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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Akron, Ohio)

For Immediate Release September 26, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO VOINOVICH FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER LUNCHEON

Tangier Restaurant
Akron, Ohio

12:07 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Alex, thank you. Thank you all. What a great welcome back to Akron. Same place -- a couple years later. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.) Thank you, Mayor -- soon to be Governor -- Voinovich. And Janet, Barbara sends her love. She looks forward to being with you. I don't know whether it's next week or when it is, but she'll be out here to show not only support for the ticket, but to show the affection that she and I have for you and George.

To Mike and Fran DeWine, we wish you well. I can't wait for the day that you are lieutenant governor, but I'm going to be disappointed to have you leave the House of Representatives that you served so very well, indeed.

And, of course, it's like old home week here with Alex -- your Alex, mine. (Laughter.) One of the great political leaders -- and I mean this -- is a former national chairman who, himself, studied under Ray Bliss of Akron and still has great affection in his heart for Ray Bliss. They don't have many political leaders like Alex around this country. And he's good and he's honest and he's decent, and I get fired up every time I'm around him. Alex, thank you for this wonderful event here today. (Applause.) Alex Arshinkoff. (Applause.)

And while we're at it, I want to salute our State Chairman, Bob Bennett over here. The state party has never been more vibrant or supportive of these candidates. (Applause.) Bob, stand up there.

And Senator Roy Ray, one of 10 Republican state legislators out of 3,000 in the country to win the prestigious Legislator of the Year Award. Roy. (Applause.) There he is, right there.

And I want to put in a plug right at the beginning for the strong state ticket we've got. And one of those members is with us today -- I think the only one. If I'm wrong, somebody holler, but Jim Petro, who's running for auditor, standing right here. And it's a very important position -- (applause) -- because it has a lot to do with the redistricting. And we want a fair redistricting, not just in Ohio, but all the way across this country. And his election can contribute to that.

As for Paul Mifsud, over here, who's running the Voinovich campaign -- he's the guy that suggested I meet Gorbachev in Malta. (Laughter.) He's from Malta, you may know. And people are still throwing up over there because of the weather. (Laughter.)

You know, there's a handful of people across the country to whom Barbara and I always will be indebted for the marvelous opportunity to serve in this office that I have now. And one of them is Paul. And he's worked very, very hard, always helpful to me and,

of course, always at George Voinovich's side. So you've got a good team.

I want to apologize for a very close member of my family who couldn't make it today. As it turns out, Millie is on the road, promoting her new book. (Laughter.) Our springer spaniel. I told them last night that her celebrity status has gone to her head. I gave her a bowl of Alpo and she asked to see the wine list there at the White House last night. (Laughter.)

But, look, enough of this. If I seem a little relaxed, it's because you have a wonderful way here in Akron of making a person feel at home. And I really am delighted to be back here, in a state that Barbara and I feel we know very well, indeed. For us, Ohio means Dayton, where Barbara's parents lived; Miami, where both Bar's mother and dad went to college. For me, Columbus, where my father was born and where he grew up. It also means many other things, having campaigned extensively in this state: small-town boulevards of Lima, busy streets of Cincinnati -- I've probably been in Hamilton County as much as everybody in this room put together. It seems like it. And then, of course, the fibrance and the factory yards of Akron and farms nestled in the Appalachian foothills along the Ohio River.

So I mention all this because to know the diversity we call America, you really just have to get a feeling for the State of Ohio. So it should come as no surprise that I've been looking forward to coming out here to say a few words about an Ohio leader who revitalized your neighboring city of Cleveland, taking it from the gloomy and dark days of ridicule and despair, and bringing it into the bright light of achievement and respect. I didn't come out here to talk about Bernie Kosar, incidentally. (Laughter.)

I'm here to show my support for an Ohio leader -- a great Mayor, soon to be a great governor -- and I'm talking about George Voinovich. (Applause.) I think all Ohioans, regardless of party, agree that he's already demonstrated this uncommon ability we're talking about in his three terms as Mayor of Cleveland. Little wonder, then, that George often says that Cleveland "is off the rocks and on a roll." Now he wants to do the same for all of Ohio. And make no mistake, after eight years, Ohio needs this Voinovich leadership and this Voinovich integrity in the governor's office. (Applause.)

For years now, you as Ohioans, and some of us from outside have been reading the investigative journalists' reports detailing the cronyism, the political favoritism, the taxpayer rip-offs that have taken place in this state. And at least one candidate for governor has had enough. Here's what George Voinovich says. "State government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air." And I can guarantee you he'll do that for the state. (Applause.)

So this campaign is about the future of Ohio -- an Ohio whose natural beauty is preserved for future generations. An Ohio that empowers people and not the bureaucrats. An Ohio that leads this country -- and you heard him commit to this -- to education reform, to keep America competitive, and to give our children a better future.

Both George and I believe that when we ask more of our kids, they'll respond. So will our teachers and our schools and our parents. And, yes, our elected public officials.

With his "Schools First" policy, George would upgrade the entire Ohio educational system while rewarding outstanding teachers and excellent schools. And he has embraced fully the goals of the Charlottesville Educational Summit that I convened last year because, he says, "these goals are right for the entire nation and for Ohio."

And the first goal of all is that George and I want our schools to be free of violence and drugs. And we must work towards

that end. There's also the heartfelt goals of our Congressman here -- Congressman Mike DeWine, who's been a leader in shaping the antidrug laws for the nation as a member of the United States Congress. And I'm going to miss his advice, as I said, in Washington. Not only has he distinguished himself fighting this whole concept of illegal drugs and crime, but he's earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union, both, as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. This outstanding record of service to the people of Ohio at county and state and national levels makes Mike DeWine the right choice for lieutenant governor of Ohio. And we urge your strong support for the ticket. (Applause.)

Let me just take a minute to address a couple of other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also to the people of our entire country and, indeed, to the world. This is, indeed, as George pointed out, an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested both at home and abroad.

We can meet the test at home -- I'm confident we can meet it. But what we must do is first put our fiscal house in order. And right now, at this very minute, we are coming down to the wire in Washington. The final few days of the fiscal year. You remember, the new fiscal year starts October 1st, the way the federal government keeps its books. So we're right down at the end of the old fiscal year, coming to the new one. Final few days. And still, we do not have an agreement in hand to bring this deficit down. It's up there in the Congress right now. We sent a proposal there months ago. Five days from now the ax falls. An automatic mandated sequester that will cut $100 billion from the federal budget.

A cutback of this scope is going to hit hard. And it's going to hit home. And it's going to hit many, many people. And here's -- let me give you a couple of examples so you'll understand when you hear that word what sequester means:

For air travelers it means big cutbacks in air traffic control and substantial increases in flight delays and outright cancellations.

For farmers it will mean that AFCS offices will close during harvest time. For meat packers, plants may close when inspectors fail to show up. For college students, it means an end to 1.2 million Pell grants -- 1.2 million eliminated outright. Add to that a 22-percent cutback in grants to another two million students.

In this very city, this means that the poor students, the poor kids will not be able to attend Akron University.

And let me tell you, the sequester is strong medicine. But it's medicine patented by the Congress itself. It represents the last attempt by Congress to cure itself of its feverish spending habits. And without an agreement, it is the only way for Congress to force itself to make the very necessary tough choices. It is the law of the land. And I took an oath to the Constitution to uphold the law of the land. And we've tried to do our part to solve this difficult problem. And I made a good effort -- good faith effort to reach a sound and sensible budget agreement.

Let me go back to the beginning. Back to February 1st when I sent a complete budget up to Capitol Hill. And back to April 1st when Democrats who controlled both Houses of the United States Congress missed the deadline to take action on that budget -- their own deadline, spelled out in their own rules for the Congress. A month later in May I convened a budget summit, recognizing we only had a few months to go to this October 1st that's now a few days away. We wanted to jump-start the process.

And at the end of June when the talks bogged down, I made a concession demanded by the Democrat leaders to get Congress off dead-center. And I put it all on the table. Even taxes. And I took a lot of political heat coming out of the Democratic Party and the

Democratic leaders. They had a great bunch of joy out of all of that. And then in July, when both sides pledged to exchange comprehensive budget plans, the Democrats delayed while we delivered.

And all through the talks, for 135 long days, time and again I've gone the extra mile, and I think the Republicans in the Congress have gone the extra mile. And each time the other side says, it's still your move. It's still your move.

Well, that's not just our move anymore. And if and when the ax falls, the Democratic Congress knows that it will be held accountable. And I will take that message to every state in the Union. It is their fault for holding up getting a budget agreement. (Applause.) I've sat on my hands; I've suffered the slings and arrows that I expect from the political process. But I have a podium, too. I have a bully pulpit, too. And I'm going to see that it is not printed one side of this story, one Democrat after another knocking my socks off on Capitol Hill.

The American people want a budget agreement. They know who controls the Congress, and they want them to deliver a budget agreement to get this deficit down. (Applause.)

Let me come again at you. It goes well beyond political rhetoric. It's one of the great economic challenges that our country has faced. It is important to get a solution. But the threat of sequester doesn't change the fact that the fundamental test of any agreement is whether it sustains conditions for continued economic growth and job creation. And that's why I've called on Congress to build a package of pro-growth incentives into a budget agreement. Incentives that create jobs and encourage aggressive competitive R&D that sustain growth and steer this economy clear of recession.

And, yes, that's why I will continue to push hard for incentives for capital investment. In this global environment, many of our fiercest competitors are way ahead of us in promoting the savings and essential investment opportunity to success in the international marketplace.

And contrary to what you may have heard, the hang-up is not capital gains. The hang-up is with the Democrats on Capitol Hill. And we're still waiting for the Congress to come up with enough real spending cuts -- cuts that are enforceable, not just another empty promise of future savings -- a promise waiting to be broken. And we're still waiting for Congress to commit to meaningful budget process reform -- reform that builds real discipline into the budget process.

The American people are not dumb. They know, as they watch the Congress, that the budget process is a mess and it must be fixed once and for all. (Applause.)

We're going to bear the heat here. The last thing we want is for the year's budget fiasco to become next year's instant replay. So today, I say this to the United States Congress: Keep those lights burning on Capitol Hill if you have to. But before that deadline passes five days from now, let's reach the agreement that the American people are waiting for. No quick fix, no deal to delay these difficult budget decisions until after the election.

Yesterday, one of the powerful committees controlled by the Democrats voted on party line to delay the solution. Kick it on down the road. Don't make the tough decision today. Well, I'm going to stand in the way of that plan, if using every ounce of pressure I have, including the veto, to see that that does not happen. No quick fix, no delays.

October 1st is the zero hour, and it's real. We've got to prove to the American people once and for all that we can come together to deal with this deficit. There have been times when the cooperation has been good and, frankly, I'll be honest with you. I think the leaders -- the two or three top leaders on the Democratic

side have tried pretty hard on this matter. But that's not enough. That is not enough. The control lies there, and the responsibility to come forth with an agreement lies there.

Congress should listen to men like Mike DeWine, members like he. Lynn Martin who is with us here today, who is running over in Illinois and others, who say it's simply outrageous that important government services be jeopardized because Congress cannot do its job and pass a budget with the necessary reductions.

Reaching an agreement is critical. It really is. And we simply cannot fail to put our fiscal house in order. Especially now with the challenge that we're facing over there, halfway around the world in the Persian Gulf.

Emotions in the budget debate, as I report to you today, I can tell you, are running high -- they're running very high. You haven't heard much out of me on this. I'e waited in the wings and tried to conciliate and, as I told you, I think I've given a great deal. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, we need to -- and I will do this -- continue to maintain a bipartisan spirit in support of America's response to Iraqi aggression. I would be remiss if I didn't tell you, I am grateful in this -- this Vandenburg concept of partisanship ending at the water's edge, that the Democrats and the Republicans in the House and the Senate are pulling together. And I'm grateful to the Democratic leadership for the support that they have publicly given -- what this country is trying to do in the Middle East.

I am often asked when we can bring our kids home, some still arriving. But I can understand that from parents and loved ones here in this country -- the concern they feel about our men and women that are serving over there. The answer has got to be general. It's got to be as soon as possible -- every single one of them -- but when the job is done.

Certain objectives have to be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Aggression, unchecked today, will rear its ugly head tomorrow. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and the stability of this vital area, an area that affects the lives of every American, must be assured. And American citizens abroad, those held hostage in this brutal, shielding technique that Saddam Hussein is using, must be protected.

