



National Republican Congressional Committee

Guy Vander Jagt, M.C.
Chairman

Spencer Abraham
Co-Chairman

Tom Cole
Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bob Dole

**FR: Jeff Taylor, NRCC
Ann McCord, NRCC**

RE: Ohio

DA: August 12, 1992

OHIO 3: This race features Republican challenger Pete Davis against seven term Democrat incumbent Tony Hall. The district is Dayton and surrounding towns. Pete is on leave from his position as a senior attorney with NCR Corporation. He is also a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. During Desert Storm he was recalled to active duty and served with the patriot missile installations in Israel. The Davis campaign has raised enough money to cover their overhead from now until Election Day. Everything they raise from now on (Pete is not accepting PAC money) will go into media and voter contact. They will juxtapose Pete with Hall on the following points:

Pete is a veteran.

Hall voted against Desert Storm calling the war immoral.

NOTE: Wright Paerson AFB is adjacent to the district.

Pete is a Dayton native.

Hall built a \$500,000 home in Arlington, VA. He uses his mother's apartment as his Ohio address and votes absentee often (usually not in general elections though).

Pete is going door to door 5 nights a week.

Hall has not had a serious race since 1978 and does not return to Dayton very often. Most of his time is spent on Third World hunger relief.

OHIO 6: Congressman Bob McEwen recently survived a close primary challenge from Congressman Clarence Miller. This race came about after a redistricting plan combined their districts. Some quick facts about Congressman McEwen's situation:

- o Miller's campaign featured hard-hitting attacks on McEwen.
- o The primary election was financially costly, completely tapping their \$100,000 campaign account.
- o The new district has 33% Republican registration.
- o An articulate Democrat, Ted Strickland, won 45% of the vote against McEwen in 1980 when the district was more Republican and Ronald Reagan was carrying the district overwhelmingly.
- o Congressman McEwen has 166 bounced checks.

This race is no doubt a priority at the NRCC.

OHIO 10: Martin Hoke is challenging Democrat Mary Rose Oakar in this Cleveland district. Martin is a very successful Cleveland businessman and attorney who has never held elected office. Mary Rose, as you are aware, has several ethical questions hanging over her head. She may be indicted as a result of the House Post Office probe and has had other charges lodged against her in the past concerning ghost employees. She barely survived a primary challenge winning 39% of the vote in a six way contest. In addition, half of this district is new territory to her and is more Republican. This area is where Hoke has been concentrating his efforts. A recent survey shows him leading the race 52% - 48% among likely voters.

OHIO 13: Republican Margaret Mueller and Democrat Sherrod Brown are the candidates in this Democrat open seat. The seat has been held since 1976 by Democrat Don Pease. Margaret is no stranger to congressional campaigns having challenged Ed Feighan in previous cycles. This district, however, is a much more Republican leaning district than the one in which she previously ran. Margaret is study in contrasts. Her father founded Standard Products, a Fortune 500 company which manufactures automobile parts. Despite her personal wealth, however, Margaret lives very quietly on a small farm in Novelty, OH. She is very involved in the Cleveland community. Mueller and a friend bought a run-down rowhouse in what was once the red light district in downtown Cleveland. They rehabilitated it and it ow home for eight families. She also helped form Urban Pioneers which forced drug pushers, prostitutes and other criminals out of the area. Then Margaret teamed up with other investors to raise \$5 million to clean up a 10 block area. Her activities have not been confined to urban renewal, however. She co-founded the term limitation drives in the United States and Ohio. Her opponent, Sherrod Brown, is the ex-Secretary of State of Ohio. He was defeated by Republican Bob Taft in 1990. A point of interest, Brown did not even carry this district in his last race.

OHIO 15: This is the seat that was vacated by Republican incumbent Chalmers Wylie. It includes the city of Columbus and portions of Madison and Pickaway counties. The Republican nominee is former Franklin County (Columbus) Municipal Court Judge Deborah Pryce. She served on the bench for six years before resigning in April to run for Congress. During her tenure as a judge, Deborah was recognized by the Ohio Supreme Court for her efforts on behalf of crime victims. Furthermore, she implemented the county's Domestic Violence Counseling Probation Program and created the Urgent Control Treatment-Intensive Supervision Probation Program for alcohol and drug-dependent probationers. Her opponents are first term Democrat state legislator Richard Cordray and pro-life activist Linda Reidelbach.

OHIO 19: Lake County Commissioner Bob Gardner is the Republican nominee for this Democrat open seat. This seat opened up when Ed Feighan retired. Gardner is a countywide elected official in Lake County which represents the largest block of votes in this northwest Ohio district. He was first elected to the county commission in 1986. His victory over a Democrat incumbent broke a 20 year Democrat hold on the three county commission seats. In 1990, Bob was re-elected to a second term. In addition to his governmental experience, Bob is also a teacher-coordinator in the Concord Township Occupational Work Experience Program teaching "at risk" high school juniors and seniors. His opponent is Democrat State Senator Eric Fingerhut. Fingerhut is an attorney and is former chairman of Common Cause/Ohio.

OHIO

REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Constitutional Offices:

Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH**

Lt. Governor **MIKE DEWINE**

Secretary of State **BOB TAFT**

Congressional Delegation:

U.S. Senate: 0 R, 2 D

U.S. House of Representatives: 10 R, 11 D

GOP Members

2nd district **WILLIS GRADISON, JR.**

4th district **MIKE OXLEY**

5th district **PAUL GILLMOR**

6th district **BOB MCEWEN**

7th district **DAVE HOBSON**

8th district **JOHN BOEHNER**

10th district **CLARENCE MILLER**

12th district **JOHN KASICH**

15th district **CHALMERS WYLIE** - retiring in 1992

16th district **RALPH REGULA**

Congressmen Luken (D-1), Eckart (D-11), Pease (D-13) and Feighan (D-19) are retiring in 1992.

Congressman McEwen (R-06) won the primary against Congressman Miller (R-10) in the newly drawn 7th district.

State Legislature:

State Senate: 21 R

 12 D

The Senate President is **STANLEY ARONOFF**.

State House: 38 R

 61 D

The House Republican Leader is **CORWIN NIXON**.

OHIO

1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

Committee Members:

Chairman **BOB BENNETT**

Elected: February 1988

Next Election: Re-elected in May 1992

BOB BENNETT, a member of the RNC Rules Committee and Executive Council, serves as a full-time, paid Chairman. At the April 1991 Chairmen's meeting, he was elected Chairman of the Midwest Chairmen's Association. Bennett is a successful Cleveland developer, a CPA, and an attorney.

Committeeman **MICHAEL COLLEY**

Elected: August 1988

Next Election: Re-elected May 1992

MICHAEL COLLEY, state party Chairman from 1982 through 1988, is a member of the RNC Contest Committee. He is active in local Republican politics and serves as Chairman of the Franklin County (Columbus) GOP. He was recently appointed to the Board of Trustees of Ohio State University.

Committeewoman **MARTHA MOORE**

Elected: August 1968

Next election: Re-elected May 1992

MARTHA MOORE, Vice Chairman of the Ohio Republican Party and Vice Chairman of the RNC representing the Midwest Region, serves as Chairman of the Tickets and Badges Subcommittee of the RNC Arrangements Committee. Moore, a retired professor from Muskingum College, her alma mater, ranks 4th in seniority on the National Committee.

Party Leaders:

Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH**

Lt. Governor **MIKE DEWINE**

Secretary of State **BOB TAFT**

Senate President **STANLEY ARNOFF**

House Minority Leader **CORWIN NIXON**

TIM TIMKIN, Bush-Quayle National Finance Committee and Team-100
Member

TOM HANNON, State Party Finance Chairman

PAUL MIFSUD, Chief of Staff to Governor Voinovich

ALEX ARSHINKOFF, Chairman of the Voinovich for Governor Committee &
Summit County Chairman

JOANN DAVIDSON, State House Campaign Committee Chairman

Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH**, Chairman

State Party Overview:

The Ohio Republican Party has a history of being a well-run state party. **BOB BENNETT** serves as full-time chairman, with **REX ELSASS** as Executive Director.

Winning the statewide election for President and U.S. Senate, along with capturing a majority in the Ohio House of Representatives, are the goals of the state party for 1992.

At a State Committee Meeting in December 1991, the state committee passed a resolution endorsing the re-election of President **GEORGE BUSH** and Vice President **DAN QUAYLE**.

In order to take control of the State House, Republicans will need to gain 12 seats, plus retain the ones Republicans already hold. This will be no easy feat. The party is planning to target 20 races and have hired consultants to work with them on this project. The new legislative lines should aid this effort. The party was involved in an extensive candidate recruitment effort for the legislative races and has hired twenty managers to run the campaigns. A fundraising director was hired with the sole responsibility of raising money for the legislative races.

