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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ED ROLLINS *ER*
DATE: JANUARY 27, 1984
SUBJECT: ILLINOIS - POLITICAL BRIEFING

STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- Republicans have carried Illinois in 6 of 9 presidential elections since 1948.
- Illinois has backed only one losing presidential candidate since 1916 (Gerald Ford in 1976).
- Republicans have won 6 gubernatorial elections since 1948 - Democrats have won 4.
- Republicans have won 7 of 13 elections for the U.S. Senate since 1948.
- Illinois state politics has traditionally been a matter of Chicago versus downstate.
- Chicago has been a Democratic stronghold since the New Deal era.
- Republicans have dominated the politics of Chicago's suburbs and agriculture-oriented central Illinois.
- Chicago politics is dominated by the city's huge black community and Catholic population of Eastern European descent.
- The state also holds its state and local offices primary in March, 1984 with a mid-December, 1983 filing deadline.
- The Midwest Voter Registration Education Project sponsored an Hispanic Political Leadership Conference and had a registration rally on November 16 to kick-off Hispanic voter registration drives in Chicago. Their goal is to register 100,000 more voters in Illinois alone with a goal of 200,000 more Hispanic voters throughout the Midwest.
- There are 831,000 voting age Latins in the Midwest and only about one-third of them are registered.
- The Chicago Sun-Times/Channel 5 News Poll revealed in October that Illinois voters' party affiliations are as follows:

Republican - 25% Democrat - 37% Independent - 38%
- The November non-seasonal adjusted unemployment rate for Illinois was 9.3%.

- According to the Census Bureau, Illinois ranks fourth in the nation for total Asian and Pacific Islander population (172,213).
- The 1980 Census rankings for Illinois are as follows:
 - 5th in population (11,426,518);
 - 4th in black population (1,675,398), but 12th in black percentage (14.7%) of the state's total population;
 - 5th in Hispanic population (635,602), and 11th in Hispanic percentage 5.6% of the state's total population;
 - 9th in percentage (7.2%) of foreign-born residents;
 - 28th in percentage (11.0%) of residents aged 65+;
 - 28th in percentage (28.4%) of residents under 18 years;
 - 21st in median age (29.9 years);
 - 18th in percentage (51.5%) of women in the labor force;
 - 24th in percentage (16.2%) of college graduates;
 - 46th in percentage (58.8%) of married-couple households;
 - 7th in median household income (\$19,321);
 - 8th in per capita income (\$8,133);
 - 41st in percentage (62.7%) of owner-occupied housing;
 - 14th in housing value (\$60,000).
- 1980 Census data on the population of the city of Chicago is as follows:
 - 2nd in total population (3,005,078);
 - 2nd in black population (1,197,174) and 40th in black percent (39.8%) of the city's total population;
 - 3rd in Hispanic population (423,357).

1984 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

- Illinois will send 93 delegates and alternates to the 1984 Republican National Convention compared to 102 delegates in 1980.
- Illinois will have 24 electoral votes in 1984.
- President Reagan carried the state in 1980 with 49.6% of the vote and lost Cook County by a 53%-40% margin.
- The Republican presidential nominee has carried Illinois in every election since 1968.
- The state's presidential preference and delegate primary will be held on March 20, 1984.
- The presidential primary in Illinois is a preferential poll with no binding result.
- Governor Thompson was appointed Chairman of the Reagan-Bush '84 campaign and Congressmen Henry Hyde, Lynn Martin, and former state Senator Don Totten were appointed as Co-Chairs.

- Governor Thompson has appointed Greg Baise, his patronage chief, as the executive director of the Reagan Bush campaign in Illinois.
- Illinois has the earliest filing dates in the country for presidential and state elections. The filing dates were in late December and early January.
- A statewide Sun-Times/Channel 5 News Poll conducted in mid-October had the following results in the presidential race:

Mondale 52%	Glenn 50%	Reagan 67%
Reagan 43%	Reagan 43%	Jackson 21%

- In a Reagan versus Jackson race in Illinois, Reagan would receive 75% of the white vote and Jackson would receive 72% of the black vote.
- However, Mondale (94%) and Glenn (86%) did even better among blacks when matched against Reagan. Jackson would cause a substantial number of all Democrats to bolt their party, 46% saying they would vote for Reagan.

DEMOCRAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

- Former Vice President Mondale was endorsed in mid-October by most of the prominent Democrats in the state, including long-feuding enemies. However, many blacks have so far declined to make endorsements.
- Illinois AFL-CIO President Robert Gibson and William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in mid-October announced the formation of an Illinois Labor for Mondale Committee composed of about 300 top state union officials representing nearly a million workers.
- The Democrat State Central Committee issued its first pre-primary endorsement of a presidential candidate by backing Mondale, on October 31 by a 2 to 1 margin among the committeemen from the 22 congressional districts. Illinois was the first Democrat state party in the nation to endorse a presidential candidate.
- The Cook County Democrat Organization met on October 28 and Mondale was endorsed by a wide margin with only blacks and a few whites voting present. The meeting occurred three days after Mondale visited Chicago for major fundraising events.
- The Cook County endorsement is expected to translate into troops, money, and well-known delegate slates in the southwest and northwest areas of the city where Mondale may face his stiffest challenge from Senator John Glenn.

- Black Democrat presidential candidate Jesse Jackson is from Chicago.
- Chicago Mayor Harold Washington has not decided who he will endorse and has said that he would not make a choice until January 1, 1984. The first presidential candidate to endorse his mayoral candidacy was California Senator Alan Cranston.
- Mayor Washington has stated "I will support the candidate who can best defeat Mr. Reagan. It's not a question of color. That [defeating Reagan] is my purpose."
- No black county or state Democrat committee member has endorsed Mondale and most are expected either to abstain or oppose his endorsement.
- The Democrat presidential candidates have filed the following number of delegate slates for the March primary:
 - Mondale - full slates in all 22 congressional districts
 - Glenn - full slates in all 22 congressional districts
 - Cranston - 19 full slates
 - McGovern - 15 full and 3 partial slates
 - Askew - 10 full and one partial slates
 - Hart - 8 full and one partial slates
 - Jackson - 5 full and five partial slates
 - Hollings - no slates, but one individual in Southern Illinois filed independently of the Hollings campaign.
- Hollings will not appear on the Illinois primary preference ballot because he only filed 213 signatures-far short of the 3,000 signature minimum.
- In addition, Mayor Harold Washington filed a favorite son delegate slate in six Chicago based congressional districts. Both Jackson and Cranston have indicated that they did not want to compete with Mayor Washington's slates.
- The Mondale delegate slate includes the following people:
 - former Senator Adlai E. Stevenson, III.
 - Chicago Alderman Roman Pucinski.
 - John Daley, son of the late Mayor Richard J. Daley.
 - Cook County Assessor Thomas Hynes.
 - 16 present or former members of the state legislature.
 - 31 city or county officials.
 - 27 labor representatives.
 - 25 business executives and lawyers.
 - 15 members of the National Organization for Women.
 - 28 blacks.
 - 8 Hispanics.
 - 78 men and 76 women.

STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY1984 U.S. SENATE:

Republicans:

- Senator Charles Percy, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be seeking his fourth term and will have a primary challenge from Republican Congressman Tom Corcoran. Percy raised a record \$1.2 million when President Reagan attended a fund-raising dinner in January 1983. Corcoran raised about \$400,000 in campaign funds in 1983.
- Percy announced in late July that Secretary of State Jim Edgar will head his re-election campaign and Frank Considine chairman of National Can Corporation will be the finance chairman. Percy has a "Who's Who" of Illinois corporate management for finance committee co-chairmen. Percy formally announced his re-election for a fourth term on November 14. He hired a campaign manager and opened a campaign office in early September.
- Despite the primary challenge, Percy is regarded as having good support among the downstate Republican county chairmen. Percy has had a more conservative voting record supporting President Reagan during his current term in the Senate.
- Percy's campaign aides have been touting the fact that since Reagan took office, Percy has supported Reagan 80 percent of the time, while Corcoran has backed Reagan 77 percent of the time.
- Corcoran is organizing a number of conservative groups which have never been very pleased with Percy's voting record. He also attacked Governor Thompson in early August for not making enough effort to develop the Republican party in the state.
- Corcoran's television advertising attacks Percy's voting record as being too liberal throughout his Senate career.
- Percy has also been attacked by Corcoran in nationwide mailings and in a Chicago Tribune newspaper advertisement for claiming that PLO leader Arafat is a "moderate." Former New York Republican Senator Jacob Javits was so incensed with Corcoran's claims that Javits co-signed a letter with 59 prominent Jewish leaders in support of Percy.
- If the U.S. Senate election had been held in mid-October, Percy would have defeated Simon by a 50%-40% margin. In a June poll for the Simon campaign, Percy was leading Simon by a 44%-36% margin.
- Name recognition is a problem for all of Percy's potential opponents with 11% for Seith being the highest of any of the potential candidates.