But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- that is free from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

These are our objectives, and those of the United Nations Security Council and our allies. There are many, many countries to whom I am extraordinarily grateful for this tremendous cooperation. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth more than $4 billion. France added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain is sending 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. Those of us who are old enough to remember World War II will recall. So really -- and we're side-by-side in the soil there with Egyptian troops and Syrian troops and other Arab troops. It's truly Iraq, then, against the world.

The world is simply standing up and telling Saddam Hussein: We will not give in to intimidation.

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. Look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton. Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal led to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters and hometown papers and care packages.

This is just one way -- tiny way, perhaps -- but it's one way that Ohio is sending a message to the Americans stationed in the Middle East. That message is a simple one: We're with you all the way. And another thing: Support for our mission is strong -- bipartisan in the sense of what Senator Vandenburg meant. For those of us at home, we believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate and campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. But we cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a foreign crisis.

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be streaming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed in the Persian Gulf. If our soldiers, sailors and airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; I hope America can count on all Ohioans to get out there and vote.

And when you do -- let me end it this way -- when you do, I hope you, and thousands like you around this great state, will make George Voinovich the next Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

END 12:31 P..M. EDT


Ethics
Civil Rights

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, February 5, 1990

Lobbying restrictions stiffened; 'No-Bids' Eliminated
VOINOVICH-DEWINE PROPOSE TOUGH NEW ETHICS STANDARDS

(Columbus) -- Strict new laws to prevent political favoritism in state government were proposed today by George Voinovich and Mike DeWine, Republican candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

"A goal of the Voinovich-DeWine administration will be to have the highest and toughest ethics-in-government standards in the nation," Voinovich declared. "The ethics provisions we propose today form the foundation of an overall ethics package which Congressman DeWine and I will outline as our campaign progresses this year."

"The stench of cronyism, political favoritism and taxpayer rip-offs has severely damaged the credibility of state government, hampering the state's ability to solve problems," Voinovich said at a news conference outside the Governor's Office.

"State government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air," Voinovich added. "Ohio needs new leadership at the Statehouse with new standards of ethical conduct."

The Voinovich-DeWine proposals would put severe limits on lobbying by ex-state employees and campaign consultants and would practically eliminate no-bid state contracts.

The Voinovich-DeWine proposals include:

* Prohibiting all former state elected officials and other state employees from appearing or practicing (i.e. lobbying) on any matter for a two-year period before the agency or legislative body where they were previously employed. (This closes current loopholes and doubles the "revolving door" time period.)

* Even tighter restrictions for cabinet-level employees and other high-ranking administration officials. Such high-ranking employees will be prohibited from lobbying any state agency or the state legislature on any matter for a period of two years after leaving state employment or for the duration of the Governor's term in office, whichever is longer.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
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2450 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-7003
P.O. Box 1000 Cadiz, Ohio

* A lifetime ban against former state employees lobbying the administration or legislature on specific cases in which the employee participated.

* A prohibition against lobbying by campaign consultants of the Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer or Attorney General. This ban will be in effect through the duration of the elected officeholder's term.

* A model state procurement policy which will require competitive bidding for all state products and professional services, including advertising, legal, accounting, architectural, engineering, medical, brokerage, financial, investment, and general consulting services. Final decisions on contract awards will be based on the lowest price. These strict procedures will stop questionable state contract awards to political cronies and campaign consultants. The new procurement process will result in the state getting the highest-quality products and services at the lowest possible cost.

"Our proposals will begin to set a new standard of integrity in state government," said Congressman DeWine, who joined Voinovich at the news conference. "George Voinovich and I are sending a clear signal. State government is in business to serve Ohio taxpayers, not to serve the personal financial interests of ex-state officials and political buddies."

Voinovich and DeWine said today's proposals would be the foundation of an overall state ethics-in-government package to be outlined as their campaign progresses this year.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990. (Please see related materials for details.)

VOINOVICH-DEWINE
REVOLVING DOOR AND NO-BID CONTRACT PROPOSALS

Ohio taxpayers deserve a higher standard of accountability and the maximum protection against political favoritism.

George Voinovich and **Mike DeWine** are proposing strict new standards to restore trust, honesty and efficiency in state government.

STRENGTHEN OHIO'S REVOLVING DOOR STATUTES

- Amend existing law to prohibit all former state elected officials and employees from appearing or practicing (i.e lobbying) for a period of two years before the agency or legislative body where they were previously employed.
- Further prohibit all cabinet level and schedule C administration employees from representing a client or acting in a representative capacity for any person on any matter before any state agency or legislative body for a period of two years after leaving employment with the state or for the remainder of the governor's current term of office, whichever is greater.
- Enact a permanent ban on all former state employees, including cabinet level officials and schedule C employees, from appearing or practicing before any state agency or legislative body in relation to any specific case, proceeding, application or transaction with which they personally participated or which was under their active consideration.
- Increase existing penalties for violation of the revolving door statute to include a lifetime ban on all state lobbying activities.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAMPAIGN CONSULTANTS

- Current and former paid political consultants or staff members of either the Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, or Attorney General's campaign committees are barred from lobbying before any state agency under the control of his or her former candidate during the elected officials's term of office.

REFORM STATE PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

The **Voinovich-DeWine** goal is to help assure Ohio taxpayers that government is operating in the most effective manner while obtaining quality products and services at the least possible cost.

The state procurement process will be reformed to ensure fairness, and to avoid even the appearance of favoritism or impropriety, as well as maximize the widest possible participation of all Ohio businesses.

- Provide more accountability by centralizing, to the maximum extent feasible, all state procurement of goods in excess of $5,000 or services in excess of $10,000 in the Office of Purchasing.

- All requests for goods over $5,000 and services in excess of $10,000 must be advertised in a newly created publication, published on a regular basis, called the "Ohio Register". The Ohio Register will be modeled after similar publications in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

- All requests for goods in excess of $5,000 or nonprofessional or professional services in excess of $10,000 must be competitively bid. Exceptions are only made in cases of emergencies. Emergencies are defined as any situation which creates a threat to the public health, welfare, or safety and creates an immediate and serious need for supplies or services that cannot be met through normal procurement proceedings.

- No former state employee or paid political consultant or staff member of the governor's campaign committee may be awarded an emergency contract for the balance of the governor's term or two years, whichever is greater.

- All contract awards and pertinent information relative to the awarding of the bid will be published in the Ohio Register.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING OF CONTRACTS FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

George Voinovich and **Mike DeWine** are proposing a new system of awarding contracts for professional services, which include, but are not limited to, advertising, legal, accounting, architectural, engineering, medical, brokerage services, investment and financial services, and general consulting services.

These professional service areas require a unique procurement process due to the varying degrees of expertise or specialization of the firms or individuals and the specific needs of the contracting state agency. The proposed process will achieve the highest quality of specialized expertise at the lowest possible cost.

- Every request for a professional service contract must be advertised in the "Ohio Register".
- Requests for Qualifications (RFQ) will be solicited through the Ohio Register.
- A procurement board within the Ohio Purchasing Office will work with representatives of the appropriate department or agency to evaluate the RFQ's and select a minimum of five firms for a personal interview.
- Each of the five firms selected to be interviewed shall submit a technical proposal, be interviewed by the board and evaluated based on their qualifications, expertise, credentials, and the responsiveness of their technical proposal.
- The committee will select the top three most qualified firms and ask each to submit a sealed price bid.
- The Director of Administrative Services will publicly open the price proposals and award the contract to the bidder with the lowest price.
- If there are less than five qualified proposals, the Purchasing Office will be required to seek other potential bidders. In any case where there are less than five qualified proposals, the procurement board must obtain Controlling Board approval under existing procedures.
- No former state employee that left employment during the current Governor's term of office, or current or former paid political consultant or staff member of the Governor's campaign committee, may receive any professional service contract where there are less than five qualified proposals submitted to the procurement board.

February 5, 1990

Ohio's Revolving Door Law

Voinovich - DeWine Proposals	Current Law
All former state elected officials and employees are barred for two (2) years from appearing before or lobbying the state agency or legislative body for which they worked.	All former employees are barred for one (1) year from representing a client on any matter in which that employee was directly involved. Former employees may return to lobby their former departments.
All cabinet members and high ranking administration officials (i.e. Schedule C employees) are prohibited from lobbying any state agency or legislative body for two years or the remainder of the governor's current term, whichever is greater, after leaving employment with the state.	No law.
All former employees are permanently prohibited from lobbying or representing a client on any matter in which that employee was specifically involved as a state employee.	12 months.
Violation of the statute is a first degree misdemeanor and violators will also be subject to a lifetime ban on all lobbying activities with state government.	First degree misdemeanor.

February 5, 1990

Voinovich & DeWine

VOINOVICH ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

In 1986, George V. Voinovich and his wife, Janet, were honored to be invited to the first national celebration of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. National Holiday. George Voinovich and Mayor Andrew Young were the only two Mayors to receive such an honor. Some of Voinovich's efforts in the area of civil rights include...

FAIR HOUSING

* Sponsored award-winning municipal fair housing ordinance patterned after federal civil rights law; additional special provisions of this ordinance fight block-busting and promote voluntary resolution of disputes through a housing board operated through the Community Relations Board.

* Expanded the role of the Community Relations Board in the area of civil rights protection and promoted the Executive Director to a cabinet-level position.

* With the cooperation of the Cleveland City Council, provided $740,000 in financial support to private agencies specializing in fair housing law enforcement.

* Instituted programs to assure stable integration of neighborhoods and assisted minorities being relocated to predominantly white neighborhoods under the CMHA Acquisition Housing Program.

* Implemented protocol to coordinate delivery of law enforcement and social support services to victims of racial harassment.

8 East Broad Street, Suite 701, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614)228-1990

Contributions to Voinovich for Governor are not tax deductible

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

* Created an Equal Employment Opportunity Office with internal unfair employment practice charge dispute resolution procedure.

* Appointed minority candidates to key management positions, including the Directors of Finance, Public Safety, Public Service and Minority Business Center, as well as the Municipal Prosecutor.

* Promulgated annual goals for hiring and promoting minorities in every city department and filled 50% of job openings since 1982 with minority applicants.

* Successfully defended utilization of race-conscious relief to remedy past discriminatory practices before the Supreme Court in the landmark case of Firefighters Union Local No. 93 vs. City of Cleveland.

* Dramatically changed minority representation in the ranks of both the Cleveland Fire and Police Departments. Minority participation in both departments has increased to over 25%.

MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

* Developed the Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Program to increase minority business participation in city contracts, awarding $175 million in MBE and FBE contracts since 1982. In fact, 1988 Cleveland procurement awards to MBE/FBE far exceeded awards by similar agencies throughout Ohio, including the State of Ohio. Cleveland has the largest MBE/FBE certification listing in the state.

* Established the first city operated Minority Business Development Center (MBDC) in the country designed to foster growth of minority enterprise, which has received over $2.25 million in grant funds to support operations providing services to more than 2,900 firms. MBDC has assisted these businesses in obtaining more than $100 million in loans and over $300 million in procurement opportunities.

* Cleveland MBDC substantially exceeded performance goals set by the federal government for financial, management and technical assistance and has outperformed Chicago, Detroit, Atlanta, and Washington D.C.

* Cleveland is the only city in the country that requires 1/3 of all UDAG construction to include certified minority and female participation.

* Cleveland has also required minority participation in the construction of projects that have benefited from tax abatement.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

* Sponsored a charter amendment creating a citizen review board and successfully fought attempts to block implementation in the Ohio Supreme Court.

* Created Police District Committees to encourage better communication and interaction between police and citizens.

* Revised police policies concerning sensitive matters, such as the use of deadly force and personal searches, to better protect citizens' rights.

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NATIONAL HOLIDAY

* Vigorously advocated designation of a national holiday commemorating the birthday of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

* Mrs. King praised Mayor Voinovich's efforts: "My special thanks for your support as President of the National League of Cities, which in many ways, was responsible for the national character of the Holiday and the involvement of citizens from all walks of life and from communities large and small...Your impact on the Federal Holiday Commission ...was extremely substantive."

MINORITY AWARDS

* 1989 - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Distinguished Service Award, from the King Center for Non-Violent Social Change.

* 1989 - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Community Leaders Award, for sponsorship of programs that have helped "Keep the Dream Alive" in Greater Cleveland, from the Black History Archives Committee, the Western Reserve Historical Society.

