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Speech Cards

Community Service

A Thousand Points of Light

■ In his inaugural address, President Bush said: "I have spoken of a thousand points of light — of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the nation, doing good. ... The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in. "

■ The President aims to build a better America not just through government programs but through a nationwide community service program. The President's program has three elements:

- Call on all individuals and institutions to take steps to address society's problems.
- Identify, enlarge and multiply effective volunteer efforts.
- Discover and encourage new leaders.

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■ In 1989, President Bush announced the formation of a foundation called the Points of Light Initiative. Each day the foundation recognizes individuals and group efforts that are improving America's communities.

— Through a foundation project called ServNet, groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented people for a period of time.

— Another foundation project, ServLink, will improve existing methods of matching volunteers with service opportunities.

■ Says House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich: "No government bureaucracy will win the war on drugs, or nurture a generation of educated, hard-working citizens in the inner city. Only an outpouring of civic energy and commitment can bring about that level of change in individuals, families, and communities."

■ Between 1980 and 1988, private philanthropy funds increased from \$48.7 billion to \$104.4 billion — a 53 percent increase after inflation. (1990 *Statistical Abstract*, p. 372)

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Defense

The Republican Record

The triumph of democracy and the collapse of communism are a result of a decade-long Republican policy of peace through strength. Republican policies of the '80s rebuilt our defenses and made the world a safer place for our children. Accomplishments include:

- The INF treaty. For the first time in history, an entire class of nuclear missiles was eliminated.
- A U.S.-Soviet agreement, in principle, to reduce their respective strategic nuclear arsenals.
- A continuing commitment to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to protect against a missile attack.
- Negotiations on conventional armed forces (CFE) with the Soviet Union. President Bush has proposed lowering the number of troops in the CFE treaty to 195,000.

■ President Bush's Open Skies initiative, which will allow frequent aerial observation of participating nations, is being negotiated. This is an old policy with a renewed importance, representing unprecedented access to and trust of the Soviet Union.

■ President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev have signed an agreement to destroy most of the U.S. and Soviet chemical weapons by 2002. Production of such weapons will cease.

The future

■ The fundamental U.S. security goal is to preserve our freedom. As recent events have reduced the threat of a Soviet/Warsaw Pact attack in Europe, both President Bush and Defense Sec. Dick Cheney are carefully planning a transition to peacetime defense. Sec. Cheney has cautioned, "Intentions can change overnight — defense capabilities last a long time."

■ A strong America is essential to global stability. The Bush administration will work to continue successful arms control negotiations. A six-year program will realign the defense budget. This year's defense plan will produce

savings of over \$35 billion and will guarantee protection of America and her allies.

Germany and NATO

■ The United States supports the reunification of East and West Germany and its continued membership in NATO. The alliance must remain as a cornerstone of free nations of the West.

Environment

A conservationist tradition

The Republican Party has a long tradition of protecting our nation's environment. Teddy Roosevelt, a great Republican president, was the father of the conservation movement in America. Roosevelt said we should "use [our natural resources], but use them so that as far as possible our children will be richer, and not poorer, because we have lived." Today, we again have a Republican president who is committed to preserving the environment.

President Bush's environmental policy: five principles

- 1) Sound ecology and a strong economy can coexist and, indeed, help one another. We must harness the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment.
- 2) Protecting the environment will take more than just federal action. We must expand creative state, local and private environmental initiatives.
- 3) Preventing pollution is far more efficient than cleaning it up once it's occurred. We must focus on technologies that reduce or prevent pollution.
- 4) Protecting the environment is a global concern. Because pollution respects no borders, international cooperation is essential.
- 5) Environmental laws must be vigorously enforced. Polluters will pay.

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The Environmental President: President Bush's proud record

President Bush has already made great strides in fulfilling his pledge to be the environmental president. His administration has:

- Proposed the first major rewrite of the Clean Air Act in 13 years. The new Clean Air Bill will reduce emissions that cause acid rain, smog and air pollution.

- Launched a \$1 billion a year research program on global climate change.

- Proposed to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet-level status while expanding its programs by 12 percent.

- Added three quarters of a billion dollars this year alone to clean up hazardous waste at federal facilities.

- Promoted the use of cleaner alternative fuels, which has already prompted several major oil companies to begin marketing reformulated gasoline.

- Proposed a worldwide phase-out of chloroflourocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000 to protect the ozone layer.

- Launched the "America the Beautiful" initiative to plant a billion new trees a year in America.

- Banned all U.S.-African ivory imports to help protect the elephant population.

- Set a goal of "no net loss" of wetlands for our country.

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Child Care

President Bush on child care:

"My philosophy with respect to child care is to put choice in the hands of parents not in the hands of the state. ... I will build a policy around parental choice. Particularly we must find a way to put a greater range of choices in the hands of low-income parents — because they face the greatest difficulty in meeting the demands of work and family." ("Building a Better America," 2-9-89)

The President's proposal

- A new refundable Child Care Tax Credit for low-income working families of up to \$1,000 for each child younger than age four.
- Refundability of the current Child Care and Dependent Care tax credit.

Principles of the President's proposal

Parents know best

Parents are best able to make decisions about their children's care and should have the discretion to make these decisions. New federal support for child care should go directly to parents.

Federal policy should not discriminate against parents who work at home.

Federal policy now neglects the contributions

and sacrifices made by two-parent families in which one parent stays at home to care for the children.

Parental choice must increase.

Federal policy should increase, not decrease, the range of child-care choices available to parents. Parents should be free to select care from relatives, neighbors, churches, schools, employers or other sources.

We must target families most in need.

Poor families should receive benefits commensurate with their needs.

Most child care is family care. (FY91 Budget, P. 194)

■ In families with an employed parent, 43 percent of children younger than six are cared for by mothers who do not work outside the home.

■ Of under-five children whose mothers do work outside the home, 48 percent are cared for by relatives. "Family day care homes" account for 24 percent. Child care centers, including preschools, enroll only 22 percent of these children.

**President Bush scores
Democratic "alternatives"**

"I will not see the option of religious-based child care restricted or eliminated. We're going to

fight against that. [The House Democrats' bill] would cost nearly \$30 billion, three times our original proposal, and force, compel many states to change their rules. ... So let's expand the horizons of our kids, not the budget of the bureaucracy, and through tax incentives give families the help that they need to solve their child care problems themselves." (Address to conservative leaders, 4-26-90)

Civil Rights

The President's commitment to a better America

"And our challenge today is to take this democratic system of ours — a system second to none — and make it better. A better America ... where every one of us enjoys the same opportunities to live, to work, and to contribute to society. And where, for the first time, the American mainstream includes all of our disabled citizens. (President's 1990 State of the Union Address)

Protecting the civil rights of all Americans

- The President called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights. Following congressional action, the President signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission through FY 91.
- The President endorsed and signed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes based on prejudice.
- Attorney General Thornburgh filed federal housing discrimination lawsuits seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988.
- The President is committed to policies that would extend civil rights protection to disabled Americans.
- Because of President Bush's policies, two-thirds of black Americans approve of the way he is doing his job. (NBC poll, April 1990)

Opportunity and progress

■ Between 1986 and 1988, black enrollment in independent colleges and universities increased by 7.1 percent (U.S. Department of Education figures, reported by *The New York Times*, (3-30-90).

■ Since the beginning of the economic recovery, black employment has grown by more than two million. (*Economic Report of the President 1990*, p. 333)

■ President Bush, has appointed more Asian Americans to senior administration jobs — at least 30 — than any previous administration. — Between 1980 and 1988, according to the Census Bureau, the Asian population of the United States grew by 70 percent. Asian-Americans numbered about 6.5 million in 1988, up from 3.8 million eight years earlier. (*The New York Times*, 3-2-90)

■ In 1989, the first Cuban-American was elected to Congress: Republican Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida.

The Republican Record

■ Without the support of key Republicans in the '60s such as Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, crucial civil rights legislation would not have become law.

■ As a Texas congressman, George Bush was one of a handful of Southern lawmakers to vote for the fair housing law of 1968.

■ Republican Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, the only black member of the U.S. Senate during the 20th century, sponsored

the 1968 fair housing law in the Senate.

■ As Vice President, George Bush supported the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988, which strengthened anti-discrimination housing laws.

Economic progress

■ Since the beginning of the economic expansion in 1982, the median income of black households has increased 11.8 percent after inflation. The median income of Latino households has increased 9.4 percent. (*1990 Statistical Abstract*, p. 444)

■ Since 1982, the percentage of black households making more than \$50,000 a year (1988 constant dollars) has doubled — from 4.9 percent to 9.9 percent. (U.S. Census, *Monday Income*, p.24)

Education

Administration leads education reform

President Bush has said that "our progress won't be measured by bureaucracies built and dollars spent. It will be measured by results, and by what our children learn and accomplish." (Remarks on Teacher of the Year Award, 4-4-90)

President's education summit sets national goals

For the first time in U.S. history, a president convened the nation's governors to address education. In February, President Bush and the nation's governors agreed that by the year 2000:

- Every child must start school ready to learn.
- The high school graduation rate must top 90 percent.
- Students must show competency in English, math, science, history and geography.
- American students will lead the world in math and science achievement.
- Every adult will know how to read, possess the skills necessary in a competitive global economy, and have the knowledge necessary to exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- Every school will be free of drugs and violence and instead offer a disciplined setting for learning.

President Bush has said: "I believe that excellence comes from higher standards, a greater

accountability, and more freedom to move within a school system" (Address to conservative leaders, 4-26-90). President Bush's Educational Excellence Act calls for a restructuring of the educational system by providing:

- Presidential Merit Schools: Awards to schools that make progress in raising achievement, fighting drugs and reducing dropout rates.
- Presidential Awards to excellent teachers.
- Short-term aid to districts establishing magnet schools.
- Alternative teacher certification programs.
- A National Science Scholars program to encourage top high school students to undertake college work in science, math or engineering.
- Sustaining black colleges: Matching funds to historically black college and university endowment fundraising.

Spending alone will not solve our problems

- Between 1963 and 1980, federal spending for elementary and secondary education increased by 328 percent after inflation. (*Historical Tables*, FY90 Budget, pp. 63-65)
- During this time of increasing federal spending, average combined SATs fell from 976 to 890. (*Digest of Education Statistics* 1989, p. 120)
- The increased federal effort failed because American education had strayed from the basics: reading, writing and respect.

Recovering from the mistakes of the '60s: Republican leadership points the way

- SAT scores improve: In 1989, combined SAT scores averaged 903 (*The Washington Post*, 5-3-

90). Most people agree that we need to make further progress, but that score represents an improvement from the 1980 level of 890.

■ High School graduation up: In 1988, 76 percent of the population aged 25 and over had completed high school, compared with 69 percent in 1980. (*Digest*, p. 4)

■ Teacher salaries improve: Between 1980 and 1988, the average salary (constant 1987-88 dollars) of elementary and secondary teachers increased from \$24,000 to \$28,000. (*Digest*, p. 77)

School choice is the wave of the future

- Educational excellence comes from higher standards, greater accountability and more freedom to move within a school system.
— By a 2-to-1 margin, Americans support letting parents choose which public school their children will attend. (Gallup poll, *The Washington Post*, 8-25-89)

Drugs

President Bush has said. "Congress needs to provide tough laws to deal with a tough problem. Working together, we can — we will defeat this scourge. America has earned her victories through determination and desire." (Santa Ana, Calif., 3-2-90)

President Bush's national drug control strategy

1. Attack the drug market at the source and on the street.

- Extend the death penalty to:
 - Major drug kingpins;
 - Drug kingpins who attempt to kill to obstruct justice; and
 - Federal drug felons whose crimes result in death.
- Hire additional prosecutors, law enforcement officers and court personnel.
- Help the Andean countries fight drug production.
- Step up efforts to eradicate domestic marijuana.
- Improve interdiction at our borders.

2. Treat the drug user.

- Increase drug treatment grants to the states.
- Triple assistance to "crack babies."

3. Prevent drug use through efforts in schools, workplaces and communities.

- Strengthen drug-free workplace requirements for federal contractors and grant recipients.
- Increase outlays for prevention efforts.

