

Campaign gimmicks distracted Turpin

Sources say Ways & Means chaos had roots to Contract with Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS - Last summer, then-Republican state chairman Allan Hubbard convened a meeting to discuss a "neat idea."

It was the "Contract with Indiana," loosely patterned off the brilliant campaign tactic devised by soon-to-be House Speaker Newt Gingrich. The Indiana version was subsequently hammered out within two hours, and signed by a number of House candidates on the steps of the Statehouse in early October.

That was basically it. There were no study committees appointed to determine the fiscal impact, something that became evident by early December.

The problem is, the contract was not a document of public policy, but more of a campaign gimmick.

This past week, the "Contract with Indiana" began blowing up in the faces of those who concocted it. It reached a crescendo last Friday, when House Ways and Means Chairman Sam Turpin sent a biennial budget bill over to the Senate with no school funding formula. "Either they don't have the votes or the numbers are so embarrassing to them they don't want to debate it," said State Rep. B. Patrick Bauer to the Associated Press. "It's probably a little of both."

Turpin also proposed a budget that has \$486.5 million in expenditures outside the spending cap promised by the contract.

HPR conducted a number of interviews with those who had taken part in crafting previous school formulas and biennial budgets. They paint a picture of a House Republican leadership stunned on Nov. 8 when the GOP regained control of the House, and ill-prepared to deal with the promises of their "Contract with Indiana" and the complexities of the budget and school finance.

"The reason Newt Gingrich's contract at least has some

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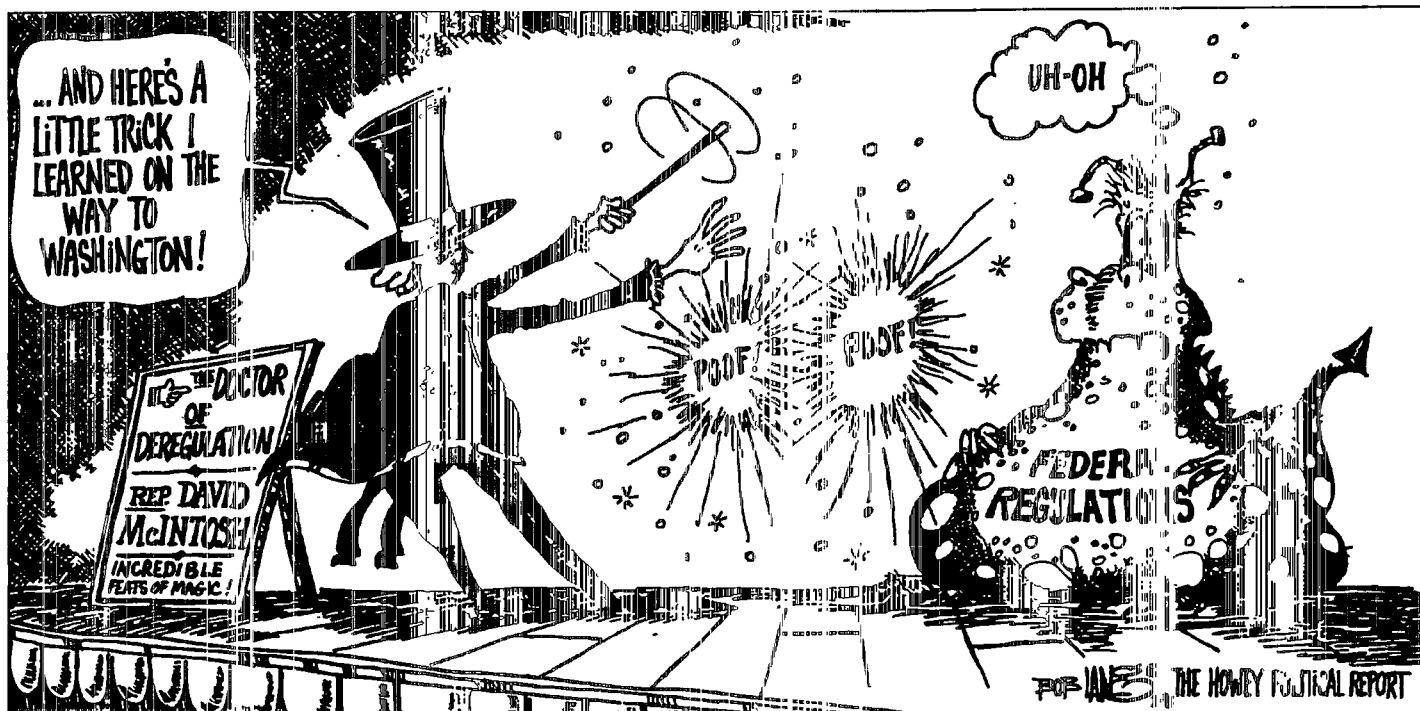
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"QUOTE" OF THE WEEK

