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OA/ID Number: 13879
Folder ID Number: 13879-001

Folder Title:
Dan Coats [Fundraiser], 4/3/90

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	2	7	4

Mike Landich
317-
636-
1990

Grant/Nappo
March 28, 1990
Draft four
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
12:20 P.M.

Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who brings Hoosier ideas to Washington everyday, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

I'm sorry that I couldn't have lunch with you today, but I've really lost my appetite. On the way over I was notified that the Secret Service had found my food taster face-down in the salad. \\\ They said somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. \\\

Throughout the eighties -- the decade which saw the greatest economic expansion in U.S. peacetime history, and fires of freedom begin to burn all over the world -- throughout this turbulent decade, the people of Indiana had two great men representing them in the United States Senate. Dick Lugar, and of course, Dan Quayle -- a foreign policy duo that have been instrumental to the progress we've seen internationally. Dick Lugar's tenure on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been nothing short of superb, and I continue to depend on his wise counsel as we wrestle with a world in change.

I don't have to tell you -- you already know -- how important Dan Quayle's outstanding leadership has been in crucial areas like Central and Latin America. He's served our **Administration** well, and he's served our **Nation** well. \\ Indiana's got a lot to be proud of in her favorite son -- **Dan Quayle.**\\ Now it's time for Dan Coats to step into that legacy of leadership in the Senate. \\

For the last ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have built a dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana -- with a command of the issues that has kept America number one. In 1986, Dan Quayle was re-elected by the largest winning margin of any Republican in Indiana history. Yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record with an even bigger margin. **And come November, my common sense tells me the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and give Dan Coats a great victory.** \\

I'm here, "Back Home in Indiana," -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today <u>about</u> **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. Our Administration has placed the family at the center of its agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools

challenge and support our kids and our teachers; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. Dan has been one of the biggest supporters of our pro-family agenda, reaching out to families like yours with hopes and dreams for their children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**

And it's a strong voice. His work in Congress sponsoring important pro-family legislation was crucial to the progress we've already made in strengthening the family in this country. **Dan Coats has helped people** in areas like educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform. **Mainstream values that all Americans care about -- that's why I believe we need Dan Coats in the Senate. \\\ And I think you all agree. **

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy, which I announced last September, deals with all sides of the issue -- from education and prevention to expanded treatment to stronger penalties and stepped-up enforcement. It's a tough approach, but it's a sensible one.

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off every street and out of every school in America. And it's time we got more federal resources into the hands of

those in the thick of the fight -- those on the front lines. If we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.\\

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan knows the road ahead won't be easy, but that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence as we **fight to take back our streets.**\\

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. And I'll tell you about another great Indiana Republican who brought those values to Washington, President Benjamin Harrison. One hundred years ago, President Harrison presided over the first Congress to appropriate a **billion dollar budget.** That was a lot of money back then -- still is.

But since then, Congressional spending has spiralled out of control -- 1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us the American people aren't over-taxed. We need a budget process that can deal rationally with wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** \\\ Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut unnecessary spending. One of the first things Dan Coats did when he arrived in the Senate was to introduce important line-item veto legislation. ((In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since the Indianapolis Colts snuck out of Baltimore.))

Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down. Now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the longest peacetime economic expansion ever moving forward -- 89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both.

Tomorrow in Washington, there's a lot at stake: clean air, a safe environment, economic growth, and the jobs of thousands of Americans. The Senate will cast an historic vote on our amendments to the Clean Air Act, a vote which will affect generations to come as we work to build a cleaner, safer America. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work.

But common sense tells us this too. We **must** find that balance. And we **will** find that balance.

Tomorrow, Dan Coats will be in the Senate to cast one of the most important votes of his life. And I know I can count on him. But I need to count on his experience, his judgment, and his concern for people not just tomorrow, or the day after that -- but in the months and years to come. And that's why I'm counting on each of you in this room to give your all for Dan Coats. \\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: as the world changes, issues will change but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who will be a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and I admire them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And on November 6,

when the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, I know they'll think of the song by another Hoosier, the great Cole Porter, -- called "You're the Top." \\

Indiana p. 241
American Composers p. 577

This man, Dan Coats, gives voice to the values of the heartland. Nothing could be more important as we head into a new century of challenge and change. **Let's keep Indiana great, and keep the dynasty of Republican leadership going strong. Let's continue the tradition and give Dan a huge victory. **

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

# # #

MK

Dr. R. Byron Crozier

from Tabernacle Presb. Church
in Indianapolis

will be giving the invocation
(per Mike Laudich) not Father Mallory

J 4:00

March 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT
JEANNIE NAPPO

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY SB

SUBJECT: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER

The following is information gathered from the Indianapolis pre-advance:

LOGISTICS:

Time: 12:20
Introduction: Dan Coats
POTUS Remarks and leaves before lunch
Prices: $100-$1,000

LOCAL POLITICS:

-The Republicans have a slight majority in the St. Leg.
51-49 State Senate
26-24 State Legislature
-Economy is doing well
3-4% unemployment
-Highest infant mortality rate
-#1 Toxic waste importer
-#1 Garbage importer
-Drugs are #1 issue according to poll

DAN COATS

-Supports President's Crime and Drugs and Education packages. Supports the President's Clean Air Proposal NOT the Senate's

-13,000 individuals have contributed to Coats' campaign Opponent only has a few big donors -- The people are behind Coats.

-Coats wants to bring Hoosier values to Washington

-Once Coats was a 1/2 an hour late to a White House briefing. When he arrived they hustled him to the front of the room and introduced him as the guest singer.

-Coats was a pre-med student and a tennis player at Wheaton College in Illinois until he had to make a choice. His organic chemistry professor informed him that it was a rare breed that can do both sports and medicine, and Coats was not a rare breed.

LOCAL COLOR:

- The Vice President's office is down the street
- Indianapolis is home of the Hoosier Dome
- Basketball
  - Purdue Boilermakers
  - Indiana University Hoosiers

CONTACT:

Mike Laudick
(317) 636-1990

Speech at: Convention Center
Indianapolis
12:20 (speak before lunch; depart)
2,000 people attending
tickets: $150-$1,000 per person

Sen Lugar will introduce Sen Coats
Sen Coats will introduce President

(President of Univ of Notre Dame will be giving invocation)

Acknowledgements: (those sitting at dias)

→ new Republican State Chairman Keith Luce who has really begun to turn things around

→ others will be confirmed by Monday a.m.

Table 2.1
THE GOVERNORS
1988

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
Alabama	Harold Guy Hunt (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	No	LG	6/17/33	Ala.
Alaska	Steve Cowper (D)	4	12/86	12/90		2	Yes	LG	8/21/38	N.C.
Arizona	Rose Mofford (D)	4	4/88	(u)			(b)	SS	6/10/22	Ariz.
Arkansas	Bill Clinton (D)	4	1/79	1/91	3(c)	2(c)	No	LG	8/19/46	Ark.
California	George Deukmejian (R)	4	1/83	1/91	1		No	LG	6/6/28	N.Y.
Colorado	Roy Romer (D)	4	1/87	1/91			Yes	LG	10/28/28	Colo.
Connecticut	William A. O'Neill (D)	4	12/80	1/91	1(d)		Yes	LG	8/11/30	Conn.
Delaware	Michael N. Castle (R)	4	1/85	1/89		2(e)	No	LG	7/2/39	Del.
Florida	Bob Martinez (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	12/25/34	Fla.
Georgia	Joe Frank Harris (D)	4	1/83	1/91		2	No	LG	2/26/36	Ga.
Hawaii	John D. Waihee III (D)	4	1/86	1/90		2	Yes	LG	5/19/46	Hawaii
Idaho	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	4	1/71	1/91	2(k)		No	LG	8/25/31	Ore.
Illinois	James R. Thompson (R)	4	1/77	1/91	3(f)		Yes	LG	5/8/36	Ill.
Indiana	Robert D. Orr (R)	4	1/81	1/89	1	2	Yes	LG	11/17/17	Ind.
Iowa	Terry Branstad (R)	4	1/83	1/91	1		No	LG	11/17/46	Iowa
Kansas	Mike Hayden (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	3/16/44	Kan.
Kentucky	Wallace G. Wilkinson (D)	4	1/88	1/92		(g)	No	LG	12/12/41	Ky.
Louisiana	Buddy Roemer (D)	4	3/88	3/92		2	No	LG	10/4/43	La.
Maine	John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	(b)	PS	5/20/48	Maine
Maryland	William Donald Schaefer (D)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	11/2/21	Md.
Massachusetts	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	4	1/75	1/91	2(h)		Yes	LG	11/3/33	Mass.
Michigan	James J. Blanchard (D)	4	1/83	1/91	1		Yes	LG	8/8/42	Mich.
Minnesota	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	4	12/76	1/91	1(i)		Yes	LG	6/27/28	Minn.
Mississippi	Ray Mabus (D)	4	1/88	1/92		1	No	LG	10/11/48	Miss.
Missouri	John Ashcroft (R)	4	1/85	1/89		2(e)	No	LG	5/9/42	Mo.
Montana	Ted Schwinden (D)	4	1/81	1/89	1		Yes	LG	8/31/25	Mont.
Nebraska	Kay A. Orr (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	1/2/39	Iowa
Nevada	Richard H. Bryan (D)	4	1/83	1/91	1	2	No	LG	6/16/37	D.C.
New Hampshire	John H. Sununu (R)	2	1/83	1/87	1		(b)	PS	7/2/39	Cuba
New Jersey	Thomas H. Kean (R)	4	1/82	1/90	1	2	(b)	PS	4/21/35	N.Y.
New Mexico	Garry E. Carruthers (R)	4	1/87	1/91		(g,v)	Yes	LG	8/29/39	Colo.
New York	Mario M. Cuomo (D)	4	1/83	1/91	1		Yes	LG	6/15/32	N.Y.
North Carolina	James G. Martin (R)	4	1/85	1/89		2(e)	No	LG	12/11/36	Ga.
North Dakota	George A. Sinner (D)	4	1/85	1/89			Yes	LG	5/29/28	N.D.
Ohio	Richard F. Celeste (D)	4	1/83	1/91	1	2	Yes	LG	11/11/37	Ohio

THE GOVERNORS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
Oklahoma	Henry Bellmon (R)	4	1/63	1/91	1(j)	2	No	LG	9/3/21	Okla.
Oregon	Neil Goldschmidt (D)	4	1/87	1/91		2(l)	(b)	SS	6/16/40	Ore.
Pennsylvania	Robert P. Casey (D)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	1/9/32	N.Y.
Rhode Island	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	2	1/85	1/89			No	LG	7/8/34	R.I.
South Carolina	Carroll A. Campbell Jr. (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	No	LG	7/24/40	S.C.
South Dakota	George S. Mickelson (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	1/31/41	S.D.
Tennessee	Ned Ray McWherter (D)	4	1/87	1/91		2	No	SpS(n)	10/15/30	Tenn.
Texas	William P. Clements Jr. (R)	4	1/79	1/91	1(m)		No	LG	4/13/17	Texas
Utah	Norman H. Bangerter (R)	4	1/85	1/89			Yes	LG	1/4/33	Utah
Vermont	Madeleine Kunin (D)	2	1/85	1/89	1		No	LG	9/28/33	Switz.
Virginia	Gerald L. Baliles (D)	4	1/86	1/90		(g)	No	LG	7/8/40	Va.
Washington	Booth Gardner (D)	4	1/85	1/89			No	LG	8/21/36	Wash.
West Virginia	Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)	4	1/69	1/89	2(o)	2(p)	(b)	PS	4/16/23	W.V.
Wisconsin	Tommy Thompson (R)	4	1/87	1/91			Yes	LG	11/19/41	Wis.
Wyoming	Michael (Mike) J. Sullivan (D)	4	1/87	1/91			(b)	SS	9/22/39	Neb.
American Samoa	A.P. Lutali (t)	4	1/85	1/89		2(r)	Yes	LG	12/24/19	A.S.
Guam	Joseph Ada (R)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	12/11/27	Guam
No. Mariana Is.	Pedro P. Tenorio (R)	4	1/82	1/90	1	3(s)	Yes	LG	4/18/34	Saipan
Puerto Rico	Rafael Hernandez-Colon (PDP)	4	1/73	1/89	1(x)		(b)	SS	10/24/36	P.R.
Virgin Islands	Alexander A. Farrelly (D)	4	1/87	1/91		2	Yes	LG	12/29/33	V.I.

Key:
D—Democrat
DFL—Democrat-Farmer-Labor
I—Independent
PDP—Popular Democratic Party
R—Republican
LG—Lieutenant governor
SS—Secretary of state
PS—President of the senate
SpS—Speaker of the senate

(a) The following also choose candidates for governor and lieutenant governor through a joint nomination process: Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, American Samoa, and Guam.
(b) No lieutenant governor.
(c) Served 1979-81, 1983-85, and 1985-87. In 1984, a constitutional amendment passed which changes to four years the length of the governor's term, with a maximum of two terms (effective with the 1986 election).
(d) Succeeded to governor's office December 1980. Elected to first full term November 1982.
(e) Absolute two-term limit, but not necessarily consecutive.
(f) First term was for two years, four years thereafter.
(g) Successive terms forbidden.
(h) Served 1975-79 and 1983-87.
(i) Succeeded to governor's office December 1976 to serve remainder of unexpired term. Elected to first full term November 1982.
(j) Served 1963-67.
(k) Resigned in 1977 to accept appointment as U.S. Secretary of the Interior.
(l) Prohibited from serving more than eight years out of a twelve year period.
(m) Served 1979-83.
(n) Official bears the additional statutory title of "lieutenant governor."
(o) Served 1969-73, and 1973-77.
(p) Prohibited from serving in the term immediately following two consecutive terms regardless of whether the terms were filled in whole or in part.
(q) American Samoa has no political party system.
(r) Limit is statutory.
(s) Absolute three-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.
(t) Served 1973-77.
(u) Succeeded to governor's office April 1988 as a result of her predecessor's impeachment.
(v) Beginning in 1991, governor limited to 2 consecutive 4-year terms.

Table 2.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

State or other jurisdiction	Budget-making power		Veto power(a)				Authorization for reorganization through executive order(b)	Other statewide elected officials(c)	
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility	No item veto	Item veto-2/3 legislators present to override	Item veto-majority legislators elected to override	Item veto-3/5 legislators elected to override	Item veto-at least 2/3 legislators elected to override	Number of officials	Number of agencies
Alabama	★				★			17	8
Alaska	★						C	1	0(d)
Arizona	★				★		★	8	6
Arkansas	★							6	6
California	★						★	6	7
Colorado		★					★	4	16
Connecticut	★						★	5	5
Delaware	★					★		5	5
Florida	★						C	6	6
Georgia	★						★	12	8
Hawaii	★						★	14	2
Idaho	★					★		6	0
Illinois	★						C	14	5(f)
Indiana	★		★					6	6
Iowa	★						★	6	6
Kansas	★			★			C	15	6
Kentucky		★			★		S	7	7
Louisiana		★				★	S	21	10
Maine	★		★				C	0	0
Maryland	★					★	C	3	3
Massachusetts	★			★			C	5	6
Michigan	★(g)						C	35	7
Minnesota	★					★	S	5	5
Mississippi		★				★	S	13	9
Missouri	★					★	C	5	5
Montana	★			★			S	10	6
Nebraska	★		★			★		26	8
Nevada	★		★					23	7
New Hampshire	★							5	1
New Jersey	★					★		0	0
New Mexico		★		★				8	19
New York	★		(h)			★		3	3
North Carolina		★					C	9	9
North Dakota	★					★		13	11
Ohio	★							28	6

State or other jurisdiction	Travel allowance	Official residence
Alabama	(b)	★
Alaska	(b)	★
Arizona	(b)	. . .
Arkansas	(c)	★
California	(c)	(d)
Colorado	(e)	★
Connecticut	(e)	★
Delaware	$ 18,500(c)	★
Florida	(b)	★
Georgia	(e)	★
Hawaii	(e)	★
Idaho	(b)	★
Illinois	32,000(c)	★
Indiana	(e)	★
Iowa	(e)	★
Kansas	(e)	. . .
Kentucky	(c)	★
Louisiana	24,017(c,e)	★
Maine	(c)	★
Maryland	(b)	★
Massachusetts	(b)	★
Michigan	(c)	★
Minnesota	(e)	★
Mississippi	(m)	★(i)
Missouri	(c)	★
Montana	(b)	★
Nebraska	11,500	★
Nevada	(e)	★
New Hampshire	(e)	★
New Jersey	(e)	★
New Mexico	0	★
New York	(b)	★
North Carolina	8,500(c)	★(i)
North Dakota	20,000	★
Ohio	(e)	★
Alabama	(e)	★
Alaska	(b)	★
Arizona	(c)	★
Arkansas	(e)	. . .
California	(b)	★
Colorado	N.A.	★
Connecticut	(n)	★
Delaware	(e)	★
Florida	(c)	★
Georgia	(c)	★
Hawaii	N.A.	★
Idaho	N.A.	★
Illinois	N.A.	★

state, $9,389 out of state. New
f state. Utah—$9,600 in state,
6 in state; $46,158 out of state.

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THE GOVERNORS: POWERS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Budget-making power		Veto power(a)					Authorization for reorganization through executive order(b)	Other statewide elected officials(c)	
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility	No item veto	Item veto-2/3 legislators present to override	Item veto-majority legislators elected to override	Item veto-3/5 legislators elected to override	Item veto-at least 2/3 legislators elected to override		Number of officials	Number of agencies
Oklahoma	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	9	7
Oregon	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pennsylvania	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Rhode Island	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
South Carolina	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	10(i)
South Dakota	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	9	7
Tennessee	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	S	3	1
Texas	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	29	8
Utah	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	14	4
Vermont	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	S	5	5
Virginia	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S(j)	2	2
Washington	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	8
West Virginia	★	...	...	...	★(k)	...	...	S	5	5
Wisconsin	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	5
Wyoming	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
American Samoa	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	1	1
Guam	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	36	3
No. Mariana Is.	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	1	1
Puerto Rico	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
Virgin Islands	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	1	1

Sources: The National Governors' Association 1985 survey of governors' offices; The Council of State Governments; and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:
C—Constitutional
S—Statutory

(a) In all states, except North Carolina, governor has the power to veto bills passed by the state legislature. The information presented here refers to the governor's power to *item* veto—veto items within a bill—and the votes needed in the state legislature to override the item veto. For additional information on vetoes and veto overrides, as well as the number of days the governor is allowed to consider bills, see Table 3.14, "Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Overrides and Effective Date."

(b) For additional information on executive orders, see Table 2.5, "Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures."

(c) Includes only executive branch officials who are popularly elected either on a constitutional or statutory basis (elected members of state boards of education, public utilities commissions, university regents, or other state boards or commissions are also included); the number of agencies involving these officials is also listed.

(d) Lieutenant governor's office is part of governor's office.

(e) Implied through a broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority; no formal provision.

(f) Governor has administrative control over agencies.

(g) Full to propose; legislature adopts or revises; and governor signs or vetoes.

(h) Governor has no veto power.

(i) Divisions within governor's office.

(j) For shifting agencies between secretarial offices; all other reorganizations require legislative approval.

(k) For budget and supplemental appropriations bills, 2/3 legislators elected necessary to override.

Table 2.5
GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions: Civil defense disasters, public emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation	Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Procedures: Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
Alabama	S,I(a)	...	...	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	★(c,d)	...	...
Alaska	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Arizona	S,I	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	...	...	...	...	...	★(c)	...	...
Arkansas	S,I(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
California	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado	S	★	★	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Connecticut	S	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(g,h)	★	...	...
Florida	C,S	★	★	★(i)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia	S,I(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Hawaii	I(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★(h,j)	...	...	...
Idaho	S	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	★(c)	...	...
Illinois	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(c)	...	★(k)
Indiana	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	S	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★(l)	★(c,d,m)	...	...
Kentucky	S	★	...	★(n)	★	...	★	★	★(k,o,p,q)	★(c)	...	★
Louisiana	S(r)	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★(j,s,t)	★(m)	★	★(s,t)
Maine	S	★	...	★(u,v)	...	★	...	...	...	★(d)	...	...
Maryland	C,S	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★(w)	★	★	★(x)
Massachusetts	C,I	★	★	★(f,u)	★	★	★	★	...	★(m)	...	...
Michigan	C,S	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★(q)	★(c)	★	★(y)
Minnesota	S	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★(z)	★(c,m)	...	★(x)
Mississippi	S	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★ (aa,bb)	★(c)	★	...
Missouri	C	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(x)	...	★(x,cc)
Montana	S,I	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★(q)	★(c)	...	...
Nebraska	S	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Nevada	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	S	★	★(a)	★	...	★	★	...	★(q)	★	...	...
New Jersey	S	★	★	★(dd)	...	...	...	...	★(bb)	...	...	...

Sources: Massachusetts, Legislative Research Council, "Report Relative to Gubernatorial Executive Orders," House Document No. 6557, April 3, 1981, pp. 89-94; E. Lee Burnick, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; The Governors Center at Duke University (Survey, March 1984); The National Governors' Association 1985 survey; The Council of State Governments.

Key:
C—Constitutional
S—Statutory
I—Implied
★—Formal provision
. . .—No formal provision

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority.
(b) To activate or veto environmental improvement authorities.
(c) Executive orders must be filed with secretary of state or other designated officer. In Idaho, must also be published in state general circulation newspaper.
(d) Governor required to keep record in office. In Maine, also sends copy to Legislative Counsel, State Law Library, and all county law libraries in state.
(e) Some or all provisions implied from constitution.
(f) To regulate distribution of necessities during shortages.

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions: Civil defense disasters, public emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation	Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Procedures: Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
New Mexico	S	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	S,I	S	S	S	S,C	I	S	S	S	S	...	★(x)
North Dakota	S,I	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★(bb)	★	...	...
Ohio	S	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Oklahoma	S,I	★	...	★(u)	★	...	...	★	★(ee)	★(c)	★	★(x)
Oregon	S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	S	★	...	★(i,n,u,w)	...	...	...	...	★(ff)	★(c,m)	...	...
Rhode Island	S(a)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★(l)	...	...	...
South Carolina	I(e)	★(bb)	...	★(h,i)	...	★	...	...	...	★(c,d,gg)	...	...
South Dakota	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★(s)	...	...	★
Tennessee	S,I	★	★	★	...(hh)	★	★	★	★	★(c)	★	★
Texas	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Utah	S	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	S,I	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(ii)	...	★(jj)
Virginia	S,I	★	★	★(r)	★(kk)	★	★	★	★(h,ff,ll,mm)	★(c)	...	...
Washington	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	S,I(e)	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★(nn)	★(c,m)	...	...
Wisconsin	S	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★(bb,oo,p)	★(c)	...	...
Wyoming	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	C,S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(pp)	★(pp)	...
No. Mariana Is.	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(g) To reassign state attorneys and public defenders.
(h) To suspend certain officials and/or other civil actions.
(i) To declare water, crop and refugee emergencies.
(j) To designate game and wildlife areas or other public areas.
(k) Only if involves a change in statute.
(l) To transfer allocated funds.
(m) Included in state register or code.
(n) To give immediate effect to state regulations in emergencies.
(o) To control administration of state contracts and procedures.
(p) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.
(q) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.
(r) Broad grant of authority.
(s) Appointive powers.
(t) To suspend rules and regulations of the bureaucracy.
(u) For fire emergencies.
(v) For financial institution emergencies.
(w) To control procedures for dealing with public.
(x) Reorganization plans and agency creation.
(y) Legislative appropriations committees must approve orders issued to [illegible]
(z) To assign duties to lieutenant governor, issue writ of special election.
(aa) To control prison and pardon administration.
(bb) To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.
(cc) For meeting federal program requirements.
(dd) To declare air pollution emergencies.
(ee) Relating to local governments.
(ff) To transfer funds in an emergency.
(gg) Must be published in register if they have general applicability and legal effect.
(hh) Can reorganize, but not create.
(ii) Filed with legislature.
(jj) Only executive branch reorganization.
(kk) To shift agencies between secretarial offices; all other reorganizations require legislative approval.
(ll) To control state-owned motor vehicles.
(mm) Delegate powers to secretaries and other executive branch officials.
(nn) Regarding annual reports of state agencies.
(oo) To transfer functions between agencies.
(pp) If executive order fits definition of rule.

American Political Almanac 1988

As Lugar has concentrated on foreign affairs and national issues, monitoring elections in the Philippines and commenting on the Reykjavik summit, Quayle has tended to Indiana matters, working with local congressmen on projects from the Indiana Dunes on Lake Michigan to the fate of shipping on the Ohio River. He took the lead in urging the confirmation of Indiana Republican Daniel Manion as a federal judge. His visibility in the state surely helped in the 1986 election. His Democratic opponent, Valparaiso council member Jill Long, was underfinanced and scarcely visible in the state; she got 38% of the vote, which many consider the Democratic minimum in this partisan state. Quayle's 61% is the highest percentage any Indiana senator has ever received. He seems to have a chance to beat another record, if Lugar doesn't beat him to it: no Indiana Senator has been elected to a fourth term. But that is looking ahead to 1994 and 1998, which may be too far even in tradition-minded Indiana.

Presidential politics. In presidential elections Indiana is, to paraphrase A. J. Liebling, more Republican than any state that is larger and larger than any state that is more Republican. It always goes Republican, except in landslide Democratic years when the Democrats don't need the votes anyway. Indiana has a presidential primary that was once one of the earlier contests: in May 1968, for example, it was the scene of an epic battle between Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy, and Roger Branigin, the hapless governor who was a stand-in for President Johnson. In 1984 Indiana's primary was overshadowed by Ohio's the same day; the results, as it happened, were almost identical. Gary Hart actually carried old-fashioned Indiana, but his victory was little noticed and in the end availed him very little.

Congressional districting. Indiana's 1981 redistricting was the most partisan Republican plan in the nation. Passed early in 1981 by Indiana's organization-dominated legislature, it may have been counterproductive by convincing Democrats in other states to proceed accordingly. The Indiana plan was the subject of a 1986 Supreme Court decision that, with typical intellectual confusion, said that state legislatures can draw lines for partisan advantage but that courts can overturn them if they're egregious; it then went on to uphold Indiana's lines, although it's not likely that anyone could come up with a clearer case of partisan motivation. The better course would have been to uphold these lines and any that meet the equal-population standard, because the advantage any party can get from district-drawing is limited severely by the one-person-one-vote rule. Indiana is the best example of this. In 1982 Republicans won 51% of House votes and 5 of the 10 seats. In 1984 they won 53% of the House votes and 5 seats, counting the bitterly contested 8th District the way the House did, for Democrat Frank McCloskey. In 1986 they won 49% of House votes and 4 of the 10 seats. Altogether under their own plan Republicans have won 51% of the votes but only 13 of 30 seats; and even if you count the 8th District for them, as the Republican secretary of state did in 1984, and assume they would have held it in 1986, that's only a 15-15 split for the party that won the majority of the votes. And if the Democratic vote should climb much more, almost every Republican seat would be vulnerable: Secretary of State Evan Bayh, with a less-than-landslide statewide percentage of 54%, nonetheless carried 9 out of 10 of the Republican-designed districts. Some partisan bonanza.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 5,504,000; Pop. 1980: 5,490,224, up 0.2% 1980–86 and 5.7% 1970–80; 2.28% of U.S. total, 14th largest. 12% with 1–3 yrs. col., 12% with 4+ yrs. col.; 9.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 13% German, 12% English, 4% Irish, 1% Polish, French, Dutch, Italian. Households (1980): 76% family, 42% with children, 64% married couples; 28.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $166; median house value: $37,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 3,871,906; 7% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1986): 2,878,498; no party registration.

1986 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $15,822,200,000; 2.10% of U.S. total, 15th largest.

party has going back to 1954, when Kenneth Gray—auctioneer, magician, pork barrel politician—first won the district. It continues through 1974, when Gray retired for health reasons and newspaper editor and reform legislator Paul Simon, now U.S. Senator, won it, and through 1984, when Simon ran for the Senate and Gray returned to win. It finishes off (for now) with Gray's second retirement for health reasons and Poshard's win. When Gray announced in November 1987 that he wasn't running, Poshard was so strong that he drew no Democratic primary opponents; Republican Randy Patchett, who had given Gray a couple of good fights, did not run, and Poshard won the general election by nearly 2 to 1.

Like a number of his contemporaries who have won House seats in their 40s (Jerry Costello of the 21st district is another), and unlike many born in the same years who won them in their 20s and 30s in the 1970s, Poshard does not have an elite background: he went into military service after high school, graduated from college a little late, does not share the liberal views on cultural and foreign issues that were obligatory on Ivy League campuses half a generation ago. But Poshard is not a rube either: he has a Ph.D., he won an Illinois Senate seat over serious competition, he rose to chair a committee, he worked to cut down pollution from coal use. He seems to have no bias against government spending, especially when it is directed at southern Illinois; he can be expected to be a bread-and-butter Democrat, devoted to helping his district. There is no reason to expect that he will not make this a safe Democratic seat.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 523,600, up 0.4% 1980–86; Pop. 1980: 521,303, up 9.3% 1970–80. Households (1980): 73% family, 37% with children, 62% married couples; 25.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $131; median house value: $29,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 381,684; 6% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Dukakis (D)	113,071	(52%)
Bush (R)	104,885	(48%)

Rep. Glenn W. Poshard (D)

Elected 1988; b. Oct. 30, 1945, White Cnty.; home, Carterville; S. IL U., B.A. 1970, M.S. 1974, Ph.D. 1984; Baptist; married (Jo).

