

September 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU 

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFING

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for Ohio.
Enclosed are the following:

1. Campaign briefing:
 - overview of race - issues
 - biographical materials
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. Ohio: Exports & Jobs
The North American Free Trade Agreement
4. Redistricting map/City stop
5. Republican National Committee Briefing
6. State Statistical Summary
7. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
8. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)

Thank you.

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 Senators 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, 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.

EDUCATION Poor student performance is putting our children at a social and economic disadvantage, and our businesses share the cost every time they must "re-educate" new employees. Mike DeWine supports real change, not just more money for failing programs -- to give our kids a solid start in life, and keep America's economic edge sharp in the face of foreign competition. The federal government needs to get off the the backs of local schools by eliminating excessive paperwork, and granting increased flexibility for states and local schools to try innovative approaches to improve student outcomes. Mike DeWine also supports greater

investment in the Head Start program to give disadvantaged youngsters a better chance for opportunities. Government should be an agent of change and advocate experimentation with new education ideas like national assessment, merit schools and teachers, differential pay for teachers, alternative teacher certification, school choice, and the development of new schools. Government should also encourage education partnerships between schools, their communities, and the private sector. Parents, teachers, and the business sector all have a stake in the development of our children. Local control, real reform, new ideas, and a willingness to work together are the keys to America's social and economic future. America's social and economic future.

BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MIKE DeWINE

In 1973, Mike DeWine was appointed Greene County assistant prosecuting attorney, and three years later, he was successful in defeating the incumbent prosecuting attorney. As a no-nonsense prosecutor, DeWine cut back on plea bargaining and placed special emphasis on the prosecution of rape, child abuse, and drug cases.

In 1980, DeWine won election to the Ohio Senate. During his tenure in the General Assembly, he wrote and won passage of Ohio's tough drunk driving law and laws enforcing stiff mandatory sentences for repeat and violent offenders.

During his four terms as a Congressman, DeWine served as a member of the House Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Select Iran-Contra Committees. DeWine continued his battle against drunk driving by winning passage of legislation which allowed federal judges to impose all state law restrictions against persons convicted of drunk driving on federal land. Mike also was a House manager in the Historic Impeachment Trial of Federal Judge Harry Claiborne.

DeWine was a force in helping to shape and win passage of comprehensive anti-crime legislation. Most recently, DeWine was honored by the National Organization of Victim Assistance for his commitment to protecting the rights of crime victims. This commitment led to one of his last acts in Congress -- the passage of his landmark legislation that protects children testifying in federal courts who are victims of crime. This legislation was approved by the Congress and signed into law by the President this past October.

In 1990, DeWine was appointed by President Bush to serve as a member of the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools. The Commission developed model programs for combating drug abuse in our nation's schools.

Inaugurated in January, 1991, DeWine is one of the nation's most active lieutenant governors and is redefining that office in Ohio. He oversees seven state agencies -- the Adjutant General's Office, the Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services, the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Liquor Control, the Department of Youth Services, the Department of Highway Safety, and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. In addition, DeWine supervises the State's Washington Office and chairs the State and Local Government Commission.

Mike and Fran, his wife, reside in Greene County with their eight children -- Patrick (24), Jill (23), Becky (21), John (17), Brian (13), Alice (9), Mark (5), and Anna born April, 1992.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: David Wardrop/NRSC
DATE: Thursday, September 10, 1992
RE: Ohio Visit

I. POLITICAL UPDATE

Arguably no Senate race in the country is more engaged than Ohio's. Mike DeWine is accusing John Glenn of being an 18-year incumbent with few accomplishments ("What on earth has he done?"). For his part, Glenn 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".

In addition, an integral part of DeWine's strategy is to get voters 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".

Cook's Political Report listed this race as a toss-up that is going down to the wire. The Democrat Senate Campaign Committee has been quoted as saying that Glenn is their most endangered incumbent. They recently contributed \$250,000 in coordinated expenditures to his campaign. Neither we nor they had anticipated their needing to do this. It is a measure of Glenn's vulnerability. Senator Gramm has publicly committed the NRSC to the full funding for DeWine (\$914,598).

II. SURVEY DATA

8/9-12/92 CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
BALLOT

Glenn	47%
DeWine	38%

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%

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)

IV. FINANCIAL UPDATE

	<u>Cash on Hand</u>	<u>Gross (Cycle)</u>
John Glenn (6/30)	\$1,339,339	\$2,758,823
Mike DeWine (9/1)	\$ 265,000	\$1,392,270

V. TOTAL NRSC FINANCIAL SUPPORT POSSIBLE

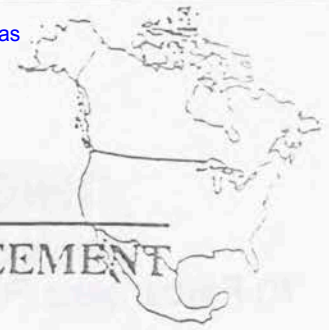
Cash	\$ 17,500
Coordinated	<u>\$897,098</u>
Total	\$914,598

VI. ORGANIZATION

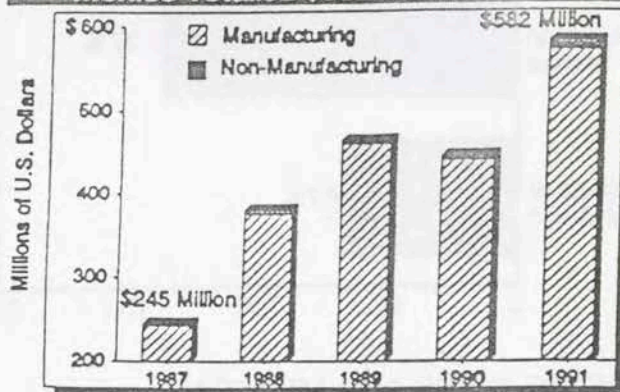
Campaign Manager:	Curt Steiner
Campaign Consultant:	Chuck Greener
Media:	Greg Stevens
Finance:	Mary Sabin

OHIO: EXPORTS & JOBS

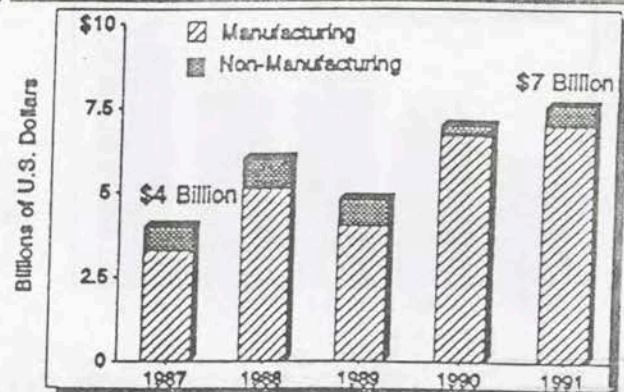
THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT



Ohio's Merchandise Exports to Mexico Totalled \$582 Million in 1991



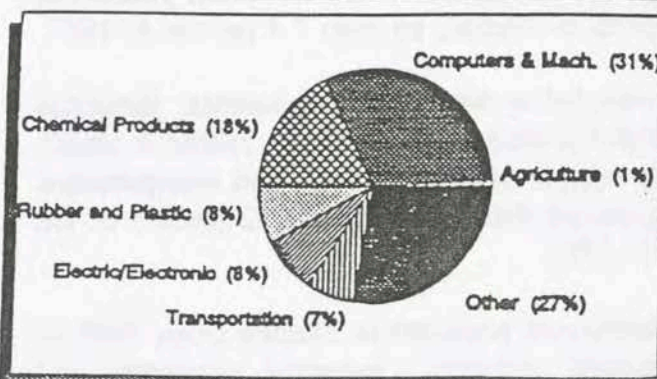
Ohio's Merchandise Exports to Canada Totalled \$7 Billion in 1991



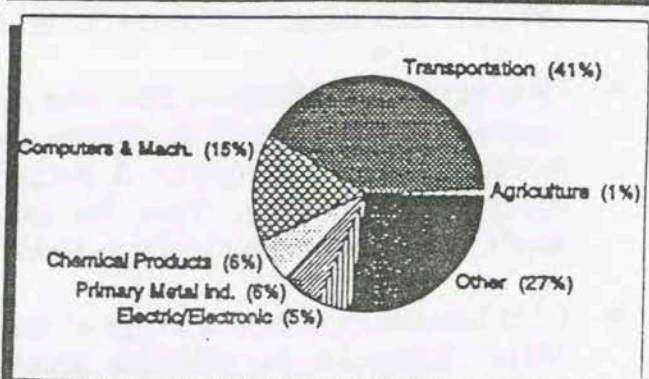
Manufactured exports accounted for 94 percent of Ohio's \$7.6 billion in exports to Canada and Mexico in 1991, and supported an estimated 185,000 jobs.

- Ohio's sales to Mexico and Canada accounted for 45 percent of the state's total exports. In 1991, Ohio was the second largest U.S. exporter to Canada and the ninth largest U.S. exporter to Mexico.
- Since 1987, Ohio's exports to Mexico have grown nearly 140 percent, while exports to Canada have increased by almost 75 percent.
- Canada and Mexico are now Ohio's first- and sixth-largest export markets.
- An estimated 61,300 new jobs have been created by growth in Ohio's manufactured exports to our North American trade partners since 1987.

Composition of Ohio's Exports to Mexico 1991: Total \$582 Million



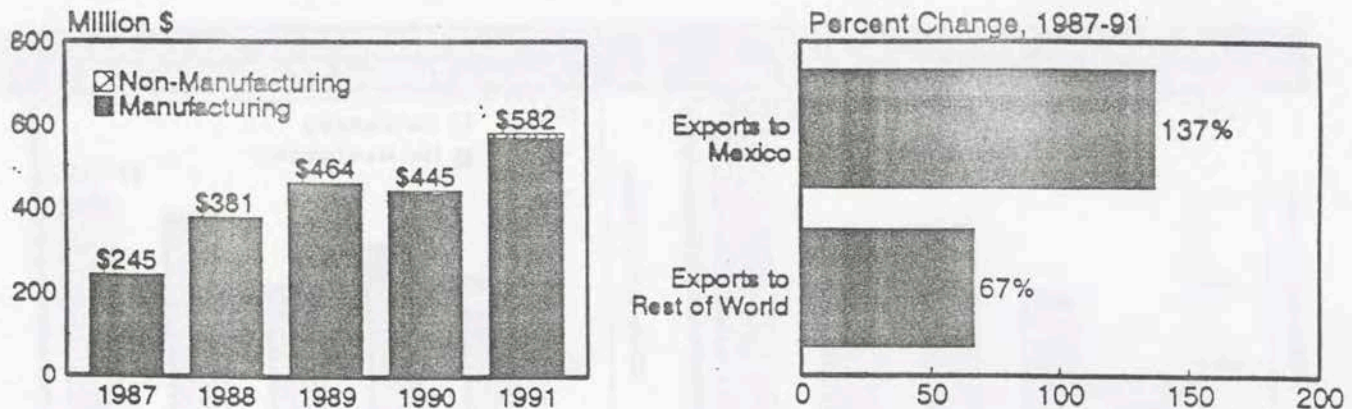
Composition of Ohio's Exports to Canada 1991: Total \$7 Billion



For more information, contact: Office of the U.S. Trade Representative,
600 17th St., NW, Washington D.C., 20506

OHIO: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Ohio's Exports to Mexico Grew 137% from 1987 to 1991
70 Percentage Points Faster Than Export Growth to the Rest of the World

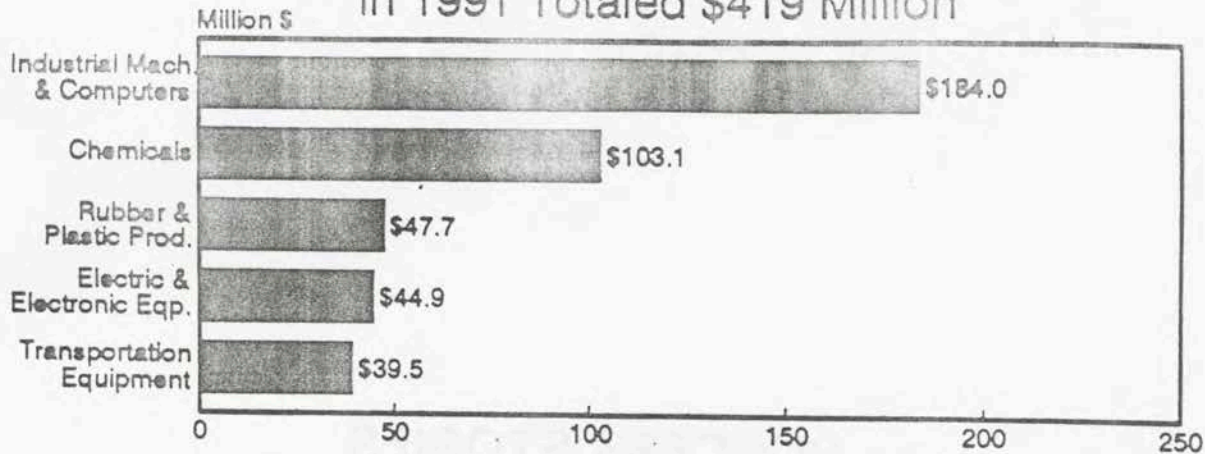


OHIO'S 1991 EXPORTS TO MEXICO WERE \$582 MILLION

- Ohio's merchandise exports to Mexico grew 137 percent from 1987 to 1991, rising from \$245 million to \$582 million. This percentage increase far exceeded 1987-91 growth in Ohio's exports to the rest of the world (67 percent), and was slightly above growth in total U.S. exports to Mexico (128 percent).
- During 1990-91, Ohio's exports to Mexico grew 31 percent--well above the 17 percent growth in total U.S. exports to Mexico over the period.
- Ohio in 1991 ranked ninth among all 50 states and the District of Columbia in the value of exports to Mexico.
- Mexico in 1991 ranked sixth among Ohio's 177 export markets. This was up from 1987, when Mexico ranked seventh among the 150 foreign markets to which the state shipped products in that year.
- The share of Ohio's exports purchased by Mexico has increased in recent years. In 1991, the state shipped 3.4 percent of its exports to Mexico, up from 2.4 percent in 1987.
- Ohio's exports to Mexico in 1991 were diverse, led by the following industries: industrial machinery & computers (\$184 million), chemical products (\$103 million), rubber & plastic products (\$48 million), electric & electronic equipment (\$45 million), and transportation equipment (\$40 million). These five industries together accounted for 72 percent of the state's total merchandise exports to Mexico in 1991.
- Ohio boosted exports of a range of manufactured products to Mexico from 1987 to 1991. Categories that recorded strong growth included: industrial machinery and computers (from \$69 million to \$184 million), refined petroleum products (from \$715 thousand to \$19 million), and paper products (from \$1.7 million to \$25 million).

OHIO: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Ohio's Top Five Exports to Mexico in 1991 Totaled \$419 Million



OHIO'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	479	507	742	2,034	2,540
Agriculture - crops	0	44	14	1,012	1,316
Agriculture - livestock	105	49	145	9	387
Forestry	374	414	583	1,012	828
Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0	9
MINING	692	1,802	925	328	1,317
Metal Mining	176	1,053	12	15	289
Coal Mining	172	7	0	0	78
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	3	91
Non-Metallic Minerals	344	742	914	310	859
MANUFACTURING	242,514	376,036	459,231	439,411	570,909
Food Products	2,743	4,195	3,837	5,485	8,092
Tobacco Products	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	1,333	1,747	1,058	3,052	5,243
Apparel	59	433	311	442	843
Lumber & Wood Products	286	403	215	376	879
Furniture & Fixtures	99	3,416	2,907	1,643	3,796
Paper Products	1,733	2,433	2,827	19,971	24,572
Printing & Publishing	373	278	1,076	603	1,435
Chemical Products	59,929	80,080	84,366	68,375	103,080
Refined Petroleum Products	715	466	7,343	11,645	18,554
Rubber & Plastic Products	13,573	34,399	45,843	45,469	47,745
Leather Products	0	291	6,885	6,351	2,764
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9,360	12,951	11,390	14,705	11,750
Primary Metal Industries	12,273	62,977	84,498	15,575	29,865
Fabricated Metal Products	12,199	12,461	15,321	13,705	25,875
Industrial Machinery & Computers	68,981	85,850	110,885	141,128	183,972
Electric & Electronic Equipment	31,685	28,421	29,826	39,431	44,876
Transportation Equipment	20,329	31,137	36,021	37,021	39,524
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	6,614	12,987	12,381	11,389	15,205
Miscellaneous Manufactures	230	1,110	2,242	3,044	2,840
OTHER	1,547	2,986	3,136	2,917	7,016
Scrap & Waste	982	1,821	2,640	1,887	2,535
Second Hand Goods	65	248	149	23	340
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	501	917	348	1,007	4,141
OH'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO	245,232	381,331	464,034	444,690	581,783
OH'S EXPORTS TO THE WORLD	10,018,676	12,276,607	13,322,751	15,851,331	16,880,386
MEXICO'S SHARE OF OH'S EXPORTS	2.4%	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%	3.4%

SUCCESS STORIES

OHIO

DONEX CORPORATION

Warren, Ohio

"We've been doing business with Canada for about six years. We have depended on word-of-mouth for Canadian customers thus far. However, the CFTA has definitely improved the business climate for us. We will look more closely at the Canadian market in the future."

Cathy Thomas
President

Donex Corporation is a producer of rubber gasket materials with marine and other industrial applications. The company posts annual sales of about \$2 million, of which some 10 percent comes from sales to Canada. Most recently, thanks to a lead from the U.S. Consulate, Donex received an order from a Nova Scotia company for \$125,000 worth of neoprene rubber.

PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

Procter & Gamble (P&G) is a global leader in household consumer products.

Procter & Gamble's operations in Mexico exist to supply the Mexican market rather than to export to the United States. Rapid economic growth in Mexico has been accompanied by an acceleration in the company's shipments to Mexico from the United States of raw materials, equipment, advanced technology services and some consumer products. P&G now has 3,700 employees in Mexico; exports to P&G/Mexico support 1,500 jobs in the United States. The company estimates that this number will increase by another 2,000 under a NAFTA, to a total of 3,500. These jobs will be at the high skill, high pay end of the spectrum.

"P&G is convinced that negotiation of a comprehensive North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is strongly in the overall economic interest of consumers and industries in all three countries. The better the economic condition of consumers, the greater the opportunity for P&G to sell them its products. P&G believes NAFTA will increase wages and employment in all three nations," said David Elliott, associate director for international trade at P&G.

CONTACT: David Elliott
Procter & Gamble
P.O. Box 599
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
(513) 983-1100

OH.XLS

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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

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

OHIO - 1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

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KEY

ADAMS COUNTY
1 WYCKS
2 BROWN COUNTY
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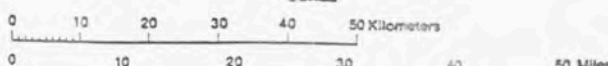
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SCALE



NRCC REDISTRICTING DIVISION

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OHIO STOPS

Cincinnati

Located in the 1st and 2nd CD's, Cincinnati is nestled in the southwestern part of corner of the state. The 1st District includes downtown Cincinnati to the rolling farmland along the Indiana border. The 2nd is a district of political extremes. It includes the most Democratic part of Cincinnati and the most Republican suburbs around it.

The western half of Cincinnati casts nearly 40% of the district's vote. Democrats can count on heavy support from a few solidly black wards in Cincinnati, but the dominant political bloc is made up of German Catholics who have defined the city's cautious, conservative personality for more than 100 years. The eastern half of Cincinnati houses about one-third of the district's residents. Blacks make up just under 40% of the total population of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati's diverse economy prevented it from suffering the degree of hardship that hit other industrial cities in the state in the early 1980s' recession. A major Ohio River port and a regional center of commerce, the city is headquarters for the giant Procter & Gamble Company and Cincinnati Milacron, a world leader in the production of machine tools.

Cincinnati's wealthy Republican establishment -- including the Taft family -- has exercised a great deal of influence over the years. But that influence is now concentrated more in the suburbs than in the city. Unlike suburban Cleveland, suburban Cincinnati is solidly in Republican hands.

The 1980s defense buildup boosted the revenues of numerous area defense contractors, the largest being G.E.. Like several other major Cincinnati employers, G.E. is located in the 2nd CD, but it provides jobs for blue-collar workers in the western section of the city.

The 1st CD is represented by Charles Luken, who unexpectedly decided to retire after the filing deadline. Unfortunately, the GOP had not fielded a candidate to run against Luken and therefore have nobody running in the general. Cincinnati City Councilman David Mann won an eight-way special primary election and will face two independent candidates in November.

The 2nd CD is represented by Bill Gradison (R), a 9-term representative who is considered to be a safe bet for reelection. President Bush took 63% and 62% of the vote in the 1st and 2nd CD's.

Cleveland

Located in the new 10th and 19th CD's, Cleveland has the state's largest concentration of ethnic voters. Poles, Czechs, Italians and Germans are the largest groups, but there are dozens of other ethnic communities represented by at least a restaurant or two on the West Side.

