

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Clinton Library

Collection: Domestic Policy Council-Reed, Bruce

Archivist: RDS

OA/Box: OA-18942

File Folder: Child Welfare

Date: 4/01/04

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. report	Biographical information re: Anita Demery, 1p (partial)	3/28/94	P6/B6

P1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].

P2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].

P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].

P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].

P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

RESTRICTIONS

B1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].

B2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

B3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].

B4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].

B6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].

B7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].

B8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

B9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

KANSAS

<u>DEMOGRAPHICS</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>U.S. (*)</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Population (7/1/92)	1,005,000	255,082,000 (T)	32
Child Population (4/1/90)	227,000	63,924,000 (T)	32
% Population that are children (7/1/92)	22.6%	25.7% (A)	14
Per Capita Personal Income-FY 89	\$18,061	\$17,567 (A)	
Poverty Rate			
1991	10.4%	13.7% (A)	33
1989	6.7%	12.7% (A)	42
1983	14.8%	15.4% (A)	44
1979	10.3%	12.4% (A)	41
Change in Rate (1979-1991)	+.1%	1.3% (A)	

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

<u>AFDC -- Benefits</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>U.S. (*)</u>
Total assistance payments-FY 92	128,400,000	22,223.5m (T)
AFDC Grant-Jan 93 (Mother-two children-0 income)	\$554	\$367 (M)
Food Stamp benefit-Jan 93	\$262	\$285 (M)
Combined benefits-Jan 93	\$816	\$652 (M)
Percent of poverty threshold-Jan 93	88%	70% (M)
Percent change in AFDC benefit levels since 1980	-4.4%	-22.4%

<u>AFDC -- Caseloads</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>U.S. (*)</u>
Average Monthly AFDC Caseload (people)-FY 92	21,300	4,786,600 (T)
AFDC Reciprocity Rate-FY 92	5.9%	5.3% (A)
Change in AFDC Reciprocity-FY 88-92	40%	20% (A)
Average Payment per Family-FY 92	\$502	\$388 (A)
Average Number in AFDC Unit (10/90-9/91)	2.8	2.9% (A)
Food Stamp Reciprocity FY 92	8.66%	9.95% (A)

<u>AFDC -- Income Data</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>U.S. (*)</u>
Percent of Families with Unemployed Parent-9/92	3.1%	5.7% (A)
Percent with Earned Income-10/90-9/91	6.7%	7.9% (A)
Percent Receiving Public Housing/ HUD Rent Subsidy-10/90-9/91	29.2%	21% (A)
Number of JOBS participants on AFDC-FY 91	2,258	460,914 (T)

Child Support Enforcement

<u>Collections and Expenditures</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>U.S. (*)</u>
Total Collections-FY 92	24,900,000	7,951,100,000 (T)
AFDC Collections-FY 92	13,500,000	2,252,600,000 (T)
Child Support Collections per \$ of Total Admin. Expend.-FY 92	2,310,000	3,990,000 (A)
Average Number AFDC Cases in which a Collection was Made-FY 92	3,346	830,713 (T)
Percentage Change in Total Real Collections since 1985		+34% (T)
Total Number of Paternities Established-FY 92	3,997	515,393 (T)
Number of out-of-wedlock births-1990	1,425	1,165,384 (T)

*Type: A=average, M=median, T=total

Source: 1993 Green Book

STATE WELFARE POLICY

Currently Kansas operates the JOBS program as outlined in the 1988 Family Support Act. In Kansas the JOBS program is called KanWork. Kansas also operates a successful CWEP program. Many people who start CWEP jobs are later hired into permanent positions at the same job sites.

In 1991 an interagency working group on welfare reform was formed in Kansas. The group came up with a program to promote work, maximize child support collections, decrease teen pregnancy and provide more incentives to work with an enhanced transitional assistance program. Currently the Kansas state legislature is considering the proposal.

ACF in Washington, D.C. anticipates a wavier proposal which would eliminate 100-hour and work history rules for AFDC-UP cases, make case eligibility dependent on adherence to a self-sufficiency plan, increase earned income disregards, extend medicaid transition benefits, exempt assets of one vehicle, extend CWEP and OJT activities to include private businesses, provide incentives for staying in school, stress teen pregnancy prevention and other initiatives targeting youth at-risk of long-term welfare dependency, guarantee payment of child support, allow fathers of unborn children to receive assistance if they acknowledge paternity, and establish an electronic benefit transfer.

Kansas

STATE DATA

Governor: Joan Finney (D)
 First elected: 1990
 Length of term: 4 years
 Term expires: 1/95
 Salary: \$76,091
 Term limit: 2 terms
 Phone: (913) 296-3232
 Born: Feb. 12, 1925; Topeka, Kan.



Education: Kansas City Conservatory of Music, 1946; College of St. Teresa, 1950; Washburn U., B.A., 1981
 Occupation: Congressional aide; public official
 Family: Husband, Spencer Finney Jr.; three children
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Political Career: Republican candidate for U.S. House, 1972; Kan. treasurer, 1975-91

Lt. Gov.: James L. Francisca (D)
 First elected: 1990
 Length of term: 4 years
 Term expires: 1/95
 Salary: \$20,998
 Phone: (913) 296-2213

State election official: (913) 296-4561
 Democratic headquarters: (913) 234-0425
 Republican headquarters: (913) 234-3418

REDISTRICTING

Kansas lost one seat in reapportionment, dropping from five districts to four. The legislature passed the map May 7, 1992; the governor signed it May 11. Federal court finalized that map with minor changes June 3.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Bicameral Legislature. Meets January-June.
Senate: 40 members, 4-year terms
 1992 breakdown: 14D, 26R; 26 men, 14 women; 36 whites, 2 blacks, 2 Hispanics
 Salary: \$61.50/day salary, \$73/day expenses while in session
 Phone: (913) 296-7344
House of Representatives: 125 members, 2-year terms
 1992 breakdown: 59D, 66R; 92 men, 33 women; 119 whites, 4 blacks, 2 Hispanics
 Salary: \$61.50/day salary, \$73/day expenses while in session
 Phone: (913) 296-7500

URBAN STATISTICS

City	Pop.
Wichita	304,011
Mayor Elma Broadfoot, N-P	
Kansas City	149,800
Mayor Joseph E. Steineger, N-P	
Topeka	119,883
Mayor Harry "Butch" Felker, N-P	
Overland Park	111,790
Mayor Ed Eiert, R	

U.S. CONGRESS

Senate: 0 D, 2 R
 House: 2 D, 2 R

TERM LIMITS

For Congress: No
 For state offices: No

ELECTIONS

1992 Presidential Vote	
George Bush	38.9%
Bill Clinton	33.7%
Ross Perot	27.0%
1988 Presidential Vote	
George Bush	56%
Michael S. Dukakis	43%
1984 Presidential Vote	
Ronald Reagan	66%
Walter F. Mondale	33%

POPULATION

1990 population	2,477,574	
1980 population	2,363,879	
Percent change	+5%	
Rank among states:	32	
White	80%	
Black	8%	
Hispanic	4%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1%	
Urban	69%	
Rural	31%	
Born in state	61%	
Foreign-born	3%	
Under age 18	662,002	27%
Ages 18-64	1,473,001	59%
65 and older	342,571	14%
Median age		32.9

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital: Topeka
 Number of counties: 105
 Per capita income: \$18,511 (1991)
 Rank among states: 21
 Total area: 82,277 sq. miles
 Rank among states: 14

MODEL PROGRAMS

Wichita/Sedgwick County 911 Emergency Dispatch

CONTACT: Becky Stewart
(316) 383-7078

LOCATION: 535 North Main Street
Wichita, KS 67203

MISSION: To provide skilled emergency dispatchers who serve over a half-million citizens, to provide a means toward self-sufficiency for welfare recipients, to aid governmental bodies involved in furthering their Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action objectives

SUMMARY: The KanWork 911 program enables welfare recipients to compete for jobs which they

might not otherwise be considered. SRS clients go through extensive testing of eye-hand-foot coordination, reasoning, vocabulary, spelling and deductive reasoning. Then oral interviews are used to select candidates to be placed in an extensive in-depth, eleven week training course to become a 911 emergency dispatcher.

The individuals who qualify for 911 training must be literate and be able to type at least 35 words a minute, in addition to passing the other skills and reasoning tests. Most of the 911 dispatchers referred by KanWork have had some previous work experience.

Individuals employed by 911 are paid \$8.53 an hour plus life and medical insurance.

SCOPE: The program began in June of 1992 and in its first year and-a-half, 10 welfare recipients have been trained and hired as emergency medical dispatchers

EVALUATION: In its first year the program graduated eight new dispatchers.

FUNDING: All monies are from public sources including JTPA, JOBS, state child care programs and city/county departmental budgets which are responsible for operating the 911 service.

The Wichita 911 program trains welfare recipients to be 911 emergency dispatchers and hires those who successfully complete the program at high wages with benefits. Being a 911 dispatcher requires a high level of training as well as a tremendous willingness to work extremely hard in high stress conditions. The program is unique because it gives people valuable training, a well-paying work, and helps to break the stereotype that welfare recipients are lazy and do not contribute to society.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Cessna 21st Street Training Program

CONTACT: Johnnie Cartledge
(316) 265-8818

LOCATION: 2101 E. 21st St.
Wichita, KS 67214

MISSION: To provide skilled employees for Cessna Aviation and to help bring economic recovery to a disadvantaged area of the Wichita

SUMMARY: There are four phases to the training program: 1. a literacy program which teaches basic academic skills or upgrades those skill; 2. vocational training consisting of training in sheetmetal assembly and blueprint reading; the performance of light sub-assembly work; and personal counseling. Individuals may enter the program in either the vocational training or the literacy program. When individuals enter vocational training, they are paid and covered by a Cessna benefits package. A trainees's compensation is increased when he or she progresses to perform sub-assembly work at the 21st Street Facility.

The participants must meet delivery, productivity, and quality goals which are exactly the same as the ones required at Cessna's two other Wichita facilities. Expectations of performance increase each month and trainees are given a raise each month they successfully meet expectations. Throughout the program participants progress at their own rate.

Personal counseling is an integral part of the training program. A full-time counselor assists the participants in areas such as attendance, work-place ethics, hygiene, child care, budgeting and long range financial planning.

After successfully performing sub-assembly work at the 21st Street Facility, the trainees are guaranteed employment at one of Cessna's two manufacturing facilities in Wichita.

SCOPE: The number of participants in the training program each quarter is dependent on the needs of Cessna. On average, the program trains 40 people a year. Participants are referred to the training program by SRS after they have taken CASAS and other tests. There are three potential trainees for each available position. Cessna then interviews the applicants and choose the most motivated individuals.