Career: Army, Korea 1962–65; State Senator 1984; Dir., Area Service Center for Educators of Gifted, 1974–84.

Offices: 1229 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5201. Also 234 W. Main, West Frankfort 62896, 618-937-6402; 110 N. Division, Carterville, 62918, 618-985-6300; 4831 Bond Ave., Alorton 62207, 618-271-7500.

Committees: *Education and Labor* (16th of 22 D). Subcommittees: Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Human Resources; Postsecondary Education. *Small Business* (26th of 27 D). Subcommittees: Procurement, Tourism and Rural Development; Environment and Labor.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: **Newly Elected**

Election Results

1988 general	Glenn Poshard (D)	139,392	(65%)	($392,791)
	Patrick J. Kelly (R)	75,462	(35%)	($80,675)
1988 primary	Glenn Poshard (D), unopposed			
1986 general	Kenneth J. Gray (D)	97,585	(53%)	($304,950)
	Randy Patchett (R)	85,733	(47%)	($220,564)

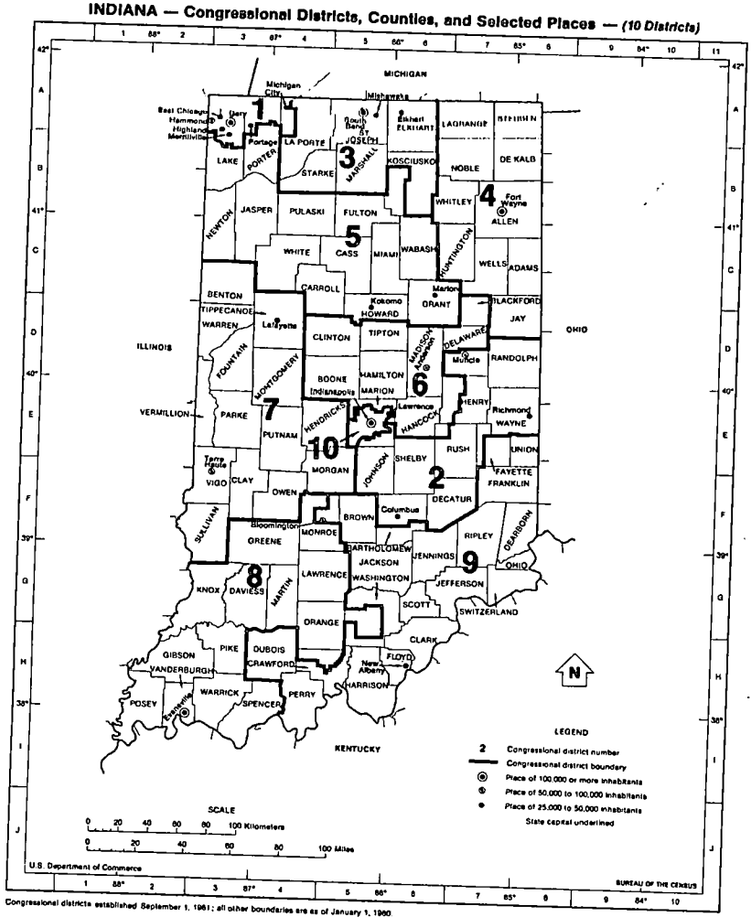
INDIANA

In August 1940, Wendell Willkie, the Republican nominee for President, returned home to Indiana. At his mother-in-law's in Rushville, as his biographer Steve Neal tells the story, he ate his favorite meal of fried chicken and hot cherry pie; on that hot evening they may have sat on the darkened porch, listening to the soft thud of moths hitting screens while heading for light. The next day Willkie went to his boyhood home town of Elwood, to formally accept the Republican nomination for President before a crowd of 150,000 in 103 degree heat. As 60,000 cars came into this town of 10,000, 55 miles north of Indianapolis, the streets were designated one-way, food prices were jacked up 20%, Willkie hats and tie clips and tumblers were sold everywhere, and Homer Capehart, later a U.S. Senator, boasted to H. L. Mencken that each of the latrines he had set up in Callaway Park where the nominee would speak was "a 32-holer!" Willkie was not the hayseed he liked to appear; "the barefoot boy from Wall Street," as Harold Ickes called him, lived in a Fifth Avenue apartment across from the Metropolitan Museum, was knowledgeable enough to appear on "Information Please," and was given to naive-sounding political statements that were actually very popular.

But the backdrop was authentic. Indiana in 1940 was the center of population in the United States; it was where sociologists Robert and Helen Lynd conducted their study of "Middletown" (actually Muncie); in partisan politics, it was a fulcrum point, a crucial state since the Civil War in the struggles between Republicans and Democrats. Willkie was a politician who held himself above party, but Indiana—then and now—had some of the toughest and most professional political machines in the United States. Party identification was handed down with religious affiliation—the Lynds noted that the Presbyterians had little to do with Methodists, but that was nothing next to Republicans and Democrats—in a state that had relatively few immigrants since it was first settled by Yankees from Ohio and the Northeast and "Butternuts" (as they were called in the Civil War years) from Kentucky and the South.

But if Indiana was classically Middle American long before that term was coined, it has always celebrated its distinctiveness. It is the Hoosier state—a unique word, about whose origins and meanings you can get plenty of argument—with its own poet in James Whitcomb Riley, its own novelist in Booth Tarkington, and its own politics in its two still surprisingly hardy political party machines. While other states have long since moved away from their political heritage, splitting over the economic issues of the 1930s or the cultural conflicts that started in the 1960s, Indiana has stuck to its Civil War alignments: a map of the results of the 1980 Senate campaign show liberal Democratic Senator Birch Bayh carrying half the counties south of the old National Road (later U.S. 40) that bisects the state, while conservative Republican Dan Quayle carried all but four of the counties to the north—a result eerily similar to that of 1868. Indiana's machines have lost some of their control: the mandatory 2% contributions by state employees to the state party were banned in the 1980s by the Republicans (in anticipation of a 1988 defeat, the Democrats said). The Republican machine which had controlled the state government for 20 years, since Dan Quayle was looking for a state job to work his way through law school, finally lost the governorship and control of one house of the legislature to the son of the Senator that Quayle beat, Evan Bayh, in the year in which Quayle was elected Vice President of the United States.

Indiana politics has changed less because life here has changed less than in other states. The cultural and ethnic patterns in Indiana today are not much different from what the Lynds found in the 1920s and 1930s. Ethnically, except for the steel area around Gary—really an extension of



the Chicago metropolitan area—Indiana has relatively few ethnics from the 1840–1924 wave of immigration. It has no great metropolitan areas: greater Indianapolis now has more than one million people, but nothing like the singles and gay cultures of other metropolises. The divorce rate here is lower than the American average, and the percentage of households occupied by families and married people higher. The percentage of households with children is also high and, if the population weren't a little older than the national average, would be among the highest in the United States. Even the singles ads in *Indianapolis Monthly* emphasize physical fitness and Christian values. This is a state not far from the more innocent America of barbershop quartets and ice cream socials.

These patterns have important political consequences in a time when the old economic antagonisms between union members and management supporters seem to have dissipated. Indianapolis, by far the largest metropolitan area, is consistently more Republican than the rest

of the state, if you leave the northwest industrial zone from Gary to South Bend aside; it went nearly 2 to 1 for Reagan in 1984 and Bush in 1988. And while the northwest's share of the statewide vote is falling, the share of booming and growing metro Indianapolis, which extends into eight counties, is growing. The auto factory towns of Kokomo and Anderson, Muncie and Fort Wayne, though once Democratic and suffering from some of the nation's highest unemployment in the early 1980s, nevertheless voted for Reagan-Bush in 1984 and Bush-Quayle in 1988. In the 1920s the Lynds, liberal academics influenced by Marx's idea that political acts were determined by economic interests, were puzzled as to why the factory workers didn't vote against the bosses; in the 1930s, they were cheered by signs that they were. Why don't they now? The answer is that cultural identity and personal values have usually been more important determinants of political allegiance in an America where economic status is so often readily changeable.

This does not mean that the Republicans always win—although they have held national Democratic tickets to no more than 40% of the vote in all but three elections since 1952. Evan Bayh's capture of the governorship in 1988 was presaged by his defeat of former Governor and Health and Human Services Secretary Otis Bowen's son for secretary of state in 1976, and despite a fiercely partisan Republican redistricting plan, the Democrats have held half or more of the state's U.S. House delegation throughout the 1980s. In 1988, they won an even split in the state House—each party will have a "speaker du jour," alternating in the chair—and cut the Republican margin in the state Senate to 26–24. Over the long run the large number of Hoosiers with ancestral ties to each party has given both a base and the ability of the out-party to adapt to local circumstances and attack the ins' shortcomings has assured a pretty regular rotation in office. The national Republicans' occasional emphasis on free market economics has not played very well in this factory state, which lost jobs during much of the decade; and the national emphasis on conservative cultural values does not help Republicans against local Democrats because they represent no challenge to them. So after a long and mostly successful 20 years in office, the Republicans fell victim in 1988 to the forces which for 150 years have produced closely contested two-party politics in Indiana.

Governor. In 1988 Indiana exchanged the nation's oldest governor, Robert Orr (born in 1917), for the youngest, Evan Bayh (born in 1955). Orr, barred from a third term, vigorously supported Lieutenant Governor John Mutz, and Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut did not run. (Indiana parties for years nominated statewide candidates in conventions dominated by party officials; now there can be primaries, but usually they don't amount to much.) Mutz had run Orr's campaign to encourage and attract businesses and new jobs; he had an encyclopedic knowledge of Hoosier businesses and could claim considerable success. But the Republicans wasted much time charging that Bayh didn't meet the state residency requirement, and Bayh put them on the defensive on abolishing the 2% fee, even though a Republican law did end it in July 1988. Bayh in the meantime charged that the Republicans had made too many concessions to attract a Subaru-Isuzu plant and campaigned for spending and tax controls and, though the issue was largely moot, against overpoliticization. In effect he got on the opposite side of two issues on which national Democrats are usually poorly positioned.

The result was a comfortable, though not huge, Bayh victory, accompanied by Democratic gains in the legislature. An interesting question is whether Bayh will stick with the traditionally low levels of state taxes and services. The likelihood is that he, like earlier Democratic governors, will.

Senators. If you had told almost anyone in Washington in early 1988 that an Indiana Senator would have been George Bush's choice for Vice President, the immediate assumption would have been that you were talking about Richard Lugar. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1985 and 1986, after the defeat of Charles Percy and before Republicans lost their Senate majority, Lugar was a national and international figure of great

stature. He did as much as anyone in Congress, perhaps as much as anyone in government, to get Ferdinand Marcos out of the Malacanang Palace in Manila and a democratic government, headed by Corazon Aquino, in. He fought the Democrats on contra aid and the Reagan Administration on South African sanctions, yet he seems better positioned to—and more interested in—establishing a genuinely bipartisan foreign policy. He has long taken time out each day to read and write, and his 1988 book, *Letters to the Next President*, is thoughtful and definitely not ghost-written.

On one issue after another his philosophy and his analysis have led him into positions that are politically risky. He led the 1978 filibuster against the AFL-CIO's labor law reform bill; like most Indiana Republicans, he has always been an adversary of organized labor, but he went out of his way to antagonize a group that then had a large constituency in the state. He provided key support in 1978 for the loan guarantees to Chrysler, a big employer in Indiana, but he also insisted on requiring bigger wage and benefit concessions than the UAW wanted. He voted against several versions of the Civil Rights Restoration Act because he believed it impinged on the free exercise of religious beliefs. He voted against the 1988 trade bill in a midwestern state where workers have been trained to think that foreigners are taking their jobs—though, as he pointed out, Indiana exports plenty of agricultural products, pharamaceuticals, steel, and auto parts.

He has also taken some leadership positions in the Senate. He chaired the Republican Senate campaign committee in the 1983–84 cycle, and held control for the Republicans. He became an admirer and close lieutenant of Majority Leader Howard Baker, and ran for majority leader himself after the 1984 election, running behind Bob Dole and Ted Stevens but ahead of James McClure. Then he became the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and became a major and positive force in American foreign policy. Lugar quickly took command over a committee sharply divided between Jesse Helms, who tends to conduct his own foreign policy, and liberal Democrats. Lugar supported the Reagan foreign policy generally and is a vigorous advocate of aid to the Nicaraguan contras. But on the Philippines he was ahead of the Administration: keeping in touch with Corazon Aquino as well as Ferdinand Marcos, and observing the elections. Lugar quickly concluded that Marcos's "victory" was fraudulent and, at a decisive point, called on him to leave office; the Administration followed. On South Africa Lugar backed the Senate bill that Reagan vetoed and then led the fight to override the veto. For all this he received some criticism from the right. But he had done much to forge a bipartisan consensus to advance democracy abroad and to oppose dictatorship, and Lugar is the first Foreign Relations chairman since William Fulbright to genuinely move the mind of the nation. He also seems to have moved Senate Republicans.

After the 1986 elections, Republicans lost control of the Senate, and Helms invoked his seniority to take the ranking minority position on Foreign Relations rather than Agriculture. Helms claimed he was released from a 1984 campaign promise because he was seeking not the chair but the ranking position. In early January 1987 committee Republicans voted 7–0 for Lugar, but that victory was overturned by the whole body of Republican Senators, 24–17. Helms quickly threw out Lugar's staff and installed his own; Lugar, who got the ranking position on Agriculture Helms had vacated, did likewise. This diminishes Lugar's central position on foreign policy in the short run and makes it harder for him to establish himself as the spokesman for his party. But the committee vote, and the narrowness of the wider vote despite the seniority principle, shows that Lugar in the long run is in the stronger and more respected position. In the meantime he has the ranking position on Agriculture which Helms abandoned—which means that he will have a major role in the difficult business of fashioning a 1989 farm bill, just as he did in the farm credit law of 1987.

Lugar is not the sort of man you would expect to rise out of a machine politics. He is bookish rather than gregarious, more unimposing than charismatic, his voice has a nasal undertone

rather than a deep resonance. That he has brains and works hard are quickly apparent, but his strength of character and quiet persistence show up only over time. Yet perhaps it is only a machine that would advance a man of this demeanor, in the confidence that his competence would sustain his career. It has, and over a few bumps. Republican Party leaders slated him for mayor of Indianapolis in 1967, when he was 35; he consolidated the city and county into Unigov, which added tax resources to the city and also had the happy effect of adding more Republican votes to city elections. In the late 1960s, Lugar bucked fashion among big-city mayors and called for fewer rather than more federal programs, and nonetheless upset the much-ballyhooed John Lindsay for the presidency of the National League of Cities in 1970. He became known as Richard Nixon's favorite mayor—not a political asset in 1974, when he ran against and lost 51%–46% to Senator Birch Bayh. But in the more favorable climate of 1976 and against a weaker Democratic incumbent, Vance Hartke, he won 59%–40%.

In 1988 Lugar's reelection campaign set records. Against an underfinanced Democrat who never got any ads on the air, Lugar won 68% of the vote—well above the record for Indiana, Dan Quayle's 61% in 1986. This was far better than Lugar's 54% against incumbent Congressman Floyd Fithian in the recession year of 1982; this time, Lugar lost Lake County (Gary and the adjacent steel towns) and carried the other 91 counties in the state, all but 8 of them with more than 60% of the vote. No Indiana senator has ever been elected to a fourth term. Lugar will surely break that jinx if he runs again in 1994.

For eight years Lugar's Hoosier colleague in the Senate was Dan Quayle, now Vice President. Now the junior Senator is Dan Coats, Quayle's aide when he was a congressman and his successor in the House, appointed in his stead by outgoing Governor Robert Orr. But Coats is not Quayle's creature or anyone else's. When Quayle won his House seat in 1976, he hired Coats as his district representative, and it was Coats, an insurance man with a strongly traditional religious background, who put Quayle in touch with conservative Christians and others concerned about moral issues at a time when most Indiana Republicans' personal contacts were with economic, not cultural, conservatives. When Quayle ran for the Senate in 1980, Coats ran for the House and after beating Paul Helmke, now the mayor of Fort Wayne, in the primary, won the general election easily: the once marginal district around Fort Wayne had become by then heavily Republican.

In the House Coats sat on the hyperactive Energy and Commerce Committee, where he opposed total natural gas decontrol and zeroing out Amtrak. But he spent much of his time as the ranking Republican on the Select Committee on Children. There he shared the desire of Democrats like George Miller to do something to help children, but opposed what he considered the Democrats' overbureaucratic schemes and favored Republican plans to raise the income tax exemption and provide tax credits for child care. He and other committee Republicans split sharply from Miller and the Democrats over the issue of teenage pregnancy; Coats believes that sex counseling in schools that includes dispensing of contraceptives encourages premarital sex, and believes the emphasis should be put on encouraging abstinence until marriage. He has sponsored an amendment to cut off federal education funds to states banning voluntary school prayer.

In the Senate, Coats inherited Quayle's committee assignments, Labor and Armed Services and can be expected to have a similar voting record. Under Indiana law, although Quayle was elected in 1986, Coats must face the voters again in 1990 for the remaining two years of the term. A few years older than Quayle, not as telegenic or effervescent, he has not been tested in a statewide forum, and the Democrats are upbeat after their recent victories; so the 1990 contest could turn out to be the kind of spirited contest Indiana was used to up to 1980, rather than the much tamer and more one-sided campaigns it has had since. Marion County Prosecutor Stephen Goldsmith, widely known after 10 years on Indianapolis TV, wants to run for the Republican nomination; but present law, according to state chairman Gordon Durnil, says the state

committee chooses the nominee. Possible Democratic nominees include Congressman Frank McCloskey and former Secretary of State Larry Conrad.

Presidential politics. Indiana remains one of the most Republican of states in presidential elections. Did Dan Quayle's popularity make it more Republican in 1988? Maybe in his old congressional district, the 4th, where the Bush-Quayle ticket ran even with Reagan-Bush '84; but not in the rest of the state. Indiana has a presidential primary that was once one of the earlier contests: in May 1968, for example, it was the scene of an epic battle between Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy and Roger Branigin, the hapless governor who was a stand-in for President Johnson. In 1984 Indiana's primary was overshadowed by Ohio's the same day; curiously enough, Gary Hart won both by similar margins. In 1988 Indiana voted after both parties' nominees had been determined.

Congressional districting. Indiana's 1981 redistricting went up to the Supreme Court in 1986. It's decision was a classic muddle: it ruled that state legislatures can draw lines for partisan advantage but that courts can overturn them if they're egregious; then it went on to uphold Indiana's lines, although it's not likely that anyone could come up with a clearer case of partisan motivation. The better course would have been to uphold these lines and any that meet the equal-population standard, because the advantage any party can get from district-drawing is limited severely by the one-person-one-vote rule. Indiana is a fine example of this. In 1982 Republicans won 51% of House votes and 5 of the 10 seats. In 1984 they won 53% of the House votes and 5 seats, counting the bitterly contested 8th District the way the House did, for Democrat Frank McCloskey. In 1986, they won 49% of House votes and in 1988, 48%, and each time took 4 of the 10 seats. Altogether under their own plan Republicans have won 51% of the votes but only 17 of 40 seats. And by trying to maximize the number of seats they can carry, they also maximized their vulnerability by spreading their strength too thin: Governor Evan Bayh carried 9 of the 10 districts while winning statewide with just 53% in 1988.

The prospects for 1990, with a Democratic governor and a legislature that the Democrats do not yet control, are for a compromise plan, protecting most incumbents, with little change in district lines.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 5,575,000; Pop. 1980: 5,490,224, up 1.5% 1980–88 and 5.7% 1970–80; 2.28% of U.S. total, 14th largest. 12% with 1–3 yrs. col., 12% with 4+ yrs. col.; 9.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 13% German, 12% English, 4% Irish, 1% Polish, French, Dutch, Italian. Households (1980): 76% family, 42% with children, 64% married couples; 28.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $166; median house value: $37,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 3,871,906; 7% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 2,865,870; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $17,634,000,000; 1.99% of U.S. total, 16th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	$14,807m	(1.67%)	$11,661m	(1.78%)	$2,559m	(1.12%)
St/Lcl Grants	1,960m	(1.71%)	1,199m	(1.05%)	0m	(0.43%)
Salary/Wages	1,606m	(1.20%)	901m	(1.34%)	706m	(1.34%)
Pymnts to Indiv	8,583m	(2.10%)	8,414m	(2.15%)	168m	(0.90%)
Procurement	1,681m	(0.89%)	173m	(0.37%)	1,681m	(0.89%)
Research/Other	977m	(2.62%)	974m	(2.63%)	3m	(2.63%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Evan Bayh (D); Lt. Gov., Frank O'Bannon (D); Secy. of State, Joseph Hogsett (D); Atty. Gen., Linley E. Pearson (R); Treasurer, Marjorie H. O'Laughlin (R); Auditor, Ann DeVore (R). State Senate, 50 (26 R and 24 D); State House of Representatives, 100 (50 R and 50 D). Senators, Richard G. Lugar (R) and Daniel R. Coats (R). Representatives, 10 (6 D and 4 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R) .....
Dukakis (D) .....

1988 Democratic Presid

Dukakis .....
Jackson .....
Gore .....
Gephardt .....
Simon .....

INDIANA

402

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE
1988	10	30	11
1987	5	—	10

National Journal Ratings

	Economic	Social	Foreign
1988 L	9%	28%	3%
	—	—	—

Presentatives)

	1987 LIB		1987 CONS
	0%	—	89%
	0%	—	90%
	0%	—	76%

9) SDI Research		FOR
10) Ban Chem Weaps		FOR
11) Aid to Contras		FOR
12) Nuclear Testing		AGN

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing $	(61%)	($1,979,561)
2) Override Hwy Veto	(38%)	($127,187)
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Not	(0%)	
4) Min Wage Increase	(4%)	($2,289,838)
	(%)	($2,773,254)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Evan Bayh (D)

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Election Re

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1988 prim.
1984 gen.

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Robert D. C
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Election Results

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1988 primary
1982 general

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Sen. Dan

SENATORS

Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R)

Elected 1976, seat up 1994; b. Apr. 4, 193
Indianapolis; Denison U., B.A. 1954; Rhodes
M.A. 1956; Methodist; married (Charlene).

Career: Navy, 1957–60; V.P. and Treas., Thomas Co., 1960–67; Indianapolis Bd. of Sch. Commissioner Mayor of Indianapolis, 1968–75; Repub. Nominee for U. 1974; Visiting prof., U. of Indianapolis, 1976.

Offices: 306 HSOB 20510, 202-224-4814. Also 46 E. Ohio, 447, Indianapolis 46204, 317-269-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; Fed. Bldg., 101 N.W. 7th St., Rm. 103, Evansville 47708, 812-465-6313; Fed. Ctr., Rm. 103, 1201 E. 10th St., Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; and Fed. Bldg., 5500 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry* (Ranking Member of 9 R). *Foreign Relations* (2nd of 9 R). Subcommittees: International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment; East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	10	30	11	50	40	88	71	90	92	56
1987	5	—	10	33	—	72	—	—	88	64

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS	1987 LIB — 1987 CONS
Economic	9% — 81%	6% — 87%
Social	28% — 70%	26% — 73%
Foreign	31% — 66%	27% — 71%

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing $	AGN	5) Bork Nomination	FOR	9) SDI Funding	FOR
2) Override Hwy Veto	AGN	6) Ban Plastic Guns	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	7) Deny Abortions	FOR	11) Aid To Contras	FOR
4) Min Wage Increase	AGN	8) Japanese Reparations	FOR	12) Reagan Defense $	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,430,525	(68%)	($3,244,601)
	Jack Wickes (D)	668,778	(32%)	($314,233)
1988 primary	Richard G. Lugar (R), unopposed			
1982 general	Richard G. Lugar (R)	978,301	(54%)	($2,987,573)
	Floyd Fithian (D)	828,400	(46%)	($870,023)

Sen. Daniel R. Coats (R)

Appointed Jan. 1989 to fill term of Vice President J. Danforth Quayle, term up 1990; b. May 16, 1943, Jackson, MI; home, Fort Wayne; Wheaton Col., B.A. 1965, IN U., J.D. 1971; Baptist; married (Marcia).

Career: Army Corps of Engineers, 1966–68; Asst. V.P. and Counsel, Mutual Security Life Ins. Co., 1972–76; Dist. Rep. for U.S. Rep. J. Danforth Quayle, 1976–80; U.S. House of Reps., 1980–88.

Offices: 411 RSOB 20515, 202-224-5623. Also 46 E. Ohio St., Rm. 247, Indianapolis 46204, 317-226-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; 1201 E. 10th St., Bldg. 66, Rm. 103, Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; 127 N.W. 7th St., Evansville 47708, 812-465-6313; and 5500 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Committees: *Armed Services* (9th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Defense Industry and Technology; Readiness, Sustainability and Support. *Labor and Human Resources* (4th of 7 R). Subcommittees: Aging; Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism.

Group Ratings (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	10	13	13	64	38	92	75	80	93	60
1987	8	—	11	7	—	91	—	—	100	74

National Journal Ratings (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS	1987 LIB — 1987 CONS
Economic	27% — 72%	0% — 89%
Social	20% — 78%	0% — 90%
Foreign	27% — 71%	20% — 76%

Key Votes (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

1) Homeless $	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort $	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1986 general	J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle (R)	936,143	(61%)	($1,979,561)
	Jill Long (D)	595,192	(38%)	($127,187)
1986 primary	J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle (R)	357,612	(100%)	
1980 general	J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle (R)	1,182,414	(54%)	($2,289,838)
	Birch E. Bayh, Jr. (D)	1,015,922	(46%)	($2,773,254)

FIRST DISTRICT

"Striking by day and beautiful by night," the writer of the *WPA Guide* half a century ago called "the 16-mile crescent of the lake shore, from the Illinois line on the west to the eastern edge of Gary." It was and is "broken only by three small parks, a continuous array of manufacturing plants. Over the entire district are the smoke of the steel mill, the smell of the oil refinery, and the glow of the blast furnace. Column after column of stacks pour forth steamy white or heavy black smoke. Giant steel towers supporting high-tension cables stride over the region. Great gas reservoirs move imperceptibly up and down in huge steel frameworks. Cranes, oil distilleries, collieries, and giant factories stand silhouetted against the sky. Freight engines weave in and out with long strings of cars. Great banks of coal lie waiting for blast furnaces. Bridges lift over the ship canal so that steamers and ore boats may pass. Everywhere in the composite of movement and noise thousands of workers hurry in and out. At night, myriads of light outline shafts, tanks, and framework. Flames from open hearth furnaces light the sky for miles." This is the heart of the 1st Congressional District of Indiana, the northwest corner of Hoosier America.

Steel created this part of the Midwest in the first half of this century. The largest city, Gary, was founded in 1906 on the sand dunes by the shores of Lake Michigan by J. P. Morgan's colossal United States Steel Corporation and named for one of Morgan's partners, Chicago Judge Elbert Gary. The site chosen seemed ideal. Iron ore from the Lake Superior ranges could be carried on Great Lakes freighters to the huge man-made port at the southern tip of Lake Michigan. Coal from West Virginia and Pennsylvania could be shipped in by rail on the great east-west rail lines that pass through Gary, Hammond and East Chicago on their way to Chicago. The local political environment was favorable: Indiana has always been a low-tax state, and for years the Lake County assessor let the steel companies' own auditors set their assessments. For nearly 70 years the steel mills attracted a diverse work force, much like that in Chicago and quite unlike the rest of Indiana—Irish, Poles, Czechs, Ukrainians and blacks from the American South. These groups live today in uneasy proximity, and much of the politics in the area has reflected ethnic and racial rivalries.

Today the steel country of the Indiana dunes is in trouble. Some mills stand cold and silent; storefronts are empty block after block; unemployment is high and population declining. Yet there has been some recovery and adaptation. As total U.S. steel production sinks to the amount

DAN COATS
INDIANA

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COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

FROM THE OFFICE OF
U.S. SENATOR DAN COATS

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TO: JEANNIE NAPPO

FROM: CURT SMITH

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U.S. Senator Dan Coats

of Indiana

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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August 4, 1989

COATS' BILL AIMED AT CUTTING CONGRESSIONAL PORK:
President Bush Gives Support at White House

Washington -- "Congressional spending is wildly out of control and one of the major ways to curb it is to give the President a legislative line item veto." With that, Senator Dan Coats today introduced major legislation giving the President more power to impound or cancel appropriated funds.

"In a nutshell, what my bill does is give back to the President the ability to swing the axe when it comes to Congressional pork," said Coats. "The time has come to declare that enough is enough."

The Budget Control and Impoundment Act, passed in 1974, weakened the President's hand by allowing Congress the right to say no to recommended cuts (recissions) without having to go on record.