The city's steel industry fueled the ethnic influx around the turn of the century, with immigrants settling near the West Side mills. Steel, automobile and aluminum plants combine with smaller businesses to make up the employment base today. But many of the younger people who work there have bought homes in the suburbs. Subsequently, a large portion of those who remain on the West Side are elderly.

The city's economic problems of the 1970s, notably its near-bankruptcy under then-Mayor Dennis Kucinich, made it a national symbol of urban decay. But Cleveland today is stronger than many industrial cities of the Frost Belt, mainly because it is making the successful transition to a service economy. To offset auto and steel slumps, a consortium comprised of the city's largest companies has mapped out a long-term, diversified plan for growth -- a number of small, high-tech firms have already been attracted.

The new 10th is represented by Mary Rose Oakar, who survived a tough primary and will face GOPer Martin Hoke. As you know, Oakar has some ethical problems hanging over her head. That, coupled with nearly half of the district being new, gives us a great chance to pick up a seat.

The 19th is an open Democratic seat since Ed Feighan (D) retired. The GOP has Lake County Commissioner Bob Gardner will take on Democrat State Senator Eric Fingerhut. The NRCC has also targeted this race as a possible GOP gain.

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

OH

JOANN DAVIDSON, State House Campaign Committee Chairman

Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

Governor **GEORGE VOINOVICH**, Chairman

Victory '92 Leadership:

TIM TIMKEN, Finance Chairman

LANA TARRON, Finance Executive Director

National Chairman **BOB BENNETT**, Political Chairman

DAVID PAYNE, Political Executive Director

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.

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.

The Ohio GOP filed a \$400 million lawsuit against the Ohio Democrat Party. The suit alleges Ohio's Democrat Party has engaged in a campaign of slander and extortion to halt the flow of campaign contributions to the Ohio GOP. The suit was filed in reaction to a suit filed several weeks ago against Ohio Republicans by Ohio Democrats. The Democrats claim in their suit that Republicans have used their party's operating budget to launder campaign contributions for state candidates.

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.

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Chairman **BOB BENNETT** has been frustrated by his inability to secure the President for events. However, the President was at a rally in Cleveland on September 5. The rally was well attended. Following the rally there was a Victory '92 fundraiser.

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.

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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.

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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.

A poll conducted by The Gordon S. Black Corp. for *The Plain Dealer*, August 9 - 12, showed Governor Voinovich's approval rating was 57% and disapproval rating was only 26%.

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.

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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 July 24. 10,000 supporters attended the rally. He was in Cincinnati and Findlay on August 27.

A *Columbus Dispatch* poll, conducted August 31 - September 3, surveyed 2,035 registered voters; margin of error +/- 3%:

Clinton	48%
Bush	38
Perot	6

Bush job performance:

Approve	43%
Disapprove	57

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE spoke to the National Conference of State Legislatures in Cincinnati on 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:

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

1992 Democratic Presidential Primary:

with 80% reporting:

Candidate	Raw Vote	Percentage	Delegates
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

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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.

The volunteer phone banks completed the first week of identifying GOP voters. The phoning took place August 31 - September 3. The results of the 10,502 calls are as follows:

	Favorable	Against	Undecided	DK/Ref
Bush	6,599 67%	999 10	1,890 18	618 6
Abortion	2,134 33%	2,791 44	780 12	693 11
Term Limits	4,747 74%	564 9	614 10	536 8
Balance Budget	4,782 75%	345 5	680 11	538 9

1992 U.S Senate:

Incumbent Democrat Senator **JOHN GLENN**, a member of the Keating Five, is running for re-election.

A recent poll conducted by The Gordan S. Black Corporation for *The Plain Dealer*, August 9 - 12, surveyed 598 registered voters with a margin of error of +/- 4.5 . The survey showed Glenn leading 47% to 38%, with 13% undecided.

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

OH

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.

Senator Glenn launched a statewide television advertising campaign on August 26. The ads were aired in all major media markets. These were the first ads Glenn has run. They are expected to stay on the air for the rest of the campaign.

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

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

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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.

Things are heating up in this race. On September 3, Cordray held a press conference in front of the Pryce campaign headquarters attacking Pryce on issues that he felt she had changed her original stance. Pryce confronted Cordray at the news conference. The damage was minimal, as Pryce did a great job deflecting the attack.

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**.

RNC Chairman **RICH BOND** will attend a fundraiser for Deborah Pryce on September 15 in Columbus.

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.

9/8/92 5:16 PM

OHIO STATE STATISTICS

POPULATION: 10,847,115
Largest City: Columbus (632,910)
Second Largest: Cleveland (505,616)
Third Largest: Cincinnati (364,040)

GOVERNOR: George Voinovich (R) elected 1990
Next election: 1994

SENATORS: Glenn (Columbus) & Metzenbaum (Lyndhurst)

DEMOGRAPHICS: 88% White, 73% Urban and 27% Rural

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$20, 909 (16th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 469 per 100,000 (28th)

OHIO

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF OHIO

172 East State Street - 4th Floor

Columbia, OH 43215

Executive Director: Rex Elsass

(614) 228-2481

(614) 228-1093 FAX #

Chairman:

Robert Bennett

172 East State St., 4th Fl.

Columbus, OH 43215

(614) 228-2481 (GOP)

(216) 333-4848 (h)

National Committeewoman:

Martha Moore (Miss)

501 Oakland Boulevard

Cambridge, OH 43725

(614) 228-2481 (GOP)

(614) 432-2527 (h)

National Committeeman:

Michael Colley

536 South High Street

Columbus, OH 43215

(614) 228-6453 (o)

(614) 771-9768 (h)

(614) 228-7122 FAX #

POLITICAL SUPPORTERS, STATE OF OHIO

Chairman:

State Senator Paul Gillmor

2253 Sand Road

Port Clinton, OH 43452

State Vice-Chair:

Jo Ann Davidson

6870 E. Livingston Ave.

Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

(614) 864-8879 (h)

(614) 228-4201 (o)

"Democratic insiders say their most vulnerable incumbent Senator is veteran John Glenn in Ohio."

-Evans & Novak, September 10, 1992

"Don Foley, political director for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, described the former astronaut as the party's most vulnerable incumbent."

-The Washington Times, September 6, 1992

"In Ohio, Sen. John Glenn is fighting for his life against Republican Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine."

-U.S. News and World Report, August 31, 1992

John Glenn moved from *"Watch List"* to *"Vulnerable"*

-The Rothenberg Report, August 14, 1992

"The best chance (Senate) Republicans have of knocking off a Democrat incumbent seems to be in Ohio."

-Roll Call, July 27, 1992

"... three recent public opinion polls... leave little doubt that this race between Democratic incumbent Sen. John Glenn and GOP nominee Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine has become competitive."

-The Cook Political Report, July 24, 1992

ISSUED 9/10/92

8 East Broad Street, 8th Floor • Columbus, Ohio 43215 • 614-469-1992

Paid for by the DeWine for U.S. Senate Committee, Ronald C. Russell, Treasurer.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, September 2, 1992

DEWINE STRESSES NEED FOR SCHOOL REFORM

(Columbus) - Reductions in federal paperwork, incentives for good teachers and promoting innovative approaches in our schools were elements in an education reform proposal outlined today by Republican U.S. Senate candidate Mike DeWine.

DeWine, Ohio's Lt. Governor, said fundamental improvements in the nation's schools are long overdue.

"Money alone is not the solution to the problems in our nation's schools," said DeWine. "We need to change the system. Local schools need more autonomy and less interference from Washington.

"My opponent, Senator Glenn, has been in Washington 18 years. For 18 years, he has voted to increase funding for a system that has kept declining. I believe we need to enact reforms. Senator Glenn prefers the status quo approach."

DeWine's proposal recognized the importance of improving our education system in order to prepare our nation's children to live and compete in the changing global community. DeWine cited that spending on secondary and primary education has risen 183% in the past 30 years, yet statistics show American students do not perform as well as they should and many lack the basic knowledge needed to lead productive lives. DeWine stressed that it is critical for Congress to change the way they spend on education.

Specifically, DeWine called for:

1. The federal government to ease the administrative burden on our schools by reducing the amount of federal bureaucracy so that our schools can concentrate on teaching.
2. The need to promote investment and improvements in programs that are successful, such as Head Start.

-more-

page 2
Education
9/2/92

3. The promoting of innovative programs and experiments to facilitate change in our current education system, such as incentives for good teachers, alternative teacher certification, and the development of new schools that are products of collaborative efforts of community and/or the business and private sectors.

The DeWine proposal also stressed the need to give greater flexibility to the local communities and to promote community-business-school partnerships in order to improve schools. Programs such as the Columbus Adopt-A-School Community Partnership and Cleveland's Scholarship in Escrow program are two examples DeWine noted as the types of programs that the federal government should be supporting.

"In order to substantially change the current education system, the federal government needs to get off the backs of the local communities and allow them to try new ideas. We need to foster partnerships between the public and the private sectors so that everyone becomes involved and has a stake in the educating of our children," DeWine concluded.

-30-

For further information please contact Caryn Candisky at 614-469-1992.

The Columbus Dispatch

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1992

DISPATCH POLL

Glenn leads Senate race by 9 points

By Mike Curtin

Dispatch Public Affairs Editor

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, holds a 9-point lead over Republican challenger Mike DeWine, according to the first 1992 Dispatch Poll.

The mail survey, conducted Aug. 31 through Thursday among 2,035 registered Ohio voters, provided the following result:

John Glenn	49%
Mike DeWine	40%
Not sure	11%

The Dispatch calculates the poll's margin of error at plus or minus 3 percentage points. This means Glenn's actual lead last week could have been as wide as 52% to 37% or as slim as 46% to 43%. The poll did not include minor candidates who also may appear on the Ohio ballot.

In the poll, Glenn led DeWine across the northern part of the state. DeWine held the advantage in central and southern Ohio.

Glenn's greatest advantage was in heavily Democratic northeastern Ohio, where he led by 18 percentage points. DeWine's best area was in central Ohio, where he led Glenn by 15 points.

DeWine and Glenn had comparable levels of support among their respective party members, indicating that their battle is largely for

- How the poll was conducted / 5B
- Glenn criticizes DeWine on school-support issues / 6B

independent voters. Glenn had a 2-point advantage among independents, although one in five of them said they are undecided in the race.

Of the poll participants who said they voted for President Bush in 1988, one in four supported Glenn. Of those who voted for Gov. George V. Voinovich in 1990, nearly three in 10 were backing Glenn.

Besides the support for Glenn in northern Ohio, which delivers the lion's share of the statewide vote, the former astronaut's poll lead also is due to having significant advantages among women, blacks, Catholics, Baptists and members of union households. DeWine generally fared best among the college-educated, those in higher-income groups and Protestants.

Glenn, 71, is seeking a fourth six-year term in the Senate.

DeWine, 45, has been lieutenant governor for two years. He had served eight years in the U.S. House of Representatives, two years in the Ohio Senate and four years as Greene County prosecutor.

Tuesday: Ohio voters weigh in on term limits.

The Columbus Dispatch

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1992

DeWine-Glenn

Voting by categories (By percentages, rounded off)

	DEWINE	GLENN
Region		
Northeast (846)	35	53
Northwest (227)	42	48
Central (346)	52	37
West (216)	48	41
Southwest (235)	51	41
Southeast (165)	50	39
Party affiliation		
Democrat (818)	12	79
Republican (748)	80	13
No affiliation (435)	39	41
Education		
College graduate (640)	49	40
Some college (597)	44	45
High school graduate (605)	39	48
Some high school (129)	30	65
Grade school (39)	26	72
Age		
18-24 (103)	31	54
25-34 (284)	43	43
35-44 (379)	41	46
45-54 (350)	47	41
55-64 (382)	42	49
65-74 (384)	44	49
75-older (129)	53	42
Sex		
Male (927)	48	42
Female (1,079)	39	49
Race		
White (1,847)	46	43
Non-white (155)	12	76
Religion		
Baptist (235)	37	53
Protestant (932)	51	39
Catholic (557)	39	50
Jewish (33)	12	76
Other, none (236)	34	53
Union household		
Yes (577)	28	59
No (1,407)	49	41
Annual income		
Less than \$10,000 (225)	29	60
\$10,001-20,000 (407)	38	51
\$20,001-30,000 (376)	41	51
\$30,001-40,000 (315)	43	42
\$40,001-50,000 (221)	46	42
\$50,001-60,000 (162)	50	39
\$60,001-70,000 (68)	45	46
\$70,001-more (147)	65	25
TOTAL (2,035)*	40	49

* The total of responses in each category is less than 2,035 because not everyone answers every question. Subsamples are unweighted.

SOURCE: Dispatch Poll

Dispatch chart

THE PLAIN DEALER

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER CLEVELAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1992

DeWine advocates change

Wants money for Head Start

By JIM UNDERWOOD

PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

COLUMBUS

Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine said yesterday that his search for new solutions and Sen. John Glenn's acceptance of the status quo is the defining difference between them on how best to improve education in the United States.

DeWine is the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. Glenn, a Democrat, is seeking his fourth six-year term.

DeWine deviated briefly from his education script yesterday to prod Glenn into more debates than just the one slated for Oct. 26.

DeWine called for a reduction in bureaucratic paper work required of schools by the federal government. He also endorsed full funding for the Head Start program for disadvantaged children.

His education proposal also seeks merit incentives for teachers and special certification to bring to the classroom professionals and others whose career and job experience would make them valuable teachers.

He said the issue is not the amount of money spent by the federal government on education, but how it is spent.

"The debate is not a money debate. The debate is what to do with the money," DeWine said.

Earlier this week, Glenn opened the debate on education by vowing to fight for continuing federal aid to school districts that include military bases.

Yesterday, DeWine listed education votes by Glenn that he said demonstrated Glenn's lack of commitment to change.

SEE DEWINE/2-C

DeWine

FROM/1-C

One of the votes was on an amendment to transfer \$100 million from the government furniture account to drug prevention and education programs.

Glenn was one of only 12 senators to vote against that proposal, according to DeWine.

"(Glenn) thought the government furniture account was more important than drug prevention and education," DeWine said.

Glenn spokesman Dale Butland said DeWine's rhetoric didn't match his voting record on education when DeWine was a member of Congress.

Butland listed numerous votes by DeWine to cut education funding.

Butland scoffed at DeWine's mention of the furniture vs. drug education vote.

He said Glenn was joined in voting against the proposal by Dan Quayle, then a Republican senator from Indiana.

"(That amendment) was a sham and a fraud," Butland said.

He said it was a non-binding amendment with no guarantee that the money would have come out of the furniture account or be used for drug education.

Glenn also voted against an amendment that would have permitted states to withhold welfare benefits from parents of children who fail to attend school.

Although the issues are not addressed in his education plan, DeWine was asked about the school

prayer issue and federal support for busing.

DeWine said he supports voluntary prayer in schools and said he likely would vote against federal money for desegregation.

DeWine also blasted Glenn yesterday for so far agreeing to only one debate.

Glenn and DeWine are slated to square off on a televised debate sponsored by the Ohio League of Women Voters Oct. 26. The one-hour debate will air at 8 p.m. on CBS affiliates around the state.

DeWine said that if three debates are good enough for President Bush and his Democratic challenger, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, then three debates ought to be good enough for Glenn.

The Columbus Dispatch

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1992

Glenn touts his labor record; DeWine calls for more jobs

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine came out swinging for American working men and women yesterday.

In Labor Day pronouncements, both contenders for Ohio's Senate seat predictably courted the labor vote, with Glenn touting his record representing the state in Washington and DeWine calling for the creation of more jobs.

Glenn supported doubling the length of time laid-off workers can receive unemployment benefits, enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act, legislation requiring a 60-day notice to employees laid off in plant closings, and the bill to raise the minimum wage to \$4.55 an hour.

He also authored legislation prohibiting the federal government from buying unfairly priced foreign goods.

DeWine called for establishment of federal "tax-free zones" to promote job creation and assist what he called the most economically depressed areas. And, in a press release, he praised the virtues of American workers and called for the

creation of more jobs.

"Spurring economic growth is the first step toward addressing this nation's domestic problems," DeWine said. "We need to assist small business men and women, offer incentives to revitalize our most economically depressed areas and get people off welfare and back to work," he said.

DeWine also called the nine points he is trailing Glenn in the Dispatch Poll a "close race" and criticized what he called Glenn's negative campaign.



FUEL STANDARDS DEBATED

The debate over vehicle fuel efficiency standards continues to be one of weighing energy efficiency against employment needs.

U.S. Rep. John Boehner, R-Ohio (West Chester), said Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton's call to raise fuel efficiency standards to 40 miles a gallon from 27.5 miles a gallon by the year 2000 could cost 20,000 auto industry jobs in the state.

Boehner used an analysis of the issue prepared by the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association to substantiate his charge.

President Bush opposes what Boehner called Clinton's "anti-jobs" position on the standards.

THE BEACON JOURNAL

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Serving the community for 154 years

Ohioans Regula, DeWine are off the hook

BY WILLIAM HERSHEY
Beacon Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON: U.S. Rep. Ralph Regula and Ohio Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, both Republicans, received letters from a special Justice Department counsel Wednesday clearing them of any criminal wrongdoing in the House bank scandal.

Three Democrats from the Cleveland area — Reps. Louis Stokes of Shaker Heights, Mary Rose Oakar of Cleveland and Edward Feighan of Lakewood — did not receive the letters from former federal Judge Malcolm R. Wilkey.

Three members who represent the Akron area — Tom Sawyer of Akron, Dennis Eckart of Mentor and Don Pease of Oberlin — were never among the 355 current and

former members investigated for writing bad checks at the now-closed House bank.

Republican Chalmers Wylie, R-Columbus, and Mike Oxley, R-Findlay, also received notice from Wilkey on Wednesday that they had been cleared. Wylie wrote 515 checks. Oxley had six.

"Clearly, there's no problem," said Regula. "I think I'm vindicated."

A spokesman for Democrat Warner Mendenhall, who's running against Regula, disagreed.

"The real issue is not technical legality," said Nick Flynn. "The issue is standards of public conduct and ethics."

DeWine, a former U.S. House member and now Ohio lieutenant governor, is running against Dem-

ocratic incumbent John Glenn for the U.S. Senate.

"What the Justice Department told us is that Mike DeWine is not a crook. I think Ohio voters have a little higher standards for their U.S. senators," said Glenn spokesman Dale Butland.

Curt Steiner, a DeWine spokesman, said the Glenn camp shouldn't throw stones.

"We think Mike DeWine compares very favorably with John Glenn and his record on the Keating scandal and the unpaid presidential campaign debt, which is the largest in history," Steiner said.

The House Ethics Committee found that Regula wrote 14 checks over a 39-month period ending

Oct. 3, 1991, each for about \$3,000, that overdraw his account. All the checks were written to himself for the purpose of transferring his congressional salary to an account in Navarre.

Steiner said DeWine wrote nine bad checks totaling about \$3,000 during the time under investigation. During his eight years as a U.S. House member, however, DeWine wrote 31 bad checks totaling \$13,200, DeWine has said.

Oakar, Feighan and Stokes have been identified as among those who wrote the most bad checks — 551 for Stokes, 397 for Feighan and 217 for Oakar.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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DEWINE FOR SENATE

FAX NO. 6144690172

P. 11

The Associated Press.

DATE: September 8, 1992

The Ohio chapter of the environmental group Sierra Club on Tuesday combined an endorsement of U.S. Sen. John Glenn's re-election campaign with an attack on his opponent.

Sharon Tinianow, chairwoman of the 15,000-member Ohio group, said the club believes Glenn's record on the environment is superior to that of Republican challenger Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine.

Ms. Tinianow said DeWine, a former four-term congressman, compiled an environmental record that is "a textbook in hypocrisy."

DeWine's campaign responded that his record was being distorted and that the endorsement is not surprising because the Sierra Club most often supports Democrats.

Glenn, who was with Ms. Tinianow and other Sierra officials at a news conference, said he will work with the club "and all who care about a cleaner, safer world in the years ahead."

The Sierra Club held the event at a clothes recycling plant "to demonstrate that more jobs and a better environment go hand in hand," Ms. Tinianow said. The plant employs 300 workers.

She said Glenn has "championed the cause of environmental protection" but that DeWine voted to weaken the Superfund program, created in 1986 to protect the public from nuclear wastes by providing money for cleanup.

She said DeWine opposed provisions assuring communities of the right to know about sites and compensating victims of toxic wastes.

But despite his actions, he voted for the Superfund bill, she said.

"The public should not tolerate this type of duplicity from public officials," she said. Curt Steiner, DeWine's campaign manager, said DeWine's record was being distorted. He said Glenn used the endorsement as a campaign attack.

"Poll after poll has shown John Glenn is in trouble," Steiner said.

He referred questions about the Superfund deliberations to Nick Wise of Washington, D.C., a DeWine aide in 1986 who is now a campaign adviser.