"The analogy I make is the night before the Titanic went down, people put their breakfast orders on their door knobs..." - David Bennett, on the Indiana legislature and "new federalism."



HUMOR M I L L

Wendellisms By Wendell Trogdon *Indianapolis News*

"Lugar called a press conference to announce that he will conduct a press conference in April to announce he'll be running for president..."

Dick Lugar pictures himself as "the grown-up" presidential candidate. But can he relate to the juveniles in Washington?

Devil's Dictionary, by Ambrose Bierce

Hope, *n.* Desire and expectation rolled into one,
Influence, *n.* In politics, a visionary *quo* given in exchange for a substantial *quid*.

Midwestern primaries crucial to Lugar's 1996 presidential bid

One month after the 1996 presidential campaign officially opens with the New Hampshire primary, Sen. Richard Lugar's probable "make or break" date with presidential destiny will occur.

That's the date of the Illinois, Ohio and Michigan primaries, where 193 of the 1,980 delegates to the Republican National Convention will be chosen. Winning those primaries will be just as crucial to Lugar winning the presidential nomination as winning or placing well enough in New Hampshire and Iowa to pick up the "momentum" label.

Speculating on the first five weeks of primary season finds obvious spheres of influence in the initial primary states. The current front-runner, Sen. Bob Dole, leads polls in both Iowa (caucus during the fourth week in February) and New Hampshire (Feb. 20). A Lugar finish of third or higher would be considered a victory in the crucial momentum game.

The Lugar camp believes that Iowa could be a potential strong link in the campaign. "He's already got name ID there," said Kevin Kellems, who is expected to move to the cam-

paign. "There are a lot of relationships between farmers in Indiana and Iowa. There are a lot of similarities."

Lugar will certainly command considerable attention in Iowa this spring and summer as his Senate Agriculture Committee attempts to restructure crop and export subsidies.

A Lugar campaign would likely strive to take any such momentum into the March 7 New York primary, where 102 delegates are at stake. Lugar's blend of moderate social conservatism, cutting edge reform on the agriculture entitlement issue, and his expertise in foreign policy could position him to be formidable there. However, Sen. Alphonse D'Amato endorsed Dole Tuesday and Gov. George Pataki is expected to follow suit. A New York Post poll showed President Clinton leading Dole in New York, 45-38 percent.

The real key to keeping a runaway Dole march to the nomination will be whether California Gov. Pete Wilson enters the race. Texas Sen. Phil Gramm will concentrate early on winning the Arizona primary on

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Lugar, from page 2

Feb. 27, March 5 in his home state of Georgia, and then in the March 12 "Super Tuesday" southern primaries.

Former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander figures to run stronger on Super Tuesday.

But Wilson's entry in the race could hurt Gramm in Arizona. And he would be the odds-on favorite to win the 163 delegates in the March 26 California primary. If he doesn't enter the race, March 26 would likely be the date the nomination is wrapped up.

"I'm not going to get into a hypothetical about Iowa and New Hampshire," Lugar said. "I need to do well in both of them."

As for the March 19 Midwestern primaries, Lugar said, "They're very important. From time to time, the campaigns I've waged in Indiana have spilled over into those states. They've seen my TV ads, either voluntarily or involuntarily. I think we have some transference into those states in terms of support and a higher recognition factor to begin with."

In the last weeks of his 1994 Senate campaign when Lugar won 91 of 92 Indiana counties, there was an option to pump money into the Chicago TV market in order to win Lake County. Lugar campaign officials determined it wasn't worth the money, and that helped give the senator \$400,000 to jump-start his presidential bid.

The senior senator will have his work cut out for him even in neighboring states. Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar traveled with Dole on Tuesday and hinted that an endorsement could

soon follow.