* 1987 - Distinguished Urban Mayor Award, from the National Urban Coalition, for "Providing the kind of leadership that has benefited not only his city, but the larger cause of urban America."

* 1984 - State and Local Government Award to the City of Cleveland, from the U.S. Department of Commerce, for outstanding contributions for the expansion of minority enterprise development.

* 1983 - U.S. Department of Commerce Minority Achievement Award.

* 1981 - Appreciation Award for sponsorship of first city government Minority Trade Fair.

* 1981 - Minority Business Award honoring executive order for MBE.

George Voinovich's record on civil rights has translated into support at the polls. In his last two Mayoral elections, Voinovich has received over 80% of the ballots cast by minority voters.

Voinovich & DeWine

March 1990

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH

BIOGRAPHY

CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

1979-1989		Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio Trustee, U.S. Conference of Mayors 1985 President, National League of Cities Board Member of NLC, 1981-1989
1979	*	Lieutenant Governor, State of Ohio
1977-1978		Cuyahoga County Commissioner
1971-1976		Cuyahoga County Auditor
1967-1971		Member, Ohio House of Representatives
1963-1964		Assistant Attorney General, State of Ohio

exec. leadership

Rep. Appeal - Broadcast

As Mayor of Cleveland: In a city where Democrats outnumber Republicans eight to one, Voinovich, a Republican, was the longest-standing mayor in City history. He was elected to a two-year term in 1979, and re-elected twice to four-year terms, with 76.5 percent of the vote in 1981 -- the largest margin ever by a Cleveland Mayor -- and 72 percent of the vote in 1985.

During the Voinovich Administration, the National Municipal League named Cleveland an All-America City an unprecedented three times in a five year period.

Voinovich has received national recognition for his outstanding management of a major city and his commitment to public service. The National Urban Coalition named Voinovich as one of four distinguished urban mayors in the country; "For providing the kind of leadership that has benefitted not only his city, but the larger cause of urban America."

In 1987, City and State magazine selected Voinovich as one of three top mayors in the nation and named him to the All-Pro City Management Team.

In June of 1986, the National Journal named Voinovich as one of five local and state officials that make a difference in Washington.

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990
2450 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-7003
P.O. Box 1990 Cedarville, Ohio 45314 (513) 376-7700

National Business Month, said in June, 1989, "George Voinovich is living proof that with good management even the most battered city can come back from the grave."

In a column on September 24, 1989, Cleveland Plain Dealer President Thomas Vail wrote, "Nobody ever has questioned George Voinovich's motives, nor have they ever questioned his honesty or integrity of purpose."

Vail's column continued, " ...it was Mayor Voinovich who led the way, who set the example of decency and integrity, who created the stable atmosphere that made possible the revival of Cleveland at a critical moment in its history."

An Associated Press article in the Stark County Evening Independent of January 2, 1990 said, "Regional leaders credit the 10-year administration of Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich with spurring an economic revival across northeast Ohio."

As Lieutenant Governor of Ohio: In 1978, Governor Jim Rhodes selected Voinovich as his running mate and went on to win the election. It was the last year that the Republicn Party captured statewide admimistrative offices in Ohio.

Voinovich served as the first chairman of Ohio's State and Local Government Commission which promoted better cooperation between the state of Ohio and local governments, the need to eliminate unfunded state mandates and the need for a state urban policy.

As Cuyahoga County Commissioner: Voinovich established three offices to more efficiently run county business -- Budget and Management, Personnel and Economic Development. He ended 44 years of one party control of the board of commissioners. He was a member of the executive committee of the Ohio County Commissioner Association.

As Cuyahoga County Auditor: Voinovich conducted the first-ever management audit of any Cuyahoga County office and was nationally recognized in 1976, when he received the "Outstanding Public Service Award," from the National Association of County Officials (NACO), for his pioneer work in computer assisted mass appraisal of residential and small commercial properties.

As a legislator, county auditor and chairman of the Ohio Auditors Legislation Committee, he led the battle to overhaul Ohio's Real Estate appraisal laws and eliminated unvoted non-charter real estate taxes.

As a Member of the Ohio House of Representatives: Voinovich sponsored or co-sponsored 85 bills that became law. He served on the Finance and Appropriations Committee, the State Government Committee and was Vice-Chairman of the Environmental and Natural Resources Committee during his three terms in office. A leader in protecting the environment, Voinovich is credited for stopping the drilling for gas and oil in the bed of Lake Erie and was a prime mover in the creation of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Voinovich has been called the father of Ohio's Senior Citizen Homestead Exemption, as the chief house sponsor of the resolution that created the property tax relief provision.

As Ohio Assistant Attorney General: Voinovich was involved in the Trial Section of the Workmen's Compensation Division, located in Cleveland.

EDUCATION:

Ohio State University, 1961, College of Law, Juris Doctorate.

Ohio University, 1958, B.A. in Government.

On April 30, 1981, Ohio University bestowed an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Voinovich, saying he had "established new standards for professionals in public administration, providing a model for achieving the highest aspirations in public service."

PERSONAL DATA:

Born:	July 15, 1936
Spouse:	Janet Voinovich (Allan) of Lakewood, Ohio.
Children:	George, 26; Betsy, 25; and Peter, 21. Their youngest child, Molly, was the victim of a fatal traffic accident on October 8, 1979, at the age of nine.

500 people
luncheon
$100-$200/tickets

City/State: Akron, OH
Event: Voinovich
Date: Aug. 30, 1990

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

CONTACT SHEET

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ANDY FOSTER	WH POLITICAL AFFAIRS	202456-6510
Virginia Spahr	VoinovichCamp/REPUB HQRTRS	216-434-9151 (W) 216-882-5248 (H)

Visits In
Nixon - '71
LBJ - '64

Bush did founder of restaurant in 1986

Voln into POTUS

before lunch - about 11:55 (noon)

8-10 min.

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press Political Service

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NAME: George Victor Voinovich

January, 1990

ELECTION-YEAR: 1990

STATE: Ohio

OFFICE-SOUGHT: Governor

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Mayor of Cleveland

BIRTHDATE: July 15, 1936

SEX: Male

RACE: White

BIOGRAPHY:

George V. Voinovich (pronounced "VOY-nuh-vich") was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and resides there. He was educated at Ohio University, getting a bachelor's degree in government in 1958, and received a law degree from Ohio State University in 1961. He was an assistant Ohio attorney general, heading the trial section of the Workman's Compensation Division. He was elected in 1966 to the first of three terms in the Ohio House, serving 1967-71. He lost a 1971 Republican primary for mayor of Cleveland to Ralph J. Perk, who won the general election. Voinovich then replaced Perk that year as auditor of Cuyahoga County, serving 1971-76. In 1976, he was elected a Cuyahoga County commissioner, serving 1977-78. He was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1978 on the ticket with Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes, taking office in 1979. Voinovich was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1979, defeating incumbent Mayor Dennis J. Kucinich, and was re-elected in 1981 and 1985, serving since 1979. Voinovich lost a race for a U.S. Senate seat in 1988. On April 29, 1989, Voinovich announced his candidacy for governor of Ohio in 1990. Voinovich and his wife, Janet, have three children.

PROFILE:

George V. Voinovich, a few months after losing his 1988 bid for the U.S. Senate, announced in April 1989 that he was a candidate for governor of Ohio in 1990. Voinovich, a three-term mayor of Cleveland, declared his gubernatorial candidacy and said he would not seek another term in the mayor's office. "After much prayer and thought, I can be of best service to my fellow Clevelanders by becoming a candidate for governor. Cleveland is now competitive, and that is what I would like to do for Ohio," Voinovich said. "I just really pray that the very special thing that we have discovered in Cleveland -- that together we can do it -- will continue to be the main driving force in our community," he added. He said the biggest problem in his 1988 campaign for the

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U.S. Senate, when he lost to incumbent Democratic U.S. Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, was that he was a candidate at the same time he was mayor. "As a result, I didn't have enough hands-on work with my campaign managers and my media people," said Voinovich. As for Cleveland, he said, the city "is off the rocks and on a roll. Our neighborhoods are better, our jobs are up and the jokes are down." In the 1988 Senate campaign, he sought to oust Metzenbaum. Unchallenged in the GOP Senate primary after Congressman Bob McEwen abandoned the race for the nomination, Voinovich concentrated on his drive against the incumbent. He said: "I have never seen people more excited about a senatorial campaign, whether it's enthusiasm for me, or antagonism toward Metzenbaum." Voinovich, a former member of the Ohio House, ex-county auditor and former county commissioner, was Ohio's lieutenant governor when he was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1979, whipping Democratic incumbent Dennis J. Kucinich less than a year after the city went into financial default. Voinovich won re-election in 1981 and 1985. When he gained his third term in 1985, beating Democratic city Councilman Gary Kucinich, brother of former Mayor Dennis Kucinich, Voinovich emphasized Cleveland's improved financial picture and said: "Clevelanders are proud of being Clevelanders. Cleveland is now respected around the country as a city on the way. Cleveland could be the city of the '80s." In June 1987, a jubilant Voinovich marked the end to Cleveland's fiscal emergency. The city's recovery from its fiscal illness was complete, Voinovich said, adding "Cleveland is no longer an Ohio liability. It's an Ohio asset." The city had defaulted in 1978 and was in debt when Voinovich took office. Ohio declared a state of fiscal emergency in Cleveland in January 1980. The city emerged from default in November 1980 but had remained in a state of fiscal emergency; it made a final debt payment that freed it from control of a state watchdog agency, and the state auditor certified in 1987 "that the fiscal emergency situation in Cleveland no longer exists." In September 1987, declaring his candidacy for the Senate, Voinovich told his backers: "The world has changed, folks. We have to change to move Ohio and America forward. The first change we have to make is to retire Howard Metzenbaum from the United States Senate." He said the campaign offered voters a choice between a leadership style that was acrimonious and one that would build bridges to individuals and organizations. He called Metzenbaum "a bully" whose style reduced his effectiveness as a senator. "I believe in consensus, in bringing people together," said Voinovich. "If you're going to take issue with an administration, you do it in a way that is effective, but you don't kick them when they shouldn't be kicked." He said Metzenbaum promoted adversary relationships between labor and management, between the public and private sectors. "What we need to do is come up with a new competitive advantage where we get labor, management and government working together, just as our main economic competitors are working together in the world," Voinovich said.

PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

George V. Voinovich was elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1979 and was re-elected in 1981 and 1985. Earlier, he lost a 1971 Republican primary for mayor of Cleveland. Voinovich was elected in 1966 to the first of three terms in the Ohio House. He served as county auditor for five years. He was elected a county commissioner in 1976. He was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1978 on the ticket with Republican Gov. James A. Rhodes. He failed in a 1988 attempt to oust Democrat Howard M. Metzenbaum from the U.S. Senate.

TELEPHONE: To reach George V. Voinovich or his aides in Cleveland, Ohio, call (216) 664-2220.

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Voinovich
FOR OHIO GOVERNOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, July 13, 1989

VOINOVICH PROPOSES 1990 CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORMS

(COLUMBUS) -- Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich today proposed improved disclosure of large campaign contributions, a prohibition against soliciting campaign donations from employees by officeholders seeking statewide office, and a negotiated limit on campaign spending during the 1990 gubernatorial campaign.

"The public is growing more concerned every year about the escalating level of campaign spending and the contributions it takes to keep the campaign engines running," Voinovich, the Mayor of Cleveland, said at a Columbus news conference.

"You will never be able to legislate honesty and integrity," Voinovich said, "but improvements can be made in the system to make it more open and aboveboard."

Voinovich said stricter contribution reporting requirements, a ban on employee solicitation and reasonable campaign spending limits would be a good start.

"I am taking the first step by directing my campaign treasurer to disclose any contribution to my campaign of $10,000 or more within 14 days of receipt of the contribution. My campaign will voluntarily file this information with the Ohio Secretary of State, and I will challenge other candidates for Governor to do the same," Voinovich said.

"I will continue to follow my voluntary policy of not soliciting campaign contributions from employees of the City of Cleveland, and I challenge all other officeholders seeking statewide office in 1990 to do likewise," Voinovich added.

"Moreover, as Governor, I will pursue legislation to prohibit such solicitations at the state level. I have never solicited my employees for campaign contributions. Under a Voinovich state administration we will not tolerate shakedowns of state workers for campaign money," Voinovich continued.