Wise said DeWine joined members of both parties in trying to make sure lawyers would not wind up with a disproportionate share of Superfund money.

He said a non-partisan study showed that of the \$15 billion appropriated for the Superfund to date, "lawyers wound up with 80 percent of it, and only 109 of 1,200 Superfund sites have been cleaned up."

"That's what DeWine tried to prevent, and John Glenn voted to let it happen," Wise said.

The Hotline
September 1, 1992

HEADLINE: OHIO: CHARGE, COUNTER-CHARGE

Sen. John Glenn (D) and LG Mike DeWine (R) staged "back-to-back news conferences" at their HQ's, as the two swapped attacks (AP/CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, 8/29). Striking first, DeWine charged Glenn "is misleading the public about his votes on the congressional pay raises," citing a Glenn TV ad that notes his vote against the most recent congressional payraise. DeWine, citing Glenn's votes in favor of six payraises in '77, '83, '87 and '89: "Any fair reading of the commercial ... leaves a false impression. It almost boggles the mind that he could run such a commercial." When questioned, "DeWine stopped short of calling the TV ad untrue," saying only it was "horribly misleading." Glenn spokesperson Dale Butland said Glenn voted against raises in '79, '80, '81, '89, and '91 (Curtin, COLUMBUS DISPATCH, 8/29).

COUNTER ATTACK: "Sounding as much like a challenges as an 18-year incumbent," Glenn "blasted" DeWine's record when he was in the U.S. House: "In eight full years in the House (DeWine) sponsored a grand total of 10 -- 10 pieces of legislation and over half of those were for things like declaring September 'Courtesy is Contagious Month.'" At the Euclid Dem Brunch, "Glenn stumped against Republicans in general ... saying they pose as the sole proprietors of family values while ignoring our families' greatest needs, such as jobs, education and health care." Glenn also used the opportunity to take "a passing swipe" at the admin. of Gov. George Voinovich (R): "(DeWine) is part of an administration that always seems to put universities and Ohio college students on the budgetary chopping block" (Segall, Cleveland PLAIN DEALER, 8/31).

The Associated Press.
September 6, 1992

Sen. John Glenn, in remarks prepared for a campaign appearance Sunday night at a rally of Democrats, was critical about election opponent's record on education.

Glenn spoke at the Tri-County Democratic Scholarship Picnic. He said education is a key issue in Ohio's Senate race because it "is the key to our children's future and to our country's long-term economic health."

His Republican opponent, Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, made campaign stops at the Geauga County Fair in Chardon and the Hungarian Scout Day family picnic in Parma Heights.

Glenn was critical of DeWine's record as a member of the U.S. House from 1983 to 1991 on education-related bills, particularly those dealing with financial support for college students.

"Of course, Mr. DeWine's war against college students and their families didn't stop when he left Congress. As lieutenant governor, he actively supports and helped engineer the \$276 million in budget cuts that the Voinovich-DeWine administration handed Ohio colleges and college students this past summer," Glenn said.

DeWine campaign spokesman Curt Steiner responded Sunday night by saying Glenn's remarks indicate he is "a desperate politician running a disappointing campaign. DeWine has laid out a positive program for education."

DeWine has issued a Labor Day statement in which he said jobs are his biggest concern.

"It is imperative that those who serve in the public sector stress job creation as our number one priority," DeWine said in his statement. "Spurring economic growth is the first step toward addressing this nation's domestic problems."

The Associated Press.
September 4, 1992

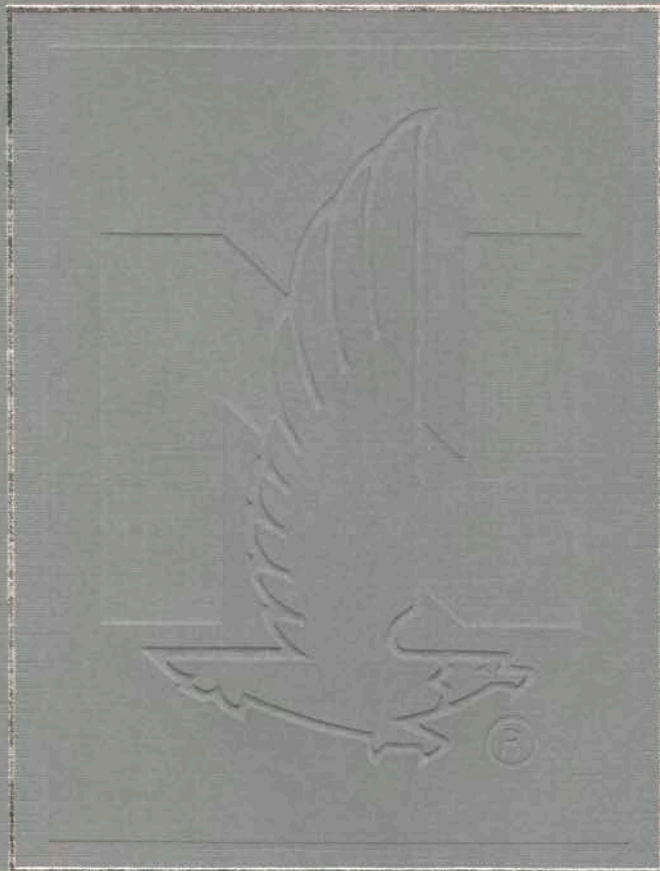
DeWine said Glenn has shown by his votes on education issues that he favors the status quo. He cited several votes that included Glenn's opposition in 1987 to an amendment transferring \$100 million from a government furniture account to drug prevention and education programs.

Dale Butland, Glenn's chief campaign spokesman, said the amendment came from senators seeking to show they are tough on drugs but knew there was no guarantee the money would be included in the separate appropriations bill.

"John Glenn voted against it for the same reason Dan Quayle did. It was a sham," Butland said. "What DeWine didn't tell you is that Glenn voted that same year to increase education funding by \$1.2 billion."

DeWine voted at various times throughout his career as a congressman from 1983-1991 to cut money for education, Butland said.

Sen. Dole

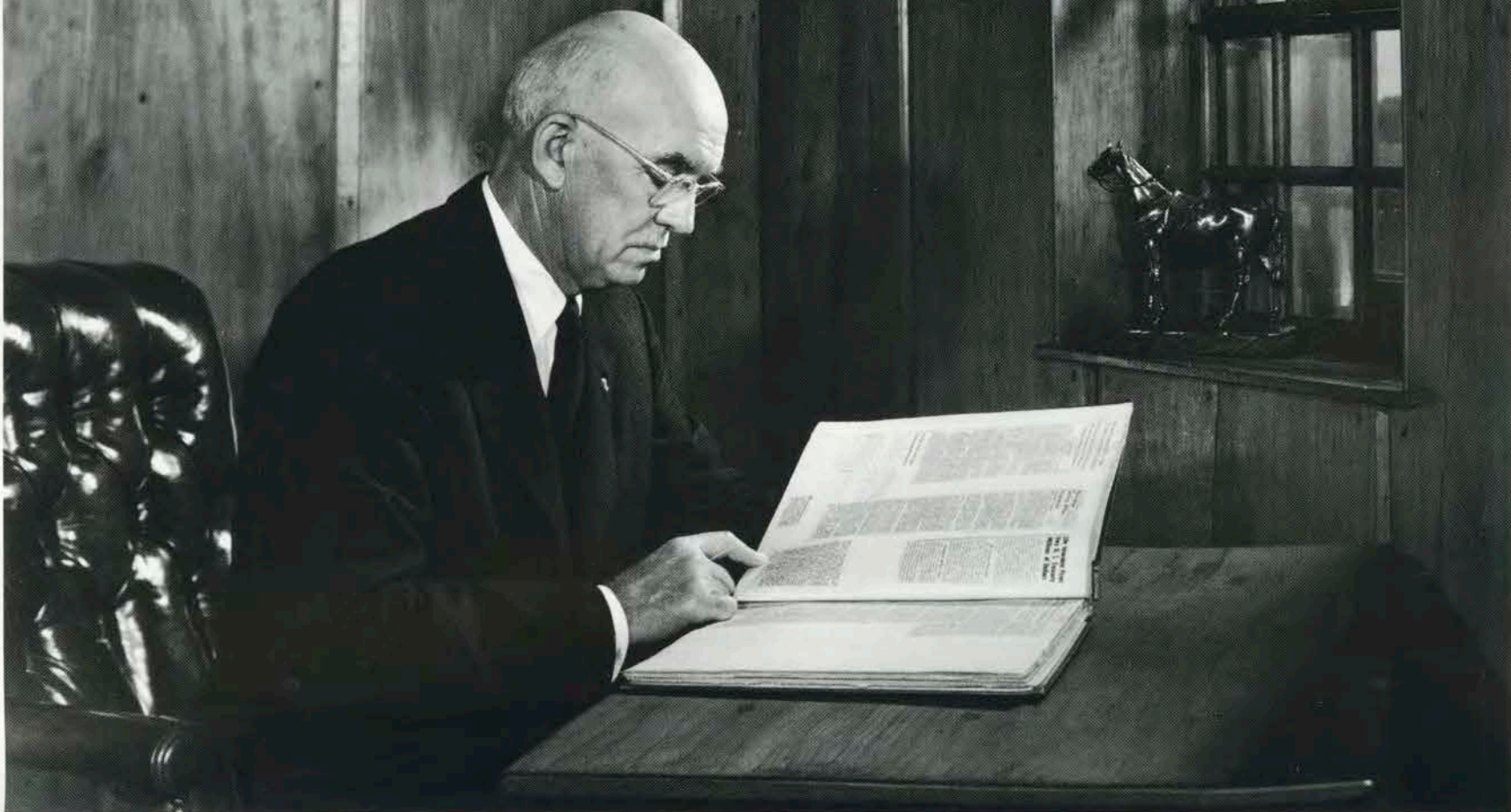


NATIONWIDE

*farmland
insurance
companies
1991 annual report*

MURRAY D. LINCOLN

A Man Who Made A Difference



MURRAY D. LINCOLN left a legacy that still guides the Nationwide organization more than 25 years after his death in 1966. Among all of Lincoln's accomplishments, Nationwide is a long-standing business triumph.

Under his leadership — from 1926 to 1964 — Nationwide grew from a one-room office into one of the nation's largest multiple-line insurers.

During his presidency, Nationwide branched into radio and television broadcasting, housing and real estate development, urban renewal, auto financing, mutual funds, and other enterprises.

Lincoln's insurance career began when he and others of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation organized an auto insurance company in response to protests by farmers that they were paying too much to get their autos insured.

The company was incorporated on Dec. 17, 1925, as the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company. Lincoln was named to the company's first board of directors and was placed in charge of all operations as executive secretary.

Launched with \$10,000 loaned by the Ohio Farm Bureau, the company started operations in Ohio on April 12, 1926. The company operated out of a one-room office in downtown Columbus with a staff of three, including Lincoln.

The company enjoyed some success, and two years later, it expanded into two other states.

To provide a wider range of protection, the auto insurance company organized a separate mutual fire insurance company in 1934. It bought a life insurance company in 1935. Lincoln was elected president of the life company in 1938, president of the mutual auto company in 1939, and president of the mutual fire company in 1946.

In 1957, Nationwide organized a merit-rate auto insurance company, Nationwide General. Lincoln was elected president of that company as well.

After serving the Ohio Farm Bureau for 28

years, Lincoln resigned his post as executive secretary and general manager to devote more time to the insurance companies. However, he never relinquished his role as a leader working on behalf of farmers and cooperative organizations.

Lincoln's great interest in helping people caused the insurance organization to branch out into other business enterprises. In 1946, Peoples Broadcasting Corporation (now Nationwide Communications Inc.) was formed.

Nationwide Development Company was formed in 1948 to develop real estate for both business

and individuals. A lasting reminder is Lincoln Village on Columbus's west side, a housing development begun in the early 1950s. In 1951, a mortgage company and auto financing were organized (both of which now no longer exist).

One of Nationwide's most successful, yet controversial, ventures was Heritage Securities, Inc. (now Nationwide Financial Services, Inc.). In the 1950s, the company made Nationwide the first insurer in the country to sell mutual funds. The initial outcry by banks and other insurers later gave way to the boom of the financial services industry in which insurers now play a major role.

In 1926, E.C. Anstaett signs the first Farm Bureau auto insurance policy as Lee Palmer (l) and Murray Lincoln (r) watch.

April 18, 1992, is the 100th anniversary of Murray D. Lincoln's birth. In this anniversary year, Nationwide looks back at the life of the man who helped start it all. More than any other individual, Murray Lincoln shaped and influenced the fledgling companies that would become one of the nation's largest insurance and financial services organizations. His life is a true success story — born on a farm in Massachusetts, he became an international figure. His commitment of "service to people" lives on in the spirit of Nationwide employees throughout the country. This publication is dedicated to that spirit of customer service.



Fisher: Murray Lincoln was a unique visionary

Following are excerpts from a conversation with General Chairman John E. Fisher.

EVERY TIME I reflect on the contributions of Murray Lincoln I always start with my own personal conclusion that Murray Lincoln was truly a visionary.

He had foresight probably beyond any body of knowledge available to him, in realizing the importance and desirability of serving the financial needs of people. And he reflected that need by helping to guide us into a multiple-line insurance company at a very early stage in our development. So early, that at times we were laughed at and derided by industry groups for thinking our agents could sell both property-casualty and life insurance. The same thing is true of us undertaking mutual funds.

I think Mr. Lincoln had a view of trying to provide total financial security to the people we were organized to serve. Mr. Lincoln was a premier leader of farm cooperatives, but at the same time he had the foresight to recognize that our

strengths would best be built on spreading our services and our risk to the urban population, and, contrary to most farm bureau companies, also making us a multiple-state service through the sponsorship of farm cooperative groups.

Very early on he arranged for the insurance companies to join what was called the Cooperative League of the USA, now the National Cooperative Business Association. That reflected his interest in both urban and rural consumers organizing to serve themselves in various kinds of businesses, insurance to housing to farm supplies, credit unions, and so forth. It showed his national orientation back as far as 1934.

Later he showed that orientation internationally by becoming a founder of CARE. Working with CARE he introduced an employee-agent, people-to-people support program, particularly in Central American countries. Some of our employees even made trips to Central America to help organize CARE.

One of the reasons I describe him as a visionary doesn't just apply to our own business. Mr. Lincoln predicted in the late 1950s that the Arabs would someday realize they own the oil being piped or shipped out of the Middle East. He was a proponent that co-operatives join together and try to acquire ownership or alternate supplies of oil, because someday farmers would feel the effects of that, and indeed they did. When OPEC flexed its muscles we all felt it.

I think Mr. Lincoln would be tremendously impressed by what Nationwiders have done to support all manner of charitable activities, particularly those of self help. I think he would be both amazed and pleased at our accomplishments in such areas as United Way, blood donations, Operation Feed, our continuing support of CARE, and the size of our foundation, and the fact our level of giving is at the top of the insurance industry.

I think Mr. Lincoln would be pleased at what we've done on the international scene, particularly related to our insurance services. We've become increasingly active in the International Cooperative Insurance Federation. Part of that is to help develop insurance in less-developed countries. Most recently, we've helped start about a half-dozen pilot programs in rural China. They seem to be doing very well, despite the philosophy of the government.

I think he would be pleased with the capacity and capability we've finally achieved to take care of the insurance and risk management needs of the large farm cooperatives.

"The thing we need to remember about Murray Lincoln... is his philosophy represented in our Principles and Objectives.... It is crucial that people appreciate what a heritage he provided for us."

You have to remember that as an insurance organization, we started out as a family membership company. It's taken us many years to reach the size and sophistication to serve large commercial cooperatives. Since he was an ardent cooperator, he would be very happy about that.

I think Mr. Lincoln would be pleased that the general human relations philosophy has been preserved in the organization. He showed foresight in building an employee team based on fair treatment, and modern up-to-date practices.

And finally, I think that Mr. Lincoln would be pleased at the kind of board governance that Nationwide has achieved. It's still democratic and the board members are well-qualified by their own personal achievements to govern an organization that has become an industry leader.

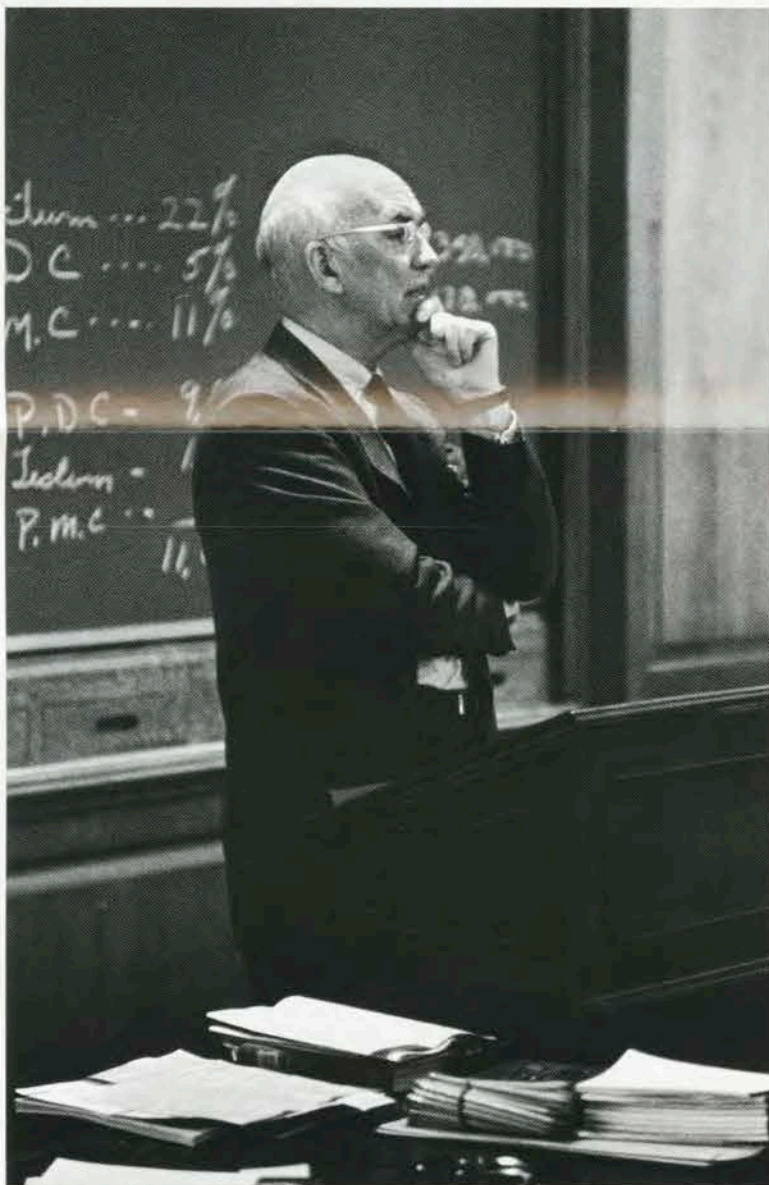
I hope people will remember that Mr. Lincoln was a unique visionary, and he used that power in service to his fellow man, and he used a very effective business forum.

He cared about the people we serve, almost in the nature of a religious commitment. And his feelings toward employees were similar.

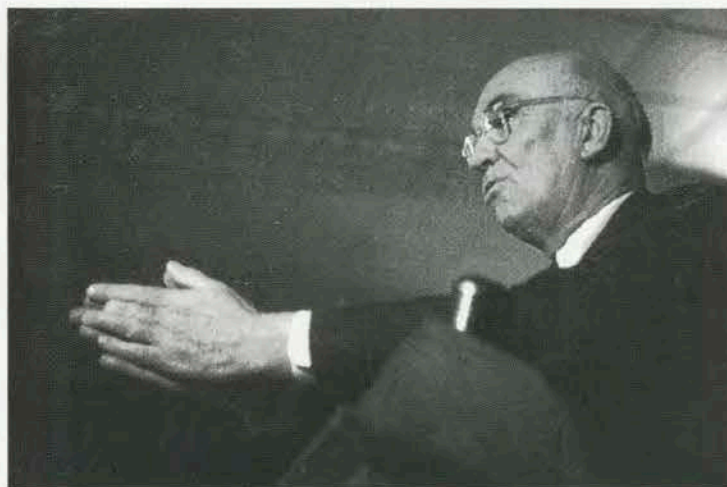
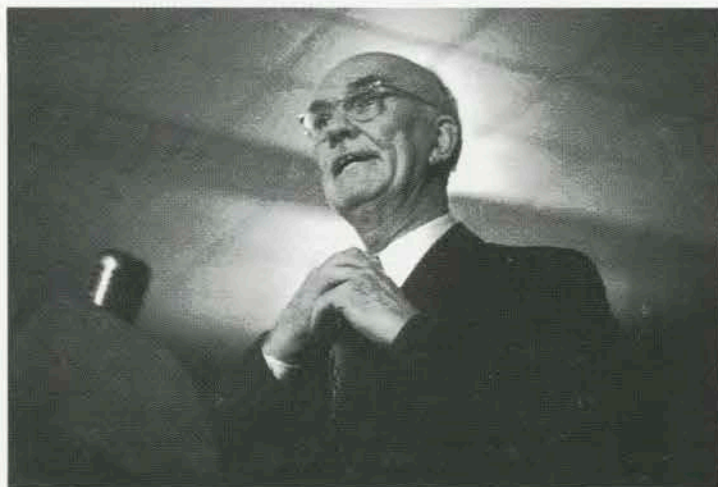
The thing we need to remember about Murray Lincoln that ties everything up is his philosophy represented in our Principles and Objectives. That is an outstanding legacy. It is crucial that people appreciate what a heritage he provided for us.