EVALUATION: 115 welfare recipients have completed the training program. 55 are now employed at the main Cessna plants, 8 are at the 21st Street location and 11 have been placed at

March 3, 1994

Cessna, a successful aviation company created a training program in Wichita's most economically disadvantaged area. The program hires and trains individuals that had been deemed unemployable and places them in skilled, high wage jobs which allow them to become self-sufficient.

other aircraft industry companies. All of these jobs provide health benefits and pay an average of \$10 an hour. 21 people have been terminated during their training phase at the 21st Street facility and 20 people who have completed the training have been terminated while employed at the Cessna plants.

In addition to moving people from welfare to work, the program has given rise to a number of other programs focused upon at-risk children in the 21st area including a Cub Scout Pack, Summer Recreational Program and scholarship assistance program which offers financial assistance to high school students who achieve mutually agreed upon GPA's.

FUNDING: The program is a partnership with City, County, and State governments, organized labor, the Wichita school district and several other corporations. The city and county allocated funds for the renovation of an old grocery store which houses the 21st Street facility. Cessna has leased the facility. KanWork reimburses Cessna for \$150,000 a year and other costs are assumed by Cessna.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Fort Scott Community College, Maximized Individual Learning Lab (MILL)

CONTACT: Connie Corbett-Whittier
1-800-Tri-FSCC

LOCATION: Fort Scott Community College
2108 South Horton
Fort Scott, KS 66701

MISSION: To provide Social and Rehabilitative Service (SRS) JOBS clients with the basic education services they need to pursue further education, job training, and employment.

SUMMARY: The MILL Program works with SRS JOBS clients to provide them with the education they need to be successful in the JOBS program. Clients are referred to MILL where their skills are tested and assessed. Individuals are then placed in one of five class levels, ranging from literacy classes, to math skills, to GED preparation. Each class runs for 10 weeks.

Approximately half of the students in the MILL Program have high school diplomas and place into classes which review reading, math, and communication skills, as well as other skills which prepare people for further education or job training.

Students in the MILL program work with career counselors in order to determine what occupation and what skills to pursue in order to find employment which will enable them to be self-sufficient. A job placement counselor was recently hired to help program graduates obtain employment.

In addition to providing educational services, career counseling, and job search assistance, the MILL program coordinates with a local adult education center which provides people in need with food, children's clothes, as well as interview and work clothes.

SCOPE: Between 100 and 150 people at a time are enrolled in the MILL program and there is a waiting list of 70 for the pre-GED classes alone. The program serves SRS clients in three counties of rural Kansas.

EVALUATION: Approximately sixty percent of the people who complete the MILL program go on for further training, usually vocational training. Twenty percent find employment upon the completion of MILL, and another twenty percent face barriers such as substance abuse or difficult domestic situations which make further study or steady work impossible without further counseling or supportive services.

FUNDING: Social and Rehabilitative Services, JOBS, Adult Education funds, Carl Perkins money for single parents and displaced homemakers, literacy grant money, funds from the Fort Scott Community College, private donations.

The MILL Program provides individualized education and training to welfare recipients. The program helps people develop basic life skills and also improve their reading, writing and oral communication skills, as well as office skills. The program prepares individuals to go on for further education and training. Often just the support provided in MILL is all people need to move off of welfare.

MODEL PROGRAMS

Diversified Educational, Training and Manufacturing Company, Inc. (DETAMC)

CONTACT: George Johnson
(316) 263-6720

LOCATION: 1330 E. 1st St., Suite 121
Wichita, KS 67214

MISSION: To train the chronically unemployed through academic courses and on the job training and place trained persons in entry level positions with local industry or retain them as DETAMC employees, and to establish a productive, minority owned, community oriented business.

DETAMC is a skills training and employment program. Unlike other job training programs which just train workers and try to help them find employment, DETAMC only trains as many people as it knows it can find employment for.

SUMMARY: Trainees are provided to DETAMC through KanWork, which continues to provide the trainees with support during their academic and training phase. DETAMC has secured contracts with Beech, Boeing, and J.I. Case in Wichita to repair electric and pneumatic portable tools, sharpen drill bits, and repair heat guns. The companies also assist in training, cost and quality control.

DETAMC has also developed a housing rehabilitation program to improve housing in low and moderate income areas. Contracts have been secured with the City of Wichita and Bank IV for this project.

SCOPE: 55 participants have been through the DETAMC course.

EVALUATION: Due to business downsizing it is not possible to place all trainees with the companies they train at. However, 21 are employed at DETAMC, 8 are employed elsewhere, 7 have completed GED testing, 4 are attending VoTech School, 7 are pregnant or exempt for other medical problems, 3 are in CWEP and two have moved out of the State.

FUNDING: KanWork, JTPA (JTPA pays 50% of the trainee salaries during six months of OJT.)

MODEL PROGRAMS

Southeast Kansas Area Vocational/Technical School

CONTACT: Melvin Briley
(316) 429-3863

LOCATION: 501 West Elm
PO Box 267
Columbus, Kansas 66725

MISSION: To provide people with vocational training and to help build their confidence so that they can be successful in the workplace

SUMMARY: Working with SRS, southeast Kansas vocational school provides vocational education to nearly 130 post-secondary students each year, half of whom are welfare recipients. Each student takes an interest survey and receives career counseling to try and ensure that students are involved in the fields for which they are best suited and in which they have the greatest chance of success. SRS trains people on welfare in basic life skills before they enter Southeast Kansas Area Vocational/Technical School but at Southeast, all students are mainstreamed. The school provides training in business and computers, low level nursing skills, graphic arts and printing, construction trades, machinists and auto mechanics.

The school arranges temporary job placements for its students so that they can receive valuable on-the-job training. Often these temporary placements turn into permanent jobs. The school also teaches its students how to write resumes and conducts practice job interviews.

The school provides GED classes for its students who are not enrolled in, or who have not completed high school.

SCOPE: Approximately 100 adults attend the school on a full-time basis, which is six hours per day, one-hundred eighty days a year, for two years. Approximately 70 high school age students attend the vocational school on a half-time basis during their junior and senior years. Some finish their vocational training during that time, but many return for one more full year of vocational training after high school and then receive certification in their trade.

EVALUATION: The state requires that a minimum of 80% of the graduates find employment upon graduation. 90% of Southeast Kansas Vocational School graduates are able to obtain employment graduation.

FUNDING: Southeast Kansas Area Vocational/Technical School is a State sponsored institution. For welfare recipients, funds to cover tuition are covered by a variety of sources including Pell Grants, student loans and JTPA funds.

This school provides basic skills and vocational training to over 100 welfare recipients each year and gives the tools they need to find employment and become self-sufficient.

PRIMARY STATE CONTACTS

Legislators

Senator Dole (R), Finance Committee

Senator Kassebaum (R), Labor and Human Resources

Press

Wichita Eagle, Dave Raney, (316) 268-6000

State Government

Phyllis Lewin, Director, Employment Preparation Services, 913\296-3742

Linda Sorrell, Director, KanWork of Wichita 316\651-5416. The Wichita KanWork program has been very effective in creating partnerships with the City and with private businesses in order to create jobs for welfare recipients

Advocacy Community

March 16, 1994

Margie Miller

Route 2, Box 5

Pleasanton, KS 66075

Margie can be reached through the MILL program at 800-Tri-FSCC

Margie lives in a rural area with few jobs. She was lacking even fluency in reading before she entered an educational program at a local community college. Now she has the skills to work at an entry level job.

Margie is 34 years old and married, with two children, ages 12 and 14. She is in a CWEP job as a teachers assistant at the MILL Program at Fort Scott Community College. She qualified for the position after she completed two sessions in MILL program where she improved her basic reading and communication skills and also learned typing and other work skills. She happily travels 25 miles each way, everyday, to the gain work experience and to work for her benefits.

She and her husband have been on and off of welfare for many years. Margie graduated from high school but her reading and other basic skill levels were very low. Her husband never graduated from high school and both have been unable to find long-term work or jobs which pay working wages or provide benefits. They have been on welfare on and off for the past 16 years.

Margie plans to begin part-time college level business classes in the fall and continue in her CWEP position. However, her SRS caseworker and the individuals at the MILL program think she may be able to find work at a school near her home.

She and her husband have two children, ages 12 and 14. Her husband is currently in the MILL program basic skills program and working toward GED preparation courses.

March 3, 1994

Deborah Rice
4917 East Funston
Wichita, KS 67218
(316) 688-5055

Deborah is a divorced mother who does not receive child support, and was forced onto AFDC because she lacked the work experience and could not get a job to support her family. Through KanWork, the JOBS program in Wichita county, she was trained to be a 911 dispatcher and now she is self-sufficient and has been since April 1993.

Deborah Rice, age 32, is an Emergency Medical Dispatcher for Wichita 911. She first went on ADC in July, 1989 when she got divorced. She got pregnant again during the divorce but has never received child support from the father of either child. Before the divorce she had been supported by her husband.

Deborah worked at odd jobs but because of her lack work skills and experience, she could not get a job which made ends meet. She took a data entry course from a vocational course which claimed high job placement rates.

Deborah and her two children lived off of ADC, food stamps, and lived in low cost housing when she went into the Kanwork program in 1992. Through CWEP she began working in the Wichita City Warrant Office and was there for 11 months when she learned about the 911 program.

She qualified for the 911 training and went through the three month course. During that period she continued to receive ADC, food stamps, a gas allowance, and day care. After she passed the 911 exams she was hired there, full time, in April of 1993, for \$8 an hour.

Work as a 911 dispatcher is not for everyone. There is always a high rate of burnout among 911 dispatchers because of the stress of dealing with life and death situations. In addition, the requirements of the job are rigorous. Deborah works eight hours a day, with two ten minute breaks and a half-hour lunch. There is no room for slacking off or mistakes. Any mistakes made by dispatchers lead to official reprimands which stay on a person's record until they have a year of perfect performance.

Three KanWork clients went through Deborah's training course and two are still there. One woman dropped out, but Deborah says the women did not have the drive to work as hard as is required of a 911 dispatcher. Deborah and the other woman who went through her course both love their jobs and they are very supportive of each other, helping to take care of each others' children while the other is working.

March 3, 1994

Demetria Cooks

Demetria can be reached through Johnnie Cartledge at Cessna (316) 265-8818

Demetria is a woman with skills training and motivation, who was on and off of welfare because she could not find, stable work. Since being hired by Cessna four years ago, she has been self-sufficient.