Strong public support

■ Sixty-nine percent of Americans approve of the way President Bush is handling the drug problem. (Gallup poll, 1-17-90)

■ Sixty-three percent say President Bush has made "some" or "a lot of" progress in dealing with the drug problem. (Gallup poll, 1-17-90)

Republican leadership points the way to better law enforcement

Responding to presidential leadership, federal, state and local authorities have started cracking down:

■ In 1989, federal agents seized 181,000 pounds of cocaine — three times the amount they seized in 1986. (*The New York Times*, 4-22-90)

■ In 1988, state and local authorities made 289,000 arrests for sale or manufacture of drugs — more than twice the number of arrests they made in 1984. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug and Crime Facts* 1989, p. 8)

■ In 1987, 78 percent of suspects in drug cases were prosecuted, up from 73 percent in 1980. This was a higher rate than for any other crime category. (BJS, *Drug and Crime*, p. 9)

■ The number of suspects prosecuted for drug offenses increased from 7,000 in 1980 to 18,000 in 1987 — an increase of 153 percent. (BJS, *Drug and Crime*, p. 9)

Progress: drug abuse reduced

The War on Drugs is not yet won. Any level of drug use is too high. And the crack problem is still causing havoc. But thanks to tougher Republican policies, signs of progress are appearing:

■ In 1989, the proportion of high school seniors who reported using drugs within the last year

dropped to 35.4 percent — still far too high, but the lowest figure since the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) surveys started in 1975. (*L.A. Times*, 2-14-90)

■ After a continuous increase since 1986, the number of cocaine overdoses reported by hospital emergency rooms in major cities held steady from late 1988 through the third quarter of 1989. (*Baltimore Sun*, 2-8-90)

■ According to the NIDA, 37 million Americans used illicit drugs during 1985. By 1988, that number had fallen to 28 million. (NIDA release, August 1989)

■ The proportion of adults aged 18 to 25 who used marijuana at least five times a month dropped from 18.7 percent in 1977 to 6.9 percent in 1988. (*Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 4-20-90)

■ Between 1979 and 1988 the proportion of high school seniors aware of the risks of regular marijuana use increased from 42 percent to 77 percent. (*MMWR*, 4-20-90)

The Economy

Investing in America

■ Investment is soaring. Between 1980 and 1989, real net private domestic investment rose from \$153 billion to \$216 billion (1982 dollars) — a 41 percent increase. (*Economic Report of the President 1990*, p. 313)

■ Between 1980 and 1989, real business expenditures for new plant and equipment increased from \$333 billion to \$450 billion (1982 dollars) — a 35 percent increase. (*Statistical Abstract 1990*, p. 538)

Capital gains

■ President Bush proposes to cut the tax rates on capital gains for long-term investments.

■ A cut in the capital gains rate would foster growth and increase competitiveness of American businesses. The tax rate on capital gains in the United States now tops that of any other industrial country except Australia and Great Britain. Both Australia and Great Britain, however, index capital gains for inflation, thus effectively reducing their tax rate.

Protecting Social Security

■ President Bush is determined to protect the steadily accruing Social Security trust fund from raids on its reserves.

■ Seniors have made progress against poverty. Since 1970, the poverty rate among people age 65 and over has been cut in half. (Census, *Money Income*, p. 60):

1970	24.6%
1980	15.7%
1988	12.0%

Sustaining record growth: longest peacetime expansion

■ Thanks to Republican economic policy, America is enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in history. Unless congressional Democrats scuttle the recovery with their big-spending policies, each month this year will set a new record for the length of peacetime economic growth: July represents the 92nd month of consecutive growth.

■ Between 1980 and 1989, the economy grew by almost a third. Real gross national product (1982 dollars) rose from \$3.187 trillion to \$4.144 trillion — an increase of nearly one trillion dollars. (*Economic Indicators*, April 1990, p. 2)

— The real growth in gross national product has amounted to \$3,800 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The great American job machine

■ Since the expansion started in late 1982, the economy has created more than 21 million new jobs. (*Economic Report of the President 1984*, p. 263; *Economic Indicators*, April 1990, p. 14)

— The economic expansion produced five new jobs every minute.

— Inflation hit a 16-year low.

■ In 1989, the civilian unemployment rate was 5.3 percent — the lowest annual average since 1973. In 1980, the last year the Democrats controlled the White House, the unemployment rate was 7.1 percent and rising. (*Economic Report of the President 1990*, p. 339)

— If the Democrats' 1980 unemployment rate had prevailed in 1989, an additional 2.27 million Americans would have been out of work.

Checking inflation

■ The most common measure of inflation, the consumer price index, rose by a modest 4.8 percent in 1989. In 1980, when Democratic policies were choking the economy, the inflation rate rose to 13.5 percent, nearly three times as large. (*Economic Indicators*, April 1990, p. 24)

— Inflation increased each year the Democrats were last in the White House.

— If the Democratic inflation rate had lasted throughout the 1980s, prices today would be 108 percent higher.

	Republican price	Democratic price
Loaf of Bread	\$0.93	\$ 1.93
Toothbrush	\$1.09	\$ 2.27
Sport Shirt	\$22.00	\$45.76
Color TV	\$300.00	\$624.00
New Car	\$13,000.00	\$27,040.00

Lower interest rates

■ As Jimmy Carter was cleaning out his desk in December 1980, the prime interest rate hit 21.5 percent. In 1989, the prime averaged 10.87 percent, about half the Democratic level. (*Economic Report of the President, 1984*, p. 299; *Economic Indicators*, April 1990, p. 30)

Controlling the budget

■ President Bush is facing the budget issue squarely. In May, he began a budget summit with congressional leaders of both parties, with the primary goal of maintaining peace and increasing prosperity.

■ President Bush supports a line-item veto and a balanced-budget amendment.

■ In fiscal 1989, the budget deficit stood at 2.9 percent of GNP — still too high, but less than

half the level of 1983. (CBO, *Economic and Budget Outlook*, January 1990, pp. 33, 123)

■ Article I of the Constitution gives the power of the purse to the House of Representatives, which has been ruled by the Democrats for nearly 36 years.

Helping families and individuals

■ President Bush endorses Family Savings Accounts. He has proposed that withdrawals made after 7 years should be tax-free.

■ President Bush is helping home buyers. The administration has proposed a waiver of the 10 percent excise tax penalty for early withdrawal of up to \$10,000 from Individual Retirement Accounts. The withdrawn funds would have to be used for first-time home purchases.

■ Democratic policies devastated American families. Between 1978 and 1982, real median family income (1988 dollars) fell from \$32,006 to \$28,727. Republican policies have restored prosperity to the family. Between 1983 and 1988, real median family income increased from \$29,307 to \$32,191. (U.S. Census, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States* 1988, p. 11)

■ Between 1980 and 1988, the share of American households with incomes under \$15,000 (1988 dollars) fell from 29.4 percent to 27.3 percent. Meanwhile, more and more Americans climbed into higher income levels. The share of households with incomes over \$50,000 rose from 15.8 percent to 20.8 percent. (U.S. Census, *Money Income*, p. 23)

■ Between 1980 and 1989, real per capita disposable personal income (1982 dollars) rose 20 percent. (*Economic Indicators*, April 1990, p. 6)

■ Although the poverty rate rose in three of the four Carter years, it fell in six of the first eight Republican years.

Agriculture

Strengthening America's farmers

- By pursuing sound fiscal and monetary policies, the administration wants to provide a stable business environment in which farmers can borrow at affordable interest rates.
- The administration supports a 1990 Farm Bill that increases the competitiveness of American farmers and ranchers and maintains a safety net.
- The President's proposed cut in the capital gains tax rate would apply to the sale of farmland. This tax cut can keep American agriculture dynamic and prosperous.
- The President encourages alternative uses of farm products like ethanol and other new fuels.
- The President knows that productive agriculture can be compatible with a sound environment. In 1990, the federal government will spend nearly a third of a billion dollars on research and technical support for farmers that

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will help stop the contamination of land and water and make farming practices consistent with environmental protection.

■ The President's "America the Beautiful" initiative will establish a new reforestation program to plant more than a billion trees a year.

■ Many countries subsidize production and export of agricultural commodities or curb imports. The administration has submitted a comprehensive proposal for reforming world agricultural trade. The proposal calls for a worldwide phase-out of export subsidies in five years and other trade-distorting subsidies in ten years.

Health Care

Toward a healthier America

"The future health of our citizens is heavily dependent upon our success in four major areas: We must develop an appropriate and effective health policy; we must contain medical costs; we must continue to make advances in biomedical research and biotechnology; and we must encourage increased personal responsibility for health and disease prevention." — Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services. (*Roll Call*, 3-26-90, p. 15)

■ The United States spends more of its gross domestic product (GDP) on health care than any other industrialized country (FY91 Budget, p. 185). We spend 11.2 percent, compared with 8.6 percent in Canada, and 6.8 percent in Japan.

■ In 1970, spending on mandatory health programs took up about 5 percent of federal budget outlays. In 1995, that figure is projected to reach 15 percent.

Accelerating the pace of health research

- The President supports an expanded program of basic research in the Department of Health and Human Services.
- The President's budget proposes an 18 percent increase for all federal HIV/AIDS programs.

Health care reform

- The President proposes to restructure physician payment in the Medicare program and extend use of "prudent purchasing" principles to secure the best value for Medicare beneficiaries and taxpayers alike.
- The President's policy encourages "managed care," the coordinated delivery of medical services through an organization (such as an HMO or a preferred-provider organization) that assures quality care.
- The President supports a new program to evaluate medical technologies and strengthen existing quality assurance programs.

Housing And Homeless

President Bush's housing policy: providing HOPE

The President's forward-looking plan for housing is called HOPE — Home ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. HOPE encompasses four principles:

1. Empowering poor families to achieve self-sufficiency and have a stake in their communities.

■ President Bush is proposing HOPE grants to provide funds for resident management and home ownership in public housing, government-held vacant and foreclosed properties and financially distressed properties.

■ President Bush seeks to increase funding for the Urban Homesteading program, which turns over government-held properties to cities that then provide them at nominal cost to moderate-income families.

2. Expanding housing opportunities for moderate-to-low income families and young families just starting out.

■ The HOPE initiative would allow first-time home buyers to withdraw funds from their IRAs without penalty.

■ HOPE includes Housing Opportunity Zones, a program to target federal incentives to those distressed communities that best remove tax and regulatory barriers to affordable housing.

3. Helping end the tragedy of homelessness.

■ The President supports full funding of the McKinney Act, which provides for a wide variety of programs of aid to the homeless.

■ The President proposes a new "Shelter Plus Care" program to help the homeless mentally ill or recovering substance abusers.

4. Creating jobs and economic opportunities in distressed inner cities and rural areas.

■ HOPE would create 50 enterprise zones to encourage job creation and attract seed capital for business development. It will provide for a zero capital gains tax rate on tangible investments in enterprise zones.

Liberal fictions about housing and homelessness

Fiction: Housing assistance was cut during the 1980s.

Fact: Between 1980 and 1990, outlays for housing assistance increased from \$5.6 billion to \$16.3 billion — more than an 80 percent increase after inflation. (FY90 Historical Tables, p. 70; FY91 Budget, p. A-296)

Fiction: There are as many as 5 million homeless people.

Fact: One homeless person is one too many. In 1980, the National Academy of Sciences estimated the number at 650,000, the Urban Institute found 570,000, and the General Accounting Office — an arm of Congress — put the number between 300,000 to 600,000. (Warren Brookes column, *The Washington Times*, 10-3-89)

Crime

President Bush has said: "My vision for the '90s is an America where punishment is at least as tough as the crime." (Address to conservative leaders, 4-26-90)

The President has called upon Congress to pass his four-part crime program, which:

- I. Strengthens current laws by:**
 - Restoring an enforceable death penalty.
 - Curbing plea bargaining.
 - Toughening penalties for those who commit crimes with firearms.
- II. Strengthens law enforcement by:**
 - Hiring additional law enforcement officers.
 - Reforming the "exclusionary rule" to allow evidence to be admitted if the searching officers acted in good faith.
- III. Strengthens criminal prosecution by:**
 - Hiring additional prosecutors.
 - Reforming *habeas corpus* procedures to reduce the strain on federal courts.
- IV. Strengthens the prison system by:**
 - Expanding prison construction.
 - Converting unused federal property for use as federal prisons or jails.