Financial Status:

It is vital for the state party to erase its \$900,000 debt, stemming from loans to the **VOINOVICH** and **TAFT** campaigns in 1990, and vendor bills. All funds raised from direct mail and telemarketing are being run through the federal account in order to keep it active.

Chairman **BOB BENNETT** has been frustrated by his inability to secure the President for events, however the Party has had two Bush-Quayle '92 events raising approximately one million dollars.

The state party currently has few funds in their account, making it extremely difficult to raise any money. They are almost \$350,000 short of their financial goals for '92.

OHIO

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President

U.S. Senate - **JOHN GLENN** (D)

U.S. House - 19 seats (loss of 2)

State Senate - 1/2 the seats are up, 16 of 33 (even numbered districts)

State House - all 99 seats are up

Supreme Court Justices

Common Pleas Court Judge

Term Limits Amendment

Primary: June 2, 1992

Political Environment/Overview:

Because of redistricting, the presidential preference, congressional and legislative primary was moved from May 5 to June 2.

Ohio is facing a \$565 million projected budget deficit in 1993, causing severe constraints in spending. In an effort to limit the shortfall, Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH** sent a letter to legislators encouraging them to consider a budget cut package, which includes increases in taxes on cigarettes and alcohol. Republican Senate President **STANLEY ARNOFF** said he was prepared to cooperate. Democrat leaders, who are accusing the Governor of breaking his "No New Taxes" pledge, proposed a six-month one cent sales tax to raise \$375 million for primary and secondary schools.

The Governor cut general assistance to "able-bodied" individuals. Instead of receiving welfare benefits for the entire year, recipients will now receive benefits for only six months.

The Governor is also proposing to eliminate the vendor discount, an exemption for retailers who collect sales taxes. Since every merchant is automated, collecting sales tax is no longer a burden on businessmen. The elimination of these tax exemptions would put more money in the state treasury. The Ohio Council of Retail Merchants, one of the strongest opponents of this proposal, is lobbying to block the passage of this proposal.

Governor Voinovich is also pursuing liquor privatization. Currently, the government controls the industry. Voinovich attempted this in 1991, but faced opposition from the Democrats. This time the Governor is using administrative procedures to remove government control from some liquor stores.

In a University of Cincinnati poll conducted April 20 - 30, with a margin of error +/- 3.4%, Governor Voinovich's approval rating was 55% and disapproval rating was 26%, with 19% uncertain.

The Governor has been supportive of education reform and the President's America 2000 plan. He has created a blue-ribbon plan named GEM -- Governor's Education Management Council. The primary goal of the council, comprised of state business and education leaders, is to study and monitor the governance and finance of the education system in Ohio.

DEMOCRAT GOVERNOR ROY ROMER of Colorado named Governor Voinovich as Co-Chair of the National Governors' Association's education reform task force with him.

The Governor is encouraging Ohio business people to join him on a September 4 - 19, 1992 trip to Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Three industries, specializing in food processing equipment, machine tools and plastics-production, were targeted because their products are in high demand in the rapidly industrializing Southeast Asia region.

A term limits amendment will be on the ballot in the fall. It is comprised of three separate amendments: 1) U.S. Senators and Representatives, 2) Ohio Senators and Representatives and 3) statewide executive officeholders.

Governor Voinovich came out in favor of term limits for state legislators. The Governor supports a 12-year limit for legislators in both chambers. Angered by the Governor's remarks, Democrat House Speaker **VERN RIFFE** began an investigation into the firing and layoff procedures of the Voinovich Administration. Riffe believes women and minorities have been unfairly treated.

President:

Presidential Preference Primary: June 2, 1992

Delegates: 83

Electoral College Votes: 21

Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH**, chairman of the Ohio Bush-Quayle '92 campaign, is a moderate pro-life Republican. The President and Voinovich see eye-to-eye on most issues, which should prove valuable to the President and his re-election campaign.

LES WEXNER announced he will donate the \$500,000 required by the Commission on Presidential Debates to sponsor a presidential debate at the Ohio Theatre in Columbus this fall. Other possible sites include Michigan State University, University of California, the JFK Library, and the College of William and Mary.

PRESIDENT BUSH campaigned in Dayton on Friday, July 24. 10,000 supporters attended the rally.

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE spoke to the National Conference of State Legislatures in Cincinnati on Monday, July 7. He attacked the NEA and got booed, but he received favorable press coverage. He made a campaign swing through Ohio August 6 and 7, raising money for the Ohio State House Majority Fund, addressing Citizens for a Sound Economy, opened the Ohio State Fair and campaigned in Wilmington and Columbia.

1992 Presidential Preference Primary:

With 100% reporting:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Raw Vote</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
George Bush	731,734	83%	83
Pat Buchanan	149,296	17	0

1992 Democratic Presidential Primary:

with 80% reporting:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Raw Vote</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
Jerry Brown	192,774	19%	34
Bill Clinton	621,592	61	113
Tom Harkin			
Bob Kerry			
Paul Tsongas	107,875	11	1
Uncommitted	94,365	9	3

12,898 valid signatures to place **PEROT** on the ballot have been checked and returned to Secretary of State Taft. Only 5,000 signatures were required. Perot must make a request in order to take his name off the ballot.

The Clinton campaign named **MARK LONGABAUGH** as its new state coordinator. Longabaugh ran Gephardt's '88 race in New Hampshire.

1992 U.S Senate:

Incumbent Democrat Senator **JOHN GLENN**, a member of the Keating Five, is running for re-election. A survey conducted by Paul Werth Associates for John Glenn showed Glenn with 42% while 31% supported DeWine.

In a poll Mike DeWine conducted, 48% support Glenn and 45% support DeWine.

In the beginning of February, Lt. Governor MIKE DEWINE announced he will challenge Glenn. CURT STEINER, former Communications Director and Deputy Chief of Staff for Governor VOINOVICH, is the campaign manager.

DeWine defeated businessman GEORGE RHODES in the primary.

According to a March 31 Hotline, at a March 27 breakfast, Glenn revealed his net worth to be about \$9 million, based on a 1990 audit of his finances. Glenn also stated that he paid his entire legal bill of \$528,000, accrued during his defense in the Keating affair, with his own money. However, Glenn has not made a dent in the \$3 million plus debt from his 1984 presidential bid. Initially, the Senator reported the debt at \$2.3 million, but adding interest amounting to \$500,000 on these loans, puts his unresolved debt close to \$3.06 million.

DeWine revealed his net worth at about \$1.5 million. He also disclosed that he wrote 31 overdrafts worth approximately \$13,100 on the House Bank while a member of Congress, not just 14 checks as he revealed earlier. DeWine's disclosure covers his House account from 1983-1991.

Some controversy surrounds DeWine's handling of a situation with Director of Corrections JOE GILYARD. The Lt. Governor fired Gilyard, after discovering he had been convicted some years back for abusing boys at a detention center. Gilyard said he told DeWine about this in an earlier interview.

Gilyard claims he was fired because PAUL VOINOVICH, the Governor's brother, was putting pressure on him to make decisions on prison contractors. Gilyard also says he wrote a memo to DeWine detailing 13 allegations against a drug unit in Franklin County. Gilyard claims DeWine told him to destroy the memo; DeWine denies this. Although DeWine said he never saw the memo or had a copy of it, he recently found a copy of the memo at home in a desk drawer. He turned the memo over to the investigator handling the case.

The Inspector General's report, released in December, cleared DeWine of any wrongdoing, but said he had used bad judgment. This may neutralize any attacks on Glenn and his involvement with Charles Keating. Glenn was also cleared of wrongdoing by the Senate, but was reproached for bad judgment in his dealings with the S&L executive.

1992 Key Congressional races:

Freshman U.S. Representative CHARLES LUKEN announced he will not seek re-election.

Democrats that have announced for his seat include City Councilman and former Cincinnati Mayor **DAVID MANN**, Rev. **CHARLES WINBURN**, **STEVEN REECE** and State Senator **WILLIAM BOWEN**. **BOB TAFT** has ruled that the Democrats will have a special election on August 4 and that the GOP may not have a special primary. The Hamilton County GOP lost the chance to have a special primary by a 6 - 1 vote by the Ohio Supreme Court.

Republican Congressman **CHALMERS WYLIE** (CD15) and Democrat Congressman **ED FEIGHAN** (CD 19) announced their retirements as a result of the check bouncing scandal. Wylie had 515 bounced checks, and Feighan, listed as one of the 24 worst check kitters, bounced 397.

Democrat Congressmen **DENNIS ECKART** (CD11) and **DONALD PEASE** (CD13) also announced they will not seek re-election.

Democrat Congresswoman **MARY ROSE OAKAR** (CD 20) was listed as one of the top 24 abusers of the House bank. She bounced 217 checks, overdrawing her salary 21 of 39 months. Oakar defeated Cuyahoga County Commissioner **TIM HAGAN**, also a former Cleveland mayoral candidate.