- Percy would have also defeated Seith by a 57%-31% margin, if the election had been held in mid-October.
- Asked how effective Percy was in representing the state, 67% found him very effective or fairly effective, 18% not too effective, and only 7% not effective at all.
- Percy has no apparent areas of weakness in the major demographic categories. Similar feelings of support were expressed by blacks and whites, all income groups and education levels and in all areas of the state. Percy even fared better among women than men.
- Republican leaders including state Republican Chairman Don Adams and Secretary of State Jim Edgar, Percy's campaign chairman, have been reported to have privately urged Corcoran to drop his challenge to Percy and not split the party. Governor James Thompson and 89 of 102 Republican county chairman are supporting Percy's renomination.

Democrats:

- The Democrat contenders for the U.S. Senate include state Senate President and Democrat party Chairman Philip Rock; Alex Seith, Percy's opponent in the close 1978 election; Congressman Paul Simon from southern Illinois, a former lieutenant governor and state legislator; and state Comptroller Roland Burris, the only statewide black elected official. Burris was the leading vote-getter of all statewide candidates of both parties in the 1982 general election and carried 99 of the state's 102 counties.
- Burris was endorsed in late October by former Governor Dan Walker and former Secretary of State Michael Howlett. Walker and Howlett were bitter foes in the 1976 gubernatorial primary. However, in January Howlett switched his endorsement to Rock based on Rock's position as the slated candidate of the party.
- Former U.S. Senator and 1982 gubernatorial candidate Adlai Stevenson III has endorsed Simon and traveled the state with him. Congressman Mo Udall and Senator Eagleton have also endorsed Simon.
- Simon has received the support of 70 downstate Democrat county chairmen.
- The Illinois Chapter of the National Organization for Women unanimously endorsed Simon in mid-January due to his position in favor of federal abortion funding for low-income women, and his support for the ERA and a nuclear weapons freeze.
- The Illinois AFL-CIO has decided not to endorse any candidate in the Democrat or Republican U.S. Senate primary. However, state Senator Rock and Congressman Simon lead in endorsements from individual unions.

- Chicago Mayor Harold Washington has been reported to be leaning to Rock, but is not expected to endorse any candidate.
- A June poll by Peter Hart showed Simon leading the Democrat primary race with 18% of the vote and Burris second with 17% of the vote. Simon was also leading Percy by a 44%-36% margin.
- Congressman Paul Simon won a straw poll conducted in early October in the 20th Congressional District. The results were as follows:

Simon	59%	Burris	7%
Rock	27%	Seith	6%

- The Democratic State Central Committee voted to endorse Phil Rock for the U.S. Senate on November 21, 1983.
- The three non-endorsed Senate candidates are all expected to stay in the race.
- Democrat U.S. Senate candidate Phil Rock's television commercials are targeted to middle-income voters in the suburbs and in Chicago's Northwest and Southwest sides.
- Rock expresses the theme that the average taxpayer is "being short-changed by the federal government" and that "the way the Republicans changed the tax laws, big oil companies, big industries, and banks pay hardly any federal tax at all."
- Democrat State Treasurer James Donnewald from downstate Illinois endorsed Rock in mid-October.
- The League of Women Voters is planning to hold two different debates in late February, 1984 between the Republican candidates and the Democrat candidates for the U.S. Senate seat.

GOVERNOR:

- Governor James Thompson became the first person in Illinois history elected to three consecutive terms as governor in 1982.
- Thompson barely survived the strong turnout by Chicago Democrats (76% of registered voters) and defeated former U.S. Senator Adlai Stevenson by 5,000 votes. Adlai Stevenson III had never lost a race for political office until 1982 and had been elected by record margins.

