICA. I AM HERE FOR MY FRIEND, CLAUDINE.\ \

AND IT'S INTERESTING -- PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON AND RHODE ISLAND NEVER REFER TO HER AS CONGRESSWOMAN SCHNEIDER. SHE IS, TO US ALL, JUST CLAUDINE, A DOWN-TO-EARTH LADY WHO STILL MAKES HER OWN CLOTHES.

BUT APPROACHABLE AS SHE IS, MAKE NO MISTAKE --
CLAUDINE IS A CHAMP.\\ AFTER ALL, SHE WAS THE WINNER
OF THE NIKE CAPITAL CHALLENGE 5K FOR FIVE YEARS IN A
ROW. THIS IS THE PACE CLAUDINE HAS SET IN THE HOUSE,
ALWAYS AHEAD OF THE PACK, ALWAYS OUT IN FRONT. AND
THIS IS THE PACE SHE IS SETTING FOR THE FUTURE.

SOMETIMES, PACE-SETTERS RUN ALONE. SOMETIMES,
CLAUDINE DISAGREES WITH HER PARTY. BUT WITH CLAUDINE,
I CAN ALWAYS BANK ON ONE THING. I ALWAYS KNOW EXACTLY
WHERE SHE STANDS -- RIGHT BY HER PRINCIPLES.\\

CLAUDINE IS A PACE-SETTER WHEN IT COMES TO THE
WORLDWIDE STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE
ENVIRONMENT. SHE WAS A SPONSOR OF LEGISLATION TO
REDUCE HAZARDOUS WASTE AT THE SOURCE, TO GIVE COMPANIES
INCENTIVES TO RECYCLE, BECAUSE SHE KNOWS THAT IT IS
EASIER TO PREVENT TOXIC WASTE THAN IT IS TO CLEAN IT
UP.\\

CLAUDINE WAS ALSO INSTRUMENTAL IN THE PASSAGE OF THE OCEAN DUMPING LAW -- CRITICAL IF WE ARE TO CLEAN UP THE SHORELINES OF AMERICA. SHE HAS WORKED HARD TO HALT THE CONTINUING TRAGEDY OF TROPICAL DEFORESTATION. AND SHE HAS BEEN AMONG THE FOREMOST GUARDIANS OF THOSE RARE AND WONDERFUL SPECIES ENDANGERED BY MAN AND HIS CHAINSAWS.

((CLAUDINE, LOOKING OVER YOUR COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS, I ALSO NOTICED YOU'RE A LEADING MEMBER OF THE FISHERIES SUBCOMMITTEE . . . SO I'M SURE YOU'LL BE PLEASED TO HEAR THAT WITH MY RECORD AS A FISHERMAN, NO SPECIES ARE ENDANGERED BY ME.))\ \

BUT I DO SHARE HER CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES, AND THAT IS WHY MY ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED A BAN IN JULY OF THE IMPORTATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY INTO THE UNITED STATES.\\ I ALSO SHARE YOUR CONCERN FOR THE QUALITY OF THE WATER WE DRINK, THE AIR WE BREATHE, AND THE FUTURE OF OUR LAND. AND IT IS OUT OF THIS CONCERN THAT I ASKED THE EPA AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO CRACK DOWN ON THOSE WHO POLLUTE OUR WATERS AND OUR BEACHES. WE ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS. AND WE CAN BE GRATEFUL THAT THE EPA HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO BE MORE AGGRESSIVE IN ENFORCING THE CLEAN-UP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

BUT WE ARE LEARNING THAT NO NATION CAN SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT BY ITSELF. POLLUTION RESPECTS NO BORDERS; POLLUTION IS A WORLD PROBLEM; AND ONLY A WORLD SOLUTION WILL STOP IT.\\

A WORLD SOLUTION CAN BEGIN WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION. SO WHEN I MEET PRESIDENT GORBACHEV IN MALTA, I WILL SEEK HIS ACTIVE COOPERATION IN CLEANING UP THE ENVIRONMENT.\\

AND WHILE WE'RE AT IT, WE'VE GOT TO CLEAN UP OUR STREETS -- BY FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS AND ITS ACCOMPLICE, VIOLENT CRIME. OUR CHILDREN DESERVE A CHANCE TO AVOID DRUGS, THROUGH A VIGOROUS ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN IN THE SCHOOLS. USERS AND ADDICTS DESERVE A CHANCE TO GO CLEAN THROUGH TREATMENT. BUT SOCIETY ALSO DESERVES A CHANCE, BY SENDING DRUG DEALERS WHERE THEY BELONG -- TO DO TIME -- HARD TIME.\ \ AND I KNOW THAT CLAUDINE AGREES.

