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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 88-2059

21 JUN 1988

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

STAT

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Enclosed are pictures from your 10 May
ceremony with Judge Webster.

Once again, we at the Agency send our
thanks and congratulations.

Sincerely,



John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosures
as stated

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D C 20505

OCA 88-2058
21 June 1988

The Honorable Bob Stump
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Stump:

Enclosed are pictures from your 10 May ceremony with Judge Webster.

Once again, we at the Agency send our thanks and congratulations.

Sincerely,

JSI

John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosures
as stated

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LEE H. HAMILTON
9TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

EXECUTIVE REGISTRY
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 10, 1988

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

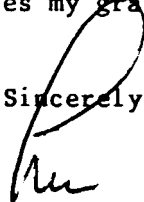
Just a note to express my appreciation to you and your colleagues at the Central Intelligence Agency for the award of the Agency Seal Medallion this morning.

The Medallion, and the inscription on the citation, mean a great deal to me. I hope I was able to contribute in some small way to strengthening the effectiveness of our intelligence system.

I continue to appreciate your leadership in the Intelligence Community and the marvelous record of public service that you continue to build upon.

Please convey to your colleagues my grateful appreciation. With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,



LEE H. HAMILTON, M.C.

LHH/nvc

DCI
EXEC
REG

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Breakfast for Representatives Hamilton and Stump on Tuesday, 10 May 1988

FROM: John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

EXTENSION NO. OCA 88-1380 &

DATE 09 MAY 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE
RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.	Executive Registry	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
2.				
3.	Executive Director	09 MAY 1988		
4.				
5.	Deputy Director of Central Intelligence			TD ✓
6.				
7.	Director of Central Intelligence	5/9	5/10	✓
8.				
9.	Return to Director of Congressional Affairs			
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Indiana - 9th District

9 Lee H. Hamilton (D)

Of Nashville — Elected 1964

Born: April 20, 1931, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Education: DePauw U., B.A. 1952; attended Goethe U., Frankfurt, West Germany, 1952-53; Indiana U., J.D. 1956.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Nancy Nelson; three children.

Religion: Methodist.

Political Career: No previous office.

Capitol Office: 2187 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-5315.



In Washington: A man who chooses his issues carefully and times his few speeches for maximum impact, Hamilton in the course of 22 years' service has built a reservoir of respect few members can match.

In the coming months, he may need to dip into that reservoir at least a little bit, as he finds himself embroiled in the sort of public controversy he has preferred to avoid in the past. Already a crucial player in foreign policy through his role on the Foreign Affairs and Intelligence committees, Hamilton now is in charge of the special committee investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Hamilton's two years as Intelligence chairman in the 99th Congress marked perhaps the first effort of his long career that did not meet with universal praise from all sides. He handled the work with his customary fairness and grace, and maintained the independent approach to the CIA that had established the committee's reputation. But in his reluctance to engage in partisan warfare, Hamilton held back from investigating early reports of illegal White House links to a private network dispatching funds to the Nicaraguan contras.

In September of 1985, then-national security adviser Robert C. McFarlane appeared before the Intelligence panel at an informal hearing. There was little evidence available to contradict McFarlane's denials of administration involvement in illegal contra aid. Hamilton said at the time, "How could we take the word of nothing on the one hand against the very specific word of the U.S. national security adviser on the other?"

More than a year later, as the Iran-contra scandal unfolded, Hamilton admitted that he might have done more to investigate the situation. "One of the emerging lessons from these events," he said, "is that we did not have sufficient oversight..." Hamilton conceded

that the committees involved, including his own, "did not do as good a job as we should have done."

Hamilton's reputation for evenhandedness is one that does not preclude strongly held views; Hamilton has in fact been a leader in efforts to force Reagan to change his policy of aiding the contras. "I still don't think the policy is working," Hamilton said in early 1986. "The Sandinistas are more repressive, the war is continuing, the peace process hasn't moved anywhere. What have we gotten?"