"Under current law, the President sends up his recommended cuts," said Coats, "and if Congress does not act to approve them, they become meaningless. The cuts simply die on the vine while Congress spends more and more."

Congress' attitude towards Presidential recissions has become one of nearly total neglect. "For instance, in 1987, President Reagan sent to Capitol Hill 73 recissions but only 3 percent of that amount was approved," said Coats. "And the year before? Five percent. Let's face it: the only time Congress has shown much interest in the President's requested cuts has been in a new Administration's first year. That is not acceptable."

The Coats' bill puts the responsibility back on Congress because it requires a vote to disapprove any recissions occur, or they go into effect. The President would send up recissions with his annual budget submission and the Congress would have 20 days to react. If Congress does not pass a disapproval resolution the recissions would go into effect.

"The burden is on Congress to say publicly why fat should not be cut," said Coats. "I welcome this and hope my colleagues would as well. Congress will now have to do more than accuse everyone but themselves of fearing tough spending choices."

Coats noted he has 32 co-sponsors on his bill already, and he expects additional support. Coats went to the Oval Office today and gained the support of President Bush.

today and gained the support of President Bush.

The Coats' bill also gives the President power to line-item veto appropriated funds within 20 days of signing a spending bill. Then Congress again has 20 days to say no, or the cuts would be made. "This is similar to the power many of the nation's governors have," said Coats. "It allows the Chief Executive to cut the pork from these huge, continuing resolutions fattened by last-minute goodies added by Congress."

- more -

"My proposal puts the ball in Congress' court and allows the President to have another tool with which to trim the federal deficit," said Coats. "No longer can the Congress simply ignore the President's spending priorities and then blame the growing deficit on the Chief Executive."

Coats worked with a wide-ranging group of Capitol Hill budget leaders in crafting the Legislative Line Item Veto/Enhanced Recission Proposal.

-30-

U.S. Senator Dan Coats

of Indiana

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: CURT SMITH
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September 13, 1989

COATS' LINE-ITEM VETO BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE
Would Cut Congressional Pork-Barrel Spending

WASHINGTON -- U.S. Senator Dan Coats' Legislative Line Item Veto bill was introduced in the House of Representatives today. Coats introduced the bill in the Senate last month.

"Runaway federal spending continues to fuel talk of tax increases on Capitol Hill," Coats said. "This legislation would substantially reform the federal budget process, because we don't need more taxes. We need a budget process that strikes out at wasteful and unnecessary government spending."

Coats is proposing a modified line item veto, which would permit the President to pull 'pork-barrel projects' from federal spending bills and send them back to Congress for a second vote.

Under current law, the President is allowed to recommend such cuts, but Congress is not required to act on them. As a result, it seldom does.

Coats' bill would give Congress 20 days in which to approve, or disapprove suggested cuts. If Congress fails to act, or fails to summon the majority needed to overturn the President's recommendations, the cuts would go into effect.

Coats' bill would also give the President the power to line-item veto appropriated funds within 20 days of signing a spending bill. Again, Congress would have 20 days to say no, or the cuts would be made.

"Congress has been playing pork-barrel politics with taxpayers' money for too long," Coats said. "It's time we give the President the power he needs to trim the bloated federal budget."

Coats' legislation is cosponsored in the Senate by John McCain (R-AZ) and 32 other Senators, and in the House by Tom Tauke (R-IA) and Tim Penny (D-MN).

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United States Senate / Washington, D.C. 20510 / (202) 224-5623

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA
DAN COATS
NEWS RELEASE

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November 9, 1989

SENATE VOTES ON COATS BUDGET REFORM MEASURE

Legislative Line-Item Veto Would Cut Wasteful and Nonessential Spending

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Senate today voted on Senator Coats' budget reform measure, the Legislative Line-Item Veto. The measure failed to gain a majority on a procedural vote of 40-51.

"The debate today was valuable, and I will continue to push for this reform," Coats said after the vote. "My supporters and I believe that the Line-Item Veto for the President is the way to put a halt to Congressional pork-barrel spending and restore order and fiscal responsibility to the budgeting process.

"For the first time in U.S. history, the budget deficit now tops $3 billion. Our budget deficit is larger than the Gross National Product of 158 of the world's 167 nations," Coats said. "Fifteen percent of the budget is spent just to finance that debt-- at a rate of $5,000 a second."

Under Coats' proposal, the President is allowed to veto "pork-barrel" projects from federal spending bills and send them back to Congress. Every spending cut made by the President would take effect in 20 days unless Congress specifically disapproves of it in a vote. To keep its pork projects, Congress must vote to overturn the proposed cuts. If Congress does nothing, the cuts stand.

Under current law, the President is allowed to recommend such cuts, but Congress is not required to act on them. As a result, it seldom approves the President's recommended cuts.

The Budget Control and Impoundment Act, passed in 1974, weakened the President's hand by allowing Congress the right to say no to recommended cuts (rescissions) without having to go on record.

"In a nutshell, what my bill does is give back to the President the ability to swing the axe when it comes to Congressional pork," Coats said. "The burden would be on Congress to say publicly why fat should not be cut.

"By this reform, Congress would no longer be able to protect its excess by simply avoiding a vote on wasteful spending--hiding behind a shield of practiced indecision. Congress, in short, would have to put itself on record. If it does nothing, the cut stands.

"We have a budget process that simply doesn't work. When Congress sends spending to the President that cannot be justified on its merits, it is attached to important appropriations bills. This ties the President's hands, leaving him with a take-it-or-leave-it decision on the entire bill. It also obscures such pork-barrel spending in the shuffle of the budgeting process. Such deception cannot continue, and my bill would put a stop to it."

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U.S. Senator Dan Coats

of Indiana

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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MAY 11, 1989

COATS INTRODUCES AMERICAN FAMILY ACT - A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS FACING AMERICA'S FAMILIES

WASHINGTON -- Senator Dan Coats, R-IN, in a press conference with House and Senate leaders, today unveiled an omnibus bill designed to address the needs of America's families.

"Families are the cornerstone of American society," said Coats, "and yet Congress has always addressed the needs of families in a piecemeal fashion - when those needs were even considered at all.

"For the past few decades, the American family has been crippled by the destructive backfire of our best intentions. The time has come to retire these exhausted notions and create a comprehensive policy to strengthen our families - those vital shelters for civilized standards. What is required is a new agenda for the American family - a rational framework for thoughtful activism."

The package introduced by Coats, entitled the American Family Act, is comprised of twenty-six separate pieces of legislation. It is an outgrowth of Coats' work as the Republican leader of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families during his service in the House of Representatives and his current position as ranking Republican on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism. His proposals are the result of two years of field work studying innovative programs that have been effective in communities across the country.

The provisions of the bill cluster around educational reform, family support, "at-risk" children, and families in need. It addresses the problems of gangs, expands parental choice, encourages diversity, targets the needy, and recognizes that the essentials of civility and patriotism are as important as the essentials of math and literature. The bill also includes legislation to provide tax credits for child care expenses, and despite its wide-ranging nature, will cost $2.5 billion - less than the ABC child care bill alone.

Coats was joined at the press conference by Rep. Jerry Lewis, Chairman of the House Republican Conference and House sponsor of the bill; Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole; and House Minority Leader Bob Michel. The legislation is similar to a package introduced by Coats last year in the House which was adopted, in part, by the Republican Platform Committee as well as

adopted, in part, by the Republican Platform Committee as well as President Bush's campaign.

"While it is true that these proposals are innovative, they are not hasty experiments bred of impatience or despair," said Coats. "They are, instead, confident reforms, rooted in tested principals of choice and excellence. They set a new course. But the direction is really a return to ideas we should never have forgotten in the first place."

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sonally and substantially in any federal agency procurement" from dealing with contracts they have awarded to private firms after they leave the government. The regu-

Costello, in an interview with Washington Post staff writer George C. Wilson, called the ethics rules a "fuzzy law." They were passed in connection with the re-

congressional ethics rules so the administration could replace them with the president's bill.

"They assured me that this was not the case," Glenn said.

GOP Welfare Plan, With a Difference

Sen. Coats Ties Federal Seed Money, Local Initiatives

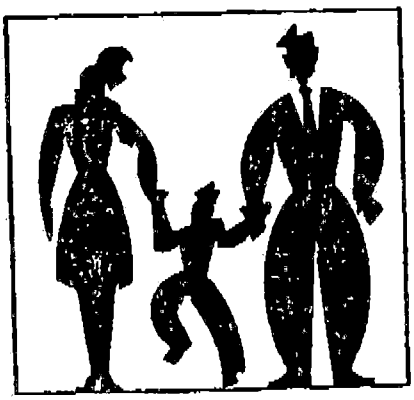
By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

Liberal-leaning policy groups and Democrats like Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) often recommend big federal welfare increases to shore up the American family. Only yesterday, a Ford Foundation panel proposed $29 billion annually in new federal spending.

But a bloc of Republicans led by Sen. Dan Coats (R-Ind.) and Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) has come up with a different approach.

To many it may sound like the "traditional" conservative Republican stance of absolute opposition to almost all federal involvement in family and personal matters and to big infusions of federal funds, but there is a difference.

Coats, who before coming to the Senate was senior Republican of the



IDEAS AND FINDINGS

House Select Committee on Children, made clear at a news conference yesterday, backed by House GOP Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.), Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.) and others, that he does not believe the government should simply back way from the problems of family dissolution.

Coats says he thinks the federal government can play an effective role without pumping in anything like $29 billion a year and without setting nationwide rules that stifle local initiative.

Nestled in local communities, he said, is a wealth of ideas and experience about what works best in local situations. The best role for the national government, Coats said, is to seek out what local activists have been learning about "steps that would make a difference, that do work." Then, at modest cost with a big potential payoff, it can provide federal seed money for demonstration grants and other ways of spreading the information to more communities.

One example: stimulate remedial reading programs for low-income parents who then also work with their children on reading. Both benefit.

Another: substitute some form of reasonable law enforcement for big federal spending. While many Democrats favor raising welfare payments, Hyde proposed making it a crime for an absentee father to cross a state line to evade child-support. The package also would spur a variety of local effort to control juvenile gangs, such as allowing courts to hold parents liable for harm done by their children.

Instilling "civility and patriotism" and traditional values of responsibility and effort "are as important as the essentials of math and literature" in holding the family and society together, Coats and Lewis said.

This, ultimately more effective than massive federal monetary intervention, Coats said, can be done for little. He laid down a package of 26 bills with an annual federal cost of $2.5 billion.

For example, Coats and his allies said schools are being run by rote under stifling bureaucratic rules, so small grants should be made to help school districts experiment with letting each school divvy up its budget and construct its curriculum to meet the specific needs of its students.

Coats and his group also strongly favor stimulating open enrollment policies in which each family can choose the school in the local district that its child will attend. Thus, schools will have to compete with attractive programs tailored to student needs.

About $450 million would be allotted to stimulating "bootstrap schools" in low-income areas that experiment with merit pay, open enrollment and increasing the ratio of teachers to non-teachers on staff.

The program proposes grants to schools to stimulate "character education" and traditional values: patriotism (including reciting the Pledge of Allegiance), personal integrity, respect for others' rights, pride in one's work, respect for the family.

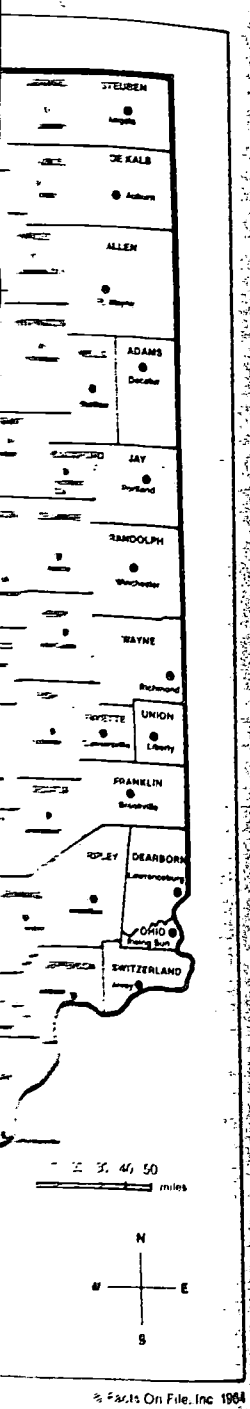
The most costly item ($1.9 billion) is President Bush's $1,000 tax-credit for low-income-family child-care. Coats and Lewis said regulations that would deny use of such money for care by "religious centers, neighbors or parents who don't work is unacceptable."

To make it easy for a low-income family to benefit from existing programs, the legislation would help subsidize neighborhood "family support centers," which at a single site would include prenatal and postnatal health care, nurse-practitioner health services, Head Start, food programs, parenting education courses and drug-prevention programs.

THE WASHINGTON POST 5-12-89

THE NEW REGIME

...e continued for the agency's No. 2 ...ective advocate" that Bolton



Facts On File, Inc 1984

Indiana

STATE OF INDIANA

Name: Latin form of "Indian" meaning "land of the Indians."

Nickname: Hoosier State

Capital: Indianapolis

Motto: The Crossroads of America

Symbols and Emblems:
Bird: Cardinal
Flower: Peony
Tree: Tulip Poplar
Stone: Limestone
Song: "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away"

Population:
1985: 5,499,000 (1985)
Rank: 14th
Gain or Loss (1970-80): + 295,000
Projection (1980-2000): + 189,000
Density: 153 per sq. mi. of land (1984)
Percent urban: 64.2% (1980)

Racial Makeup (1980):
White: 91.14%
Black: 7.5%
Hispanic: 87,020 persons
Indian: 7,800 persons
Others: 63,200 persons

Largest City:
Indianapolis (710,000 - 1984)

Other Cities:
Fort Wayne (165,000 - 1984)
Gary (143,000 - 1984)
Evansville (130,000 - 1984)
South Bend (107,000 - 1984)
Hammond (93,714 - 1980)
Muncie (77,216 - 1980)

Area: 36,185 sq. mi.
Rank: 38th

Highest Point: 1,257 ft.

Lowest Point: 320 ft., Ohio River

H.S. Completed: 66.4% (1980)

Four Yrs. College Completed: 12.5% (1980)

STATE GOVERNMENT

ELECTED OFFICIALS (4 year terms, expiring Jan. 1989):
GOVERNOR: $66,000 plus discretionary expenses (1986)
LT. GOV.: $51,000 plus discretionary expenses (1986)
SEC. OF STATE: $46,000 (1986)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
Meetings: Annually in Indianapolis
Salary: $11,600 per annum plus $75 a day while in session and $15 a day when not in session (1986)
Senate: 50 members
House: 100 members

Congressional Representatives

Senate: Terms expire 1989, 1993

House of Representatives: Ten members

of the state's western segment are Early Paleazoic; the eastern third, with a small finger extending to the northwest corner, belongs to the Late Paleozoic period. Beginning with the Permian period, Indiana's geology was little changed through Tertiary times.

Meteorologists classify the state's climate as moderate, with four distinct seasons. Considering the lowest recorded temperature at minus 35 degrees and the highest at 116 degrees, some Indianans might quarrel with the "temperate" classification.

The outstanding physical feature of Indiana is its Lake Michigan shoreline, with its cherished sand dunes. This area is said to be, in a number of ways, unlike any other in the world, with its unique topography and several unique plant types. The lakeshore also provides Indiana with its invaluable toehold on the GREAT LAKES, offering access to the world's oceans by way of the ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.

The soils above the surface and the minerals below combine to form the most substantial natural assets of the state. Indiana ranks eleventh among the states in total income from farm products, fifth in the Midwest in farm income. The state usually holds third rank in CORN production, its principal crop. SOYBEANS, HOGS and dairy products are the other ranking agricultural products.

Until the 20th Century, northwest Indiana seemed a nearly worthless swampy wasteland. Then, with the coming of the steel mills at GARY, the area quickly became one of the world's leading production centers. While steel production in the U.S. in general has faltered, Indiana continues to be the country's second most important producer of steel and steel products. The northwest sector is also a leader in petroleum processing, with major refineries of several of the largest oil companies.

Indiana also holds leadership among the states in the production of musical instruments, biological products and prefabricated buildings. ELKHART, band instrument capital of the world, produces almost a third of the woodwind, brass and percussion instruments manufactured in the United States. Miles Laboratories, also at Elkhart, is a major U.S. producer of pharmaceuticals.

Indiana firms were pioneers in automobile production, beginning in 1899 with the Studebaker car, and continuing with such once-well-known names as Duesenburg, Cord, Stutz, Auburn and Overland. The automobile industry continues with important centers producing equipment and supplies, including the world's largest manufacturer of auto lighting equipment.

Famed Indiana limestone provides the most important mineral industry. Bedford limestone is particularly cherished for its ability to take fine carving, as well as for its sturdy building qualities. The Bedford-Bloomington region produces over eighty percent of the country's dimensional, or building, limestone, being the material of such structures as the Empire State Building and the ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

Despite the prominence of limestone, however, COAL is still the leading mineral product of the state, followed by petroleum and natural gas.

River traffic on the Ohio and several internal rivers, and shipbuilding are important transportation factors. VINCENNES and TERRE HAUTE are leading river ports, and barge traffic continues to increase on the Ohio. The new Lake Michigan port of BURNS HARBOR added to the state's ability to absorb lake and ocean traffic by way of the St. Lawrence Seaway, as well as the other Great Lakes. Indianapolis plays an increasing role as a leading interior transportation center and is the largest U.S. city not on navigable water.

Indiana's population of 5,499,000 in 1985 showed an increase of only 9,000 over the figures for the 1980 census, but the small increase followed a three-year drop in population. Projections for the year 2000 are placed at 5,679,000.

The population of Indiana is predominately white, of European origin. The black population of slightly over 400,000 represents less than one percent of the total.

Most of the information about prehistoric Indiana comes from the mounds found in the state. MOUNDS STATE PARK preserves what is left of one of the more interesting of them. These mounds served different purposes, as sites for temples, burial places and fortifications. Most common of the mounds are the refuse dumps, called kitchen middens. From the other mounds have come copper work, polished stone, textiles, basketry, evidences of the use of bow and arrow and domestication of animals. Remains of the cultures of the HOPEWELL, ADENA and FORT ANCIENT have been found, but all of these appear to have died off before European incursion.

By the time European settlements were appearing in the American East, Indiana seems to have been almost bereft of human inhabitants. Vagrant tribes profited from the fine hunting and fishing in the unpopulated area. However, by the time white explorers reached

the area, a number of tribes had settled. The POTAWATAMI and MIAMI were most important in numbers. Other groups included the WYANDOT, SHAWNEE, OTTAWA, CHIPPEWA, Piankashaw, WEA, KICKAPOO and ILLINI.

The Miami had a relatively high degree of organization, operating with a man and woman war chief and a different man and woman civil chief for each tribal group. Principal evidence of the Indian presence today is found only in such names as KOKOMO, Kankakee, Wawausee and, of course, the name of the state itself.

Legends tell of Scandinavian explorers in the area as early as 1200 A.D., resulting in a fabled race of "white" Indians. Some of the Indian languages are said to have words resembling those in the Welsh language. Another discounted claim is that Samuel de CHAMPLAIN (1567-1635) came inland as far as the site of FORT WAYNE. Other French explorers probably touched present Indiana, but firm records tell of the arrival, first, of Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LA SALLE (1643-1687), at the mouth of the St. Joseph River in 1679. He reached the present site of SOUTH BEND on December 3rd. He and his men portaged across to the Kankakee River and sailed down it out of present Indiana.

At a great council with the Indians at South Bend two years later, La Salle reached agreement with the Indian leaders on setting up trading posts and fortifications. However, the first fort, FORT OF THE MIAMIS at present Fort Wayne, was not built until 1700, some say as late as 1714.

Sometime in the period 1727-1732, VINCENNES was started by Francois Morgane de VINCENNES (1700-1736). The coming of several families to Vincennes soon after the fort was established supports its claim as the first permanent European settlement in Indiana (1732-1733). Along with FORT OUIATENON and several others, these forts were designed to protect the French trade routes from Canada to New Orleans.

Paddling down the Maumee River, licensed travelers called VOYAGEURS, crossed the Fort Miami portage, launched into the Little Wabash and from there had a water passage to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Indians traded their furs for ammunition, utensils, blankets, hatchets and glittering trinkets. The French settlers around the fort treated the Indians as equals and always got along well with them.

Into this establishment more and more British traders were intruding. When the French had to give up their entire North American holdings in 1763, the British took over. The king forbade further settlement east of the APPALACHIANS in order to preserve the wilderness for fur bearing. However, the stricture was mostly ignored.

Because the British treated the Indians badly, Chief PONTIAC (1720?-1769) roused his people to fight back, captured Fort Miami and drove the British forces out of the region, until they returned in 1777, during the Revolution. They were soon driven out again by the tiny force of American Revolutionaries under the brilliant direction of George Rogers CLARK (1752-1818), who captured Vincennes from the cruel British leader, Henry HAMILTON (-1796).

The end of the Revolution did not end British hopes to hold the region. They encouraged their Indian allies to resist all American attempts to settle the area. Nevertheless, in 1783-84 Clark was able to establish CLARKSVILLE as the first American settlement in Indiana.

When the eastern states gave up their claims to areas east of the Mississippi, Indiana came under the famed NORTHWEST ORDINANCE, which established the right of territories to become states when certain conditions had been reached.

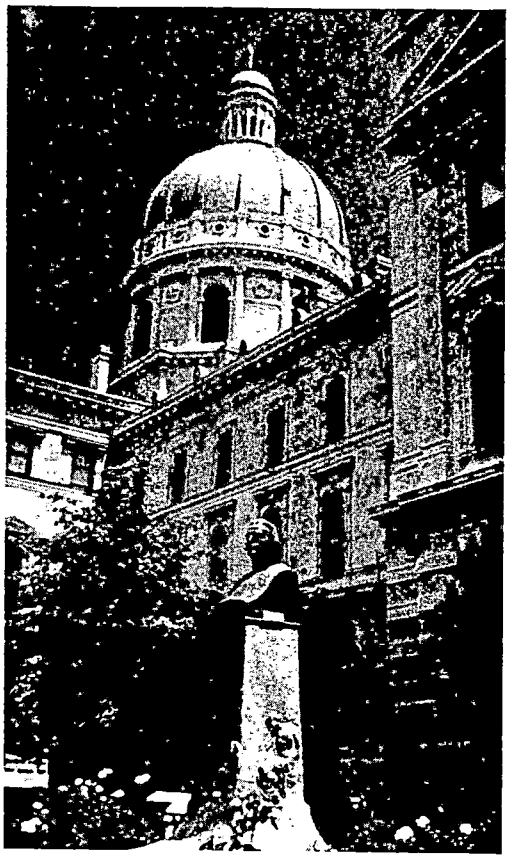
As more and more of their lands were taken, the Miami formed a confederacy under Chief LITTLE TURTLE (1752-1812) and made several successful attacks. They finally were defeated by General "Mad" Anthony WAYNE (!745-1796) in the BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS (1794), waged just east of the Indiana border.

General Wayne then established Fort Wayne and forced the Indians to sign the Treaty of GREENE VILLE (1794),which opened much of Indiana to settlement. Indiana Territory, a much larger area than the present state, was established under Governor William Henry HARRISON.

However, still more trouble with the Indians was ahead. Led by the renowned Chief TECUMSEH (1768-1813), he and his Indian confederates tried to organize all the western Indians to oppose white advances. Governor Harrison defeated them in the minor Battle of TIPPECANOE (1811), but much more trouble was to follow during the WAR OF 1812, with sieges at forts Harrison and Wayne and a massacre at Pigeon's Roost. The end of the war brought most Indian dangers to a close, and Indiana was made a state on December 11, 1816.

In 1820 the site of Indianapolis, then with only two white settlers, was chosen as the state capital. Settlement continued, with such striking new communities as Harmonie, founded as

Indiana, Personalities



The Indiana Capitol, Indianapolis.

a model religious community by the Rappites under the leadership of George RAPP (1757-1847). Ten years later the settlement was sold to Robert OWEN (1801-1877), who converted it into an even more unusual community called NEW HARMONY. In 1826, Owen brought in a group of artists, scientists, educators and philosophers who floated down the Ohio River to their new home on a flatboat called the Boatload of Knowledge. Their efforts in setting up trade schools, infant school, public libraries, science clubs and women's clubs gave Harmony a reputation as one of the world villages which have made history.

New roads and RAILROADS, canal building, a new state constitution (1851) and other improvements continued to enhance the growth of the state.

SLAVERY in Indiana had disappeared by 1843. From that time on, the people grew more and more opposed to slavery, playing a leading part in the UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, among other anti-slavery roles.

At the Republican nominating convention in CHICAGO in 1860, the Indiana delegation gave Abraham LINCOLN all of its 26 votes on the first ballot, which may have assured his nomination.

Under Governor Oliver P. MORTON, the contributions of Indiana to the CIVIL WAR were said to rank with those of states many times its size. Several small battles were fought in southern Indiana, and Indiana troops fought in 308 engagements of the war elsewhere.

During and after the war, Indiana prospered, building particularly from the contributions of the flood of immigrants from England, Scotland, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Italy, Austria, France and, most importantly, Canada. The present capitol was completed in 1878, and WABASH became the world's first city to be lighted with electricity, in 1880.

WORLD WAR I was brought home to Indiana with the death of James Gresham of EVANSVILLE, one of the first three Americans to be lost in the war. Altogether 130,670 Indianans participated in the war.

The short success of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana after the war and the worst Ohio River FLOOD in history in 1937 were hallmarks of the post-war decades.

WORLD WAR II brought another burst of prosperity but cost the lives of 10,000 from Indiana. Some 338,000 men and women from Indiana served in that war.

Burns Harbor opened for shipping in 1970. Large portions of the valuable Lake Michigan dunes area were preserved as INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, and the area was expanded in 1976. In the election of 1984, Ronald REAGAN easily won the Indiana vote, and Robert Orr was returned to the governor's chair in 1986.

Some authorities have stated that Indiana has been the birthplace of or had substantial influence on more prominent Americans than any other state. Abraham LINCOLN (1809-1865) spent his formative years there, maturing for fourteen years in the Little Pigeon Creek region. The family began its life in Indiana in a lean-to shelter and moved on to slightly more comfortable but still rugged pioneer life.

During that time Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died of "milk sick" poisoning, an affliction brought on by drinking milk from cows which have eaten white snakeroot. Abraham's father soon married Sarah Bush Johnson. The new stepmother gave great encouragement to Lincoln's fierce desire for an education, although his father did not approve. In Indiana, Lincoln's experience included jobs as carpenter, cabinetmaker, ploughman, baby

sitter and ferryman. When the family left Indiana in 1830, Lincoln was ready for greater things.

Lincoln was one of three presidents associated with Indiana, although none of these was born in the state. William Henry HARRISON (1773-1841) gained much of his fame while governing the area, and his grandson, Benjamin HARRISON, began the practice of law in Indiana in 1854, was a Civil War general, was a U.S. senator from Indiana, was elected to the presidency from the state in 1888 and returned to live there until he died in 1901.

One of the neglected figures of American history is Civil War Governor Oliver P. MORTON (1823-1877), called "...the Gibraltar of the government" by historian Thomas Beveridge. He "held aloft the hands of Lincoln until victory came. So far as deeds and facts could make it so, Morton was deputy president of the United States in active charge of the Ohio Valley. No man can tell what the results would have been had not some man like our Morton been what and where our Morton was." In 1867 Morton resigned as governor to serve in the U.S. Senate and was active there until he died in 1877.

Unsuccessful 1940 presidential candidate Wendell Lewis Wilkie, was a native of ELWOOD, where he accepted the Republican nomination.

Few Indian leaders achieved the reputation of Chief Tecumseh, an honorable and vastly able man, whose first interest in life was to preserve his native soil for his people. He organized great confederations of Indians and might have been far more successful except for the inevitabiliity of the white man's advance. His half-brother, Tenskwatawa, called the PROPHET (1770-1834) (1866-1944), was also a person of great energy and ability, but he tended to be erratic and undependable. He gained great fame when he pretended to make the sun stand still during the eclipse of June 16, 1806. Chief Tecumseh's life ended in Canada while he was fighting as a British officer in the War of 1812.

Indiana may well hold the record among the states for producing prominent literary figures. From his birth in a log cabin at GREENFIELD, Hoosier Poet James Whitcomb RILEY (1849-1916) went on to international fame. The books of Gene Stratton PORTER (1863-1924) were the best sellers of her day. A native of TERRE HAUTE, Theodore DREISER ((1871-1945) was known for his sketches of Indiana boyhood as well as for his best-known work, *An American Tragedy* (1925). Pultizer Prize winning Albert J. BEVERIDGE (1862-1927), who was also a U.S. senator, George ADE (1866-1944), Charles Austin BEARD 1874-1948), and his wife Mary were all prominent in the literary scene.

One of America's most controversial authors was Lew WALLACE (1827-1905), who was a Civil War general, general in the Mexican army, territorial governor of New Mexico, Crawfordsville lawyer, and Ambassador to Turkey. While in New Mexico, Wallace wrote the novel *Ben Hur* (1880), which has been recreated many times on stage and in movies and has become one of the best known works of all time.