LAST MAY, I ASKED CONGRESS TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR OUR DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION EFFORTS BY NEARLY \$1.1 BILLION -- A 16 PERCENT INCREASE. BUT I AM ALSO ASKING FOR INCREASES IN MY CRIME AND IN MY DRUG PACKAGES FOR MORE POLICE, MORE PRISONS AND MORE PROSECUTORS. AGAIN, SOCIETY DESERVES A CHANCE.\ \ AND I CHALLENGE CONGRESS TO TAKE ACTION NOW AND PASS MY CRIME LEGISLATION.

THERE ARE SO MANY CHILDREN IN AMERICA WHO DESERVE A CHANCE, AND ARE NOT GETTING IT, BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT LEARNING TO READ, LEARNING TO WRITE, LEARNING FOR WORK. THAT IS WHY I WAS PLEASED TO JOIN GOVERNOR DIPRETE AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE STATES IN CHARLOTTESVILLE, TO JOIN IN A COMPACT TO IMPROVE OUR SCHOOLS THROUGH THE PRINCIPLES OF CHOICE IN EDUCATION, MORE FLEXIBILITY FOR STATES AND FOR TEACHERS, AND INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY.

THERE ARE OTHERS IN AMERICA WHO ALSO DESERVE A CHANCE. AND SO I AM PROUD TO ASK FOR THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS. I AM ALSO PROUD TO ENDORSE THE HATE CRIMES BILL TO IDENTIFY AND FIGHT BIGOTRY. BUT, WE MUST GO ONE STEP FURTHER -- WE MUST END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE DISABLED.\

AND, OF COURSE, CLAUDINE HAS BEEN AT THE FOREFRONT OF SECURING THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF US ALL. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID: "INJUSTICE ANYWHERE IS A THREAT TO JUSTICE EVERYWHERE." IN THIS SPIRIT, CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER IS SUCH A FERVENT ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN. SHE BELIEVES THAT INJUSTICE TO ANY AMERICAN, IS AN INJUSTICE TO ALL AMERICANS.\

WE HAVE ALL SEEN HOW THE WINDS OF CHANGE ARE RESHAPING THE WORLD. AND, BECAUSE OF THIS CHANGE, AT NO TIME IN THE LONG HISTORY OF THE POSTWAR YEARS HAS DIALOGUE BEEN MORE IMPORTANT BETWEEN THE SUPERPOWERS. SO I WILL GO TO MALTA TO CONTINUE OUR DIALOGUE WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV. BUT, AS I WORK WITH HIM, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AMERICAN AND SOVIET LEADERS AT ALL LEVELS ARE INVOLVED IN FRANK AND MEANINGFUL DIALOGUE. WE CAN ALL BE GRATEFUL FOR CLAUDINE, BECAUSE SHE HAS PERFORMED AN INVALUABLE SERVICE, BY ORIGINATING A LIVE NETWORK SHOW THAT ALLOWS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO HAVE A CANDID EXCHANGE ON ISSUES FROM ARMS CONTROL TO THE ENVIRONMENT WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN THE SUPREME SOVIET.

SO CLAUDINE, YOU HAVE BEEN A LEADER IN THE ENVIRONMENT, IN THE WAR ON CRIME AND DRUGS, IN ADVANCING CIVIL RIGHTS AND IN PROMOTING A DIALOGUE WITH THE SOVIETS. IS IT ANY WONDER THAT YOUR FUTURE IS BRIGHT WITH PROMISE?

YOU HAVE MADE A GREAT CONGRESSWOMAN. AND I HAVE
TO SAY -- YOU'D MAKE A GREAT SENATOR. \ \ \ AMERICA
NEEDS YOUR ENERGY, YOUR SPIRIT AND YOUR LEADERSHIP --
THE LEADERSHIP OF A PACE-SETTER, NOT A FOLLOWER.

THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME TO RHODE ISLAND. GOD
BLESS YOU, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Davis/Martin
Title: Claudine
Nov. 17, 1989
Draft: Five

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER, WARWICK, R.I.
ROCKY POINT PALLADIUM
6:00 p.m. Monday, Nov. 20, 1989**

Thank you, Claudine, John and Ed. ((Acknowledgements -- Phil Terzian and Charles Bakst)) And let us all give a special thanks to the Woonsockett High School Band.\\

((And I just have to say, I'm pleased to visit the Rocky Point Palladium. You know, this is the first time I've been to an amusement park in years. In fact, I wanted to ride the Corkscrew, but the Secret Service wouldn't let me.)) \\

But it's great to be back in the home of so many great Rhode Island Republican leaders -- Senator Chafee, Governor DiPrete and Congresswoman Claudine Schneider.\\

Since the first days of the Republic, the Rhode Island brand of leadership has been marked by a tenacious, fierce, individualism. This little state has always been a big friend of dissent, a mecca for mavericks, and a home for the self-reliant. Rhode Island is, and will always be, personified by the statue atop your Capitol -- the very image of the Independent Man.