Hamilton drafted a compromise in the spring of 1985 designed to aid Nicaraguan refugees and promote a Central American regional peace treaty. Hamilton called his proposal "tough-minded diplomacy" with a better chance of success than trying to force the Nicaraguan government to negotiate "with a gun to its head." In June of 1985, the House voted for humanitarian aid to the contras, but no direct military assistance. Hamilton opposed that move. A year later, he again was on the losing side as the House agreed to give the contras an additional \$100 million.

Behind Hamilton's feelings against U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels is a fundamental discomfort with the American military presence in Central America. "There seems to be a disproportionate emphasis on the military aspect of our policy," he said in 1984, criticizing the buildup of U.S. troops and equipment in Honduras. "The problems there are fundamentally economic and social, and we're responding with military might."

Hamilton's policy views and his low-key style have evolved over 20 years on Foreign Affairs, which he joined as a freshman in 1965, and on the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee, which he chairs. He is one of a handful

Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind.

Indiana 9

This is the largest and least urbanized district in the state. The hilly forests and farm lands are more akin to Kentucky and parts of southern Ohio and Illinois than to the flat Hoosier farm lands farther north. Many of those who settled here came from the South and brought with them their Democratic allegiances.

Poultry and cattle are the major agricultural commodities of the area, which is also the center of some of the nation's finest and most abundant limestone quarries. Stone cutters, like those portrayed in the movie "Breaking Away," regularly excavate rock that is used for building material throughout the country.

The Indiana suburbs of Louisville, Ky., along the Ohio River, make up the district's largest concentration of voters. The focal point of this mostly middle-income area is New Albany, which lies just across the Ohio River from Louisville and is the district's largest city, with 37,000 people. Population expansion in the river counties during the 1970s was the main reason the 9th grew

Southeast — Bloomington; New Albany

faster than any other Indiana district during the decade.

In the days of the steamboats, when Indiana's economy depended upon the cargoes that came up the Ohio River, New Albany was the state's largest city. Although the river's contribution to the local livelihood has dropped off considerably in the last hundred years, the 9th still depends upon river traffic and industries located along the river bank for many jobs.

In its northwest corner, the 9th takes in most of the Democratic parts of Bloomington, the home of Indiana University. The district boundary runs along 3rd Street in Bloomington, placing the northern two-thirds of the city's 52,000 residents in the 9th. Included in that area is all of Indiana University's campus as well as most of the off-campus housing and faculty neighborhoods.

Population: 544,873. White 530,291 (97%). Black 10,205 (2%). Spanish origin 3,180 (1%). 18 and over 383,018 (70%). 65 and over 56,470 (10%). Median age: 28.

of members who have made the once-passive Foreign Affairs Committee closer in stature to its traditionally dominant Senate counterpart. Now second in line on the full committee behind Chairman Dante B. Fascell of Florida, Hamilton seems almost certain to inherit the committee at some point in the next few years.

In 1972, Hamilton sponsored the first end-the-Vietnam-War measure ever adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee. His amendment to a foreign aid bill called for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, contingent on release of all prisoners of war and agreement with North Vietnam on a cease-fire plan. The amendment was killed on the House floor in August 1972, but it helped set the stage for later congressional actions to end the war.

That perspective was a factor in 1986, when Hamilton rebelled against the Reagan administration's "covert" aid to guerrillas in Angola. He argued that the secret aid amounted to a major foreign policy shift that should be publicly discussed. The president, Hamilton said, "cannot expect sustained support for foreign policy initiatives, including covert action operations, that are generally

unpopular or where a covert action mechanism can be viewed as having been chosen to avoid public debate or a congressional vote on the matter." But Congress approved aid to the Angolan guerrillas.

As chairman of the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee, Hamilton has sought to steer a middle course between the panel's militant pro-Israel faction and those who want to pay serious attention to Arab and Palestinian demands. He has the respect of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the dominant lobbying presence on his panel, but he is far from an automatic AIPAC vote. Hamilton sharply criticized Israeli handling of the raids on Palestinian camps in Lebanon. In the 98th Congress, Hamilton was one of only four committee members who voted against a House resolution seeking to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem — a high priority for many supporters of Israel, although not so much for AIPAC.