Demetria Cooks is twenty-eight years old and has been with Cessna, an aviation company, as a sheet metal worker since 1990. Demetria supports herself and her two school age children with her wages from Cessna. The company provides medical and dental insurance for its workers and their families. Demetria receives no child support, though orders are in place.

Demetria dropped out of high school but earned her GED and went on to business college where she completed training to be a legal secretary. The business college claimed guaranteed job placement but did not deliver on that pledge. Demetria was married but she needed to go on ADC to support her family.

Demetria worked for four years at her mother's restaurant, during which time she was not on welfare. However, when her mother's restaurant closed, she went back on welfare. She was working with Kanwork to arrange for child care for her younger child, because she was about to begin a 2 year nursing program. During that time she received a letter informing her about the new 21st Street Program and inviting her attend an information session. Demetria and 300 other people applied for positions with the 21st Street Program, and after a series of tests and interviews, she was selected.

Demetria has been self-sufficient since she was hired by Cessna in 1990.

Theresa Mitchell

Theresa can be reached through Johnnie Cartledge at Cessna (316) 265-8818

Theresa Mitchell is 38 years old. She has been employed at Cessna, an aviation company, since 1990 when she began their 21st Street Program.

Theresa graduated from high school and completed one year of college. She worked at Cessna for four years as a tool grinder, and then at Boeing. During that period of employment Theresa was economically self sufficient.

Theresa moved out of Kansas for a few years, and when she returned she was unable to obtain employment, despite her years of training and experience. She went on ADC and food stamps in the 80's to support herself and her two children.

Since she went through the Cessna 21st Street Program and was hired by Cessna, Theresa has been self sufficient. She is now married and has a third child, and her husband is also employed.

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1
LISTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

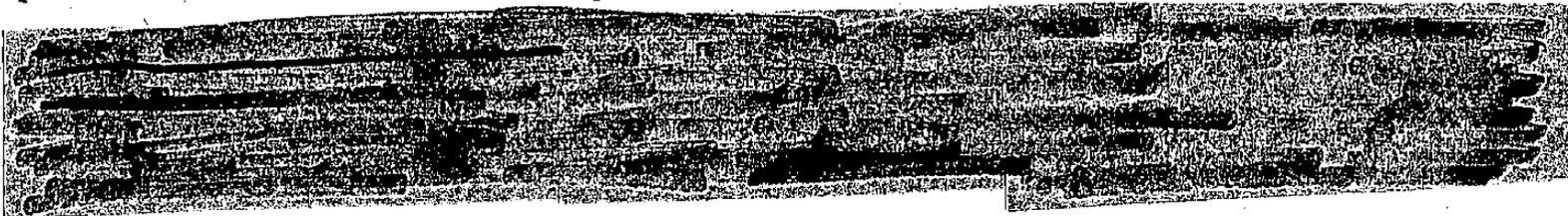
THE FOLLOWING PAGE HAS HAD MATERIAL REDACTED. CONSULT THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION.

Anita Demery

P6/(b)(6)

Anita is a great example of a rural welfare recipient with years of work experience who had difficulty finding even low-wage, part-time work. She is now working in her field of expertise and saving money so that she can start her own business. Her job does not pay for health insurance and she does not know what she will do when her transitional coverage expires.

Anita Demery is a skilled, certified cake baker and decorator with many years of experience in the field. She was married, had two children, and was employed at a state college as a baker for over four years when she got divorced. In 1990, after her divorce, she was forced to go onto welfare in order to obtain enough money to pay child care cost and rent. Had her husband paid child support she probably would not have needed to go on welfare because her job provided health benefits and a decent salary.



Those classes turned her life around. The first thing the teacher told the class was "I don't have any losers, only winners," and that stuck with Anita. Through the courses and the encouragement of the staff at the school, Anita rebuilt her confidence in herself and her skills.

On Valentines Day she brought in a cake she had baked and decorated and people were so impressed that she got 15 cake orders that day. Her teacher told her that her cakes were better than the ones in stores and that she should apply for a job at the Dairy Queen which was being built. So, Anita did.

While she had years of experience in cake decorating, she needed to be certified to work at DQ, so Kanwork paid for her certification class. She ended up teaching the teacher many things, and now she teaches the certification course twice a year for a month each time.

She was hired by Dairy Queen where she has been working since April, 1993. She started working 20 hours a week at \$4.35 an hour and now works up to 35 hours per week. She has also been building up a home baking business clientele. KanWork helped her purchase a Kitchen Aid Mixmaster, and through word of mouth, people have heard about her cakes. Until she gets a license to cook in her home she can only sell at cost, but she is building up her reputation and hopes that by June she will have the money to apply for the license.

Currently Anita gets health coverage and child care funds through KanWork transitional assistance, however, that will run out in April, and DQ does not provide benefits for anyone. So, she is trying to find a better paying job, though not many are available.

March 3, 1994

KANSAS PRESS

WICHITA EAGLE
(316) 268-6000

Circulation: 117,399; 97th out of top 100

The Wichita Eagle, the largest paper in Kansas, has not yet written about welfare reform on the national or state level. The editorial board has begun to discuss welfare reform on the state level and they plan to begin writing some pieces in March of 1994. There is not a designated staff person at the paper who covers welfare reform issues.

March 3, 1994

Welfare
Reform
in
America

Prepared for
President Bill Clinton

KANSAS

ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION DIRECTORS

KACAD, Inc.



An organization dedicated to meeting the needs of low-income people through the coordinated efforts of Governing Boards and Agency Directors on a state-wide basis.

City of Wichita
Community Action Agcy.
Wichita, Kansas

East Central Kansas
Economic Opportunity
Corporation
Ottawa, Kansas

Economic Opportunity
Foundation, Inc.
Kansas City, Kansas

Harvest America
Kansas City, Kansas

MID-Kansas
Community Action
Program, Inc.
El Dorado, Kansas

Northeast Kansas
Community Action
Program, Inc.
Horton, Kansas

Shawnee County
Community Action &
Assistance, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas

Southeast Kansas
Community Action
Program, Inc.
Girard, Kansas

Board Members

Executive Directors

March 2, 1993

President Bill Clinton
1400 Pennsylvania
Washington, DC 20003

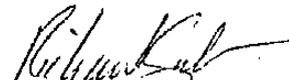
Dear Mr. President:

The membership of the Kansas Association of Community Action Programs (KACAP) both applaud and salute your efforts aimed at welfare reform in our country.

Enclosed you will find a number of concepts and ideas that our membership advocate in the reform of our present welfare system.

It is the hope of our organization, who work every day "in the trenches," that you and your administration succeed in bringing an enlightened approach to our present welfare system.

Sincerely,


Richard Jackson
President

RJ/ss

enclosure

cc: Representative Jim Slattery

CSBG ELIGIBLE ENTITIES ANNUAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

SELF SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM
 PROGRAMS - ALL
 DATE RANGE- 1/00 - 12/99

COUNTIES -ALL
 ECKAN, Inc. Ottawa, KS

PAGE- 1
 DATE- 3/29/94
 TIME- 12.42.05

A. TOTAL UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR WHOM CHARACTERISTICS WERE OBTAINED	352
B. TOTAL UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR WHOM CHARACTERISTICS WRE NOT OBTAINED	
C. TOTAL UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING ONE OR MORE PERSONS SERVED	108

GENDER		NO OF PERSONS
111A	MALE	148
111B	FEMALE	204
	NOT GIVEN	0

AGE		NO OF PERSONS
112A	0 - 5	67
112B	6 - 11	85
112C	12 - 17	50
112D	18 - 23	34
112E	24 - 44	106
112F	45 - 54	7
112G	55 - 69	1
112H	70 AND OVER	2

ETHNICITY/RACE		NO OF PERSONS
113A	BLACK/NOT HISPANIC	45
113B	WHITE/NOT HISPANIC	284
113C	HISPANIC ORIGIN	20
113D	NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN	3
113E	ASIAN	0
113F	OTHER	0

EDUCATION-GRD CMPLTD		NO OF PERSONS
114A	0 - 8	195
114B	9 - 12/NON-GRADUATE	48
114C	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE/GED	79
114D	12 + SOME POST SECONDARY	21
114E	2 OR 4 YR COLLEGE DEGREE	9

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS		NO OF PERSONS
115A	HAVE NO HEALTH INSURANCE	315
115B	DISABLED	25
115C	VETERAN	4

FAMILY TYPE		NO OF FAMILIES
116A	SINGLE PARENT/FEMALE	58
116B	SINGLE PARENT/MALE	4
116C	TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLD	36
116D	SINGLE PERSON	6
116E	ADULTS/NO CHILDREN	3
116F	OTHER	1

FAMILY SIZE		NO OF FAMILIES
117A	1	6
117B	2	27
117C	3	32
117D	4	24
117E	5	13
117F	6	3
117G	7	0
117H	8 OR MORE	3

AGENCY SERVICE ANALYSIS

SELF SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM
 PROGRAMS - ALL
 DATE RANGE- 1/00 - 12/99

COUNTIES -ALL

PAGE- 2
 DATE- 3/29/94
 TIME- 12.42.05

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME		NO OF FAMILIES
118A	NO INCOME	1
118B	AFDC	58
118C	SSI	7
118D	SOCIAL SECURITY	5
118E	PENSION	1
118F	GENERAL ASSISTANCE	4
118G	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	2
118H	EMPLOYMENT + ANY ABOVE	12
118I	EMPLOYMENT ONLY	28
118J	OTHER	1

LEVEL OF FAMILY INCOME % OF OMB GUIDELINE		NO OF FAMILIES
119A	UP TO 75%	88
119B	76% TO 100%	12
119C	101% TO 125%	6
119D	126% TO 150%	2
119E	151% AND OVER	0

HOUSING		NO OF FAMILIES
1110A	OWN	2
1110B	RENT	90
1110C	HOMELESS	0
1110D	OTHER	0

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS		NO OF FAMILIES
1111A	RECEIVE FOOD STAMPS	83
1111B	FARMER	0
1111C	MIGRANT FARMWORKER	0
1111D	SEASONAL FARMWORKER	0

Welfare Reform

Most Americans will concede that if there is a political catch-word that needs addressing, it is welfare reform. Revisions in the welfare system has been a goal of previous administrations and the current Clinton administration certainly targets or aspires to tackle the reform problem. Likewise, no one group would agree more to the need for welfare reform than the welfare recipients themselves. Most Americans who receive some form of assistance would prefer to work and pay their own way rather than having to be dependent on public support.