We've been given a magnificent vehicle for service, and an opportunity for an individual livelihood with fair treatment.

In today's business world, "corporate culture" has become recognized as an asset of key importance. I think Murray Lincoln probably had the most to do with at least laying the foundation for what is a distinctive Nationwide culture. It is a culture that is good for our agents, it is a culture that is good for our employees, and it's a culture that's good for our customers.



Lincoln strikes a typical pose at a board meeting.





In a "What's My Line" parody, Lincoln enjoyed the interaction with employees. John Fisher (far right) served as the announcer.

Remembering the 'human' side of Murray Lincoln

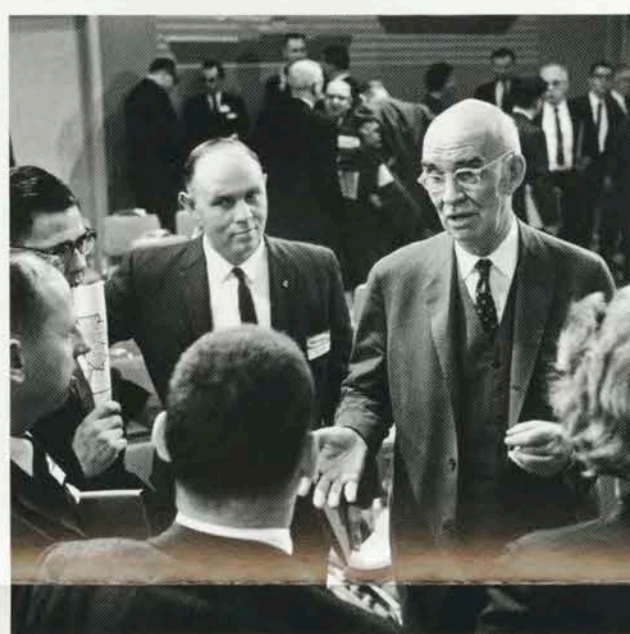
By and large, Murray Lincoln was a **very serious-minded individual**, sometimes considered somewhat remote on a personal basis, who always moved at a very fast tempo. Most people who observed him would almost surely have an image of a very lanky individual going down the hallway, taking rapid strides, almost to the point of leaning forward, as though he were leaning into the wind.

Lincoln was known to have a **sense of humor**. In 1952, for example, at the Activities Association annual program, he was a participant in a parody of the television program called "What's My Line?" The panel of contestants were blindfolded and asked to identify a person's activity — Lincoln was the principal "mystery challenger." When a panel member asked, "Do you have brown wavy hair parted in the middle?" an uproar followed, including considerable laughter from Lincoln himself. The next panelist immediately asked, "All that

laughter makes me ask you, do you have any hair at all?" Trying to disguise his voice in a falsetto, Lincoln replied with a firm, "Yes!" But it was obvious he really enjoyed the fun as much as anybody.

Another view of Lincoln concerns the autobiography "**Vice President in Charge of Revolution.**" General Chairman John Fisher says he finds it humorous that despite the title of the book, Lincoln never ever appointed a vice president in charge of revolution. "I won't say he didn't believe in the concept," says Fisher, "but I think Mr. Lincoln was of the nature there wasn't room in the companies for another person in charge of revolution besides him."

Lincoln was a **spellbinder**, and he applied that same effect in his board relations. The late George Dunlap said that sometimes, when things got a little difficult, Mr. Lincoln would provide the board with some oration on a subject of interest that might take their minds off some of the more difficult operating problems of the companies. On one such occasion Lincoln made a rather powerful presentation, and after he was finished Dunlap, the board chairman, asked if he wanted a motion. Whereupon Lincoln



Lincoln was vibrant in discussing his ideas, here with policyholders of the insurance companies.

quickly galloped all around the board table and said in his New England accent, "No, Gawge, if I wanted any action on it, I wouldn't even talk about it."

One of the strong interests of Lincoln was politics — he was known as a **powerful politician**. At one time he was being urged to run for governor of Ohio, and it was reported he had a strong impact on Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also campaigned hard for Adlai Stevenson during the latter's two bids for the presidency in 1952 and 1956.

John Fisher says Lincoln utilized that same level of influence in backing the **United Nations**. Clearly, the United Nations was an international mechanism that would support world cooperation. Lincoln supported it "almost to a fault," says Fisher, "because as a young manager in Tri-State Region I felt obligated to read all the reports and minutes of the United Nations committees."



Eleanor Roosevelt visited Lincoln in Columbus in 1956 to discuss matters concerning the United Nations.

Murray Lincoln was a spellbinding speaker, a gift he used to "market ideas."



If it hadn't been for a horse thief ...

Murray Danforth Lincoln was born April 18, 1892, on a small farm in Raynham, Massachusetts, the second son in a family of five boys and a girl.

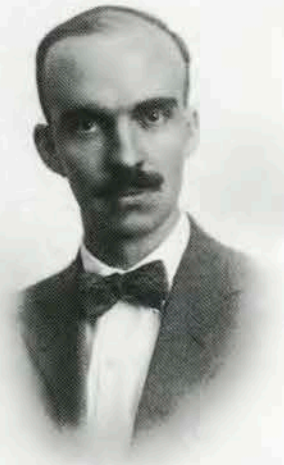
As a youngster, Lincoln decided he could be a good farmer because it was hard work, and he believed he could work harder than anybody he knew.

He enjoyed being around livestock, especially horses, and he believed feeding people was more important than anything else. Even though he didn't like formal schooling, he determined he should go to agricultural college, because he wanted to learn the right and wrong ways to farm.

It was in high school that Lincoln nearly had his determination "undermined by a sudden excess of wealth." In 1906, at age 14, he went into business for himself, hauling stone to a stone crusher at the rate of 50¢ a ton. That meant he had to load the stones by hand onto an ordinary farm wagon pulled by a single horse, take it to the crusher, and unload it by hand.

As Lincoln told the story, ambition and youthful greed caused him to contract with a blacksmith to strengthen the wagon to carry three tons instead of one, and to buy a second horse on credit. The horse was sick, and Lincoln stayed up many nights nursing it back to health. But it survived and so did his business.

Throughout high school, Lincoln loaded the wagon in the morning, went to school, and unloaded the wagon at the crusher in the afternoon. On Saturdays, he might carry as many as three loads. After paying off his debts to the blacksmith and horse dealer, he'd made a profit of \$125.



Murray Lincoln about age 21.

Lincoln was making so much money, it seemed to him, that he might not need to go to college. But Providence stepped in. He awoke one morning to find his two horses and wagon stolen "by probably the last horse thief in New England."

With no other prospects, his lot was cast. Murray Lincoln, the stone hauler, became Murray Lincoln, the college man.

As Lincoln later recalled the incident, if it hadn't been for a horse thief, there might never have been Nationwide Insurance.

Lincoln entered Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) in 1910. He studied dairy- ing, animal husbandry, and agricultural education.

The latter course led him to a job interview in New London, Conn., where he was hired, at age 20, as the first county agricultural agent in New England.

Although he hadn't quite finished his studies, the college allowed him to graduate early, because of the status of this new job. Lincoln proceeded to work at selling the idea that farmers could solve their problems by going into business for themselves, buying and selling, as well as using modern agricultural methods.

About a year later, in 1915, the Plymouth

County Trust Company in Brockton, Mass., hired Lincoln as its agricultural representative. There he launched the first cooperative milk distributing plant in New England. That same year he married Anne Hurst, a young woman he'd known since high school.

In 1917, the president of Lincoln's trust company recommended him for a similar position in Cleveland with the Society for Savings bank, the largest savings bank between Chicago and Philadelphia.

Society's president, Myron Herrick, was impressed with Lincoln's unique approach to projects and cooperative experiments. Lincoln was in turn impressed with this former governor of Ohio and international financier.

From Merrick, Lincoln would learn great lessons about the power of money, and form the opinion that people needed to control their own money if they were ever going to get anywhere.

Through his duties at the bank, Lincoln made friends with "Uncle" George Cooley, a prominent farmer in Cuyahoga County and a leader of the Ohio Farm Bureau. On Cooley's recommendation, Lincoln interviewed with the Farm Bureau Board of Trustees and beat out several candidates to become its first executive secretary.



A college photo of Anne Hurst.

On March 15, 1920, Lincoln moved into his office, a room at the Southern Hotel in Columbus, to begin his work to "save Ohio's farmers," who were already feeling the effects of the impending depression that would grip the nation and the world. And it was this job that would serve as

his springboard to launch one of America's great insurance and financial services institutions.

Helping people through cooperatives

Lincoln recognized as an international leader

Murray D. Lincoln was one of the world's foremost authorities on and advocates of consumer and producer cooperatives. From 1941 to 1965 he served as president of the Cooperative League of the USA (now the National Cooperative Business Association), the national, cross-industry member-

ship and trade association representing America's cooperatives.

Lincoln was the first executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. He held the position from 1920 to 1948, and led the development of farm bureau cooperatives and co-op outlets

throughout Ohio. He also spearheaded rural electrification in Ohio in the 1930s. Through cooperative electric companies, 98 percent of farms in Ohio had electricity, compared to just 18 percent before the cooperatives existed.

In 1950, Wallace Campbell, a founding member (today president-emeritus) of CARE, shows Murray Lincoln one of the first CARE plows sent to farmers in underdeveloped countries.



On a national level, Lincoln championed the cause of farmers, serving as a director of the American Farm Bureau and the Federal Farm Credit Board.

His national prominence caused Franklin D. Roosevelt to ask Lincoln to serve as an assistant secretary of agriculture in 1944. Lincoln turned the job down, only to find out several years later that Roosevelt had planned to promote him to secretary of agriculture, and have him make some speeches to the electorate to see if he would "catch on." The purpose was to see if he would be a suitable candidate for vice president — the spot eventually taken by Harry Truman.

He was considered as a potential candidate for Ohio governor, the state legislature, and the U.S. Senate — offices for which he declined to campaign.

Lincoln traveled the world and carried his ideas internationally. He was a strong supporter of the United Nations and its ideals. Lincoln is also remembered as a founder of CARE, the worldwide relief agency. He served as its president from 1945 to 1957, then served as chairman of the board. The late President John F. Kennedy appointed Lincoln chairman of the "Food for Peace" task force and made him a member of the Peace Corps advisory council.





The Nationwide® Story

Nationwide Insurance is one of the largest multiple-line insurers in the United States. The company has its international headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, the largest city in the world named for the great explorer, Christopher Columbus. His historic journey to America in 1492 is being commemorated this year in Columbus with AmeriFlora '92, an international floral and garden exposition being held for the first time in the United States.

Begun with a \$10,000 loan, Nationwide started operations in 1926 as an auto insurer. The company rented a one-room office in downtown Columbus, hired three employees, and recruited part-time agents who volunteered to sell insurance policies without commission to get the company started.

From that humble beginning, Nationwide Insurance has grown to a \$33-billion organization of more than 100 companies whose combined revenues in 1991 were \$12.7 billion. There are 26 insurance companies in the Nationwide family. Combined, they have 10.7 million active policies and certificates serviced by 26,000 employees. In addition to 4,800 full-time Nationwide agents, more than 48,000 sales people and producer firms offer Nationwide products.

Parent and largest company is Nationwide Mutual, which generated \$4.2 billion of net written premiums in 1991. Nationwide Mutual is the country's fourth largest auto insurer.

Four other insurance companies, all based in Columbus, have the Nationwide name. They include Nationwide Mutual Fire, the nation's sixth largest homeowners insurer, and Nationwide Life, ranked No. 20 in assets among

2,350 U.S. life insurers. Others are Nationwide General and Nationwide Property and Casualty, both auto insurers. Also part of the Columbus-based Nationwide group is Financial Horizons Life Insurance Company.

The Nationwide companies have business in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. They offer more than 200 different policies, including auto, fire, homeowners, life, health, and business insurance. In addition, Nationwide offers reinsurance, annuities, and tax-sheltered products.

From its beginning, Nationwide Insurance has been a different kind of company. It was founded by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, a consumer group organized by Ohio farmers in 1919.

Farm Bureau leaders decided to start their own auto insurance company because they believed farmers were being overcharged by established insurers. Although they knew little about insurance techniques and practices, they reasoned it was only fair that rural drivers pay less for their auto insurance because they had fewer traffic accidents than city motorists.

Acting on that conviction, the Ohio Farm Bureau incorporated the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company on Dec. 17, 1925, and proceeded to hire a staff, rent office space, and recruit volunteer agents.

To get an Ohio license to operate an insurance company, state law required the Farm Bureau to sign up 100 pledged policyholders. Selling mostly on the basis of their faith in an

untried but common-sense insurance concept, the volunteer agents obtained 10 times the needed number within a few months. With 1,000 policy applications, Farm Bureau Mutual officially started business on April 12, 1926.

At the outset, the new company offered only one product, auto insurance, and only to Ohio farmers. Quality auto insurance at low rates drew strong interest from rural drivers in other states, and they, too, sought insurance from the new auto insurer in Ohio.

Farm Bureau Mutual soon began to expand into other states with help from locally-based "sponsoring" organizations. It was a pivotal move, one that started the company toward national expansion. The first expansion state was West Virginia in 1928. Later that year, Farm Bureau Mutual moved into Maryland, Delaware, Vermont, and North Carolina.

Another key decision, one that helped accelerate company growth, came in 1931 when Farm Bureau Mutual began to offer insurance to residents of towns and small cities. In 1934, the company expanded operations into metropolitan areas.

By 1943, when expansion was interrupted by World War II, Farm Bureau Mutual was operating in 12 states and the District of Columbia. The company resumed territorial growth in 1952 and stepped up its expansion countrywide a few years later.

As it entered more and more states, Farm Bureau Mutual outgrew its name. To reflect its planned national expansion, the company changed its name to Nationwide Insurance in 1955. During the next 10 years, Nationwide expanded into 20 more states, including Oregon, its first state west of the Mississippi River.

To make all-around personal protection available to its policyholders, Farm Bureau Mutual began to offer fire and life insurance coverages early in its history. It started a fire insurance company in 1934 and bought a struggling life insurance company the following year. Farm Bureau was becoming a

conglomerate in the mid-1930s, long before that popular trend began.

Entry into life insurance was particularly notable. Having agents sell both life and casualty insurance was a sharp departure from standard industry practice. It had been industry belief that insurance agents were unable to sell both life and casualty insurance because the products are so different. Now it's common practice.

Nationwide Life moved ahead of the industry again in the mid-1950s when it pioneered the sale of life insurance and mutual funds shares by insurance agents. It was a bold move that was viewed skeptically and opposed vigorously at the time by both the insurance and securities industries. Attitudes slowly changed, and now many leading insurance companies have followed Nationwide's lead in mutual funds.

A fourth company, Nationwide General, was formed in 1956 to pioneer merit-rated auto insurance. That company now offers auto protection on a group basis. Nationwide Property and Casualty was organized in 1979 to enlarge Nationwide's auto insurance market. Financial Horizons Life was started in 1981 to market investment-oriented life insurance.

Farm Bureau Mutual grew so quickly at the outset that it had to make two office moves in its first 10 years. After only a year at 199 E. Gay St., the company moved to an old mansion at 620 E. Broad St., where an addition soon was built. From there, Farm Bureau moved to 246 N. High St., which served as headquarters from 1936 to 1978. That building was tripled in size, and the enlarged structure was dedicated in 1951 during the company's 25th anniversary year.

Because it was growing so rapidly, the company continued to have office space shortages. To cope with that and to localize customer service, Farm Bureau Mutual in 1951 started a network of large regional offices. Today, there are 14 regional offices at key locations from coast to coast. Each operates much like a semi-independent insurance

company, issuing and servicing policies, collecting premiums, and paying claims.

Nationwide's present international headquarters is at One Nationwide Plaza, the largest office building in Central Ohio. The 40-story structure, completed in 1978, has 1.4 million square feet of space and is a Columbus landmark. It's complemented by Three Nationwide Plaza, a 27-story building completed in 1989.

One Nationwide Plaza was the first project in Nationwide's redevelopment program that revitalized north downtown Columbus, once a blighted area. Since 1974, when ground was broken for Nationwide's present home office complex, more than \$675 million in construction has been completed or is under way in north downtown. Of 11 major buildings constructed in the area during the past 14 years, Nationwide built six and provided financing for two others.

Nationwide began to diversify in 1946 when it started a radio broadcasting station in Columbus, Ohio. Through a network of subsidiary companies, Nationwide also branched into real estate development, urban renewal, consumer finance, mutual funds, and other activities. In the 1950s and 1960s, it also was in manufacturing and banking, and owned one-third interest in the Cleveland Browns professional football team.

Current subsidiaries, all based in Columbus, include:

- Nationwide Communications Inc., one of the largest broadcasting companies in the United States. Organized in 1946, NCI owns and operates 14 radio stations and four television stations in 13 states, and has the country's largest private cable TV network serving a single market.

- Nationwide Financial Services, Inc. Acquired in 1952, NFS is national distributor of shares in, and investment manager of, six mutual funds with combined assets of \$1.7 billion.

- Public Employees Benefit Services Corporation (PEBSO), the country's foremost marketer and administrator of deferred compensation programs for state and local government employees. Acquired in 1982, PEBSO administers 420,000 individual deferred compensation accounts with assets of more than \$4.5 billion for more than 3,600 governmental units in 42 states.

- Nationwide Development Company. The company was organized in 1948 to build family housing and engage in other real estate development. The company now owns and manages commercial real estate properties.

- Gates, McDonald & Company, acquired in 1969. It is the nation's largest cost control services organization in the unemployment and workers' compensation fields.

Internationally, Nationwide has property/casualty reinsurance contracts with companies in 33 countries. It expanded its direct-marketing operations overseas in 1965 by organizing Neckura, a company that sells auto and fire insurance in Germany. Based in Oberursel, Germany, Neckura has several subsidiaries that offer life insurance and other services.

Major business expansion occurred in the first half of the 1980s when Farmland Mutual, based in Des Moines, Iowa, and Employers Insurance of Wausau, headquartered in Wausau, Wis., and other companies in their corporate groups, affiliated with Nationwide. The successful affiliation of those two mutual insurance groups with Nationwide was a major achievement.

Wausau Insurance's affiliation with Nationwide was one of the largest in insurance history. Founded in 1911, Wausau Insurance developed and sold the first workers' compensation policies. In terms of direct written premium, Wausau is the second largest property-casualty company in the Nationwide group. Farmland Insurance offers multi-line coverages in the Midwest and Southwest.

Nationwide acquired Colonial Insurance of California in 1980 and established Scottsdale Insurance two years later. Colonial, based in Anaheim, Calif., provides non-standard auto insurance and coverage for motorcycles. Scottsdale Insurance, located in Scottsdale, Ariz., is the nation's second largest writer of excess and surplus lines.

Another segment of the Nationwide organization is Nationwide Corporation, a "downstream" financial services holding company that started operations in 1955. The Corporation's subsidiary insurance companies are West Coast Life, National Casualty, and Nationwide Life. Other subsidiaries include Nationwide Financial Services, Nationwide Health Care Corporation, Public Employees Benefit Services Corporation (PEBSO), and Gates, McDonald & Company.

Nationwide Mutual has a major service role in Medicare, the federal health insurance program for senior citizens. It is the claims administrator of Medicare Part B for 1.8 million residents of Ohio and West Virginia. This year, Nationwide will process an anticipated 28 million Medicare claims and mail benefits payments totaling an estimated \$1.7 billion. The company provides the service — and has since Medicare was begun in 1966 — at no profit. Medicare claims are processed on a cost-only basis.

In 1960, when government health insurance for the elderly was controversial, Nationwide boldly announced its support for some form of federal health insurance for senior citizens. The company reasoned that government support was needed because private industry was unable to provide affordable health insurance to senior citizens.


Murray D. Lincoln, one of Nationwide's founders, headed company operations for the first 38 years. A visionary leader, he pushed

Nationwide's growth and expansion into diversified fields while serving as a national spokesman for the cooperative movement. He retired in 1964 and was succeeded by Bowman Doss, who began his career with Nationwide in 1932 as a part-time insurance solicitor. Mr. Doss was president and general manager for five years. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Doss are deceased.

George H. Dunlap assumed leadership in 1969 when he was elected to the newly-created position of general chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Dunlap began his association with Nationwide in 1939 as a board member and two years later rose to board chairman of Nationwide Mutual, the flagship company.