Hamilton also has been one of the more skeptical members in his approach toward Reagan administration plans for new arms sales to Jordan. He has questioned the link between

Indiana - 9th District

arms sales and the peace process, calling it "more of a negative than a positive one." Rejection of the Jordan sale by the 99th Congress, he said, "may complicate diplomacy; it may cause the king to have some doubts. I don't know that approval of the sale will help push the process forward."

When the Reagan administration first proposed the sale of 400 shoulder-fired Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia, Israel complained that the weapon might fall into the hands of Arab terrorists. Hamilton essentially stayed out of the dispute at that time. He chose not to sign a "Dear Colleague" letter opposing the sale, but never endorsed it either. In the end, the administration went through with the sale, and Congress did not block it.

In 1986, when the administration again proposed arms sales to Saudi Arabia, Hamilton took a different approach. He told critics their opposition would "reinforce a lot of anti-American feelings in the area." He was one of only 17 Democrats who did not vote with the majority to block the sale, which eventually took place.

In his subcommittee's sensitive debates over aid to Greece and Turkey, Hamilton has played what amounts to a referee's role. He has been willing to back increased arms sales to Turkey, but has insisted on imposing conditions and considering arms for Greece at the same time.

Hamilton began to build his favorable reputation early in his House career, winning election in 1965 as president of the huge freshman Democratic class in the 89th Congress. Later the same year, Hamilton received widespread press attention with a letter to President Johnson saying it was "time to pause" in action on Great Society social programs.

For several years, Hamilton spent much of his time on ethics issues as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. In 1977 he chaired a task force that recommended new rules limiting members' outside earned income and honoraria. Most of the recommendations were adopted by the House, although in 1981 the outside income limit was doubled, to 30 percent of a member's salary.

In the 96th Congress, Hamilton was the dominant Democrat on the ethics committee, performing many of the behind-the-scenes chores for its mercurial chairman, Charles E. Bennett of Florida.

Hamilton persuaded the panel to revise the ethics rules to clarify the differences among various punishments meted out in ethics cases. He worked on the committee's recommendation of censure for Michigan Democrat Charles

C. Diggs Jr., convicted in a kickback scheme, as well as on the Abscam bribery investigations.

On Abscam, however, Hamilton broke with Bennett and most of the committee. The panel recommended that Rep. Michael "Ozzie" Myers, D-Pa., be expelled following his conviction in federal court for accepting bribes. The expulsion came to the floor on the day the House was scheduled to recess for the 1980 elections, and Hamilton said the rushed atmosphere was denying Myers due process. But the majority was on the other side, and Myers was expelled. Hamilton left the panel at the end of 1980.

At Home: The son and brother of ministers, Hamilton has a devotion to work that comes out of his traditional Methodist family. From his days in Evansville High School in 1948, when he helped propel the basketball team to the state finals, to his race for Congress in 1964, he displayed a quiet, consistent determination.

When he graduated from DePauw University in 1952, he received an award as the outstanding senior. He accepted a scholarship to Goethe University in Germany for further study.

Hamilton practiced law for a while in Chicago, but soon decided to settle in Columbus, Indiana, where his interest in politics led him into the local Democratic Party. In 1960 he was chairman of the Bartholomew County (Columbus) Citizens for Kennedy. Two years later he managed Birch Bayh's Senate campaign in Columbus.

He was the consensus choice of the local Democratic organization for the 9th District House nomination in 1964, and won the primary with 46 percent of the vote in a field of five candidates. He went on to defeat longtime Republican Rep. Earl Wilson, a crusty fiscal watchdog who had represented the district for almost a quarter of a century.

With his widespread personal respect, Hamilton has been re-elected easily ever since. After a few years, Republicans gave up on defeating him and added Democrats to his district to give GOP candidates a better chance elsewhere in the state. In 1976, for the first time in the history of the district, the Republicans put up no candidate at all. In 1980 and 1984, Reagan's popularity in Indiana caused Hamilton no trouble.