No one needs to go into much detail as to the reasons why people end up on welfare, because the causes are as diverse and varied as the people who receive the government support in order to survive. If this country is serious about changing the present welfare system then it needs to commit itself to total welfare reform. The American population must realize implementing a total welfare reform package which adequately addresses the many problems and facets of welfare today, a monetary cost will be involved. However, the money expended today for positive reform will reap benefits in the future by allowing a significant portion of our population to advance towards economic independence, thus allowing this country to become stronger and more productive.

In considering any welfare package, many advocate examining the characteristics present in the people targeted for assistance. However, as stated before, describing specific characteristics that define typical welfare recipients is near impossible, with poverty in America infiltrating nearly every social and ethnic class. Nevertheless, certain attributes are present in the potential outcome of all those receiving welfare relief and, to this end, the Community Action Agencies of Kansas

maintain any type of welfare reform should consist of the following three-tier approach.

(1) Recognize that there are people obtaining supportive services and other case management features that can be moved from welfare to the world of work within a two year period of time.

(2) Those who need longer than a two year period of time should be flagged during the initial application process and a proper case management plan developed and monitored over the two year period. If extensions need to be granted, irregardless of the additional time required, long term benefits should be weighed. It may cost the taxpayers additional money for extending case management and assistance beyond two years, but if it results in someone achieving a economically productive lifestyle, it is money well spent.

(3) It should be recognized that some people will always be on welfare.

As with any program, the key is a strong package of supportive services. We must provide the types of supportive services that are needed during the transition period when an individual moves from welfare to the real world. This may include job training skills from the very basic to the most complex, education, health care, transportation and housing. Likewise, many of these same supportive services may be necessary once an individual completes the transition from welfare to a self-sustaining lifestyle.

In the past, many welfare programs fell short of their desired effectiveness due to abandoning the client after their initial success in escaping poverty. As with many aspects in welfare, the reasons behind their failure are abundant, but continued supportive services could alter this situation. Therefore, supportive services may need to be provided for up to a year or maybe even longer and this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. The scope and range of this post-welfare supportive service could consist of intensive directed services to as little as follow-up visits every month or quarter to monitor progress and that the client remains focused.

Like with any program, coordination is the key. Past failures of welfare reform have been due, in a large part, to the lack of coordination at the federal and state level. Sadly, within state governments, many state run or funded agencies do not coordinate with each other, thus denying many supportive services that can be provided to those in need. Accordingly, the same can be said at the federal level, where not only federal agencies do not coordinate as closely as they should with each other, but fail to communicate effectively with state or local programs.

Our suggestion would be that there be an agency designated at the federal level with the power and with the support of the White House insisting on strong coordination. A specific department within Health and Human Services should develop a comprehensive plan that spells out the responsibilities and coordination vehicles of each individual agency that administers any type of welfare assistance program. These agencies should be required to meet on no less than a monthly basis for the purpose of coordination. Likewise, this executive-based agency would monitor all welfare programs, intervene in any type of "turf" battles, and maintain a watchful eye on where and if assistance is indeed reaching those in need.

In the past few years, many agencies began developing and implementing numerous self-sufficiency programs. We in the Community Action field fully support and believe in self-sufficiency and see it as one of the most effective weapons in the war against poverty. However, agencies are propagating their own types of family self-sufficiency, with vast differences in the various programs concerning rules and regulations.

Everything pertaining with each and every federal agency's self-sufficiency program should be tied into a common goal and bond. Therefore, we advocate the federal government developing one form of self-sufficiency and create a system of communication between the agencies offering the program. Not only will this help to provide a way of connection and contact within the senior staff of agencies, but will also inform and educate the field workers on the eligible services across the welfare assistance spectrum. This would also help to eliminate the duplication of expenditures, reducing the total cost by eliminating each agency spending dollars for the same services with no coordination.

There also needs to be a realization that there are many agencies across the country, most noticeably community action agencies, which grew out of the war on poverty that have been working with low-income persons for many years. Many of these agencies have family self-sufficiency programs. The concept of family self-sufficiency started with the community action world.

There are any number of successful programs that were demonstration projects across the country that can be used as a model for self-sufficiency. Both federal and state governments needs to look strongly at these, developing a positive working relationship with non-profit agencies who are experienced in the self-sufficiency concept. Many low-income people are skeptical of federal and state run self-sufficiency programs, resisting any acceptance due to the connotation of government involvement, thus

creating an atmosphere of failure. But there is a solution. Community Action is closest to the people because they work with the low-income people on a daily basis. With the exception of welfare recipients themselves, perhaps no other group is more qualified to define what is needed.

A specific domain within welfare reform that needs addressing is the area of jobs and job training. In the past, we Americans have provided numerous job training programs. However, we found that once a person is trained, they were perhaps living in an area where there are few if any jobs at all. Likewise, a number of people were trained for jobs that no longer existed or were not in a high demand. The key to a successful job program is that jobs are going to be available once clients receive their training. Not just any job, but a job they are trained for and a job which allows people to survive without any type of other federal assistance.

The goal and aspiration of any jobs program should consist of one obtaining employment. However, experience has taught us that training and acquisition of a job is not the entire answer to end poverty. Such problems as relocation, transportation, and housing are ever-present and need addressing. Relocating people for jobs can be a traumatic experience, especially if the move involves relocating an individual from a rural area to a large city. Again, strong supportive services, such as counseling to ease the transition, will need to be provided. Transportation requirements provide a particular problem for low-income people who reside and work in rural areas.

The rising cost of automobiles, fuel, insurance, and etc. renders many people from obtaining adequate transportation, and in rural areas, no transportation equates to potential failure at self-sufficiency. Future supportive services need to include the cost of transportation for rural areas, and also the cost of

moving peoples personal belongings from one place to the other if needed. Many clients, after successfully completing a job program, become frustrated and remain welfare dependent based on their inability to relocate. Likewise, strong supportive services are required in the area of affordable housing. Especially pressing is some sort of plan addressing those who relocate and are currently homeowners in the sale and repurchase of a new home.

There also needs to be a status of limitations placed on the garnishment of welfare recipients checks once they leave the welfare system and enter the world of work. If you have a person that has moved from welfare into the world of work and is suddenly faced with a garnishment of a check from previous bills or previous services provided by the state, the person can in fact, lose the incentive and end up back on the public welfare row.

Without providing these and other types of services, people are going to become frustrated and return to the vicious cycle of welfare. In addition, America must address some of the real problems that are a by-product of welfare. These problems include teenage pregnancy plus drug and alcohol problems and prohibit many from becoming self-sufficient or from even moving towards ending their welfare mentality. As cited before, strong supportive services that includes proper treatment, counseling and rehabilitation must become a high priority in the battle against drug and alcohol abuse. Likewise, strong preventive counseling will assist in the catastrophic rise in teenage pregnancies. But preventive counseling is not the only answer to teen pregnancies. Teen mothers need extensive counseling and support to circumvent their departure into the world of welfare assistance.

Society must recognize that although many of these solutions could be done in the home, they are in fact, not. These problems permeate through all classes of people and ethnic backgrounds, and unless these problems are addressed, the taxpayers will pay through higher costs in the judicial system, the criminal justice system, and health care, to name just a few.

**Kansas Association of
Community Action Programs**

P.O. Box 110

Ottawa, KS 66067

913/242-7450

KANSAS

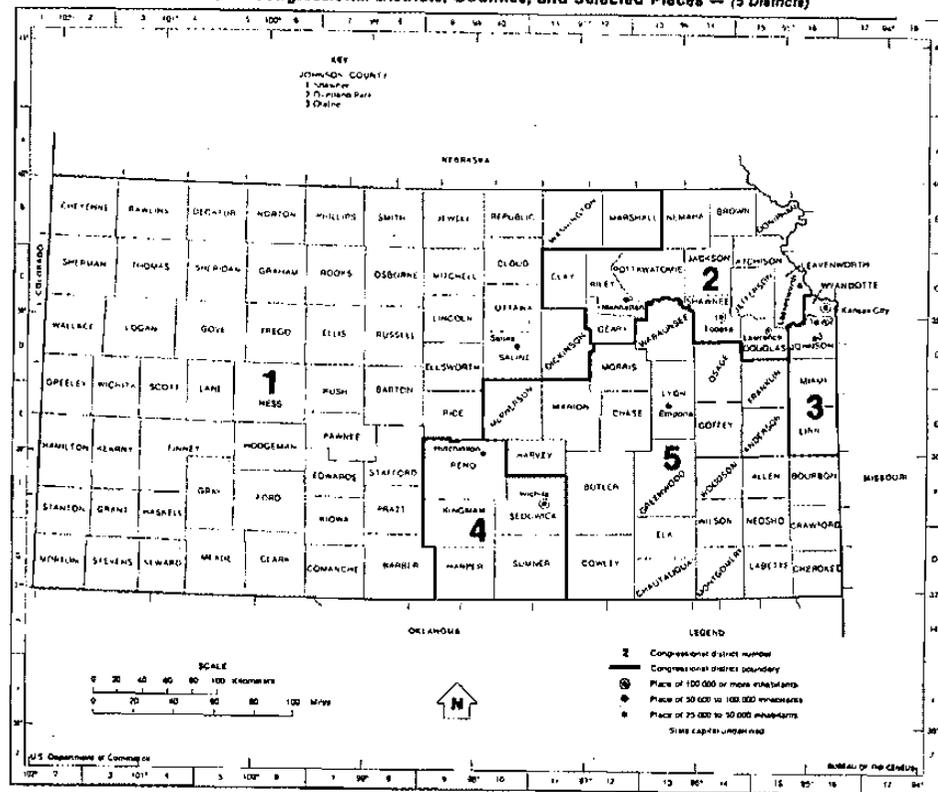
"A prairie is not any old piece of flatland in the Midwest," writes Kansas-born reporter Dennis Farney. "No, a prairie is wine-colored grass, dancing in the wind. A prairie is a sun-splashed hillside, bright with wild flowers. A prairie is a fleeting cloud shadow, the song of the meadowlark. It is the wild land that has never felt the slash of the plow." Some of this last wild land can still be found in Kansas, in the Flint Hills region west and south of Topeka, where the waist-deep sea of grass still waves in the wind as it did when the pioneers on the Santa Fe Trail went west here some 150 years ago. Most of Kansas since has bent to the plow and built small towns with schools, churches and colleges—all the institutions of Yankee civilization which make it seem typically American. For classic Hollywood, Kansas was the image of dull, prim, old-fashioned Middle America. Gazing at the bold colors of the land of Oz, Dorothy said to Toto, "I have a feeling we're not in Kansas any more," and clearly she wasn't, for in the 1939 movie *The Wizard of Oz*, the scenes of Kansas were shot in dreary black and white; the wonder is that she wanted to get back home.