"In addition, I will be writing the Chairmen of the Ohio Republican Party and Ohio Democratic Party urging them to reach agreement on an acceptable, reasonable limit on campaign expenditures by the candidates for Governor and other statewide offices in 1990," said Voinovich.

-MORE-

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Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Suite #701, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990

"I will be happy to abide by a reasonable and verifiable campaign spending limit, so long as my opponent does," Voinovich explained.

Voinovich also said he is urging Ohio's two major party leaders to work out an agreed format for debates in the race for Governor and other statewide offices.

"Limits on campaign spending should be accompanied by a series of widely-covered debates at the gubernatorial level and at least one major debate in each of the other statewide contests," Voinovich said.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

Statement of
MAYOR GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
Republican Candidate for Governor
Thursday, July 13, 1989

RE: 1990 Ohio Campaign Reform

I am here today to outline some campaign reform proposals because it is clear the public is growing more concerned every year about the escalating level of campaign spending and the contributions it takes to keep campaign engines running.

It is good to see the General Assembly considering a campaign reform package. But the facts remain that final legislative action is still at least months away and a new law will not be passed that will take effect in time for the 1990 election.

Let's face it. You will never be able to legislate honesty and integrity. These qualities are a function of the people involved. But improvements can be made -- and made now -- in the campaign system to make it more open and aboveboard.

To start campaign reform at the statewide level immediately, we don't necessarily need a state law. On a voluntary basis, I believe that we, the candidates, can start reform on our own.

Stricter contribution reporting requirements, a ban on employee solicitation and reasonable campaign spending limits would be a good beginning.

I am taking the first step by directing my campaign treasurer to publicly disclose any contribution to my campaign of $10,000 or more within 14 days of receipt of the contribution. My campaign will voluntarily file this information with the Ohio Secretary of State, and I will challenge other candidates for Governor to do the same.

I will continue to follow my voluntary policy of not soliciting campaign contributions from employees of the City of Cleveland, and I challenge all other officeholders seeking statewide office in 1990 to do likewise.

Moreover, as Governor, I will pursue legislation to prohibit such solicitations at the state level. I have never solicited my employees for campaign contributions.

Under a Voinovich state administration we will not tolerate shakedowns of state workers for campaign money.

In addition, I will be writing the Chairmen of the Ohio Republican Party and Ohio Democratic Party urging them to reach agreement on an acceptable, reasonable limit on campaign expenditures by the candidates for Governor and other statewide offices in 1990.

I will be happy to abide by a reasonable and verifiable campaign spending limit, so long as my opponent does.

Particularly if there are campaign spending limits, it will be very important that the candidates fully debate the issues. Several months ago, my campaign asked Ohio Republican Chairman Bob Bennett to contact the State Democratic Chairman to pursue a pre-primary agreement between the two major parties on candidate debates in the 1990 general elections for statewide office.

I would suggest a series of widely-covered debates at the gubernatorial level and at least one major debate in each of the other statewide contests.

I'll be happy to take questions.

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, February 26, 1990

VOINOVICH CHALLENGES CELEBREZZE TO STOP EMPLOYEE SOLICITATIONS

(Columbus) -- Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich today again challenged his Democratic opponent, Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze, to stop soliciting campaign contributions from state employees.

"It is my firm belief that such solicitations are inappropriate and place undue pressure on state employees," Voinovich explained in a letter to Celebrezze.

"Such solicitations send the wrong signal to state employees and can result in questionable management practices," continued Voinovich, who first issued the challenge to Celebrezze and other state officeholders at a Columbus news conference last July 13.

Voinovich noted that the latest official report by the Celebrezze campaign committee revealed that Celebrezze raised $117,630 from his government employees at just one fund-raiser last year.

"The numbers are too big to be coincidental," said Voinovich "Employees (in Celebrezze's office) must be receiving pressure to contribute to that degree."

In his letter, Voinovich reiterated he would pursue legislation to stop campaign solicitations of state employees and asked Celebrezze to support the legislation.

"I want to make it clear that under a Voinovich-DeWine administration, we will not tolerate shakedowns of public employees, whose sole focus should be serving the taxpayers of Ohio," Voinovich declared.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990
3450 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-7000

Voinovich & DeWine

February 26, 1990

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr.
Attorney General
State of Ohio
30 E. Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43266

Dear Mr. Celebrezze:

I am writing to ask you to comply with my challenge of last July to cease solicitations of campaign contributions from state employees.

It is my firm belief that such solicitations are inappropriate and place undue pressure on state employees. Such solicitations send the wrong signal to state employees and can result in questionable management practices.

According to your most recent campaign finance report filed with the Ohio Secretary of State, your campaign committee raised $117,630 from public employees in your office at just one fund-raising event last year.

In a statement issued on July 13, 1989, I said that, as Governor, I would pursue legislation to stop campaign solicitations of state employees. I am asking you to stop this practice and to join with me in endorsing such legislation.

Sincerely,

George Voinovich

GV:wcs

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990

Voinovich & DeWine

March 8, 1990

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr.
Attorney General
30 E. Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Dear Tony:

Our campaign has not received a response to my letter to you of February 26 asking you to stop campaign contribution solicitations of your office's employees.

In addition, you have not responded to my request, in the same letter, which asked you to support legislation to legally ban such solicitations of state employees. As of 1986, according to the Council of State Governments, 24 other states had similar laws on their books, as did the District of Columbia and the U.S. Government.

Official records indicate your employee contributions total $847,000 since 1979. Obviously, a highly-organized system of employee solicitation must be in place to produce numbers of this magnitude.

Reportedly, your campaign has scheduled a major fund-raiser in Columbus March 24. Given your refusal to respond to my letter, and your insistence on ducking the issue with the media, I can only assume employees are again being solicited for that event.

Moreover, I can only assume that your campaign plans to continue this practice on a broad scale should you be elected Governor of Ohio.

I look forward to your response.

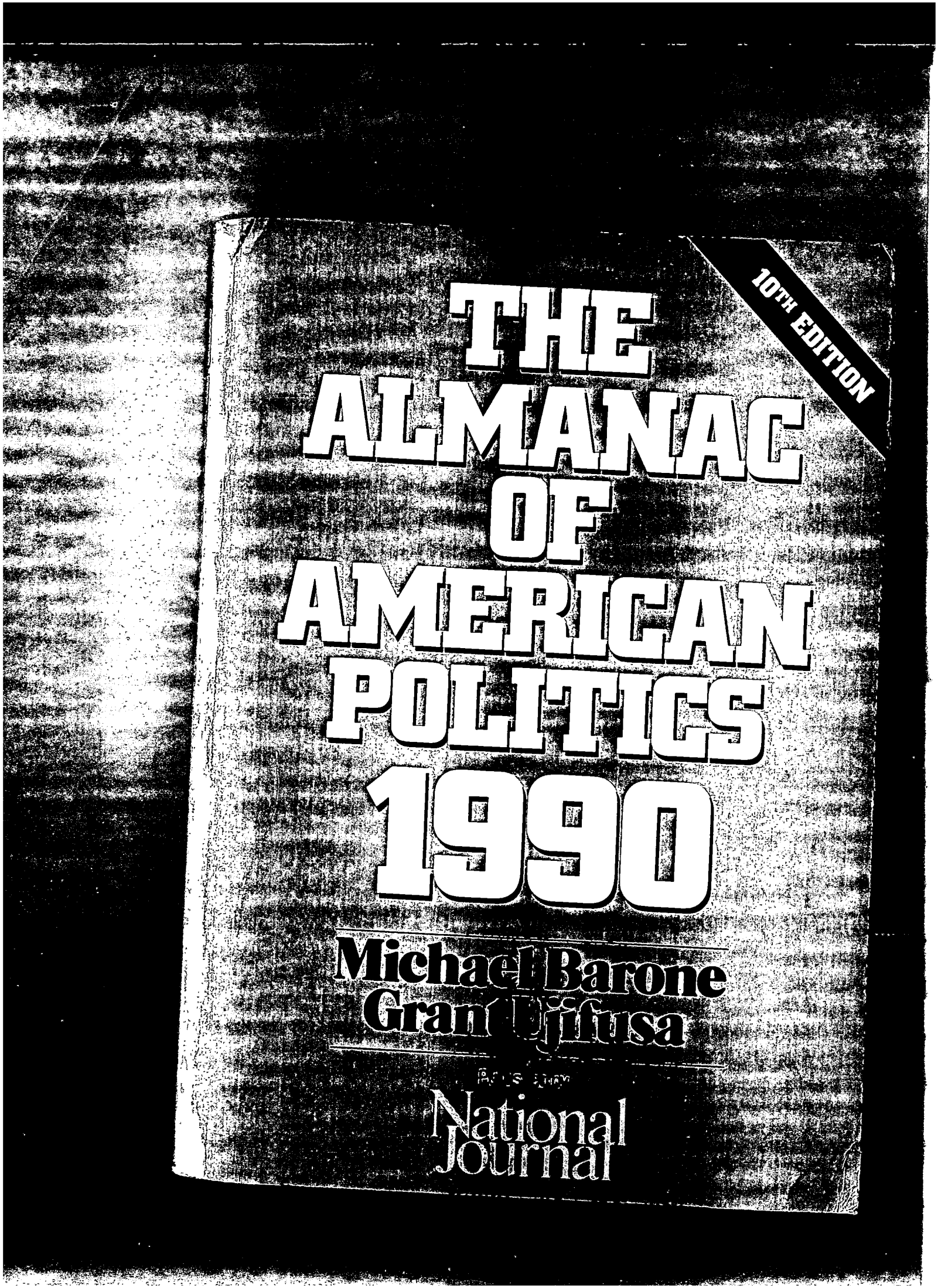
Sincerely,

George

George Voinovich

GV:ws

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2450 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-2000


10TH EDITION
THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1990
Michael Barone
Grant Ujifusa
National Journal

OHIO

…go half a century ago was "a nucleus to 70% of all industrial activity in the nation," wrote John …ther. "It is first in an extraordinary variety of products and enterprises—machine tools, …ber, publishing of periodicals, ceramics, nuts and bolts, steel barrels, washers and rivets, …cloth, sporting goods, cranes and derricks, playing cards, china and, among oddities, sewer …e and false teeth. Ohio is the second state in motor vehicles, steel, and blast furnace products; …d in paints and varnishes and job printing; fourth in chemicals, aviations, men's clothing, and …kery goods; fifth in footwear; sixth in paper."

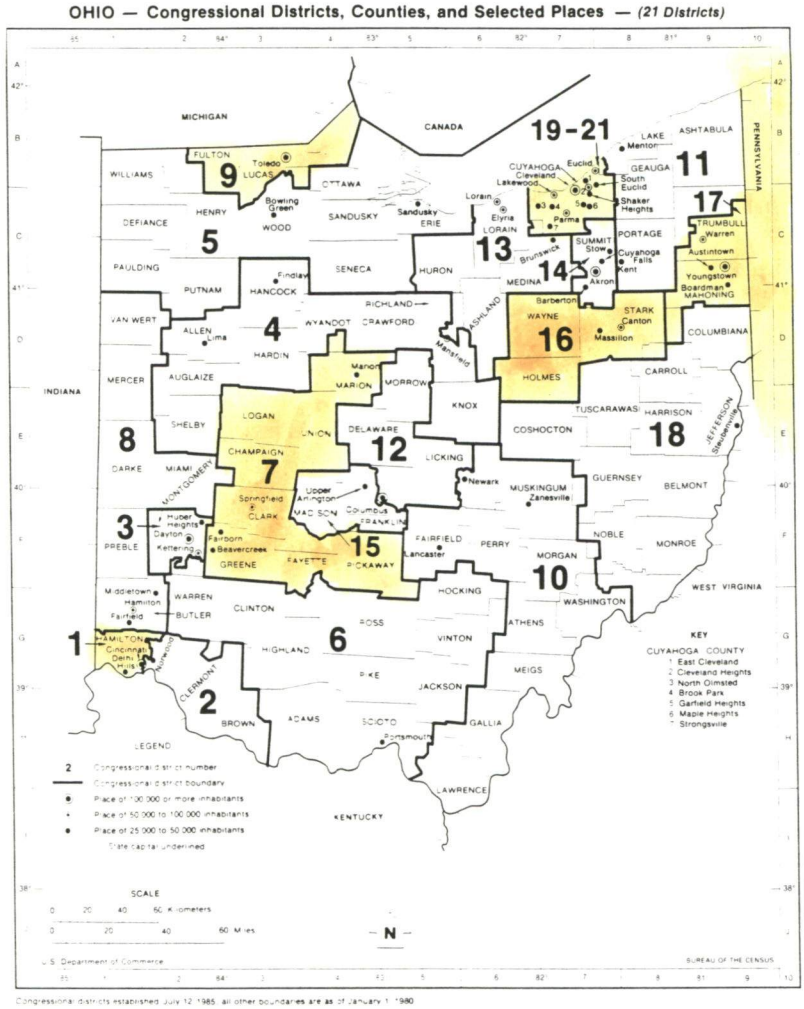
It was also, in those years before Depression had turned into war, a cockpit of what seemed …e class warfare. Early in 1937, General Motors workers in Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati …ed sitdown strikes which were ruled illegal but resulted in GM recognizing the United Auto …rkers; in May, 50,000 workers were out at "Little Steel" plants in Youngstown, Canton, …ssillon, Warren and Niles; seven strikers were killed in riots when National Guard troops …e called in as the companies tried to bring in replacement workers and the nascent United …el Workers tried to maintain the strike.