Famed journalist Ernie PYLE, cartoonists Kin HUBBARD (1868-1930) and John T. MC CUTCHEON (1870-1949), composers Cole PORTER (1893-1964) and Hoagland J. (Hoagy) CARMICHAEL (1899-1981) and lesser known songwriters Thomas Paine Westendorf and Albert von Tilzer were all creative Hoosiers.

Industrialists Charles G. Conn, who founded a major musical instrument company, and Dr. Franklin Miles, founder of the pharmaceutical company, Miles Laboratories, the five BALL brothers who founded a vast glassmaking operation, carriage and automobile manufacturers Henry and Clement Studebaker (1831-1901) and farm implement magnate James Oliver all contributed to the economic growth of Indiana. Most spectacular of all, perhaps, in that aspect of achievement was Elbert GARY (1846-1927), instigator of the great industrial area of northwest Indiana and founder of GARY.

Inventor Elwood HAYNES (1857-1925) was a pioneer in the development of gasoline engine-powered automobiles. George H. Hammmond, originated the idea of refrigerated freight cars and developed a meat-packing operation at HAMMOND, which bears his name. In a different field, Ben Wallace of Peru became one of the world's best-known circus showmen.

Among Indiana attractions, the Indianapolis 500 auto race has gained world renown and continues to rank among the nation's top ten annual attractions. The city itself is centered around the striking Soldiers and Sailors monument which gives its name to imposing Monument Circle. The area is thought to be the first anywhere to be dedicated to the memory of enlisted personnel. The central shaft rises 284 feet. Not far from Monument Circle is the imposing capitol. Another outstanding Indianapolis feature is World War Memorial Plaza, dedicated to the memory of those who died in the two world wars. The Childrens Museum is still another unique attraction.

One of the most popular tourist attractions in the region is BROWN COUNTY, where, in the season of autumn color, all highways are blocked for miles by tourists' cars. Center of the county is quaint and attractive NASHVILLE, home of many artists, whose work is displayed in dozens of galleries. This crossroads village now also houses gift and antique shops and restaurants of great variety. Also adding to the attraction of Brown County are the towns of GNAW BONE and BEAN BLOSSOM.

To the east of Brown County is COLUMBUS, where local boosters encouraged and supported the work of many world-renowned architects, with the result that the city has more remarkable works of modern ARCHITECTURE than any other of its size.

New Harmony has its own unique architecture in the Roofless Church. Much of the original community is associated both with its religious and cultural foundations, and many visitors are attracted to a town which is perhaps the most complete restoration of an early planned community.

PERU has been labeled "Circus City," building on the memories of circus-great Ben Wallace. An entirely different personality is remembered at Johnny Appleseed (CHAPMAN, 1774-1845) Memorial Park at Fort Wayne.

Three Indiana cities are especially notable for universities. NOTRE DAME, SOUTH BEND, built a reputation on its athletic teams, but its academic reputation has kept pace. INDIANA UNIVERSITY, with headquarters in BLOOMINGTON, and PURDUE UNIVERSITY at LAFAYETTE are especially noted for their music departments and great music halls, but they also maintain high academic standards.

INDIANA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY. Privately supported university in INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana. Established in 1902, Indiana Central grants associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees. It maintains a cooperative plan with Duke University in forestry, Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, in medical technology, and PURDUE UNIVERSITY in engineering. The campus is located on sixty acres and has thirteen buildings. During the 1985-1986 academic year the university enrolled 2,995 students and had 347 faculty members.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE. Magnificent dunes rise as high as 180 feet above Lake MICHIGAN's southern shore. Other natural features include beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps and prairie remnants; historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900 family farm, both partially restored.

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK. Three and one-half square miles on the southern shore of Lake MICHIGAN midway between GARY and MICHIGAN CITY, Indiana. Nine trails allow visitors access through sandhills, marshes, and forests to unique and valuable regions.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Publicly supported, founded in 1865 and located in TERRE HAUTE, Indiana. Undergraduate and graduate programs are available as well as practical arts programs which are specialized, but may not lead to a degree. Degree programs are offered in the sciences, humanities, and teacher education. In 1985-1986 the university enrolled 11,491 students and employed 806 faculty members.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Publicly supported, in BLOOMINGTON, Indiana. Founded in 1820, Indiana University has a two-thousand-acre main campus. The Indiana University Medical Center is located fifty miles away in INDIANAPOLIS. The tenth largest university in the nation, Indiana University offers a state-wide system of higher education, including: College of Arts and Sciences, Schools of Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Education, Business, Nursing, Public and Environmental Affairs, Social Work, and Physical Education. In 1985-1986 the university enrolled 30,579 students and had 1,615 faculty members.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Name: From the latinized word Indiana meaning "land of the Indians" and the Greek word *polis*, "city."

Nickname: none

Area: 375.2 square miles.

Elevation: 840 feet

Population:

1984: 710,280
Rank: 13th
Percent change (1980-1984): 1.4%
Density (city): 1,893 per sq. mi.
Metropolitan Population: 1,195,000
Percent change (1980-1984): 2.4%

Race and Ethnic (1980):

White: 77%

1951. Daughter of Phil Ponce. Mem., ng duo, Ponce Sisters; sang in vaude- on radio, records; then pianist in l groups. Music teacher in private bl. ***Works:*** *3 Dialogues for Piano,* ***Instrumentals:*** "Happy Landing"; iday"; "Blue Haze"; "A Light in the low." Also Bell Telephone comml.

, Phil, composer, author, publish- adio exec.; b. Cambridge, Mass., 15, 1886; d. New Haven, Conn., 21, 1945. ASCAP 1929. Father of Ponce. Exec., artists' bureau of natl. chain; prof. mgr., singing groups; publisher, New Haven. Chief collab- s: W. C. Polla, Dan Dougherty. "Dancing Tambourine"; "I'd Cry Over You Than Smile at ody Else"; "Oh, You Have No "Oh the Last Rose of Summer Was veetest Rose of All"; "Let's Don't Say We Did"; "Underneath the "; "Sugar Rose."

Jr., Charles D., composer, author, ester, Pa., Mar. 5, 1931. ASCAP Educ: Pa. Mil. Coll., BA. Formed group, The Channels.

George E., composer, conductor, arranger; b. Columbus, Neb., 21, 1904. ASCAP 1960. Educ: tutors. Flutist in dance bands, th WGN, Chicago, (10 years); ABC, ood (15 years). Also leads own

. L., composer, author; b. Staten Ga., Aug. 23, 1904. ASCAP 1964. Savannah State Coll., BSA. Works dept., Western Electric Co., since Chief collaborators: Harry Stitz, De Rosa. ***Songs:*** "Please Tell Me "This Eventide"; "Lord, My ries to Thee."

Villiam, composer, author, singer, ; b. Hurricane Twp., Ill., Mar. CAP 1964. Appeared in Bway

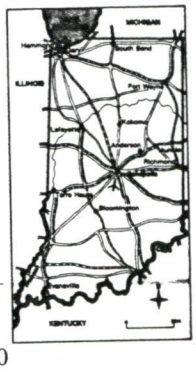
musical, *Fanny*. Singer, guitarist in TV, Italy. ***Songs:*** "I Don't Cry."

Popiolkowski, Louis, composer, pianist, arranger; b. Canonsburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1927. ASCAP 1960. Educ: U. of Pittsburgh, BA, Ed. M. Asst. principal, Canonsburg Jr. HS, 1960. Pianist, arr. with Russ Romero orch. Also arr. for the Four Coins. Chief collaborator, Al Marino. ***Songs:*** "Everytime We Kiss"; "Coming Home From School"; "A Silver Medal"; "Break the Glass."

Popplewell, Mary, composer, author; b. Italy, Tex., Oct. 15, 1920. ASCAP 1961. Educ: Business Coll. ***Songs:*** "How Softly a Heart Breaks"; "It's a Crying Shame."

Porter, Cole, composer, author; b. Peru, Ind., June 9, 1892; d. Santa Monica, Cal., Oct. 15, 1964. ASCAP 1931. Educ: Worcester (Mass.) Acad.; Yale U., BA; Harvard Law School; Harvard School of Music; Schola Cantorum, Paris; studied with Vincent d'Indy. Joined French Foreign Legion; World War I, gunnery instr. Lived mostly in Europe until 1928. Bway stage scores: *See America First; Hitchy Koo, 1919; Greenwich Village Follies of 1924; Paris; Fifty Million Frenchmen; Wake Up and Dream; The New Yorkers; Gay Divorce; Nymph Errant* (London); *Anything Goes; Jubilee; Red, Hot and Blue!; You Never Know; Leave It to Me; DuBarry Was a Lady; Panama Hattie; Let's Face It!; Something For the Boys; Mexican Hayride; Seven Lively Arts; Around the World In Eighty Days; Kiss Me, Kate* (Tony award, 1949); *Out of This World; Can-Can; Silk Stockings*. Film scores: *Born to Dance; Rosalie; Broadway Melody of 1940; You'll Never Get Rich; Something to Shout About; The Pirate; High Society; Les Girls*. TV score, *Aladdin*. Biographies: *Cole Porter: the Life that Late He Led* by Geo. Eells; *The Cole Porter Story* by Richard Hubler. Film biography, *Night and Day*. ***Songs:*** "Yale Bulldog Song"; "Bingo Eli Yale"; "An Old-Fashioned Garden"; "I'm in Love Again"; "Two Little Babes In the Wood"; "Let's Do It"; "Let's Misbehave"; "Which?"; "You Do Something To Me"; "You've Got That Thing"; "Find Me a Primitive Man"; "What Is This Thing Called Love?"; "Looking at You"; "Miss Otis Regrets"; "Love for Sale"; "Let's Fly Away"; "After You"; "Night and Day"; "How's Your Romance?"; "I've Got You on My Mind"; "Experiment"; "Nymph Errant"; "I Get a Kick Out of You"; "All Through the Night"; "You're the Top"; "Anything Goes"; "Blow, Gabriel, Blow"; "Why Shouldn't I?"; "Begin the Beguine"; "Just One of Those Things"; "Down In the Depths"; "It's De-Lovely"; "Red, Hot and Blue"; "Ridin' High"; "Easy to Love"; "I've Got You Under My Skin"; "In the Still of the Night"; "Who Knows?"; "Rosalie"; "At Long Last Love"; "Get Out of Town"; "Most Gentlemen Don't Like Love"; "From Now On"; "My Heart Belongs to Daddy"; "Do I Love You?"; "Well, Did You Evah!"; "Katie Went to Haiti"; "Friendship"; "It Was Written in the Stars"; "I Concentrate on You"; "I've Got My Eyes on You"; "I've Still Got My Health"; "Let's Be Buddies"; "Make It Another Old-Fashioned, Please"; "Ev'rything I Love"; "Ace In the Hole"; "Don't Fence Me In"; "You'd Be So Nice to Come Home To"; "Something For the Boys"; "Sing to Me, Guitar"; "I Love You"; "Ev'rytime We Say Goodbye"; "Pipe-Dreaming"; "Love of My Life"; "Be a Clown"; "Another Op'ning, Another Show"; "Wunderbar"; "So in Love"; "Were Thine That Special Face"; "Too Darn Hot"; "Brush Up Your Shakespeare"; "Always True to You in My Fashion"; "Where Is the Life That Late I Led?"; "Where, Oh Where"; "I Am Loved"; "From This Moment On"; "C'est Magnifique"; "I Am in Love"; "It's All Right With Me"; "I Love Paris"; "Paris Loves Lovers"; "All of You"; "Without Love"; "True Love"; "Ca, c'est l'amour"; "Come to the Supermarket."

INDIANA



Capital: Indianapolis
Became a territory: May 7, 1800
Entered the union (with rank): Dec. 11, 1816 (19)
State motto: The Crossroads of America
State flower: Peony
State bird: Cardinal
State song: "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away"
State tree: Tulip tree
Nickname: Hoosier State
Origin of state name: Means "land of the Indians"

Prairie-dotted in the north, hilly in the south and covered by plains throughout, Indiana was at first covered mainly by hardwood forests. Settlers who flooded in after Harrison's efficient land grabs cleared the timber; and agriculture, primarily grain and livestock, remains the central activity of a still largely rural state. The major industrial area is the northwestern Calumet section, where Hammond and Gary form a contiguous extension of Chicago's metropolis. Gary's large steel industry has cast a severe pall of air pollution over southern Lake Michigan, which residents seem inclined (perhaps out of lack of choice) to live with.

Indiana is commonly thought of as typical America, the quintessence of the middle American character. By and large that characterization is apt. When sociologists wanted to study Middletown, the perfectly average American community, they came to Indiana. Indiana residents are, however, far from monochromatic. The state stretches from the edges of the South to the fringes of the industrial North, and the people vary accordingly. Southern Indianans are startlingly southern, in spite of the fact that they live north of the Mason-Dixon line. In the industrial upper reaches of the state, strong urban ethnic communities display all the tough, voluble spirit common in New York or Chicago.

Historically Indiana was the scene of one of America's earliest and most cunning land grabs from the Indians, which makes the state's name rather ironic. Gen. William Henry Harrison, later to become president, cleverly annexed huge tracts of Indian land in the territory he controlled and then fostered the Battle of Tippecanoe to create a legal reason to support his seizure of territory. Since then Indiana has played a role as an agricultural and industrial stalwart for the rest of the nation, not a leader in ideas or personality, but a good worker and exceptionally reliable.

By the way, no one knows what a Hoosier is or why the name came to be applied to residents of this state.

THE STATE

"Indiana! A lovely name, musical and lingering upon the tongue. It is a beautiful state, in many ways the most typical of our entire country, or so I feel, when I am traveling through it."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"The morning glory [a symbol of Indiana], climbing the morning long
Over the lintel on its wiry vine,
Closes before the dusk, furls in its song."

Hart Crane
"Indiana"
1933

* * *

"There is about [Indiana] a charm I shall not be able to express. . . . This is a region not unlike those which produce gold or fleet horses or oranges or adventurers."

Theodore Dreiser
A Hoosier Holiday
1916

* * *

"Ain't God good to Indiana?
Folks, a feller never knows
Just how close he is to Eden
Till sometimes he up and goes
Seeking fairer, greener pastures
Than he has right here at *home.*
Where there's sunshine in th' clover,
An' there's honey in the comb;
Where the ripples on th' river
Kind of chuckle as they flow. . . ."

William Herschell
Poem inscribed on plaque in Statehouse of Indiana

* * *

"I'm a poor little squaw from Indiana,
Who embarked on a trip for fun,
I'm a poor little squaw who'll sing 'Hosanna,'
When the dog-gone trip is done.

No, no more shall I roam
From my comfy, cozy, Hoosier home!"

Cole Porter
"By the Mississinewah"
1943

* * *

THE LANDSCAPE

"Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet!

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new-mown hay
Thro' the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away."

Paul Dresser
"On the Banks of the Wabash"
1897

* * *

"[I came to] a small town fastened to a field in Indiana. Twice there have been 1,200 people here to answer to the census. The town is outstandingly neat and shady, and always puts its best side to the highway. On one lawn there's even a wood or plastic iron deer.

You can reach us by crossing a creek. In the spring the lawns are green, the forsythia is singing, and even the railroad that guts the town has straight bright rails which hum when the train is coming, and the train itself has a welcome horning sound.

Down the back streets the asphalt crumbles into gravel. There's Westbrook's, with the geraniums, Horsefall's, Mott's. The sidewalk shatters. Gravel dust rises like breath behind the wagons. And I am in retirement from love."

William Gass
In the Heart of the Heart of the Country
1968

* * *

"The bus roared through Indiana cornfields that night; the moon illuminated the ghostly gathered husks."

Jack Kerouac
On the Road
1955

* * *

"Summer in northwest Indiana has been known to produce wistful longings for hell."

Bill Moyers
Listening to America
1971

* * *

"Indiana: no blustering summit or coarse gorge;
No flora lurid as disaster-flares;
No great vacuities where tourists gape
Nor mountains hoarding their height like millionaires.
More delicate: the ten-foot knolls
Give flavor of hill to Indiana souls."

John F. Nims
"Midwest"
Heartland (ed. Lucien Stryk)
1967

* * *

"It [southern Indiana] was a wild region, an area of dense forests and grapevine thickets so entangled that travelers often had to cut their way with axes."

Stephen B. Oates
With Malice Towards None
1977

* * *

"All northern and central Indiana is as flat as a board. Neat farms checker it, and the roads are straight as a ruler. Big barns and regular fences and waving fields of grain splash across the endless landscape. But some 30 miles south of Indianapolis the land begins to undulate, the hills are covered thick with forest, the roads wind, and the fields become patches on slopes. It is hill country because this is where the great glacier stopped and melted away and left its giant rubble piled."

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

* * *

"Indiana felt the ice,
yet holds wide lakes against that pain:
I lived in Indiana once,
put these hands into those lakes
of counties near Fort Wayne. . . ."

William Stafford
"Conservative"
Heartland (ed. Lucien Stryk)
1967

* * *

"A mile and a half away, across woods and swamps, the boy could see hills of gold shining in the sun. They were the crests of the great Indiana dunes which lifted their mountains of wind-blown sand

signal effect of this dark time was to
and bring a new era of caution and
or there is a good deal of Scotch-Irish
[Hoosier], and he cannot be fooled
same bait. During the period of
own lost its zest for gayety."

Meredith Nicholson
Atlantic Monthly
June, 1904

* * *

like Jerusalem, 'a city at unity with
e tribes assemble, and where the seat
established—is in every sense the
e Hoosiers. With the exception of
idence, it is the largest state capital
and no other American city without
ation is as large."

Meredith Nicholson
Atlantic Monthly
June, 1904

* * *

ft Indianapolis in 1880, returned in
apolitan, like the cat in the ballad,
ack, he cannot be successfully
find himself a stranger in a strange

Meredith Nicholson
Atlantic Monthly
June, 1904

* * *

. . where the practice of the arts was
asion of real life by means of parlor

Kurt Vonnegut
Palm Sunday
1981

* * *

randfather] was told by his family
r him to come home to Indianapo-
a woman from a nice German
surrender to the gravitational pull
mass of respectability which his
r had amassed in the American
e should have stayed in New

Kurt Vonnegut
Palm Sunday
1981

* * *

t an obituary in an Indianapolis
ecause I am related to people who
in of hardware stores."

Kurt Vonnegut
Palm Sunday
1981

* * *

"Castles? Indianapolis is full of them."

Kurt Vonnegut
Palm Sunday
1981

* * *

". . . Indianapolis, an alien, bustling city oddly out of place in the dreamy Hoosier-land of [bucolic poet] James Whitcomb Riley."

Douglas Waitley
Portrait of the Midwest
1963

Muncie

"Thus Middletown [Muncie around 1924] . . . may be observed to employ in the main the psychology of the last century in training its children in the home and psychology of the current century in persuading its citizens to buy articles from its stores. . . . A man may get his living by operating a twentieth-century machine and at the same time hunt for a job under a *laissez-faire* individualism which dates back more than a century. . . ."

Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd
Middletown
1929

* * *

". . . both business men and working men seem to be running for dear life in this business of making the money they earn keep pace with the even more rapid growth of their subjective wants. A Rip Van Winkle who fell asleep in the Middletown [Muncie] of 1885 to awake today would marvel at the change as did the French economist Say when he revisited England at the close of the Napoleonic Wars; every one seemed to run intent upon his own business as though fearing to stop lest those behind trample him down."

Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd
Middletown
1929

* * *

"A man of wide experience who had grown up in Middletown [Muncie] and is highly regarded by the city said that the two things he felt most upon coming back to Middletown from a distant country were its prejudice and superficiality. 'These people are all afraid of something,' he said. 'What is it?' "

Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd
Middletown
1929

* * *

"Civic officials claim Muncie is built in concentric rings and that each ring is represented by a road, although some of those show only as orange smears on plastic-covered maps of the city to indicate they have yet to be built. If that is the official image of Muncie, it is because that is how Muncie would like to see itself. Orderly. There is a suggestion of care and thoughtfulness, of tranquillity and steady growth in such a community self-image, as though the town had spread by man's will in accordance with God's order of the universe."

Leon Mandel
Driven
1977

* * *

"The ambiance of downtown Muncie is not much of a match for the artistry of the new mall, for the center of the city leaves an after-image of dirty brick and stone, of buildings slumped haphazardly together as though for mutual support. If Muncie sparkled in 1924, luring the farmers of central Indiana to its big city ways, it gives off the aesthetic effluvia of an old New England mill town today."

Leon Mandel
Driven
1977

Other Cities

Gary:

"One seasoned observer of the Indiana scene suggested to us there was only one place on the globe comparable to Lake County—Hong Kong. 'The two places suffer jointly,' he said, 'from "I don't-care-itis," a disease for which no serum has been found. Whether it's vice, prostitution, politics, or crime, everybody in Lake County has a stake in the action or he's a victim of the same.' "

Quoted by Neil R. Peirce and John Keefe
The Great Lakes States of America
1980

Richmond:

"Richmond, Indiana, where the principles of the American Legion are as deeply rooted as the oil depletion allowance in Texas."

Bill Moyers
Listening to America
1971

March 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT
JEANNIE NAPPO

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER

The following is information gathered from the Indianapolis pre-advance:

LOGISTICS:

Time: 12:20
Introduction: Dan Coats
POTUS Remarks and leaves before lunch
Prices: $100-$1,000

LOCAL POLITICS:

-The Republicans have a slight majority in the St. Leg.
51-49 State Senate
26-24 State Legislature
-Economy is doing well
3-4% unemployment
-Highest infant mortality rate
-#1 Toxic waste importer
-#1 Garbage importer
-Drugs are #1 issue according to poll

DAN COATS

-Supports President's Crime and Drugs and Education packages. Supports the President's Clean Air Proposal NOT the Senate's

-13,000 individuals have contributed to Coats' campaign Opponent only has a few big donors -- The people are behind Coats.

-Coats wants to bring Hoosier values to Washington

-Once Coats was a 1/2 an hour late to a White House briefing. When he arrived they hustled him to the front of the room and introduced him as the guest singer.

-Coats was a pre-med student and a tennis player at Wheaton College in Illinois until he had to make a choice. His organic chemistry professor informed him that it was a rare breed that can do both sports and medicine, and Coats was not a rare breed.

LOCAL COLOR:

- The Vice President's office is down the street
- Indianapolis is home of the Hoosier Dome
- Basketball
  - Purdue Boilermakers
  - Indiana University Hoosiers

CONTACT:

Mike Laudick
(317) 636-1990

- Named Head Start man of year for Midwest region

- Drugs: Dan Coates has been a leader in

Indiana

U.S. CONGRESS

SENATE 2 R
HOUSE 7 D, 3 R

LEGISLATURE

Senate 24 D, 26 R
House 50 D, 50 R

ELECTIONS

1988 Presidential Vote	
Bush	60%
Dukakis	40%
1984 Presidential Vote	
Reagan	62%
Mondale	38%
1980 Presidential Vote	
Reagan	56%
Carter	38%
Anderson	5%
Turnout rate in 1984	56%
Turnout rate in 1986	39%
Turnout rate in 1988	53%
(as percentage of voting age population)	

POPULATION AND GROWTH

1980 population	5,490,224
1988 population estimate (14th in the nation)	5,556,000
Percent change 1980-1988	+1%

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

White	91%
Black	8%
(Spanish origin)	2%
Urban	64%
Rural	36%
Born in state	71%
Foreign-born	2%

MAJOR CITIES

Indianapolis	719,820
Fort Wayne	172,900
Gary	136,790
Evansville	129,480
South Bend	107,190

AREA AND LAND USE

Area	35,932 sq. miles (38th)
Farm	71%
Forest	19%
Federally owned	2%

Gov. Evan Bayh (D)
Of Indianapolis — Elected 1988

Born: Dec. 26, 1955, Terre Haute, Ind.
Education: Indiana U., B.S. 1978; U. of Virginia, J.D. 1981.
Occupation: Lawyer.
Religion: Christian.
Political Career: Ind. secretary of state, 1986-89.
Next Election: 1992.

WORK

Occupations	
White-collar	47%
Blue-collar	38%
Service workers	13%
Government Workers	
Federal	41,109
State	96,132
Local	220,047

MONEY

Median family income	$ 20,535 (18th)
Tax burden per capita	$ 789 (33rd)

EDUCATION

Spending per pupil through grade 12	$ 3,275 (34th)
Persons with college degrees	13% (45th)

CRIME

Violent crime rate	329 per 100,000 (33rd)

Richard G. Lugar (R)

Of Indianapolis — Elected 1976

Born: April, 4, 1932, Indianapolis, Ind.
Education: Denison U., B.A. 1954; Oxford U., B.A., M.A. 1956.
Military Career: Navy, 1957-60.
Occupation: Agricultural industries executive.
Family: Wife, Charlene Smeltzer; four children.
Religion: Methodist.
Political Career: Indianapolis School Board, 1964-67; mayor of Indianapolis, 1968-75; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate, 1974.
Capitol Office: 306 Hart Bldg. 20510; 224-4814.

In Washington: The fates have not been kind to Lugar in recent years. Through no fault of his own, and quite in spite of his considerable talents, he finds himself in a most unworthy position. Once a virtual shadow secretary of state, the second or third most influential foreign policy voice in the nation, by 1987 he was laboring chiefly as minority leader on the Agriculture Committee.

And that was before George Bush reached over him to tap Dan Quayle of Indiana, Lugar's junior colleague in Senate years and influence, to be vice president. Suddenly Lugar, one of the most presidential senators in either party, a man who first announced his desire for the presidency while he was mayor of Indianapolis, had a younger home-state rival complicating whatever hopes he still held of one day seeking the White House.

Yet whatever disappointment Lugar feels, he harbors it behind a reserved, dispassionate bearing. Meanwhile, being nothing if not dutiful, he has devoted himself to his duties on Agriculture, where he previously had not shown much interest, while continuing to play a role on the Foreign Relations Committee that he once chaired with aplomb.

In late 1984, Lugar placed third in a five-man race for majority leader. After that setback, however, he became Foreign Relations chairman, and the next two years were the most celebrated of his career. On Central America, the Philippines, South Africa and beyond, Lugar became an influential leader — too influential by some Republicans' reckoning. Then came the GOP's loss of Senate control after the 1986 elections; no Republican fell further as a result than Lugar.

He not only lost his chairmanship, but also the top Republican seat. The more senior Jesse Helms, who previously had opted to chair Agriculture, reasserted his right to lead Republicans on Foreign Relations. That sparked a bruising ideological battle between the pragmatic conservative Lugar and doctrinaire conservative Helms. Helms won 24-17, due to Republicans' respect for the seniority system and to Helms' behind-the-scenes support from Republican leader Bob Dole, who was then currying the right's favor for his presidential campaign. Lugar was left with the Agriculture consolation prize.

Lugar's widely acclaimed work as Foreign Relations chairman made the transition all the more painful for him. After only two years, he had regained for the panel much of the influence lost in recent years. The next two years, under Democratic Chairman Claiborne Pell and ranking Republican Helms, marked a return to the days of stalemate. Lugar occasionally emerges as the administration's point man on foreign policy, and he acts as a sort of leader-in-exile for mainstream Republicans, working as often against Helms' right-wing obstructionism as against the Democratic majority.

That was the case during Senate ratification of the intermediate-range nuclear-force (INF) treaty in 1988. Helms was one of a small conservative band dedicated to larding the pact with amendments that would be unacceptable to the Soviets. Lugar, working with Democratic leaders, helped block such amendments, first in Foreign Relations and then on the floor. At the same time, he also led the GOP defense against a Democratic amendment to bar presidents from later reinterpreting treaties.

That provision was aimed not at the INF treaty, but at the 1972 anti-ballistic missile pact; Democrats were aiming to prevent President Reagan from reinterpreting the 1972 accord in a way that would allow space-based tests of weapons from his strategic defense initiative. Lugar said Democrats were engaged in "a deliberate attempt to embarrass the president." Finally, however, he helped negotiate a compromise amendment, recognizing that Democrats would delay the treaty's ratification unless the issue was resolved.

The reputation for forceful, effective stewardship that Lugar had earned as chairman of

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Foreign Relations is ironic considering that, in the 1984 GOP leadership race, the one private misgiving senators had was that he was too nice and accommodating to be a strong leader. Even those colleagues who agreed with Lugar that "to ask people to follow in lock step is not going to work," questioned whether he would exercise the kind of discipline many craved after the parliamentary chaos under the easygoing regime of Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Lugar's mentor. Lugar trailed two more aggressive rivals, Ted Stevens and the eventual winner, Dole.

But once installed as chairman of Foreign Relations, Lugar showed clear leadership, establishing consensus on a deeply divided panel and brokering between Reagan and a Congress often hostile to the president. He reined in the autonomous subcommittees, taking from one the responsibility for the divisive topic of arms control. Though one of Congress' most conservative members, he showed a knack for building coalitions and a willingness to listen to opposing points of view.