Oakar came under fire from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* for her involvement in the House bank scandal. In a March 29 editorial, the paper said Oakar, as senior member of the House Administration Committee and chairman for its subcommittee on in-House officers and operations, had a special obligation to crack down on abuses. "But Oakar, *even after* the point when she says she warned Foley about banking abuses, apparently *kept on abusing the bank, herself.*"

CD 10

With 100% precincts reporting:

GOP Primary: Total			Democratic Primary: Total		
	Total	%	Total	%	
Oakar	40,006	39%	Hoker	13,024	33%
Hagan	30,602	30	Martin	10,947	28
5 others	30,087	31	Kilbane	9,678	25
			2 others	5,282	14

Republican Congressman **CLARENCE MILLER**, whose district was divided with redistricting, was defeated by Republican Congressman **BOB MCEWEN** in the new 6th CD. Miller is alleging "irregularities" and "inaccuracies," and has asked the Ohio Supreme Court to review the primary.

The new 6th district includes approximately 200,000 people from Miller's old district. Approximately 75,000 had seen Miller's name on the ballot before redistricting in 1982.

According to the House disclosure records, McEwen is listed as having 166 bounced checks.

CD 6

With 100% precincts reporting:

GOP Primary: Total			Democratic Primary: Total		
	Total	%		Total	%
McEwen	33,616	51%	Strickland	22,877	54%
Miller	32,611	49	Sulzer	11,252	26
			Smith	8,368	20

Ethics Committee Chairman Democrat Congressman **LOUIS STOKES** (CD 11) was reported to have 551 bounced checks.

In the 15th CD, Franklin County Municipal Court Judge **DEBORAH PRYCE**, was unopposed in the Republican primary. She will face Democrat state Representative "**DICK**" **RICHARD CORDRAY** in November. The RNC contributed \$5000 to her primary election campaign.

Cordray challenged Deborah Pryce to sign a pledge to resign from Congress if after four years the yearly budget deficit is not halved. Pryce called the pledge a "gimmick" and said she will sign it as soon as the GOP controls Congress.

Due to what some see as a modification to Pryce's anti-abortion stance, **LINDA S. REIDELBACH**, a conservative anti-abortion advocate, has jumped into the race. She is running as an independent. She released a letter to the press that she sent to the Bush Administration asking them withdraw their support of **DEBORAH PRYCE**.
Bounced checks tally: **WILLIS GRADISON** (R 2) - 1; **MICHAEL OXLEY** (R 4) - 6; **RALPH REGULA** (R 16) - 14.

Redistricting Update:

Congressional redistricting is completed. The bulk of CD 11, retiring Congressman **DENNIS ECKHART**'s district, was moved into Congressman **ED FEIGHAN**'s new 19th district; and CD 10, Republican incumbent **CLARENCE MILLER**'s district, was divided between three districts.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the legislative map drawn by the Republican majority Apportionment Board for the 1992 election cycle, but has agreed to a future review of this map.

8/11/92 11:53 AM

Ohio
1992 Convention

Presidential Primary: June 2, 1992

General Primary: June 2, 1992

Delegate Breakdown:

Total: 83

42 men

41 women

Rules Committee:

Keith McNamara

Carroll Myers

Credentials Committee:

Terry Miller

Miki Cooper

Platform Committee:

Paul Misfud

Ruth Ann Leever

Permanent Organization Committee:

Alex Arshinkoff

Jennette Bradley

August 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for the Specter, Nickles, Huckabee and DeWine events.

Enclosed are the following briefings for your perusal:

1. Campaign briefing:
 - overview of race
 - biographical materials
 - bills introduced (Nickles, Specter)
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. National Republican Congressional Committee Briefings on competitive congressional races (OH, OK, AR)
4. Redistricting map
5. Republican National Committee Briefing (OH, OK, AR)
6. State Statistical Summary
7. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
8. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: David Wardrop/NRSC
DATE: Tuesday, August 12, 1992
RE: Mike DeWine

I. POLITICAL UPDATE

The DeWine-Glenn Senate race has been a media battle since day one with both campaigns proving to be adept at getting positive media attention as well as deflecting the opposition's barbs.

DeWine's camp has taken a two-pronged approach to this race. They have issued detailed policy positions to show that this is an "issue-based" campaign while at the same time they have called Glenn's effectiveness and his personal integrity into question.

DeWine's position papers have addressed congressional reform, crime, small business, working families, welfare reform, jobs and tax free enterprise zones. Although these briefing papers have generally been well-received by the press, DeWine was criticized on congressional reform since he never introduced anything on this issue while a member of the House.

Glenn's spokesman generally only raises two issues when he talks to the press about DeWine. One is his position on "worker's issues" like striker replacement, minimum wage, plant closing, hazards notification, etc. The other is to refer to DeWine as the "real insider" with his "kited checks (he has 31 overdrafts at the House Bank), taxpayer-subsidized vacations at national parks and tens of thousands of dollars in speech fees from special interests".

Another issue Glenn's campaign has periodically discussed is the likelihood of a very negative campaign on DeWine's part. This issue came up again two weeks ago when an individual who had been part of a DeWine focus group went to the press and described the exercise as being very negative. This allowed Glenn's people to reiterate their earlier charges.

Glenn has never spent more than \$1.3 million (1986) on any previous race. As of 6/30 he had already spent \$1.4 million this cycle. DeWine out-raised Glenn in the first quarter of this year and is talking about \$4 to \$5 million total. DeWine raised over \$1,000,000 on his 6/30 report and had about \$350,000 on hand at that time. Approximately \$170,000 in pre-primary T.V. was purchased mostly in Cincinnati and Columbus but with some in Cleveland.

DeWine's strategy is to get people thinking that maybe Glenn's character needs to be considered in this race. Keating has been raised, but Glenn's ability to pay off the presidential campaign debt is the major hammer being used to drive home the character issue. Specifically, Glenn still has not paid off any of his \$2.6 million debt from 1984, leaving many Ohioans (including small businesses and banks) without payment for over eight years. This story becomes more potent because Glenn is worth almost \$14 million. He recently bought a large home on the Potomac, owns a yacht, and owns a plane -- but can't seem to pay off his eight-year-old debts.

It appears that the press has gone from viewing Glenn's character as a "non-issue" to a "possible issue". This has not been reflected, however, in any press I have seen.

Cook's Political Report listed this race as a toss-up that was going down to the wire. Senator Gramm has publicly committed to the full funding for DeWine (\$914,598). Senator Glenn has become obsessed with the NRSC's commitments to DeWine, telling his contributors in a letter that the NRSC and Phil Gramm have targeted him. In addition, he frequently discusses this in press interviews.

II. SURVEY DATA

6/92 TARRANCE (N=800)

BALLOT

Glenn	48.4%
DeWine	45.8%

GLENN REELECTS

Reelect	36%
New Person	57%

Note to Sen. Dole: This is the closest challenger race in the country.

DeWINE ID

Aware	69%
Favorable	32%
Unfavorable	15%

GLENN JOB

Approve	55%
Disapprove	36%

5/92 U OF AKRON

BALLOT

Glenn	30%
DeWine	74%

GLENN JOB

Approve	32%
Disapprove	51%

III. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 10,847,115
2. Voter Identification: 1,270,446 (22%) Republicans; 1,879,405 (32%) Democrats
2,683,802 (46%) Unaffiliates; 5,833,653 Total.

3. U.S. Congress: Senate 2 Democrats/House 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans

4. Legislature: Senate 21 R and 12 D/House 38 R and 61 D

5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	55%	Dukakis	44%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	59%	Mondale	40%
1980 Presidential	Reagan	52%	Carter	41%

6. Political Leadership:

Governor: George Voinovich (R)
Lt. Governor: Mike DeWine (R)
U.S. Senators: Howard Metzenbaum (D); John Glenn (D)
U.S. Senator: John Glenn (D), seat up in 1992

IV. FINANCIAL UPDATE

Coordinated: \$897,098

	<u>Cash on Hand</u>	<u>Gross (Cycle)</u>
John Glenn (6/30)	\$1,339,339	\$2,758,823
Mike DeWine (7/31)	\$ 350,000	\$1,074,363