Lugar has had substantial exposure in one out-of-state TV market - Louisville - which reaches 73 percent of Kentucky. But Kentucky's primary doesn't occur until May 28. Media market exposure Lugar has had in other states include South Bend-Elkhart (2.1 percent of Michigan households); Evansville (0.6 percent of Illinois; 7.7 percent of Kentucky); Fort Wayne (0.5 percent of Ohio); Terre Haute (0.5 of Illinois) and Chicago (64.7 percent of Illinois), where the last Lugar campaign spent little money.

Lugar is unsure how a Wilson candidacy would impact the entire process. "I don't know," Lugar said. "I know of a poll taken this past week that showed Sen. Dole would defeat Wilson handily in California. Bob Dole, with almost universal recognition, leads in almost every state...except Indiana, where a poll indicated I would beat Dole 34-23 (percent).

"Everybody's campaign has to be predicated on the fact that there's a year to go. Life changes, circumstances change, people develop a recognition of the candidates."

CAMPAIGN NOTES: Lugar's "official" announcement will come on April 29 in Indianapolis....The campaign is looking for office space on the near north side of Indianapolis....Kellems is expected to move from Indiana state director to assistant campaign manager....Mark Helmke will be the primary campaign spokesman in Washington, where other offices will be located....Lugar's official button shows a waving red, white and blue flag with a "Lugar '96" slogan.

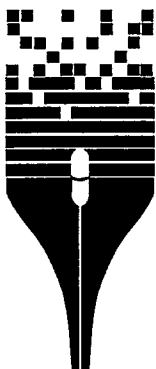
TICKER T A P E

It might be tough to get a parking spot in downtown Indianapolis next Tuesday morning.. **Indiana Building Trades Council** thinks it can bring 10,000 to 12,000 Hoosier tradesmen into the State House to protest Senate passage of the prevailing wage cutback. That would substantially dwarf the 6,000 that showed up to protest House action on Feb. 14. HPR hears that several Senate moderates want to dump the prevailing wage altogether.

Ben Ramsey, executive director of the Indiana Building Trades Council said the prevailing wage issue "has raised questions on worker's issues that haven't been asked before. Rank and file will be asking more questions about pay checks than guns or welfare." Ramsey added, "We have a lot of Republican friends in the Senate. You have to keep in mind that **Sen. Garton** himself voted against repealing prevailing wage on the floor of the Senate." That vote occurred in 1992

New Democratic Chairman **Joe Andrew** confirms that the prevailing wage issue has stoked up organized labor's interest in the Democratic Party. "Now they're beginning to realize what is at stake," said Andrew, who moved into Democratic headquarters on March 1 "Prevailing wage has become kind of a touchstone. I've had a lot of very excited, revitalized members of labor call and ask, 'What can we do?'"

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Thursday, March 9, 1995

TICKER

T A P E

Ways and Means Chairman **Sam Turpin** hasn't been the only newcomer to find tough goings in the first year on the job, although he had more control over preparation. The day after the 1982 elections, Anderson Republican **Pat Kiely** awoke to discover that **Sheila Klinker** had defeated Ways and Means Chairman **Bill Long**. Kiely soon found himself summoned into **Gov. Bob Orr's** office where he learned of a problem: a \$453 million deficit. Orr ordered Kiely to develop a \$700 million tax package and get it passed, with no amendments, in two weeks.

Two Evansville Republicans expressed dismay at the way this session has been handled thus far. "I'm frustrated. This has been the worst session in my life," Rep. **Vaneta Becker** told a crowd of about 30 (**Roberta Heiman**, *Evansville Courier*). "I can't imagine why anybody would suggest cutting the wage of the middle class. The voters weren't suggesting we do that." Added **Sen. Greg Server**, "There is this sense that we have this mandate, we have this contract, and we've got to fulfill it immediately. We're dealing with a large number of very complex problems very quickly - welfare reform, health-care reform, IPASS - and doing reactionary kinds of things like repealing the prevailing wage. We're doing things we haven't thought through and aren't willing to slow down and think about."

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Quayle 'considering' governorship

Gov. Dan Quayle?

It's looking more and more like the former vice president is giving a 1996 run against Lt. Gov. Frank O'Bannon serious consideration.