But Kansas has also had a turbulent history and has an atypical present. It was settled at the cost of prompting America's bloodiest war; the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 left to local settlers the question of whether the Kansas Territory would be a free or slave state. Pro-slavery "bushwhackers" and free-soil "jayhawkers" flocked to the state and started fighting: this was "Bleeding Kansas"—one of the proximate causes of the Civil War. After the war, Kansas filled with settlers in sod houses so cold in winter that historian Everett Dick described housewives with their feet frozen on the floor. Kansas lived almost entirely on farming, and its livelihood was always at risk; hailstorms, grasshopper invasions, dry seasons or a drop in world farm prices could mean disaster for thousands of Kansans. The high-rainfall 1880s attracted hundreds of thousands of new settlers to Kansas; the low-rainfall 1890s produced a bust and a populist rebellion. "What you farmers should do," said orator Mary Ellen Lease, "is to raise less corn and more hell." In the prosperity of the early 1900s, Kansas reverted to its Yankee Republicanism, but retained some taste for populist remedies like commodity credit programs.

Only in the last dozen years has Kansas not seen the farm revolts that whipped like prairie fire across the state from the 1920s to the 1970s. The reason seems to be that Kansas is increasingly less rural, less tied to the farm economy: in the 1980s, the population in the state's 96 rural counties fell 1%, while the population in the nine metropolitan counties increased 13%. Elsewhere, population increased only in freeway interchange towns and in the natural gas-producing southwestern corner of the state around Dodge City. Most Kansans live now in the metropolitan economies of Wichita, Topeka or Lawrence, or on the mostly affluent Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan area, and most new jobs in the state are in services. County seat storefronts are boarded up as farmers and townspeople drive 100 miles to the nearest mall; Carrie Nation's home state finally legalized liquor by the drink in 1987, and 39 counties, mostly metropolitan and along the interstates, voted themselves wet; farm programs are no longer the only issues that are the subject of political discussion.

Governor. Kansas had a rip-roaring governor's race in 1990 which turned out upside down: a Republican state elected a Democratic governor; a state leaning pro-choice on abortion elected a pro-lifer; voters who usually look for someone with experience to shoulder executive responsibility elected someone who had borne very little and seemed more cantankerous than steady. The reason for these anomalies can be summed up in a single word: taxes. The story goes back to 1985, when Democratic Governor John Carlin and Republican Speaker Mike Hayden passed

KANSAS — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — (5 Districts)



property tax reform, mandating the first reclassification and reappraisal in more than 20 years. The reform also exempted business inventories, farm machinery and livestock—anything with enough money to afford a lobby—from the property tax rolls. Carlin left office after reaching the limit of two terms in 1986, Hayden was elected in his place, and then the reform went into effect—and boom! With so much exempted, and reappraisals ordered after such a long interval, property taxes suddenly zoomed upward for most homeowners and small businessmen, with no new governmental services to show for it.

The result was political repudiation for Carlin and Hayden. First, Carlin lost his 1990 comeback attempt in the Democratic primary, 47%–46%, to Joan Finney, state treasurer for 16 years, who is characterized by some as refreshingly frank and others as an oddball; she became a Democrat in 1974 after Republican officials had asked her to step aside for a man in a 1972 congressional race. Hayden won his primary 44%–42% over anti-tax businessman Nestor Weigand, but his tax problems persisted. Much of the news coverage centered on abortion: Hayden had switched to pro-choice in 1989, while Finney assured everyone she wouldn't push any anti-abortion bills. Molly Yard of NOW came in and endorsed the conservative Republican Hayden. Neither candidate shone. "This choice," said Kansas University political scientist Burdette Loomis, "is the evil of two lessers." In the end, Finney won 49%–43%, while independent Christina Campbell-Cline got 9%. Finney carried the urban areas except for

Lawrence and Manhattan, the homes of KU and KSU (college towns see themselves as receivers of taxes, not payers), while Hayden carried all of the sparsely populated counties west of Hays.

Senators. For two decades, the leading politician from Kansas and, for more than a decade, one of the towering political figures in Washington, Bob Dole also has proved to be one of the most durable. He was first elected to Congress in 1960, and has served longer there than all but four other Senators (Inouye, Burdick, Thurmond, Byrd) and has been serving as a Republican in Congress longer than anyone but two House members (Michel and Broomfield). But his power does not come so much from durability or even from committee or leadership positions, though these are important; nor does it come from strength as a presidential candidate, since in 1980 and 1988 he did not show very well. Dole's power comes more from knowledge, hard work, from his position as Senate Republican Leader and one of his party's best-known politicians, and from the moral authority that few politicians accumulate during a long career in which voters have seen them grapple with major problems and persevere in their convictions.

Dole's politics seems to come from convictions deeply rooted in his background and from a combative nature that has been apparent all his life. It's worth noting that of all America's major politicians today, Dole comes from the humblest background: he is the son of a cream-and-egg station operator in Russell, Kansas and didn't seem headed for college when he went into the Army in World War II. Before his election to Congress, he spent eight years as county attorney, dealing with people at all levels—not just the banker and the country club member, but the mechanic at the garage and the clerk at the feed store. That experience has given this often harshly partisan Republican a compassion for "people in this country with real problems and no place to go." Dole's combativeness is apparent from his recovery from a grievous war wound. This strong-bodied high school athlete lost nearly half his weight, nearly died, and spent four years in hospital wards. Regarded by some as a hopeless case, he went through largely successful rehabilitation programs. He still does not have use of his right hand and he suffers considerable pain. This may help explain his bitterness—remember his reference to "Democrat wars" in his 1976 debate with Walter Mondale—and his support for the handicapped. But it also explains how he advanced himself from county attorney to congressman in a tough 1960 primary, from an obscure backbench congressman to a U.S. senator in 1968, from a little-known freshman to Richard Nixon's Republican National Committee chairman in 1971, and then on to the Republican candidate for Vice President in 1976.

In something of a surprise in 1984, Dole was elected Senate Republican Leader over Ted Stevens, Richard Lugar and James McClure. Though he was thought too acerbic for the post, it seems to suit Dole's talents well. His command of Senate procedure is ample, his word is reliable, his relations with different sorts of Republicans and with Democratic leaders amicable enough to keep the flow of business going. He is an old-fashioned politician who does his own work and doesn't delegate much; this hurt his ill-fated 1988 presidential candidacy, but helps his floor leadership.

His defeat in that campaign surely must have been stunning. One week, he was the big winner in Iowa, where his slogan "He's one of us" emphasized his humble origin and his Farm Belt roots. The next week, in booming New Hampshire, he found himself charged as "Senator Straddle" on taxes by George Bush, and lost. His election night retort on NBC to George Bush—"Stop lying about my record"—surely left many voters uneasy with him. Disarray in his campaign—two top aides were fired on camera, and the candidate yanked his media buy in Illinois—eliminated any chance of recovery.

Yet after all that, Dole emerged as a skillful supporter of Bush on Capitol Hill and a frank, if personally distant, adviser to him in the White House. It probably helped that Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation in the Reagan Cabinet, was appointed Secretary of Labor by Bush (she resigned to become head of the American Red Cross in late 1990). Dole started off staunchly supporting John Tower's nomination for Secretary of Defense in early 1989 and then

backed Bush's veto of Chinese sanctions later in the year. He lost to united Democrats on Tower but, arguing not the merits but party unity, prevailed on China. To help the administration beat Robert Byrd's retraining amendment to the Clean Air Act, he provided two-thirds of the votes against the persistent Byrd since Majority Leader George Mitchell, who also opposed the amendment, could promise only 16 Democrats. On foreign policy, and especially on cultural issues, Dole's instincts are strongly on the conservative side. When the Supreme Court ruled flag-burning was constitutionally protected, he immediately rose and called for an amendment to refute the ruling; acting apparently out of conviction, but also thinking of political gains, he warned opponents, "I might make a 30-second spot" on the issue. He sturdily supported Bush's judicial appointees and warned of a "bloodbath" if abortion was used as a litmus test by Democrats; Dole himself has been anti-abortion since the 1960s. A civil rights supporter for years, and the man who fashioned the compromise that got the Voting Rights Act renewed in 1982, Dole opposed the 1990 Kennedy-Hawkins civil rights bill as a quota measure, and fought hard for the one-vote margin by which Bush's veto of it was upheld. An opponent of SALT II and a backer of contra aid in the 1980s, Dole in 1990 and 1991 supported Bush's Persian Gulf policy, despite some doubts as to whether Kuwait was worth American casualties.

Dole did undercut Bush—or help Bush abandon his own promise—on taxes in 1990. In September 1990, while budget summit talks were going on at Camp David, Dole suggested that Republicans abandon Bush's cherished goal of a capital gains cut and seek a separate vote on it; that increased the pressure for a general tax increase, since capital gains promised at least short-term revenue increases. A few days later he endorsed raising rates in the highest income tax brackets—the Democrats' goal, which Bush had stoutly resisted but was then forced to agree to. The budget summit package, which Dole helped pass, was consistent with Dole's long-term desire to raise taxes to cut deficits.

Dole is not above taking some controversial positions and looking after local issues. He startled many people in 1990 by calling for a 5% cut in foreign aid to top recipients, including Israel and Egypt, and for more aid for Eastern Europe, and by repudiating the Senate resolution supporting Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Dole was the chief backer of the early 1990 unsuccessful resolution memorializing the "Armenian genocide of 1915-23," vigorously opposed by some as offensive to Turkey. At home, he inserted into the budget summit package \$500 million in tax breaks to bolster the market for corn-based ethanol; this measure increased the market for Kansas wheat and corn and helped subsidize a product 70% of which is produced by Archer Daniels Midland, headed by Dole's friend and campaign contributor, Dwayne Andreas. Similarly, the one time Dole weighed in at the 1990 trade bill conference committee was to plead the case for farmers who grow corn and grain for ethanol. On the Agriculture Committee, Dole played lead roles on the 1981 and 1985 farm bills, but was much less active on the 1990 bill. He did see that grain farmers would be paid for idling wheat fields while growing canola, sunflowers and other oil seeds.

Dole has not had serious opposition since 1974. In early 1991, there were rumors he would retire in 1992; if so, he would be leaving at the peak of his career, and certainly Kansans are still happy to reelect him.

Kansas's junior senator, also a widely popular politician, is Nancy Kassebaum. First elected in 1978, she has emerged as a thoughtful legislator to whom her colleagues listen—and one of steely will to whom others pay respect. This is a considerable achievement for a politician who had minimal experience in public office before coming into the Senate; but it should be added that she had a fine political legacy as the daughter of 1936 Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon, who died in 1987 at age 100, and she has shown some pretty shrewd political and policy instincts in office. Case in point: in June 1990, she came forward (as did Kansas Democratic Representative Dan Glickman in the House's farm bill) to urge cutting off \$700 million in credit guarantees for Iraq for food purchases—even though that would reduce sales of Kansas wheat.