Republican leadership gets tough on criminals

■ Between 1960 and 1980, liberal policies eroded the justice system. In 1960, there were 299 prison commitments for every 1,000 adult arrests for serious crimes. By 1980, that figure had plunged to 196 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1988*, April 1989, p. 6). Not coincidentally, crime and victimization soared during these two decades.

■ Starting in 1980, the GOP's "get-tough-on-crime" philosophy started to take hold: Result: By 1987, the state prison commitment rate was up to 301 per 1,000 arrests. And the victimization rate had fallen.

The American people want to get tougher on crime

■ Seventy-two percent support the death penalty for murder, up from 54 percent in 1980. (CBS poll concluded 4-2-90)

■ Seventy-nine percent think that criminals currently get off too easily in court. (Gallup poll 6-21-89)

Science And Space

Investing In Competitiveness

Keeping America's scientific lead

■ In 1988, American government and industry spent a total of \$132 billion on research and development — more than the combined R&D spending of France, West Germany, Britain and Japan. In relation to their overall economies, however, these countries and the U.S. each spent about the same, roughly 2 1/2 percent of their GNP.

■ Industry accounted for half of America's R&D spending in the 1980s. R&D had a direct rate of return of 30 percent — three times higher than for physical capital.

Encouraging private research and development

President Bush believes that research yields new knowledge, products and processes that make America more competitive in international markets, foster economic growth, and improve the quality of life for all Americans. The President is taking the lead on three fronts:

■ Proposing to make permanent the 20 percent tax credit targeted to encourage research and experimentation.

■ Pursuing better international protection of intellectual property.

■ Endorsing changes in product liability laws to help restore balance to the tort system, increase

competitiveness, reduce uncertainty and provide incentives to produce safe products.

Increasing federal research and development

■ The President is committed to doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation by 1993.

■ The President is working to continue American leadership in space exploration, including:

- Funding of further Space Shuttle flights;
- Development of Space Station Freedom; and
- Planning exploration of the Moon and Mars.

Strengthening federal science and technology policy

■ On April 20, 1989, the President established the National Space Council, chaired by Vice President Quayle.

■ The President established the Council on Competitiveness, also chaired by Vice President Quayle, to oversee regulatory and other competitiveness issues.

Manned mission to Mars

■ The President has lifted the sights of the space program with his call for a manned mission to Mars. He is:

- supporting greater efforts for launching robotic science missions;
- accelerating the technology and advanced launch systems to support planetary exploration; and

— proceeding with technology development for the National Aerospace Plane.

Industrial policy: another misguided liberal dream

Some liberal Democrats have called for an "industrial policy" in which the federal government picks specific technologies for special tax treatment or subsidy.

■ The Bush administration believes the best way to support the development of civilian technology is by improving private incentives, not by trying the impossible job of second-guessing consumer decisions.

Savings and Loans

President Bush acts

■ To protect the savings of millions of Americans, President Bush led the effort to pass the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. The law sets tough standards to ensure that such a crisis never happens again.

■ President Bush has reaffirmed his commitment to tough action against S&L fraud: "We will not rest until the cheats and the chiselers and the charlatans spend a large chunk of their lives behind the bars of a federal prison."
(*Washington Post*, June 23, 1990)

■ The Department of Justice has achieved results in its war on financial institution fraud, including 791 major fraud convictions in 1989.

■ President Bush supports legislation to provide additional enforcement tools that will allow the government to step up the attack on financial institution fraud. A total of 220 agents are being added to the battle, and the President has asked Congress for an additional \$25 million for the IRS and Justice Department for investigators and prosecutors.

Congress had the responsibility

■ Before 1989, Congress had provided that every major regulator, except the Comptroller of the Currency, be independent of the president and accountable primarily to Congress.

Asleep at the wheel: The Democratic Congress

■ William Proxmire, former chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said that members

of Congress "were just plain lulled to sleep" while the problem was growing. The S&Ls "went down fast, and Congress didn't react soon enough." (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 23, 1989)

■ The result: The Democratic Speaker helped cause one of the greatest financial problems in our history.

Republicans called for action

■ In 1984, the Bush Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services recommended comprehensive reform of the regulatory system.

■ In 1986, the administration asked Congress to replenish the funds of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), which protected savings accounts and which was facing insolvency.

Democrats stalled

■ The Reagan administration proposed legislation to carry out the Bush Task Force reforms, but the Democratic Congress refused to move the legislation.

■ It took Congress two years to enact legislation to protect small savers by shoring up FSLIC.

Democratic Leadership: making things worse

■ As House Majority Leader, Jim Wright, once took the FSLIC bill off the House calendar to pressure the regulators to change their stand on a matter affecting a big Dallas real estate syndicator. Democrat Wright also:

— Sought to have at least two federal regulators removed from office.

— Intervened on behalf of a Democratic Party official who had been banned from the thrift industry for regulatory violations.

Bush Library Photocopy - Preservation

Peace and Freedom

The triumph of democracy

Will any of us ever forget the stirring sights of 1989? First, we witnessed peaceful revolutions in Poland and Hungary. Then, the tremors set off by the falling of the Berlin Wall upended communism in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Now change has come to the Americas — to Panama, to Nicaragua, perhaps to Cuba. These events, which President Bush calls the "Revolution of '89," are miraculous, but not accidental. They are, in part, due to steady leadership. It is no accident that under Republican leadership, one billion people of the earth found freedom.

Contrast this to the almost daily humiliations of the era when liberal Democrats were in power — the steady encroachment of Marxist-Leninism in the Americas, the growing tension within the Western alliances.

The Republican Record: a safer and more peaceful world

Successive Republican administrations have promoted peace and freedom around the globe.

■ In 1990, after a decade of Republican leadership, about 3.2 billion (about 66 percent) of the world's population are free. In January 1979, only about 2.2 billion (about 55 percent) of the world's population lived free of communist tyranny and military dictatorship.

■ Republican presidents have also cultivated a new, more peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union. The historic INF agreement has eliminated an entire class of nuclear weapons and has paved the way for further arms-reductions agreements.

■ By January 1990, 17 countries in Latin America could be considered democratic. In the 1970s, only seven Latin American and Caribbean nations could boast of open or democratic societies.

Panama

Then there is the restoration of democracy in Panama. On Dec. 20, 1989, President Bush sent U.S. forces to protect American lives, restore the democratic process, preserve the integrity of the Panama Canal Treaties and decapitate the outlaw regime of Manuel Noriega.

■ U.S. Forces were withdrawn less than two weeks after the operation began and Manuel Noriega turned himself over to U.S. forces on Jan. 3, 1990.

Nicaragua

Democracy also triumphed in Marxist Nicaragua. Presidents Reagan and Bush lent their unfailing support to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, helping to bring about free elections in Nicaragua and a stunning end to the Sandinista regime.

Grenada

With the support of other nations in the region, the United States liberated the island nation of Grenada from communist dictatorship.

Libya

Action was taken against state-sponsored terrorism by raiding Libyan bases in 1986.

Eastern Europe

The "Revolution of 1989," the overthrow of communism in Eastern Europe, was a fundamental victory for Republican foreign policy. Both the Berlin Wall and the Warsaw Pact came tumbling down. In Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria and Romania, people clamored for political and economic freedom.

■ The survival of fledgling democracies is a priority of the Bush Administration. In November 1989, the United States enacted a \$938 million aid package to Poland and Hungary.

Camp David Summit

■ President Bush's June 1990 summit meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev was a successful step toward relaxing tensions and establishing closer relations between the Soviet and American peoples.

■ The Bush administration signed a landmark agreement that will eventually eliminate both nations' chemical weapons stockpiles.

— Other accords between the two nations include agreements on cultural exchange, environmental issues, civil aviation and maritime transportation accords, customs accords and trade agreements, including an accord bolstering U.S. grain sales.

German reunification

President Bush is standing firm for support of a united Germany as a member of NATO.

The People's Republic of China

President Bush is working to preserve America's important relationship with the people of China. Reform will be encouraged through open lines of communication and trade.

■ President Bush condemns the repression of the Chinese people and therefore suspended governmental sales and commercial export of weapons.

Trade

■ President Bush has extended the fight against drugs to Latin American trade policy. In November 1989, President Bush proposed the Andean Trade Initiative to orient regional nations away from the drug trade by expanding legitimate trade opportunities.

Mexico

■ President Bush is committed to creating new jobs and opening new markets between the United States and Mexico by negotiating a free-trade pact.

■ President Bush and Mexican President Carlos Salinas will conduct formal talks in December 1990, in Monterey, Mexico. Conclusion of a free-trade pact would coincide with an invitation to Canada to join in the arrangement, creating a North American free-trade zone stretching from the Arctic Circle to Central America.

Eastern Europe

■ President Bush has promoted the transformation of centrally planned economies to market-oriented economies.

■ President Bush's \$938 million economic aid package to Poland and Hungary is a success. In Poland, the switch to a market economy is working. Inflation has dropped from 80 percent in January 1990 to 5 percent in March.

■ Future economic agreements will continue to stimulate and protect new opportunities for U.S. business. The Bush administration has proposed a complete overhaul of the system for controlling high-tech exports to allow access to Western technology.

Opening world markets

■ President Bush's trade policy has a clear goal: to create a world where open markets are based on free and fair trade practices.

— Republicans believe that trade wars kill jobs, and free trade creates jobs. With the walls of isolation being torn down around the world, now is *not* the time to build a protectionist wall around the United States — as many liberal Democrats would.

— America needs free trade, fair trade and more trade. Protectionism is a problem, not a solution.

Highlights: the Republican Record

■ Aggressive Republican leadership has improved our international trade position. With U.S. exports steadily increasing, the trade deficit was cut by 28 percent between 1987 and 1989. (exports minus imports-customs value). (*Economic Indicators*, p. 35 April 1990)

■ The Bush administration has been a leader in tariff negotiations, promoting open markets around the world.

■ President Bush has created an interagency group to assure that U.S. trade interests are represented in the 1992 European Community.

■ The Bush administration has encouraged commercial banks to reduce the debts of developing countries. Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica have reached debt-reduction agreements with U.S. banks under President Bush's debt plan.

■ The administration will enforce and use U.S. trade laws to best advance the goals of open markets and fair trade.

■ American competitiveness in the global market place is being promoted by Vice President Dan Quayle as chairman of the Council on Competitiveness.

Soviet Union

■ Both the Malta and Washington summits have improved economic ties between the two superpowers. President Bush will continue to link trade with progress in political and economic reforms.

— The Malta Summit began negotiation of a new trade agreement, including GATT observer status for the Soviet Union. New accords signed at the June 1990 Washington Summit will triple airline capacity between the two nations and increase Soviet purchases of U.S. grain from 9 million tons to 10 million tons annually.

■ President Bush supports genuine efforts to bring fundamental, free-market reforms to the Soviet economy.

— President Bush offered Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev the opportunity to achieve "Most Favored Nation" status, providing the Soviet government passes liberalized emigration reform laws. The President said:

"I want to see Lithuania have its freedom. We are committed to self-determination for the Baltic states. And although I take great pleasure and joy and am pleased that the emigration of Soviet Jews is at an all-time high, I want to see unfettered emigration." (*The Washington Times*, 6/8/90)

■ Trade with the Soviet Union has rebounded in the last two years. Bilateral trade soared to over \$4 billion in October 1989, compared with \$2.6 billion during the same period in 1988. Agricultural exports alone tripled during the same period.

Canada

An historic tariff-free zone has been created by U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that has stimulated growth, boosted incomes and increased the competitiveness of firms in both nations. During 1989, the first year of the agreement, goods and services trade exceeded \$200 billion.

Japan

President Bush is ensuring that Japan, the world's second largest market, opens to U.S. business and operates competitively. The Bush administration's successful identification of market opening priorities under the 1988 Trade Act has won trade concessions from the Japanese. President Bush has ensured open markets for satellites, supercomputers and forest products. Under President Bush's administration, Japan has been removed from the list of countries with unacceptable trade barriers.