His "Issues '96" office in Carmel is still open. While official Quayle spokeswoman Ann Hathaway wasn't returning calls, sources tell HPR that the "official" reason for keeping the office open and staff on hand is to fulfill its original mission as a political action committee.

But those same sources are saying off the record that Quayle is seriously looking at the race.

Washington political analyst Stuart Rothenberg had this in his March 3 edition. "Sources close to former Vice President Dan Quayle tell the Report that there is a very real possibility that Quayle will enter Indiana's

gubernatorial race in '96."

Chicago Sun-Times columnist Robert Novak reported the story in similar fashion earlier this week.

Meanwhile, more and more Hoosier Republicans are hoping that Quayle makes a decision this month in fairness to announced candidates Rex Early, George Witwer and J. Patrick Rooney.

Why would Quayle want to be governor. Sources say this era of new federalism would give Quayle a platform to put his political theories in practice. He would be able to strut his administrative abilities.

Sources said the Quayles have quashed a request for production of "Draft Quayle" buttons.

Turpin ill-prepared to deal with Ways & Means

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shred of believability is that it keeps to the details," said Democratic Chairman Joe Andrew. "This was political aping - a copycat without any kind of thought. It was purely politically driven and not policy driven."

Sources who requested anonymity tell HPR that a number of elements are contributing to the chaos in the Republican-controlled House. Among them:

■ Not until Election Night did House Republicans even believe they would regain control. Past Ways and Means chairs have directed their time and energies throughout the year into crafting the budget and the complex school funding formula. Turpin spent much of his time during the autumn of 1994 working on the Republican House Campaign Committee. One knowledgeable source asked HPR, "How much can one human do? Run a campaign, develop the budget and the school funding formula?"

■ House Republicans moved State Rep. Sue Scholer, who had been gaining experience on the school funding formula, into leadership, replacing her with State Rep. Katherine Willing, a second-term legislator with little school formula experience. Said one former for-

mula policy wonk, "I studied it in graduate school, and it still took me six months to get up to speed on the formula."

■ The GOP caucus placed Greg Rankin into developing the formula. But one source explained, "He's concentrating on other areas of the budget. So they've compromised their best formula policy person." The source continued, "It's not the individual who's at fault. It's the system itself."

■ Surprised that they regained control of the House, Republicans found themselves dealing with minority level staffing. But one knowledgeable source told HPR that staff support could have been sought through the State Budget Agency, where Chuck Mayfield has a reputation as being non-partisan and a straight-shooter. Turpin did not seek help from the agency. Said the same source, "In Sam's defense, he was probably as surprised as anyone with the November election results. He's definitely in over his head."

This year, the budgetary and school burdens will fall on Sens. Morris Mills and Larry Borst. "All they needed was a House bill number," one source said. "They've been cast in the good cop role."

COLUMNISTS ON INDIANA

Sylvia Smith, Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette - It's quite true that (House Speaker Newt) Gingrich and his well-financed political action committee have worked for years to get a GOP majority in the House, but the freshmen didn't take kindly to the fist-pounding lecture that they owe their political existence to Mr. GOPAC. In fact, (Rep. Mark) Souder and others believe Gingrich has lost sight of the group of voters the freshmen captured to push them into the majority: Ross Perot supporters. And Perot supporters are definitely opposed to the Mexican agreement. "They may have had too many big dollar contributors and hung around too long with people in the establishment such that the edges of their populism is rounded. That doesn't mean that they aren't," Souder said, "but they have to be reminded." Gingrich apparently heard the message that among the freshmen, "there is a sense of distrust of any institutional leadership, even our own."

Richard Cohen, Washington Post - In a Republican field of self-proclaimed radicals and revolutionaries - free marketeers and lovers of lucre - it turns out that the real radical is the conventionally conservative senator from Indiana, Richard Lugar. Alone among the presidential mentionables, he has officially proposed the eventual elimination of crop and export subsidies - welfare for farmers. To understand the political risks of such a position, consider this: Iowa, site of the first presidential caucuses, has received a bit more than \$10 billion in various farm payments in the past nine years. Uncle Sam has poured \$20 million into (New Hampshire) in the past nine years. With the exception of Lugar, the GOP hopefuls have plunged into Iowa and New Hampshire saying not a word about farm support programs.