This was opposed heartily by the Bush Administration, alas, for if it had been adopted at that time, it could conceivably have deterred Saddam Hussein from invading Kuwait and would, in any case, have made him marginally more vulnerable to sanctions after August 2. Ironically, the Bush Administration imposed similar—even stricter—sanctions after the invasion.

This was not the first time this Kansan played an important role on foreign policy. She was a major player in the passage of sanctions against South Africa, and has been key in determining the conditions under which they should be scaled back. She has weighed in on Nicaragua, calling for humanitarian aid before the elections and for U.S. restraint afterwards. She provided key support for U. N. family planning programs which is consistent with her pro-choice view.

On domestic issues, she has worked for bipartisan budget agreements and was one of the few senators up for reelection to support the 1990 budget summit package. She has supported the Senate's effort to curb student loan defaults by denying eligibility for federal student loans to those schools whose graduates have a 35% loan default rate over a three-year period. She played a critical role—as the mother of men who hunt, she pointed out—in getting 51-49 approval of a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons. On the Civil Rights Bill of 1990, she wanted a definition of discrimination that would not encourage quotas, but also tougher penalties for intentional discrimination. She would tax pension fund profits to discourage short-term speculation.

Kassebaum is nonetheless a fairly partisan Republican, and causes Bob Dole few problems; she was the only Republican to vote against the confirmation of John Tower in 1989, but would have voted for him if it could have made the difference. But Republican partisanship doesn't hurt in Kansas, which hasn't elected a Democratic senator since 1930. In May 1989, she announced she would run for a third term in the Senate, contrary to her 1978 promise to serve only two terms. No problem: "Nancy's third term is in the bag," as Dole said in May of 1989. Her candidacy kept Wichita Democratic Congressman Dan Glickman, popular in the Wichita media market that serves half the state, from running. Former Congressman Bill Roy, whom Kassebaum beat in 1978, jumped into the race, then withdrew a week later (but after his name could not be struck from the ballot). He won the Democratic nomination against Dick Williams, but he then turned down the nomination; the Democratic state committee picked Williams in September to replace Roy. Kassebaum won the general, 74%-26%, carrying every county.

Presidential politics. Kansas is so heavily Republican in presidential elections that it's not closely watched: everyone knows where it will go. Nevertheless, Michael Dukakis drew almost the same percentage here (43%) that Jimmy Carter got in his winning race in 1976 (46%). That may reflect some farm belt dissatisfaction with the Republicans, or disappointment with the failure of Bob Dole's campaign. You can see a similar disappointment factor in Edmund Muskie's Maine in 1972, George Romney's Michigan in 1968, Edward Kennedy's Massachusetts in 1980 and Gary Hart's Colorado in 1984, in all of which the winning nominee did worse than expected in the nomination loser's state.

Congressional districting. Musical chairs time: Kansas lost one of its five seats in the 1990 Census. One likely possibility is for the 3d and 4th Districts to add territory already within their metropolitan ambit, and to combine most of the existing 2d and 5th Districts into one seat. This would set up a match between Democrat Jim Slattery and freshman Republican Dick Nichols. A move by Dan Glickman to run against Dole in 1992 would at least open up one seat for elimination.

The People: Pop. 1990: 2,477,574 (Pop. 1980: 2,363,679, up 4.8% 1980-90 and 5.1% 1970-80). 1.0% of U.S. total, 32d largest. Median age: 32.9 years. 13.8% 65 years and over. 90.1% White, 5.8% Black, 3.8% Hispanic origin, 1.3% Asian. Households: 58.5% married couple families; 67.9% owner occupied housing; median house value: \$52,200; median monthly rent: \$285. 4.4% Unemployment. Voting age pop.: 1,815,960. Registered voters (1990): 1,204,574; 358,331 D (30%), 530,628 R (44%); 315,615 unaffiliated and minor parties (26%).

1990 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$9,846,000,000; 0.94% of U.S. total, 31st largest.

1990 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total	Non-Defense	Defense
Total Expend	\$9,538m (0.95%)	\$7,629m (0.98%)	\$1,909m (0.84%)
St/Lcl Grants	1,021m (0.76%)	1,018m (0.76%)	4m (2.02%)
Salary/Wages	1,465m (1.00%)	680m (0.88%)	784m (1.13%)
Paymnts to Indiv	5,063m (1.02%)	4,865m (1.02%)	198m (0.93%)
Procurement	1,131m (0.60%)	210m (0.39%)	922m (0.68%)
Research/Other	858m (2.30%)	857m (2.41%)	1m (0.45%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Joan Finney (D); Lt. Gov., James Francisco (D); Secy. of State, Bill Graves (R); Atty. Gen., Robert T. Stephan (R); Treasurer, Sally Tompson (D); Commissioner of Insurance, Roland L. Todd (R). State Senate, 40 (22 R and 18 D); State House of Representatives, 125 (63 D and 62 R). Senators, Robert Dole (R) and Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R). Representatives, 5 (3 R and 2 D).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	549,049 (56%)
Dukakis (D)	422,636 (43%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	677,296 (66%)
Mondale (D)	333,149 (33%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Joan Finney (D)



Elected 1990, term expires Jan. 1995; b. Feb. 12, 1925, Topeka; home, Topeka; Washburn U., B.A. 1982; Catholic; married (Spencer).

Career: A.A. to Sen. Frank Carlson, 1953-69; Shawnee Cnty. Election Commissioner, 1970-72; A.A. to Mayor of Topeka, 1973-74; Treas. of KS 1974-90.

Office: State Capitol, 2d Flr., Topeka 66617, 913-296-3232.

Election Results

1990 gen.	Joan Finney (D)	380,609 (49%)
	Mike Hayden (R)	333,589 (43%)
	Christina Campbell-Cline (I)	69,127 (9%)
1990 prim.	Joan Finney (D)	81,250 (47%)
	John W. Carlin (D)	79,406 (46%)
	Fred Phelps (D)	11,572 (7%)
1986 gen.	Mike Hayden (R)	436,267 (52%)
	Tom Docking (D)	404,338 (48%)

2 Jim Slattery (D)

Of Topeka — Elected 1982; 6th Term



Born: Aug. 4, 1948, Good Intent, Kan.
Education: Netherlands School of International Economics and Business, 1969-70; Washburn U., B.S. 1970, J.D. 1974.
Military Service: National Guard, 1970-75.
Occupation: Real estate broker.
Family: Wife, Linda Smith; two children.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Political Career: Kan. House, 1973-79; Kan. acting secretary of revenue, 1979.
Capitol Office: 2243 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-6601.

In Washington: After a decade on Capitol Hill, Slattery is finally seeing several of his favorite issues move to the fore. His previous interest in restraining the deficit, killing the superconducting super collider project and re-vamping America's health-care system all have new salience in the 103rd Congress. What remains uncertain is the extent of Slattery's role in influencing the outcome.

Now in his sixth term, Slattery is no longer the youthful rising star. His full head of dark hair has streaks of gray, and a great political opportunity was bypassed in 1990 when Slattery decided to forgo the gubernatorial race (and watched a lesser-known Democrat oust the sitting Republican governor).

It could take years for another statewide opportunity that good, and with a mid-level slot on the Energy and Commerce Committee, Slattery might wait another decade before controlling his own turf in the House.

Nevertheless, Slattery is a reliable yeoman, willing to work hard for a single amendment. His doggedness has produced results, particularly for his constituents. In the 102nd, Slattery helped win millions of federal dollars for two new highways and a veterans medical center in Kansas. He also persuaded the U.S. trade representative to impose an import duty on Mexican cellophane, a move that helps protect a major employer in Tecumseh, Kan.

Another example of Slattery's attentiveness to district concerns was his bill pertaining to greyhound racing. The National Greyhound Association is based in Kansas, and Slattery's bill sought to give dog owners a share of the profits when races are simulcast across state lines. Slattery got the bill through Energy and Commerce, but it died at the end of the 101st Congress. It was reintroduced in the 102nd and again in the 103rd.

When he arrived in the House in 1983, Slattery quickly became part of a group trying to form a new center of gravity within the Democratic Party on budget issues — even if it

meant bucking the Democratic leadership.

Slattery was one of three moderate-to-conservative Democrats appointed to the Budget Committee in 1985 when Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. was under pressure to change its liberal tilt. In 1985 the group proposed a budget that called for a freeze on most federal programs, domestic as well as military, and included Social Security among those eligible to be frozen. It lost on the floor 56-372.

Slattery pressed on, and during the 101st Congress his fiscal concerns inspired a battle against the B-2 stealth bomber. Slattery had earlier supported the bomber, but changed his mind after its cost overruns mounted. In early 1990, he joined with 13 Armed Services Committee members seeking to stop production of the B-2. The House voted to cap the fleet at 20 bombers, instead of the 132 requested by President Bush.

Slattery also has shown a willingness to go after smaller expenditures, even at the expense of embarrassing colleagues. Near the end of the 101st Congress, he set his sights on a \$500,000 appropriation for a German-Russian interpretive center at the North Dakota birthplace of band leader Lawrence Welk. Slattery's move to rescind the funding prevailed in the House, but the well-publicized crusade angered then-Rep. Byron L. Dorgan, a North Dakota Democrat and advocate for the project.

Slattery's self-described role as a pork-buster and his accessibility have won him a generous share of media coverage. Colleagues joke about which Kansan will tally more floor speeches: Slattery or Rep. Dan Glickman.

But Slattery's frequent appearances on the front page belie his internal role in the House. His distaste for public criticism of the institution, coupled with his Midwestern sensibilities, make him a valued sounding board for Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt and other high-ranking Democrats.

In his freshman year, Slattery won a spot on the coveted Energy Committee, where he is

ident than suc-
 performance in
 posed in 1988.
 rats challenged
 st, the prosecu-
 it inspired Tru-
 food." Although
 cent, West did
 democratic chal-
 But West barely
 primary in 1992
 who again ap-
 e in November.
 Roberts, was the
 40s. In 1953, he
 blican National
 y Star accused
 influence as a
 appropriation by
 after taking his

erions Y
 bill N
 ing deficit N
 N
 endment Y
 Y
 tic programs N
 financing N
 ses N
 Y

Conservative Coalition	
S	O
96	4
97	3
87	9
93	5
95	3
81	9
90	8
80	16
85	10
85	13
84	14
91	5

ings	
S	ACU
88	
83	
75	
79	
79	
86	
82	
71	
96	
91	
82	
100	

Kansas 2

The 25-county 2nd sweeps from Kansas' eastern corners, touching Nebraska to the north and Oklahoma to the south and making up most of Kansas' border with Missouri in between.