V. TOTAL NRSC FINANCIAL SUPPORT POSSIBLE

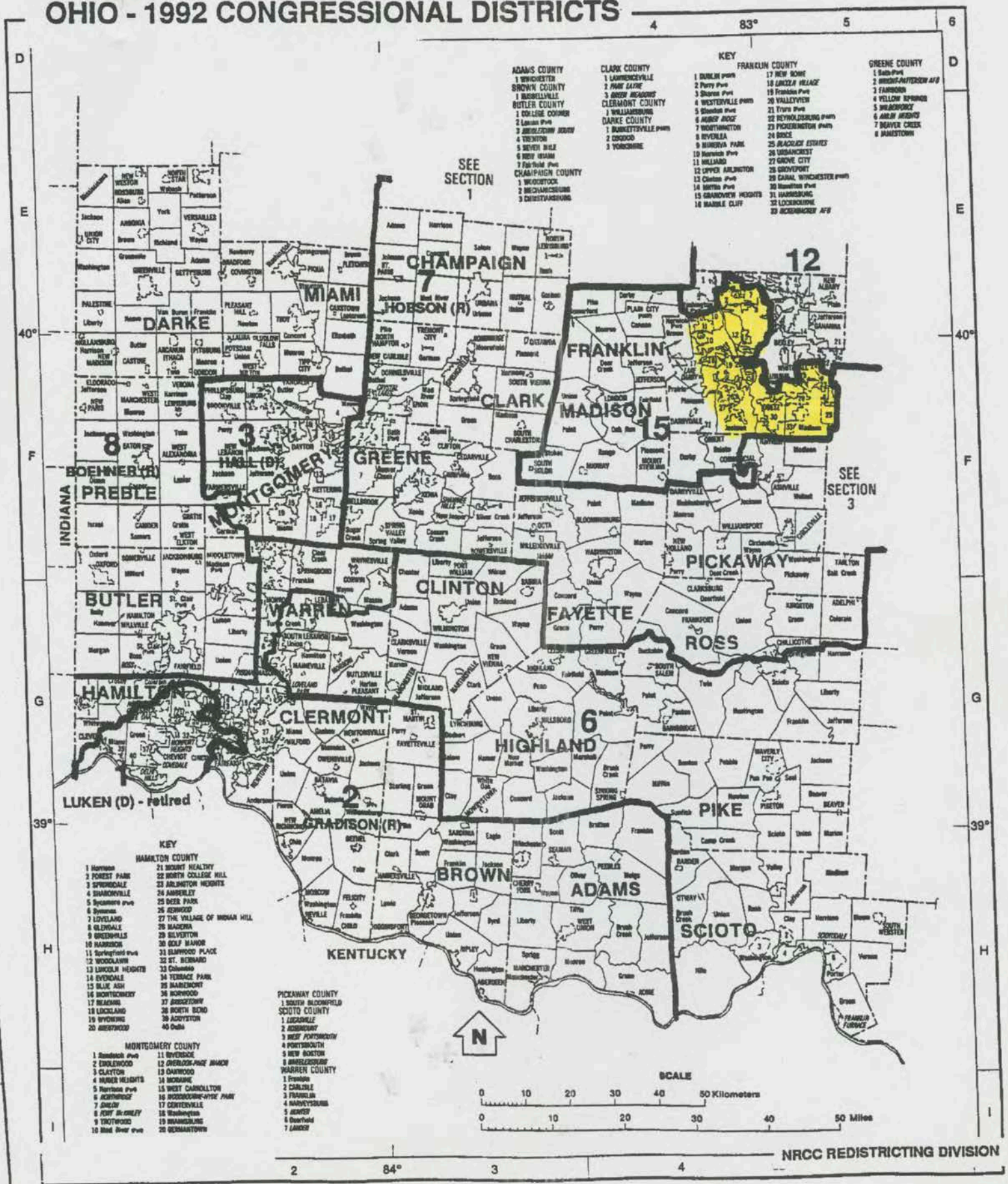
Cash	\$ 17,500
Coordinated	<u>\$897,098</u>
Total	\$914,598

VI. ORGANIZATION

Campaign Manager: Curt Steiner
Campaign Consultant: Chuck Greener
Media: Greg Stevens
Finance: Mary Sabin

Counties, County Subdivisions (Townships), and Places—Section 4

OHIO - 1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



OH.XLS

1992 OHIO REDISTRICTING
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS*

Dist	Incumbent	Persons	Dev	New CD % 90 Gov (Voinovich)	Old CD % 90 Gov (Voinovich)	Diff % 90 Gov (Voinovich)	New CD % 90 AG (Pfeifer)	Old CD % 90 AG (Pfeifer)	Diff % 90 AG (Pfeifer)	% Afr-Am
1	Luken (D) retired	570,900	-1	54%	60%	-6%	48%	53%	-5%	30%
2	Gradison (R)	570,902	1	66%	59%	7%	60%	54%	6%	2%
3	Hall (D)	570,901	0	55%	52%	3%	50%	47%	3%	18%
4	Oxley (R)	570,901	0	63%	63%	0%	57%	58%	-1%	5%
5	Gillmor (R)	570,901	0	61%	61%	0%	56%	56%	0%	2%
6	McEwen (R)	570,901	0	54%	59%	-5%	56%	58%	-2%	2%
	Miller (R) ** defeated in Primary			54%	53%	1%	56%	58%	-2%	
7	Hobson (R)	570,902	1	62%	63%	-1%	59%	59%	0%	5%
8	Boehner (R)	570,901	0	64%	64%	0%	59%	59%	0%	3%
9	Kaptur (D)	570,901	0	51%	50%	1%	43%	41%	2%	12%
10	Oakar (D)	570,903	2	57%	50%	7%	44%	38%	6%	2%
11	Stokes (D)	570,901	0	37%	34%	3%	23%	20%	3%	59%
12	Kasich (R)	570,902	1	53%	54%	-1%	54%	55%	-1%	23%
13	Open - Pease (D) retired	570,894	-7	59%	58%	1%	49%	50%	-1%	4%
14	Sawyer (D)	570,900	-1	54%	54%	0%	43%	43%	0%	11%
15	Open - Wylie (R) retired	570,902	1	58%	56%	2%	58%	57%	1%	5%
16	Regula (R)	570,902	1	60%	60%	0%	53%	52%	1%	5%
17	Traficant (D)	570,900	-1	44%	42%	2%	40%	39%	1%	10%
18	Applegate (D)	570,900	-1	48%	48%	0%	47%	44%	3%	2%
19	Open - Feighan (D) retired	570,901	0	59%	62%	-3%	46%	46%	0%	2%
Totals / Averages		10,847,115		56%			50%			11%

* Partisan data are approximations and useful only as indicators

** Miller's residence is presently in the new 7th district

NRCC REDISTRICTING

THE BLADE

One Of America's Great Newspapers

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1992

11

Glenn debt to be reduced by unexpected source

BY JOE HALLETT
BLADE COLUMBUS BUREAU

COLUMBUS — Senator Glenn is about to receive some campaign contributions from an unexpected source — the enemy.

Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, the GOP Senate nominee, yesterday said his campaign raised \$600 in 30 minutes toward the retirement of Mr. Glenn's \$3.1 million 1984 presidential campaign debt. Mr. DeWine contrasted that amount to the \$5.25 Mr. Glenn has raised for the debt this year.

Despite the obvious gimmickry in raising money for his opponent, Mr. DeWine nevertheless flaunted it to underscore what he termed Mr. Glenn's indifference toward repay-

ing four Ohio banks and more than 700 private lenders still owed millions from the 1984 failed presidential bid.

Mr. DeWine has attempted to make the Glenn presidential debt a major issue in the campaign, saying the senator's willingness to "stiff" hundreds of individuals and small businesses belies Mr. Glenn's claim as the candidate for working Ohioans.

Mr. Glenn often has stated a "moral obligation" to pay off the eight-year-old presidential debt, largest political debt in American history, but repeatedly has cited fund-raising limits as an obstacle. Federal election laws set a ceiling of \$1,000 on individual contributions and \$5,000 on political action com-

mittees to federal office campaigns.

Although Mr. Glenn estimates his net worth at \$10 million, he cannot retire the debt with personal funds because the law sets a \$50,000 limit on the amount a candidate can contribute to his own campaign. Mr. Glenn has said he is virtually tapped out in Ohio as far as finding supporters who have not already contributed the maximum \$1,000 to his 1984 presidential bid.

But the DeWine campaign yesterday released an analysis of contributions Mr. Glenn has raised in 1992 for his re-election campaign, contending it provides proof that the senator has made no effort to solicit donations for his presidential debt from contributors to his Senate campaign.

Information from the DeWine campaign showed that of 676 individuals who have donated at least \$100 to Mr. Glenn's Senate campaign in 1992, 607 of them, or 90 per cent, have never contributed to his presidential committee. In addition, 179 of the 319 political action committees that have contributed to the Glenn Senate campaign this year never donated any money to the presidential committee. Combined, these individual donors and PACs have contributed \$736,475 to Mr. Glenn in 1992.

"The bottom line is that 9 out of 10 individuals who he has raised money from this year have not given to his presidential campaign," Mr. DeWine said, contending that for Mr. Glenn to claim he can't raise

money for the presidential debt "doesn't even pass the smell test."

Dale Butland, Mr. Glenn's spokesman, said Mr. DeWine's analysis proves "that we are actively soliciting new and out-of-state donors to our Senate campaign so that we can build a fund-raising base to help retire the presidential debt once the Senate campaign is over."

He added, "I can assure Mr. DeWine that all 607 people he cited who have never contributed to the presidential campaign will be asked to do so."