David Mannweiler, Indianapolis News - Our friends in the Indiana Senate - that would be Indiana's more deliberative body - spent time this week passing a termite inspector bill. As everyone knows, or should know because it's

probably a question on the IPASS test, exterminators in Indiana must be licensed. But the Senate wants to go farther: It approved a bill last week requiring anyone who inspects homes for termites to take a three-day course on the subject, plus have a license. Termites have been on the planet a couple of million years, but in Indiana you can get a three-day-and-out cram course and know termites immediately. Intimate knowledge of termites is not a good idea, because termites divide into workers, soldiers or reproducers by strange sex changes apparently triggered by licking hormones off their bodies or a neighbor termite. Next thing you know, some termite inspector is on the next bar stool pumping you with all this aberrant termite sex stuff, thanks to the Republicans.

Dick Robinson, Terre Haute Tribune-Star - This is the House Republicans' first budget in six years. Perhaps they want Senate colleagues to bail them out as they did Bayh/Bauer budgets on several occasions. Bauer's 1991 budget died in the Senate. In the 1993 budget, Bayh endorsed some tax increases which Senate Republicans rejected. The final budget was a terrible thing Senate Republicans and House Democrats dumped on Bayh in exchange for riverboat gambling. In fact, the Bayh/Bauer team never had a budget the GOP senators didn't beat on. The same fate awaits the Turpin proposals.

Tom Tuley, Evansville Courier - Many Indiana educators and parents - particularly in this area of the state - are not applauding (IPASS). They are booing instead. And after listening to the governor and (Suellen) Reed a week ago, I am beginning to understand why. Bayh and Ms. Reed visited The Courier, part of a statewide effort to turn around a recalcitrant Indiana legislature, which seems intent on dumping on the program. They sat down for an hour to talk with Courier editors. Frankly, they were long on rhetoric and passion, short on data and facts. They had few answers to questions we have been hearing from educators and parents.

Thursday, February 23, 1995

TICKER TAPE

Indiana born author **Kurt Vonnegut Jr.** appeared at Indiana University-Bloomington last week and said he could cure what's wrong with education with one stroke - "cut class size to 18 students, and don't let them get any larger" (**Rex Redifer, Indianapolis Star**). Vonnegut said he writes about "decent people, in an indecent world, who are searching for answers, but, like in the play *Hamlet*, there are no answers."

Louisville Courier-Journal columnist **Dale Moss** had this offer for readers: "Talk dirty to me. Tell me the most rotten, stinking public official in Southern Indiana"

Super lawyer **Gerry Spence** filled in for F. Lee Bailey at Michigan City's Sinai Forum last week. "I believe most of you think lawyers are a bad lot," Spence said, to a rousing round of applause. **Deborah Sederberg** of the *News-Dispatch* described Spence's reaction as his eyes opened wide in genuine surprise. "I didn't expect that applause," Spence said.

After two hours of heated debate at the Bloomington City Council, **Councilman Kirk White** withdrew a resolution favoring the extension of I-69 to Evansville. White feared that a no vote "would have sent a very dangerous message to the decision makers at the state and national level that could have had a very negative effect on our ability to attract funding for that highway." (**Jackie Sheckler, Herald-Times**)

Gingrich gets his report from 'Muncie every Monday from Rep. McIntosh

HPR INTERVIEW

"When I got back here on Jan. 3, I was shocked to see President Clinton had finalized 615 regulations since the November elections, had issued a plan to publish 4,300 more regulations. It was very clear he didn't get the message...."
- David McIntosh



U.S. Rep. David McIntosh has become the most visible freshman congressman since Richard Nixon in 1947. When his Regulatory Transition Act passed late last week, it was the quickest free-standing legislation sponsored by a freshman had ever cleared the House. He has been sparring with the EPA and the White House, having called President Clinton "regulator-in-chief."

We caught up with McIntosh on Monday and conducted this interview:

HPR: Has traveling back to the district every weekend been good for you, or is it becoming a burden?

McIntosh: The best part about it is when we're back home in Muncie, it's really amazing for two dynamics. One, we like our house and we just like being there. Second, I find that all of my days here in Washington I listen to people who say, "Don't go forward with the contract," or at least don't do that one change that affects my program. I talk to about two dozen people who say slow down in one part or another. When you go back home, everybody says, "Keep going. We like the changes, we like what we're seeing. We're proud of what you're doing." So it recharges my batteries to come back here and fight the fights.