The consensus policy quickly bore fruit; in 1985 Congress approved a two-year foreign aid bill, the first since 1981. Lugar worked out a compromise on funding with committee Democrats, and steered the bill through the Senate with ease after persuading members not to offer controversial amendments. In contrast, after Lugar's departure from the chair in the 100th Congress, House-passed foreign aid bills died in the Senate in both 1987 and 1988.

In 1986, the genocide treaty that had languished for years finally was approved after Lugar resolved conservatives' objections. With delicate negotiations and a bit of hardball, he steered through the Senate a controversial extradition agreement with Great Britain. The treaty, which eased the British government's ability to capture Irish Republican Army terrorists who had fled to the United States, faced opposition from liberal and conservative senators. At one point, Lugar held up action on a House bill for aid to Northern Ireland until he got a deal.

But Lugar's most difficult and controversial accomplishments were in mediating between Senate majorities and Reagan. He several times helped save the president from embarrassing defeats. In 1985, for example, he persuaded Reagan to withdraw a proposal to sell arms to Jordan, thereby avoiding certain rejection. The next year, Lugar was instrumental both in winning Senate approval by a one-vote margin for Reagan's proposed missile sale to Saudi Arabia, and in guiding his request for $100 million in contra aid through Congress.

Though his overall record consistently ranked him as one of Reagan's most loyal supporters, Lugar became best known for his rare and personally painful splits with the administration. Some Republicans' resentment about those episodes, and their jealousy about the media attention Lugar drew as a result, were secondary factors in his ultimate defeat by Helms for the Foreign Relations seat.

Early in 1986, Reagan asked Lugar to head a U.S. delegation monitoring the Philippines presidential election between Ferdinand E. Marcos and challenger Corazon Aquino. Lugar quickly concluded that Marcos was stealing the election. Privately he implored Reagan to denounce Marcos, but Reagan argued instead that there had been fraud on both sides.

Lugar persisted. Eventually the administration pressured Marcos to leave office peacefully, in what came to be regarded as one of Reagan's chief foreign policy achievements. But in 1989, Aquino gave the credit to Lugar. "Without him," she said, "there would be no Philippine-U.S. relations to speak of by now."

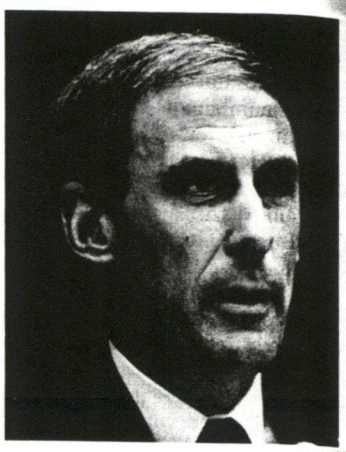
Lugar's relations with Reagan over the issue of sanctions against South Africa followed a similar pattern, but ended radically different. Throughout 1985, Lugar pressed the administration to accommodate the overwhelming sentiment in Congress against South Africa's racist policies by imposing economic penalties. Finally, with Congress on the verge of clearing its own bill, Reagan responded with mild penalties and thus blunted the measure's momentum. Then Lugar and Dole took the unusual — and, for Lugar, highly uncharacteristic — step of preventing action on the bill by locking it in the Foreign Relations safe.

But as South Africa's repression increased, the drive for sanctions resumed with greater force the next year. Once again Lugar pleaded with Reagan to respond positively, but Reagan was adamant against further steps. Faced with losing control of the issue to Democrats, Lugar pushed his own sanctions bill. He crafted a compromise with broad support in Foreign Relations, and held off stringent Democratic amendments on the floor. Then he got House leaders to accept the Senate bill unchanged to avoid a conservative filibuster against the conference report.

Reagan's veto set the stage for Lugar's confrontation with the president he had served so faithfully. Meanwhile, his long-running fights with Helms exploded into open antipathy. Helms arranged for the South African foreign minister to lobby two farm-state senators, to warn of retaliation against U.S. farm products if sanctions were enacted. Outraged, Lugar denounced the attempts as "despicable," and condemned Helms' move as "an affront to the decency of the American people."

In the end, Lugar won easily, dealing Reagan one of the most serious congressional defeats of his presidency. The victory was deeply distressing for Lugar, who seemed to blame himself: Reagan "didn't take my advice the first, second, third or even fourth time," he said wearily. "I simply wish we had been more

Daniel R. Coats (R)



Of Fort Wayne — Appointed 1988

Born: May 16, 1943, Jackson, Mich.
Education: Wheaton College, B.A. 1965; Indiana U., J.D. 1971.
Military Career: Army Corps of Engineers, 1966-68.
Occupation: Lawyer.
Family: Wife, Marcia Anne Crawford; three children.
Religion: Baptist.
Political Career: U.S. House, 1981-89.
Capitol Office: 411 Russell Bldg. 20510; 224-5623.

In Washington: It is not unusual for one politician to be carried some distance by the career successes of another, but few have come as far this way as Coats.

Starting as a staff aide to Dan Quayle when Quayle represented northeast Indiana in the House, Coats has moved up behind his boss. When Quayle went to the Senate in 1980, Coats ran for and won his House seat. And after Quayle was elected vice president in 1988, Indiana's retiring GOP Gov. Robert D. Orr appointed Coats to succeed Quayle in the Senate.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with being appointed to the Senate in place of one's political mentor. That was how Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell of Maine first arrived in 1980. The key is how one proceeds from there.

Like his former boss, Coats now confronts a political challenge that has broadened as much as his horizon. Just as Quayle must prove himself on a national and international stage, his protégé must make himself at home in the Senate and compete statewide in less than two years.

Coats' appointment only lasts through the 101st Congress; it must be ratified by the voters in November 1990. If he wins then, he must defend the seat in its regular re-election cycle in 1992 (Quayle was re-elected in 1986). So Coats will be acquainting himself not only with unfamiliar committee territory (his assignments are Quayle's old ones, including Armed Services) but with unfamiliar voters, as well.

That may require a kind of energy and focus beyond what Coats has had to muster thus far. On the other hand, Coats has been one of the class of 1980 who not only survived electorally but established a kind of détente with the government he opposed in getting elected. Many of his classmates who had ridden Ronald Reagan's 1980 coattails came a cropper in the recession of 1982; Coats actually ran stronger that year than in either of Reagan's landslides.

He did it, in part, by watching out for the district's economic interests. In 1982 he voted less frequently with the conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats than he had the year before. His ratings by ideological interest groups also moderated that year.

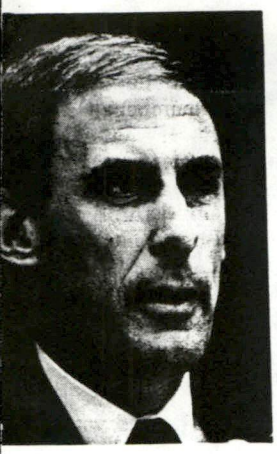
On issues, Coats has become well-known primarily as a serious social conservative given to pondering the implications of his Christian-based, "pro-family" politics. He argues for the need to move beyond such issues as school prayer and abortion to a concern for the material welfare of children and the poor. But his role is limited by his reluctance to depart from the conservative orthodoxy and suspicion of government he brought with him to Congress.

In the House, Coats spent much of his time at the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, where he was ranking Republican. He defended programs for underprivileged families that some conservatives assail as too expensive. In 1985, Coats argued for eight controversial education and health programs for the poor. "These strands of the social safety net — from the Head Start program to prenatal care to education for the handicapped — are working as intended," Coats said.

In 1988, worrying that government decisions had "aggravated trends" by which families across the economic spectrum were "losing ground," Coats backed a spending plan on education, nutrition and health that he called "a coming together of conservatives who want to be cost-conscious and liberals who want to be compassionate."

During the 1988 presidential campaign, he and California GOP Rep. Jerry Lewis proposed a $1.9 billion "American Family Act," which included tax credits for low-income families with children younger than 6.

Easing the family's tax burden has been a longstanding interest for Coats. In 1985, he began talking about a "Tax Fairness to Families" bill, which would raise the personal exemption from $1,040 to $2,000. The tax-revision bill that became law in 1986 does exactly that, increasing the exemption on a gradual basis. Coats was not a major player in the tax debate, but his early efforts helped frame the issue.



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s and liberals who want to be

88 presidential campaign, he
P Rep. Jerry Lewis proposed
nerican Family Act," which
its for low-income families
nger than 6.
mily's tax burden has been a
rest for Coats. In 1985, he
ut a "Tax Fairness to Fam-
would raise the personal ex-
40 to $2,000. The tax-revision
aw in 1986 does exactly that,
emption on a gradual basis.
ajor player in the tax debate,
rts helped frame the issue.

But when new programs involving direct governmental service are proposed, he tends to be against them. He characterizes himself as reluctant to support federal involvement in child-care services, for example.

Coats had a prize committee assignment at Energy and Commerce. Over his years there, he allied with moderates and liberals seeking to protect consumers from price increases during natural-gas deregulation, and with conservatives in behalf of cuts in the Amtrak rail system.

During his early years in the House, Coats was identified most with the issue of school prayer. In 1984, he attempted to attach an amendment to an omnibus education bill that would have cut off federal aid to schools and states banning voluntary school prayer. Coats' amendment was defeated on the floor.

At Home: When Orr named Coats to replace Quayle in the Senate a month after the 1988 presidential election, he was formalizing what many Indiana observers had considered a fait accompli. Coats was presumed to be Quayle's choice, just as he had been when Quayle left the House eight years earlier.

As Quayle's district representative from 1978 through 1980, Coats cultivated the role of surrogate congressman. He handled constituents' problems personally, and sometimes stepped in for Quayle to give a "government is too big" speech. When Quayle ran for the Senate in 1980, Coats had a spot on the ballot just below him and shared the highly effective organization both had helped build. Coats actually ran ahead of Quayle that November in the 4th.

By tradition, appointed senators have not fared well in defending their windfall before the voters. And the timing of Coats' ascent might have been better. Among the more reliably GOP states in recent years, Indiana has shown signs of restiveness of late. In 1988 it elected its first Democratic governor in two decades and gave Democrats a share of control in the Legislature.

More disturbing yet, when Coats vacated his and Quayle's old House seat in the 4th District, their chosen successor failed to hold it in a special election. The new occupant, Jill Long, had been beaten by Coats in 1988 and by Quayle two years earlier. Her upset win gave Democrats seven of the state's 10 House seats.

Coats, however, should be stronger than most. He has a base in his old district and he can expect to run with no serious opposition for the GOP nomination. He will also enjoy the obvious backing of the vice president; and the president, too, can be expected to take a special interest in holding this seat.

When he first ran for Congress in 1980, Coats was still a relative newcomer to the district. He had to get past a bitter GOP primary against two candidates with much stronger local roots. But he easily surmounted that problem, winning the primary by carrying every county. In November, Coats smashed Democrat John D. Walda in Walda's second try. Four re-election campaigns produced no surprises.

Committees

Armed Services (9th of 9 Republicans)
Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Defense Industry and Technology; Readiness, Sustainability and Support

Labor and Human Resources (4th of 7 Republicans)
Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism (ranking); Aging

Elections

1988 General *

Daniel R. Coats (R)	132,843	(62%)
Jill Long (D)	80,915	(38%)

Previous Winning Percentages: **1986 *** (70%) **1984 *** (61%) **1982 *** (64%) **1980 *** (61%)

* House elections.

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Coats (R)	$351,827	$190,152 (54%)	$266,016
Long (D)	$115,103	$42,690 (37%)	$114,454

Key Votes

House Service

1987

Raise speed limit to 65 mph	Y
Approve Gephardt "fair trade" amendment	N
Ban testing of larger nuclear weapons	N
Delay "re-flagging" of Kuwaiti tankers	N
Approve tax-raising deficit-reduction bill	N

1988

Approve aid to Nicaraguan contras	Y
Enact civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	N
Kill 60-day plant-closing notification measure	N
Pass omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	N
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	Y
Bar federal funds for abortions in cases of rape and incest	Y
Oppose seven-day waiting period for purchase of handguns	Y

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support S	Presidential Support O	Party Unity S	Party Unity O	Conservative Coalition S	Conservative Coalition O
House Service						
1988	59	38	77	20	84	11
1987	64	36	83	16	86	12
1986	70	29	84	15	84	16
1985	74	26	81	17	80	20
1984	67	30	92	8	90	10
1983	78	21	88 †	12 †	84	16
1982	71	29	84	13	82	18
1981	74	26	86	14	91	9

† *Not eligible for all recorded votes.*

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
House Service				
1988	10	92	29	93
1987	8	91	0	100
1986	10	82	14	94
1985	20	86	18	86
1984	5	92	0	69
1983	10	87	6	85
1982	30	73	15	73
1981	10	93	20	100

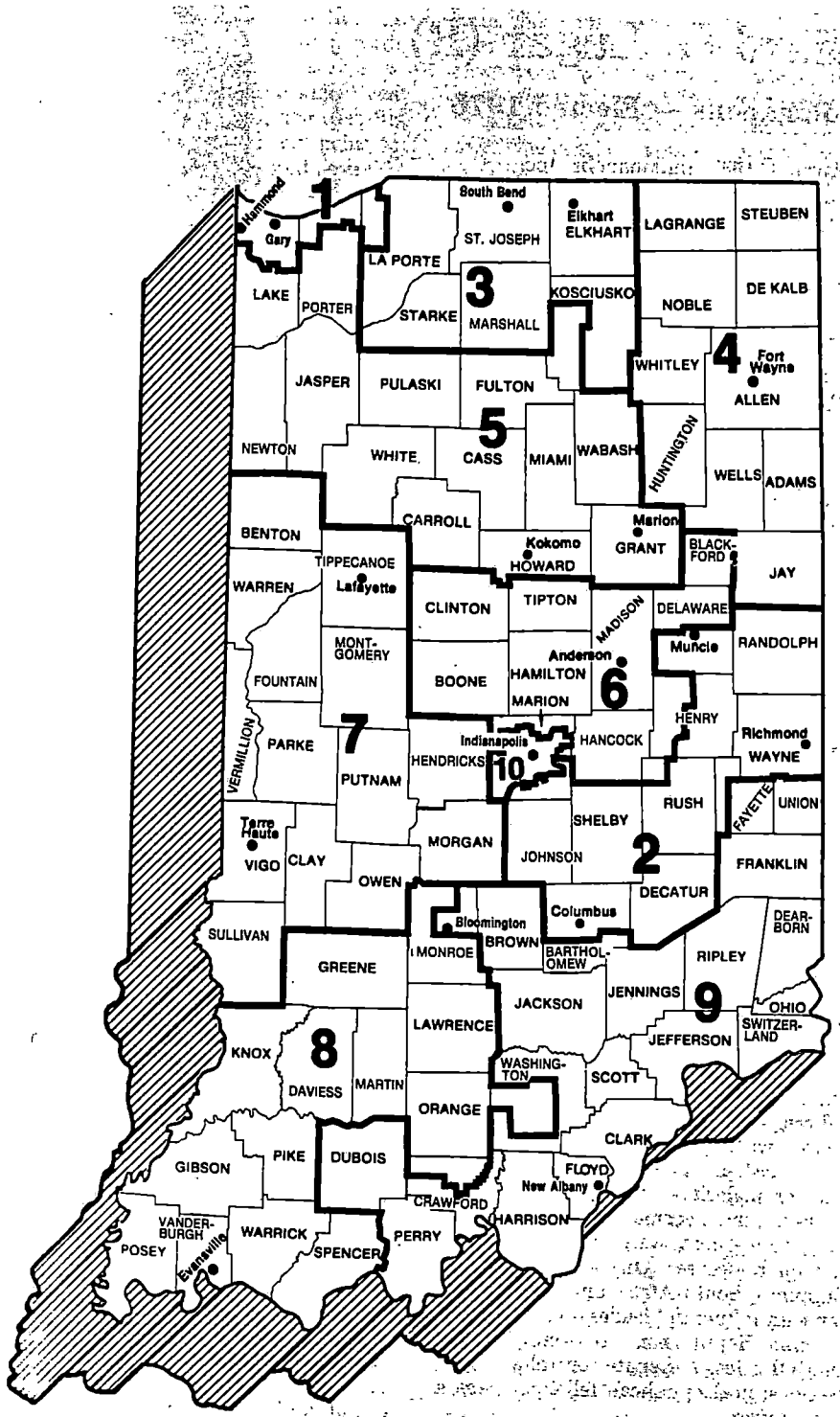
Gov. Evan Bayh (D)
ianapolis — Elected 1988
. 26, 1955, Terre Haute, Ind.
: Indiana U., B.S. 1978; U.C
, J.D. 1981.
on: Lawyer.
Christian.
Career: Ind. secretary of state
9.
tion: 1992.

rs
Workers

$ 20,535
$ 769

N
pupil
12 $ 3,275
es 131

ate 329 per 100,000



MKG

DOUG GAMBLE

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

March 22/90

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

INDIANAPOLIS (Curt Smith)

IF BOBBY KNIGHT IS HERE (SINCE BOBBY KNIGHT IS HERE), I HOPE THE CHAIRS ARE BOLTED DOWN.

IF BOBBY KNIGHT EVER DECIDES TO LEAVE BASKETBALL, HE MIGHT MAKE A GREAT WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF.

I'M LOOKING FORWARD TO RUNNING WITH DAN QUAYLE AGAIN IN 1992, AND SWEEPING TO VICTORY HERE IN INDIANA ON HIS COATTAILS.

DAN QUAYLE HAS ~~X~~ TAKEN A LOT OF UNFAIR KNOCKS BUT HE ALWAYS BOUNCES BACK, BECAUSE THERE'S ONE THING THE CRITICS FORGET: IT TAKES A LOT MORE THAN THEY CAN THROW AT HIM TO BE A MATCH FOR HOOSIER SPIRIT.

DAN QUAYLE'S DOING A GREAT JOB, AND HE'LL PROVE TO BE ONE OF AMERICA'S OUTSTANDING VICE PRESIDENTS. I HOPE THE CRITICS ENJOY FOULING HIM TODAY, BECAUSE HE'S GOING TO SLAMDUNK THEM TOMORROW.

THE CRITICS JUST NEVER SEEM TO GET IT RIGHT. THOSE WHO SAY DAN QUAYLE IS TOO YOUNG ARE THE SAME ONES WHO SAID RONALD REAGAN WAS TOO OLD. (AND LOOK HOW FAR WE ~~WERE~~ CAME IN THE 1980'S)

INDIANA

Indiana, an east north central state, is bordered on the north by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan; on the east by Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River and Kentucky; and on the west by the Wabash River and Illinois.

FULL NAME State of Indiana
POSTAL ABBREVIATION IN
INHABITANT Hoosier
ADMITTED TO THE UNION Dec. 11, 1816.
19th state
POPULATION (est. 1987) 5,531,000.
Percent of US total: 2.27%. Rank: 14th

CAPITAL CITY Indianapolis, the largest city in the state, located on the White River in central Indiana; population 710,280 (est. 1984). It was founded in 1821 on a site previously selected for the state capital and was laid out on a radical plan similar to that of the nation's capital. The city formally became the seat of government in 1825.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES The name "Indiana," meaning "Land of the Indians," was coined by Congress in 1800 when it established the new territory. Also known as the Hoosier State. The word Hoosier is variously said to have been derived from the name of a contractor, Sam Hoosier; from "husher," a riverboat worker; or from the question "Who's here?"

STATE SEAL A pioneer scene showing a green field with the sun setting behind distant hills. In the left foreground is a buffalo jumping over a log; in the right, a woodsman felling a sycamore tree. The light blue border bears the legend, in white letters, "Seal of the State of Indiana, 1816."

MOTTO The Crossroads of America

SONG "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away," lyrics and music by Paul Dresser.

SYMBOLS
Flower peony
Tree tulip tree
Bird cardinal
Stone limestone
Language English
Poem "Indiana" by Arthur Franklin Mapes

LICENSE PLATE Blue on white, with horizontal blue bars top and bottom and the legend "Back Home Again," and on the white background the gold torch-and-stars design of the state flag.

FLAG On a blue field, a gold torch surrounded by a circle of 13 stars and an inner half-circle of five stars, and above it a larger star under the legend "Indiana."

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

As a typical state of the Central Lowlands, Indiana is primarily flat, fertile agricultural land, with some highlands along the Ohio River, which forms the state's southern border. Northern Indiana contains large deposits of sandy gravel from heavy glaciation during the last Ice Age; much of the state also sits on a bed of porous limestone and sandstone. Early summer tornadoes are a regular feature of what is otherwise a temperate climate.

AREA 36,185 square miles. Rank: 38th
INLAND WATER 253 square miles
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Boone, 14 miles NNW of Indianapolis
ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Franklin Township, Wayne County, 1,257 feet. *Lowest point:* Ohio River, Posey County, 320 feet. *Mean elevation:* 700 feet

MAJOR RIVERS Wabash, Ohio, White

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Michigan, Wawasee, Monroe, Patoka, Salamonie, Mississinewa

LAND USE

	Thousands of acres
Urban (1982)	1,192
Rural (1982)	20,597
Cropland (1982)	13,781
Pastureland (1982)	2,212
Rangeland (1982)	0
Forestland (1982)	3,640
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	54
National park system (1984)	10
National forest system (1984)	645
Tribal lands (1984)	0

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 116°F on July 14, 1936, at Collegeville. The lowest was -35°F on February 2, 1951, at Greensburg.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK George Rogers Clark
NATIONAL MEMORIAL Lincoln Boyhood
NATIONAL LAKESHORE Indiana Dunes
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE Muscatatuck

HISTORY

1679 *December 5.* Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, reaches the approximate site of South Bend, on his way to the Illinois River.
1681 *May.* On a second trip, La Salle holds a council with Miami and Illinois Indians at the same site.
1708 Possible founding date of Vincennes, the center of French settlement in present-day Indiana.
1720 A fort is built at Ouiatenon, near present-day Lafayette.
1722 The French build Fort Miami at the site of present-day Fort Wayne.
1763 By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, ending the French and Indian War, France cedes to Great Britain the territory that includes present-day Indiana. Indians capture the fort at Ouiatenon and Fort Miami.
1778 Aided by disaffected French settlers, George Rogers Clark, a Virginian, and his band of frontiersmen take Vincennes from the British. It is recaptured on December 17.
1779 *February 25.* British troops at Vincennes surrender to 170 American and French volunteers serving under Clark.
1791 *November 4.* Miami war chief Little Turtle defeats federal troops and militia near Fort Miami; close to 1,000 are killed or wounded.
1794 *August 20.* The defeat of the Miami in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, Oh., opens the way for white settlement in Indiana.
1795 *August 3.* By the Treaty of Greenville, Indians cede lands that include a portion of what is now east-southeast Indiana.
1800 *May 7.* Indiana Territory created, with Vincennes as its capital. Territory population is 5,641.
1805 *January 11.* Michigan is detached from Indiana Territory.
1807 First federal land sale in Indiana, at Vincennes.
1809 *February 9.* Illinois Territory organized, reducing Indiana to its present borders. Governor William Henry Harrison buys 3 million acres from the Miami, Wea, and Delaware for $10,000 and a small annuity.

1811	*November 7.* Harrison defeats the Shawnee confederacy at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
1812	*September 3.* Twenty-four white settlers in Scott County are killed by Indians in the Pigeon Roost Massacre. *December 17–18.* Miami Indians defeated near Peru in the last battle fought in Indiana.
1816	*December 11.* Indiana admitted to the Union as the 19th state. The constitution excludes slavery.
1818	Most of central Indiana is bought from Indian tribes.
1820	*June.* Indianapolis replaces Corydon as the permanent state capital.
1825	The utopian colony of New Harmony is founded by Robert Owen.
1826	Indians cede most of their lands north and west of the Wabash River.
1838	A group of 859 Potawatomi is forcibly expelled from Indiana, virtually clearing the state of Indians.
1851	The new constitution contains a provision that no blacks be allowed to settle in the state.
1853	Opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal, linking Toledo, Ohio, on Lake Erie, with Evansville on the Ohio River.
1855	Eight rail lines are using Union Depot in Indianapolis; rail mileage rises from 212 in 1850 to 2,163 in 1860.
1860	Indiana is first among states in hogs raised, second in wheat production, fourth in corn production. The state ranks sixth in population, with 1,350,428.
1861–1865	Indiana contributes 196,363 men to the Union cause in the Civil War, of whom 25,028 die. Indiana troops take part in 308 engagements.
1863	*July 8–13.* Confederate cavalrymen under General John Hunt Morgan raid southern Indiana.
1869	Eighteen percent of all US lumber comes from Indiana.
1877	James Whitcomb Riley becomes a regular contributor of verse to the Indianapolis *Journal,* establishing a career as the state's virtual poet laureate.
1888	Indianapolis resident Benjamin Harrison, a former senator, is elected president of the United States.
1889	The Standard Oil Company builds one of the world's largest oil refineries in Whiting.
1894	*July 4.* Early auto pioneer Elwood Haynes successfully tests his horseless carriage in Kokomo.
1900	Peak number of farms in Indiana—221,897.
1901	The Socialist party is founded in Indianapolis, with Hoosier native Eugene V. Debs as its president.
1905	Gary is founded as the site of the US Steel Corporation's largest plant.
1911	*May 30.* First Indianapolis 500 Memorial Day weekend auto race.
1919	Indiana ranks third among states in iron and steel production.
1923	The Ku Klux Klan has 300,000 members in Indiana. Its political power wanes after 1924.
1933	To finance the needy of the Great Depression, the state legislature adopts a gross income tax—a combination of income tax and sales tax.
1934	*July 23.* Shooting of John Dillinger outside Chicago's Biograph Theater ends his gang's string of Indiana bank robberies.
1937	*January 31.* The Ohio River reaches its highest level ever recorded in Indiana. Entire cities are inundated, hundreds drown.
1948	Indiana University biologist Alfred Kinsey stirs controversy with the publication of the first of his two surveys on human sexual behavior.
1949	Indiana's schools are fully desegregated.
1957	A state right-to-work law abolishes the closed and union shops.
1965	The Studebaker auto plant in South Bend shuts its doors after 63 years of producing automobiles.

1967	Richard D. Hatcher of Gary becomes the first black mayor of an Indiana city.
1970	A constitutional amendment establishes annual General Assembly sessions. Consolidation of Indianapolis and its suburbs raises the city's population to 736,856.
1974	*April 3.* Tornadoes kill about 48 people and cause property damage of over $200 million.
1984	Professional football's Baltimore Colts move to Indianapolis to play in that city's Hoosier Dome.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987)	5,531,000
Population (1980)	5,490,260
Population density in persons per square mile (1980)	151.7

POPULATION BY RACE (1980)

American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo	7,835
Asian/Pacific Islander	21,488
Black	414,732
Hispanic	87,000
White	5,004,567
Other	42,557

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)

	Percent of state population
Urban	64.2
Rural	35.8
Under 18	29.4
65 or older	10.7
College-educated	12.4
Families below poverty line	7.3
Public assistance recipients	3.7

Per capita personal income (1986)	$12,944
Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982)	82.1
Average life expectancy in years (1980)	73.8
Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	9.2
Divorce rate per 1,000 residents	7.7
Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985)	14.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985)	10.3
Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985)	202
Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)	
Violent	307.7
Property	3,547.1
Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984)	170
Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985)	36.5
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985)	17.7

MAJOR CITIES

	1984 population (est.)
Anderson	61,771
Bloomington	52,219
Evansville	130,333
Fort Wayne	165,415
Gary	143,096
Hammond	89,364
Indianapolis	710,280
Muncie	74,190
South Bend	107,117
Terre Haute	58,767

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives	10
Electoral votes	12

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE
* winner

George Washington Julian (Free Soil)	1852	VP
Schuyler Colfax* (R)	1868	VP
Thomas Andrews Hendricks (D)	1876	VP
William Hayden English (D)	1880	VP
Thomas Andrews Hendricks* (D)	1884	VP
Benjamin Harrison* (R)	1888	P
Benjamin Harrison (R)	1892	P
Eugene Victor Debs (Social-Democratic)	1900	P
Charles Warren Fairbanks* (R)	1904	VP
Eugene Victor Debs (Socialist)	1904	P
John Worth Kern (D)	1908	VP
Eugene Victor Debs (Socialist)	1908	P
Samuel Williams (People's)	1908	VP
Thomas Riley Marshall* (D)	1912	VP
Eugene Victor Debs (Socialist)	1912	P
Thomas Riley Marshall* (D)	1916	VP
Charles Warren Fairbanks (R)	1916	VP

James Franklin Hanley (Prohibition)	1916	P
Eugene Victor Debs (Socialist)	1920	P
John Zahnd (Greenback)	1924	P
John Zahnd (Greenback)	1928	P
John Zahnd (National Greenback)	1936	P
John Zahnd (Greenback)	1940	P
Granville B. Leeke (Greenback)	1948	VP
Edward J. Bedell (Greenback)	1952	VP
William Ezra Jenner (Texas Constitutional)	1956	P
William Ezra Jenner (States' Rights Party of Kentucky)	1956	VP

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION In 1988, Indiana sent 85 Democratic delegates and 51 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

CONSTITUTION Indiana has had two constitutions: 1816 and the present one, adopted in 1851.