Mr. DeWine said he would forward to Mr. Glenn's presidential debt retirement fund six \$100 checks raised in one half hour by the DeWine campaign fund-raiser, Mary Sabin, of Perrysburg.

P.04

FAX NO. 6144690172

DEWINE FOR SENATE

AUG-13-92 THU 15:30

THE BEACON JOURNAL

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Serving the community for 154 years

P. 05

FAX NO. 6144690172

DEWINE FOR SENATE

AUG-13-92 THU 15:31

Glenn's star is falling; DeWine reaches for sky

•Survey shows incumbent with slim 6-point lead over lieutenant governor in race for Senate space

BY STEVE HOFFMAN
©1992 Akron Beacon Journal
University of Akron
WJW (Channel 8)
WHIO-TV (Dayton)

U.S. Sen. John Glenn is starting to feel the heat as he re-enters the political atmosphere this year, but whether Republican challenger Mike DeWine can truly establish himself as enough of an outsider to oust the three-term incumbent remains a dubious proposition.

Democrat Glenn, seeking to become the only Ohioan to serve four consecutive terms, has barely a six-point lead over Lt. Gov. DeWine, his likely Republican opponent, in the early stages of the race, according to a recent statewide survey.

Almost half of Ohio is undecided, according to the University of Akron survey done for the Beacon Journal, WJW (Channel 8) in Cleveland and WHIO-TV in Dayton. How they break out will determine the eventual outcome, said Dr. Jesse Marquette, head of the Survey Research Center at the University of Akron.

If undecideds are factored out, Glenn gets 56 percent to DeWine's 44 percent, Marquette said.

"He won't do as well as in the past," Marquette said of Glenn's re-election margin. "He's been hurt a bit."

The survey and follow-up inter-

See SENATE, Page A5



Sunday, August 9, 1992

ELECTION
'92

Glenn's money focused on future

• Senator relying on out-of-state gifts in re-election bid; analyst says that's only natural for a Democrat

BY WILLIAM HERSHEY
Beacon Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON: Jackie Kennedy Onassis gave John Glenn \$1,000. Akron executives John Ong and Stanley Gault each contributed the same amount to Mike DeWine. Depending on whom you talk to in the Glenn-DeWine race for the

U.S. Senate, those contributions represent what's wrong with the two campaigns.

Glenn's out of touch with Ohio and depends too much on outsiders like Onassis, says DeWine spokesman Curt Steiner. The wid-

See GIFTS, Page B8

Overall, Glenn, the Democratic incumbent, raised \$1,919,682 from January 1991 to June 30, according to the most recent reports at the Federal Election Commission. In 1992 alone, Glenn took in \$1,120,960.

Republican DeWine, the Ohio lieutenant governor, didn't enter the race until February, but since then has raised \$1,001,644.

Because of his head start in fund raising, Glenn has nearly four times as much cash left for the rest of the campaign than DeWine — \$1,339,338 to the challenger's \$347,249.

Among the 26 Senate incumbents seeking re-election this year, Glenn's cash-on-hand ranked 16th, far below the \$4.2 million of New York Republican Alfonse M. D'Amato, who was first.

It's the source of the money, not the amount, that has sparked the hottest rhetoric from both sides.

SENATE RACE

How the two candidates compare

Nearly half of the contributors who gave Glenn \$200 or more — the threshold amount for requiring that donors be named — were from outside Ohio, said John Green, director of the Bliss Institute at the University of Akron. Only 3 percent of the DeWine contributors in this group were from outside Ohio.

"The bottom line is that it shows Mike DeWine has more support in Ohio," Steiner said.

"All I would say to him is that the reason Mike DeWine is the leader in in-state contributions is that he's also the leader in fat-cat contributions," Butland said.

Glenn's average contribution has been \$85.18, compared to \$208 for DeWine, Butland said.

Glenn, however, hasn't rejected money from the people Butland calls fat cats. Retired Goodyear Chairman Charles Pilliod, a Republican who was U.S. ambassador to Mexico under President Reagan, gave Glenn \$1,000. Pilliod is a longtime friend of Glenn and his wife, Annie, and he attended Muskingum College in New Concord with the Glenns, according to sources close to Pilliod, who declined to discuss his contribution.

Also among Glenn's \$1,000 contributors was Akron attorney Ann Amer Brennan. Although she is a Democrat, she is married to Akron attorney and entrepreneur David



John Glenn
U.S. Sen.
D-Ohio



Mike DeWine
Ohio Lt. Gov.
GOP

Brennan, a major contributor to President Bush and other Republicans.

While executives tended to favor DeWine, political action committees representing businesses and labor unions were kinder to Glenn. Glenn has received about 41 percent of his money from PACs, compared to 11 percent for DeWine.

"PAC money tends to be mercenary," said Green, a campaign finance expert. "They tend to give money to people they think can win."

While PACs generally go with incumbents, in Ohio well-heeled business people usually back Republicans, Green said. The Republicans' alliance with business forces Democrats to seek out-of-state money, he said.

"This is one of the reasons that I think criticizing people for out-of-state donations is just so much hokey," he said.

DeWine's campaign, however, isn't hokey, although he has less money than Glenn.

"It's too early to count Mike DeWine out," Green said. "He's making a good start."

Cash on hand
As of June 30, 1992

\$1,339,338



Glenn

\$347,249



DeWine

Total contributions

1992

\$1,120,960



Glenn

\$1,001,644



DeWine

\$798,722 in 1991

Contributions from PACs

(Special interest political action committees)

41%



Glenn

11%



DeWine

SOURCE: Federal Election Commission

Beacon

GIFTS

• Ohio's business leaders more likely to support Republican than Glenn

Continued from Page B1

ow of President Kennedy is a New Yorker.

DeWine, meanwhile, lives on "fat-cat contributions" from people like Ong, chairman of B.F. Goodrich, and Gault, chairman of Goodyear, said Glenn aide Dale Butland.

Glenn's dependence on contributors outside Ohio and DeWine's reliance on business executives are trends that emerge from a computer-assisted analysis of campaign finance reports by the Beacon Journal and the Ray C. Bliss Institute of Applied Politics at the University of Akron.

P. 06

FAX NO. 6144690172

DEWINE FOR SENATE

AUG-13-92 THU 15:32

THE PLAIN DEALER

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER CLEVELAND, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992

HOME DELIVERY Daily for six mos.
Daily & Sunday for seven mos.

Ohio Senate race is too close to call

FROM STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON

Cleveland is the only metropolitan area where most voters support Sen. John Glenn in this year's campaign, according to a poll financed by Republican Senate candidate Mike DeWine.

While Glenn leads in the Cleveland area with 53% support to DeWine's 40%, the two are virtually tied statewide, according to the Tarance Group study. DeWine, a former congressman, is Ohio's lieutenant governor.

The poll, based on a June telephone survey of 800 Ohio voters, showed Glenn's statewide support at 48.4% and DeWine at 45.8%. The poll has a margin of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

With about four months remaining before the general election, the race is "too close to call," the report states. "The Ohio electorate is clearly in a fluid state."

Outside Northeast Ohio, a Democrat stronghold, DeWine has a nar-

row lead, according to the poll. In Columbus, DeWine has 52% compared to 44% for Glenn. In Cincinnati, DeWine has 47%, Glenn 45%. And Toledo voters support DeWine 52% to 47%, the poll states.

The GOP poll contradicts a poll released earlier this week by the Paul Werth Associates Inc., a public relations firm. That study, based on interviews with more than 500 Ohio adults, showed Glenn with an 11% lead over DeWine.

DeWine proposes tax-free zones to rescue economy

BY CHASE CLEMENTS
BLADE STAFF WRITER

Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine, the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, said yesterday that well-meaning programs to improve the economy in the most economically devastated parts of America have not worked and that it is time for an idea that is "simple and radical and will work."

Mr. DeWine proposed that "tax-free zones" be created in the worst of the nation's economically depressed urban and rural areas and that businesses that create new jobs be excused from federal income taxes for five years. "And I don't care whether it's a corporation, a partnership, a single entrepreneur, as long as they create new jobs, even one," Mr. DeWine said.

He does propose some restrictions on his "tax-free zone" idea; a business could not close or reduce employment elsewhere to move into the zone and would have to hire an undetermined percentage of new workers from residents of the immediate area. The DeWine idea, he said, could be used in conjunction with local and state enterprise zones, tax incentives, or tax-incentive programs, but unless there was a separate local incentive, the business would have to pay state and local taxes. The business also would still have to pay Social Security and Medicare levies.