China

■ America's outrage at the tragedy of Tian-anmen Square was expressed by Congress and by sanctions promptly enacted by the Bush Administration. These sanctions remain unchanged. Notwithstanding, the President has repeatedly made it clear that these actions were never designed to hurt the Chinese people.

■ The President extended "Most Favored Nation" trade status with China because it was in the best interest of the U.S. and the Chinese people. Discontinuing MFN could cost the U.S. \$6 billion a year in trade as well as inadvertently damage the Hong Kong economy, which stood to lose 20,000 jobs and \$10 billion in trade. Many of our trading partners — including the United Kingdom, Japan, and even Taiwan — urged that MFN be retained.

■ The people of China who trade with the United States are the engine of reform, the opening to the outside world. The President believes: "Our responsibility is best met not by isolating those forces from contact ... but by keeping open the channels of commerce and communications."

Latin America

■ President Bush has expanded and developed open markets in the Caribbean and Latin America. Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela have liberalized their trade policies.

May 23, 1990

BRIDGES

From a season of bickering to the age of the outstretched hand.

From the winter of the centralized state to the springtime of liberty.

From years of war and death to a millennium of peace and life.

From the era of bureaucracy to the time of empowerment.

From decades of darkness to a thousand points of light.

The 1990's form a bridge -- from one century to another, from one millennium to another.

But more than that, they form a bridge from one chapter of history to another.

From the day of the dictator to a new dawn of democracy.

From the struggle for survival to the pursuit of happiness.

And as we cross this bridge, we should also leave behind:

The old pessimism.

The old baggage of bigotry.

The old, failed ways of the bureaucratic welfare state.

But we should keep:

Our traditional values of work, family, faith.

The realization that freedom works.

The principles of the Declaration -- life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And our faith in hard work, progress, innovation and entrepreneurship. It's ironic: America's oldest tradition is emphasis on the new. Abraham Lincoln spoke of a new birth of freedom. Franklin Roosevelt offered a New Deal. And John F. Kennedy pointed toward a New Frontier.

Now as we cross this bridge decade, we can see a New Paradigm of prosperity and creativity. And beyond that, a new century, a new millennium, a new age of freedom and peace. And that's why we should be looking forward.

#

spec
ref

PROJECTED NEW LOW-INCOME AND FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS

(Units in Thousands) ^{/1}

I. HOPE Proposals *

Public Housing Homeownership	8.1	^{/2}
FHA Multi-Family Homesteading	8.6	^{/2}
Non-Profit Homesteading	4.8	
SUBTOTAL	21.5	^{/3}

II. FHA Single Family Property Disposition 123.6

III. FHA Insured First-Time Homebuyers 1,074.1

TOTAL

1,219.2

* Programs targeted to low-income families

FOOTNOTES:

1: Total reflects units expected to be sold from April, 1990 through January 1, 1992.

2: Includes non-HOPE sales of 1,500 public housing units and 500 FHA multifamily units.

3: Reflects first-year implementation of HOPE low-income homeownership initiatives. Projected sales over three years total 100,776 units.

FACT SHEET

Administration Strategy to Create One Million New Homeowners

On April 26, 1990, HUD Secretary Jack Kemp announced in Dallas that one million low-income families and first-time homebuyers will reach the goal of homeownership by 1992 through policies implemented by the Bush Administration.

The attached table presents projections of how this goal will be met utilizing a variety of FHA, multifamily urban homesteading in public and assisted housing, non-profit program and other first-time homebuyer strategies. Key elements in the projections are as follows:

- o Low-income homeownership will be bolstered significantly through the Administration's Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) legislative proposal now pending on Capitol Hill. HOPE offers the first major opportunity in decades for low-income homeownership and links housing with the necessary and beneficial activities of resident management, job training, economic development and supportive social services.*
- o The interest rate climate will remain favorable for FHA insured home mortgages under Bush Administration economic policies. Up to 81 percent of mortgage insurance written by FHA serves first-time homebuyers.*
- o The goal of reaching one million homeowners is also linked with a HUD objective of establishing 250 new resident management entities in public and assisted housing by 1992. There were thirteen resident management entities in existence at the beginning of the Bush Administration. Currently over 100 resident groups are receiving HUD sponsored training.*
- o HUD will aggressively promote new business formation through enterprise zones and other policies to "greenline" low-income neighborhoods for community reinvestment. This goal includes strategies to more than double the current level of minority business enterprise in public and assisted housing communities.*
- o These goals reflect the belief of President Bush and Secretary Kemp that federal efforts to alleviate poverty and reclaim America's economically distressed communities can best be met through policies that empower the poor with expanded opportunities for the accumulation of assets through job training, entrepreneurial activity, resident management and homeownership.*

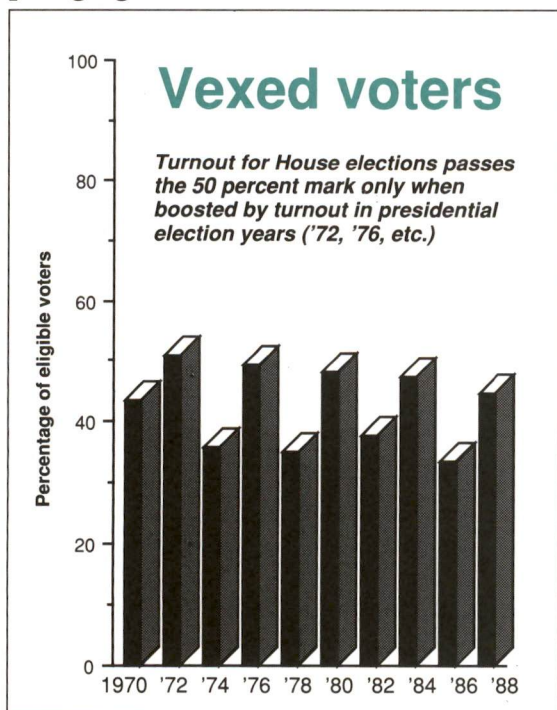
Gerrymandering is just one part of the incumbent-protection machine. At taxpayer expense, House members have sent out millions of pieces of mail, much of it self-serving.¹⁵

Year	No. of pieces
1972	230,282,524
1980	400,129,816
1988	548,465,538

Congress recently enacted legislation curbing House newsletters, but the mailing privilege remains a powerful political weapon.

The gerrymander has deprived Republicans of the legislative strength they've earned at the ballot box.

The gerrymander is *unfair to voters*. "Packing" wastes votes while "cracking" makes them ineffectual. With a predetermined outcome, people have little reason to vote. No wonder **voter turnout and political participation have been plunging**.¹⁶



A handful of Republicans could give President Bush a stable working coalition in the House. There are now 175 Republicans in the House. Sometimes, enough Southern Democrats vote with them to pass conservative legislation. Forty-four Southern Democrats supported the capital gains tax cut.¹⁷ These "boll weevils" plus the Republicans add up to 219 — just one more than a majority. But some Southerners often vote with the liberals, so this coalition does not provide a solid base for President Bush. A few more Republicans would harden his working margin.

On many floor votes, winning just a few more seats from the Democrats would have spelled the difference between defeat and victory. A few examples:

- ✓ April 26, 1989 — Adoption of a rule, opposed by Republicans, to make it harder to strike wasteful spending from pending legislation. Passed 223-198. R 1-168; D 222-30. **A thirteen-seat switch would have changed the outcome.**¹⁸
- ✓ February 3, 1988 — President Reagan's plan to supply \$36 million in military and non-military aid to the Contras. Rejected 211-219. R 164-12; D 47-207. **A five-seat switch would have changed the outcome.**¹⁹
- ✓ October 29, 1987 — The Democrats' budget reconciliation bill, with new taxes. Passed 206-205. R 1-164; D 205-41. **A one-seat switch would have changed the outcome.**²⁰
- ✓ April 29, 1987 — Gephardt's protectionist trade amendment. Passed 218-214. R 17-159; D 201-55. **A three-seat switch would have changed the outcome.**²¹
- ✓ March 4, 1985 — Democrat move to kill an effort by Republican Leader Bob Michel to seat Rick McIntyre of Indi-

ana, whose seat was being stolen by the House Democrats. The Democrat move passed 168-167. R 0-163; D 168-4. **A one-seat switch would have changed the outcome.**²²

With fair districts, we could make gains in the early 1990s. But the fight for fair districts will be long, hard — and *uphill*. The GOP is fighting to win governorships and state legislative seats; without a seat at the table, Republicans could get cheated out of a majority in the House.

Three states are expected to gain the most House seats:²³

	Current	Post-Census	Gain
California	45	51 or 52	+6 or +7
Texas	27	30	+3
Florida	19	22 or 23	+3 or +4

By some estimates, these gains may be even greater. These states all have *Democrat-controlled legislatures and Republican governors*. If we lose these governorships in 1990 and fail to win legislative chambers, *Democrats in these three states alone will be able to gerrymander 24 percent of all House seats.*

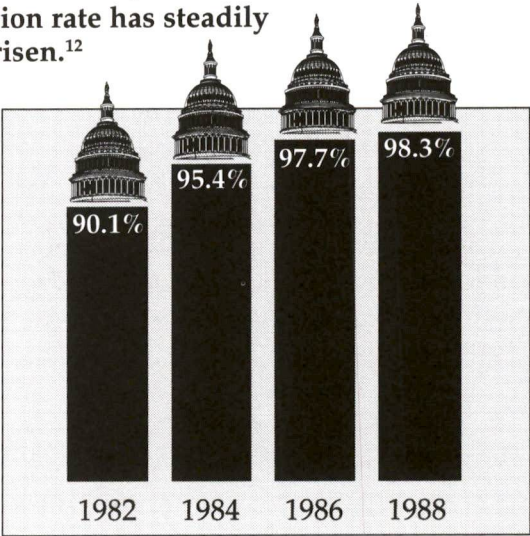
Several states may lose more than one seat:

	Current	Post-Census	Loss
New York	34	31	-3
Pennsylvania	23	21	-2
Illinois	22	20	-2
Ohio	21	19	-2
Michigan	18	16	-2

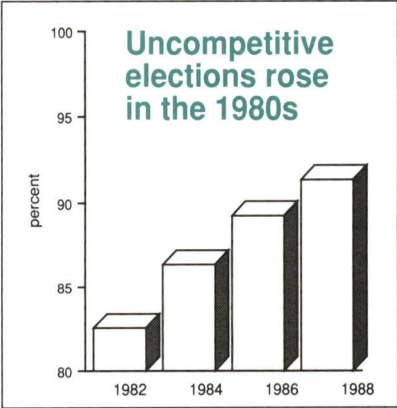
The Democrats control the governorships in all five states except Illinois. They control all the lower chambers and the Illinois Senate.²⁴

In these states, Democrats will try to take as many seats as possible away from Republicans.

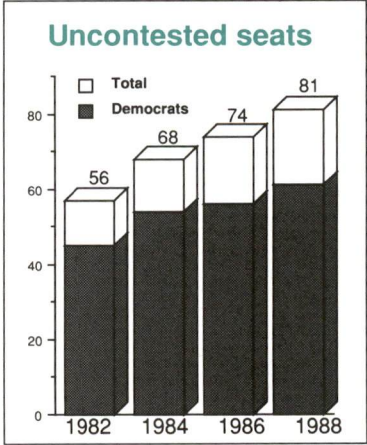
The gerrymandered lines have hardened congressional arteries as incumbents (mostly Democrats) have become entrenched in non-competitive districts. **As a result, the incumbent re-election rate has steadily risen.**¹²



And the percentage of uncompetitive elections — those won with more than 55 percent — has steadily risen:¹³



There is a tide of discontent with Congress, but the gerrymandered districts serve as a breakwater. They have made incumbents so safe that it is hard to find challengers. **The number of seats without major party opposition is going up.**¹⁴



The number of seats without major party opposition is going up.¹⁴

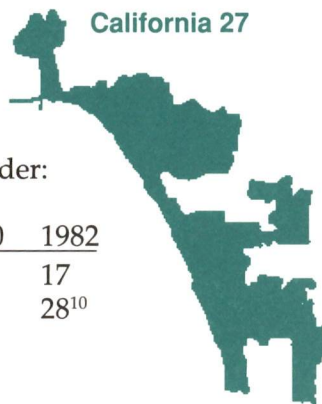


California 42

They did their most infamous work in California. Ten years earlier, a governor named Ronald Reagan prevented a gerrymander by the Democratic legislature. In 1981, the Democrats held not only the legislature but the governorship as well. With Jerry Brown at the helm, they had the power to grab a majority of the country's largest congressional delegation. Their quest to *pack, crack, merge and isolate* led to districts with shapes ranging from a dying giraffe (#42) to a python digesting a buzzard and a shovel (#27).⁹

And they got results: they gerrymandered at least six seats from the Republicans. Compare the number of California House seats each party had before and after the gerrymander:

	1980	1982
Republican	21	17
Democrat	22	28 ¹⁰



California 27

The gerrymander slithers beyond California.