LEGISLATURE The General Assembly is divided into the Senate (50 members, 4-year term, minimum age 25) and the House of Representatives (100 members, 2-year term, minimum age 21). In 1987, the salary was $80 per diem.

JUDICIARY The highest court is the Supreme Court, with 5 judges serving terms of two years initially and ten years upon retention. In 1987, the annual salary was $66,000.

EXECUTIVE The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 30. In 1987, the annual salary was $77,200. There are 6 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 *(in percents)*

Year	*State Winner*	*Democratic*	*Republican*
1948	Dewey (R)	48.8	49.6
1952	Eisenhower (R)	41.0	58.1
1956	Eisenhower (R)	39.7	59.9
1960	Nixon (R)	44.6	55.0
1964	Johnson (D)	56.0	43.6
1968	Nixon (R)	38.0	50.3
1972	Nixon (R)	33.3	66.1
1976	Ford (R)	45.7	53.3
1980	Reagan (R)	37.7	56.0
1984	Reagan (R)	37.7	61.7
1988	Bush (R)	40.0	60.0

GOVERNORS

Territorial Governors

John Gibson (acting)	1800-1801
William Henry Harrison	1801-1812
John Gibson (acting)	1812-1813
Thomas Posey	1813-1816

State Governors

Jonathan Jennings (Jeffersonian-Republican)	1816-1822
Ratliff Boon (Jeffersonian-Republican)	1822
William Hendricks (Jeffersonian-Republican)	1822-1825
James B. Ray (Independent)	1825-1831
Noah Noble (National Republican-Whig)	1831-1837
David Wallace (Whig)	1837-1840
Samuel Bigger (Whig)	1840-1843
James Whitcomb (D)	1843-1848
Paris C. Dunning (D)	1848-1849
Joseph A. Wright (D)	1849-1857
Ashbel P. Willard (D)	1857-1860
Abram A. Hammond (D)	1860-1861
Henry S. Lane (R)	1861
Oliver P. Morton (R)	1861-1867
Conrad Baker (R)	1867-1873
Thomas A. Hendricks (D)	1873-1877
James D. Williams (D)	1877-1880
Isaac P. Gray (D)	1880-1881
Albert G. Porter (R)	1881-1885
Isaac P. Gray (D)	1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey (R)	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (R)	1891-1893
Claude Matthews (D)	1893-1897
James A. Mount (R)	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin (R)	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanly (R)	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall (D)	1909-1913
Samuel M. Ralston (D)	1913-1917
James P. Goodrich (R)	1917-1921
Warren T. McCray (R)	1921-1924
Emmett F. Branch (R)	1924-1925
Ed Jackson (R)	1925-1929
Harry G. Leslie (R)	1929-1933
Paul V. McNutt (D)	1933-1937
M. Clifford Townsend (D)	1937-1941

Henry F. Schricker (D)	1941-1945
Ralph F. Gates (R)	1945-1949
Henry F. Schricker (D)	1949-1953
George N. Craig (R)	1953-1957
Harold W. Handley (R)	1957-1961
Matthew E. Welsh (D)	1961-1965
Roger D. Branigin (D)	1965-1969
Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)	1969-1973
Otis R. Bowen (R)	1973-1981
Robert D. Orr (R)	1981-1989
Evan Bayh (D)	1989-

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	17
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	18
Leaving school	16
Driver's license	16

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Number executed 1976-88: 2
On death row Aug. 1, 1988: 48

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Total number: 11
Major bases:
Army: 2
Navy: 1

FINANCES

	Thousands of dollars
GENERAL REVENUE (1985)	
Total general revenue	7,102,450
Total tax revenue	4,336,068
Sales and gross receipts	2,632,614
Individual income taxes	1,287,050
Corporate net income taxes	178,345
GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)	
Total general expenditure	6,624,083
Education	2,908,024
Public welfare	1,009,370
Health	182,607
Hospitals	263,390
Natural resources	119,493
Highways	769,020
Police	60,271
Corrections	145,760
FEDERAL AID (1985)	1,825,318

ECONOMY

The traditional mainstays of Indiana's agricultural economy, corn and hogs, are still the biggest cash producers, along with soybeans, wheat, and cattle. Other crops include oats, rye, hay, barley, tobacco, truck vegetables, and varieties of mint. Farm cash receipts were $5.4 billion in 1983. Mining yields bituminous coal, oil, granite, marble, sandstone, limestone, peat, clay, sand, and gravel. Manufactured products include steel, auto parts, ceramic and glass items, food processing (primarily meat packing), and electrical machinery. The total value added by manufacture for the state was $26 billion in 1982.

EMPLOYMENT (1984)

	Thousands of persons
Total number of employed workers	2,400
Construction	80.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	103.6
Government	330.3
Manufacturing	621.1
Mining	10.2
Services	387.3
Transportation, communications, and utilities	105.5
Wholesale and retail trade	492.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	8.6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)

Civilian workers employed	15,436
Military personnel	6,576
Contract awards	$3.177 billion

ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)

	Percent
Coal	98.8
Gas	0.4
Hydroelectric	0.6
Nuclear	0.0
Petroleum	0.3

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	4,173,614
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	91.462
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	4,813
Airports (1983)	498
Major aviation hubs (1983)	2
Largest hub: Indianapolis	
Major ports, with gross tonnage in thousands (1985):	
Indiana Harbor	13,549

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Native American tribes

Indiana was formerly home to the Delaware, Erie, Illinois, Neutral, Ofo, Ojibway, Ottawa, Peoria, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Seneca, Shawnee, Wea, and Wyandot tribes. Groups that continue to live in the state include the Miami.

Religions, ethnicities, and languages

About 95 percent of Indiana's population was born in the state; for the most part, they are descended from the early settlers, of English, Scotch-Irish, and German stock. The cities have large Black, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Mexican populations. In 1980, 4.1 percent of Indiana's population spoke a language other than English at home. The majority are Protestant, with a concentration of Catholics in the urban areas; there are rural communities of Amish and Mennonites.

Major museums and libraries

Children's Museum of Indianapolis
Evansville Museum of Arts and Science
Fort Wayne Museum of Art
Herron Museum of Art, Indianapolis
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis
Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis
Indianapolis Museum of Art
Snite Museum of Art, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame

Major arts organizations

Fort Wayne Ballet
Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra
Indianapolis Ballet Theatre
Indianapolis Opera
Indiana Repertory Theatre, Indianapolis
Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra

Colleges and universities

Number public (1986-87) 29
Number private (1986-87) 47
Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 195,600

Public elementary and secondary schools

Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) $3,310
Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 18.3
Average teacher salary (1986-87) $26,557

Major league sports teams

Basketball: Indiana Pacers
Football: Indianapolis Colts

Holidays

State Fair, Indianapolis. Mid-August

INDIANA IN LITERATURE

Ronald L. Baker *Jokelore: Humorous Folktales from Indiana* (1986)

Richard E. Banta (comp.) *Indiana Authors and Their Books, 1816–1916* . . . (1949)
———. (ed.) *Hoosier Caravan: A Treasury of Indiana Life and Lore* (2d ed. 1975)

J. Richard Beste *The Wabash; or, Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America* 2 vols. (1855)

Jan H. Brunvand (comp.) *A Dictionary of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases from Books Published by Indiana Authors Before 1890* (1961)

Carol Burke (ed.) *Plain Talk* (1983)
Humorous anecdotes and rural folklore.

Linda Dean (ed.) *Indiana Folklore: A Reader* (1980)

Theodore Dreiser *A Hoosier Holiday* (1916)
A jaundiced account of the writer's youth that caused offense in Dreiser's home state by its portraits of his contemporaries. Includes a sketch of Dreiser's brother Paul Dresser, composer of the state song.

Jacob P. Dunn *True Indian Stories* (1908)

Edward Eggleston *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* (1871); *The Hoosier Schoolboy* (1883)
Sentimental but realistic accounts of pioneer community life, noted for their portrayal of Scottish and Irish dialect and manners.

Logan Esarey *The Indiana Home* (2d ed. 1953)
Essays on pioneer life in the state.

Edward Fischer *Notre Dame Remembered: An Autobiography* (1987)

William H. Gass *In the Heart of the Heart of the Country* (1968)
The title story of this collection consists of sketches of life in a small Indiana town.

Millard F. Kennedy *Schoolmaster of Yesterday: A Three-Generation Story* (1940)
Detailed memoir by a Johnson County teacher, covering the years 1820–1919.

Harlow Lindley (ed.) *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers* (1916)

Ross Lockridge, Jr. *Raintree County* (1948)
A lengthy historical novel describing the life of a schoolteacher and Civil War veteran from a small town.

Robert Lynd *Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture* (1929); *Middletown in Transition* (1937)
Lynd's two studies of Muncie, written in collaboration with his wife Helen, were landmarks in American sociology. Their methods of observation had hitherto been used only in studies of primitive peoples.

Charles Major *The Bears of Blue River* (1901); *A Forest Hearth: A Romance of Indiana in the Thirties* (1903)
A successful writer of romances with European settings, Major also applied his unrealistic style to the pioneer life of his home state.

Thomas Riley Marshall *Recollections . . . a Hoosier Salad* (1925)
Memoirs of the Indiana lawyer who twice served as Vice-President.

CHRISTIAN, DAVID RALPH (R)
b Chicago, Ill, Jan 15, 52; s Frank J Christian & Ann Branand C; single. *Educ:* Nikon Sch Photography, Cincinnati, Ohio, 73; Ind State Univ, Terre Haute, BS, 74; Van Dorn Plastics Technical Sch, Cleveland, Ohio, 79; Order Omega; Kappa Sigma. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Media consult, John Hiler for Cong Comt, 80-; co-coordr, Cong Dist 3 Adv Comt, 81; bd mem, Ind Local Govt Tax Control Bd, 82-; treas, Cong Dist Three Rep Comt, 82-; coordr, LaPorte County, Ed Simcox for Secy State Re-elec Comt, 82; deleg, Ind State Rep Conv, 82; dist repr, La Porte County Rep Comt, Ind, 85-; Rep chmn, City of LaPorte, Ind, 83; chmn, LaPorte County Rep Comt, 83; mem, Indiana's White House Conf on Small Bus, 84. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Dir sales activities, Indy 500 Radio Network, Avery-Knodel, Inc & acct exec, 74-75; mkt exec, WFTL Radio, 75-76; vpres, Am Metal Products Corp, 76-86, pres, 86-; pres, Kriterion Plastics Corp, 76-; dir, Ind Mfr Asn, 81-, mem bd gov, Polit Action Comt, 81-; asst secy, bd trustees, Ind State Univ, 82-86; mem bd dir, Casket Mfr, 85-89. *Honors & Awards:* Ruth Tirey Award, Ind State Univ, 73; Hon Secy State, Ind Secy State, 81. *Mem:* Kiwanis; Casket Mfr Asn; Soc Vacuum Coaters; Soc Plastic Engr; Sigma Delta Chi; LaPorte County Men's Club (vpres, 83). *Relig:* Roman Catholic. *Legal Res:* 1015 S Westwood Dr LaPorte IN 46350 *Mailing Add:* PO Box 28 LaPorte IN 46530

CHURCH, RUTH JOAN (R)
VChmn, Miami County Rep Comt, Ind
b Lake County, Ind, Dec 28, 27; d Gordon A Graper & Erma Rice Tullis G; m 1949 to Paul B Church, Jr; c Paula (Mrs Watkins), Timothy & Karen. *Educ:* Ind Univ, Bloomington, BS, 70; Alpha Lambda Delta; Beta Gamma Sigma; Delta Zeta. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Vchmn, Miami County Rep Comt, Ind, 76-85; vpres, Miami County Rep Women's Club, 76-; mem, Fifth Cong Dist Rep Comt, Ind, 76-; mem coord, Exec Bd, Ind Fedn Rep Women, 80-82. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Pvt secy, Sch Educ, Ind Univ, 46-49; travel agent, Burger Travel Serv, Youngstown, Ohio, 50-51; substitute teacher, LaPorte High Sch, Ind, 65-70; employee, Peru License Br, Ind, 77-81, mgr, 81- *Honors & Awards:* Scholar, Tri Kappa, Gamma Theta Chap, 46, 47 & 48, Delta Zeta, Epsilon Chap, 47 & 48; Sagamore of Wabash, Gov, Ind, 77; Hon Secy of State, State of Ind, 80. *Mem:* Nat Notary Asn; Ind Symphony Soc; Tri Kappa. *Relig:* United Methodist. *Mailing Add:* Rte 3 Peru IN 46970

CLARKSON, C JACK (R)
Chmn, Rush County Rep Comt, Ind
b Rushville, Ind, Dec 18, 30; s Harold L Clarkson & Dorothy V C; c Jean, Jon & Ann. *Educ:* Butler Univ, BA, 57; Ind Univ Law Sch, JD, 58; Order of Coif; Phi Delta Phi. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Prosecuting attorney, Rush County, Ind, 59-66; chmn, Rush County Rep Comt, Ind, 64- *Mailing Add:* PO Box 279 Rushville IN 46173

CLAWSON, FLORENCE ELIZABETH (R)
Vice Chairwoman, Warren County Rep Comt, Ind
b Warren Co, Ind, Dec 9, 21; d Alva Glenn Ault & Bonnie Barr R; m 1940 to Virgil Cash Clawson; c Susan (deceased) & John. *Educ:* Williamsport High Sch, 38. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Dep clerk, Warren County, Ind, 60-62, auditor, 62-70, assessor, 71-; vice chairwoman, Warren County Rep Comt, Ind, currently. *Honors & Awards:* Sagamore of the Wasbash, Gov Robert Orr, Ind, 82; Tribute to Rep Women, Ind Rep Women, 82; Art Himsel Award, Ind Asn Counties, 84; Ky Colonel, Gov Martha Collins, 86. *Mem:* Nat Asn of Counties, Ind Rep; Home Demonstration Club (pres, 54); County Officials of Ind (pres, 81-83); Eastern Star. *Relig:* Protestant. *Legal Res:* Rte 2 Box 98 Attica IN 47918 *Mailing Add:* Box 155 Williamsport IN 47993

CLEMENTS, SHIRLEY ANN (D)
Chmn, Huntington County Dem Comt, Ind
b Huntington, Ind, July 26, 35; d George Mitchell Gundy & Mable Spickelmier G; m 1957 to Everett Leroy Clements; c Anne Louise, Samuel Wayne, Daniel Ray & Randall Lee. *Educ:* IBM Mach Oper Sch, Ind, 54; Huntington Col, 77-78. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Precinct committeeman, Huntington County Dem Comt, Ind, 61-67, secy, 61-80, vchmn, 80-82, chmn, 82-; Dem repr, Huntington County Elec Bd, 76-80. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Federalist party leader & legis adv, Am Legion Auxiliary's Hoosier Girls State, 77- *Honors & Awards:* Nat Conv Page, Am Legion Auxiliary, Dept Ind, 77; Appreciation Award, Amvets Post 8, Huntington, 78, First United Church of Christ, Huntington, 81; Americanism Award, Am Legion Auxiliary Nat, 80; Educ Award, Am Legion Nat, 82. *Mem:* Am Legion Auxiliary Unit 7 (secy, 77-83); 8 et 40 Salon 490. *Relig:* Church of Christ. *Mailing Add:* 815 Elm St Huntington IN 46570

CLINGAN, LEE (D)
b Kingman, Ind, Oct 11, 21; s Roy Clingan & Edna C; m 1958 to Thelma Tyhurst; c Lynne Suzanne, Gregory Lee & David William. *Educ:* Purdue Univ, Ins Mkt Course, 48; Reppert's Sch Auctioneering; Miller Real Estate Sch. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Ind State Sen, 60-68; Ind State Repr, Dist 42, formerly. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Ins agency owner, gen auctioneer, formerly; real estate bus, livestock farmer, currently. *Mil Serv:* Entered Army, 41, released as 1st Lt, 45; Purple Heart; Combat Infantryman's Badge; Bronze Star. *Mem:* Mason; Consistory; Shrine; DAV; Am Legion. *Relig:* Protestant. *Mailing Add:* 121 Elm Dr Covington IN 47932

COATS, DANIEL R (R)
US Sen, Ind
b May 16, 43; m 1965 to Marcia Anne Crawford; c Laura, Lisa, & Andrew. *Educ:* Wheaton Col, BA, 65; Ind Univ Sch Law, JD(cum laude), 71. *Polit & Govt Pos:* US Repr, Dist 4, Ind, 80-89, mem, Energy, Com. Trans Telecommunications, Consumer Protection & Finance Comts, Fossil & Synthetic Fuels, Rep Policy Comt, ranking monority Comt on Children, Youth & Families, 81-89, US House Repr; 89-, mem, Armed Serv Comt, Labor & Human Resources Com US Senate. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Asst to vpres & counsel, Mutual Secu Co, formerly; bd mem, Anthony Wayne Rehabilitation Ctr, cu *Serv:* Army, 66-68. *Mem:* Big Brothers & Big Sisters: Quest Baptist. *Legal Res:* Fort Wayne IN *Mailing Add:* SR-411 Ru Office Bldg Washington DC 20510-1403

COCHRAN, WILLIAM C
Ind State Repr
Polit & Govt Pos: Clerk circuit court, 67-74; Ind State Repr, D ranking mem, Interstate Coop Comt, mem, Judiciary Comt, Wa Comt, currently, Ind House Repr. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Realtor, Broo currently. *Honors & Awards:* Outstanding Community Serv Awar Elks; March Dimes; Jefferson Lodge Masons; VFW; Fraternal O Manzanita Tribe Redmen; Sign Writers Local No 512. *Relig:* *Mailing Add:* 4330 Green Valley Rd New Albany IN 47150

COLDREN, JOHN
b Portland, Ind, Jan 6, 44; s Colwell Coldren & Nilah May C; m 19 Wiley; c Jade, Eric & Julie. *Educ:* Manchester Col, BS, 66: Ind Un Bloomington, JD, 69; Phi Alpha Delta. *Polit & Govt Pos:* Ind 75-78; legis asst, Gov Bowen, 79-80; chmn, Ind Sch Tax currently; chief counsel, Ind House Repr, 81- *Bus & Prof Pos:* Fraser Law Off, Portland, Ind, 69-71 & Coldren & Frantz, 71 County, Ind State & Am Bar Asns; Portland Found (pres, 77-8 Lions. *Relig:* Methodist. *Mailing Add:* Box 1013 Portland IN 47

COLEMAN, THOMAS D
Polit & Govt Pos: Ind State Repr, Dist 54, formerly. *Bus &* Salesman, currently. *Mem:* Mason. *Relig:* Methodist. *Mailing Ad* Ave New Castle IN 47362

CONRAD, LARRY A
m 1957 to Mary Lou Hoover; c Jeb Allyn, Amy Lou, Andrew B McDade. *Educ:* Ball State Univ, AB, 57; Ind Univ Sch Law, LL *& Govt Pos:* Legis Asst to US Sen Birch Bayh, 63-64; chief counsel Subcomt Const Amendments, 64-69; Secy of State, Ind, 70-78; Nat Conv, 80 & 84; co-chmn, Ind Carter for President Comt, 80 comt, Dem Cong Campaign Comt, formerly; chmn, Indianapolis M President Comt, 84, Ind Mondale-Ferraro Comt, 84. *Bus & Pro* Clerk, 57-61; pvt law practice, Conrad & Hafsten, 78-83; vpres Melvin Simon and Assoc, Inc, 83- *Honors & Awards:* Citation of Voc Rehabilitation Serv, 72; Man of the Year, Indianapolis Pres Sagamore of the Wabash. *Mem:* Am & Ind Bar Asns; NAACP UAW, hon life mem; Indianapolis CofC; Indianapolis Press Clu Ind Soc of Chicago. *Mailing Add:* 7153 N Meridian St Indianapoli

COOK, GEORGE EDWARD
Ind State Repr
b Decatur, Ind, Apr 24, 27; s George Clyde Cook & Doro McCloskey C; m 1950 to Lois Anne Barrett; c Gary Lee, Pa Douglas Edward & Jerry Alan. *Educ:* Grovertown High Sch, 45. *P Pos:* County councilman, Marshall, Ind, 62-74; treas, Marshall C Dem Comt, 68-72; treas, Michiana Area Coun of Govts, 70-74 Repr, Dist 17, 74-, co-chmn, Roads & Transp Comt, mem, Cou Comt, Environ Affairs Comt, currently, Ind House Repr; mem, S Tax Control Bd, 75-76; mem, Governor's Traffic Safety Adv Co *Bus & Prof Pos:* Co-owner, Cook Bros Furniture, Plymouth, Ind, 4 C&S Enterprises, Plymouth, 68-; sales repr, Espich Trucking currently. *Mil Serv:* Entered as A/S, Navy, 45, released as Coxswa serv in CMBU 630, Pac Theatre, 45-46; World War II, vet; Pac T Award; Good Conduct Medal. *Mem:* VFW; Am Legion; Northe Develop Asn; CofC; Moose; Rotary (past pres); Eagles; E Presbyterian. *Mailing Add:* 622 Rex St Plymouth IN 46563

COONS, HAROLD MEREDITH
Judge, Floyd County Superior Court, Ind
b New Market, Ind, July 31, 11; s Merle F Coons & Clara Van C 1938 to Margaret Louise Richman; c Stephen M & Philip M. *Ed* Col, AB, 32; Ind Univ Law Sch, Bloomington, JD. 36; Sr Panhellenic Coun, Wabash Col; Beta Theta Pi; Phi Delta Phi. *P Pos:* Chmn, Crawfordsville Young Rep, Ind, 32; various precin county offices, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis & New Albany, chmn, Floyd County Rep Comt, 68-77; alt deleg, Rep Nat Conv 76. *Bus & Prof Pos:* Lawyer, Crawfordsville, Ind, 36-37 & 68-; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co, Indianapolis, 37-43; partner & Pruyn & Coons Ins Adjust, 46-59; pres & claims atty, Coons & H New Albany, 60-68; judge, Floyd Superior Court, 78- *Mil Serv:* Pvt, Army, 43, released as Cpl, 46, after serv in 870 Field Artil Bn 7th Mil Police Criminal Invest Detachment, ETO, 44-46; Maj(Res; Good Conduct Medal; ETO & Victory Medals. *Honors* Sagamore of the Wabash, 69 & 75; Award of Merit, Wabash Col *Mem:* Ind & Floyd County Bar Asns; Rotary; Am Legion. *Relig:* Pr *Mailing Add:* 1312 Riddle Rd New Albany IN 47150

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/2/90

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1990 MAR 30 AM 11:06

March 30, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON cw

FROM: MARY KATE GRANT MKG

SUBJECT: DAN COATS FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON

OK

I. SUMMARY

Attached are proposed remarks for the Dan Coats fundraising luncheon to be held at the Indianapolis, Indiana Convention Center on Tuesday, April 3rd at 12:30 p.m. You will arrive after lunch has been served and deliver the remarks from teleprompter, before a crowd of approximately 2,000 supporters.

II. DISCUSSION

Senator Lugar will introduce Senator Coats, who will introduce you. After voicing your support for Indiana's Republican team of Dick Lugar, Dan Quayle and Dan Coats, you focus on renewing family values, fighting drug use, and passing the Clean Air amendments and line-item veto legislation.

The campaign will be filming your speech for use in television ads.

Grant/Nappo
March 30, 1990
Draft five
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
12:30 P.M.

Is it Fr. Mallory ?? a month ago

Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who brings Hoosier ideas to Washington everyday, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

also of the RNC Nat'l Comm. People, I mean, I work

I'm sorry that I couldn't have lunch with you today, but ~~I've really lost my appetite~~ I wasn't allowed to. On the way over I was notified that the Secret Service had found my food taster face-down in the salad. \\\ They said somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. \\\

Throughout the eighties -- the decade which saw the greatest economic expansion in U.S. peacetime history, and fires of freedom begin to burn all over the world -- throughout this turbulent decade, the people of Indiana had two great men representing them in the United States Senate. Dick Lugar, and of course, Dan Quayle -- a foreign policy duo that have been instrumental to the progress we've seen internationally. Dick Lugar's tenure on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been nothing short of superb, and I continue to depend on his wise counsel as we wrestle with a world in change.

I don't have to tell you -- you already know -- how important Dan Quayle's outstanding leadership has been in crucial areas like Central and Latin America. He's served our **Administration** well, and he's served our **Nation** well. \\ Indiana's got a lot to be proud of in ~~her favorite son -- Dan Quayle.~~ there 2 fine men \\ Now it's time for Dan Coats to step into that legacy of leadership in the Senate. \\

For the last ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have built a dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana -- with a command of the issues that has kept America number one. In 1986, Dan Quayle was re-elected by the biggest landslide of any Senate candidate in Indiana history. Yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record with an even bigger winning margin. **And come November, my common sense tells me the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and give Dan Coats an even greater victory margin.** \\

I'm here, "Back Home Again" in Indiana, -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today <u>about</u> **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. Our Administration has placed the family at the center of its agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America

where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. Dan has been one of the biggest supporters of our pro-family agenda, reaching out to families like yours with hopes and dreams for their children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**

And it's a strong voice. His work in Congress sponsoring important pro-family legislation was crucial to the progress we've already made in strengthening the family in this country. **Dan Coats has helped people** in areas like educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform. **Mainstream values that all Americans care about -- that's why I believe we need Dan Coats in the Senate. \\\ And I think you all agree. **

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy, which I announced last September, deals with all sides of the issue -- from education and prevention to expanded treatment to stronger penalties and stepped-up enforcement. It's a tough approach, but it's a sensible one.

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off every street and out of every school in America.

And it's time we got more federal resources into the hands of those in the thick of the fight -- those on the front lines. If we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.\\

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan knows the road ahead won't be easy, but that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence as we **fight to take back our streets.**\\

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. And I'll tell you about another great Indiana Republican who brought those values to Washington, President Benjamin Harrison. One hundred years ago, President Harrison presided over the first Congress to appropriate a **billion dollar budget.** That was a lot of money back then -- still is.

But since then, Congressional spending has spiralled out of control -- 1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us the American people aren't under-taxed. We need a budget process that can deal rationally with wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** \\\ Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut unnecessary spending. One of the first things Dan Coats did when he arrived in the Senate was to introduce important line-item veto legislation. ((In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since the Pacers' Chuck Person last slam-dunked an opponent at Market Square Arena.))

remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who will be a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and I admire them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And on November 6, when the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, I know they'll think of the song by another Hoosier, the great Cole Porter, -- called "You're the Top." \\

~~This man,~~ Sen Dan Coats, gives voice to the values of the heartland. Nothing could be more important as we head into a new century of challenge and change. **Let's keep Indiana great, and keep the dynasty of Republican leadership going strong. Let's continue the tradition and give Dan a huge victory.** \\

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

# # #

Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down. Now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the longest peacetime economic expansion ever moving forward -- 89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both.

This morning here in Indianapolis, I planted a tree to help kick off a great community effort to protect and preserve the beauty of this wonderful city. Today in Washington, there's also a lot at stake: clean air, a safe environment, economic growth, and the jobs of thousands of Americans. The Senate will cast an historic vote on our amendments to the Clean Air Act, a vote which will affect generations to come as we work to build a cleaner, safer America. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work. I reject the extremists in the environmental movement who would burden our economy down by mindless regulation and I reject those in industry who do not recognize their obligation to clean up the environment.

But common sense tells us ~~this task~~ We must find ~~that~~ a needed balance. ~~And~~ We will find that balance.

Tonight, Dan Coats will be back in the Senate to cast one of the most important votes of his life. And I know I can count on him. But I need to count on his experience, his judgment, and his concern for people not just tonight or tomorrow -- but in the months and years to come. And that's why I'm counting on each of you in this room to give your all for Dan Coats. \\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: as the world changes, issues will change but principles

Hawaii

Motto: *Ua Mau ke Ea o ka Aina i ka Pono*[17]

Translation: "The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness"

Origin: Before becoming the state of Hawaii's official motto, these words were part of the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the seals of the Republic of Hawaii and the Territory. King Kamehameha III issued this motto upon the restoration of the Hawaiian flag to the kingdom by the British in 1843.[18]

Idaho

Motto: *Esto Perpetua*[19]

Translation: "It Is Forever"

Origin: This motto is attributed to Venetian theologian and mathematician Pietro Sarpi (1552–1623) who, in 1623, applied it to the Republic of Venice.[20] This motto was chosen by the Grange in 1867 and by the state of Idaho in 1891.

Illinois

Motto: "State Sovereignty, National Union"

Origin: These words were inscribed on the original state seal adopted in 1818. The seal that came into use in 1868, contrary to an amendment disallowing it, reversed the motto and placed "National Union" above "State Sovereignty." Nevertheless, the official motto places "State Sovereignty" first.[21]

Indiana

Motto: "The Crossroads of America"[22]

Origin: The 1937 law designates "The Crossroads of America" as Indiana's official state motto or slogan. When this motto was chosen, the theoretical center of the United States was in Indiana; furthermore, a number of north-south and east-west routes intersect in Indiana.

Iowa

Motto: "Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We will Maintain"[23]

Origin: This motto, expressing the sentiment of Iowans as they entered the Union in 1846, was placed on the state seal by the first General Assembly in 1847.