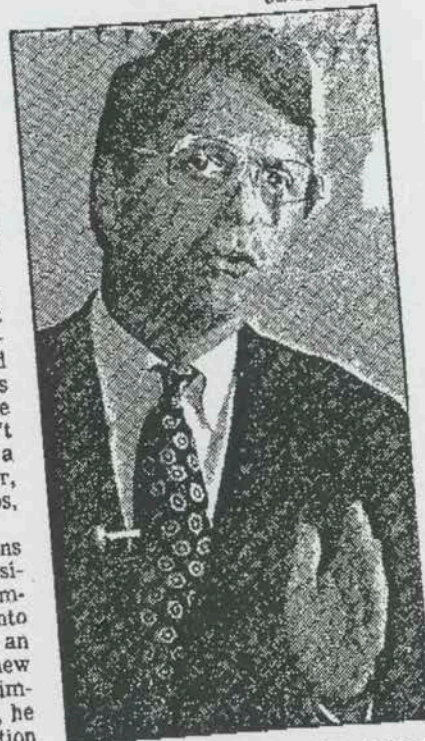
Mr. DeWine said he thought the impact on the federal budget would be minimal and might even be beneficial. "There are not many businesses in these areas now, and they don't pay much to begin with. And if it is successful in putting people in the areas to work, it might reduce outlays in programs like Aid To Dependent Children," he said.

"This also seems like a way to reward the businessman who has hung in there though tough times in a tough area when others have left."

Areas could qualify for the program based on criteria such as employment rate, per-capita income of residents, amount of federal tax revenue generated, and population loss. He estimated that 25 to 30 areas of Ohio might qualify, 2 or 3 in Toledo, but had no guess of how many there could be nationwide.

"I'm looking at this as a program with minimum paper work, but one which the federal government can set up and then get out of the way," Mr. DeWine said.

"What I'm hearing from the people of Ohio is they are tired of the old way of doing things and think it



BLADE PHOTO

DeWine: jobs most important

is time to try something new. This is the sixth program I have announced since I became a candidate; my opponent has not put forward one."

"While Mike DeWine is issuing press releases, John Glenn has been working hard in the Senate on legislation to help the people of Ohio," Kevin Burtzloff, Mr. Glenn's campaign manager, said. Some have passed both houses of Congress, some the Senate, some are just getting out of committee, he said.

They include legislation to help Ohioans who lose their jobs as part of a Department of Energy cutback in production of weapons-grade plutonium, sanctions on companies that help third world countries build nuclear and chemical weapons, a bill to ease the transition for men and women forced out of Ohio National Guard and reserve units by defense cuts, and a bill to improve the energy efficiency of government buildings that would save \$1 billion a year.

Mr. DeWine planned to use the corner of Bancroft and Horton streets as a visual backdrop, but heavy rain drove the event indoors, to a meeting room at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, two blocks away. From Toledo, Mr. DeWine moved to Cleveland and Columbus to announce the same plan.

32 PAGES

TOLEDO, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1992

THE BLADE
One of America's Great Newspapers

Dayton Daily News

Dayton, Ohio, Friday, July 3, 1992
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The First Cox Newspaper

Volume 115
Number 298

DeWine to march for term limits

Carrying petition at July 4 parades

By Sandy Theis
COLUMBUS BUREAU

COLUMBUS — Don't be surprised if you're watching the Fairborn or Beavercreek parades on Saturday and Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine approaches you, clipboard in hand.

DeWine, Republican nominee for the U.S. Senate, plans to collect signatures at the parades to put a term limit initiative on the November ballot.

His campaign already has collected about 1,000 signatures, he said, and hopes to collect 25,000 of the 360,000 signatures needed to qualify.

DeWine has endorsed term limits, hoping the issue will help define him as the U.S. Senate candidate most interested in congressional reform.

"It's not merely enough to change the people (in Congress)," DeWine said. "You have to change the institution."

Too many members of Congress see themselves as career senators or congressmen, he said, and become complacent.

"You're much more agenda driven and results driven when you know you have a specific period of time to accomplish things," he said.

He conceded that term limits have a negative side as well, and agreed with one questioner that limits would have denied elderly Americans the longtime advocacy of former Congressman Claude Pepper of Florida.

By circulating the petitions, DeWine joins an unlikely ally: Citi-



Michael DeWine

zen Action, a liberal, consumer-oriented group spearheading the petition drive.

The ballot initiative seeks to limit the terms of state officials, state lawmakers and members of the Ohio congressional delegation.

The amendment would limit statewide officials to two, four-year terms.

State lawmakers and U.S. House members would be limited to eight years. U.S. senators would be limited to 12 years.

DeWine, who has held elective office most of his adult life, sees no discrepancy in his decision to seek term limits and continue his quest as a career politician.

"I've spent over half my political career at the state and local level," DeWine said. "I think that's different."

The Columbus Dispatch

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1992

Ohio police officers' group backs DeWine

By Mike Curtin
Dispatch Public Affairs Editor

The Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio has endorsed Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine in his bid to unseat U.S. Sen. John Glenn.

DeWine was the only Republican endorsed by the organization, which held its annual meeting in Akron.

The FOP, representing nearly 20,000 Ohio police officers, endorsed all three Democrats running for seats on the Ohio Supreme Court: Judge Robert H. Gorman of the Hamilton County Court of Appeals, and Judges Francis E. Sweeney and John T. Patton of the Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals.

DeWine campaign director Curt Steiner called the FOP endorsement

one of the most sought-after in state politics. The support is recognition of DeWine's anti-crime record as an assistant county prosecutor, state senator and congressman, he said.

Glenn campaign manager Kevin Burtzloff expressed disappointment with the FOP's decision but said Glenn will continue working with police on anti-crime measures.

Glenn's record includes support for more prison construction and a seven-day waiting period on handgun purchases.



Dayton Daily News

Dayton, Ohio, Friday, July 17, 1992

The First Cox Newspaper

Volume 115
Number 312



Michael DeWine

DeWine says Glenn avoids debate calls

COLUMBUS (AP) — Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine challenged Sen. John Glenn on Thursday to join him for up to six debates in their race for the U.S. Senate.

The former Republican congressman said he believes Glenn is trying to avoid having several debates.

"To the best of my knowledge, he has expressed interest in only one potentially televised debate," DeWine said.

He referred to a proposal for a debate sponsored by the Ohio League of Women Voters, which would be carried on statewide television.

Glenn also has indicated his willingness to accept an invitation from The City Club of Cleveland but that is an event that traditionally is not televised, DeWine said.

"I cannot think of a better way for voters to have direct access to the differing views on the issues facing this state and nation than to have the opportunity to view a debate between the two candidates," DeWine said.

DeWine said that he has accepted in principle invitations to take part in four debates and plans to pursue negotiations with The City Club and the Central Ohio Chapter of the Business and Professional Women. The latter event would be held in Columbus.

"The number of invitations Mike DeWine and John Glenn have already received demonstrates the high level of public interest in this race," DeWine said in a news release.

He said he has also expressed his willingness, although dates and other details remain to be worked out, to participate in debates sponsored by Ohio Public Radio and Television, the Ohio League of Women Voters, WHIO-TV in Dayton and the *Dayton Daily News*, and WTOL-TV in Toledo.

Glenn and his campaign manager, Dale Butland, were both attending the Democratic National Convention in New York.

Butland, reached by phone, chided DeWine for what he said was a change of mind from early this year "when he didn't want to debate at all. Now, he wants to have six debates."

He said, "There's a new Mike DeWine and an old Mike DeWine. The old Mike DeWine was a member of Congress who accepted every perk (perquisite) and the new Mike DeWine is an outsider who wants to reform Washington."

Butland added, "I have an idea. The old Mike DeWine can debate the new Mike DeWine, and we'll debate the winner."

Butland did not respond to DeWine's specific debate proposals except to say, "We challenged him to two debates the day he announced."

THE BEACON JOURNAL

Monday, May 18, 1992

Setting the community for 150 years

With 'friends' like these, Glenn needed no enemies

WASHINGTON: On the surface, the U.S. Senate still seems to be a pretty chummy place.

Be careful if you tell that to Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, however.

On the Senate floor, a fellow senator is not just a "friend."

He or she is "My good friend, the distinguished senator from . . ."

Senators still like to do each other favors, even if it costs the taxpayers a few billion dollars.

Just the other day they did one for "good friend" Chris Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut.

Dodd faces a tough re-election battle this year. He wants to keep building Seawolf submarines in his state even though the Pentagon says we don't need them anymore.

Canceling the work would cost Connecticut 22,000 jobs and give Dodd's opponent material for a 30-second attack ad.

Dodd's colleagues voted to keep the Seawolf, now called the "Doddwolf," howling.

The cost of continued production is in the billions of dollars, no matter who's counting.

Even if it turns out to be a measly \$2 billion — a conservative figure — that would be enough to provide guaranteed annual incomes of \$20,000 to 100,000 of the disenchanted, jobless and angry city dwellers that President Bush and the Congress only recently have rediscovered.

That brings us back to Glenn. Friends say he may be quietly disenchanted but is feeling personally vindicated these days.