The gerrymander left its tracks all across the nation. Of 1,305 House general elections between 1984 and 1988, only four percent resulted in a change of party control.¹¹

Advances in computer technology could enable Democrats to draw lines with even greater cleverness than in 1981. The "gerrycrats" used to work with grease pencils and adding machines; now they can use computer graphics and databases to ensure that the lines they draw will have the political effects they want.

What's more, the Census Bureau will provide more detailed data than ever before, enabling gerrycrats to sculpt districts with exactly the "desired" mix of voting groups.

In short, the new technology reduces voters to mere blips on the electronic gameboard, with the gerrycrats holding the controls.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Given the surge in Republican voter identification, we have an opportunity to begin building a majority in the early 1990s — if we can compete on a level playing field.

1 Know the stakes in the 1990 elections:

- ✓ Governorships in 36 states
- ✓ Legislative seats in 45 states
- ✓ All 435 U.S. House seats

2 Support the Legislative Strike Force, RNC's effort to focus resources on crucial legislative campaigns. There are five parts to the LSF:

- ✓ *State and local outreach* — legislative targeting, national communications,

candidate recruitment and incumbency programs.

- ✓ *Voter turnout* — improving and updating voter lists.
- ✓ *Strategic planning* — collecting and analyzing survey and demographic data.
- ✓ *Political training* — helping announced and prospective candidates.
- ✓ *Field fund raising* — seasoned personnel helping candidates raise money.

3 Get GOP voters to turn out in 1990.

As Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen proved in Miami, a high GOP turnout can switch a Democratic seat into a Republican one.

4 Support ballot propositions to reform the redistricting process.

The people support fairness. In an April 1989 California Poll, after hearing a description of current gerrymander practices, 82 percent *disapproved*.²⁵

5 Support President Bush's campaign reform proposal,

which would set criteria for fair redistricting in federal elections. District lines would have to meet compactness standards and follow established community boundaries. The package also emphasizes full compliance with and enforcement of the Voting Rights Act and the "one person, one vote" principle. According to the President: "We must draw district lines that respect the needs of the people, not the political needs of either party."²⁶

6 Build coalitions with minority and public interest groups.

We must emphasize that gerrymandering is an *ethical* issue. When lawmakers can avoid competition, they can evade accountability. A gerrymander keeps a minority a minority permanently.

HOW REDISTRICTING DECIDES ELECTIONS

Every ten years, after the national census, state legislatures redraw congressional district lines. The party ruling a legislature often draws those lines to favor its House candidates — a practice called gerrymandering. The Democrats long have controlled a majority of legislative chambers, so gerrymandering hurts Republicans most.

The Democrats have several instruments of gerrymandering:

✓ **Packing** Republican voters into a few districts where lopsided elections waste GOP voting strength.

✓ **Cracking**, or fragmenting, the remaining GOP vote to create districts where Democrats usually win.

✓ **Merging** the districts of Republican House members to pit them against each other in primaries, thereby dividing the party and diverting its resources from the general elections.

✓ **Isolating** Republican incumbents from their bases of support by drawing new districts that include few voters from their previous districts.

After suffering heavy losses in 1980, the Democrats feared that their grip on the House was in jeopardy.

They decided to protect their seats — not by offering new ideas or better candidates, but by rigging the district lines.

in the history of the House — longer than most Americans have been alive.

- ✓ Only *five* of 257 sitting House Democrats — Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, Charles Bennett of Florida, Jack Brooks of Texas, William Natcher of Kentucky and Sidney Yates of Illinois — have ever served in the minority.⁶
- ✓ No sitting House Republican has ever served in a majority. None has ever chaired a committee or even a sub-committee.

Democrats say they've ruled the House for so long because the people trust them.

Wrong! Harris Polls report the following percentages saying they have a "great deal of confidence" in Congress:

1982	13%
1984	28%
1986	21%
1988	15% ⁷

Then how have the Democrats kept their choke hold on the House?

Robert Beckel, leading Democratic strategist who served as Walter Mondale's campaign manager, admits: "These guys are sitting in the House of Representatives and the Senate because they've got good media people ... and because *they've gerrymandered districts*. I mean if you actually wrote these districts the right way, there would not be the kind of margin the Democrats have in the House, all things being equal."⁸

- 7 **Open up the redistricting process.** Use the new technology to ensure that all interested groups in your area are participating by drawing their own maps. Take the process out of the back room.



Need more information about redistricting?
Please call one of the following RNC divisions:

Political _____ (202) 863-8600

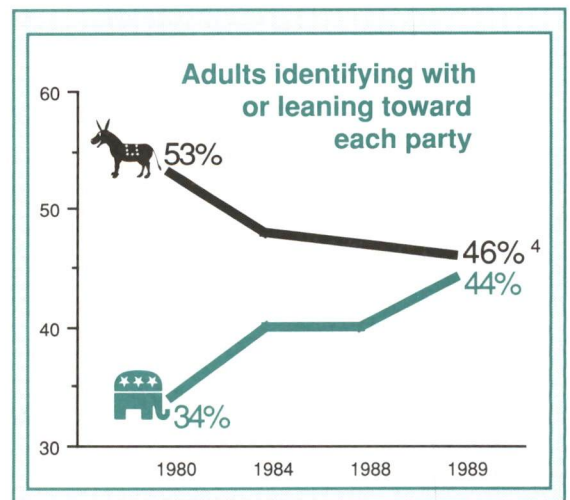
Strategic Information _____ (202) 863-8670

Legal Counsel _____ (202) 863-8636

A POLITICAL PARADOX

Americans prefer Republican leadership

- ✓ The GOP has won four of the past five presidential elections.
- ✓ Over those five elections, Republican candidates have outpolled Democrats by a total of 49 million votes.¹
- ✓ Republican candidates have carried 41 states with a total of 429 *electoral votes* in at least four of the past five presidential elections. Democrats can make that claim only in Minnesota and the District of Columbia for 13 *electoral votes*.²
- ✓ A recent report by two eminent Democratic analysts says: "A key leading indicator of voting behavior is party identification. Here a strong Republican tide is running."³



And yet the Democrats have
controlled the House of
Representatives since 1955.

- ✓ The GOP's stretch of minority status, now more than 35 years, is the longest

— Footnotes —

¹ 1989 *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 240

² ABC News, *The '88 Vote* (NY: Capital Cities, 1989), 92-95

³ William Galston and Elaine Kamarck, "The Politics of Evasion: Democrats and the Presidency," Progressive Policy Institute, Sept. 1989, 16

⁴ Helmut Norpoth and Michael Kagay, "Another Eight Years of Republican Rule and Still No Partisan Realignment?" Paper presented at the 1989 annual conference of the American Political Science Association

⁵ 1989 *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 16

⁶ *Politics in America* 1990, 1704

⁷ US Department of Justice, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 1988 (Washington: GPO, 1989), 190

⁸ "The Democrats in 1992," policy conference aired on C-SPAN, Sept. 16, 1989

⁹ *Legislative District Maps of California*, April 1985

¹⁰ *Republican Almanac* 1987, 105

¹¹ *Republican Almanac* 1989, p. xii

¹² ABC News, *The '88 Vote* (New York: Capital Cities, 1989), 573

¹³ *Ibid*, 577

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 567-568

¹⁵ Data from John Pontius, "US Congress Official Mail Costs: Fiscal Year 1972 to Present," CRS Report 89-364 GOV, June 13, 1989, 27)

¹⁶ Data from: Norman J. Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann and Michael J. Malbin, *Vital Statistics on Congress 1989-90* (Washington: CQ, 1990) 46

¹⁷ *CQ Weekly Report*, Sept. 30, 1989, 2592

¹⁸ *Ibid*, April 29, 1989, 1006

¹⁹ *Ibid*, Feb. 6, 1988, 276

²⁰ 1987 *CQ Almanac*, 118-H

²¹ *Ibid*, 24-H

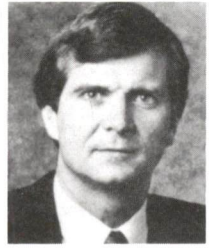
²² 1985 *CQ Almanac*, 10-H

²³ Projections are from: Population Reference Bureau, as reported by Associated Press, Dec. 29, 1989

²⁴ William Carlton Currens, ed. *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures* (Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments, 1989), v

²⁵ *California Journal*, October 1989, 394

²⁶ *First Monday*, Summer 1989, 22



Dear friend:

The House of Representatives has become the "Fortress of Incumbency." When House members run for re-election, only two in 100 lose. There are several reasons why: the free mailings incumbents may send; the PAC money they get; the taxpayer-financed staff. And then there is gerrymandering.

Gerrymandering is the way Democrats carve districts to predetermine legislative races to their advantage. It works. The Democrats have controlled the House of Representatives for 35 years — the longest stretch of domination by a political party in U.S. history.

The next census will be taken in 1990. Soon after, the computer-toting "gerrymocrats" will go to work.

The 1991 redistricting will be our nation's key political event of the decade. It will determine if Americans will have a fair system of electing representatives, or if the real power remains with the back-room Democratic deal-makers.

This booklet explores some ways Democrats have practiced their gerrymandering craft. It examines the damage to the American political system. And, it challenges you to help end this assault on America's vote.

What the Republican Party is asking is simple: that the voters be able to choose their representatives — not the other way around.

Lee Atwater

REDISTRICTING

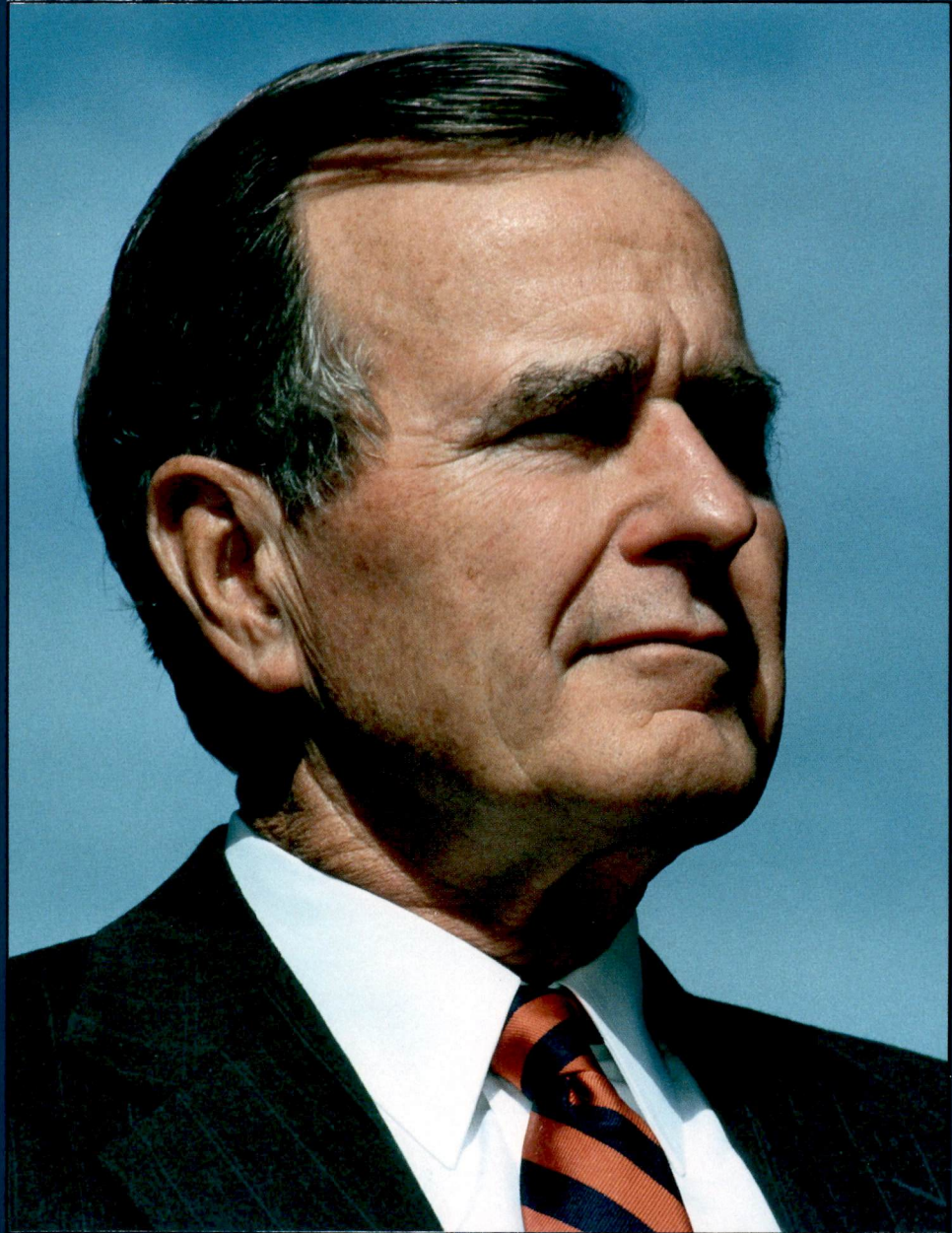


California 32

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310 First Street S.E.
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The Muzzled Majority