Mr. Dunlap, who died in 1991, was succeeded by Dean W. Jeffers in 1972. Mr. Jeffers joined Nationwide in 1940 as a part-time agent and served in a wide variety of executive positions. He rose to president of the insurance companies in 1969.

The present general chairman and CEO is John E. Fisher, CPCU/CLU, who was elected to the position in 1981 when Mr. Jeffers retired. Mr. Fisher started with Nationwide in 1951 as a home office underwriter. He served in a variety of management positions in the home office and regional offices. He was elected vice president of public relations in 1969 and was promoted to the general chairman's office a year later. He served nine years as president of the Nationwide Insurance Companies before becoming CEO.

D. Richard McFerson, CLU, CPA, and Peter F. Frenzer, CPA, run Nationwide's insurance companies. McFerson is president of the property-casualty companies and oversees the regional multiple-line distribution system. Mr. Frenzer is president of the life insurance companies and Nationwide Corporation. Lee Weinberger is president of the Wausau Insurance group. 

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Lou Fabro
(614) 249-6341

Jeff Botti
(614) 249-6339

Bob Sohovich
(614) 249-6356

NEWS FROM



Nationwide Insurance: an innovator and leader

Nationwide Insurance has a solid tradition as an innovator and industry leader.

It was the first company, for example, to offer special incentives to encourage people to use life-saving auto seat belts, the first insurer with an illustrated auto insurance policy, and the first to provide merit-rated auto insurance.

It was the first insurer to: 1) champion genuine no-fault auto insurance; 2) advocate Medicare; 3) sell mutual funds; 4) use loss experience by model of car to determine the cost of coverage by model of car. The latter was a prelude to today's widely used "experience rating".

Nationwide was one of the first insurers to open drive-in stations to pay auto accident claims. It was one of the first to guarantee repairs of damaged cars, to provide open-ended liability claim settlements to injured auto accident victims, and to make advance claims payments. It was one of the first to offer insurance price discounts for cars with effective bumpers, and to provide rehabilitation services for accident victims.

The innovative spirit that motivates Nationwide is rooted in its consumer beginnings. Believing they were being overcharged for auto insurance, Ohio farmers in 1926 organized their own company to insure their cars at rates a lower than were being charged by existing insurers.

That company, originally the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, today is Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. It's the fourth largest auto insurer in the United States and the flagship company for one of the nation's largest multiple-line insurance groups.

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Nationwide Innovator -- 2

Buoyed by the success of their auto insurer, Ohio farmers started a fire insurance company in 1934 and bought an ailing life insurance company in 1935. Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company now is the sixth largest homeowners insurer in the United States and Nationwide Life ranks No. 20 (among 2,350 U.S. life insurers) in assets.

The move into life insurance was particularly bold for the time (1935). It broke with ingrained industry belief that agents were incapable of selling both life and casualty insurance.

Nationwide dared to be different again in the 1940s when it invested policyholder funds to establish and manage non-insurance companies. The first, in 1946, was broadcasting. That was followed by ventures in real estate development, urban renewal, banking, motel operations, and home and auto financing. Nationwide took a 10-year flier (1953-1963) into manufacturing and for a period (1954-1961) owned one-third interest in the Cleveland Browns professional football team.

Another daring move was made in the mid-1950s when Nationwide became the first major insurer to offer both life insurance and mutual funds through its agents. The idea was to combine the flexibility of securities with the fixed values of life insurance to provide better financial security for consumers. At that time, the venture was opposed vigorously, even by the insurance industry. Today, it's common practice.

In more recent years, Nationwide in 1981 was the first major insurer to give auto insurance price discounts to drivers as young as 55, whether retired or not. In 1983, Nationwide was the first major insurer to test market a full line of personal insurance coverages in a branch bank.

Nationwide phased in what is considered to be the first round-the-clock telephone claims service handled entirely by company employees. The 24-hour, seven-days-a-week service was instituted regionally in 1984 and was expanded countrywide the next year.

And Nationwide was the first insurer to make available to all of its agents a multi-faceted office automation system. That computer system, unmatched in the industry, was completed in 1987.

-more-

Nationwide Innovator -- 3

Among other innovations or leadership efforts, Nationwide:

- In 1950 was the first to offer a price discount on auto insurance to trained drivers.
- Started in 1952 a unique customer participation program called the Advisory Committee of Policyholders (ACP). The ACP encouraged policyholders to advise Nationwide's management on how to run the company. For 14 years, ACP members annually developed, refined, and offered recommendations on company products, services, etc., in local and regional meetings. Their recommendations were acted upon at an annual national conference.
- In 1954 was the second insurer to start a network of drive-in stations to provide quick, on-the-spot claims settlements on damaged cars.
- Was the first company to make auto insurance policies more understandable. The company in 1955 introduced the industry's first illustrated insurance policy. In 1975, it produced the industry's first easy-to-read auto insurance policy.
- Blazed the trail for consumer-oriented no-fault auto insurance. In 1955, Nationwide began to offer a unique coverage called Family Compensation. It paid for medical and related expenses, up to certain limits, for all victims of an auto accident, regardless of fault for the accident.
- Also in 1955, was one of the first two insurers to offer uninsured motorists coverage to protect policyholders for losses in accidents with uninsured and hit-skip drivers.
- In 1956 pioneered merit-rated auto insurance.
- Innovated mass merchandising of auto insurance in 1958 to reduce costs for policyholders.
- In 1960, six years before Medicare and in the face of emotional opposition, was the first insurer to advocate federal health insurance for people age 65 and older.

-more-

Nationwide Innovator -- 4

- Offered the first auto safety incentive in 1963 by providing 50% extra medical benefits to policyholders who wore seat belts. In 1983, Nationwide doubled the extra benefit to 100% and added a \$10,000 death coverage. The extra coverages are provided at no extra cost.

- Again in 1963, Nationwide was the first insurer to adjust automatically auto policy liability limits to minimum levels of any state in which the policyholder is driving.

- In 1964, established the insurance industry's first home office customer services department. That office gives policyholders immediate and direct communication access to the highest levels of management.

- Began in 1968 the first state-wide phone-in claims service for auto and fire insurance claims.

- Was the first industry advocate for true no-fault auto insurance. Nationwide in 1968 completed development of a pure no-fault plan, the first and only pure plan developed in the industry. The company formally advocated its plan in formal hearings to the U.S. Department of Transportation and to many state legislatures starting in 1971.

Nationwide Insurance has long been a staunch advocate for crashworthy cars that protect their occupants in accidents. To back its position, Nationwide in 1975 was one of the first two companies to offer an insurance price discount to owners of cars equipped with automatic crash protection (air bags). Nationwide in 1986 put into effect the industry's first expanded range of discounts for policyholders whose cars had air bags or automatic safety belts.

In 1972, Nationwide was one of the first companies to offer an insurance price discount for cars with bumpers that prevented damage in 5-mph collisions. Most cars could withstand damage in only 2 1/2 mph bumps.

-more-

Nationwide Innovator -- 5

Nationwide was among the first in the auto insurance industry to provide rehabilitation services to auto accident victims. It also was one of the first insurers to provide advance payments to auto accident victims and the first to test this innovative practice in a state supreme court case (which became the basis for national approval).

Nationwide in 1976 was one of the first insurers to guarantee auto repairs that it pays for.

Nationwide in the early 1970s waged a long campaign against roadside hazards that kill and maim motorists. Such hazards include unguarded and immovable light pools, dangerously-placed guardrails, etc. In 1974, it became the first insurer to require that hazardous roadside fixtures, which were damaged in accidents, be replaced with safe equipment before it would pay claims for the replacements.

In 1969, Nationwide Insurance made national newspaper headlines and television network news when it added a 50% price surcharge for insurance on gas-guzzling superpowered cars. That dramatic action was taken after a company study clearly showed that crash costs of superpowered cars were 50% higher than for cars with standard power. This was the first version of "experience rating" for car insurance.

The surcharge braked Detroit's dangerous horsepower race. It was a timely end: five years later, in 1973, came the energy crisis, bringing with it skyrocketing gasoline prices, fuel shortages, and an urgent need for fuel-efficient cars. Nationwide's surcharge helped the United States get a head start in the needed drive for fuel-economy cars.

Nationwide Life in 1983 was the first company to develop variable annuity products with multiple mutual funding options from outside mutual funds groups. The company further developed in 1988 the first package of investment products and services marketed through local pension consultants who offer employer-directed pension plans to small business owners.

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Nationwide Innovator -- 6

Nationwide Insurance has been a consumer-conscious company from its beginning. Its first and long-time chief executive officer, the late Murray D. Lincoln, was a champion of consumer cooperatives. When Congress approved the Rural Electrification Administration, for example, Lincoln in 1935 spearheaded Ohio's rural electrification effort. It became the model for efforts in the other states.

In 1946, Lincoln joined others to found CARE, the worldwide self-help agency. He served as president of CARE for 12 years and as board chairman for nine additional years.

Reviewing Nationwide's 65-year history, present General Chairman John E. Fisher commented: "From the very beginning, we at Nationwide have maintained a strong consumer bias in our company operations. This is a proud heritage, one that benefits us and, more importantly, benefits our customers."



Nationwide® Insurance bolsters Central Ohio community

Nationwide Insurance makes a sizable contribution, both financially and socially, to its home community. With 7,900 employees, for example, it is one of the largest employers in Central Ohio. The company's payroll for those employees in 1991 was more than \$248 million.

The company also has an impact on Columbus and the Central Ohio community in other ways. Nationwide in 1991:

- generated cash flow of \$12.8 billion through local banks;
- paid \$3.1 million in real estate and equivalent taxes;
- made corporate contributions and grants of \$5.3 million to United Way and other community causes.
- spent \$36 million, a major portion of it in Central Ohio, for office supplies, equipment, etc.

Because of its prominence as one of the largest insurers in the United States, Nationwide attracts national attention to Columbus, where it was founded and has its headquarters. Nationwide also is engaged in financial services, and owns and operates one of the largest radio and television broadcasting companies in the

country. The company provides Medicare claims services for 1.8 million Ohio and West Virginia beneficiaries.

Nationwide's employees make solid contributions to the community. For example, they annually lead the country in feeding the poor. In 1991, they donated nearly 2.8 million units of food to Franklin County's Operation Feed campaign. That was the largest amount by a corporate enterprise and was more than one-fourth the local drive's collection of more than 10 million units, which was the largest community total in the United States.

During 1991, Nationwide's Central Ohio employees donated more than 9,900 pints of blood. They have been No. 1 among all blood donor groups in Ohio every year since 1977.

Nationwide's employees also are generous with their money. Their contribution to United Way in 1991 was more than \$2 million, which was matched by the company. The combined employee-company contribution was almost 10% of the Franklin County United Way goal.

Nationwide's employees make solid contributions to the community by their participation in civic, educational, cultural,

charitable, church, and other organizations, and as elected and appointed public officials. The company encourages employees to get involved in their communities.

And Nationwide's employees in 1991 paid city income taxes of \$5 million and many millions more in real estate taxes.

Nationwide has been processing Medicare claims for the government since 1966 when the federal health insurance program for senior citizens was begun. The company provides the service on a non-profit, cost-only basis.

The rebirth of north downtown Columbus, once a blighted area, was sparked in 1974 with the start of construction of the Nationwide Insurance's headquarters, Central Ohio's largest office building, One Nationwide Plaza. That led to what has become the largest privately backed redevelopment in city history.

Construction completed since 1977 and now under way in north downtown exceeds \$675 million. Six structures, including three high-rise office buildings, were built by Nationwide Insurance and account for more than \$200 million of the new construction in north downtown.

The "Red, White, and Boom" Fourth of July celebration, which annually attracts more than a half million people downtown, originated with Nationwide. The patriotic celebration was begun in 1980 by WNCI, a

radio station owned and operated by Nationwide Communications Inc., a Nationwide Insurance affiliate. Several other organizations now co-sponsor the event with WNCI. Nationwide Insurance also is a co-sponsor of the Columbus Marathon, which has blossomed into a world-class annual event and has been called Columbus' largest single spectator sports event.

In addition to ongoing projects and activities, Nationwide's impact on the local community can be seen in major real estate developments. They include Lincoln Village, Central Ohio's first planned housing community (begun in 1953), and the Annehurst Village housing development (1964-1976) in Westerville. Nationwide initiated the Green Meadows Village development, a \$200-million venture begun in 1979 north of the Columbus outerbelt.

Nationwide participated with the John W. Galbreath Co. in the city's two largest urban renewal efforts: the 53-acre Market-Mohawk business section in downtown Columbus, and the 47-acre Thurber Village development near downtown. Undertaken in the 1960s, they are models of urban redevelopment.

Nationwide generates annual revenues of more than \$12 billion and has \$33 billion in assets. It is the fourth largest U.S. auto insurer, is sixth in homeowners, and ranks 20th in assets among 2,350 U.S. life insurance companies.

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- "Did he get into an ROTC program at the University of Arkansas in the summer of 1969 without telling officials there he had already received an induction notice?"
- "How could he get a deferment from the University of Arkansas ROTC program that summer when he planned to return to Oxford that same fall?" (Washington Post, 9/13/92)

The Post added two new twists to this story. It quoted Clinton super-sleuth Betsey Wright as saying: "The draft issue came up in every election [of Clinton's]." But when asked what she's uncovered on the draft controversy, Betsey won't say. All she's vaguely referred to are "five years of letters and papers" (Boston Globe, 9/6/92) -- even though Clinton has been running for office virtually nonstop since 1974.

The second contradiction: Clinton's earlier claims that he "has always been interested and supportive of the military" and his "wish I'd been part of it."

But that's not what he said in his Dec. 3, 1969, letter to the head of the University of Arkansas ROTC program. "I [worked as a Senate aide] for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised....," wrote Clinton. He added: "I decided to accept the draft for one reason: to maintain my political viability within the system." (Clinton Letter, 12/3/69)

The Post went on to write: "...Clinton described himself as feeling as if he was 'running away from something maybe for the first time in my life' and was in 'mental torment.'" (Washington Post, 9/13/92). It concluded: "Clinton has said he wrote a letter to the chairman of his draft board on Sept. 12, 1969, but 'I never mailed it.' If Clinton did not act to give up his deferment until October, he could have known he faced no liability from the draft until the following summer, that he could take his chances with the lottery and find alternative service if he got a low number." (Washington Post, 9/13/92)

So how is this playing with the pundits? Clinton supporter Eleanor Clift now admits, "He has what I call politician's truth. He has tailored the truth to adapt to the political reality of running in a conservative southern state." Asked why Clinton doesn't admit that he dodged the draft, Eleanor added, "If he were running in Massachusetts or Greenwich Village, he would have said that." ("McLaughlin Group," 9/13/92)

"Bill Clinton states as fact he's running in all 50 states," said Matalin, "and in all 50 states the issue is the same: duplicity. Until the Terminator comes clean, he's going to hear these same words from his draft record: 'I'll be back.'"

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Bush and Clinton Both Campaigning Today in Oregon

Eds: UPDATES throughout with Clinton comments in interview, other new material

By TOM RAUM

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Democratic nominee Bill Clinton said Monday he "never tried to mislead anybody" over questions about his military status during the Vietnam era but wishes now he had handled the controversy better in his campaign.

Clinton

"It's very frustrating to me," the Arkansas governor said in a live phone interview with a New York radio station.

He made the comments before leaving Little Rock, Ark., for the West Coast, where he and President Bush are vying for votes by stressing jobs in a region hard hit by the nation's stubborn economic downturn.

The paths of the two candidates were crossing Monday in California and Oregon, states where polls show Clinton leading.

Clinton, speaking by phone from Little Rock, Ark., predicted "a fight ... right down to the very end."

"I think the American people have made up their mind they need to change. But ... the Bush-Quayle strategy is going to be to sow doubt wherever they can," he said.

Asked about lingering questions concerning his efforts in the 1960s to avoid military service, Clinton said: "It was a very difficult period for a lot of people. It had a profound effect on me in ways I think I still feel."

Clinton, who opposed the Vietnam War, said he's not sure he would have done anything differently, knowing only what he knew at the time. But he said he could have improved the way he dealt with the issue this year.

"I think I could have handled it a lot better," he said. "But I never tried to mislead anybody."

He said he often replied to the accusations on the run and "I didn't go back through all my letters and notes and try to put this all back together again."

"I was always playing catch up," he said.

But, Clinton said, "I still think no one has challenged the basic facts..."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992
B/Q'92-439

CONTACT: GORDON HENSLEY
202/336-7294

DOLE TO CLINTON: RELEASE ALL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO DRAFT CONTROVERSY

-- Says Clinton Credibility On The Line --

Columbus, OH -- Saying that Democrat presidential nominee Bill Clinton's credibility "is rapidly deteriorating" due to his confused and conflicting statements surrounding Clinton's draft controversy, Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole called on the Arkansas Governor to release all documents pertaining to his draft status at a Columbus news conference.

"Bill Clinton's continuing refusal to answer any questions about his draft status, and his new strategy of avoiding the national press at all costs, has paralyzed his own campaign -- and he has no one to blame but himself," said the Kansas Senator.

Dole said the issue surrounding Clinton's difficulties isn't whether he served in Vietnam, but rather, his continued pattern of evasions and the sense he's attempting to hide the truth from the American people.

The Senate Minority Leader called on Clinton to release "all documents, memos, records, letters, notices and files related to his draft status -- the same material Clinton promised to release in April."

Said Dole, "The American voters must have the facts to make the important decision that faces them on November 3rd. If Bill Clinton insists on stonewalling and refuses to come clean with the American people, the voters will have no choice but to judge Bill Clinton's conflicting statements and lack of candor for themselves. As long as the smell of cover-up continues to linger, Bill Clinton won't like what they decide."

#####

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NEWS RELEASE



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

CONTACT: DON MARSHALL
BEV BURTZLAFF
614-341-6930

DOLE, BUSH, AND QUAYLE TRYING TO FOOL OHIOANS

COLUMBUS --- Bob Dole has apparently enlisted in the Bush/Quayle diversion division. This elite group of Bush/Quayle surrogates travels the nation on a mission of obfuscation and avoidance.

The Senator from Kansas has a lot to learn about Ohio. Ohioans are smarter than he thinks -- they will not be diverted from the real issues of this campaign.

Does Bob Dole know that under George Bush, over 100,000 Ohioans have lost their jobs?

Does Bob Dole know that one out of ten Ohioans has no health coverage?

Does Bob Dole know that under George Bush, violent crime in Ohio has increased 20%?

Does Bob Dole know that in the last year alone, more than 200,000 Ohioans have fallen into poverty?

If he does, he should be in Columbus today talking about these truly important issues. If he doesn't, he should take his road show back to Kansas and stop taking the people of Ohio for fools.

- 30 -

FOR DAILY RADIO ACTUALITIES, CALL: 1-800-621-1822 (media only)

Ohio Campaign Headquarters 604 E. Rich St., Columbus, OH 43215
Paid for by the Clinton/Gore '92 Committee



September 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHRYN MURRAY

FROM: LISA GREENSPAN

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANTS IN SENATOR DOLE'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SPEAKERS:

*Capt. Robert Doremus (former POW, POW/MIA Steering Committee, US Navy Capt.)
Welcome and Introduce Senator Dole

OHIO BUSH'QUAYLE'92 VETERANS COALITION LEADERSHIP:

*Dave Aldstadt (State of Ohio Veterans Affairs Director)
Mitch Guess (Daughter of MIA, POW/MIA Steering Committee)
Liz Flick (State and Regional Director National League of Families)
Betty Brown (Women's Veterans Steering Committee)
Paul Baldrige (Navy League)
Butch O'Neill
Major General Bob Teater

SUPPORTERS OF OHIO BUSH-QUAYLE'92 VETERANS COALITION:

Jim Garvey
Dennis Ebersole (Navy Reserve)
Don Ross (Army National Guard)
Ron Trewyn (Ohio State Campus Veterans)
Larry Roberts (Democrat Black Veteran)
Bob Jumper (VVA)

*indicates individuals who will escort Senator Dole into press conference

NEWS RELEASE



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 14, 1992
B-Q '92 - 441

CONTACT: PRESS OFFICE
(202) 336-7099

NEVER ON A SUNDAY

-- The Little Rock Bunker Continues Its Black-Out, --
Even Though Clinton's Draft Record Is Still Front-Page News

Washington, D.C. -- Bloody Sunday in the Little Rock Bunker.

While Bill Clinton continued to avoid mention of the controversy surrounding his military service, his campaign continued to hemorrhage from recounts and renewed speculation over Commander-in-Chief Wannabe's draft record.

In fact, the only sign of life came from Clinton mouthpiece George Stephanopoulos, who crawled out of the bunker long enough to repeat the same stonewall: "Governor Clinton has answered the questions time and time again. I assume the questions will continue to come up from the press. But he has answered them, and it's time to move on." (Associated Press, 9/13/92)

Yesterday, the questions "continued to come from" the *Washington Post* and a front-page story entitled "Clinton and the Draft: Anatomy of a Controversy."