…by this atmosphere of violent crisis, politics came to be centered around issues of union …anization and income redistribution. Workers and management alike assumed that the …nomy had stopped growing; they were fighting, sometimes physically, for bigger shares of the …e pie. New Deal Democrats, who refused to send in troops to break the sitdown strikes, were …en as allies of the CIO unions; conservative Republicans like Robert Taft feared that unions …ld organize most of the work force and would, through their support of New Deal …mocrats, control government and institute something like Marxist Socialism in the United …es.

…Ohio, with its big manufacturing cities and dozens of small towns, its ethnic factory …ighborhoods and its productive farms, its southern-accented counties below the National …d and U.S. 40 which had been Copperhead in the Civil War and its New England Yankee-…ed northeast which voted overwhelmingly for Abraham Lincoln, was closely divided in this …s economic politics, as it had been in partisan politics for most of the years since it was …itted to the Union in 1803. In 1938, after the sitdown strikes, Ohioans ousted Democrats and …ted Republicans Robert Taft, Senator, and John Bricker, Governor, by 54%–46% and 52%–… margins; in 1940, Ohio went for Franklin Roosevelt over Wendell Willkie by a 52%–48% …gin. It has remained closely divided in the 50 years since, voting for Harry Truman by 7,000 …s in 1948, for Richard Nixon by 90,000 in 1968, and for Jimmy Carter by 11,000 in 1976. It …oted within 2% of the national average in every presidential election since 1964.

…But not every part of Ohio is closely divided; rather, the state typically seems split into two …rply different Ohios. Before the New Deal, the split was between the Copperhead or …ternut south and the Yankee north, and that division surfaces again from time to time: John …n, at the beginning of his career, was especially strong south of U.S. 40 and it was Jimmy …er's extra strength in those rural counties, not his lackluster margins in the industrial cities, …enabled him to carry the state in 1976. But the more usual division in the past two decades is …ween the industrial north-and-east, where the CIO union organizing drives of the late 1930s …e successful, and the rest of the state, much of which is industrial but has been much less …n unionized. The industrial north-and-east includes the coal strip-mining counties on the … River across from Wheeling, West Virginia, which were strong United Mine Workers …ry in their day; it includes the steel mill corridors of the Mahoning Valley in Youngstown

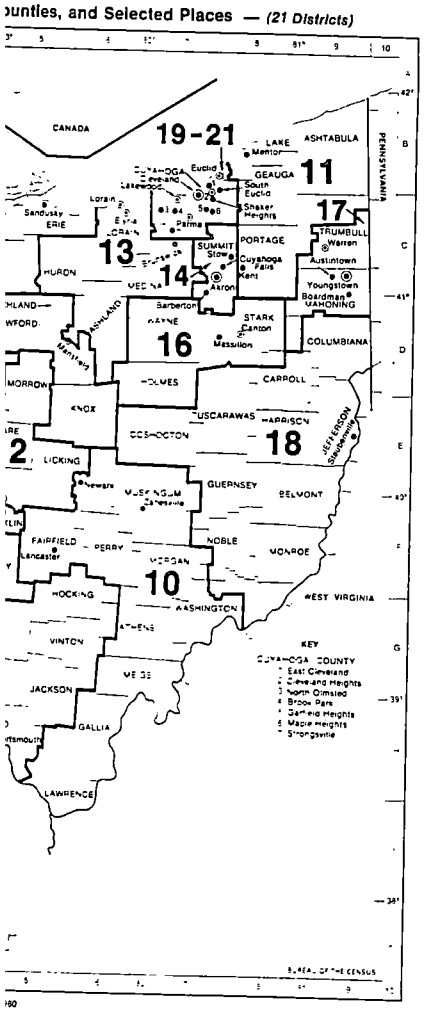
OHIO — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — *(21 Districts)*



Congressional districts established July 12, 1985; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

and Warren and the Cuyahoga River corridor in Cleveland, a center of the national strength of the United Steelworkers for years; it includes Akron which, in the days when all the big American rubber companies had factories operating there (none does today) was the center of the United Rubber Workers; it passes along the shore of Lake Erie (much less polluted now than 15 years ago, and even swimmable) to Toledo, with its glass and auto plants which, like those scattered throughout northern Ohio in Cleveland suburbs and Lordstown, halfway between Akron and Youngstown, were organized by the United Auto Workers. In contrast, the machine tool and soap factories of Cincinnati, the cash register and box factories of Dayton, and the various shops of Columbus were not, for the most part, organized by militant CIO unions.

North-and-east industrial Ohio, which casts about 45% of the votes in the state, has become one of the most Democratic parts of the nation. Walter Mondale ran about as well here as he did in Minnesota, and Michael Dukakis ran about as well here as he did in Massachusetts; Mondale



in Cleveland, a center of the national strength of
s Akron which, in the days when all the big
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s well here as he did in Massachusetts; Mondale
barely lost it and Dukakis carried this half of Ohio 54%–46%. Governor Richard Celeste won 68% and 70% of its votes—the sort of near-unanimous response you usually don't get outside city-states like Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland—and Senator Howard Metzenbaum, running against Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich in 1988, carried it 64%–36%.

The collapse of the auto, steel and rubber industries after the oil shock of 1979 caused a political earthquake here. The suddenness of the collapse meant that people who had counted on making well-above-average wages even for low-skill work, and who were looking forward to an early and comfortable retirement, suddenly found themselves facing the end of their unemployment benefits in communities where the traditional big employers had pretty much shut down and there seemed to be no visible job openings in new firms. Many people left the state and found work elsewhere. Among those who stayed, there was a political reaction approaching panic. In 1980, they turned sharply against Jimmy Carter, who won only 46% of the vote in north-and-east Ohio, slightly under Ronald Reagan's share. In 1982, after two more years of record unemployment, they turned back toward the Democrats, backing Celeste and Metzenbaum with overwhelming margins. Since then, north-and-east Ohio's economy has been slowly diversifying and growing. But the process is far less visible than the still cold steel plants and rubber factories. Politically, north-and-east Ohio has been voting about 8% or 9% more Democratic than the rest of the country. That's a sharp contrast with 50 years ago, when it was slightly more Republican than the nation. Then, its New England Yankee traditions were still strong; now, the sons and daughters of its immigrants and CIO members vastly outnumber those who trace their ancestry to Revolutionary war veterans.

The rest of Ohio has moved in quite different directions. It nearly voted for Roosevelt and Truman in the 1940s. But without either strong CIO unions or Democratic political machines, it drifted toward the Republicans as early as the 1950s. In the 1960s and 1970s, it found congenial the policies of James Rhodes, governor for 16 of the 20 years between 1962 and 1982: low taxes, limited public services, attempts to attract business and new jobs. This is the part of Ohio that has continued to grow during the recession years: it cast 52% of the state's votes in 1968 and 55% in 1988. And in the 1980s it has swung as solidly to the Republicans as next-door Indiana. In 1976, Jimmy Carter won 43% of the votes here and in 1980 slipped to 37%, a figure the Democrats have not exceeded since; Michael Dukakis had only 36% of the votes, losing by nearly a 2 to 1 margin. Cultural conservatism and patriotic nationalism, combined with faith in a growing economy, continue to produce very different results than in north-and-east Ohio.

The combination of these two quite different and nearly equal-sized Ohios produces some anomalous results. Until the 1980s, Jim Rhodes dominated state government for two decades and until the 1970s, the Republicans had a stranglehold on the state legislature and statewide offices; now Democrats, through a combination of smart political footwork and underlying political trends, hold the governorship, most of the statewide offices, and a big margin in the State House. It should be added, however, that these will all be up for grabs in 1990, with no sure winners in the offing. Democrats narrowly control Ohio's delegation to the U.S. House, and Democrats John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum—with Glenn an increasingly partisan figure—have had a firm hold on the state's two Senate seats since the middle 1970s.

Even with a big election cycle coming up in 1990, the sense of urgency seems gone in Ohio politics. When the state seemed to be facing economic disaster in the early 1980s, turnout rose to historic highs, with off-year turnout up from 2.8 to 3.3 million between 1978 and 1982, and presidential turnout up from 4.3 to 4.6 million between 1980 and 1984. But as the economy improved and population started increasing again, turnout sank back to 3.1 million in 1986 and 3.3 million in 1988. Raging dissatisfaction in north-and-east Ohio has been replaced by something between resignation and calm acceptance of a less than exciting but still not scary economic fate.

Ohio's current leaders, in government, business and labor, have not managed to do what the

inventors, business founders and Republican politicians of the turn of the century, or the industrial union leaders and Democratic politicians of the 1940s, did—to capture people's imagination, to attract them with a vision of a better tomorrow. The Ohio that produced Thomas Edison and the Wright brothers, the cash register and auto safety glass, showed its citizens that a more comfortable and more exciting future was possible through mechanical technology and business organization; the Ohio that produced the big CIO unions showed Americans that mass production and job security could win a war and create an affluent life for the masses who had previously been confined to misery.

Ohio today remains mostly a manufacturing state, but by no means a dull-witted one; many of its visible old industries have been shut down, but the number of jobs is on the rise again, increasing more rapidly in small businesses than they had been decreasing in the more visible big units. Unemployment is down, and Ohio's Thomas Edison state investment program is helping to stimulate innovation and to build on Ohio's industrial strengths. But Ohio has not thrown up leaders in the private sector who epitomize these developments, and its politicians have failed to do so, with Richard Celeste dogged at home by scandal and John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum more preoccupied with national issues.

Governor. As the 1980s end, so does Richard Celeste's eight-year service as governor. He came to office in 1982 at 45, already a veteran of two statewide races (the saying in Ohio is you have to run once statewide and lose before you can win: it applies to Celeste, Rhodes, Glenn and Metzenbaum) and with a resume that included being head of the Peace Corps. His instincts were to spend and tax more than Rhodes had, and he took the heat for a tax increase and beat a 1983 referendum that would have overturned it. But he fell into the habit of hiring rouges with a glint in their eye and worse, elevating them to high offices, and was enmeshed in a number of scandals. The most visible was the collapse in 1985 of the state-insured Home State Savings and Loan; it was owned by Democratic campaign contributor and political operator Marvin Warner, who gave Celeste crucial financial support in the 1982 primary season, without which he would never have been elected. Other state-insured S&Ls folded, and the state had to meet depositors' guarantees, which was done before the 1986 campaign.

In that contest Celeste had the fortune to face James Rhodes, still a wily pro but by then too old (77) to be a credible candidate, even in the era of Ronald Reagan. And if Celeste's margin was increased by Rhodes's weakness, he could still argue that his 61% (70% in north-and-east industrial Ohio, 53% in the rest of the state) was matched by the 55% to 65% showings of Democrats for lower state offices and was almost exactly equal to Senator John Glenn's percentage. But when Celeste's name was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in 1987, there was no significant support; instead, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, without naming any sources, charged that Celeste had been "romantically linked" with three women other than his wife, one as recently as 1985. One can't help imagining that Celeste was a bit wistful as the Democratic nomination went to another big state ethnic governor of his own generation; but Celeste himself was busy fending off charges that he steered state contracts to big contributors and calls by state Republicans for his impeachment. Celeste's Democrats were unable to recapture the state Senate in 1988, and his call in 1989 for higher taxes to pay for education was received negatively not only by Republicans but by longtime Democratic Speaker Vern Riffe.