**Toward a Majority:
Target 2000**



1989 Chairman's Report
Republican National Committee

For nearly twenty years I have known George Bush — a leader by example who possesses a calm, objective intelligence and a firm, thoughtful resolve.

The President's record-breaking public approval doesn't surprise me: He is a strong leader who has spent decades serving America. From fighter pilot to congressman, CIA director to ambassador, he gained the respect of those who worked with him.

American men and women trust more than George Bush's strength of character and grace under pressure: They know he shares their values — the constant American values of generosity, responsibility, hard work, and home. It was for these shared values, and the Republican policies that promote freedom and opportunity, that the American people elected George Bush their president. That mandate took shape in 1989 as President Bush launched a comprehensive plan for a better America.

As the President leads our nation into the 1990s, our party can gather the American voters' increasing confidence in common-sense Republican solutions and translate that confidence into Election Day victories. It is the urgent work of the Republican National Committee to work toward these victories, and it is our goal to build a broad, vibrant Republican Party into America's new majority party by the year 2000.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lee Atwater". The signature is written in dark ink and is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

'We stand at the threshold of a new era.'

— George Bush

No American president has been prepared better than George Bush to assume the role of world leader. He has served at the highest levels of government for many years. And during his first year in office he has put that experience to work by meeting with leaders from every continent.

When he met with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev last December in Malta, he was ready to build on an established, long-standing relationship with the Soviet leader. After their wide-ranging talks, the President said that, while the meeting had not eliminated tensions, U.S.-Soviet relations were "vastly improved."

Among the fresh proposals advanced by President Bush at Malta were: a mission to Moscow by Secretary of State James Baker to accelerate talks on landmark conventional and strategic arms reduction treaties; immediate negotiations on a U.S.-Soviet trade agreement; negotiation of a bilateral treaty to aid U.S. investments in the Soviet Union; and U.S.-Soviet cooperation in combatting global warming.

The New York Times reported that with his proposals for improved trade relations President Bush had "moved dramatically to encourage the Soviet Union's integration" into the global economy. And, as a consequence, many saw "a broader [U.S.-Soviet] trade relationship not only reducing political tension but improving American competitiveness in the long term."

The President and his Administration are constantly at work building stronger relationships with our allies, reaching serious-minded accords with the Soviet Union, and shaping a more secure peace throughout the world.





Around the globe — America — freedom's best friend

President Bush told a joint session of Congress in February 1989: "When people are given the chance, they inevitably will choose a free press, freedom of worship, and certifiably free and fair elections."

In the following months, the world watched freedom take hold in Eastern Europe. America — free, democratic and prosperous — has been the model for the people of Eastern Europe. Stronger than ever after nine years of Republican

Panama goals achieved

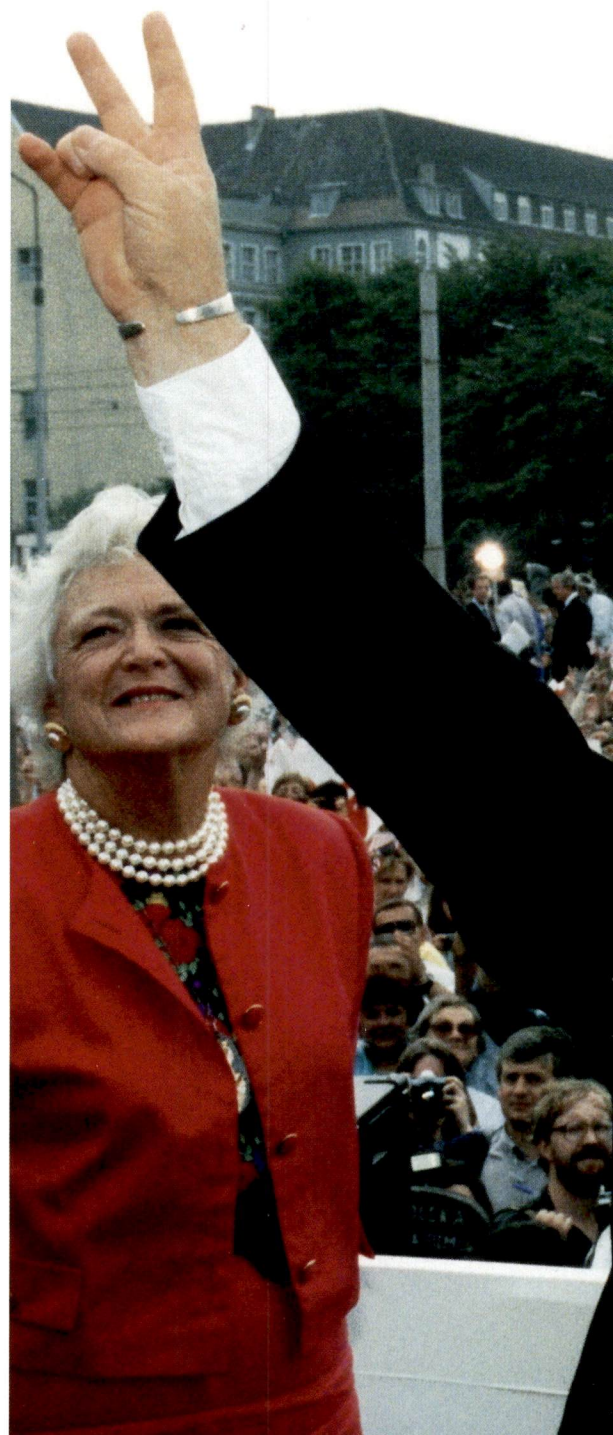
"On ... December 20th, I ordered U.S. troops to Panama with four objectives: to safeguard the lives of American citizens, to help restore democracy, to protect the integrity of the Panama Canal Treaties and to bring General Manuel Noriega to justice. All of these objectives have now been achieved."

— President Bush
January 3, 1990

leadership, it inspired Lech Walesa, Poland's Solidarity leader, to tell the U.S. Congress in November 1989: "The world remembers the wonderful principle of the American democracy, government of the people, by the people, for the people ... such, in fact, are principles and values reminiscent of Abraham Lincoln and the founding fathers of the American Republic."

While Eastern Europe moves toward sovereignty, democracy, and free market economies, the future is still unclear. At this time of enormous geopolitical change, the American people value the experienced and steady hand of George Bush to guide America's foreign policy.

Since assuming the presidency, George Bush has traveled to more than a dozen nations. President Bush's unique leadership, working constantly with our allies and major nations, is forging the new political realities of a changing world.







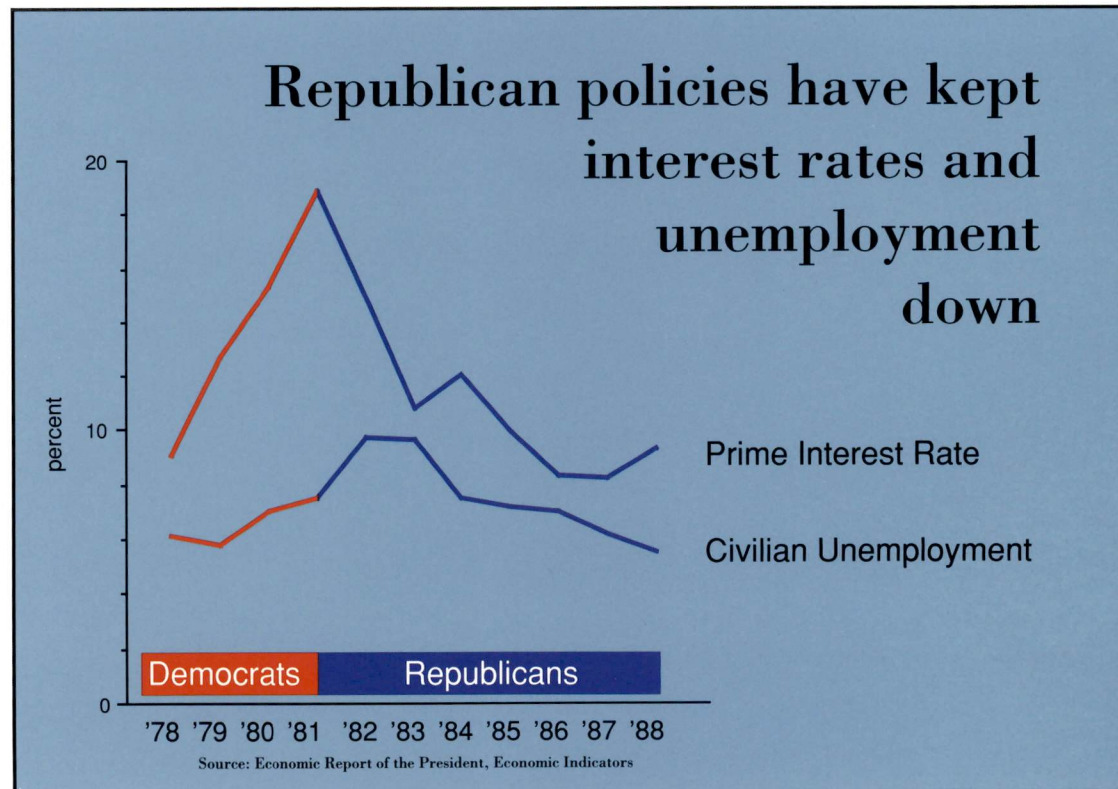
Sustaining a strong economy

President Bush and his supporters in Congress are working to sustain the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history: more than 20 million new jobs created and a record number of Americans working, combined with increasing incomes and low inflation — all since Republican policies were put into effect in 1981.

Acting swiftly after being sworn in as President, George Bush took steps to counter threats to continued prosperity. He led a savings and loan package through Congress to secure the savings of millions of Americans and save the remaining healthy S&L institutions. He established a plan to deal with Third World debt and encourage their fragile economies. He proposed and signed a minimum wage increase, including a training wage to help younger workers enter the job market. And President Bush satisfied deficit reduction targets without new taxes.

Undertaking measures to keep the American economy moving ahead, President Bush sought to cut the capital gains tax. While the President's measure passed the Democrat-led House of Representatives, Democratic leaders in the Senate, through parliamentary maneuvers, refused to allow this needed legislation to pass. Undaunted, President Bush has promised the American people that he will fight against restrictive taxes that shrink investment, job creation and productivity.

President Bush continues to push for policies that will keep the American economy strong in the highly competitive, international economy of the 1990s.



‘Our outrage against drugs unites us.’