"More like a study in gross anatomy," said Bush-Quayle Deputy Campaign Manager Mary Matalin. "Bill Clinton's draft record has taken on more forms, more shapes, and more new lives than 'Terminator 2.' Maybe that's why all he's had to say on this subject is 'hasta la vista, baby.'"

The *Post* chronicled the many twists and turns since last December, when Clinton uttered these words: "I've always been interested in and supportive of the military. That is something, you know, in some ways I wish I'd been a part of. I wound up just going through the lottery and it was just a pure fluke that I wasn't called." (Washington Post, 9/13/92)

The *Post* asked...

- "How was [Clinton] able to avoid being called for his pre-induction physical for 10-1/2 months after being reclassified 1-A?"
- "How could he be 1-A for 17 months during a period of large draft calls and never get called?"

- more -

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992
B/Q'92-439

CONTACT: GORDON HENSLEY
202/336-7294

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Said Dole, "The American voters must have the facts to make the important decision that faces them on November 3rd. If Bill Clinton insists on stonewalling and refuses to come clean with the American people, the voters will have no choice but to judge Bill Clinton's conflicting statements and lack of candor for themselves. As long as the smell of cover-up continues to linger, Bill Clinton won't like what they decide."

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September 14, 1992

TO: Joanne Coe
Lisa Greenspan
Charlotte Glenn

FROM: Kathryn Murray
Deputy Director Surrogates, Bracketing
(202) 336-7289

ENCLOSED IS A NEWS STATEMENT FROM BILL CLINTON --

WE THINK THIS SHOULD BE THE NEWS "HOOK" FOR THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

WE WOULD LIKE SENATOR DOLE TO REFER TO THIS STATEMENT IN HIS
REMARKS TODAY.

ENCLOSED AN OLD B/Q NEWS RELEASE THAT STATES THE "6 UNANSWERED"
QUESTIONS.

THANK YOU.

G1577 u i pol-- US-Politics, 2nd Ld-Writethru,0580

09-14 9:26a

Bush and Clinton Both Campaigning Today in Oregon

Eds: UPDATES throughout with Clinton comments in interview, other new material

By TOM RAUM

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Democratic nominee Bill Clinton said Monday he "never tried to mislead anybody" over questions about his military status during the Vietnam era but wishes now he had handled the controversy better in his campaign.

Clinton

"It's very frustrating to me," the Arkansas governor said in a live phone interview with a New York radio station.

He made the comments before leaving Little Rock, Ark., for the West Coast, where he and President Bush are vying for votes by stressing jobs in a region hard hit by the nation's stubborn economic downturn.

The paths of the two candidates were crossing Monday in California and Oregon, states where polls show Clinton leading.

Clinton, speaking by phone from Little Rock, Ark., predicted "a fight ... right down to the very end."

"I think the American people have made up their mind they need to change. But ... the Bush-Quayle strategy is going to be to sow doubt wherever they can," he said.

Asked about lingering questions concerning his efforts in the 1960s to avoid military service, Clinton said: "It was a very difficult period for a lot of people. It had a profound effect on me in ways I think I still feel."

Clinton, who opposed the Vietnam War, said he's not sure he would have done anything differently, knowing only what he knew at the time. But he said he could have improved the way he dealt with the issue this year.

"I think I could have handled it a lot better," he said. "But I never tried to mislead anybody."

He said he often replied to the accusations on the run and "I didn't go back through all my letters and notes and try to put this all back together again."

"I was always playing catch up," he said.

But, Clinton said, "I still think no one has challenged the basic facts..."

XX

On another issue, Clinton said he would never make the kind of anti-tax pledge that Bush made in 1988 and later broke.

"One of the reasons I don't say 'read my lips' is because I've been governor for 12 years," he said.

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campaign. He said more work needs to be done to ensure a maximum black turnout on Election Day.

-The Clinton camp said the Democratic nominee will show up for a proposed presidential campaign debate in East Lansing, Mich., next week - even if Bush doesn't.

NEWS RELEASE



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Saturday, September 5, 1992
B/Q '92 - 390

Contact:
Torie Clarke
(202) 336-7099

VETERANS LEADERS DEMAND ANSWERS FROM BILL CLINTON ABOUT HIS DRAFT RECORD

Washington, D.C. -- New disclosures about Bill Clinton's draft record have outraged leaders in the Veterans' community. Today, they demanded that the Governor answer their questions about his draft record, and explain how he could suddenly reach the conclusion that he did know of his uncle's efforts to obtain a Navy Reserve assignment, as reported in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. This latest recollection contradicts his previous statement on Wednesday that his uncle's lobbying effort was, as he said, "all news to me."

"I think Bill Clinton owes veterans and the American people a full accounting of his actions -- the latest disclosures and the manner in which he has selectively revealed information, call into serious question the credibility of a man who wants to be Commander-in-Chief," said General P.X. Kelley, former Commandant, United States Marine Corps, retired.

"The reality of the situation is that George Bush volunteered to fight for the United States, while Governor Clinton, his friends and family, actively worked to avoid his serving his country," Kelley said.

"The issue today is about credibility, integrity and trust. Let's remember that in 1988 Vice President Quayle fully, completely and publicly answered every question put to him. It is time for Bill Clinton to tell the whole truth," Gen. Kelley concluded.

Questions we have for Gov. Bill Clinton:

1. In your 1978 gubernatorial campaign why did you deny receiving a draft deferment?
2. In your 1982 gubernatorial campaign why did you say you were never opposed to the draft?
3. Why did you wait until April of this year to admit you received an induction notice?

-more-

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4. Before you made an agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas Fayetteville, did you tell any relevant official that you had already been drafted?
5. Are there any more instances of you and/or your family members actively seeking special privileges to protect you from the draft?
6. In April, you said "I have found some things that I want to share with you. But I have asked for some more records because I don't want to get in a position of where somebody says, 'You didn't give us everything you had.'" (AP 4/17/92)

On August 25, you said your "campaign staff had tried to document exactly what happened" but "I will have more to say about that tomorrow at the American Legion." (AP 8/25/92)

Where are the documents and why haven't you released them or explained what your staff found?

Several other prominent veterans joined Gen. Kelley in calling on the Governor to answer their questions, they include: Sen. John McCain (R-AZ), POW/MIA; Everett Alvarez (Maryland), Vietnam POW/MIA 8 1/2 years; Adrian Croneuer (Virginia), former Vietnam radio personality; Dom DiFrancisco (Pennsylvania), immediate past Commander of the American Legion; Chad Colley (Arkansas), past Commander Disabled American Veterans; Gen. Roy Bell, U.S. Army, retired.



NATIONAL SURROGATES DIVISION

BRACKETING

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 9.14

FOR: Senator Bob Dole / Charlotte Glenn

COMPANY: Lt Gov. Delwine's Office

FAX #: (614) 249 9771

FROM: Kathryn Murray / Peggy Riley

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 5

REMARKS: _____

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"I HAVE SPOKEN THE TRUTH ABOUT MY DRAFT STATUS."

(Bill Clinton quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*, 9/3/92)

ISSUES REGARDING CLINTON DRAFT STATUS

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
1. The Second Draft Notice	<p>Clinton: "In 1969 while studying at Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship, I received a <u>draft notice</u> which arrived late." (American Legion Speech, 8/25/92)</p> <p>Clinton: "I received a <u>draft notice</u>; it was delayed." (NBC, "Brokaw Report: 58 Days," 9/6/92)</p>	<p>"Jackson said he asked aides to Arkansas' Republican governor, Winthrop Rockefeller, to help Clinton avoid a <u>second draft notice</u>, which Jackson said gave him a July 28 induction date. . . . The lobbying in early summer 1969, Jackson said, was to relieve Clinton of the second draft order." (Boston Globe, 9/6/92)</p>
2. Deferment	<p>"Clinton said the agreement [with ROTC] was never sent to Washington and he was not deferred." (The Arkansas Gazette, 10/28/78)</p> <p>"[Clinton] says that, because of his willingness to be drafted, he never enjoyed a ROTC deferment." (Pine Bluff Commercial, 10/29/78)</p>	<p>Clinton: "[M]y <u>deferment</u> was withdrawn in October, I was put back in the draft pool." (Nightline, 2/12/92)</p> <p>Clinton: "I <u>gave up a deferment</u> and put myself back into the draft." (Nightline, 2/12/92)</p>

- 2 -

ISSUE	COMPARE	WITH
3. Induction Notice	<p>"Question: 'How was it you didn't get called? Clinton: '[A]s it happened, I told the [draft board] I expected to be called while I was over there [in England] the first year, but they never did.'" (Washington Post, 4/16/92), quoting interview from December 1991)</p> <p>"When asked why he was never called up for service after being eligible for the draft for more than a year, Clinton said [in February 1992], 'It was simply a fluke I wasn't called and there are no facts to the contrary.'" (Los Angeles Times, 4/5/92)</p>	<p>"Bill Clinton, friend and Rhodes [Scholar] from Hot Springs, Ark., received an induction notice last week." (Cliff Jackson in May 1969 letter, as quoted in Los Angeles Times, 4/5/82)</p> <p>Clinton: "In 1969 while studying at Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship, I received a draft notice which arrived late." (Speech to American Legion, 8/25/92)</p> <p>Clinton: "I received a draft notice; it was delayed." (NBC, "Brokaw Report: 58 Days," 9/6/92)</p>
4. Opposition to the Draft	<p>"Clinton said that he never was opposed to the draft." (The Arkansas Democrat, 6/8/82)</p>	<p>"From my work [at Georgetown] I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate." (Clinton letter to Holmes, 12/3/69)</p> <p>". . . my opposition to the draft . . ." (Clinton letter to Holmes, 12/3/69)</p>

- 3 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
<p>5. Unusual or Favorable Treatment</p>	<p>Clinton: "[I] never received any unusual or favorable treatment." (<i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 9/2/92)</p> <p>"[Clinton] told a press conference [in February 1992]: 'I certainly had no leverage to get special treatment from the draft board.'" (<i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 9/2/92)</p>	<p>Opal Ellis (Executive Secretary of the Hot Springs Draft Board): "[Clinton] went in and told me he was too well educated to go [and] he was going to fix my wagon and pull every string he could think of." (<i>Wall St. J.</i>, 2/6/92)</p> <p>"I have had several of my friends in influential positions try to pull strings on Bill's behalf" (Cliff Jackson letter dated 7/1/69, quoted in <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 4/5/92)</p> <p>Cliff Jackson: "I aided Bill Clinton in implementing a plan, concocted by him to avoid the draft notice issued to him. . . . I was the critical cog in his scheme." (AP, 9/7/92)</p> <p>"The <i>Times</i> found that the future Arkansas Governor was the only man of his prime-draft age whose pre-induction physical was put off for 10 and 1/2 months . . . more than twice as long as anyone else and more than five times more than most men of comparable eligibility." (<i>Los Angeles Times</i>, 9/2/92)</p>

- 4 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
6. Uncle Raymond	"Yesterday, Gov. Clinton said he had been unaware of any maneuvering by his uncle [Raymond] . . ." (Wall St. J., 9/3/92)	"Of course Billy knew about it." (Henry M. Britt, Raymond Clinton's attorney, quoted by Los Angeles Times, 9/2/92)
7. Naval Reserve Billet	Clinton: "It's all news to me . . . [Stories about the Naval Reserve billet are] absolutely untrue." (Washington Times, 9/4/92)	"Bill Clinton today confirmed a newspaper report that he had known for months that his late uncle tried to get him a Navy Reserve assignment during the Vietnam war . . . 'I did not know of any efforts to secure a Naval Reserve assignment before Mr. Ellis mentioned it to me in Hot Springs.'" (AP, 9/4/92)
8. Relinquishment of Deferment	"Clinton said he decided to back out of the ROTC arrangement before he knew the Selective Service System was to be changed dramatically in December 1969, with implementation of the draft lottery." (Spectrum Weekly, 12/4-10/91)	"[Retired Army Lt. Col. Clinton Jones, a former Arkansas ROTC official] said that Clinton didn't withdraw from the ROTC until Dec. 3 -- after he got a 'safe' number of 311 in the lottery, which was held Dec. 1. . . . Clinton was protected from the draft until his official Dec. 3 withdrawal from the ROTC -- even though his draft board had re-classified him 1-A in October, Jones told The Post. 'We could have stopped any drafting of him up til we released him from [ROTC] after the Dec. 3 letter,' Jones said." (N.Y. Post, 4/6/92)

- 5 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
9. Other Options	"Mr. Clinton says he decided to go, in his words, 'look around' for another option He took the Air Force officer's exam, but failed because of a vision defect. He also took the Naval officer's test, but failed because of a hearing problem." (Wall St. J., 2/6/92)	Clinton: "I've told you the only military options that I considered or was offered was the one I had reported to you." (Los Angeles Times, 9/2/92)
10. Discussion With Lt. Col. Clinton Jones	"Stephanopolous said Clinton told him he had never interviewed with [Lt. Col. Clinton] Jones." (Los Angeles Times, Orange County Edition, 4/6/92)	"Had Clinton disclosed the fact that he had already received a draft notice, Jones said, he would have urged rejection of his application for ROTC at the University of Arkansas Law School. Jones said he first learned about Clinton's induction letter while watching television Sunday morning." (Los Angeles, Orange County Edition, 4/6/92) Retired Army Lt. Col. Clinton Jones: "If Bill Clinton said he did not talk to me, that's a flat lie . . ." (Wall St. J., 4/6/92)

- 6 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
11. Willingness to Serve	Clinton: "If my number had been 3 or if that high number had been called, I would have served and would have gone to Vietnam if I had been so ordered." (American Legion speech, 8/25/92)	Opal Ellis, Executive Secretary of Hot Springs Draft Board: "He was trying to get into everything rather than have me send him [a letter] of induction He just thought he was too good to go." (Washington Post, 4/6/92) "I . . . would have been at Arkansas Law School because there is nothing else I can do." (Clinton letter to Holmes, 12/3/69)

- 7 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
12. Disclosure of Personal Files	Clinton: "I have found some things that I want to share with you But I have asked for some more records because I don't want to be in a position of where somebody says, you didn't give us everything you had." (AP, 4/17/92)	<p>"On Saturday, [Betsey Wright of Clinton-Gore] released correspondence between the campaign and public agencies in an attempt to show Clinton came up empty-handed in his effort to confirm his account of the events in 1969. She did not release any documents found in his search of personal records, and refused Tuesday to comment about what Clinton found, if anything." (AP, 9/2/92)</p> <p>Betsey Wright: "I've read five years worth of letters and papers . . . searching for things throughout the draft and there were a couple of mentions. . . . One, I remember, about having met Cliff Jackson and maybe one other mention of having visited him" (Boston Globe, 9/6/92)</p> <p>"[Clinton] will not say whether he still has the notice that would confirm the dates in his account." (AP, 9/7/92)</p>

- 8 -

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>COMPARE</u>	<u>WITH</u>
13. Senator Fulbright	"Clinton was emphatic when asked if he'd ever written a letter asking Fulbright or his staff for help to avoid the draft. 'I am positive I never did that,' he said. 'I am positive that I never asked anyone for that. No. Never, never.'" [Spectrum Weekly, 12/4-10/92]	Randall B. Woods (researching a book on Senator Fulbright): "I did run across . . . correspondence between Clinton and one of Fulbright's aides. It dated from the summer of 1969. Clinton, in his letter, restated his opposition to the Vietnam war and then went on to ask for help in finding a job on 'the Hill' upon his return from Oxford that fall. [A report that the letter was 'lost' was] a euphemism for my not being willing to give it to [reporters]." (Washington Post, 2/16/92)

PAGE E4 / MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

The Washington Times

FLOYD BROWN

Bill Clinton's draft record has dogged him since serious questions were first raised in the Wall Street Journal last February. After a hollow attempt (in the name of "full disclosure") by his friend and fellow Rhodes Scholar, Strobe Talbott, to put the charges to rest in the April issue of Time, a series of new revelations has raised more questions about Mr. Clinton's truthfulness in reporting his record.

But there is a more fundamental dimension of Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities during his Oxford days that neither he nor Mr. Talbott has yet addressed. This new information raises questions that are just as troubling as whether Mr. Clinton dodged the draft: then and whether he is lying now.

To learn this story, we turn to the Rev. Richard McSorley, a Jesuit priest and professor of peace studies who has taught at Georgetown University since Bill Clinton's undergraduate days there. Father McSorley's memoir about his international travels with the pacifist movement, *Peace Eyes*, was published in 1977 and is now out of print. *Peace Eyes* begins: "When I got off the train in Oslo, Norway, I met Bill Clinton of Georgetown University. He asked if he could go with me visiting peace people. We visited the Oslo Peace Institute, talked with conscientious objectors, with peace groups, and

Floyd G. Brown, chairman of the Presidential Victory Committee, is author of the forthcoming book, "Slick Willie: Can American Trust Bill Clinton?" (Annapolis Publishing).

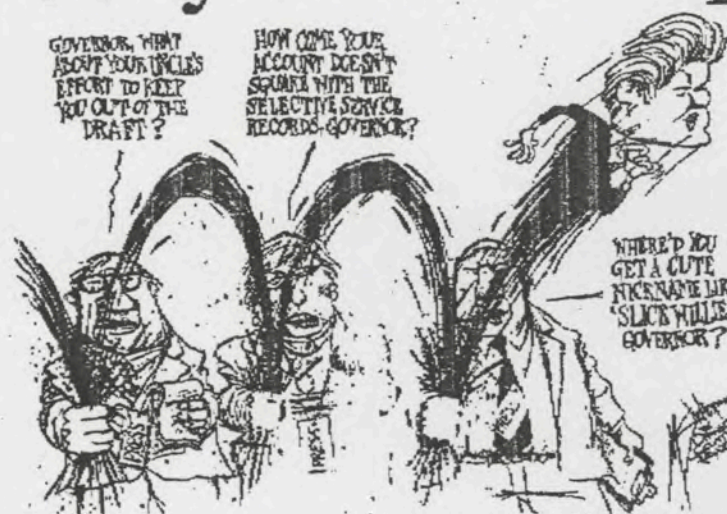
Clinton's early dovecote updated

with university students. At the end of the day as Bill was preparing to leave, he commented, "This is a great way to see a country."

Father McSorley was so impressed with Bill Clinton that he wrote in his Foreword, "I thought at the time that his [Mr. Clinton's] words summarized what I wanted to say in this book. To see a country with a peace focus, through the eyes of peace people is a good way to travel, a good way to see a country and the world."

As a Rhodes Scholar in England, Bill Clinton learned to see the world, including his native America, through the eyes of the international peace movement. The details of this perspective, and its influence on Bill Clinton's worldview, have received no attention. The record should be set straight for all voters, regardless of how they feel about his response to service in the U.S. armed forces.

Father McSorley recalls that on "Nov. 15, 1969, I participated in the British moratorium against the Vietnam War in front of the U.S. Embassy at Grosvenor Square in London. Even the appearance of the Embassy stressed the over-exaggerated nature of America's power. ... The total effect of architecture and decor says to the passer-by, 'America is the biggest and greatest power on the globe.' ... That day in November about 500 Britons and Americans were meeting to express their sorrow at America's misuse of power in Vietnam. ... Most of them



carried signs which said, Americans out of Vietnam."

Father McSorley goes on to describe vividly the demonstration, which ended with a chorus of "We shall overcome."

"The activities in London supporting the second stage of the moratorium and the March of Death in Washington, were initiated by Group 68 [Americans in Britain]," wrote Father McSorley. "This group had the support of British peace organizations, including the Committee on Nuclear Disarmament, the British Peace Council, and the International Committee for Disarmament and Peace."

Then comes this revelation: "The next day I joined with about 500 other people for the interdenomina-

tional service. Most of them were young, and many of them were Americans. As I was waiting for the ceremony to begin, Bill Clinton of Georgetown, then studying as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, came up and welcomed me. He was one of the organizers. ... After the service Bill introduced me to some of his friends. With them, we paraded over to the American Embassy, carrying white crosses made of wood about 1 foot high. There we left the crosses as an indication of our desire to end the agony of Vietnam."

Father McSorley can hardly be called a tool of the opponents to Bill Clinton's candidacy for president. Yet his prosaic, thorough depiction of those events, puts Bill Clinton squarely in the lead of a series of

demonstrations with the public support of the British Peace Council, an affiliate of the World Peace Council and as obvious a front group for the Soviet KGB's international department as any that ever was.

Now, Bill Clinton at Oxford was no naïf. He was a calculating political analyst, already confirmed in his ambition as a leader of his generation. By his own testimony, in his letter to ROTC Director Col. Eugene Holmes, Bill Clinton was taking great care to preserve what he considered his "political viability." In this letter, Mr. Clinton also maintained that "not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did."

With this in mind, cooperation alone in anti-American demonstrations abroad would raise eyebrows. But Bill Clinton did more than cooperate; Bill Clinton was a leader of a movement under the direct aegis and support of one of the most notorious communist front organizations in Europe.