Two-thirds of the residents live in or north of Shawnee County. Topeka (the state capital and the third-biggest city in Kansas, with nearly 120,000 residents), Leavenworth and Manhattan are here. The small city of Pittsburg, with 17,800 residents, is the biggest town in the 2nd's southern reaches.

The 2nd has a conservative bent, but Rep. Slattery has thrived, winning solidly in 1992 even though redistricting gave him much new turf in the district's southern end.

George Bush finished first in 1992, but just barely. He did best in 1992 in the district's more rural northern and south-central regions; even there, he topped 40 percent in just four counties. Bill Clinton ran first in the urbanized north-central area influenced by Topeka and Kansas City, Mo., and in the blue-collar, southeast corner of Kansas. The 2nd showed an independent streak: Ross Perot topped 30 percent in 13 district counties and won two.

The 11 northern counties that make up Slattery's longtime base include numerous state employees and a scattering of minority-group concentrations. The coal mines and oil fields of southeastern Kansas long ago drew Southern Democrats and Eastern European immigrants (because of whom this hilly area was nicknamed "the Balkans"). Although these resource industries faded, there is enough remaining manufacturing to sustain a blue-collar Democratic vote.

considered close to business but often supports measures pushed by environmental groups. In the 102nd, he authored a provision of the cable reregulation bill that bans negative options, a procedure in which cable companies provide new channels without approval from the customer. The provision was included in the final bill, which was enacted when both chambers overrode Bush's veto.

He also joined the push to let the regional Bell companies manufacture telecommunications equipment. The debate revived in the 103rd.

Although Slattery failed to kill the \$8.5 billion atom-smashing superconducting super collider project in the 102nd, his proposal picked up votes. Slattery resumed the fight amid talk of belt tightening in the 103rd.

On health care, Slattery focuses on small

East — Topeka; Leavenworth; Pittsburg

State government is Topeka's largest employer. Medical centers, including the Menninger Foundation's psychiatric facilities, employ thousands. The economy includes an industrial component. A Goodyear tire factory and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway are leading employers.

To the west is Manhattan with Kansas State University (20,700 students); this agriculture-oriented school gives Riley County a conservative tone that is reinforced by the military community at Fort Riley, which sprawls into Geary County and is home to the Army's 1st Infantry Division.

Geary has a substantial minority population — nearly a quarter is black — and enough Democrats to sustain Slattery. But the county, like neighboring Riley, votes consistently Republican for higher offices.

At the district's eastern edge is Leavenworth, home to the well-known federal penitentiary and the fort that hosts the Army's Command and General Staff College. Leavenworth County has been drawn into Kansas City, Mo.'s, suburban sphere; its population grew 17 percent in the 1980s.

To the north and south of Topeka is mainly farmland where soybeans are grown, hogs are raised and mostly Republican votes are cast. The two counties Slattery lost in 1992 — Coffey and Linn — are in the south-central region. Most of the rural counties have suffered the kind of population slump seen in the western 1st District.

1990 Population: 619,391. White 558,318 (90%), Black 38,940 (6%), Other 22,133 (4%). Hispanic origin 18,390 (3%). 18 and over 458,157 (74%), 62 and over 104,237 (17%). Median age: 33.

business and rural issues. Among his goals: guaranteed health coverage — or tax deductions — for farmers.

After a single term on Banking and the maximum three-term stint on the Budget Committee, Slattery limited his committee work in the 103rd to Energy and Veterans' Affairs.

At Home: After winning a formerly Republican seat by a comfortable margin in 1982, Slattery settled in for a series of no-sweat victories over modest GOP competition. His 1992 contest fit the mold: It was a rematch against Republican Jim Van Slyke, whom Slattery had defeated with 60 percent of the vote in 1984.

But in 1992, Slattery's 50 overdrafts at the House bank gave Van Slyke an issue. Slattery also faced a 2nd District constituency that had

been gro
the stat
census,
swath
southeas
Sla
12 north
before.
of his
outright
more th
Sla
political
school i
state re
Aft
took a l
business
chance
won the
1982 aft

Energy &
Commer
the Enviro
Veterans'
Compens
Training &

1992 Gen
Jim Slatte
Jim Van S
Arthur L.
1990 Gen
Jim Slatte
Scott Mo

Previous t
1984 (F

19
D 98.52
R 98.99
I 75.60

1992
Slattery (D
Van Slyke
1990
Slattery (D
Morgan (R

been greatly changed by redistricting. Because the state lost a House seat following the 1990 census, the 2nd District annexed a 13-county swath of largely rural, conservative-leaning southeast Kansas.

Slattery received at least 57 percent in all 12 northeast Kansas counties where he had run before. But he topped that mark in only three of his new counties, and lost two of them outright. Still, Slattery defeated Van Slyke with more than 40,000 votes to spare.

Slattery has never made a secret of his political ambitions. He was 24 and still in law school in 1972 when he defeated a Republican state representative.

After six years in the state House, Slattery took a break to develop his Topeka real-estate business and prepare a run for Congress. His chance soon came: Republican Jim Jeffries had won the 2nd in 1978, but decided not to run in 1982 after redistricting made some unfavorable

changes to the district.

Slattery bid for the open seat and fended off efforts by his Republican opponent, former state legislator Morris Kay, to brand him a liberal. Appealing for bipartisan support by stressing his farm background and his ties to the Topeka business community, Slattery carried all but two of the district's 13 counties. Slattery defeated Van Slyke in 1984 and went on to easy wins in 1986 and 1988.

Slattery initially seemed likely in 1990 to challenge Republican Gov. Mike Hayden, whose popularity had declined. But Slattery deferred to former Democratic Gov. John Carlin, who had entered the gubernatorial primary.

Although Slattery would breeze by Republican Scott Morgan, a former Hayden aide, for House re-election, he had to be somewhat frustrated as state Treasurer Joan Finney upset Carlin for the Democratic nomination and went on to unseat the beleaguered Hayden.

Committees

Energy & Commerce (12th of 27 Democrats)
Commerce, Consumer Protection & Competitiveness; Health & the Environment; Telecommunications & Finance

Veterans' Affairs (7th of 21 Democrats)
Compensation, Pension & Insurance (chairman); Education, Training & Employment

Elections

1992 General

Jim Slattery (D)	151,019	(56%)
Jim Van Slyke (R)	109,801	(41%)
Arthur L. Clack (LIBERT)	7,986	(3%)

1990 General

Jim Slattery (D)	99,093	(63%)
Scott Morgan (R)	58,643	(37%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1988 (73%) 1986 (71%)
1984 (60%) 1982 (57%)

District Vote for President

1992

D	98,527	(35%)
R	98,999	(36%)
I	75,600	(28%)

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1992			
Slattery (D)	\$702,306	\$439,255 (63%)	\$742,215
Van Slyke (R)	\$36,704	\$4,870 (13%)	\$36,704
1990			
Slattery (D)	\$467,018	\$327,550 (70%)	\$504,861
Morgan (R)	\$87,021	\$8,054 (9%)	\$84,568

Key Votes

1993

Require parental notification of minors' abortions	N
Require unpaid family and medical leave	N
Approve national "motor voter" registration bill	Y
Approve budget increasing taxes and reducing deficit	Y
Approve economic stimulus plan	Y

1992

Approve balanced-budget constitutional amendment	N
Close down space station program	N
Approve U.S. aid for former Soviet Union	Y
Allow shifting funds from defense to domestic programs	N

1991

Extend unemployment benefits using deficit financing	Y
Approve waiting period for handgun purchases	N
Authorize use of force in Persian Gulf	Y

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1992	30	69	73	23	56	44
1991	38	62	71	26	76	24
1990	32	67	73	25	48	48
1989	45	55	74	24	59	41
1988	32	61	78	19	61	29
1987	38	60	73	24	63	33
1986	34	66	68	30	62	38
1985	43	58	71	27	65	35
1984	39	61	60	39	49	51
1983	39	61	57	38	58	38

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	AFL-CIO	CCUS	ACU
1992	75	83	50	28
1991	40	67	50	40
1990	61	67	43	22
1989	55	75	50	21
1988	55	85	38	33
1987	68	69	47	4
1986	45	57	56	27
1985	55	53	36	33
1984	50	38	44	38
1983	55	71	55	36

4 Dan Glickman (D)

Of Wichita — Elected 1976; 9th Term

Born: Nov. 24, 1944, Wichita, Kan.

Education: U. of Michigan, B.A. 1966; George Washington U., J.D. 1969.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Rhoda Yura; two children.

Religion: Jewish.

Political Career: Wichita Board of Education, 1973-76, president, 1975-76.

Capitol Office: 2371 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-6216.



In Washington: Glickman has eschewed the customary path to influence in the House — specializing in one legislative area — but he cannot be accused of being a scattershot. Rather, his approach is more like saturation bombing: Health-care reform, farm policy, television violence, campaign finance reform, eliminating members' parking perks — all this is part of Glickman's legislative arsenal.

As the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee (a job he got at the start of the 103rd Congress), Glickman has launched a campaign to "demystify" the nation's intelligence operations, promising to hold more frequent open sessions of the panel in addition to the usual closed-door meetings. He is also emerging as an advocate of using CIA resources to deter economic espionage by foreign corporations and of sharing intelligence with U.S. companies to help them compete internationally:

The intelligence budget, now an estimated \$29 billion per year, is expected to face especially close scrutiny in the 103rd, with the increasing strain on federal resources. Glickman signaled that his committee will be taking a hard look at intelligence spending, telling CIA Director James Woolsey in March 1993 that "times have changed." The nation's intelligence agencies tripled in size during the 1980s.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley picked Glickman for the top spot on Intelligence, replacing Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma. Foley's move was seen as an attempt to give the House leadership more control over the committee.

In addition to chairing Intelligence, Glickman serves on the Judiciary and Science committees. If the past is any indication, Glickman will continue to be a serious player on both. He has been described by one colleague as "a legislative factory." Such industry has helped Glickman move past his early reputation as something of a media-seeking maverick — though he is still regarded as having a yen for publicity.

In accepting the chairmanship of Intelligence, Glickman stepped down from chairing the Agriculture Subcommittee on Wheat, Soy-

beans and Feed Grains, a position that gave him considerable clout on matters of interest to Kansas farmers. However, Glickman's term on Intelligence will expire at the end of the 103rd — in time for him to return to the subcommittee, now expanded and called General Farm Commodities, for work on the 1995 farm bill.