HPR: Are you hearing that from Democrats, too?

McIntosh: Yes. A lot of conservative and moderate Democrats are telling me they are very pleased at what they seeing happening. They seem to be in two camps. Some of them say, "We voted for you, we're proud of what you did." Others say, "We didn't vote for you, but we're glad you're there." The other interesting thing that happens is that I meet with Gingrich every Monday afternoon, about a dozen of his leadership team. They've started teasing me about my giving them the report from Indiana. I tell them about the feedback I get from different people when we're out meeting with different

groups - going to factories, or a Shoney's or a bowling alley. I get feedback that way and I bring that perspective to the leadership meeting.

HPR: What does the defeat of the balanced budget amendment in the House do to the momentum of the contract in the House?

McIntosh: What we're going to do is say that because it passed in the House we're going to require all budgets to be in compliance with the balanced budget amendment. And since the House has to originate all the spending and taxing programs, we can effectively implement that provision, although it will be harder to be able to force it because the Senate will say, "We're not bound by the balanced budget amendment." In larger terms, it was a defining moment. It showed that it was possible to have a group of people, the new leaders in the House, the new members who were willing to live by their word, keep their word, and implement their campaign promises.

HPR: The contract issues get harder. Everyone seems to have a special interest. Give me a perspective as to what you believe will happen once the real heat commences?

McIntosh: I think this week will be a critical time. Legal reform measures that come up this week are the most controversial. The trial lawyers are dead set against them. They've raised millions of dollars for advertising and PAC contributions to defeat those initiatives. The other one I think we'll have trouble passing is the term limits initiative. It's a constitutional amendment that requires 290 votes. That means even if we had all Republicans, we'd have to get 60 Democrats to vote for it. We're about 50 to 60 votes short.

HPR: Your Regulatory Transition Act that passed last Friday was historic in that it was the earliest piece of free-standing legislation sponsored by a freshman that passed. Were you surprised at how quickly this happened?

McIntosh: I was very honored the

leadership allowed me to take that bill forward. When I got back here on Jan. 3, I was shocked to see President Clinton had finalized 615 regulations since the November elections, had issued a plan to publish 4,300 more regulations. It was very clear he didn't get the message that people wanted fewer regulations, they wanted less government interference in their lives.

HPR: Do you expect Senate passage and a presidential veto?

McIntosh: I expect passage, but I don't know about a veto. He started out last January telling Newt he agreed with the concept of a moratorium and that he felt they could work with us. Now, of course, when it came down to actually passing a bill, he changed his tune and came out and opposed that. I thought in a very disingenuous way, saying there was no distinction between good and bad regulations; that any rule needed to reduce a burden on the public would go through. We had created a very clear exception that anything related to health and safety could go through.

HPR: If there is a veto, will there be enough votes to override?

McIntosh: We have a plan to get the votes to override a veto. We have such a strong showing, I think he'll have to think twice about it.

HPR: You've said that it costs \$1,200 more to buy a car in California because of the clean air emissions regulation or that the steel produced in Gary isn't as competitive for the same reason. Yet many Americans have seen the pictures of smog-shrouded LA or Gary and believe government had to step in. Where is the proper balance between the health and welfare of an entire region and that \$6,000 you say regulations cost each family annually?

McIntosh: I think that's exactly what's needed - the proper balance. What government should do is target its efforts to fight against serious threats to the environment and health and safety. What's happened is, in the name of environmental, health and safety laws they've developed a whole array of requirements that are redundant, so you'll get exactly opposite regulations from two different agencies that are not targeted to reducing pollution or protecting health and safety. I hear all the

time in the Clean Air Act that the permitting requirement is vitally necessary. Well, it turns out it doesn't get you one bit of environmental protection. Everyone who has to fill out one of those permits will have to hire a lawyer and an engineer and spend between \$20,000 and \$100,000. There are just no benefits there.

HPR: So you do see progress in the intent of the regulations in Gary and LA?