- Investigations into voter fraud in the 1982 elections have resulted in numerous indictments and convictions for vote fraud. The U.S. Attorney's Office for Northern Illinois (Dan Webb) reported in mid-September to a U.S. Senate Committee hearing that up to 100,000 of the one million votes cast in Chicago in the November, 1982 general election were fraudulent.
- Thompson avoided a statewide recount when the Illinois Supreme Court voted 4-3 in his favor ruling that Stevenson did not have adequate reasons to demand a statewide recount.
- Governor Thompson was chairman of the Republican Governor's Association in 1982 and in July, 1983 began a term as chairman of the National Governors Association.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

- Republicans will be seeking to re-capture the two seats lost in the 1982 elections and working to retain the seats won in close races. Democrats are continuing their organizing in the 18th district and are hoping to defeat Minority Leader Bob Michel.
- There will be a Republican primary in both the 13th and 14th congressional districts which are being vacated by Republican Congressmen John Erlenborn and Tom Corcoran.

SPECIAL 1983 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION:

1st C.D. Chicago-South and Southeast sides

- Democrat labor leader, Charles Hayes, won the special election primary and general elections to replace Harold Washington. Hayes garnered 45% of the vote in a 14-way race and was given a substantial boost with the endorsement of Mayor Washington.
- The Republican candidate was Diane Preacely, a reporter for the Chicago Defender black newspaper and former Jet magazine model.
- Hayes won the general election over Preacely by a 93.7%-5.4% margin.

REAPPORTIONMENT:

- Illinois lost two Republican seats in reapportionment in 1982 and two Republican seats in the general election.
- Congressman Robert McClory from northern Illinois retired rather than face a primary against Congressman John Porter.

- Congressman Edward Derwinski from southwest suburban Chicago was defeated in a primary election by Republican Congressman George O'Brien.

1982 ELECTION LOSSES:

17th C.D. West - Rock Island, Moline, Galesburg, Knoxville

- Congressman Tom Railsback (western Illinois) lost a primary race to state Senator Ken McMillan. McMillan lost the general election to Democrat labor attorney Lane Evans by a 53%-47% margin.
- McMillan is running run for Congress again in 1984. Other Republican candidates in the race are Jack Michalski, a former Army intelligence officer and VW dealer in Davenport, Iowa and Dan Lee, a professor at Augustana College in Rock Island.

20th C.D. Central - Springfield, Decatur, Quincy

- Congressman Paul Findley (central Illinois) lost a close general election to Democrat state Senate Parliamentarian Richard Durbin.
- The Republican candidate in 1984 is Dick Austin, chairman of the Sangamon (Springfield) County Board.

1984 OPEN SEATS:

13th C.D. West Suburban Chicago - DuPage and Cook Counties

- Ten-term Congressman John Erlenborn made a surprise mid-September retirement decision. The main Republican candidates include the following:
 - George Ray Hudson, state Senator from DuPage County.
 - Harris Fawell, former state Senator from DuPage County.
 - Mark Rhoads, former state senator and 1982 Erlenborn primary opponent from Cook County.
 - Diana Nelson, two-term state representative from Cook County.
- The Republican primary winner is expected to win the general election.

14th C.D. North Central - DeKalb, Elgin

- Congressman Tom Corcoran has announced that he will run against Senator Percy in 1984. State Senator John Grotberg had been the leading candidate this past summer but he dropped out after contracting cancer for the third time. However, Grotberg announced in September that he had a miraculous cure after surgery and re-entered the race. That caused several other candidates to withdraw from the race.

- o Other Republican candidates include Richard Verbic, mayor of Elgin, and attorney and former Aurora Commissioner John (Jack) Cunningham.
- o The winner of the Republican primary should retain this seat for the Republican party.

22nd C.D. Southern tip of state - Carbondale

- o Democrat Congressman Paul Simon has announced for the U.S. Senate.
- o Democrat candidates for Congress in this district are: liberal State Senator Kenneth Buzbee of Makanda and former Democrat Congressman Ken Gray. Gray's entrance into the race discouraged a number of Democrat and Republican hopefuls.
- o The liberal Buzbee and moderate Gray are expected to have a bitter primary contest. Gray was known as a flamboyant Congressman and has been living in Florida working as a lobbyist for coal interests.
- o The Republican candidate is Randy Patchett, a Republican state attorney from Williamson County, one of the larger counties in the district.