But in Columbus in 1989, more eyes were on the 1990 governor's race than on Celeste, who is ineligible to run. Two prominent Democrats were thinking of running: attorney general Anthony Celebrezze Jr. and auditor Tom Ferguson. Among the Republicans interested were Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich, despite his loss to Metzenbaum in 1988 and Cincinnati county commissioner Robert Taft. One of these candidates will probably win, but it's not clear whether any of them can provide the inspiration that Ohio needs as it rebuilds its economy and strengthens its public services.

Senators. Ohio's best known politician in the 1980s has been Senator John Glenn. Since his

ent in the spotlight when he became the first American to orbit the earth in 1962, Glenn has personification of the small town virtues of family, God-fearing religion, duty, patriotism hard work. He actually is from the small town of New Concord, right on the National Road ..e, and he really does believe in its values. Yet he is also aggressive enough to have become a nt fighter pilot in World War II and Korea, to have gotten himself into the astronaut gram, to have been a successful businessman, to have succeeded in being elected, after a ple of missteps, to the Senate, and to have made himself, despite his failure as a presidential ..idate, a useful and effective leader in national politics.

In retrospect, a case can be made that Glenn's failure in the Democratic presidential process ..cts more negatively on the party than on him. It was presaged by the less than overwhelming ..ption to Glenn's keynote speech at the 1976 convention, in contrast to the tumultuous ..ption to Barbara Jordan's; Glenn's delivery was indeed wooden, but his speech had more ..ent than hers, and Democratic activists' desire to spotlight blacks, women and members of ..r groups not considered for the highest offices in the past have left them arguably less ..ntageously represented on the national screen than they would be by supposedly dull, gray-..d, middle-aged white Protestant males like Glenn and Lloyd Bentsen.

The 1988 campaign tends to support that supposition. Bentsen performed ably and was ..s an asset, and Glenn—the apparent runner-up in the selection process—delivered a ..er of a nominating speech for Bentsen which suggests he could have done just as well. And ..re are some who think that a Bentsen-Dukakis or a Glenn-Dukakis ticket might have beaten Bush-Quayle ticket in 1988, just as Bentsen beat Bush in Texas in 1970 and Glenn has ..n every Republican candidate who has run against him in the pivotal state of Ohio, by ..whelming margins.

Glenn would have brought to either end of that ticket a record in the Senate that is a bit more ..derate than those of most other Democrats, especially on foreign policy issues, and a mastery ..veral difficult issues on which a President, or a well-informed and aggressive Senator, can ..e a difference. A prime example is nuclear proliferation, on which he has been vigilant about ..ers of nuclear technology and materials to countries like India and Pakistan. On this ..al issue he knows the details, masters the arguments, and never quits fighting his good ..towering over everyone else in American government. Naturally, Glenn is interested in ..gn matters—so much so, in fact, that after the 1984 election he gave up a high-ranking seat ..reign Relations to serve on Armed Services. On Foreign Relations, he followed the SALT ..s very closely and, despite an obvious desire to support the treaty, hesitated because of ..ns about verification (later resolved, he said, by technical innovations).

Glenn did not start off as an environmental activist and, as a Senator from Ohio, does not ..ut against all smokestacks. But he has been an aggressive proponent of cleaning up the ..ment's nuclear materials plants—a visible issue in Ohio, where the Fernald plant is just ..e Cincinnati, and one on which he, as chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, ..ved a lead role. On cultural issues, this son of middle America has always been willing to ..ainst abortion restrictions and school prayer amendments; who is going to say he is ..ciently patriotic or pious?

Glenn's senatorial career had two false starts: he began running in 1964, then left the race ..s injured himself in a household accident; he ran again in 1970, but was upset in the ..y by Howard Metzenbaum, who in turn lost the general election narrowly to Robert Taft ..1974 Glenn and Metzenbaum ran against each other again, in one of the most bitter ..es of recent times; this time Glenn won. He won the general election easily that year and ..d no trouble holding the seat. (Metzenbaum won the other Ohio Senate seat in 1976 and ..Glenn are now on friendly terms.) Glenn won reelection with a record-breaking 69% of ..in 1980, running 29% ahead of Jimmy Carter.

Glenn's presidential candidacy in 1984 was not a success. In critical debates in the winter

of 1983–84 he did not seem to have the suppleness of mind some of his competitors possessed and failed to give a sense of command over them. He was hurt as well, as he has been in Democratic primaries in Ohio, because the same wholesomeness which makes him so appealing to the general electorate tends to turn off the party activists and self-conscious minorities who are disproportionately influential in Democratic politics. Within this constituency, he was unable to frame the issues in ways favorable to his candidacy, and instead found himself trying to convince nuclear freeze activists that he would utter enough of their catechism to be acceptable. In any case, this competent and engaging Senator was not able to convince many party activists and voters that he had the stuff it takes to be President. Left over from the 1984 campaign was a $2 million-plus debt, most of it accumulated when Glenn struggled to win a primary in the South. Although other candidates, notably Alan Cranston, paid off their debts, Glenn still owed money in 1988, when he signed an agreement with the Federal Election Commission agreeing to pay a nominal fine and not to contest the FEC's contention that bank loans advanced after Glenn's campaign provided "letters of comfort" (not guarantees but pledges from rich Ohioans, including Marvin Warner, that they would try to raise money to repay the debt) were illegal. Glenn's 1986 opponent, Thomas Kindness, attacked this arrangement, with cause; it's a bit jarring to see a man whose integrity is unquestionable skate so close to, if not over, the edge of what campaign finance laws allow.

In the 1970s, Glenn was seen as a kind of nonpartisan figure, with broad enough appeal to carry just about every group and county in Ohio. In the more partisan climate of the 1980s, he has become a more partisan Democrat in his voting record and in voters' perceptions, although he remains a very popular one. His percentage declined just a bit, to 62% against Congressman Thomas Kindness in 1986; and he failed to win some traditionally Republican counties, carrying 71% in industrial north-and-east Ohio and 56% in the rest of the state.

Senator Howard Metzenbaum has a background almost entirely different from Glenn's. Metzenbaum is from Cleveland; spent most of his life in business, making his fortune in airport parking lots (not a business one enters for love). Politically active for years, he was campaign manager for Senator Stephen Young's two surprise victories: in 1958 against John Bricker at age 74, and in 1964 against Robert Taft Jr. Then Metzenbaum ran himself, beat Glenn and almost beat Taft in 1970; he then lost to Glenn in the 1974 primary after having been appointed to fill a vacancy by Governor John Gilligan; he finally won the seat in 1976, beating Cleveland Congressman James Stanton in the primary and Taft in the general. Winning reelection by handsome margins in 1982 and 1988, he has now had a hand in elections for this Ohio Senate seat for terms totalling 30 years.

Metzenbaum has fought his way up in business, in politics, and now in the Senate without much regard for traditional rules or the sensibilities of others. His record on issues is one of the most liberal in the Senate. But more distinctive and important has been his role as a watchdog for legislation that in his view benefits special interests. On the floor of the Senate, he is a kind of Horatius at the bridge, putting holds near the end of the session on dozens of pieces of what he considers to be special interest legislation and then filibustering them if they come up. In effect, Metzenbaum forces Senators backing these bills to negotiate with him, even if they have a large majority and he represents only himself. He first got interested in the possibilities for delay in the Senate rules when he and James Abourezk of South Dakota staged a two-man filibuster against deregulation of oil and gas prices; that failed, but Metzenbaum saw that the potential for such tactics was tremendous, and that at the end of the session delay means death for a bill. So he is ready with amendments (as many as 100 to a single bill) and with extended comment. Metzenbaum himself has proposed changing the rules that allow him to do this; but in the meantime, he proposes to take advantage of them. Colleagues get infuriated with Metzenbaum—they vow to deny him any special breaks he might seek—but they cannot get around him and so, grumbling, make their plans with him in mind. "He's like the security guard at the

airport," Arkansas's David Pryor said. "You know he's going to X-ray your baggage, so you have to be clean."

Metzenbaum takes on big issues and small. He held up passage of a bill giving the Alaska Railroad to the state until an outraged Ted Stevens persuaded the state to pay something for it. He almost singlehandedly forced Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond to put an indefinite hold on the nomination of presidential counselor Edwin Meese as Attorney General in 1984, while an independent counsel investigated charges that Meese had used his White House office for personal gain; when the nomination was resubmitted in 1985, Metzenbaum again led the campaign against it—even though the independent counsel had cleared Meese of criminal wrongdoing and the appointment was headed for confirmation. Nonetheless, Metzenbaum himself wasn't immune to charges of ethical improprieties: he was criticized in 1984 for accepting a $250,000 "finder's fee" for making a phone call putting a prospective buyer in touch with the owner of Washington's Hay-Adams hotel, and Metzenbaum returned the money when the transaction was revealed.

Metzenbaum has some positive accomplishments as well. He was one of the leaders in framing a tough savings and loan bill in early 1989, arguing for high capital requirements for S&Ls and insisting that accounting sheet "goodwill is not worth doodly-doo, and I want to eliminate it." He has backed banning plastic handguns that can't be caught by metal detectors. He supported Bill Armstrong's stockholders' bill of rights, to limit the powers of entrenched managements to fend off takeovers (Metzenbaum, who graduated from law school in 1941, when none of Cleveland's big companies or law firms would hire Jews, is not a big fan of established management.) He wants workers given notice of toxic chemicals on the job. The most important one, especially for the 1988 campaign, was the plant-closing notification legislation that became law after the fight over the 1988 trade bill. This was Metzenbaum's idea originally, and with Democrats casting about for a way to make their more liberal stance on economics attractive to voters it was taken up by his colleagues and pressed to passage. In Ohio, full of highly visible closed factories, it resonated more than in just about any other state in the union.

Metzenbaum also capitalized adroitly on the mistakes of his enemies. His opponent, George Voinovich, is widely regarded as a moderate and has a pleasant, non-abrasive personality. But in July 1987, a Senate Republican campaign committee memo was released recommending attacks on Metzenbaum as a "Communist sympathizer" for organizational ties in the 1940s; Republican Leader Bob Dole and campaign committee chairman Rudy Boschwitz promptly apologized. In September 1988, Voinovich ran an ad criticizing Metzenbaum for opposing "laws that will put child pornographers out of business." John Glenn—a good friend since Metzenbaum came to his side after his unsuccessful 1984 campaign—was outraged and quickly cut a spot attacking Voinovich's "gutter politics." That put the kibosh on any chances Voinovich's campaign had. In 1982, Metzenbaum won 57%–43%, carrying 68% in north-and-east Ohio and 52% in the rest of the state; in 1988, he won 57%–43%, carrying 64% in north-and-east Ohio (Voinovich's home base, after all) and 52% in the rest of the state. It is beginning to look like a familiar pattern. Metzenbaum has long since transcended the negatives of the liberal label by making political assets out of his own authentic virtues—working hard and fighting hard for what he believes is in the ordinary citizen's interest. Though he is past 70, he could be pardoned for wondering whether he might not, in the words of that fighter for rather different causes, Margaret Thatcher, "go on and on."

Presidential politics. Ohio is one of the linchpins of presidential politics. The old saw was that no Republican can win the presidency without Ohio, and given the Democrats' current weakness in the South—Michael Dukakis ran behind his national average in every southern state—it's probably true that no Democrat can win the presidency without Ohio either. In 1984, Reagan campaign manager Ed Rollins acted on that assumption, cutting special Ohio ads comparing

Mondale to Celeste and putting extra money into the state; in 1988, George Bush showed up in the state of his father's birthplace (his grandfather owned a small steel factory in Columbus) practically as often as Howard Metzenbaum. The Republican appeal, based on opposition to higher taxes and to cultural liberalism, seems strong here, and the wideness of Bush's margin—55%–44%, more than his national average—suggests that even with John Glenn on the ticket Michael Dukakis might not have carried Ohio.

There was talk before 1988 that Ohio would switch its primary from May to March, but it didn't. Not since 1972 has a primary this late had significant impact on the outcome of the nomination, and 1988 was no exception. Michael Dukakis and George Bush won big victories here that were scarcely noticed anywhere else.