Conceding that Hamilton was unbeatable, the GOP Legislature made no effort to weaken him in 1981 redistricting, although they removed Hamilton's home town of Columbus from the district. He moved to the next county and was re-elected with 67 percent.

Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind.

Committees

Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran (Chairman)

Foreign Affairs (2nd of 25 Democrats)
Europe and the Middle East (chairman); Arms Control, International Security and Science.

Science, Space and Technology (20th of 27 Democrats)
Science, Research and Technology.

Joint Economic (Vice Chairman)
Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy (chairman); Economic Growth, Trade and Taxes; International Economic Policy.

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Hamilton (D)	\$286,915	\$124,400 (43%)	\$306,485
Kilroy (R)	\$17,276	\$100 (0.6)	\$16,610
1984			
Hamilton (D)	\$243,432	\$104,157 (43%)	\$208,456
Coates (R)	\$11,007	\$1,650 (15%)	\$11,702

Elections

1986 General			
Lee H. Hamilton (D)		120,586	(72%)
Robert Walter Kilroy (R)		46,398	(28%)
1986 Primary			
Lee H. Hamilton (D)		69,591	(92%)
Robert L. Murphy (D)		3,248	(4%)
Ronald R. Beftag (D)		2,848	(4%)
1984 General			
Lee H. Hamilton (D)		137,018	(65%)
Floyd E. Coates (R)		72,652	(35%)
Previous Winning Percentages:			
1978 (66%)	1976 (100%)	1974 (71%)	1972 (63%)
1970 (63%)	1968 (54%)	1966 (54%)	1964 (54%)

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	93,283 (40%)	D	92,931 (43%)	D	109,023 (52%)
R	139,901 (60%)	R	112,568 (52%)	R	98,908 (47%)
		I	8,747 (4%)		

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	33	67	83	17	48	52
1985	38	63	82	18	42	56
1984	49	51	71	29	54	46
1983	35	65	82	17	42	58
1982	47	52	66	33	58	42
1981	47	51	71	27	56	44

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)	N
Weaken gun control laws (1986)	Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986)	Y
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	N
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)	N
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	N
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)	Y

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	55	23	57	56
1985	60	33	69	57
1984	55	42	54	38
1983	75	17	71	45
1982	70	18	80	45
1981	65	20	67	28

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Arizona - 3rd District

3 Bob Stump (R)

Of Tolleson — Elected 1976

Born: April 4, 1927, Phoenix, Ariz.

Education: Arizona State U., B.S. 1951.

Military Career: Navy, 1943-46.

Occupation: Farmer.

Family: Divorced; three children.

Religion: Seventh-day Adventist.

Political Career: Ariz. House, 1959-67; Ariz. Senate, 1967-77, Senate president, 1975-77.

Capitol Office: 211 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-4576.



In Washington: Stump has served in the House on both sides of the aisle, but he has stuck to the back benches on each side. In the course of more than a decade in office, he has introduced few bills and spoken remarkably rarely on the floor.

When he does rise in the House, it is nearly always to make a conservative point on a defense or foreign policy issue.

During 1986 deliberations on an intelligence authorization bill, Stump joined Florida Democrat Claude Pepper in offering an amendment allowing the CIA to continue providing covert military aid to rebels fighting the Marxist government of Angola. The original bill included a requirement that aid for the Angola rebels be publicly debated and approved by Congress. "It's a tough world," Stump said, "and some things must be done in secret to be successful." His amendment passed, 229-186.

Stump maintains his hard-line views about other foreign policy matters as a member of the Armed Services Committee. Even as other hawks were backing away from a U.S. military presence in Lebanon in 1983, Stump did not waver in his support, saying, "We need to raise the flag — we've retreated one too many times."

From 1983 to 1987, Stump also served on Intelligence; in the 99th Congress, he was ranking Republican on the committee, and proved a loyal supporter of the government intelligence community. In 1984, when Congress was deciding whether to exempt the Defense Department from a bill curbing the federal government's use of lie detectors, Stump argued that more agencies should be able to use the tests, specifically the FBI, because of its counterintelligence programs. "I don't think we've gone far enough," he said.