And we have a national strategy, and I commend Bill Bennett [Director of National Drug Control Policy], who has coordinated this strategy, fathered a lot of it himself. And the entire Cabinet—thank you for your cooperation. We must be in the forefront in helping solve this problem.

So, tonight I challenge the country and unveil this new national strategy—the first time we really have had such a strategy. And I just wanted to thank everybody here who has been helping, working with Bill, in coming up with this strategy. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House prior to a Cabinet meeting.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate Transmitting the National Drug Control Strategy Report

September 5, 1989

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1504), I am today pleased to transmit my Administration's 1989 National Drug Control Strategy for congressional consideration and action.

This report is the product of an unprecedented national effort over many months. America's fight against epidemic illegal drug use cannot be won on any single front alone; it must be waged *everywhere*—at every level of Federal, State, and local government and by every citizen in every community across the country. Accordingly, we have conducted a thorough, intensive, and unflinching review of Federal anti-drug efforts to date. And we have solicited advice and recommendations from hundreds of interested and involved anti-drug leaders outside the Federal Government. The result is a comprehensive blueprint for new direction and effort—and for success in the near- and long-term future.

I am especially grateful for the valuable contributions made during this process by Members of the Congress, with whom we consulted broadly as our strategy was being conceived and formulated these past 6 months. I ask that this spirit of bipartisan cooperation now be extended to the difficult but necessary work that lies ahead: full swift funding and implementation of the many proposals and initiatives contained in this report. On behalf of those Americans most directly suffering from the scourge of drugs—and all the many more who must be further protected from it—I ask for your help and support.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Address to the Nation on the National Drug Control Strategy

September 5, 1989

Good evening. This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs. Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation. Turn on the evening news or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: Our most serious problem today is cocaine and, in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out: everyone who uses drugs, everyone who sells drugs, and everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I'll tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

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George Bush

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This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent looking as candy, but it's turning our cities into battle zones, and it's murdering our children. Let there be no mistake: This stuff is poison. Some used to call drugs harmless recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends, and our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When 4-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials, it breaks my heart. When cocaine, one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs, is available to school kids—school kids—it's an outrage. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs—premature babies born desperately sick—then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

These are the tragedies behind the statistics, but the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to 3 years ago. It tells us some good news and some very bad news. First, the good.

As you can see in the chart, in 1985 the Government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis; that is, at least once in the preceding month. Last year that number fell by more than a third. That means almost 9 million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news.

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank: our brave law enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and leaders of business and labor. We should also thank the media for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage and for their air time and space for antidrug messages. And finally, I want to thank President and Mrs. Reagan for their leadership. All of these good people told the truth: that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news, very bad news. Roughly 8 million people have used cocaine in the past year. Almost 1 million of them used it frequently—once a week or more. What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, frequent use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users, especially crack users, are the most pressing, immediate drug problem.

What, then, is our plan? To begin with, I trust the lesson of experience: No single policy will cut it, no matter how glamorous or magical it may sound. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a Federal strategy: It will take a national strategy, one that reaches into every school, every workplace, involving every family.

Earlier today I sent this document, our first such national strategy, to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with State, local, and community leaders, law enforcement officials, and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long, hard look at all that the Federal Government has done about drugs in the past—what's worked and, let's be honest, what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem—whether fighting drug production or drug smuggling or drug demand—was the only problem. But turf battles won't win this war; teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all our Federal agencies. In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs, and the people who run them. Our weapons in this strategy are the law and criminal justice system, our foreign policy, our treatment systems, and our schools and drug-prevention programs. So, the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What's been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy. First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So, to start,

I'm proposing that we more than double Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we're tough on drug criminals—much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties, but more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested again and again, but never punished. Well, here the rules have changed: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I'm also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board—at the local, State, and Federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So, tonight I'm requesting—altogether—an almost $1.5 billion increase in drug-related Federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have never had it easy in this world. But in the past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. And that's why I'm targeting $50 million to fight crime in public housing projects—to help restore order and to kick out the dealers for good.

The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost 200 judges and 7 members of their Supreme Court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. American cocaine users need to understand that our nation has zero tolerance for casual drug use. We have a responsibility not to leave our brave friends in Colombia to fight alone.

The $65 million emergency assistance announced 2 weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more. Our strategy allocates more than a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. This will be the first part of a 5-year, $2 billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers, and the smugglers.

I spoke with President Barco just last week, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will work with our allies and friends, especially our economic summit partners, to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the United Nations antidrug convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars on interdiction. Greater interagency cooperation, combined with sophisticated intelligence-gathering and Defense Department technology can help stop drugs at our borders.

And our message to the drug cartels is this: The rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, we will for the first time make available the appropriate resources of America's Armed Forces. We will intensify our efforts against drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace, and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will pursue and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers and jail them, just like any street dealer. And for the drug kingpins—the death penalty.

The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are 2 million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treat-

ment. But right now only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough. Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

And so, tonight I'm proposing an increase of $321 million in Federal spending on drug treatment. With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the States. We will encourage employers to establish employee assistance programs to cope with drug use. And because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early—for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it. I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in Federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people and adults reject enticements to try drugs. And I'm proposing something else. Every school, college, and university and every workplace must adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. And those that will not adopt such policies will not get Federal funds. Period.

The private sector also has an important role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought—a nightmare, really—that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teenage girl who should be in school instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So, Jim did something. He led an antidrug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by generating educational messages worth a million dollars a day every day for the next 3 years—a billion dollars worth of advertising, all to promote the antidrug message.

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. And so, next week I will take the antidrug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on TV. It must begin at home and in the neighborhood. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life. And when families are broken, caring friends and neighbors must step in.

These are the most important elements in our strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole, to mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle. This is the first time in the history of our country that we truly have a comprehensive strategy.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February I asked for a $700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. And now, over the past 6 months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion and a half dollars. With this added $2.2 billion, our 1990 drug budget totals almost $8 billion, the largest increase in history. We need this program fully implemented—right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So, tonight I'm asking the Congress, which has helped us formulate this strategy, to help us move it forward immediately. We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

Now, I know some will still say that we're not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy only by its price tag simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems. To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against

drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, an assault on every front.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it's a challenge we must face not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives, but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We've responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic majority and our Republicans in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And our citizens deserve cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war. To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy but also to act on our crime package announced last May, a package to toughen sentences, beef up law enforcement, and build new prison space for 24,000 inmates.

You and I both know the Federal Government can't do it alone. The States need to match tougher Federal laws with tougher laws of their own: stiffer bail, probation, parole, and sentencing. And we need your help. If people you know are users, help them, help them get off drugs. If you're a parent, talk to your kids about drugs—tonight. Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you give your time or talent, everyone counts: every employer who bans drugs from the workplace; every school that's tough on drug use; every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome; and most important, every one of you who refuses to look the other way. Every one of you counts. Of course, victory will take hard work and time. But together we will win. Too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, DC. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks that they call crack. Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney answers, "I don't want to sell drugs, but I'll probably have to."

Well, Dooney does not have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together as a people we can save these kids. We've already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into one of condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, child by child.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, this will be nothing but a handful of useless chemicals. Victory, victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause. And with your help, we are going to win.

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

Note: The President spoke at 9 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. His address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

White House Fact Sheet on the National Drug Control Strategy

September 5, 1989

The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving all basic antidrug initiatives and agencies. The strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war: nearly $2.2 billion, 39 percent above the fiscal 1989 level. Throughout, the strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability—in law enforcement efforts focused on individual users; in decisions regarding sentencing and parole; in school, college, and university policies regarding the use of drugs by students and employees; in the workplace; and in treatment.

The strategy also calls for increased efforts in cocaine source countries and a more active international campaign by the United States to engage other nations in the fight against drugs. Interdiction efforts will be better targeted on key individuals in the drug organizations and on high-value shipments.

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Another major priority is increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant emphasis is also given to providing increased support for prevention and education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

The strategy embodies the following elements:

Expand the criminal justice system

- provide funds for larger police forces and increased numbers of jails, prosecutors, and courts;
- develop alternatives for incarceration, such as boot camps to free up jail and prison space;
- require drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.

Hold users, whether casual or heavy users, accountable for their actions

Undertake a vigorous program to eradicate domestically grown marijuana

Mobilize communities in the war on drugs

- emphasize community-level prevention of drug use before it starts;
- require schools and colleges to implement firm drug-free policies in order to receive Federal funds;
- clean up and secure public housing.

Expand drug-free workplace policies

- promote drug-free workplace policies in the private sector;
- recommend testing for job applicants and employers in safety and sensitive positions;
- aggressively implement Executive Order 12564 to assure drug-free workplace plans and policies within the Federal government.

Expand treatment and target services to improve the number of individuals served and the effectiveness of treatment

- hold federally funded treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness by establishing performance criteria;
- require drug testing in treatment programs receiving Federal funds;
- explore expanded use of "civil commitment" whereby addicts are sent by the courts to residential treatment facilities;
- improve drug treatment services for pregnant women.

Place heavier emphasis on targeted international efforts closer to production and trafficking sources

- elevate the drug issue as a foreign policy priority;
- dismantle drug trafficking organizations;
- reduce trafficking profits by focusing increased efforts on money laundering.

Take a fresh approach to interdiction

- create interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling modes, methods, and routes;
- target key individuals and high-value shipments;
- enhance border interdiction systems, operations, and activities.

Improve the quality of research, information, and technological capabilities available for drug control efforts

- establish a Federal Drug Control Research and Development Committee;
- develop a more current and flexible information base.

Improve coordination of Federal antidrug policy and intelligence support

- establish interagency working groups chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate supply and demand reduction efforts;
- establish an interagency working group chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop plans for an intelligence center to unite U.S. drug-related analytical capabilities, and to improve intelligence capabilities.

Recommend a $2.2 billion increase in drug funding to $7.9 billion in 1990. The major changes over 1989 are shown on the following chart:

DRUG RESOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

[Budget authority (dollars in millions)]

	FY1989 Enacted	Feb 9 Budget FY1990 [1]	Feb 9 Budget Plus Drug Portion of Crime Bill [2]	Drug Strategy September FY1990 [2]	FY89–FY90 Percent Increase	FY89–FY90 $ Increase
Corrections	734	894	1,601	1,601	118	867
International	250	306	306	449	80	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	156	350	133	200
Judiciary	209	242	250	250	20	41
Other Law Enforcement	2,779	3,018	3,058	3,113	12	334
Prevention/ Education	943	1,041	1,041	1,176	25	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53	321
Total	5,669	6,386	7,147	7,864	39	2,195

[1] These columns include resources for the U.S. Court and make other minor adjustments to the figures presented in the "Building a Better America" document issued in February 1989.

[2] These columns include the "drug portion" ($0.8 billion) of the President's $1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May 1989. The administration supports enactment of the crime initiative (The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989) in its entirety.

The drug portion of prison construction is based on the projected share of drug offenders in Federal prison at the time the construction is completed. This new methodology reflects more accurately the likely impact of drug offenses. For consistency with prior years, the historical prison construction numbers have been adjusted to reflect this new methodology.

Proclamation 6015—National Check-Up Week, 1989

September 5, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Many of the leading causes of death and disability in the United States are diseases that could be treated effectively—if detected early. That is why periodic medical examinations are important for all Americans.

Heart disease, which claims the lives of more than 500,000 Americans each year and represents the leading cause of death in our country, can be reduced in severity or even prevented through such measures as the control of high blood pressure and the maintenance of a healthy diet. In fact, improved treatment for high blood pressure has reduced the frequency of strokes in the United States to one-half the rate recorded during the early 1970's. The first step in identifying and treating such a health risk as high blood pressure is often a routine medical check-up.

Similarly, medical science has shown that the early detection of some forms of cancer—long before symptoms develop—can save lives. For example, deaths in this country from cancer of the cervix have fallen dramatically since 1950, due, in part, to routine screening tests performed by doctors. The prognosis for victims of other forms of cancer, such as breast cancer, can also be improved when the disease is detected early through periodic medical check-ups.

In addition to the early detection of illness, regular medical check-ups play an important role in disease prevention. For example, highly effective vaccines administered to young children have led to the virtual elimination of certain childhood diseases, such as polio, that were common afflictions only one generation ago.

Rep. John P. Hiler (R)

Elected 1980; b. Apr. 24, 1953, Chicago, IL; home, La Porte; Williams Col., B.A. 1975, U. of Chicago, M.B.A. 1977; Roman Catholic; married (Katherine).

Career: Marketing Dir., Charles O. Hiler and Sons, Accurate Castings, Inc., 1977–81; Delegate, White House Conf. on Small Business, 1980.

Offices: 407 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3915. Also 120 River Glenn Ofc. Plaza, 501 E. Monroe, South Bend 46601, 219-236-8282.

Committees: *Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs* (11th of 20 R). Subcommittees: Consumer Affairs and Coinage (Ranking Member); Financial Institution Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development. *Small Business* (5th of 17 R). Subcommittee: Antitrust, Impact of Deregulation and Privatization (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	0	0	5	16	32	86	59	100	94	86
1985	5	—	6	25	—	90	67	—	85	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS	1985 LIB — 1985 CONS
Economic	0% — 94%	0% — 95%
Social	0% — 89%	0% — 76%
Foreign	16% — 79%	24% — 66%

Key Votes

1) Lmt Cln Water Act	FOR	5) Retain Gun Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	FOR
2) Rpl Tobac Sub	FOR	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	FOR
3) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	7) Lmt Text Imp	AGN	11) S Africa Sanc	FOR
4) Ban Polygraph	AGN	8) Limit SDI	AGN	12) Immig Reform	AGN

Election Results

1986 general	John P. Hiler (R)	75,979	(50%)	($336,768)
	Thomas W. Ward (D)	75,932	(50%)	($189,509)
1986 primary	John P. Hiler (R)	31,599	(100%)	
1984 general	John P. Hiler (R)	115,139	(52%)	($460,238)
	Michael P. Barnes (D)	103,961	(47%)	($260,517)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1985-86		Direct Cont. 1985-86		PACS Breakdown 1983-84			
Receipts	$400,335	Indiv.	$235,837	Corp.	$64,650	T/M/H	$60,750
Expend.	$336,768	Party	$9,611	Labor	$0	Agr.	$3,000
Unspent	$115,830	PACS	$135,199	Ideo.	$5,500	CWOS	$1,299

FOURTH DISTRICT

The 4th Congressional District of Indiana centers on Fort Wayne, technically the state's second largest city, but actually just the largest of several small industrial towns; the metropolitan areas that rival Indianapolis are Indiana's portions of greater Chicago and Louisville. Fort Wayne cannot be mistaken for either big city, but is instead a typical medium-sized midwestern community, with a small black ghetto and nondescript frame houses that belong to people who work—or used to—in the factories and small businesses. Like many other such cities, Fort Wayne faced rough times in the early 1980s: double-digit unemployment and plant closings like that at International Harvester which wiped out 4,500 jobs in one fell swoop. But as the decade went on, it kept a big General Electric plant that was threatening to move, attracted a new General Motors plant, and got unemployment down to 6%.

1986

Yet then and in the less dramatic economic revival, voters here remained solidly Republican in national and congressional elections. Ancestrally, this part of northern Indiana is heavily Republican: people here speak with hard R accents, and their ancestors supported and fought for the Union in the Civil War. In the years following the New Deal and the unionization of many plants here, Fort Wayne and the surrounding area would turn to the Democrats in recession years like 1958 and 1970, and up to 1976 the 4th District was represented by a Democrat. But the Democrats' nomination of a southerner for President in 1976 seemed to stimulate a residual regional Republicanism here, and the increasing importance of cultural patterns in voting has helped the Republicans in this corner of America where traditional family patterns still prevail.

The current congressman, Dan Coats, served as an aide to Dan Quayle, the young newspaper scion who captured the district from the Democrats in 1976 and was elected to the Senate in 1980. Coats won the House seat that year easily, and had even less trouble winning reelection.

In the House Coats sits on the Energy and Commerce Committee, one of the most sought-after assignments because its jurisdiction includes most of the federal regulatory agencies and air pollution regulations. Coats is occasionally liberal on economic issues, but generally votes with the Republicans. Like other members from energy consuming states, Coats did not support energy industry efforts to have all sources of natural gas decontrolled (though he didn't side fully with consumer groups either). In 1985 he was distancing himself from Administration proposals to eliminate subsidies for Amtrak. But he usually takes the view that businesses have been overregulated, that the economy as a result has been hurt, and that consumers and the public would be better off with less onerous restriction of economic activity.

He is more distinctive as an advocate of cultural conservatism, an enthusiastic backer of school prayer and the ranking Republican on the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. There he has worked with Chairman George Miller on reports about poverty among children, but he and other committee Republicans split sharply from Miller and the Democrats over the issue of teenage pregnancy; Coats believes that sex counseling in schools that includes dispensing of contraceptives encourages premarital sex, and believes the emphasis should be put on encouraging abstinence until marriage.

The People: Pop. 1980: 553,698, up 7.2% 1970–80. Households (1980): 76% family, 43% with children, 66% married couples; 24.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $168; median house value: $38,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 382,150; 4% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

1984 Presidential Vote:

Reagan (R)	144,009	(67%)
Mondale (D)	70,300	(33%)

Rep. Daniel R. Coats (R)

Elected 1980; b. May 16, 1943, Jackson, MI; home, Fort Wayne; Wheaton Col., B.A. 1965, IN U., J.D. 1971; Baptist; married (Marcia).

Career: Army, 1966–68; Econ. consulting firm, 1968–70; Legal Intern, American Fletcher Natl. Bank, 1970–72; Asst. Vice Pres. & Legal Counsel, Mutual Security Life Insur. Co., 1972–76; Dist. Rep. for U.S. Rep. J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle, 1976–80.

Offices: 1417 LHOB 20515, 202-225-4436. Also 326 Fed. Bldg., Fort Wayne 46802, 219-424-3041.

Committees: *Energy and Commerce* (9th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Health and the Environment; Oversight and Investigations; Telecommunications and Finance. *Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families* (Ranking Member of 10 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	10	5	13	25	32	82	58	90	80	77
1985	20	—	12	33	—	86	65	—	85	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS	1985 LIB — 1985 CONS
Economic	6% — 90%	12% — 85%
Social	0% — 89%	0% — 76%
Foreign	25% — 74%	35% — 63%

Key Votes

1) Lmt Cln Water Act	FOR	5) Retain Gun Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	FOR
2) Rpl Tobac Sub	FOR	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	FOR
3) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	7) Lmt Text Imp	AGN	11) S Africa Sanc	FOR
4) Ban Polygraph	AGN	8) Limit SDI	AGN	12) Immig Reform	AGN

Election Results

1986 general	Daniel R. Coats (R)	99,865	(70%)	($225,157)
	Greg Scher (D)	43,105	(30%)	($20,082)
1986 primary	Daniel R. Coats (R)	35,554	(100%)	
1984 general	Daniel R. Coats (R)	129,674	(61%)	($201,659)
	Michael H. Barnard (D)	82,053	(39%)	($35,267)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1985-86		Direct Cont. 1985-86		PACS Breakdown 1985-86			
Receipts	$139,888	Indiv.	$139,888	Corp.	$72,920	T/M/H	$59,376
Expend.	$225,157	Party	$2,849	Labor	$1,275	Agr.	$0
Unspent	$147,443	PACS	$142,526	Ideo.	$7,785	CWOS	$1,170
		Cand.	$25,835				

FIFTH DISTRICT

People in the flatlands of northern Indiana think of themselves as living in the heartland of America, and for many good reasons. They live on the divide between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River systems, on the major east–west railroads and highways that connect the nation's largest cities and industrial areas. They also live in small cities and large towns whose geometric regularity and neatness bespeak the virtues we think of as peculiarly American; and if those same cities and towns contain a few criminals, or if they suffer now from layoffs and unemployment, people there remain confident that most Americans are competent, sensible people who will do the right thing in time of crisis. This is a part of America w immigrant heritage, with relatively few blacks, with only a handful of the Latin ar immigrants who are so prominent in other parts of the country.

This is the land of the 5th Congressional District of Indiana, which extends most of across northern Indiana from the suburbs of Gary to the factory town of Marion and t smaller town of North Manchester, home of Thomas R. Marshall, Woodrow Wilso president. There are notes of discord here and there: echoes in the northwest corner of t animosities that dominate Gary politics, very high unemployment rates in Kokomo, w Chrysler plant nearly closed down. But basic values have not been shaken so much h many other parts of the nation: fully 79% of the households here contain families a married couples—among the highest figures in the Midwest—and 45% have childre percentage given the rather old age structure.

In 1986 the 5th District was the scene of an open House race that pitted candida typified the most aggressive politicians of both parties and, in this historically Re district, the Democrat won. The occasion was the retirement after 16 years of Re Elwood Hillis, and the first headlines came when evangelical Christian Jim Butcher, af endorsed by Pat Robertson, won an upset victory in the Republican primary over th endorsed state treasurer. Butcher was not an entirely unconventional candidate. H member of the state Senate, based in Kokomo, an industrial city that is about t Democratic part of the district; he boasted about his sponsorship of a Chrysler Reco that channeled state aid to the ailing automaker. Dedicated evangelicals provided the asm behind Butcher's primary win, but in the general he said, "I'm a politician who ha be a Christian."

But it turned out he was not as active or aggressive a politician as Democrat Jim Jont out of school, at age 22, Jontz was elected to the Indiana House by beating its majority l two votes; this was in a Democratic year but in a very Republican part of rural nort Indiana. Single, interested almost exclusively in politics, he has been politically succes since. He has a flair for trademarks, riding his bicycle in parades and handing out poth voters. He has a flair as well for issues. In a district where General Motors move operations from Kokomo to Matamoros, Mexico, Jontz ran ads denouncing the "theft" jobs through unfair foreign trade; he attacked Butcher, who said he would not vote to r generous 1985 farm bill, as being satisfied with current agricultural policies; he accused of absenteeism and of changing positions on issues.

Republican strategists thought Butcher started with a big lead, but no one had strong and Jontz plain outcampaigned Butcher. Nor was this a return of blue-collar voters ancestral Democratic allegiance. Jontz got 52% in the counties containing Kokomo and but he also got 51% in the counties just south of Gary and 51% in the large rural area in that casts most of the district's votes. Jontz actually spent more money than Butcher, th difference was marginal; but this was one of many districts where the Democrat equa money factor or better thanks to heavy PAC contributions, orchestrated in part by Tony Thus Jontz got $305,000 in PAC money to Butcher's $161,000, in a district not represe Democrat for decades. Jontz will probably have a serious challenge in 1988, but he has has the know-how and energy to win. Republican strategists puzzled at why, during the years, the Democrats have continued to hold a majority in the House should come he heartland of America, and look at the 5th District of Indiana and see the reason why talent.

The People: Pop. 1980: 548,257, up 13.2% 1970–80. Households (1980): 79% family, children, 69% married couples; 24.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $166; med value: $40,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 380,248; 2% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

majority and minority leaders of the Senate; and Robert H. Michel, minority leader of the House of Representatives.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Joseph J. Cicippio and the Hostage Situation in the Middle East

August 3, 1989

We have seen the statement this afternoon declaring a "freeze" of the sentence issued earlier against hostage Joseph Cicippio. We regard this as an encouraging and hopeful development. But it still does not answer our continuing concern for release of all hostages. We urge that all parties in the region use whatever influence they have to end the tragedy of hostage taking and to release those remaining in captivity. And we express our appreciation to all those who have been thus far trying to help.

Note: *Joseph J. Cicippio, acting comptroller at the American University of Beirut, was abducted from the campus on September 12, 1986.*

Remarks on the Legislative Line-Item Veto and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

August 4, 1989

Senator Coats. Mr. President, it's a pleasure for me to present to you on behalf of these senators with us here—Senator Humphrey, Senator McCain, Senator Armstrong—a bill which we think will move us toward spending control from the Executive branch and in the Congress, a much needed tool that you must have and that we want to give you to enact some fiscal discipline in our spending process. Thirty-two senators have signed this piece of legislation, a legislative line-item veto. Senator McCain and I have worked very closely with Senator Humphrey and Senator Armstrong and others to put together what we think is a terrific piece of legislation. Thirty-two of our members have signed it. We want to present it to you this morning and pledge our very best efforts to get this enacted into law. And we hope in a very short time we are back here standing with you and you have a pen in your hand and you're signing this into law.

The President. Well, thank you Senator Coats. And first, let me thank Senators Armstrong, Coats, Humphrey, McCain. Senator Dole was to be here, but I understand he's very enthusiastic about all of this. And I'm delighted to endorse the legislative line-item veto act of 1989. And I'm especially pleased that we have now more than 30 sponsors, cosponsors, for the legislation. It's a long-overdue budget reform piece of legislation.

And on February 9th, I asked Congress to enact reform legislation to give the President greater control over spending. And present law allows for the cancellation of an appropriation only through rescission. But Congress can reject a presidential rescission simply by inaction. And that's precisely what's happened to the vast majority of rescission proposals submitted by three presidents since the present law went into effect in 1974. And so I asked Congress to pass a budget reform proposal that would require an up or down vote by Congress on presidential rescissions. And this legislation really gets to the heart of that goal. It's a tough bill. It forces Congress to act on rescissions. And if Congress does not act, the rescissions take effect. And if they do act, then the bill, of course, would be subject to a veto. So this is one of the tools the President of the United States needs to do what the American people want, and that is to control spending.

And I've said the President needs the power to make the tough calls on spending, to take the heat. I'm perfectly prepared to do that. And that's what, in my view, this forward-looking legislation does. So I endorse this legislation. And I want to thank each and every one of you for playing a significant part in it. And I look forward to working with you to see it enacted. Thank you very much.

Senator Coats. Well, this is the result of some very tough negotiations between all of us, and I think we've fashioned a bill here that will have some real teeth, some real meaning. And we're pleased that you're endorsing it. Thank you.

Hostage Crisis in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, what do you make of Rafsanjani's [President and Speaker of the Parliament of Iran] offer to help resolve the hostage crisis?

The President. We have engaged in an extraordinarily broad exercise of diplomacy here in the last couple of days, and let me say, I am pleased about that. I don't know what it means fully, but I think the world is familiar with our policy. But there will be nothing that will be done ever that will create a new incentive for taking somebody else hostage.

But I feel the burden of going to every end possible to try to find—get the return of these Americans to their loved ones and find out the truth about Colonel Higgins.

Q. What do you think was the motivating factor for the freeze on the execution? And where do you go from here?

The President. I like to think that a broad-spread appeal to nations in every corner of the globe had something to do with it. And many——

Q. You don't know?

The President. I don't know for sure. And the response that I have had on my personal calls and that the Secretary has had on his has been heartwarming. It's come from all sectors. And I've been very, very encouraged by that. And where we go from here, though, we'll just keep on trying.

Q. Mr. President, what has Iran's role been in this? And do you see an opening in the structure here to allow you to work for the release of the hostages?

The President. Well, I just answered I was certainly pleased that that brutal murder that had been threatened was set aside. I don't know the total role of any individual country in that area in all of this, but when you see a statement that offers hope for the return of our hostages, I want to explore it to the fullest.

Q. Have you made a decision to take military action if another American hostage is killed?

The President. I have made—I wouldn't—if I had made such a decision, I expect this would be the last place I'd be talking about it.

Q. Well, surely, you must see this as a golden opportunity now—you have the momentum, you have a diplomatic flurry going on in Damascus, International Red Cross, apparently. I mean, is there a new impetus?

The President. I'm encouraged, but I don't want to get the hopes of the hostages' loved ones up once again to have those hopes dashed. This is a brutal process, where you see people paraded before cameras and their families get their hopes up. My heart is still with Mrs. Higgins. We can't tell her with any definition what—of her husband's fate. And I have made appeal after appeal for the return of Colonel Higgins's remains, if, indeed, he has been killed.

And so you deal with what you have out there, and what is foremost on my mind are the families and the hostages themselves. And I don't want to raise hopes beyond fulfillment, but there's reason to be somewhat encouraged. But I think of the brutality of the process: a man condemned to die at 11:00 and then it's moved to 3:00 in the afternoon. Put yourself in the position of these families; think of the hurt that just that 4 hours of experience causes somebody. And I would just appeal to the civilized world or any country anywhere in the world to lay aside this holding of people against their will hostages, and do what is right and decent and honorable in terms of the release of those hostages that are still held, and a full accounting in the case of Colonel Higgins, a distinguished officer who was wearing the uniform of the United Nations.

As the Foreign Minister of Bahrain [Muhammad bin Mubarak Al Khalifa] said in this office yesterday or day before, this is the business of the whole world. Sitting at this desk, it is—you ask what I feel about it—I feel for the families and for those that are held.

Q. Mr. President, this hostage, Mr. Cicippio, was among those who stayed on in Beirut after the United States had warned him to get out—had warned all Americans to get out or stay at their own risk. What kind of a claim should such a person have on the diplomatic resources of this country when they act against the wishes of the government?