But it is on behalf of an independent woman that I have come to Providence tonight. I am here to stand by a great leader for Rhode Island and America. I am here for my friend, Claudine.\\

And it's interesting -- people in Washington and Rhode Island never refer to her as Congresswoman Schneider. In fact,

if you were to call her that, many at first wouldn't know who you were talking about. She is, to us all, just Claudine, a down-to-earth lady who still makes her own clothes.

But approachable as she is, make no mistake -- **Claudine is a champ.** After all, she was the winner of the Nike Capital Challenge 5K for five years in a row. This is the pace Claudine has set in the House, always ahead of the pack, always out in front. And this is the pace she is setting for the future.

Sometimes, pace-setters run alone. Sometimes, Claudine disagrees with her party. But with Claudine, I can always bank on one thing. I always know exactly where she stands -- **right by her principles.**

Claudine is a pace-setter when it comes to the worldwide struggle to preserve and protect the environment. She was a sponsor of legislation to reduce hazardous waste at the source, to give companies incentives to recycle, because she knows that it is easier to **prevent** toxic waste than it is to clean it up.

Claudine was also instrumental in the passage of the Ocean Dumping law -- critical if we are to clean up the shorelines of America. She has worked hard to halt the continuing tragedy of tropical deforestation. And she has been among the foremost guardians of those rare and wonderful species endangered by man and his chainsaws.

((Claudine, looking over your committee assignments, I also noticed you're a leading member of the Fisheries subcommittee . .

. So I'm sure you'll be pleased to hear that with my record as a fisherman, no species are endangered by me.))\\

But I do share her concern for the future of endangered species, and that is why my administration announced a ban in July of the importation of African Elephant Ivory into the United States.\\ I also share your concern for the quality of the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the future of our land. That is why I have asked the EPA and the Justice Department to crack down on those who pollute our waters and our beaches; that is why I am determined fight toxic air emissions with my Clean Air proposal; and that is why I instructed the EPA to be more aggressive in enforcing the clean-up of hazardous waste.

But we are learning that no nation can save the environment by itself. Pollution respects no borders; pollution is a world problem; **and only a world solution will stop it.**\\

A world solution can begin with the United States and the Soviet Union. So when I meet President Gorbachev in Malta, I will seek his active cooperation in cleaning up the environment.\\

And while we're at it, we've got it to clean up our streets -- by fighting the scourge of drugs and its accomplice, violent crime. I believe that children deserve a chance to avoid drugs, through a vigorous anti-drug campaign in the schools. I believe that users and addicts deserve a chance to go clean through treatment. But I also believe that society deserves a chance, by

sending drug dealers where they belong -- to do time -- **hard time.**\\ And I know that Claudine agrees.

Last May, I asked Congress to increase funding for our drug education and prevention efforts by nearly \$1.1 billion -- a 16 percent increase. But I am also asking for increases in my crime and in my drug packages for more police, more prisons and more prosecutors. Again, **society deserves a chance.**\\ And I challenge Congress to get off the dime and pass my crime legislation.

There are so many children in America who deserve a chance, and are not getting it, because they are not learning to read, learning to write, learning for work. That is why I was pleased to join Governor DiPrete and his colleagues in the states in Charlottesville, to enact a compact to improve our schools with the principles of choice in education, flexibility for states and for teachers, and to bring accountability.

There are others in America who also deserve a chance. And that is why I am proud to ask for the reauthorization for the Commission on Civil Rights. I am proud to endorse the Hate Crimes Bill to identify and fight bigotry. And I believe we must go one step further -- we must end discrimination against the disabled.\\

And, of course, Claudine has been at the forefront of securing the civil rights of us all. Martin Luther King said: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." And that is why Claudine Schneider is such a fervent advocate of the

rights of minorities and women. She believes that injustice to **any American, is an injustice to all Americans.**\\

We have all seen how the winds of change are reshaping the world. And, because of this change, at no time in the long history of the postwar years has dialogue been more important between the superpowers. That is why I am going to Malta, to continue our dialogue with President Gorbachev. As I work with him, it can only be helpful for **all** the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to keep in touch. That is why I am grateful for Claudine, because she has performed an invaluable service, by originating a live network show that allows Members of Congress to have a candid exchange on issues from arms control to the environment with their counterparts in the Supreme Soviet.

So Claudine, you have been a leader in the environment, in the war on crime and drugs, in advancing civil rights and in promoting a dialogue with the Soviets. Is it any wonder that your future is bright with promise?

You have made a great Congresswoman. And I have to say -- you'd make a great Senator. **\\ \\ America needs your energy, your spirit and your leadership -- the leadership of a pace-setter, not a follower.**

Thank you for inviting me to Rhode Island. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

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