A central player on the 1985 farm bill, Glickman was one of a group of younger House Democrats who wanted Congress to try new approaches for the federal price-support program. At the start of the 100th Congress, he inherited the subcommittee chair and again played a pivotal role in the 1990 farm bill. Glickman's work on Agriculture has been characterized by an understanding that a line must be drawn in accommodating farm-state interests to produce farm legislation that can pass on the floor.

Glickman has been a sharp critic of unnecessary bureaucracy at the U.S. Department of Agriculture; he filed a bill in the 102nd to consolidate hundreds of USDA field offices while reducing the paperwork that farmers must complete to receive federal subsidy payments.

In the 102nd, Glickman moved one step closer to realizing a controversial goal: establishing a national park in the tall grass plains of Kansas' Flint Hills. His bill creating an 11,000-acre park was passed by the House but not acted on by the Senate. The idea has been around since the 1970s, but many Kansas ranchers and farmers oppose it.

In the 103rd, Glickman has tied together home-state interests and global concerns with a bill that would provide additional grain shipments to the republics of the former Soviet Union in exchange for actions by those countries to dismantle their nuclear arsenals.

Glickman, whose 1992 re-election bid was complicated by his 105 overdrafts at the House bank, criticized House Democratic leaders for moving too slowly to clean up the mess. "The leadership has a special responsibility to protect the institution and to protect the members," he said. "And by 'protect' I don't mean cover up — I mean clean up." Glickman filed

Kansas 4

The 4th takes in an 11-county stretch in south-central Kansas. But the district is dominated by Kansas' largest city, Wichita (Sedgwick County). Sedgwick provides more than two-thirds of the district's population; Wichita alone, with more than 300,000 residents, makes up nearly half.

A center for military, commercial and general aviation aircraft production, Wichita has a large number of blue-collar whites with roots in Oklahoma, Texas and elsewhere in the South. Blacks and Hispanics make up about 16 percent of Wichita's population, a modest proportion by big-city standards but huge compared with the rest of the 4th.

The Democratic traditions of the district's Southern whites and the strong partisan affiliation of minority voters has boosted Rep. Glickman and some centrist Democratic candidates for statewide office. But with its overall conservative tone, the 4th is not a "Democratic" district.

George Bush took 40 percent of the 4th's vote in 1992, yet easily defeated Bill Clinton, carrying all 11 counties. Clinton was second in Sedgwick, but ran third behind Ross Perot in all but three other counties.

Glickman's close 1992 election exposed a divide in the 4th. He carried the seven western counties (including Sedgwick), most of which he had long represented. But he lost the four easternmost counties in a mainly rural region that was added to the 4th in 1992 redistricting.

While many industrial cities struggled during the 1980s, Wichita rode the wings of its aviation industry. The decade's big growth in defense spending boosted Boeing's military aircraft lines in Wichita; the national

South central — Wichita

business boom aided Learjet, Cessna and Beech, civilian plane-builders affiliated with larger companies but based in Wichita.

The decline in defense spending is creating local concerns not only about the aviation industry but also the future of McConnell Air Force Base, site of a B-1 bomber fleet. The early 1990s recession and the downward spiral of the nation's passenger airlines have already rocked aviation's commercial side. Once rock-solid, Boeing announced in February 1993 that it planned to cut its Wichita work force by about 30 percent.

The city is hardly a one-industry town. The Coleman recreation equipment company and the ~~Pizza-Hut~~ restaurant chain are headquartered here, as is Koch Industries, a leader in development of southern Kansas' oil and gas resources. Wichita State University (15,800 students) is also a major employer.

Wichita has developed a growing suburbia. Derby, a few miles south on Kansas 15, has nearly 15,000 residents, almost double its population 20 years ago. There has been some spillover into Butler County (El Dorado).

Much of the rest of the 4th (including rural parts of Sedgwick) is farmland. Sumner County, on the Oklahoma border, is Kansas' leading wheat-growing county; that crop is also important to Harper and Kingman counties to the west. Cattle graze in sparsely populated Greenwood, Elk and Chautauqua counties to the east.

1990 Population: 619,374. White 549,833 (89%), Black 40,718 (7%), Other 28,823 (5%). Hispanic origin 22,923 (4%). 18 and over 449,241 (73%), 62 and over 99,483 (16%). Median age: 33.

legislation to prevent such problems in the future by hiring a professional administrator and auditor for the House.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley apparently took Glickman's comments as constructive, not personal, criticism. He backed the House administrator bill and was not dissuaded from picking Glickman to replace McCurdy, who had rankled Foley and other leaders, at Intelligence.

Another Glickman interest is campaign finance reform. Together with Democrat Mike Synar of Oklahoma, he has pushed legislation to institute public financing of campaigns.

At Home: After narrowly unseating a GOP incumbent in 1976, Glickman quickly settled in to become the most successful vote-getter among major Democratic officeholders in Kansas. He got at least 64 percent of the vote in

each of his next seven elections.

A tough 1992 campaign proved his prowess. For the first time in years, Republicans put up a well-known foe, state Senate Vice President Eric R. Yost. Yet Glickman overcame Yost and other obstacles to win by 10 percentage points.

At first, it was uncertain Glickman would seek a ninth House term: He was seen as a likely challenger to GOP Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, and a certain candidate if Dole chose not to go for a fifth term. But Dole decided to run, and Glickman stuck with the 4th.

The campaign was anything but routine. Glickman had to answer questions about his overdrafts at the House bank. That provided an issue for Yost, who ran on a congressional reform theme. And Yost showed strength during the GOP primary, defeating one-term Rep.

Dick Niech
carved up
But C
issues and
the 4th. A
man imp
Yost was
who cause
Yost
paign's cl
to help h
television
port of t
attacking
Yost. But
victim of
tained tim
Glick
was his f
wealthy a
was the

Select Intell
Program & B

Agriculture (5
Department C

Judiciary (8th
Administrativ
nal Justice; E

Science, Spe
Technology, E

1992 Genera

Dan Glickman
Eric R. Yost (R)
Seth L. Warren

1990 Genera

Dan Glickman
Roger M. Grund

Previous Win

1984 (74%

1976 (50%

1992

D 93,652 (3

R 113,713 (4

I 75,600 (2

1992

Glickman (D)

Yost (R)

1990

Glickman (D)

Grund (R)

Dick Nichols, whose then-5th District had been carved up in redistricting.

But Glickman touted his record on district issues and attacked Yost as too conservative for the 4th. A supporter of abortion rights, Glickman implied (despite Yost's objections) that Yost was in league with anti-abortion activists who caused turmoil in Wichita during 1991.

Yost also was overshadowed in the campaign's closing weeks by an overreaching effort to help him. The owners of Wichita's cable television system, angered by Glickman's support of the cable reregulation bill, ran ads attacking the incumbent and urging support for Yost. But Glickman portrayed himself as a victim of a vengeful special interest and obtained time on the cable system to respond.

Glickman's only other tough House contest was his first one, in 1976. A member of a wealthy and prominent local family, Glickman was the youthful president of the Wichita

school board when he decided to challenge veteran GOP Rep. Garner E. Shriver, who had been re-elected by a surprisingly small margin in 1974.

Campaigning in the usually Republican district as a fiscal conservative and a moderate on other issues, Glickman painted Shriver as a tired, inactive House member; he called for a six-term limit on House tenure and won narrowly.

Glickman quickly became a popular figure and an overwhelming winner. By 1980, he was being mentioned as a potential statewide candidate. But he has several times bypassed chances to challenge Dole or popular GOP junior Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

Glickman's six-term limit proposal from 1976 provided fodder for his 1988 opponent, attorney Lee Thompson, a GOP moderate and Kassebaum ally. But Glickman easily deflected this thrust, noting that he had tried with no success as a freshman to push his term-limit plan.

Committees

- Select Intelligence (Chairman)
- Program & Budget Authorization (chairman)
- Agriculture (5th of 28 Democrats)
- Department Operations; General Farm Commodities
- Judiciary (8th of 21 Democrats)
- Administrative Law & Governmental Relations; Crime & Criminal Justice; Economic & Commercial Law
- Science, Space & Technology (3rd of 33 Democrats)
- Technology, Environment & Aviation

Elections

1992 General			
Dan Glickman (D)	143,671	(52%)	
Eric R. Yost (R)	117,070	(42%)	
Seth L. Warren (LIBERT)	17,275	(6%)	
1990 General			
Dan Glickman (D)	112,015	(71%)	
Roger M. Grund (R)	46,283	(29%)	
Previous Winning Percentages:			
1988 (64%)	1986 (65%)	1984 (74%)	1982 (74%)
1980 (69%)	1978 (70%)	1976 (50%)	

District Vote for President

1992	
D 93,652 (33%)	
R 113,713 (40%)	
L 75,600 (27%)	

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1992			
Glickman (D)	\$873,194	\$421,726 (48%)	\$1,046,769
Yost (R)	\$397,565	\$76,011 (19%)	\$396,254
1990			
Glickman (D)	\$520,945	\$294,865 (57%)	\$355,581
Grund (R)	\$4,227	\$300 (7%)	\$4,317

Key Votes

1993		
Require parental notification of minors' abortions		N
Require unpaid family and medical leave		N
Approve national "motor voter" registration bill		Y
Approve budget increasing taxes and reducing deficit		Y
Approve economic stimulus plan		Y
1992		
Approve balanced-budget constitutional amendment		Y
Close down space station program		N
Approve U.S. aid for former Soviet Union		Y
Allow shifting funds from defense to domestic programs		N
1991		
Extend unemployment benefits using deficit financing		Y
Approve waiting period for handgun purchases		Y
Authorize use of force in Persian Gulf		Y

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1992	27	71	78	21	60	40
1991	35	61	70	22	62	30
1990	27	72	81	17	37	61
1989	37	60	80	18	59	34
1988	32	65	75	20	61	39
1987	26	74	80	17	58	42
1986	28	70	76	21	60	40
1985	36	63	76	22	53	45
1984	40	59	69	29	44	53
1983	43	57	73	23	46	53
1982	47	53	74	26	45	53
1981	47	53	70	30	48	51

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	AFL-CIO	CCUS	ACU
1992	75	64	63	32
1991	50	67	33	32
1990	72	67	31	17
1989	80	67	50	18
1988	80	86	43	16
1987	80	75	47	9
1986	55	64	50	32
1985	55	59	41	35
1984	60	62	38	29
1983	70	63	55	22
1982	70	80	24	18
1981	75	60	26	27