The President. We have put people in that—in the past, people in that part of the world on notice. But that doesn't fulfill my obligation as President if a person is held against his will, in the case of Mr. Cicippio. That doesn't mean we wash our hands of it. He's an American, and he is entitled to the concern of the President and every one of these Senators and everybody in our administration. And he's got a great, big, wonderful family up there that are eating their hearts out in Norristown, Pennsylvania——

Q. Did you call them?

The President.——and we're very much concerned about it. I've not talked to Mr. Cicippio. And the State Department has been in daily contact with them—daily.

All right, thank you all. Anybody got any questions on the line-item veto legislation? I would like to speak up once again for that.

Note: The President spoke at 10:34 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was kidnaped on February 17, 1988, and allegedly hanged by pro-Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989. Joseph J. Cicippio, acting comptroller at the American University of Beirut was abducted from the campus on September 12, 1986.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Legislative Line-Item Veto

August 4, 1989

The President today endorsed legislation providing legislative line-item veto authority, which would enable the President to rescind appropriations deemed to be wasteful or unnecessary. This legislation will provide needed reforms in the budget procedure known as rescission. Present law allows for cancellation of an appropriation only through the rescission process. Congress, however, can thwart a Presidential proposal for rescission simply by inaction. In fact, the vast majority of rescission proposals submitted by three Presidents since passage of the present law in 1974 were never acted upon.

The legislation the President has endorsed, was developed by leading proponents of previous bills, and would reform the rescission process by requiring that Congress take affirmative action to disapprove any rescission. The legislation would provide two periods during which the President could propose rescissions. First, after the signing of individual appropriations bills, the President would have 20 days to propose rescissions. The rescissions would go into effect after a specified period, up to 35 days in length, unless Congress passes, and there is enacted into law, a bill disapproving the rescissions.

Second, the President could also forward rescissions at the time of his budget submission to Congress each fiscal year. Again, the rescissions would go into effect unless a law is enacted disapproving the rescissions. The legislation also provides expedited Congressional procedures to speed consideration of the President's rescission proposals.

Nomination of William L. Jacobsen To Be United States Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau

August 4, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate William Ludwig Jacobsen, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. He would succeed John Dale Blacken.

Mr. Jacobsen is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service with the rank of Counselor. From 1988 to 1989, he served as Director of African Affairs on the National Security Council. Prior to this, Mr. Jacobsen was a member and then Director of the President's Task Force on Southern and South Africa at the State Department in Washington, DC, 1985–1988.

Mr. Jacobsen received a bachelor's degree from the University of Washington and a master's degree from Harvard University. He was born in Seattle, WA, on December 2, 1936. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of James M. Strock To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

August 4, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate James M. Strock to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring). He would succeed Thomas Lynch Adams, Jr.

Since 1988 Mr. Strock has served as General Counsel at the Office of Personnel Management. Prior to this he served as senior associate at the law firm of Davis, Graham and Stubbs in Denver, CO, 1986–1988; special counsel on the Committee on Environment and Public Works in the United States Senate, 1986; associate counsel on the Committee on Environment and Public Works in the United States Senate, 1985; and Special Assistant to the Administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency, 1983–1985. In addition, he served as senior political analyst in the issues and research division on the Reagan-Bush campaign, 1984; special consultant to the Office of the Majority Leader in the United States Senate, 1982–1983; law clerk with the law firm of Fulbright and Jaworski in London, England, 1981–1982; and a teaching fellow at the Department of Government at Harvard University, 1980.

Mr. Strock graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1977); and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1981). He resides in Arlington, VA.

Nomination of Elizabeth M. Tamposi To Be an Assistant Secretary of State

August 4, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Elizabeth M. Tamposi to be Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs. She would succeed Joan M. Clark.

Ms. Tamposi is currently vice president and partner of the Tamposi Co. in Nashua, NH, a family owned development company. Ms. Tamposi is also president and sole stockholder of Hollis Crossing Realty, Inc., a real estate marketing and sales company.

Ms. Tamposi graduated from the University of New Hampshire (B.A., 1978) and Harvard University (M.P.A., 1984). She was born February 13, 1955, in Nashua, NH. Ms. Tamposi is married, has two children, and resides in Nashua, NH.

Nomination of Sidney L. Jones To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

August 4, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sidney L. Jones to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Economic Policy). He would succeed Michael R. Darby.

Since 1986 Dr. Jones has served as an associate faculty member for the Center for Public Policy Education at The Brookings Institution, and as a professor of public policy at Georgetown University, Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Under Secretary for Economic Affairs at the Department of Commerce, 1983–1986.

Dr. Jones graduated from Utah State University (B.S., 1954) and Stanford University (M.B.A., 1958; Ph.D., 1960). He was born September 23, 1933, in Ogden, UT. Mr. Jones is married, has five children, and resides in Potomac, MD.

Nomination of Reginald J. Brown To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

August 4, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Reginald J. Brown to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination). He would succeed Richard E. Bissell.

Since 1982 Mr. Brown has served as a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as executive vice president of DECA Group, Inc., in Miami, FL, 1979–1982. From 1974 to 1979, Mr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Grant/Nappo
March 26, 1990
Draft one
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
12:20 P.M.

Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who'll bring Hoosier common sense and ideas to Washington, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

At the White House, there's a story about Senator Coats. Apparently, he once walked in half an hour late to an important briefing. Well, our aides saw that this very distinguished man had arrived, hurried him to the front of the room, and introduced him as the **guest singer.** \\\ ((I was confused on the way here, whether this would be a Dan Coats fundraiser or an episode of "Star Search."))

Well, we don't want Dan to give up his day job \\ and that's why we're all here today. It's great to be here, "Back Home in Indiana," in what natives call the "Crossroads of America." Indiana is the heart of the heartland -- the geographical center of America. And Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream, with the kind of **common sense values** that have made this nation great -- like hard work, opportunity, faith and family.

Like you, Dan and I believe the family is the cornerstone of American society. That's why his work introducing the American Family Act has been so important -- in terms of educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. I've appreciated Dan's support for our education legislation, as well, and look to him because **Dan Coats is helping people** -- families like yours with hopes and dreams for our children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**\\\

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Dan Coates has been a leader in the war on drugs, a **key player** on our team fighting for the Administration's drug and crime bills. As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan has been a tough, independent thinker -- the kind of leader I'm looking to for **progress** on the Hill. We are making headway, but I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight for our families going strong.**

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. But Dan's work to keep taxes down means he's bringing one more thing with him -- **a common sense business approach.** I'll let you in something only editorial writers and liberals haven't figured out yet: **We don't need more taxes.** We need a budget process that slices out wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut pork barrel spending. Dan Coats is fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down -- now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the greatest peacetime economic expansion ever going strong -- 88 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both. It's going to take a lot of work to balance protecting this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work by extremist legislation. Indiana has one of the lowest unemployment rates around, and it also faces some of the toughest environmental challenges as well. But Dan and I agree ... we **must** find that balance. And we **will** find that balance.\\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to America as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues may come and go over the years, but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who is a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and believe in them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And this man, Dan Coats, gives a voice to the heartland values that people all over the world are shedding tyranny to embrace. That's why you need Dan Coats in the United States Senate, and **that's why I need him.** Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

# # #

Grant/Nappo
March 28, 1990
Draft two
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
12:20 P.M.

Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who brings Hoosier ideas to Washington everyday, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

I'm sorry that I couldn't have lunch with you today, but I've really lost my appetite. On the way over I was notified that the Secret Service had found my food taster face-down in the salad. \\\ They said somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. \\\

You know, the people of Indiana have had two great men represent them in the United States Senate -- Senator Dick Lugar and Vice President Dan Quayle. ((I spoke earlier today to a huge crowd in downtown Indianapolis, and I can't say it often enough: let me tell you how proud I am of the job Dan has done as Vice President. He's served our **Administration** well. And he's served the **Nation** well. \\ ))

For the last ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have kept the dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana going strong -- with their command of foreign and domestic policy that have kept America strong. In 1986 Dan Quayle won the highest margin of

victory for a Republican winning that Senate seat, yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record and won an even bigger margin. **And I'm confident the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and hand Dan Coats a great victory this fall. **

I'm here, "Back Home in Indiana," -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today about **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. This Administration has placed the family at the center of our agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our teachers and our kids; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. I've appreciated Dan's support for our pro-family agenda, and look to him because the people of Indiana know that **Dan Coats is helping people** -- families like yours with hopes and dreams for our children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**

That's why his work in the Congress introducing important pro-family legislation was so crucial -- in terms of educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so storngly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform.

Mainstream values that mainstream Americans care about -- that's why we need Dan Coats in the Senate.

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy deals with all sides of the issue -- from education and prevention to expanded treatment to tougher penalties and stepped-up enforcement. That's a tough approach, but it's a sensible one.

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off the streets and out of the schools. And it's time we got more federal resources into the hands of those in the thick of the fight all over America. If we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.\\

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan has been a tough, independent Senator -- that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight for our families going strong.**\\

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. And I'll tell you about another great Indiana Republican who brought those values to Washington, President Benjamin Harrison. One hundred years ago, President Harrison presided over the first Congress to appropriate a **billion dollar budget.** That was a lot of money back then -- still is.

But since then, Congressional spending has spiralled out of control -- 1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us we

don't need higher taxes. We need a budget process that slices out wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut pork barrel spending. One of the first things Dan Coats did when he arrived in the Senate was introduce important line-item veto legislation. ((In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since the Indianapolis Colts snuck out of Baltimore.))

Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down -- now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the greatest peacetime economic expansion ever going strong -- 89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work by extremist legislation. And while Indiana has one of the lowest unemployment rates around, and it also faces some of the toughest environmental challenges as well.

But common sense tells us this too: we **must** find that balance -- we **will** find that balance. And I need Dan Coats alongside me in Washington to achieve it.\\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues may come and go over the years, but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who will be a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and I admire them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. I'm hoping that when

the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, they think of the words of another great Hoosier, the great Cole Porter. You know the song -- called "You're the Top." ((And when they think of some of the Democratic policies lately, it'll be "Anything Goes" -- or maybe even "Get Out of Town."))

This man, Dan Coats, gives a voice to the heartland values that people all over the world are shedding tyranny to embrace. Nothing could be more important as we head into the new century of democracy. **That's why you need Dan Coats in the United States Senate, and that's why I need him. Let's keep Indiana great, and keep its Senators Republican.** \\\

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

CHIEF OF STAFF	PATTY PRESOCK
DAVID BATES	LINDA CASEY
ANDREW CARD	WILLIAM KRISTOL
JAMES CICCONI	TIMOTHY MCBRIDE
DAVID DEMAREST	ROSE ZAMARIA
MARLIN FITZWATER	PAUL BATEMAN
BOYDEN GRAY	RICHARD TREFRY
FRED MCCLURE	DAVID VALDEZ
BONNIE NEWMAN	BILLY DALE
ROGER PORTER	JAY ALLISON
SIG ROGICH	JOHN HERRICK
BRENT SCOWCROFT	LAURIE FIRESTONE
CHASE UNTERMEYER	PEGGY SWIFT
SUSAN PORTER ROSE	KIM BRADY
ED ROGERS	JEAN LAMB
JOE HAGIN	DEB ANDERSON
JIM WRAY	TONY BENEDI
CHRISS WINSTON	USSS/PPD OPS
BOBBIE KILBERG	WHCA AUDIO/VISUAL
SICHAN SIV	WHCA OPERATIONS
	WHTV
	MEDICAL UNIT
	PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

THROUGH: SIG ROGICH
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. JGK
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: **TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA; CINCINNATI, OHIO; INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; AND DETROIT, MICHIGAN ON APRIL 2 - 3, 1990**

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to Atlanta, Georgia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Detroit, Michigan. Please keep in mind that the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Atlanta, Georgia; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Detroit, Michigan

Monday, April 2, 1990

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

5:45 am Baggage Call. Please place all unlocked baggage in Room 89 1/2, O.E.O.B. at this time.

6:55 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base Distinguished Visitors Lounge.

6:55 am Those with own transportation and baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base Distinguished Visitors Lounge for check-in.

7:25 am Those with own transportation should arrive Andrews Air Force Base Distinguished Visitors Lounge at this time.

7:40 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:50 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:55 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Dobbins Air Force Base, Atlanta, Georgia.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 35 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

9:30 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Dobbins Air Force Base.

9:35 am MOTORCADE departs Dobbins Air Force Base en route Georgia World Congress Center.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

9:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Georgia World Congress Center.

* ADDRESS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
  - Open Press
  - Remarks
  - Teleprompter
  (10:00 am - 10:30 am)

* STAFF PHOTO WITH NAB LEADERSHIP
  - Closed Press
  (10:35 am - 10:55 am)

* PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES
  (11:00 am - 11:15 am)

11:20 am MOTORCADE departs Georgia World Congress Center en route Dobbins Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

11:40 am MOTORCADE arrives Dobbins Air Force Base.

11:45 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Dobbins Air Force Base en route Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)

1:15 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Greater Cincinnati Airport.

1:20 pm MARINE ONE departs Greater Cincinnati Airport en route TBD General Electric Landing Zone.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

1:40 pm MARINE ONE arrives TBD General Electric Landing Zone.

1:45 pm MOTORCADE departs TBD Landing Zone en route General Electric Plant.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

1:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives General Electric Plant.

* BRIEFING
  - Photo Opportunity
  (1:55 pm - 2:25 pm)

* TOUR OF PLANT
  - Pool Coverage
  (2:30 pm - 3:00 pm)

3:05 pm MOTORCADE departs General Electric Plant en route Westin Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

3:20 pm MOTORCADE arrives Westin Hotel.

* PRIVATE TIME: 3 HOURS
  (3:25 pm - 6:25 pm)

* FUNDRAISING RECEPTION FOR GEORGE VOINOVICH
  - Open Press
  - Brief Remarks
  - Ropeline
  - Teleprompter
  (6:30 pm - 6:50 pm)

* MAJOR DONOR RECEPTION
  - Closed Press
  - Mix and Mingle
  (6:55 pm - 7:15 pm)

RON Cincinnati.

Tuesday, April 3, 1990

11:00 am — MOTORCADE departs Westin Hotel en route Union Terminal Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:10 am — MOTORCADE arrives Union Terminal Landing Zone.

11:15 am — MARINE ONE departs Union Terminal Landing Zone en route Greater Cincinnati Airport.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

11:30 am — MARINE ONE arrives Greater Cincinnati Airport.

11:35 am (E.D.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE departs Greater Cincinnati Airport en route Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Flying Time: 55 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

11:30 am (E.S.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE arrives Indianapolis International Airport.

11:35 am — MOTORCADE departs Indianapolis International Airport en route Washington and Alabama Street Park.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:45 am — MOTORCADE arrives Washington and Alabama Street Park.

* TREES FOR TOMORROW CELEBRATION
- Open Press
- Remarks
(11:50 am - 12:20 pm)

12:25 pm — MOTORCADE departs Washington and Alabama Street Park en route Indianapolis Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:30 pm — MOTORCADE arrives Indianapolis Convention Center.

* STAFF PHOTO
  - Closed Press
  (12:35 pm - 12:55 pm)

* FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON FOR SENATOR DAN COATS
  - Open Press
  - Brief Remarks
  - Teleprompter
  (1:00 pm - 1:30 pm)

1:45 pm — MOTORCADE departs Convention Center en route Indianapolis International Airport.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

1:55 pm — MOTORCADE arrives Indianapolis International Airport.

2:00 pm (E.S.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE departs Indianapolis, Indiana en route Detroit, Michigan.

(Flying Time: 45 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)

3:45 pm (E.D.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE arrives Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

3:50 pm — MOTORCADE departs Detroit Metropolitan Airport en route Ritz-Carlton, Dearborn.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

4:10 pm — MOTORCADE arrives Ritz-Carlton Dearborn.

* PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 55 MINUTES
  (4:15 pm - 6:10 pm)

* TEAM 100 RECEPTION
  - Closed Press
  - Mix and Mingle
  (6:15 pm - 6:30 pm)

* STAFF PHOTO
  - Closed Press
  (6:35 pm - 6:55 pm)

* FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR MICHIGAN GOP
  - Open Press
  - Teleprompter
  (7:00 pm - 7:20 pm)

7:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Ritz-Carlton Dearborn en route Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

7:45 pm MOTORCADE arrives Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

7:50 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Detroit Metropolitan Airport en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

8:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

9:00 pm MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

9:10 pm MARINE ONE arrives White House.

Grant/Nappo
March 28, 1990
Draft three
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
12:20 P.M.

Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Mike Laudick Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who brings Hoosier ideas to Washington everyday, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

I'm sorry that I couldn't have lunch with you today, but Laudick pro-abortion I've really lost my appetite. On the way over I was notified that the Secret Service had found my food taster face-down in the salad. \\\ They said somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. \\\

Throughout the eighties -- the decade in which we began the greatest economic expansion in peacetime history, and in which the fires of freedom we started all over the world -- the people of Indiana had two great men represent them in the United States Senate -- Dick Lugar and of course, Dan Quayle. ((A foreign policy duo that have been instrumental to the progress we've seen internationally. I don't have to tell you -- you already know -- how important Dan Quayle's leadership has been in crucial areas like Central and Latin America. He's served our **Administration** well, and he's served **Nation** well. \\ And now it's time for Dan Coats to step into that legacy of leadership in the Senate. \\))

For the last ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have kept the dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana going strong -- with their command of the issues that has kept America strong. In 1986, Dan Quayle was re-elected by the largest winning margin of any Republican in Indiana history. Yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record with an even bigger margin. **And come November, I'm confident the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and hand Dan Coats a great victory.** \\

I'm here, "Back Home in Indiana," -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today about **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. This Administration has placed the family at the center of our agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. I appreciate Dan's support for our pro-family agenda, reaching out to families like yours with hopes and dreams for their children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**\\\

And it's a strong voice. His work in Congress sponsoring important pro-family legislation was so crucial. **Dan Coats is**

helping people -- in areas like educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform. **Mainstream values that all Americans care about -- that's why we need Dan Coats in the Senate.**

news release language of bill

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy deals with all sides of the issue -- from education and prevention to expanded treatment to stronger penalties and stepped-up enforcement. It's a tough approach, but it's a sensible one.

National Drug Control Strategy booklet Jan 1990

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off the streets and out of the schools. And it's time we got more federal resources into the hands of those in the thick of the fight all over America. If we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.\\

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan has been a tough, independent Senator -- that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight for our families going strong.**\\

Pol Almanac p402 1990

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. And I'll tell you about another great Indiana Republican who brought those values to Washington, President

Benjamin Harrison. One hundred years ago, President Harrison presided over the first Congress to appropriate a **billion dollar budget.** That was a lot of money back then -- still is.

But since then, Congressional spending has spiralled out of control -- 1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us the American people aren't over-taxed. We need a budget process that can deal rationally with wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** \\\ Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut pork barrel spending. One of the first things Dan Coats did when he arrived in the Senate was introduce important line-item veto legislation. ((In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since the Indianapolis Colts snuck out of Baltimore.))

Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down -- now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the greatest peacetime economic expansion ever going strong -- 89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both.

Tomorrow in Washington, there's a lot at stake: clean air, a safe environment, economic growth, and the jobs of thousands of Americans. The Senate is casting an historic vote on our amendments to the Clean Air Act, a vote which will affect generations to come as we work to build a better America. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work.

But common sense tells us this too: we **must** find that balance -- we **will** find that balance. Tomorrow, Dan Coats will be in the Senate to cast that historic vote. But I need him not just tomorrow, but the day after that -- and the months and years after that -- to strike the balances that we must in governing the greatest Nation on earth. \\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues may come and go over the years, but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who will be a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and I admire them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And on November 6, when the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, I know they'll think of the ong by another Hoosier, the great Cole Porter -- called "You're the Top." \\

This man, Dan Coats, gives voice to the values of the heartland. Nothing could be more important as we head into a new century of challenge and change. **Let's keep Indiana great, and keep the dynasty of Republican leadership going strong. Let's continue the tradition and give Dan a huge victory.** \\

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

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March 28, 1990
Draft three
A:coats

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Dick Lugar's tenure on the Senate Foreign Relations committee has been nothing short of superb and I continue to depend on his wise counsel as we wrestle with the

with the world in charge.

(over)

Indiana's got a lot to be proud of
in her favorite son — Don Quayle

For the last ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have kept the dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana going strong -- with ~~their~~ a command of the issues that has kept America strong. In 1986, Dan Quayle was re-elected by the largest winning margin of any Republican in Indiana history. Yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record with an even bigger margin. **And come November, ~~I'm confident~~ common sense tells me the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and ~~send~~ give Dan Coats a great victory. **

I'm here, "Back Home in Indiana," -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today about **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. ~~This~~ Our Administration has placed the family at the center of ~~our~~ to agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. ~~I appreciate~~ has been one of the strongest Dan's supporters for our pro-family agenda, reaching out to families like yours with hopes and dreams for their children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**

And it's a strong voice. His work in Congress sponsoring important pro-family legislation was ~~so~~ crucial. **Dan Coats ~~is~~ has** to the progress we've already made in strengthening the family in this country.

helping people in areas like educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform. **Mainstream values that all Americans care about -- that's why we need Dan Coats in the Senate.** \\\

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy, deals with all sides of the issue -- from education and prevention to expanded treatment to stronger penalties and stepped-up enforcement. It's a tough approach, but it's a sensible one.

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an "inner-city" problem or a "border" problem for the bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off ~~the~~ streets and out of ~~the~~ schools. And it's time we got more federal resources into the hands of those in the thick of the fight ~~all over America.~~ If we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.\\

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan ~~has been a tough, independent Senator~~ -- that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight ~~for our families~~ going strong.**\\

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Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down, now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the ~~greatest~~ longest peacetime economic expansion ever ~~going strong~~ moving forward -- 89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both.

Tomorrow in Washington, there's a lot at stake: clean air, a safe environment, economic growth, and the jobs of thousands of Americans. The Senate ~~is~~ will be casting an historic vote on our amendments to the Clean Air Act, a vote which will affect generations to come as we work to build a ~~better~~ cleaner, safer America. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work.

I need to count on his experience, his judgment and his concern for people

And I know I can count on them.

But common sense tells us this too: we must find that balance, and we will find that balance. Tomorrow, Dan Coats will be in the Senate to cast ~~that historic vote~~ one of the most important votes of his life. But I need ~~him~~ not just tomorrow, ~~but~~ or the day after that -- and but in the months and years to come, ~~after that -- to strike the balances that we must in governing the greatest Nation on earth.~~ And that's why I'm counting on each of you in this room to give your all for Dan Coats,

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues ~~may come and go over the years~~, as the world changes, will change, but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who will be a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and I admire them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And on November 6, when the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, I know they'll think of the song by another Hoosier, the great Cole Porter -- called "You're the Top." \\

This man, Dan Coats, gives voice to the values of the heartland. Nothing could be more important as we head into a new century of challenge and change. **Let's keep Indiana great, and keep the dynasty of Republican leadership going strong. Let's continue the tradition and give Dan a huge victory.** \\

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

# # #

Grant/Nappo
March 28, 1990
Draft two
A:coats

REMARKS: DAN COATS FUNDRAISER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990
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Thank you. My thanks to ((Father Mallory)) of Notre Dame for his invocation, and of course it's always a pleasure to see Senator Lugar. I see our new Republican state chairman is here, Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of the man who brings Hoosier ideas to Washington everyday, **Senator Dan Coats.**\\

I'm sorry that I couldn't have lunch with you today, but I've really lost my appetite. On the way over I was notified that the Secret Service had found my food taster face-down in the salad. \\\ They said somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. \\\

You know, the people of Indiana have ~~had two~~ great men ~~represent them in~~ to the United States Senate -- ~~Senator~~ Dick Lugar and, ~~Vice President~~ of course, Dan Quayle. ((I spoke earlier today to a huge crowd in downtown Indianapolis, and I can't say it often enough: let me tell you how proud I am of the job Dan has done as Vice President. He's served our **Administration** well. And he's served the **Nation** well. \\ ))

For the ~~last~~ ten years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have kept the dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana going strong -- with their command of foreign and domestic policy that ~~have~~ has kept America strong. In 1986, Dan Quayle ~~won~~ was elected with the highest margin ~~of~~ victory

victory for a Republican winning that Senate seat, yet two years later, Senator Lugar broke the record ~~and won~~ with an even bigger margin. Come November, **And I'm confident the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and hand Dan Coats a great victory this fall. **

I'm here, "Back Home in Indiana," -- in what natives call the "Crossroads of America" -- to talk to you today about **common sense,** something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream -- with the kind of **values** that have made this nation great. I'm talking about values like hard work, opportunity, decency, loyalty, faith and family.

Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. This Administration has placed the family at the center of our agenda for the 1990s -- to build an America where every man, woman and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our teachers and our kids; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. I ~~am~~ appreciate Dan's support for our pro-family agenda, and ~~look to him because the people of Indiana know that~~ **Dan Coats is helping people** -- families like yours with hopes and dreams for their children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**

~~That is why~~ his work in ~~the~~ Congress introducing important pro-family legislation was so crucial in ~~terms of~~ areas like educational reform, family support, and help for "at risk" children and families in need. In fact, the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation, that we made it part of the National Platform.

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As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan has been a tough, independent Senator -- that's why I need him back in the Senate. I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight for our families going strong.**\\

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. And I'll tell you about another great Indiana Republican who brought those values to Washington, President Benjamin Harrison. One hundred years ago, President Harrison presided over the first Congress to appropriate a **billion dollar budget.** That was a lot of money back then -- still is.

A lot is at stake
in vote. Clean, safe
environ, econ growth
+ jobs. But tom Sen
has historic vote, for
(Opp to be statement)
R (Toy I bet, we can have
I ~~can't~~ can't ~~can't~~ ~~can't~~ ~~can't~~

But since then, Congressional spending has spiralled out of control -- 1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us ~~we don't need higher taxes~~. We need a budget process that ~~slices out~~ wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** \\\ Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut pork barrel spending. One of the first things Dan Coats did when he arrived in the Senate was introduce important line-item veto legislation. ((In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since the Indianapolis Colts snuck out of Baltimore.))

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But common sense tells us this too: we **must** find that balance -- we **will** find that balance. And I need Dan Coats alongside me in Washington to achieve it.\\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues may come and go over the years, but principles

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This man, Dan Coats, gives a voice to the heartland. ~~values that people all over the world are shedding tyranny to embrace.~~ Nothing could be more important as we head into ~~the~~ new century of ~~democracy~~ **That's why you need Dan Coats in the United States Senate, and that's why I need him. Let's keep Indiana great, and keep its Senators Republican.** \\\

Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

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# # #

Quayle
Asia
war stories

Grant/Nappo
March 26, 1990
Draft one
A:coats

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At the White House, there's a story about Senator Coats. Apparently, he once walked in half an hour late to an important briefing. Well, our aides saw that this very distinguished man had arrived, hurried him to the front of the room, and introduced him as the **guest singer.** \\\ ((I was confused on the way here, whether this would be a Dan Coats fundraiser or an episode of "Star Search."))

Well, we don't want Dan to give up his day job \\ and that's why we're all here today. It's great to be here, "Back Home in Indiana," in what natives call the "Crossroads of America." Indiana is truly the heart of the heartland, ~~the geographical center of America.~~ And Hoosiers are right in the middle of the American mainstream, with the kind of **common sense values** that have made this nation great -- like hard work, opportunity, faith and family.

Like you, Dan and I believe the family is the cornerstone of American society. That's why his work introducing the American Family Act has been so important -- in terms of educational reform, family support, help for "at risk" children, and families in need. I've appreciated Dan's support for our education legislation, as well, and look to him because **Dan Coats is helping people** -- families like yours with hopes and dreams for our children's futures. Dan Coats is a **voice for your values.**\\\

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Dan Coates has been a leader in the war on drugs, a **key player** on our team fighting for the Administration's drug and crime bills. As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan has been a tough, independent thinker -- the kind of leader I'm looking to for **progress** on the Hill. We are making headway, but I need Dan's experience and intelligence to keep the **fight for our families going strong.**

Bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me. But Dan's work to keep taxes down means he's bringing one more thing with him -- a **common sense business approach.** I'll let you in something only editorial writers and liberals haven't figured out yet: **We don't need more taxes.** We need a budget process that slices out wasteful government spending. **We need a line-item veto.** Give me what 43 governors have -- the power to cut pork barrel spending. Dan Coats is fighting to keep your taxes low and federal spending down -- now that's what I call **common sense.**\\

Americans want to keep the greatest peacetime economic expansion ever going strong -- 88 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment, too. We can do both. It's going to take a lot of work to balance protecting this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out of work by extremist legislation. Indiana has one of the lowest unemployment rates around, and it also faces some of the toughest environmental challenges as well. But Dan and I agree ... we **must** find that balance. And we **will** find that balance.\\

I've talked today about some of the issues that are important to America as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: issues may come and go over the years, but principles remain to the end. Dan Coats is a principled man -- who is a **voice for your values.** \\\

I know Hoosier values, and believe in them -- I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And this man, Dan Coats, gives a voice to the heartland values that people all over the world are shedding tyranny to embrace. That's why you need Dan Coats in the United States Senate, and **that's why I need him.** Thank you for your support, God bless you, and God bless Indiana.

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