Stump's switch from the Democratic Party

to the GOP was easily the most public event of his House career.

First elected in 1976 and re-elected twice as a Democrat, Stump was the target of a long and vigorous recruiting effort by Republican officials, who urged him to cross the aisle and run for office the way he voted on the floor — in support of the GOP. In 1981, a few months after he backed President Reagan in the critical tax and budget decisions, Stump announced he would finally make the move. He said he had been a Democrat out of family tradition, but felt increasingly alienated from his party.

Republicans boasted that Stump's switch was a harbinger, and that other disaffected Democrats would soon join the GOP. But only one other Democrat left his party — Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania — and he lost the next election.

The party switch resulted in a temporary setback for Stump. He had won his place on Veterans' Affairs in 1981, when the Conservative Democratic Forum pressured Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. to give prize assignments to conservatives. But two years later, new party ratios in the House altered the balance on each committee, reducing the Republican membership of Veterans' Affairs from 15 to 11. Stump, then last in seniority, failed to win a place. He did not regain it until 1987.

Perhaps the most permanent effect of Stump's switch was a change in party rules. Stump had been allowed to keep his Democratic seats on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs through the 97th Congress, despite his declared intention to run as a Republican in 1982. In 1983 Democrats pushed through a rule providing that any future member who leaves the party in the middle of a session loses his Democratic committee assignments immediately.

Bob Stump, R-Ariz.

Arizona 3

Once dominated almost entirely by "pinto Democrats" — ranchers and other conservative rural landowners — the 3rd has become prime GOP turf over the years.

The GOP has fared particularly well here in recent presidential elections. There was no county anywhere in the district in which President Reagan did not approach 60 percent of the vote in 1984; four years earlier, the 3rd was his best district anywhere in the state.

The majority of the vote is cast in the Maricopa County suburbs west of Phoenix. Glendale and Sun City, an affluent retirement community, are among the most important towns politically. Both produce mammoth Republican majorities. Political organizations among the retirees in Sun City contribute to turnouts of 90 percent or higher in congressional elections.

Moving west, the 3rd takes in northern Yuma County, a sparsely populated mountainous area whose residents generally take a Republican point of view. Much of this portion of the county is occupied by a national wildlife refuge and an Army proving ground.

Residents of the northernmost portion of Yuma County moved to set up their own local government in June 1982, passing a ballot initiative that transformed northern Yuma into brand-new La Paz County. The La Paz community of Quartzsite swells during the winter, as travelers flock to take advantage of the warm climate and rock and mineral shows.

Mohave County, occupying the northwestern corner of the state, is home to three

North and West — Glendale; Flagstaff; Part of Phoenix

groups in constant political tension — Indians, pinto Democrats in Kingman and Republican retirees in Lake Havasu City. The county — evenly split between Democrats and Republicans — has been close in recent statewide elections.

To the east lies Coconino County, where partisan sentiments are mixed. The northern end, near the Utah border, includes "the Arizona strip," a heavily Mormon region that bears a staunch affinity for the GOP. Sedona, a city at the county's southern end, also votes Republican.

But old-time Democratic loyalties persist in Flagstaff, the seat of Coconino County and the commercial center of northern Arizona. Among Flagstaff's leading industries are lumber, mining and tourism — which is spurred by the proximity of ski resorts as well as the Grand Canyon to the north and the Oak Creek Canyon to the south.

A drive through Oak Creek Canyon brings one to Yavapai County, a mountainous area that includes ancient Indian ruins and ghost mining towns. The county centers on Prescott, the former territorial capital that hosted the first session of the Arizona Legislature in 1864. Yavapai was the only county in the state to vote for Republican Pete Dunn over Democratic Sen. Dennis DeConcini in the incumbent's race for reelection in 1982.

Population: 544,870. White 468,924 (86%). Black 8,330 (2%). American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut 27,538 (5%). Other 3,845 (1%). Spanish origin 64,414 (12%). 18 and over 389,150 (71%). 65 and over 79,881 (15%). Median age: 31.