The vindication comes from the recent public disclosure of the recommendations Special Counsel Robert Bennett made to the Senate Ethics Committee before the committee began its lengthy public hearings into the Keating Five, a quintet that included Glenn.

Repeatedly, in meetings closed to the public and in a written report, Bennett told the committee that Glenn and Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., should be cut loose from the probe.

Instead, the committee kept the group together and Glenn, like McCain, suffered through the hearings, emerging with a handslap that said he used "bad judgment."

Defending himself cost Glenn, a millionaire who could afford it, more than half a million.

It also delayed any effort to retire the debt from his 1984 presidential campaign, now more than \$3 million. The complicated rules governing presidential fund-raising make it illegal for Glenn to write a check and retire the debt on his own.

William Hershey



"I think that John Glenn had such great faith in the institution and was so completely convinced of his innocence that he expected the system to work as it was designed. . . ."

Paul Light
Professor of political science

Raising money to retire old campaign debts always is tough, but it's a little tougher when there's a cloud like Charlie Keating hanging over your head.

Republicans are using both the campaign debt and the Keating investigation to club Glenn this year as he tries to win re-election. Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine is his likely Republican opponent.

Why didn't the Senate's chumminess help Glenn and McCain, especially since Bennett's recommendations gave the Ethics Committee a reason to do the right thing for a couple of "good friends."

Well, it seems that inside the Senate, and particularly inside the Democratic caucus, there's chumminess and then there's real chumminess.

It was the Democrats on the Ethics Committee, sources persist in saying, who wanted to treat Glenn and McCain to the hearings.

They couldn't cut Glenn loose without also dropping McCain. That would have left an all-Democratic trio — Alan Cranston of California, Dennis DeConcini of Arizona and Don Riegle of Michigan — to investigate.

"I can't explain it through any other device," said political scientist Paul Light.

Light, now associate dean of the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, isn't an unbiased source. He worked for Glenn in the late 1980s on the Governmental Affairs Committee which Glenn chaired.

Glenn's latent idealism caused him to think he'd be spared the hearings, Light and others said.

"I think that John Glenn had such great faith in the institution and was so completely convinced of his innocence that he expected the system to work as it was designed," said Light, " . . . that he would be released from this controversy early on."

If Glenn, whose idealism sometimes is tinged with some self-righteousness, were different, maybe he could have spared himself the public hearings, Light said.

"It may be that his decency worked to his disadvantage," Light said. "If he had gone in and said 'Goddam it, I want this resolved immediately. . . .'"

Glenn made no such request. "That's not John Glenn," said Light.

Hershey is Washington correspondent for the Beacon Journal.

Wooster Daily Record - May 21, 1992

Glenn's Other Claim To Fame: Campaign Debt Record

WASHINGTON - In 1984, the first American to orbit the Earth tried to become the first spaceman to land in the White House. But John Glenn's presidential campaign never got off the ground. The Democratic senator from Ohio was not able to ignite the engines of public imagination, so he resigned as a national candidate early in the mission.

He did accomplish one thing, however. Glenn ran up a bigger debt than any of the other contestants. He spent \$8.2 million to solicit presidential primary votes, primarily in Iowa, New Hampshire and Florida. But he was only able to raise enough money to take care of about \$6 million of the bills. He thus left over \$2 million in obligations.

That \$2 million remains outstanding today. It has, in fact, grown even larger with accumulated interest. Eight years after Glenn aborted his flight to the Oval Office, he continues to owe more than \$3.1 million in campaign debts; it is said to be the most ever owed for so long by any presidential candidate in history.

THE LIABILITY is an extreme example of another of the controversial aspects of American electioneering. Some of the politicians who seek the public trust can not be trusted to handle their own commitments. Millions of dollars in charges accumulate in federal campaigns, and substantial amounts are never satisfied.

According to documents, John Connally still owes \$800,000 from his 1980 presidential bid; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., has a liability of \$228,000 left over from 1984. The Federal Election Commission also says various candidates owe more than \$20 million from the 1990 congressional campaigns alone, and one of them is a single debt of \$4 million.

FEC officers note that collecting the money can be all but impossible. The problem, they explain, is that there is often no legal recourse. The ex-candidates are protected from lawsuits because their debts are

technically the responsibility of their campaign organizations; and the organizations may have no assets to seize.

THIS IS clearly the circumstance in the John Glenn case. He is a multimillionaire personally, but his 1984 organization is impoverished. The last time the campaign submitted a report to the FEC, in January, it listed \$4,624 worth of cash on hand, including \$250 in contributions, and it had not paid a bill in years.

The Glenn report takes up almost 100 pages in the FEC files. The figures indicate that his campaign



**Tom
Tiede**

Newspaper
Enterprise Assn.

owes a significant part of its debt to banks in his home state. It owes an identical \$210,000 to each of four banks, for example, and the submitted statistics suggest that interest on these encumbrances is \$8,500 per month.

Then there are the less imposing charge accounts. They constitute the bulk of the \$3.1 million obligation, and they are held by hundreds of small businesses. The Glenn campaign owns \$35 to a Alabama delicatessen. It owes \$948 to a minor-league baseball team. It owes \$254,000 to a Washington accounting firm, and on and on.

Stu Harrison is a school teacher in Canton, Ill. He holds a Glenn campaign note for \$580 for providing fund-raising materials, and he's not happy about it. He says he's worked for more than 70 campaigns over the years, and it's no fun to be stiffed, not even by an astronautic legend:

"Where is the integrity? This is a man who cultivates an image of wholesomeness. I am a teacher and if I did this kind of thing, I would be disgraced. But the politicians can

do it — John Glenn can do it — and get away with it. No wonder people are turned off by the campaigns. No wonder people do not vote anymore."

OTHER CREDITORS agree. Glenn's campaign owes \$3,200 to an office center in New Hampshire, and the manager says, "It's stinky." It is indebted to the tune of \$3,300 to a firm in Maine, and the owner says, "It's plainly deceitful." One Ohio vendor, owed thousands, says: "John may have had the right stuff in space. This is the Earth."

Some of the vendors, like Stu Harrison, say they do not provide products anymore for presidential candidates. Others, such as the office center in New Hampshire, now demand campaign payments up front. It's assumed that virtually all of the creditors, with the exception of the banks, have written off their notes as bad paper.

Glenn himself does not say much about the old liabilities — even

though he is once again raising funds and opening charge accounts for another election campaign. One of his supporters says privately, "He still has intentions to pay, at least I guess so, but right now he has to spend his money on his Senate re-election."

That re-election is by no means assured. Glenn is wrestling with an aggressive Republican candidate, Ohio Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine, who is attacking the incumbent's heroic stature. The DeWine camp argues that Glenn has been accused of various campaign irregularities, only one of which is the inability to close his books.

Ironically, the closing of those books may depend on this election. It is easier for winning candidates to settle their debts than it is for losers. John Glenn's campaign still owes \$6,932 to one Ohio vendor from the presidential race, but the vendor has nevertheless agreed to let him run up a tab again this year; it may be the only hope to get any thing out of him at all.

THE PLAIN DEALER

CLEVELAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1992

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

'Killer' amendment makes Glenn look wishy-washy

PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

WASHINGTON

Every vote is scrutinized during an election year. And this political season Sen. John Glenn finds himself having to explain why he voted against a reform he once sponsored.

Glenn voted against an amendment limiting damage awards in product liability cases; he had been on record favoring restrictions on excessive awards.

Republicans accused him of looking after the interests of lawyers, whose fees would have been reduced along with the damage awards. They noted that Glenn receives thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from lawyers.

But Glenn said his seeming flip-flop was the only way

he could protect the National Voter Registration Act, to which the tort reform amendment had been added.

The registration bill requires states to make it possible for citizens to register to vote when applying for a driver's license, the so-called "motor voter" bill, which Glenn also favors.

"Product liability had no business being attached to the motor voter bill," he said last week. "It was not genuine and it was put on to be a killer amendment by those who wanted to kill motor voter."

In other words, as long as the superfluous but contentious product liability issue was stuck to the voter registration bill, neither item would pass.



Glenn

The tort reform amendment was sponsored by Sen. Robert Kasten, R-Wis. Sen. Jay Rockefeller, D-W.Va., who, like Glenn, supports both reform of product liability and motor-voter, called the Kasten amendment "a senseless, divisive act."

Many states, including Ohio, already offer citizens the chance to register to vote when they get a driver's license, but Republican opponents say it invites election fraud.

Kasten's amendment was defeated, 53 to 45, on May 14. A week later, the Senate passed the motor-voter bill; it is now pending in the House.

Kasten complained that Democratic leaders in Congress have ducked the issue of product liability reform for more than a decade. Glenn said he hoped Senate leaders would schedule another vote on the reform before year's end.

Despite Glenn's explanation, Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, the Republican running for Glenn's seat, is likely to use the issue against him.