— George Bush

The Bush Administration is uncompromising in its approach to drugs: zero tolerance — condemning any drug use. The President and the American public know a change in attitudes must accompany any successful effort to stop illegal drugs.

To help mold that new outlook, in September the President delivered a historic televised address carried on all four networks. Via satellite, he spoke to millions of students all across America about the danger of drugs to them, their friends, and their future.

While the challenge of crime and drugs has faced every modern-day president, the power of drug barons has never been greater. They now openly threaten free governments, assassinate elected officials, and bomb public buildings and airliners.

The Bush Administration is determined to defeat this deadly invasion of illegal drugs. President Bush has taken strong action: His National Drug Control Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war. The President’s comprehensive initiative against drugs concentrates on: the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education; community action and the work place; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.

The President also has launched a determined battle against the vicious partner of drugs: crime. He sent to Congress The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989, which would: double the mandatory minimum time criminals spend in federal prisons for using semiautomatic weapons in violent crimes or drug felonies; hire hundreds of new federal, U.S. Marshal, and FBI agents; improve prosecution with funds for 1,600 new prosecutors; and spend \$1 billion for federal prison construction, increasing the number of prison beds by nearly 80 percent.



President Bush is leading in the call for all Americans — institutions, business and professionals leaders, media, state and local education boards, college presidents, and not-for-profit organizations — to become involved in community service. National commitment and duty can move problems that appear intractable.

First Lady Barbara Bush and Marilyn Quayle are setting an example for the nation, working to ensure literacy in America and helping needy victims of major disasters.

Americans are answering this vital call. A non-profit, private sector coalition of communication volunteers, the Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America, is working to raise \$1 million a day to “unsell” drugs with innovative advertising.







‘Every American... will breathe clean air.’

— George Bush

President Bush, the chief steward of America’s magnificent natural resources, has taken the lead to conserve and protect our environment and ensure its majesty for future generations of Americans.

“The time for study alone has passed, and the time for action is now,” the President said of air pollution in his message to a joint session of Congress.

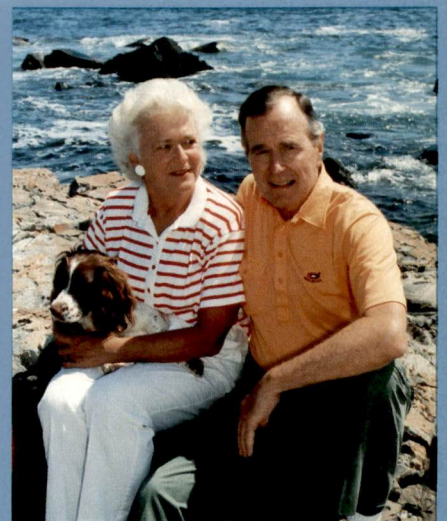
Wasting no time in expanding the fight for clean air and water, President Bush sent to Congress the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977. His legislation is designed to reduce acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions drastically.

As a life-long environmentalist and avid outdoorsman, the President knows well the environmental dangers that can accompany an advanced society with a high standard of living. President Bush presented legislation to deal effectively with hazardous waste, prevent harm to the earth’s ozone layer, and end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991. The Environmental Protection Agency began a tracking system for medical wastes and the Justice Department formed a task force to prosecute those who intentionally dump such wastes into America’s waters.

The President’s decisive action for tougher standards to clean the environment and preserve our nation’s natural resources has won support from congressional Republicans and Democrats alike.



With foresight and respect for our environment, the President is leading the effort for cleaner air and water — protecting our oceans, our beaches, and expanding our national parks. George Bush is ensuring that our grandchildren’s children will inherit an environment that has been carefully tended.



The Education President

George Bush is speaking with clarity and acting with determination to reform America's educational system.

During the 1960s and 1970s, many schools sank into decay, student test scores dropped, and excellence — when it could be found — was ignored. The decline in education was not a consequence of insufficient funding: The U.S. spends a greater share of its GNP on education than Germany, Japan, or Great Britain.

Placing fundamental importance on improving the American educational system, President Bush is not content simply to stop the decline in education: He is determined that we must rise to educational excellence. President Bush knows that education is the key to upward mobility for all Americans, to our nation's ability to compete with our trading partners, and to giving young Americans a brighter future.

Before President Bush had been in office 90 days, he sent Congress proposals for a comprehensive set of educational initiatives — The Educational Excellence Act of 1989. The enactment of the President's legislation will ensure that: excellence in education is recognized and rewarded; federal funding reaches the most needy; parents, students, and educators are given flexibility and choice; and schools are accountable for giving our students the highest quality education.



President Bush called an Education Summit with the nation's governors in September, only the third time a president had gathered the governors to converge on one issue. At the Summit, President George Bush and the nation's governors took a great stride toward setting national goals for the reform of our educational system.

Missouri Republican Governor John Ashcroft (at left) was a key player at the Summit. Ashcroft proposed and carried out Missouri's Excellence in Education Act of 1985 and made quality education a top priority in his state through innovative programs. Gov. Ashcroft is chairman of the Republican Governors Association and works with other

governors as a member of the National Governors' Association Task Force on Education. South Carolina Republican Governor Carroll Campbell, co-chairman of that Task Force, also played an important role at the Summit. In preparation, Governor Campbell invited more than 100 education experts in South Carolina to discuss their ideas for modern education, and Campbell brought the best of those ideas to the Summit.







The decade that will make the difference

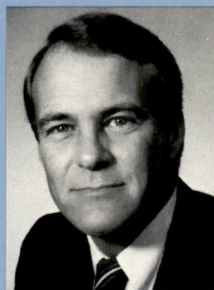
As President George Bush shapes a stronger America for the 1990s, the RNC is working to support his agenda and elect Republicans at every level of government where common-sense Republican solutions are essential to the challenges of '90s.

After George Bush's landslide victory, he asked campaign manager Lee Atwater to assume the chairmanship of the RNC. More than any previous Republican president, George Bush knows well the significance of the position — having held it during one of the party's most critical periods (1973-74).

When then-Vice President George Bush asked Lee Atwater to be chairman of his 1988 campaign, Atwater organized a team of full-time workers to drive for Republican victory. Chairman Atwater now oversees more than 250 full-time employees at the RNC. "Command focus was the key in the '88 campaign," Atwater says. "And command focus — focusing on essentials, focusing on a few things and succeeding —

that is how the RNC is working toward winning this year's elections and becoming the majority party by 2000."

Richard Fisher, recruited by the RNC to run for office, is a freshman member of Virginia's House of Delegates. He won election in 1989 to an open seat that had been held by a Democrat for 20 years. The RNC worked closely with candidate Fisher, its candidate Task Force offering campaign organizational assistance, direct mail and fund-raising help, and campaign expertise. Fisher conducted a relentless grassroots, door-to-door campaign. Fisher won — and the difference between victory and defeat was a few hundred votes.



The President charged Atwater with expanding the base of the party and reaching out to traditional Democrat voters and minority voting groups that the Democratic Party has been taking for granted for many years. Soon after becoming chairman, Atwater developed special outreach units to

get the Republican message of opportunity to minority groups.

Lee Atwater brought a wide-ranging transformation to the RNC in 1989. The reorganization put people in place with the knowledge and the systems to increase support for state parties and local Republican volunteers to conduct better organized and financed campaigns.

The RNC's Finance Division led an impressive fund-raising effort in 1989 despite a difficult post-election year environment, and has been given considerable assistance by the RNC Speakers Bureau, which has scheduled top Administration officials to speak at state and local party fund-raisers.

The Communications Division has deployed state-of-the-art satellite technology, allowing the RNC to transmit and receive commercials, news, and perform other campaign-related video services.

Positioning the party for the 1990s has meant getting more people in the states and localities where the toughest battles will be fought. The RNC Political Division has conducted an aggressive recruitment effort to encourage the strongest and best Republican candidates to run for office. Technological advancements have been employed: The RNC's Chief Counsel's Office and Strategic Information Division have helped develop computer software to provide Republican entities, citizens groups, minorities, and legal experts with the means to detect and oppose any Voting Rights Act violations and gerrymanders of the new district lines redrawn after the 1990 Census.

Jeanie Austin: Cultivating the grassroots

The Co-Chairman's Office is helping Republicans strengthen political roots and establish strategies to win elections.

Before becoming the Co-Chairman of the RNC, Jeanie Austin was the Chairman of the Florida Republican Party. It was under her leadership that "Sunshine State" Republicans saw their first colossal leaps in party registration. Those increases led to a GOP majority in statewide offices and a U.S. congressional delegation with a Republican majority.

Austin was a key leader in changing Florida from a one-party state — where Democrats could take most elective offices for granted — to one where few elected Democrats are safe from a solid Republican challenger.

At the RNC in Washington, Austin set to work in 1989 to cultivate Republican grassroots nationwide. She plays a key role in finding, encouraging and training the best Republican candidates to run for office.



The Co-Chairman's office is working closely with our Republican auxiliaries to expand the grassroots base for the 1990 election cycle. The Co-Chairman's staff has launched a communications training program designed to train Republican women party activists, elected officials and candidates in public speaking skills. And the office publishes a newsletter that provides a direct link between the RNC and grassroots activists.

Austin has traveled extensively during her first year as RNC Co-Chairman — visiting 30 states and more than 50 cities to help local Republicans raise funds, build the party, and develop winning grassroots strategies.

Switching to the G.O.P.

Frustrated by the liberal Democratic Party's stubborn allegiance to the failed policies of the past, and its obedience to special interest groups, two Democratic congressmen left their party and joined the GOP in 1989. Congressmen Bill Grant of Florida and Tommy Robinson of Arkansas are two of more than 160 Democratic elected leaders and party officials who quit the Democratic Party for the broad umbrella of the GOP.

On February 21, 1989, Congressman Grant said, "I am registering as a Republican because I share the values for which the party stands ... a commitment to a strong national defense ... to fair and equal opportunity for all its

"The national Democratic Party long ago gave notice to moderate and conservative Democratic voters that they are not wanted. The trend is unmistakable: Traditional Democrats are keeping their principles by leaving the Democratic Party."

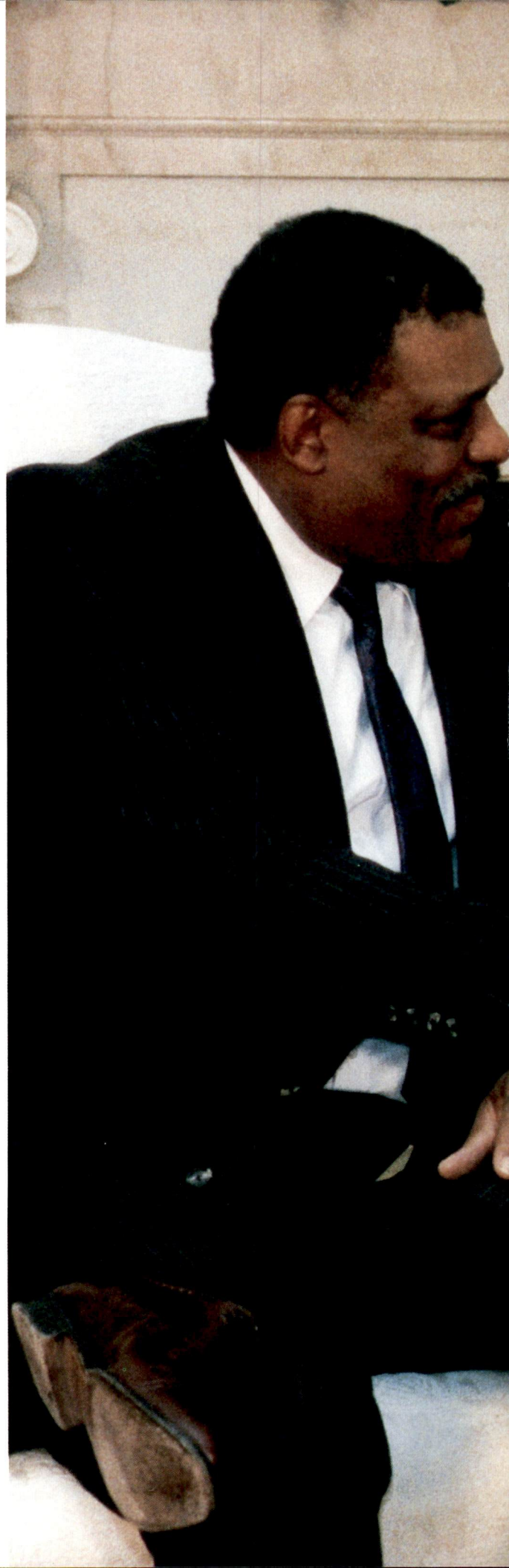
— Evelyn McPhail

*Mississippi G.O.P. Chairman,
she welcomed dozens of former
Democratic elected officials to the
Republican Party in 1989.*

citizens, and an unswerving commitment to fighting the crime and drug abuse that plague our society." Announcing his decision to join the Republican Party, Congressman Robinson said he couldn't wait any longer for "the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party to see the light. The hard fact is that there is, and will be, no room for conservative southern Democrats in today's national Democratic Party."