Congressional districting. Congressional redistricting was a bipartisan exercise in Ohio in 1982, not because its politicians are altruistic, but because the Democrats controlled the state House of Representatives, and Republicans the state Senate and governorship. The bipartisanship is apparent in the Cincinnati and Columbus areas, where partisans of either side would have drawn the lines differently. The outcome of the next redistricting thus will hinge heavily on the 1990 elections. Either party could conceivably win control of the process, though the Republicans will have an awfully uphill battle to win the state House; the most likely outcome, however, is another bipartisan plan. Because of slow population growth, Ohio is liable to lose two districts, one in Cleveland or the northeast, one in the rest of the state—which is exactly what happened in 1982.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 10,872,000; Pop. 1980: 10,797,630, dn. 0.7% 1980–88 and up 1.3% 1970–80; 4.46% of U.S. total, 7th largest. 13% with 1–3 yrs. col., 15% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.3% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 13% German, 9% English, 4% Irish, 2% Italian, Polish, 1% Hungarian, French. Households (1980): 74% family, 41% with children, 62% married couples; 31.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $167; median house value: $45,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 7,703,310; 9% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 6,323,352; 2,023,473 D (32%), 1,327,904 R (21%); 2,971,975 unaffiliated and minor parties (47%).

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $37,174,000,000; 4.20% of U.S. total, 8th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	$33,521m	(3.79%)	$26,634m	(4.06%)	$8,283m	(3.63%)
St/Lcl Grants	4,693m	(4.10%)	4,691m	(4.10%)	3m	(2.45%)
Salary/Wages	3,484m	(2.59%)	2,000m	(2.98%)	1,484m	(2.98%)
Pymnts to Indiv	17,968m	(4.39%)	17,630m	(4.51%)	337m	(1.81%)
Procurement	6,442m	(3.41%)	1,396m	(3.00%)	6,442m	(3.41%)
Research/Other	934m	(2.50%)	917m	(2.47%)	17m	(2.47%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Richard F. Celeste (D); Lt. Gov., Paul R. Leonard (D); Secy. of State, Sherrod Brown (D); Atty. Gen., Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr. (D); Treasurer, Mary Ellen Withrow (D); Auditor, Thomas E. Ferguson (D). State Senate, 33 (19 R and 14 D); State House of Representatives, 99 (59 D and 40 R). Senators, John H. Glenn, Jr. (D) and Howard M. Metzenbaum (D). Representatives, 21 (11 D and 10 R).

1988 Preside

Bush (R) . . .
Dukakis (D).

1988 Democr

Dukakis . . . .
Jackson . . . .
Gore. . . . . .
Hart. . . . . .
Simon . . . . .
Others . . . . .

GOVERN

Gov. Richard



SENATOR

Sen. John H.



THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1988

Michael Barone
Grant Ujifusa

Published by
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OHIO

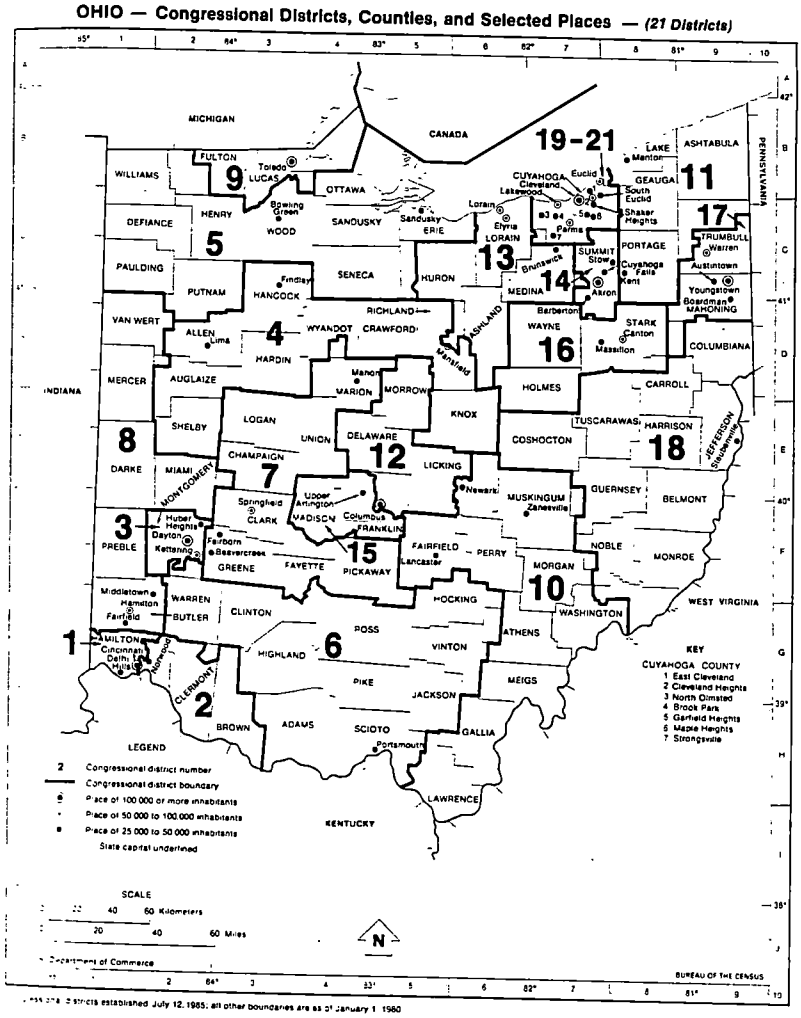
Scattering apple seeds across the rolling land, a half-crazed New Englander named Jonathan Chapman—known in folklore as Johnny Appleseed—helped create the landscape we know as Ohio. We would not recognize the Ohio of the Indians that existed even after the Revolutionary War, a land covered almost entirely with trees where the untrained eye could not see much further than the next trunk and the crackle of branches and hoots of animals were ominous and indecipherable. But by 1847, when Chapman died, a civilization had been created here that we could discern as Ohio. There were no huge factories yet, though there were forges and foundries almost everywhere; and no looming skyscrapers, though every town had a hotel. Almost every town, it seemed, had a college too, and several churches, reflecting the origins of its settlers—Congregationalist for the New Englanders in the northeast, Connecticut's old Western Reserve; Baptists in the hills of the south, where descendants of slaveholders lived, though Ohio, under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, was free soil; Presbyterians scattered about, the descendants of the Scots who came from the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia; sects of Mennonites from the Pennsylvania Dutch country, clinging to their old ways.

On this stable but yeasty base was built the manufacturing empire of Ohio. Yeasty, because in 19th century America, nothing mattered so much as cultural differences, especially the divide between north and south; and Ohio was sitting right on top of it. It connected the farm states where Lincoln drew so many of his Union troops with the eastern states laden with heavy industry; it had long been the third largest state in the Union, and yet during much of the war it was governed by Copperheads whose loyalty was so dubious that Lincoln had some of them imprisoned. Civil War divisions persisted for years afterwards, structuring the otherwise humdrum politics of a state with prosperous farms and a rapidly growing manufacturing sector. Cincinnati, the fourth largest city in the nation in Lincoln's day, continued growing, but the fastest growth came in the Western Reserve of northeast Ohio. From the 1880s immigrants from the rural hinterlands of the United States and of central, eastern, and southern Europe poured into Cleveland, the Mahoning Valley, and Toledo to form the gritty ethnic cities which were the most dynamic part of Ohio at the turn of the century. By 1910 Cleveland was larger than Cincinnati and was, momentarily, the nation's fourth largest city. Cleveland dreamed then, as Houston did in the early 1980s, of becoming a world-class city; instead, it lost the auto industry to the more venturesome bankers of Detroit and became merely a regional industrial center, thriving through the 1950s, in trouble later as its industries declined.

Ohio's industrialization brought a new politics. From 1896, when Ohio's William McKinley beat William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, Ohio was Republican: it supported McKinley's high-tariff and gold-standard policies which were intended to and, until the 1930s, did prop up America's manufacturing wages, even then the nation's highest, and provide a stable currency and hence an environment conducive to long-term investment. To that the Republicans added railroad regulation and antitrust, to prevent big units from exercising too much economic power. Democrats were competitive, but their strength was mostly in rural and southern-oriented areas. Then came the Great Depression, and the politics of economic warfare. In the industrial centers of northern Ohio, labor union members sat down in plants and refused to let their owners throw them out; a Democratic governor declined to evict them.

The result was the unionization, in the late 1930s, of the steel, rubber, and auto industries. Workers and management alike assumed that the economy had stopped growing; they were fighting—sometimes in bloody battles in the streets—for bigger shares of the same pie. Conservatives like Ohio's Senator Robert Taft feared that unions would organize most of the work force and would, through their support of New Deal Democrats, control government and

OHIO — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — *(21 Districts)*



Districts established July 12, 1965; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

itute something like Marxist Socialism in the United States. He counterattacked with the
t Hartley Act, passed in 1947, which was intended to and did end the wave of union
anization. It was obviously difficult for Republicans to win elections in a mostly blue-collar
te while pursuing such policies. But with the aid of political strategists like Ray Bliss,
time Ohio Republican chairman, they kept control of the state's congressional delegation;
malapportionment, which swelled the power of the old small towns where McKinley politics
alive, helped them keep control of the legislature. Careful organization helped the part of
state that was declining demographically to maintain political control.

Ohio still leads the nation in some respects, ranking third in value added by manufacturing,
ar behind California and New York, and well ahead of Illinois and Texas. And Ohio comes
close to ranking third in the number of full-time students in institutions of higher education.
hat had been strengths in the 1950s and early 1960s had become weaknesses by the early
s. For this is a state whose number of young people shrunk even faster than the nation's, and
of its colleges—and its public universities as well—were facing severe fiscal problems.

And this is a state whose manufacturing base, all of a sudden, seemed to be obsolete and whose factories all seemed to be closing.

The apparent suddenness of these problems made Ohioans almost panicky about their future. They survived depression and recession before, but they were panicky, not sure they would do it again, or how. Actually, the problems had been building for a long time. The last decade in which Ohio grew rapidly enough to win rather than lose congressional districts was the 1950s (Michigan and New Jersey, two other manufacturing states, gained seats then as well). That was also the last decade in which Ohio's number of young people increased significantly. Since then, its economy, despite publicized attempts by former Governor James Rhodes to attract jobs, has grown more slowly than the national average; it has had steady, though slow, outmigration. Moreover, it has failed to do what Ohio did for many Americans and immigrants in the 1830s and in the 1890s—to capture their imagination, to attract them with a vision of a better tomorrow. Ohio is basically a manufacturing state, without the huge white-collar and managerial classes you find in New York City or Chicago or Los Angeles or San Francisco; and in decades when paper-shuffling rather than tinkering with machines has seized the nation's imagination—when the national hero is merger artist Felix Rohatyn rather than mechanical genius Henry Ford—manufacturing has failed to attract the brightest minds and has quietly declined.

On top of this, Ohio has the additional embarrassment in March 1985 of the Home State Savings & Loan scandal: this Cincinnati S&L, the largest insured by the state, owned by Democratic campaign contributor Marvin Warner, had not been properly regulated; Governor Richard Celeste, who had received crucial financial support from Warner in 1982, seemed to be reeling. But by 1986 all the savings and loans were reopened and no depositors had lost their funds; more important, the indicators seemed to be saying that Ohio's economy was coming to. The big steel mills along Cleveland's Cuyahoga River were still cold, but the number of jobs was on the rise again, increasing more rapidly in small businesses than they were decreasing in the more visible big units. Americans were beginning to realize that the nation's economic future depended on making products others will buy, and manufacturing which will remain Ohio's strong suit inched closer to being in fashion again. There are signs of turnaround. Unemployment is down, and Ohio's Thomas Edison state investment program is helping to stimulate innovation and to build on Ohio's industrial strengths.

For years Ohio's political leanings came pretty close to reflecting the nation's, though sometimes in exaggerated form; and they have followed national trends in presidential contests in the 1980s. But in state elections Ohio sets its own course. In the 1960s, when the nation was Democratic, Ohio was electing Republican James Rhodes to the first and second of his four terms as governor; his platform was low taxes, low spending, all to bring in jobs, jobs, jobs. In the 1970s and 1980s, when the nation moved toward the Republicans, Ohio moved toward Democrats: it hasn't elected a Republican U.S. Senator since 1970, and while it did elect Rhodes governor again, in 1974 and 1978, he won by only the narrowest of margins and voters gave him Democratic legislatures to deal with. When the two-consecutive-term limit required Rhodes to retire again in the recession year of 1982, Democrat Richard Celeste was easily elected governor, and he won easily again in 1986 when Rhodes ran again at age 76 for the job he won four times. In the 1980s, when the state was facing economic disaster, turnout rose to historic highs, with off-year turnout up from 2.8 to 3.3 million between 1978 and 1982 and presidential turnout up from 4.3 to 4.6 million between 1980 and 1984. But as the economy improved, turnout sank back to 3.1 million.