"At best, it looks fishy when someone makes a flip-flop, like that," said DeWine spokesman Curt Steiner. "You can bet that a lot of money is coming into his campaign from that source — the trial lawyers specifically."

Federal Election Commission records show Glenn received more than \$11,500 in contributions from lawyers during the first three months of this year. He said the campaign money did not influence his vote on the tort reform amendment.

"I vote each time on the merits," Glenn said. "To deliberately misrepresent those things is just flat out true and it is a cheap way to go."

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FAX NO. 6144690172

DEWINE FOR SENATE

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FRIDAY

ANNETT NEWSPAPER

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Challenger criticizes Glenn's vote on spending amendment

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Republican Senate candidate Michael DeWine said Thursday that Democratic Sen. John Glenn's vote against an amendment reducing federal legislative expenditures was "absolutely amazing."

But Glenn's campaign fired back, saying DeWine's "failure to get the facts straight" was equally astonishing.

DeWine is seeking the GOP nomination against Cleveland aviation consultant George Rhodes. Glenn has no challengers in Tuesday's primary.

"It is absolutely amazing to me that at a time when every Ohio working family is having to trim their budget to make ends meet, John Glenn could have voted against a resolution to trim Congress' budget by a mere 25% over two years," DeWine said.

"The next time members of Congress question why voters are frustrated and fed up with Wash-

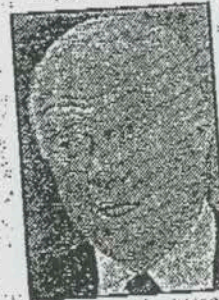
ington, all they need to do is look at this one vote," he said.

DeWine said that the number of congressional staff members has nearly quadrupled to 40,000 since Glenn took office 18 years ago.

"Does John Glenn really believe that today's Congress is four times more efficient and more responsive? Does John Glenn really believe that while virtually every level of the public and private sector are tightening their belts that the U.S. Congress should



DeWine



Glenn

be untouched?" DeWine said.

But Glenn spokesman Dale Butland said Glenn voted against the amendment on April 9 because it was irresponsible and too broad in scope. The amendment was adopted in a 52-42 vote.

"The fact is that the resolution to which Mike DeWine refers would have cut a legislative appropriations line item in the federal budget," Butland said. "That line item includes all the funding for a number of important agencies, including the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office and most importantly, the General Accounting Office (GAO)."

"The GAO is the watchdog agency that has uncovered scandal after scandal involving taxpayers' money — including the check-kiting scandal in the House. Since Mr. DeWine was revealed to have kited 31 checks, maybe that's why he's so anxious to cut the funding."

The Hotline
August 12, 1992

HEADLINE: STATE UPDATE: OHIO (21)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE's Daley writes, "Given Ohio's penchant" for backing GOP pres. candidates, Dems are "hardly giddy about their prospects. Still, northeastern Ohio, dominated by Big Labor, heavy industry and family voting tradition, remains fiercely Democratic, helping elect and re-elect" Dem Sens. John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum. "But translating success at the state and local level into support for the White House ticket is another matter" (8/2). Bush campaign chair Robert Mosbacher was in OH 8/3 for a \$1000-a-head fund-raiser. Meeting with the TOLEDO BLADE editorial board, Mosbacher said he and Bush "see abortion rights backers as 'moral'": "I don't think there's anybody certainly in the Bush administration at the top who feels that pro-life is moral values and pro-choice is not moral values. ... He is pro-life, that's his belief. He's not anti the people who are pro-choice. He just feels, on his basis, that pro-life is proper, and on that side morally proper. But it doesn't mean that the people who don't agree with him are not moral." Mosbacher "rejected the use of abortion as a litmus test issue to determine whether a candidate of party understands 'family values.'" He cited Bush and Barbara as personifying "family values" (8/4).

Courtesy: DeWine campaign

MIKE DEWINE IS TALKING ABOUT THE ISSUES

Campaign positions outlined to date.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM Real change must begin with fixing Congress. Many laws that govern private citizens, businesses and organizations do not apply to Congress. Mike DeWine wants to change that and hold Congress to the same rules, including the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 which provides for an independent prosecutor to police the executive branch, but not the legislative. It is also important to regain control of the bloated congressional bureaucracy. The exploding number of staff and committees has served to impede the legislative process and has put too much power in the hands of unelected staffers and special interests. To increase efficiency, Congress should use the two-year budget cycle that many states use. Also, two-term limits for congressmen should be implemented.

CRIME Mike DeWine wants to reform the criminal justice system by targeting the 6% of the criminals who commit 70% of the violent crimes. He proposes stiffer penalties for chronic violent offenders enforced without probation, parole, or plea bargains. In addition, a one-year time limit should be mandated for the resolution of procedural appeals for death row prisoners. Change is also in order for the enforcement of violent crimes against women and children. The law should be modified to provide enhanced penalties for recidivist sex offenders, and the defendant's criminal history should be admissible in sexual assault and child molestation offenses.

JOBS There are six steps the federal government could take to ease the burden on small business and thus foster economic growth and job creation: 1) Permit the use of unemployment benefits to start a business; 2) Allow tax deductions for investment in small business; 3) Review and abolish excessive government regulation; 4) Reform civil litigation; 5) Simplify the rules for declaring one's status as an independent contractor; and 6) Review and privatize certain federal programs. These areas need to be looked at and changes made to assist the private sector in creating jobs. In addition, the creation of federal "tax free zones" -- highly targeted distress areas that would provide total exemption from federal business taxes to companies that created jobs and employed people within the zone -- is a high priority on Mike DeWine's agenda for putting America back to work.

FAMILIES Due to the changing face of the American family in the last 20 years, change is needed to help working families survive and prosper. Mike DeWine supports tough new action on the child support enforcement front, including the enlistment of federal intelligence-gathering organizations like the IRS and FBI as well as private sector collection and credit agencies. He also favors changing the law to grant working families unpaid leave to care for newborn children and sick family members. The federal government should be vigilant in its enforcement of laws

that protect minorities, persons with disabilities, and families with children from discrimination in their search for housing and work. And to help families save money for the future, Congress should restore the full deductibility of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) and permit limited withdrawal for family needs.

WELFARE REFORM It is time to change America's welfare system. Time limits should be placed on the receipt of benefits in conjunction with an expansion of the JOBS program to encourage people to leave the rolls of dependency. Welfare should be altered to help families and reward responsible behavior. Mothers should continue to receive ADC benefits even if they marry, and financial incentives should be provided to encourage parents to immunize their children, work toward a high school diploma or GED, and assist in the search for a non-custodial parent. Single parents under age 18 should be required to live with their parents or some responsible adult, and the ADC asset limit for eligibility should be raised to \$10,000 to help people save enough to raise themselves up from poverty. Also, we should investigate the idea of giving ADC payments to private employers who hire those on welfare, and explore the feasibility of giving the states their total ADC payments in the form of a block grant and letting them craft their own innovative solutions to the problem of poverty and dependency.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Recent urban violence in America clearly demonstrates the need to reassess the approach government is taking toward helping the poorest of its citizens. Mike DeWine breaks the mold on past thinking by offering "Tax Free Zones", an economic development proposal to revitalize this nation's most economically depressed areas. Such zones would be located in highly targeted areas where unemployment, poverty and population loss are greatest, and the amount of federal tax revenue is lowest. Businesses, located in these areas, that generate a net increase in employment and hire from the local population would be exempt from paying any federal business income tax for a five year period. Designed to complement existing and pending state and federal enterprise zones, Tax Free Zones would provide the capital businesses need to start up or expand without fostering economic competition between states and communities. Creating new jobs for those that need them most will free our inner cities and poor rural areas of the cycle of welfare and crime that traps so many.

COLUMBUS

Located in Ohio's 12th and 15th District, and of the two districts that divide Columbus, the 15th traditionally has been the more Republican.

Columbus has not suffered from the kind of economic collapse that has afflicted most of Ohio's industrial cities in the past few years. Columbus is primarily a white-collar town, one whose diverse industrial base is bolstered by the state government complex, a major banking center and numerous scientific research firms. No longer is Columbus recognized only for the Ohio State University football team; an economic renaissance in the early 1990s led a slew of national publications to list the city as one of the most progressive and prosperous.

Nearly three-quarters of the 12th District vote is cast in Columbus and its nearby Franklin County suburbs. Blacks make up 23% of Columbus' population but are still split evenly between the 12th and 15th districts, reducing Democratic prospects in both.

In the 12th, John Kasich (R) is expected to be elected to a 6th term. However, in the 15th, Chalmers Wylie (R) decided to retire and there is a three-way race shaping up for his seat. Democratic state representative Dick Cordray won his primary with 78% of the vote. Cordray will face ex-Judge Deborah Pryce (R) and pro-lifer Linda Reidelbach (I), who jumped in the race when Pryce announced she was pro-choice.

President Bush and former President Reagan won both districts with over 60% of the vote.