CLOSE 1982 RACES WON BY REPUBLICANS:

18th C.D.	<u>Robert Michel</u>	51.6%	(Peoria area)
19th C.D.	<u>Daniel Crane</u>	52.1%	(Danville-Champaign area)
4th C.D.	<u>George O'Brien</u>	54.6%	(Joliet area)

19th C.D. Danville, Champaign - Urbana and Southeast Counties

- o Republican Congressman Dan Crane was elected to a third term in 1982 by a 52%-48% margin.
- o State Senator Max Coffey is challenging Dan Crane in the primary.
- o The Democrat candidates include state Senator Terry Bruce and 1982 challenger John Gwinn. The AFL-CIO is expected to support Bruce.
- o Crane is leading Coffey by a wide margin in a poll conducted for the Crane campaign.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

- o Democrats regained control of the Illinois state House and increased their control of the state Senate in 1982. The legislative elections changed the composition of the state house because one-third of the legislators were eliminated through a 1980 ballot initiative.

- The same initiative called for single-member districts (two separate state House members for each state Senate district) rather than the old system which had three at-large House members for each state Senate district.
- The major impact of the so-called "cut-back amendment" was to virtually eliminate Republican party minority representation in the former at-large legislative districts in Chicago.
- The current legislative party line-up:

State Senate: 26 Republicans 33 Democrats
State House: 48 Republicans 69 Democrats
- The main issue in the legislature in 1983 was Governor Thompson's proposal to increase state income taxes by 60 percent for individuals and 40 percent for corporations for a four year period. The legislature compromised on tax increases calling for a 20 percent increase in the state income tax and increases in the state sales tax and license fees. Governor Thompson decided in January that the tax increase would not be extended beyond one year.
- The state legislature in October made it easier for special interest groups to register voters. The revision allows labor unions and civic groups, such as the NAACP, the National Organization for Women and the Urban League, to register new voters.

CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION:

- Congressman Harold Washington defeated former Republican state Representative Bernard Epton by a 51.4%-48.3% margin in mid-April. Washington forged a coalition of blacks, liberal lakefront reformers, Jewish voters, and Hispanics.
- The deep party splits from the primary and general election are causing problems between the new mayor and the old-line machine politicians on the Chicago City Council. The mayor has 21 aldermen supporting him while Ed Vrdolyak, the Cook County Democrat Chairman, has 29 aldermen opposing the mayor.
- Vrdolyak's 29 aldermen have won legal battles in their efforts to control the city council machinery.
- Mayor Harold Washington is supporting a number of Chicago ward committeemen who will be contesting Vrdolyak committeemen in the Democrat primary. Washington supporters are attempting to oust Cook County Democrat Chairman Vrdolyak.

- Mayor Washington has said he will only support Democrat primary candidates in 1984 who are pledged to help oust Vrdolyak as county chairman.
- An early October Sun-Times/Channel 5 News Poll revealed that Mayor Washington had the support of 48% of those polled, Alderman Vrdolyak had the support of 27% and 25% had no opinion on their ongoing power struggle.
- Washington's performance was rated excellent/good by 38%. The rating among whites was 19% and the rating among blacks was 69%.
- Mayor Washington's administration has been dominated by open City Council warfare over Chicago's financial crisis. The council majority at first refused to allow Washington to restore a property tax cut in order to balance the 1983 budget. After Washington threatened massive lay offs (including the police and fire departments) the city council accepted most of the mayor's plan.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- A steering committee composed of representatives from the Illinois Republican State Committee, Cook County Republican Committee, State Senate Republican Campaign Committee, the State House Republican Campaign Committee, the Percy Senate Campaign Committee and the Republican National Committeeman are preparing a plan for a proposed voter registration drive for 1984.
- There was a state Republican fundraising dinner in Chicago on November 30 with Secretary Regan as the guest speaker.
- The 1984 Illinois Republican State Convention will be held in Springfield on May 25 and 26. At-large delegates to the Republican National Convention will be chosen at the state convention.
- Illinois Republicans held a two-day leadership conference in Mt. Vernon in southern Illinois in early November. Over 200 Republican county chairmen and precinct workers heard Governor Thompson and other Republican leaders emphasize voter registration and turnout programs.

COOK COUNTY 1980 CENSUS FACTS:

- Second largest county in total population in the nation.
- Largest total populations for the following groups:
 - blacks, 26% of county vs. 12% of U.S.
 - Polish, 7% of county vs. 2% of U.S.
 - Irish, 4% of county vs. 5% of U.S.
 - German, 4% of county vs. 8% of U.S.
 - Ukrainian, .5% of county vs. less than 1% of U.S.