McIntosh: There is progress. Wiser officials say they can really make a difference in cleaning up those problems. In fact, their hands are tied by congressional acts from the past. The other thing is the impact on jobs. I worked in a foundry to put myself through school. A lot of times today foundries are being driven out of business because their costs are going up because of regulations. I met with a group of foundry men today and they sent me over some sand that the government is trying to regulate as a hazardous material. This is the same sand that we lie on when we go to the beach or put in a sandbox for our kids. And somebody discovered that if you put a grain of sand in a rat, it actually might get cancer. Well, that's not the kind of exposure you get in a foundry or lying on a beach. But that study is driving them to limit the use of that material. They can't dispose of it once they're done with it because it might be deemed hazardous waste. And there are new regulations if they try and recycle the sand.

HPR: You make the case that once the regulatory burden is relieved, the amount of spending money Americans will have will increase. How long will that take?

McIntosh: I think if we start lifting these regulations right away, you'll see an immediate effect because people will start to see their cost of production going down. Somebody who is a small businessman or a self-employed contractor will count on making a decent profit or a living once they go into a job. Taking the step from the moratorium to actually cutting back regulations is a long process. The quickest turn-around is six months, but more likely it will take several years. It's a problem we'll have to address right away. It will take some time to implement it.

TICKER T A P E

Michigan City **Mayor Robert Behler** has raised the first "killer phone bank" accusation of the 1995 municipal elections. He accused primary rival **Sheila Bergerson** of conducting "a negative phone campaign being passed off as an independent poll" (**Dan Rosenberg**, *News-Dispatch*).

The *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette* reports that **State Rep. Robert Alderman** has made a unique offer should an anti-annexation bill aimed at Fort Wayne becomes law. "If this bill passes and the governor signs it, I'll shave my head." Arch rivals **Mayor Paul Helmke** and **State Rep. Win Moses** oppose it, saying it will kill cities.

Greencastle **Mayor Michael Harmless** penned a piece for the *Terre Haute Tribune-Star*, observing, "The political risk in voting for painful budget cuts is almost always greater than the reward - the 1994 election showed that." Harmless is weighing a rematch against U.S. Rep. John Myers.

Chicago Tribune hoops writer **Skip Mylenski** reports that college shooting has waned. The national field goal percentage is 44.2 percent, worst since 1970. Last year's treys stood at 34.5 percent, worst ever. And free throws are down to 66.9 percent, worst since 1956. Why? "The dunk" says Minnesota coach **Clem Haskins**.



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Muncie Evening Press

Michigan City News-Dispatch

New Castle Courier-Times

Newton County Enterprise

Peru Tribune

Shelbyville News

Wabash Plain Dealer

Tentative 1996 Republican Presidential Primary Dates

<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>DELEGATES</u>
Feb. 20	New Hampshire	primary	16
Feb. 24	Delaware	primary	12
TBA	Iowa	caucus	25
Feb. 27	Arizona	primary	39
	South Dakota	primary	18
March 5	Colorado	caucus/primary	26
	Georgia	primary	42
	Maryland	primary	32
	Vermont	primary	12
March 7	New York	primary	42
March 12	Florida	primary	98
	Louisiana	primary	17
	Massachusetts	primary	37
	Mississippi	primary	32
	Oklahoma	primary	38
	Rhode Island	primary	16
	Tennessee	primary	37
	Texas	primary	123
March 17	Puerto Rico	primary	14
March 19	Illinois	primary	69
	Michigan	primary	57
	Ohio	primary	67
March 26	California	primary	163
	Connecticut	primary	27
April 2	Kansas	primary	31
	Minnesota	caucus/primary	33
	Wisconsin	primary	36
April 23	Pennsylvania	primary	73
May 3	Maine	caucus/conv	15
May 4	Wyoming	caucus/conv	20
May 7	Dist of Columbia	primary	14
	Indiana	primary	52
	North Carolina	primary	58
May 14	West Virginia	primary	18
	Nebraska	primary	24
May 21	Oregon	primary	23
	Arkansas	primary	20
May 28	Idaho	primary	23
	Kentucky	primary	26
	Washington	primary	36
June 4	Alabama	primary	39
	Montana	primary	14
	New Jersey	primary	48
	New Mexico	primary	18
June 11	North Dakota	primary	18
TOTAL			1,768

To be announced: Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, U.S. Virgin Islands with 212 combined delegates.