Though he is nearly as conservative on economic issues as on defense and foreign policy, Stump bends noticeably when it comes to protecting his state's water interests. When the Carter administration tried to impose on Western landowners the stringent federal water controls of a long-ignored 1902 law, Stump simply introduced a bill to repeal major portions of the law. That bill never went anywhere; a compromise on the issue was finally reached after several years of dispute.

Although not generally a supporter of wilderness designation for public lands, Stump introduced the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act in

1983, saying it assured a sufficient role for development and was "an example of business interests and environmental concerns working together." When this bill was folded into the larger Arizona Wilderness Act in 1983, Stump unsuccessfully opposed it, arguing that a growing state could not afford to put "unreasonable amounts of unsuited lands in wilderness."

At Home: Secure in his northern Arizona seat since his first election in 1976, Stump had plenty of time to mull over his long-contemplated party switch. When he finally filed on the Republican side in 1982, it caused barely a ripple back home.

Bob Stump, R-Ariz.

Stump said his decision would not cost him any significant support in either party. He was right. The middle-class retirees who have flocked to this Sun Belt territory in recent years brought their Republican voting habits along, and the conservative rural Democrats who traditionally have formed the core of Stump's constituency proved willing to move across the aisle with him. Stump coasted to victory with 63 percent of the vote, the only House incumbent to switch and survive the fight in 1982.

He has since tightened his grip on the 3rd. After polling nearly three-quarters of the district vote in 1984, Stump was unopposed in 1986.

The ease with which Stump made the transition owes a lot to his roots as a "pinto" Democrat, a conservative of the type that dominated state politics before the postwar popula-

tion boom. A cotton farmer with roots in rural Arizona, Stump served 18 years in the state Legislature and rose to the presidency of the state Senate during the 1975-76 session. When GOP Rep. Sam Steiger tried for the U.S. Senate in 1976, Stump ran for his House seat.

In the 1976 Democratic primary, he defeated a more liberal, free-spending opponent, former Assistant State Attorney General Sid Rosen. Stump drew 31 percent to Rosen's 25 percent, with the rest scattered among three others. In the fall campaign, Stump's GOP opponent was fellow state Sen. Fred Koory, the Senate minority leader. Stump wooed conservative Democrats by attacking his party's vice presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale. He was helped in the election by the candidacy of state Sen. Bill McCune, a Republican who ran as an independent and drained GOP votes away from Koory.

Committees

Armed Services (4th of 20 Republicans)
Investigations: Research and Development
Veterans' Affairs (4th of 13 Republicans)
Oversight and Investigations (ranking): Hospitals and Health Care

Elections

1986 General
Bob Stump (R) 146,462 (100%)
1984 General
Bob Stump (R) 156,686 (72%)
Bob Schuster (D) 57,748 (26%)
Previous Winning Percentages: 1982 (63%) 1980* (64%)
1978* (85%) 1976* (48%)
* Stump was elected as a Democrat in 1976-80.

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	61,884 (28%)	D	48,133 (24%)	D	63,232 (39%)
R	158,767 (71%)	R	132,455 (67%)	R	95,078 (58%)
		I	13,103 (7%)		

Campaign Finance

Year	Receipts		Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
	Total	Percentage		
1986				
Stump (R)	\$233,689	\$97,050 (42%)		\$135,636
1984				
Stump (R)	\$260,952	\$109,965 (42%)		\$232,245
Schuster (D)	\$64,847	\$13,150 (20%)		\$64,411

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	88	11	92	6	92	6
1985	84	16	93	6	96	4
1984	67	27	84	7	86	7
1983	77	18	91	6	92	7
1982	82	13	3	93	96	0
1981	74	18	17	81	97	0

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985) Y
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985) N
Weaken gun control laws (1986) Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986) ?
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986) Y
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986) N
Block chemical weapons production (1986) N
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986) N

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	0	100	8	100
1985	0	100	0	95
1984	5	86	17	79
1983	0	100	6	79
1982	0	100	0	89
1981	0	93	13	95

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