- Third largest Hispanic population, 10% of county vs. 6% of U.S.
- Fourth largest Asian population, 2% of county vs. 2% of U.S.
- The age ranges for Cook County residents are identical with the U.S. averages.

COOK COUNTY POLITICAL SUMMARY

- Cook County is dominated by the Democrat Party which until 1977 was controlled by Mayor Richard Daley.
- Republicans rarely win county offices. The only office which Republicans have won in the last ten years has been states attorney. The office was held by Bernard Carey before he lost in 1980 to Richard M. Daley, a former state senator and son of the former mayor.
- The Republican Party has recruited Richard Brzeczek (Breeze-zek), a former Democrat and police superintendent for former Mayor Jane Byrne, as their candidate for states attorney in 1984. Brzeczek is a lifelong Chicago resident of Polish descent who is expected to make a strong race against Daley.
- A Market Opinion Research poll conducted in mid-October showed that 59% of the people polled had a favorable opinion of both Daley and Brzeczek.
- Brzeczek would have trailed Daley by only 2 points (43%-41%) if the election had been held in October.
- The poll also showed that 61% of the people agreed that Brzeczek fought hard to make the Chicago Police Department the best in the country.
- Democrat State's Attorney Richard Daley is being opposed in the Democrat primary by Alderman Lawrence Bloom (5th Ward), a floor leader in the City Council for Mayor Washington.
- Republicans usually only carry Cook County for presidential candidates or statewide candidates when those candidates defeat their Democrat opponents by a wide margin.
- The Cook County Democrat Organization is becoming factionalized into two sub-parties of whites and blacks.
- Cook County Democrats held a fundraising dinner on November 9 with 3,000 people paying \$125 each. Black Democrats boycotted the party dinner and held their own \$20-a-plate dinner for 300 people in order to commemorate the first anniversary of Washington declaring his mayoral candidacy.

- The Cook County Republican Organization held their county convention in late October and endorsed Republican candidates for county offices for 1984. U.S. Treasurer Katherine Ortega was the guest speaker at the county convention.

REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

STATE CHAIRMAN	Don W. Adams
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN	Harold B. Smith, Jr.
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN	Crete B. Harvey
REAGAN-BUSH '84 STATE CHAIRMAN	Governor James R. Thompson
CO-CHAIRS	Rep. Henry J. Hyde Rep. Lynn M. Martin Don Totten
REAGAN-BUSH '84 FINANCE CHAIRS	Robert D. Stuart, Jr. Mrs. Jayne Hayes Rader
COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN	J. Robert Barr
COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CO-CHAIRMAN	Sharon Sharp

ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR	James R. Thompson - Republican - Reelected in 1982.
U.S. SENATORS	Charles H. Percy - Republican - reelected in 1978. Alan J. Dixon - Democrat - elected in 1980.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	George H. Ryan - Republican - elected in 1982.
SECRETARY OF STATE	Jim Edgar - Republican - elected in 1982.
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Neil F. Hartigan - Democrat - elected in 1982.
TREASURER	James W. Donnewald - Democrat - elected in 1982.
COMPTROLLER	Roland W. Burris - Democrat - elected in 1982.
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	10 Republicans 12 Democrats
Republican Members	
George M. O'Brien	4th District
Henry J. Hyde	6th District
John Porter	10th District
Philip M. Crane	12th District
John N. Erlenborn	13th District
Tom Corcoran	14th District
Edward R. Madigan	15th District
Lynn Martin	16th District
Robert H. Michel	18th District
Daniel B. Crane	19th District

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

(R-Illinois)

Congressman O'Brien is serving his 6th term in Congress. The 4th District, which he currently represents, combines his old 17th District running from the south edge of Chicago to Joliet in the central Illinois prairie, with the old 4th District held by former Representative Edward Derwinski (now with the Administration as Counsellor to the Secretary of State). The Democratically drawn redistricting map for Illinois forced Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Derwinski to meet each other in a 1982 primary.

Mr. O'Brien has been a staunch supporter of the President and has been with us on every key vote in the 98th Congress, MX, Lebanon, Central America, IMF, and others.

George O'Brien serves on the Committee on Appropriations, where he is the Ranking Republican Member of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, and a senior leadership voice on the Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education. He is an avid supporter of Professional Review Organizations (PRO's) as a means of controlling health care costs.