Further, it was at Oxford that Mr. Clinton gathered around him the advisors who still constitute some of the senior leadership of his campaign. The American people deserve a full accounting, now, of Bill Clinton's contacts in and coordination with the World Peace Council's British leadership.

Spare us Strobe Talbott's "full disclosure" and your own pussyfooting, Governor. Tell us everything, tell us yourself, and tell us now.

09/14/92 10:22

BU2

Bob Dole

NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 8, 1992

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

CLINTON & DRAFT

CLINTON'S OWN STATEMENTS RAISE MORE AND MORE QUESTIONS:
TRUST, CONFIDENCE, CREDIBILITY - NOT DRAFT - THE REAL ISSUE;
TIME TO COME CLEAN, "TELL THE TRUTH, EVEN IF IT HURTS"

THERE ARE EIGHT WEEKS LEFT BEFORE AMERICANS GO TO THE VOTING BOOTHS TO DECIDE WHO WILL BE THEIR PRESIDENT FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

FOR THE NEXT EIGHT WEEKS AMERICANS WILL BEGIN TUNING IN TO THE MESSAGES COMING FROM THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL, TRYING TO DETERMINE WHO INDEED IS THE BEST MAN TO SIT IN THE OVAL OFFICE AS AMERICA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD.

THE STAKES COULDN'T BE ANY HIGHER, WHICH IS WHY THE CAMPAIGN BOILS DOWN TO A FEW CRITICAL WORDS -- TRUST, CONFIDENCE AND CREDIBILITY: WHICH CANDIDATE CAN YOU TRUST, WHICH CANDIDATE WILL EARN YOUR CONFIDENCE, AND WHICH CANDIDATE HAS THE KIND OF CREDIBILITY IT TAKES TO BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THAT'S WHY THE CONTINUING CONFUSION AND INCONSISTENCIES SURROUNDING CANDIDATE BILL CLINTON'S DRAFT HISTORY IS AN ISSUE HE JUST CAN'T DUCK ANYMORE. DESPITE THE CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION THAT HE HAS "SPOKEN THE TRUTH" AND HAS "NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY", THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE BETTER -- THEY DESERVE THE TRUTH.

TRUST CONFIDENCE & CREDIBILITY

NOW, LET ME BE CLEAR: THE FACT THAT BILL CLINTON AVOIDED MILITARY SERVICE AND DID NOT GO TO VIETNAM ARE NOT THE ISSUES HERE. THE REAL ISSUES NOW ARE TRUST, CONFIDENCE AND CREDIBILITY -- AND ON THESE CRITICAL STANDARDS BILL CLINTON IS FLUNKING THE TEST.

IF ANYONE HAS ANY DOUBTS, JUST REVIEW THE CANDIDATE'S OWN STATEMENTS -- THEY DON'T ADD UP. IN FACT, THEY CONTINUE TO RAISE MORE AND MORE QUESTIONS, QUESTIONS THE CANDIDATE IS APPARENTLY UNWILLING TO ANSWER. THE HARDER HE TRIES TO PUT THIS ISSUE BEHIND HIM, THE HARDER HE TRIES TO TALK AROUND IT, THE DEEPER AND DEEPER HE SINKS INTO A CAMPAIGN TAR PIT. AND THE HARDER HE TRIES TO SUPPRESS THE QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS CREDIBILITY, MORE QUESTIONS ARE RAISED. AND IF THE CANDIDATE DOESN'T LIKE THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AREN'T BUYING HIS TALL TALES, AND THAT THEY CONTINUE TO INSIST ON THE TRUTH, THEN HE HAS NO ONE TO BLAME BUT HIMSELF.

CLINTON'S OWN WORDS

THAT'S WHY I AM INTRODUCING INTO THE RECORD TODAY, AND RELEASING TO THE MEDIA, A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE BUSH/QUAYLE CAMPAIGN COMPILING DIRECT QUOTES FROM BILL CLINTON ON HIS DRAFT STATUS, ALONG WITH PRESS REPORTS ABOUT HIS ZIG-ZAGGING ON THE DRAFT ISSUE, REPORTS THAT INCLUDE CONFLICTING TESTIMONY FROM SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED, AND WHAT DIDN'T HAPPEN IN 1968.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN 1978, BILL CLINTON SAID HE WAS NEVER "DEFERRED". THEN, 14 YEARS LATER, HE SAID HE "GAVE UP A DEFERMENT." IN 1991, BILL CLINTON SAID HE WAS NEVER CALLED UP, AND THAT NOT GETTING CALLED WAS "A FLUKE". ONE YEAR LATER, HE TOLD US HE "RECEIVED A DRAFT NOTICE; IT WAS DELAYED."

TWO MONTHS AGO, BILL CLINTON SAID "HE NEVER WAS OPPOSED TO THE DRAFT". IN 1969, HE CALLED IT "ILLEGITIMATE" AND THAT HE OPPOSED IT.

(MORE)

IN FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR, BILL CLINTON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "I CERTAINLY HAD NO LEVERAGE TO GET SPECIAL TREATMENT FROM THE DRAFT BOARD". BUT THEN THERE ARE LISTED IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT DIRECT QUOTES FROM SEVERAL PERSONS WHO DISPUTE THE CLINTON SPIN, PERSONS -- FRIENDS -- WHO WENT ALL OUT TO GET BILL CLINTON OUT.

THERE IS PLENTY MORE, INCLUDING THE LATEST CHAPTER IN THE BILL CLINTON DRAFT SAGA, A REPORT FROM THE BOSTON GLOBE THIS WEEKEND REVEALING THAT BILL CLINTON ACTUALLY RECEIVED TWO DRAFT NOTICES. TWO. REMEMBER, THIS IS ABOUT A MAN WHO CLAIMED NEVER TO HAVE RECEIVED A SINGLE DRAFT NOTICE. NOW WE KNOW BETTER.

WHERE ARE ALL THE DOCUMENTS?

LET'S NOT FORGET, FIVE MONTHS AGO BILL CLINTON PROMISED "TO SHARE" INFORMATION WITH US...AND HE ADDED, "I HAVE ASKED FOR MORE RECORDS BECAUSE I DON'T WANT TO BE IN A POSITION OF WHERE SOMEBODY SAYS, YOU DIDN'T GIVE US ALL OF IT." WELL, GOVERNOR, WHERE IS IT? WHERE ARE THE DOCUMENTS? WHERE IS ALL THE INFORMATION -- THE RECORDS, THE LETTERS, THE NOTICES, THE FILES, THE MEMOS? PRIOR TO YOUR APPEARANCE BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION YOU TEASED THE PRESS, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT FULL INFORMATION WAS COMING. WE'RE STILL WAITING.

OH YES, YOU HAVE HAD YOUR OWN STAFF REVIEW SOME OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. BUT WHY NOT THE MEDIA? WHY NOT COME CLEAN BY RELEASING EVERY SHRED OF EVIDENCE RELATED TO YOUR DRAFT HISTORY? IF YOU TRULY WANT TO SPEAK THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR DRAFT STATUS, RELEASE THE INFORMATION, AND DO IT NOW.

BUT IF YOU CONTINUE TO REJECT THIS KIND OF OPENNESS, THIS KIND OF TRUTH IN CAMPAIGNING, THEN YOU LEAVE THE AMERICAN VOTER NO CHOICE.

"TELL THE TRUTH"

THAT'S WHY I URGE THE VOTERS, I URGE THE MEDIA, TO CLOSELY EXAMINE THE DOCUMENT I AM RELEASING TODAY. IT IS MADE UP ENTIRELY OF BILL CLINTON'S OWN STATEMENTS AND MEDIA REPORTS. IT IS ALL PUBLIC INFORMATION.

SO, I HAVE SOME ADVICE FOR BILL CLINTON: TELL THE TRUTH. RELEASE THE INFORMATION -- EVEN IF IT HURTS. IT'S ALL ABOUT TRUST, CONFIDENCE AND CREDIBILITY. IF IN THIS TIME OF PERSONAL POLITICAL CRISIS, IF IT AMOUNTS TO MAKING YOUR OWN "CHECKERS SPEECH," SO BE IT. AND IF IT MEANS HOLDING A NO-HOLDS BARRED NEWS CONFERENCE, SO BE IT.

IF YOU WILL NOT COME CLEAN ABOUT YOUR DRAFT STATUS, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES. AND BASED ON THE INFORMATION WE HAVE, GOVERNOR, YOU WON'T LIKE WHAT THEY DECIDE.

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Bob Dole

NEWS

U. S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

FROM:

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1992

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

CLINTON, KERREY & DRAFTGATE

CLINTON CONTINUES "TRUTH DODGING" ON DRAFT;
KERREY AGREES WITH DOLE: CLINTON HAS "CREDIBILITY PROBLEMS"
RELEASE THE DOCUMENTS, GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON -- Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole (R-Kansas) today issued the following statement. Dole reiterated that the question confronting Bill Clinton is not whether he served in Vietnam or in the U.S. armed forces, but rather why he can't -- or won't -- explain all the circumstances and facts related to his draft status:

Bill Clinton's continuing refusal to answer any questions about his draft status, and his new strategy of avoiding the national press at all costs, has paralyzed his own campaign -- and he has no one to blame but himself.

"Draftgate" a New Coverup, Not New Covenant

Stories today in the New York Times, the L.A. Times and the Associated Press detail the extreme measures to which Clinton and his handlers have resorted to evade reporters' questions aimed at exposing the truth. Let's face it, the real issue in "Draftgate" is truth dodging, not draft dodging. Governor, this isn't a "New Covenant" -- it's a New Coverup.

Kerrey on Clinton's "Credibility Problems"

I have great personal respect for Senator Bob Kerrey. And I understand his willingness to rally around his party's candidate, as he did on the Senate floor yesterday. But Senator Kerrey and I still agree that Bill Clinton has real "credibility problems" on the draft issue.

During the Democratic presidential race, Bob Kerrey himself called Clinton's story "baloney," and said "The issue is I just don't believe Bill Clinton's story." That's not Bob Dole talking, that's Democrat Senator Bob Kerrey. Even this morning on NBC's "Today Show," Senator Kerrey conceded that Governor Clinton has "credibility problems on the question of the draft."

Release the Documents

That's why I once again call on Governor Clinton to release all documents, memos, records, letters, notices and files related to his draft status -- the same material Clinton promised to release in April. Perhaps it's also time to release his internal campaign documents related to his handling of this personal political crisis. Governor Clinton owes the American people the truth, even if it hurts, even if it means facing the national media in a no-holds barred news conference, even if it means coming clean in his own "Checkers Speech."

However, the issue of Bill Clinton's draft status isn't for Bob Dole and Bob Kerrey to decide. The American voters must have the facts to make the important decision that faces them on November 3rd. If Bill Clinton insists on stonewalling and refuses to come clean with the American people, the voters will have no choice but to judge Bill Clinton's conflicting statements and lack of candor for themselves. As long as the smell of coverup continues to linger, Bill Clinton won't like what they decide.

(SEE REVERSE FOR KERREY QUOTES ON CLINTON)

KERREY ON CLINTON

ASSOCIATED PRESS, 2/28/92 IN FLORIDA:

"IF HE WANTED TO GO INTO THE MILITARY, HE COULD HAVE GONE INTO THE MILITARY, PLAIN AND SIMPLE. HAD HE WANTED TO GO AND SERVE HIS COUNTRY, HE COULD HAVE."

"ALL THIS STUFF... 'I WAS DOING THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER THING, I TRIED TO DO,' THAT'S BALONEY."

UPI, 2/27/92 IN FLORIDA

"I FIND MYSELF NOT BELIEVING THE STATEMENTS THAT HE (CLINTON) MADE, 'GEE, I REALLY TRIED TO GET IN, BUT I COULDN'T GET IN.' I JUST DON'T FIND THOSE STATEMENTS BELIEVABLE"

ASSOCIATED PRESS, 2/28/92 IN FLORIDA:

"YES, I WAS OPPOSED TO [THE VIETNAM WAR], BUT THAT WAS ONLY AFTER SPENDING EIGHT MONTHS IN THE HOSPITAL. THAT'S NOT THE ISSUE. THE ISSUE IS I JUST DON'T BELIEVE BILL CLINTON'S STORY."

ASSOCIATED PRESS, 3/3/92 IN CALIFORNIA

"TO HIDE BEHIND A HIGH DRAFT NUMBER IT SEEMS TO ME IS NOT A BELIEVABLE STATEMENT."

10 REU 09-13-92 18:28 EDT 54 Lines. Copyright 1992. All rights reserved.
BC-CAMPAIGN

Quayle Press should hound Clinton on draft record

By Jim Adams

WASHINGTON, Sept 13, Reuter - Vice President Dan Quayle said on Sunday that the press should hound Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton on his Vietnam war draft record just as Quayle said he was hounded on his military service four years ago.

"I think that it's good for the media to hound Bill Clinton just like they hounded me," Quayle said on the ABC television programme "This Week With David Brinkley."

"I'm for a hostile press," he said.

"He simply has not come clean with the American people," Quayle said, adding later: "He apparently is not telling the truth on the draft."

When asked if he was calling Clinton a liar, Quayle stopped short, saying "I'll stand by my statement."

In Little Rock, Arkansas, where Clinton was taking a day off from campaigning for the November 3 presidential election, spokesman George Stephanopoulos reiterated Clinton's position: Clinton has repeatedly answered questions about his draft record and does not need to do so again.

Stephanopoulos faulted Quayle and others in the Bush campaign for using the draft issue to draw attention from the economy, which he called "the central issue of this campaign."

He also accused Quayle of changing position on the abortion issue, referring to Quayle's comment on Sunday that he would favour abortion under a law passed in Pennsylvania which sharply restricts access to abortion.

"Vice President Quayle seems to be running away from the Republican platform, which calls for a constitutional amendment to ban all abortions, no exception for rape, no exception for incest," the Clinton spokesman said.

"They're trying to have it both ways on the issue because they don't like where their platform is," he said.

Quayle said he was hounded by the press for three weeks shortly after he became President George Bush's running mate in 1988 on his service in the Indiana National Guard during the Vietnam war rather than the regular army.

Clinton has accused the press of hounding him on his Vietnam era draft record, saying his actions did not "amount to a hill of beans."

Clinton told American Legion war veterans in a speech two weeks ago that he did oppose the Vietnam war but denied he evaded the draft. Clinton said he got a student deferment from the draft but relinquished it on Oct 30, 1969, and so exposed himself to the draft but was not called to serve.

But the Los Angeles Times reported after Clinton denied pulling any strings to avoid the draft that his late uncle, Raymond Clinton, lobbied to keep Clinton from being drafted.

Newspapers, including the Washington Post, have said there are lingering questions on whether Clinton knew he was to be drafted in July 1969 but managed to escape induction.

12 AP 09-14-92 01:53 EDT 46 Lines. Copyright 1992. All rights reserved.
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Kerrey: Clinton Aides Had Mixed Reaction To Speech<
EDs: Also moved for Sunday AMs<
whstk2<

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) U.S. Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., said aides to Democratic nominee Bill Clinton had a mixed reaction to the Nebraskan's speech defending Clinton's Vietnam War draft record.

Kerrey's speech last week on the Senate floor criticized Republican attempts to use the draft issue against Clinton.

Kerrey, a Vietnam veteran who lost part of a leg and won the Medal of Honor in the war, warned President Bush could once again divide the nation over the issue.

Clinton has had difficulty in clearing up questions about why he was not drafted during the war.

In the speech, made last Thursday, Kerrey said that Clinton and other young Americans faced an agonizing decision on whether to serve in the military in Vietnam.

"I am here to argue that his (Clinton's) memory lapses are as understandable as they are common for people who went through that ordeal," Kerrey said in the speech.

Kerrey said Friday that before he made the speech, he faxed a copy of it to Clinton advisers in Little Rock, Ark.

"There were some mixed reaction. They said, 'Thank you.' Then they said, 'Do you have to put in that part about him struggling still with his recollection?'" Kerrey said.

"And I said, 'Yeah, I do,'" he said.

Before he dropped from the race for the Democratic nomination, Kerrey criticized Clinton's account of how he was not drafted.

Kerrey now says that Clinton had done nothing that would disqualify himself to serve as president.

Republicans have seized on the contrasting statements to criticize Kerrey.

"Back in New Hampshire and Super Tuesday, Bob Kerrey was on a one-man mission to destroy Bill Clinton, and the draft record was his doomsday device," said Mary Matalin, deputy campaign manager for the Bush-Quayle campaign.

The statement from the Bush campaign also alluded to Kerrey's past romance with actress Debra Winger.

The statement said:

"Today, the Clinton Record Highlights looks at the two sides of Bob Kerrey, a change of heart that we like to think of as 'terms of deferment' meets 'Terms of Endearment.'"

"Terms of Endearment" is a Winger film that was shot in Nebraska when Kerrey was governor in the early 1980s. Kerrey and Winger met at that time.

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whstk2

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Clinton Hopes To Debate Bush; Takes Day Off From Campaign

By TOM RAUM

Associated Press Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) - Bill Clinton plans to show up for a presidential campaign debate in East Lansing, Mich., next week, even though his campaign has "not heard word one" from the Bush camp, a Clinton aide said Sunday.

"I think we're seeing a stonewall on debates from the Republican side," said Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos. *Stephanopoulos* "They are trying to delay, they are trying to hold the president back. I don't think they're eager to have him go out there and defend his economic record."

"We have not heard word one from the Republicans," Stephanopoulos said.

Clinton, meanwhile, took his family to the movies, attended a church service at which 11 anti-abortion demonstrators were arrested, and planned to meet with a group of Arkansas veterans at the governor's mansion.

He begins a West Coast trip on Monday, with stops in both Oregon and California.

That trip dovetails with Western appearances by Bush, who was meeting Sunday with former President Reagan in Orange County, Calif., and planned to tour Washington and Oregon on Monday.

Polls show Bush trailing Clinton in all three West Coast states. He lost Washington and Oregon in 1988 and only carried California, the nation's biggest electoral prize, with 51 percent of the vote.

Clinton made no campaign appearances on Sunday.

As he attended church services at Emmanuel Baptist Church, two rival groups - one an anti-abortion group and the other a gay rights group - staged dueling demonstrations outside.

Eleven members of the anti-abortion group were arrested and charged with trespassing when they tried entering the church after police told them not to.

Later, he and his wife Hillary and daughter Chelsea took in the movie "Sneakers" at a local theater.

The Arkansas governor, whose draft status during the Vietnam War has become a contentious campaign issue, was also meeting later Sunday with a group of Arkansas veterans.

Aides said the group planned to give him an award for supporting state programs for veterans.

At a briefing for reporters, Stephanopoulos brushed aside a new demand from Vice President Dan Quayle on Sunday that Clinton be more forthcoming about his efforts to avoid the draft in the late 1960s.

"Why doesn't he just come clean with the American people and go before the press corps and answer all the questions, just like I had to do in 1988," Quayle said on ABC. *Quayle* "He apparently is not telling the truth on the draft."

Quayle faced questions about his own draft status in 1988 because he served in the Indiana National Guard during the Vietnam War.

"Gov. Clinton has answered the questions time and time again. I assume the questions will continue to come up from the press. But he has answered them, and it's time to move on," the spokesman said.

On the subject of debates, the spokesman said the Clinton campaign is ready to accept a nonpartisan commission's recommendation for three presidential debates and one vice

presidential debate.

"There's a debate scheduled for Sept. 22 in East Lansing. We're going to be there. We hope the president will as well."

He noted that the bipartisan debate commission - headed by two former chairmen of both parties - had scheduled a meeting Tuesday to discuss the apparent deadlock "and we intend to be there."

The Bush campaign has called the proposal for three debates and a single moderator unacceptable.

GOP sources have said that Bush would favor a panel of moderators rather than the commission's recommendation for a single moderator, and two rather than three debates.

Clinton and the Vietnam Draft

Clinton claims, "I was not seeking to avoid military service" and that he did the "honorable thing" and did "nothing wrong" in avoiding the Vietnam draft. But throughout his career, he has inconsistently explained and misrepresented his conduct during the summer and fall of 1969. While the media have focused more on the chronology of Clinton's draft status and the actions he took in 1969, they have neglected the glaring discrepancies between Clinton's various explanations and what really happened. Below is a compilation of the most glaring of these discrepancies.

Discrepancy: Was he drafted or wasn't he?

- On April 4, 1992, a letter surfaced which had been written in May 1969 by Arkansan Cliff Jackson, a college friend of Clinton's, to a third party. The letter said that Clinton had received a draft induction notice while at Oxford. Clinton initially acknowledged receiving the induction notice in April, 1969: "I was gonna be drafted if I didn't do something," Clinton said on April 5, 1992, after acknowledging that he received the induction notice.
- Two days later (April 7), Clinton changed his story and, according to AP, said he wasn't sure it was in fact an induction notice he received. "They sent me something that made it clear that I would be called," Clinton said. He pledged to gather all the relevant and available documents to set the record straight: "Now, I'll have to see if I can find anything. I'll have to root around in my files."
- Finally, after another ten days of dissembling, Clinton said, "I have found some things that I want to share with you. But I have asked for some more records because I don't want to get in a position of where somebody says, 'You didn't give us everything you had'" (AP, April 17, 1992). To date, he has not released any of the promised documents.
- A July 20, 1992 *Newsweek* report describes the night in April 1969 when Clinton received his draft notice: "His friends held a mock wake for the career and maybe the life of Bill Clinton. They lit candles in his darkened room. They tried macabre humor: his friend Doug Baskley presented him with a deerstalker cap and walking stick to use in the jungles of 'Nam. Their vigil lasted all night, as they talked and talked. Clinton was distraught to the point of tears."