Washington, D.C. Police Chief Maurice Turner (right), who retired in 1989, joined the party last summer. "The Republican Party is a progressive party with new ideas and is now the best able to bring America's cities back to life," said the capital city's former crime-fighter.

The new Republicans figure they have suffered enough in a once-proud party that is now dominated by special-interest groups. Many Democrats have reached the same decision as Ronald Reagan: "I didn't leave the Democratic Party — that party left me." The Republican Party is happy to welcome them.





Broadening the base of the party

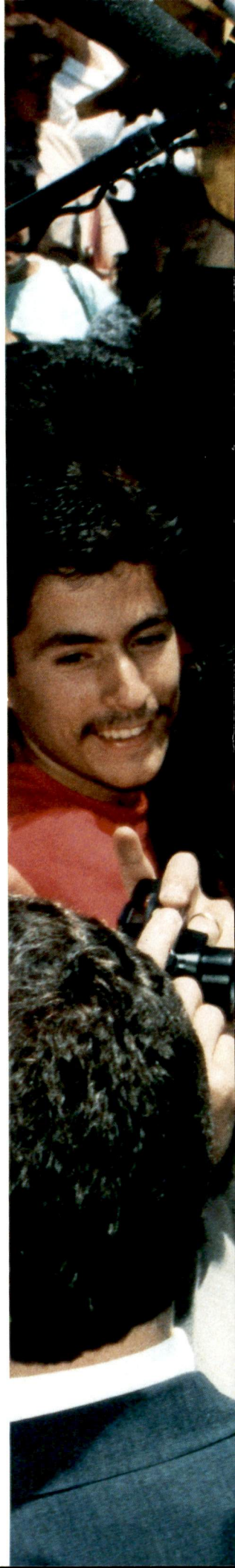
Acting at the President's direction, the Republican Party is seeking to broaden the party's base in the 1990s to include groups commonly thought to belong to the Democratic Party alone.

Chairman Lee Atwater is devoting considerable RNC resources in a serious effort to attract more minority candidates for our party and more minority support on Election Day. In the first quarter of his term, polls registered the President receiving higher approval ratings from minority Americans than any Republican president in decades.

For years the Democratic Party has taken Blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities for granted. The Republican Party, born in the struggle for equality, stands for dignity, opportunity, and equality before the law for every American.

Americans of every ethnic and religious background want greater opportunity, lower taxes, and safer streets. Yet, in the past, the Republican message has failed to reach to some communities, with the Democrats winning those votes by default. That must not happen in the 90s: The Democratic Party will be compelled to face up to their record on the issues and to fight for every vote. If the debate matches Democratic promises against Republican performance in building an opportunity society, Republicans will win.

The Outreach efforts begun this year at the Republican National Committee must extend over the long term: Years of misconception do not change overnight. But even at this early stage some results can be seen. Some of the Democratic party-switchers who have joined the GOP are members of the minority community. And last August, the first Cuban-American in history won election to the House of Representatives. She is a Republican. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen won the seat Democratic Congressman Claude Pepper, who died in 1989, had held for 26 years.





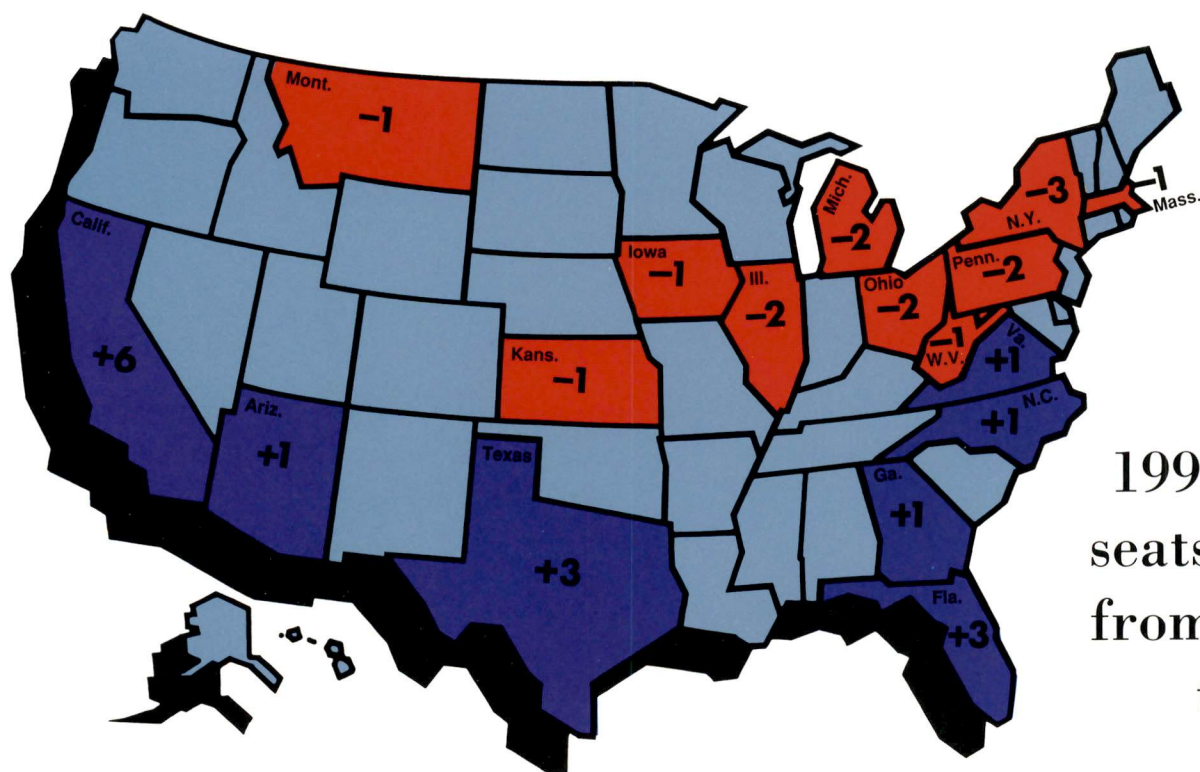
Equal votes and fair elections

The 1990 Census, the official count of America's population, will work a great transformation in American politics. As many as 20 states will gain or lose congressional seats which will be reapportioned according to population shifts between the states.

The regional population shifts demand the redrawing of political boundaries, creating an opportunity for politicians to gerrymander. That term comes from early American history: It means drawing political lines to help one party ... and to injure the other.

In 1983, retiring California Governor Jerry Brown didn't miss his chance. Just before leaving office, he signed into California law a Democrat-drawn redistricting plan with political lines so unfair and warped that in the 1984 elections — even though Republican congressional candidates in the state won more total votes than their Democratic opponents — Democrats continued to hold on to a 27-18 majority in that state's delegation. Republicans held 21 seats before the gerrymander, but only 18 after it. So complete was the gerrymander that only one congressional seat changed party hands during the entire decade.

Time and again Democratic party officials have used the once- a-decade redistricting to sabotage a fair and competitive election process, render votes meaningless, and lock in the election results for a decade. The result: A challenger rarely wins. In 1982, the re-election rate for incumbent members of Congress was 90 percent. In 1988 it reached an unbelievable 98.3 percent.



After the
1990 Census,
seats will shift
from frostbelt
to sunbelt

Numbers indicate Republican National Committee projections of gains and losses of U.S. House seats based on the 1990 Census.



Winning legislative seats is key to fighting a gerrymander. And Vice President Dan Quayle is a dynamic ally of Republican candidates. The Vice President has visited 38 states, frequently keynoting events for state legislative candidates. Vice President Quayle has raised close to \$7 million for Republican causes. In Detroit alone, he raised a record-breaking \$600,000 for state senate races.

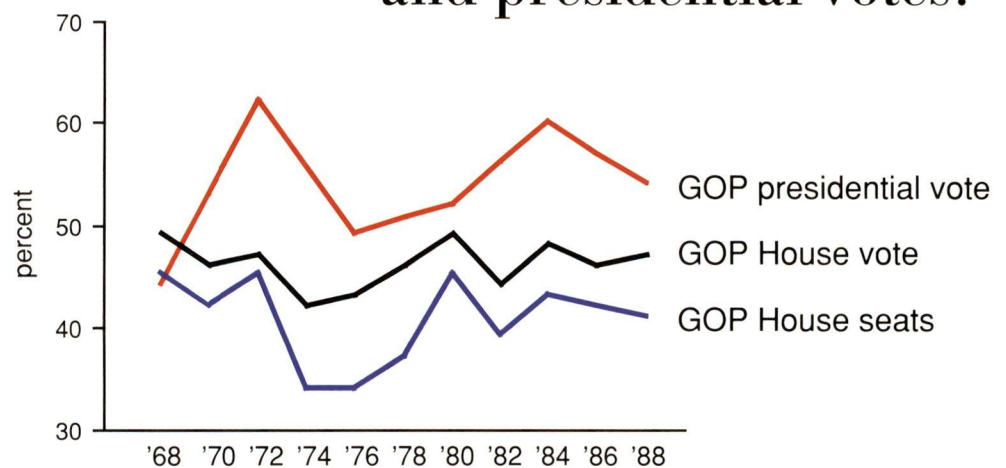
"Victories at the state legislative level are crucial to the Republican Party becoming America's new majority party," the Vice President tells Republican audiences.

Gerrymandering has so reduced the chances that a member of Congress will lose an election that, by 1988, fewer than 10 percent of congressional races were won with less than 55 percent of the vote. In other words, few races are even considered contests. Challengers get the message: In 1988, 81 members of Congress — mostly Democrats — had no opponent.

Chairman Atwater has made fair redistricting a top priority at the Republican National Committee. The Committee is working to make the redistricting process a public process; train legal experts on the issue; encourage minority groups to participate by drawing redistricting maps; train Republican legislative staff on redistricting and census issues; spread the message about this voter disenfranchisement; develop redistricting software for Republican state parties and other groups; and support Census Bureau efforts to see that the 1990 Census is the most fair, complete, and accurate in history.

Republicans must be partners in the redistricting process to ensure fair lines. Working to elect Republican governors, or gain Republican majorities in state legislatures, will give us a seat at the table when the new lines are drawn. We must turn out the vote for GOP candidates in 1990 or lose any chance of gaining a majority in Congress until the next millennium.

The Republican share of House seats is consistently less than its share of the total nationwide House and presidential votes.



Target 2000

Leadership that promotes a policy of continued prosperity; leadership that pursues emerging opportunities for a stronger peace; leadership that advances common-sense solutions to domestic challenges: This is the leadership George Bush is bringing to the American national agenda as we enter the 1990s.

While rapid change will define this new decade, the American values of family, hard work, generosity, and desire for a stronger, lasting peace will remain constant. As we continue fighting for these reliable American values, we must now increase our strength at the local, state, and congressional levels.

Outreach to minorities is essential to our success in broadening the GOP to majority status. Fair and equitable congressional lines are an urgent objective.

Surveys in 1989 revealed that the Republican Party had reached parity with the Democratic Party. With work we will grow from parity to majority. With unified action we can win Republican majorities at every level of government, and win a revolution for better government.

When our Party unifies, advances new solutions, and challenges the Democratic Party with its best candidates, we win. Majority status by the year 2000: This is the goal of our party, and the continuous work of the Republican National Committee.

The decade of the '80s is over; but the era of Republican leadership is only beginning.







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