Discrepancy: Did Clinton receive an ROTC deferment?

- Clinton has claimed repeatedly in the 1992 campaign that he put himself back in the draft after receiving a deferment for agreeing to join the ROTC at the University of Arkansas. "I was gonna be drafted if I didn't do something. I did get in the ROTC

and then I later gave up the ROTC deferment" (AP, April 5, 1992; emphasis added).

- Prior to this episode, Clinton claimed in his first run for governor in 1978, that he never received a draft deferment. An October 29, 1978 *Pine Bluff Commercial* article says, "...Clinton says that, because of his willingness to be drafted, he never enjoyed an ROTC deferment" (emphasis added). The charge was made by one Bill Geren who said, according to the same article, "Clinton got a military deferment by making a contract to go into an ROTC branch...but later reneged on the contract. Clinton said that was not true."
- In 1982, during his run to regain the governorship, Clinton told a live radio call-in audience that he was never opposed to the draft (Arkansas Democrat, June 4, 1982).
- But in his 1969 letter to Col. Holmes, Clinton wrote, "I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government ... should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose. ... Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill, and maybe die for their country" (emphasis added).

Discrepancy: What did he know when, and where was he when he knew?

Regardless of the discrepancies in his story of *why and how* he put himself back in the draft and *who helped* (there are many, see below), the critical test of Clinton's honesty is *when* he did so, and *what he knew* about his draft status at the time he made the request. Clinton claims he subjected himself to the draft after concluding that avoiding it would not solve his moral anguish and could jeopardize his political future. The facts tell a different story.

- Clinton was in Arkansas at least as late as August 7, 1969, the date he was classified 1-D, the ROTC deferment.
- In his letter to Col. Holmes, Clinton states he went from Arkansas to Washington to work for the Vietnam Moratorium before returning to England: "After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium...."
- He was not yet in England as of September 12, 1969 because, as he states in his letter to Holmes, he carried around an unsent letter he wrote on September 12 "every day until I got on the plane to return to England." It is reasonable to conclude, then, that he did not leave for England for at least several days after September 12, 1969.

- Clinton says he assumed he could be drafted at any time after he put himself back in the draft, which he claims he did "in late September or October" 1969. In his letter to Holmes, he says he asked to be drafted "as soon as possible" in his September 12 letter to his draft board, which he never sent. Therefore, he had not asked to be drafted before that date.

- October 1, 1969, Nixon announces graduate students can finish the school year without being drafted. Also on that date, *The Washington Post* reported details of President Nixon's draft reform package being considered by Congress: "Its chief purpose is to limit draft eligibility to 19-year-olds," reported the September 28 *Post*. The bill also proposed that younger eligible draftees would be taken before older ones and the time of prime draft vulnerability would be reduced from seven years to only one. Clinton had turned 23 five weeks earlier (on August 19).

- The critical period, then, is not the first few days of December 1969, on which Clinton and the media have focused. Rather, the important time period, when Clinton could have learned what his future would hold regarding the draft, is between September 12 and October 1, 1969, a period of only 18 days. The period is further narrowed to a date several days after September 12 and October 1, for we know that Clinton carried the unsent September 12 letter around "for days" until he left for England.

- If he did not leave for England until after October 1, then he did so knowing full well he would not be drafted before the following spring. And, as shown below, even if he did leave in late September, the time he claims he put himself back in the draft, it is almost certain he knew of impending changes in the draft; changes which would virtually ensure his not getting drafted.

- On September 23, 1969, the Nixon administration announces a reduction of some 50,000 in call-ups for the rest of the year.

- On September 27, 1969, the House Armed Services Committee announces hearings will be held September 30 to consider President Nixon's request that a lottery draft system be instituted. The 19-year-old limitation was mentioned in the *Washington Post* article on the topic.

- An extensive front page article in the September 28, 1969 *Washington Post* details the plans of the Vietnam Moratorium for an October 15 nationwide anti-war demonstration on college campuses. It also notes the draft reform proposals. Whether Clinton was still in town on this date or not, his contacts at the Moratorium surely would have informed him of the draft system changes proposed by the Nixon administration the day before.

- At the September 30 House Armed Services Committee hearings on the Nixon draft reform bill, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said he hoped "further significant reductions in the level of draft calls in the months ahead" could be made.
- Clinton says he assumed he could be drafted at any time after he put himself back in the draft, which he claims he did "in late September or October" 1969.
- If he did indeed return to England in late September, before the October 1 announcement and hearings, he still would have known about the impending changes. None of the above accounts for any information he might have received from his contacts on the Fulbright-chaired Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
- Clinton's draft status was not changed to 1-A until October 30 (or, by another report, 20), 1969. This seems to indicate he did not ask to be put back in the draft until sometime after October 1, 1969. Therefore, it's almost certain he knew he was safe from being drafted when he asked to be classified 1-A, whenever that was.
- In other words, his claim that he was just lucky to draw a high lottery number and that he always thought he would be drafted, is a lie.

Discrepancy: Assistance from Fulbright?

Given the above, any discussion of how Clinton avoided the draft is secondary and distractive. However, it further calls into question Clinton's honesty.

- In its December 4-10 1991 issue, *The Spectrum*, a Little Rock weekly alternative newspaper, ran a lengthy article on the history of Governor Clinton and his Vietnam draft record. In that article, Clinton says of his opposition to the war, "I've made no secret of it. I've never hidden what I felt about it or what I did. I think it was right."
- In this article, Clinton is reported to have responded "Never, never," when asked if he had ever asked or written seeking help from U.S. Senator William Fulbright or his staff in an effort to avoid the draft.
- On March 6, 1992, the *New York Post* published a facsimile of a memo written on United States Senate stationery by Fulbright aide Les Williams containing references to Clinton, a phone number, "Law School Grad program Army-ROTC, University of Arkansas ROTC director Colonel Holmes and his Arkansas phone number, and the phrase "must have first year ROTC def."
- Williams said "Bill Clinton in no way ever asked me to intervene on his behalf." When asked about a notation signifying Holmes would return his call on July 16, [1969], Williams became irritated and said, "Well, if there was (a call), I don't

remember it." (Ironically, the March 30, 1992 *U.S. News and World Report* reports this same aide saying he remembers hiring Clinton and recalling that Clinton had recommendations from a law professor, a state judge, and a public service commissioner.)

- The March 27, 1992 *Wall Street Journal* reported that Holmes recalls a phone call from the Arkansas draft board saying the Senator Fulbright was interested in Clinton's status. This report also noted the *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* has turned up a memo from one of Fulbright's top aides suggesting calls were made on Clinton's behalf. Williams was now saying that any calls that might have been made were to get information, not special treatment.
- Clinton spokeswoman Max Parker said, "Gov. Clinton says he never asked anyone for help," but would not comment when asked about his name and phone number being on the memo.
- Again in the *Spectrum* article, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville Professor Randall B. Woods, who has access to the Fulbright papers to write the Senator's biography, said he ran across a letter "in which Clinton states his opposition to the war and asks about the availability of a job in the government." The professor indicated he thought the letter was an effort by Clinton to avoid the draft and "he thought it could be potentially damaging to Clinton's presidential campaign." The letter was not kept and now cannot be found among the million-plus pages of papers.
- In an op-ed column for the February 16, 1992 *The Washington Post*, Woods wrote, "Misrepresenting what I had said, [*The Spectrum*] wrote that I had copies of a letter, that I had said it would be damaging to Clinton and that I had 'lost' it. The last was correct. . . . The *Spectrum* story was leaving the impression that I had damaging evidence when I did not." In fact, Woods wrote, "Nothing I have found in my research. . . would substantiate the rumors" of Clinton seeking aid from Fulbright or his staff in avoiding the draft. "Nothing I have found in my research...would substantiate the rumors" of the existence of this letter, Woods wrote.
- According to the *Spectrum* (and similarly in other articles), Air Force Lt. Col. (Ret.) Bill Geren, a former ROTC recruiter at the University of Arkansas said, "There had to be some pretty stiff arm-twisting, some input in high places, for them to do that," Geren said, referring to granting a deferment for Clinton when he was not yet enrolled in the ROTC program. "There's no other student I'm aware of who ever received a draft deferment without being enrolled in ROTC or as a student."
- ROTC recruiter Clinton Jones, to whom Clinton referred in his December 1969 letter to Col. Holmes, said both Fulbright's staff and aides to the late Arkansas

Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller tried to pull strings for Clinton. "They all asked if we could help Bill Clinton," Jones told the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, adding that Clinton was the only person in the Vietnam era on whose behalf he got calls from Fulbright's or Rockefeller's office.

- Finally, in a letter of July 11, 1969, from Cliff Jackson (a college friend of Clinton's) to a third party, Jackson wrote, "I have had several of my friends in influential positions trying to pull strings on Bill's behalf, but we don't have any results yet" (emphasis added).

Discrepancy: Clinton's "call"

- In the January 18, 1992 *National Journal*, prior to revelations about the letter, Clinton said, in explaining how he got out of ROTC and "put himself back in the draft": "Then I called the guy back who put me in the program and I said, 'I don't think this is so good--I think you'd better put me in the draft.' Cause by then I had four of my high school classmates killed in Vietnam, and I just didn't feel right about it" (emphasis added).
- In an October 29, 1991 *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* story, Clinton said he...told Col. Eugene Holmes that he was withdrawing his application for ROTC.
- This contradicts Clinton's later version that he had his stepfather contact Holmes to get his draft status changed. On the February 13, 1992 *Nightline*, Clinton said, "The important thing for the American people to know is that, in late September or early October, sometime about that time--I think it was in September--I had talked to my stepfather, asked him to talk to the draft board and to Colonel Holmes, asked that I be put back in the draft."

Discrepancy: Yale or University of Arkansas?

- Another inconsistency concerns Clinton's explanation of his academic intentions after Oxford. In the summer 1969, while home from Oxford, Clinton told his ROTC recruiter he would come to Fayetteville to attend the UA law school.
- However, his mother told the February 6 1992, *Wall Street Journal*, "That's very strange. I was under the impression when he came home from Oxford that he was going to go to Yale."

Discrepancy: Anti-war protesters

Clinton is now running for Commander-in-Chief. He has portrayed himself as a supporter of the use of force and of a strong military. His past anti-war activities may be common among his generation, but his contradictory explanations during his political career show Willie being slick again.

- Clinton said in the *Spectrum* article, "One problem I always had with some of the more extreme protesters was they got the warriors confused with the war, and I always thought that was a mistake."
- But in his December 1969 letter to Col. Holmes, Clinton refers to "many fine people [who] have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military. . . . To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice. . . ." (emphasis added).
- During his 1978 run for governor, he was asked if he had participated in anti-war protests. Clinton, according to the October 28, 1978 *Arkansas Gazette*, "said he had attended two of them" and that he "went to hear the speeches."
- In fact, Clinton was actively involved in the Vietnam Moratorium protests of the summer and fall of 1969. After leaving Arkansas to return to Oxford, he stopped in Washington, DC for meetings with and protest-planning training by the Moratorium leaders. In his letter to Col. Holmes, Clinton writes, "I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the Americans here for demonstrations here Oct. 15 and Nov. 16."

Discrepancy: Compassion or political viability?

- A final inconsistency in the whole affair concerns Clinton's references to "friends wounded there and four high school classmates killed there." Prior to the release of the letter to Col. Holmes on February 12, 1992, he cites the moral anguish he felt about his friends' deaths: "I just didn't think it was right" to continue the ROTC deferment and he asked to be put back in the draft.
- However, Clinton writes in the letter to Holmes, "I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason - to maintain my political viability within the system" (emphasis added). He never mentions, directly or indirectly, the four dead classmates in his letter to Holmes. Nor did Clinton mention the friends in his February 12, 1992 press conference and *Nightline* interview.

History of Clinton's Draft Status

- Clinton registered for the draft after turning 18 in 1964 and was given a 2-S (student deferment) classification by the Hot Springs, Arkansas draft board. (He was an undergraduate at Georgetown University.)
- He held a student deferment until March 20, 1968, when he was reclassified 1-A. (Clinton graduated from Georgetown June 9, 1968 and went to Oxford, England in the fall.)
- He took the armed forces physical examination on February 2, 1969, while in England. He was found to be "acceptable for induction" on February 3.
- Clinton received an induction notice in April 1969. (He initially acknowledged this during the 1992 campaign but later changed his story, saying he could not remember whether it was an induction notice he received.)
- Sometime during the next seven months, between February and August 1969, Clinton took the Air Force pilots and Navy officers training exams and failed the vision and hearing parts.
- On August 7, 1969, after working out an agreement with the University of Arkansas ROTC in which Clinton would finish his tenure at Oxford and return to go to law school at UA-Fayetteville in fall 1970 (to serve three years in ROTC and then two years active duty), he gained a 1-D deferment, "member of a reserve component or student taking military training."
- Clinton left Arkansas and went to Washington to work for the Vietnam Moratorium, planning demonstrations by Americans in England.
- Clinton claims he wrote a letter to his draft board on September 12, 1969 asking to be put back in the draft, but he did not send it.
- On September 19, 1969 President Nixon announced a reduction in the number of future draftees; only 29,000 would be drafted in November and December.
- October 1, the Nixon administration announced that graduate students could complete the school year without being inducted, but that they could then be drafted.
- Clinton returned to Oxford sometime before October 15, 1969 (he states in his letter to Holmes he organized an anti-war demonstration in England on that date).
- Clinton claims (on the February 12, 1992 *Nightline*) that sometime in September or October, 1969 his stepfather contacted Col. Holmes and asked for a Clinton's release from the ROTC agreement. (Prior to February 1992, Clinton repeatedly claimed he himself contacted Holmes and asked for the release.)
- On October 30 (another report says October 20), 1969, Clinton's status reverted to 1-A, "available for military service."
- On November 26, 1969, the draft lottery was instituted. (Clinton claims he had already backed out of his ROTC agreement by then.)
- On December 1, 1969, Clinton's lottery number was drawn and came up 311, far beyond the probable reach of the draft. (No one with a number higher than 195 was eventually drafted).
- On December 2, Clinton applied to Yale Law School.
- On December 3, Clinton wrote the letter to Holmes thanking him for "saving me from the draft."
- In October 1978, during his first race for governor, Clinton said he never received a draft deferment. An *Arkansas Gazette* article on October 10, 1978 states, "Clinton said the [ROTC] agreement was never sent to Washington and he was not deferred."
- According to a June 4, 1982 *Arkansas Democrat* article concerning the gubernatorial race, Clinton said on a KARN radio call-in show that he never was opposed to the draft.

Clinton Lies: The Vietnam Draft

Was Clinton drafted?

On April 5, 1992, Clinton acknowledged receiving an induction notice and added, "I was gonna be drafted if I didn't do something"

Two days later, Clinton changed his story and, according to AP, said he wasn't sure it was in fact an induction notice he received. "They sent me something that made it clear that I would be called," Clinton said. He pledged to gather all the relevant and available documents to set the record straight: "Now, I'll have to see if I can find anything. I'll have to root around in my files."

After another ten days of dissembling, Clinton said, "I have found some things that I want to share with you. But I have asked for some more records because I don't want to get in a position of where somebody says, 'You didn't give us everything you had'" (AP, April 17, 1992).

To date, he has not released any of the promised documents.

Did Clinton get a deferment?

An October 29, 1978 *Pine Bluff Commercial* article says, "...Clinton says that, because of his willingness to be drafted, he never enjoyed an ROTC deferment" (emphasis added). The charge was made by one Bill Geren who said, according to the same article, "Clinton got a military deferment by making a contract to go into an ROTC branch...but later reneged on the contract. Clinton said that was not true."

But in 1992, Clinton said just the opposite. "I did get in the ROTC and then I later gave up the ROTC deferment" (AP, April 5, 1992; emphasis added).

Did Clinton pull strings?

In the December 4-10 1991 issue of *The Spectrum*, a Little Rock weekly alternative newspaper, Clinton responded "Never, never," when asked if he had ever asked or written seeking help from U.S. Senator William Fulbright or his staff in an effort to avoid the draft.

But, others involved in helping Clinton avoid the draft say he did seek and get help from Sen. Fulbright, as well as other influential friends.

Arkansas ROTC recruiter Clinton Jones, to whom Clinton referred in his December 1969 letter to Col. Holmes, said both Fulbright's staff and aides to the late Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller tried to pull strings for Clinton. "They all asked if we could help Bill Clinton," Jones told the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, adding that Clinton was the only person in the Vietnam era on whose behalf he got calls from Fulbright's or Rockefeller's office.

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Did Clinton organize protests?

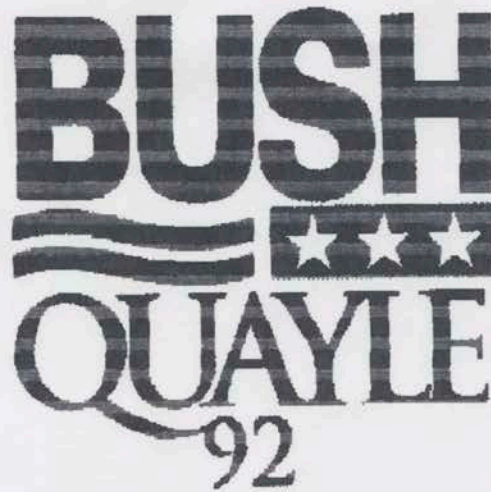
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Did Clinton oppose the draft?

During his 1982 race to regain the governorship, Clinton told a live radio call-in audience that he was never opposed to the draft.

In his December 1969 letter to Col. Holmes, Clinton wrote, "I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government ... should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose. ... Because of my opposition to the draft and the war, I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill, and maybe die for their country." He also wrote, "I have written and spoken and marched against the war." (All emphases added.)



Surrogate Briefing Book

Press Conference

Columbus, Ohio

Monday, September 14, 1992

Senator Bob Dole
Kansas

September 14, 1992

To: Senator Dole
Joanne Coe

From: Kathryn Murray
Deputy Director of Surrogates
for Bracketing
(202) 336-7289

Re: Clinton Bracket - Press Conference -
Monday, September 14, 1992

Thank you for accepting our request to "bracket" Clinton while you are in Ohio on Monday, September 14, 1992 by conducting a Press Conference.

You are bracketing a visit by Al Gore who spoke to the Democratic State Convention on Saturday.

Briefly, Clinton's Tentative Schedule:

Monday, September 14, 1992

TBD	
12:00noon	Public Rally - Pioneer's Square- Portland, OR
TBD	
2:00pm	Philomath, OR
5:00pm	Springfield, OR
RON	San Jose, CA

Your Schedule:

COLUMBUS, OH

12:00noon Fundraiser w/Lt. Gov. Mike Dewine
LOCATION: Nation Wide Plaza
TEL: (614) 249-5400
FAX: (614) 249-9771
CONTACT: Charlotte Glenn

1:00pm Conclude Fundraiser en route State
House - State Capitol

1:15pm Arrive State House - Rotunda
Met by: Lisa Greenspan
B/Q - OH
Page: (614) 241-6778

Senator Dole
Bracket
Page 2

1:30pm Press Conference begins

TBD Possible One-On-One's w/local media

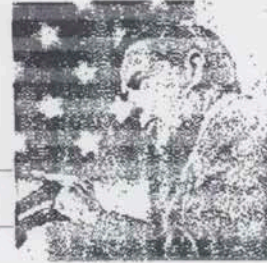
2:00pm Conclude Press Conference en route
Port Columbus Airport

2:15pm Arrive Port Columbus Airport
Lane Aviation
Security Number: (614) 239-4039
Lane Aviation: (614) 237-3747
FAX: (614) 231-4741

2:30pm Depart Port Columbus en route New
York.

NOTE: LISA GREENSPAN WILL BE ABLE TO
PROVIDE A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN
THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

cc: Lisa Greenspan



NEWS

U.S. SENATOR FOR KANSAS

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3614-249-9771

OFFICE OF THE SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER
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RE: _____

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Fax (202) 336-7389

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

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FOR: SENATOR BOB DOLE / CHARLOTTE GLENN

COMPANY: LT. GOV. DEWINE'S OFFICE

FAX #: (614) 249-9771

FROM: KATHRYN MURRAY / PEGGY RILEY

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 24

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PEGGY RILEY: 202 336-
5145
THANK
YOU

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PRESS OFFICE
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TO: SENATOR DOLE c/o Charlotte GlennFROM: Walt + Clarkson

RE: _____

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