But it may be useful to look at two halves (roughly) of Ohio: the northeast industrial rim, from Cleveland west to Toledo and south through Canton and Youngstown to the strip-mining coal fields near the Ohio River—coal, steel, and auto country—and the rest of the state. Northeast industrial Ohio has become heavily Democratic: it came within a hair of going for Walter Mondale in 1984 (he did about as well here as in Minnesota, and this is bigger), and it has given Richard Celeste 68% and 70% of its votes—the sort of near-unanimous response you usually

don't get outside city-states like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maryland. The rest of the state is different, but not overwhelmingly Republican: Reagan carried it 2 to 1 in 1984, but it has also given majorities to Celeste, Senator Howard Metzenbaum, and, without difficulty, Senator John Glenn. This is manufacturing country, some of it (like Cincinnati) with a Republican tradition, and it seems to be voting these days much like Indiana.

Governor. Elected twice by large margins, with policies that meet general approval, Governor Richard Celeste nonetheless lacks a firm hold on the electorate. The savings and loan failures were just one problem; the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* while supporting Celeste, complained that the "breaches of public confidence were legion—favoritism in contracts, appointments of cronies, lapses in sound judgment and hiring or association with numerous people who were subsequently indicted." Celeste is quick to explain away each instance, but the overall impression is of a governor with a flair for politics that degenerates too often into a weakness for rogues and corner-cutters.

Otherwise Celeste has worked successfully to change the focus of Ohio's public life. He has talked since 1982 about improving the state's economy, not by reviving old big units but by encouraging new small ones; he has been willing to spend more on public education than Ohio in Rhodes's tradition has been inclined to do, and was able to take the heat for a temporary tax increase, beating a 1983 referendum that would have overturned it. In 1986 Rhodes tried to use scandals and Celeste's support of gay rights to beat him, but aside from getting off a few good quips (he said he'd debate Celeste on Marvin Warner's farm) he made no headway and was unable to persuade voters that a 77-year-old politician could do better. Celeste, in contrast, stuck with his own positive economic themes. Celeste's large majorities and policy successes entitle him to national attention, but unless the weaknesses so apparent in his first term are visibly corrected in his second, he will not be a competitor for the position in national politics which, since his election as lieutenant governor in 1974 and his days as head of the Peace Corps in 1979 and 1980, it has been apparent he was aiming for.

Celeste was reelected by one of those surges of near-unanimous support that were seldom seen in the negative 1973-83 period but which several incumbents of both parties were beneficiaries of in 1986: in Massachusetts and California, New York and Georgia, Michigan and Arkansas. What's striking is the extent to which support for at least the Democratic tickets ran in tandem with those of the ticket leaders. Celeste's 61% (70% in northeast industrial Ohio, 53% in the other half of the state) was matched by the 55% to 65% showings of Democrats for lower state offices and was almost exactly equal to the 62% won by Senator John Glenn. In the past, Glenn had won by carrying almost every county, running far ahead of normal Democratic showings in the rural areas; this time, he was not much ahead of Celeste, with 71% in the industrial northeast and 56% in the rest of the state. As Democrats have become more popular, Glenn has come to be seen more as a Democrat.

Senators. Ohio's best known politician in the 1980s has been Senator John Glenn. Since his moment in the spotlight when he became the first American to orbit the earth in 1962, Glenn has been a personification of the small town virtues of family, God-fearing religion, duty, patriotism, and hard work. He actually is from the small town of New Concord, right on the National Road divide, and he really does believe in its values. Yet he also has the aggressiveness needed to be a brilliant fighter pilot in World War II and Korea, to have gotten himself into the astronaut program, to have been a successful businessman afterwards, and to have succeeded in being elected, after a couple of missteps, to the Senate.

Yet he was not a success as a presidential candidate. In critical debates in the winter of 1983-84 he did not seem to have the suppleness of mind of some of his competitors and failed to give a sense of command over them. He was hurt as well, as he has been in Democratic primaries in Ohio, because the same wholesomeness which makes him so appealing to the general electorate tends to turn off the party activists and self-conscious minorities who are disproportionately influential in Democratic politics: remember how his keynote speech at the 1976 national convention was overshadowed by Barbara Jordan's. There was lots of talk in Iowa and New

Hampshire about organizational deficiencies in Glenn's campaign. But the greater problem was that this competent and engaging Senator was not able to convince many party activists and voters that he had the stuff it takes to be President. Hanging over from the 1984 campaign was a $2 million-plus debt, most of it accumulated in the two weeks after New Hampshire when Glenn struggled to win a primary in the South; and although other candidates, notably Alan Cranston, paid their debts off, Glenn had been unable to do so as of early 1987. The Federal Election Commission did rule that he could transfer $800,000 left over from his Senate campaign treasury, but that would still leave $1.2 million unpaid. An additional problem was that much of the money was advanced by Ohio banks which received "letters of comfort" from several rich Ohioans (including Marvin Warner) not guaranteeing the debt, which would be illegal, but saying they would try to get it paid off. Glenn's 1986 opponent Thomas Kindness attacked this arrangement with cause; it's a bit jarring to see a man whose integrity no one doubts skate so close to, if not over, the edge of what the campaign finance laws allow.

Glenn has been criticized as a man who gets too involved in the minutiae of issues and lacks a broad perspective. But in the Senate that has enabled him to make useful contributions on sticky issues most Senators avoid. The prime example is nuclear proliferation, on which he has been vigilant about transfers of nuclear technology and materials to countries like India and Pakistan. On this critical issue he knows the details, masters the arguments, and never quits fighting his good fight, towering over everyone else in American government. Naturally Glenn is interested in military matters—so much so, in fact, that after the 1984 election he gave up a high-ranking seat on Foreign Relations to serve on Armed Services. On Foreign Relations, he followed the SALT talks very closely and, despite an obvious desire to support the treaty, hesitated because of concerns about verification (later resolved, he said, by technical innovations). As a military man who advanced through channels, Glenn is not especially sympathetic to the new breed of Pentagon critics, and he tends to support weapons systems recommended by the services. When Glenn came to the Senate, he seemed notably less liberal than most northern Democrats. Now the gap is much narrower, but more because the others—and the issues—have changed than because Glenn has. He was never enthusiastic about income redistribution schemes, but he is not an enthusiast for market economics either: he has spent his life in the public sector and represents a state which feels that the market—and particularly foreign trade—doesn't treat it fairly. On cultural issues this son of middle America has always been willing to vote against abortion restrictions and school prayer amendments; who is going to say he is insufficiently patriotic or pious?

In the 100th Congress, Glenn chairs the Governmental Affairs Committee, sometimes described as a hunting license to get involved on any issue you want and sometimes as a committee in search of a role. Glenn will probably use it to spotlight the nuclear proliferation issue and to look into the issues of nuclear waste disposal, sunset and zero-based budgeting legislation, and airline safety.

Glenn's senatorial career had two false starts: he began running in 1964, then left the race when he injured himself in a household accident; he ran again in 1970, but was upset in the primary by Howard Metzenbaum, who in turn lost the general election narrowly to Robert Taft, Jr. In 1974 Glenn and Metzenbaum ran against each other again, in one of the most bitter primaries of recent times; this time Glenn won. He won the general election easily that year and has had no trouble at all holding the seat. (Metzenbaum won the other Ohio seat in 1976 and he and Glenn are now on friendly terms.) He won reelection with a record-breaking 69% of the vote in 1980, even while Reagan was carrying the state; he was cut back to 62% in 1986, when he had a serious opponent in Representative Thomas Kindness. Kindness cut Glenn's inroads into the normal Republican vote, but in a very Democratic year in Ohio that still left Glenn with an overwhelming majority.

Senator Howard Metzenbaum has a background almost entirely different from Glenn's. Metzenbaum is from Cleveland; spent most of his life in business, making his fortune in airport parking lots (not a business one enters for love). He had been politically active for years. He was

campaign manager for Senator Stephen Young's surprise victories in 1958 against John Bricker at age 74, and against Robert Taft, Jr., in 1964. Then he ran himself, beat Glenn and almost beat Taft in 1970; lost to Glenn in the primary in 1974, after having been appointed to fill a vacancy by Governor John Gilligan; then ran again in 1976, and beat Cleveland Congressman William Stanton in the primary and Taft in the general.

Metzenbaum has fought his way upward in business, in elections, and now in the Senate. His record on issues is one of the most liberal in the Senate. But more distinctive and important has been his role as a watchdog for legislation that in his view benefits special interests. On the floor of the Senate, he is a kind of Horatius at the bridge, putting holds near the end of the session on dozens of pieces of what he considers special interest legislation and then filibustering them if they came up. In effect Metzenbaum forces Senators backing these bills to negotiate with him, even if they had a large majority and he represented only himself. He first got interested in the possibilities for delay in the Senate rules when he and James Abourezk of South Dakota staged a two-man filibuster against deregulation of oil and gas prices; that failed, but Metzenbaum saw that the possibilities for delay were tremendous, and that at the end of the session delay means death for a bill. So he is ready with amendments (as many as 100 to a single bill) and with extended comment. Metzenbaum himself has proposed changing the rules that allow him to do this; but in the meantime he proposes to take advantage of them. Colleagues get infuriated with Metzenbaum; they vow to deny him any special breaks he might seek; but they cannot get around him and so, grumbling, make their plans with him in mind and seek to get his approval for legislation that, before he was in the Senate, would probably pass through easily.

Metzenbaum takes on big issues and small. He held up passage of a bill giving the Alaska Railroad to the state until an infuriated Ted Stevens persuaded the state to pay something for it. He almost singlehandedly forced Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond to put an indefinite hold on the nomination of presidential counselor Edwin Meese as Attorney General in 1984 while an independent counsel investigated charges that Meese had used his White House office for personal gain; when the nomination was resubmitted in 1985, Metzenbaum again led the campaign against it—even though the independent counsel had cleared Meese of criminal wrong doing and the appointment was headed for confirmation. Nonetheless, he wasn't immune himself to charges of ethical improprieties: he was criticized in 1984 for accepting a $250,000 "finder's fee" for making a phone call putting a buyer in touch with the owner of Washington's Hay-Adams hotel, and returned the money when that was revealed. Metzenbaum is proud of delaying natural gas price decontrol, of hounding the Synfuels Corporation to its death, of delaying and ultimately blocking the sale of Conrail to the Norfolk Southern, and of blocking what he considered bad transition rules in the 1986 tax reform.

All these are negative achievements. Metzenbaum has his positive causes as well—banning bullet-piercing bullets, to name one—but in the Reagan years his posture has inevitably been defensive. With the Democrats' recapture of the Senate, he now chairs three subcommittees; Edward Kennedy's decision to take the Labor and Public Welfare chair keeps Metzenbaum out of it. But it's not clear that Ohio voters want a big expansion of the federal government, and Metzenbaum is certainly conscious of what Ohio voters want as his seat is up in 1988. Metzenbaum's fighting style and opposition to powers perceived as entrenched helped him win reelection against a weak opponent with a solid 57% in the recession year of 1982; he got 68% in industrial northeast Ohio and carried the rest of the state with 52%. He is likely to have stronger opposition—from Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich or 6th District Representative Bob McEwen—in what may not be as favorable a year. For a while there was speculation that Metzenbaum would retire at 71, perhaps in favor of his son-in-law, Hyatt Legal Services entrepreneur Joel Hyatt. But Metzenbaum could have had a more-than-comfortable retirement long ago and has opted instead for the rigors of end-of-the-session midnight quorum calls and campaigning in Cleveland and Chillicothe. He and the man whose campaigns he managed have held Ohio Senate seats for 25 of the last 30 years; that suggests he's unlikely to quit and will be difficult to defeat.

Presidential politics. Ohio is one of those states that is always a major prize in presidential elections, and always seriously contested. Its 23 electoral votes are less than it used to have, but are still too many to be ignored, and in any close race the result here is likely to be close. Remembering the old saying that no Republican candidate can win without Ohio, and with the knowledge that there was no way Walter Mondale could put together an electoral college majority without this state, Reagan campaign manager Ed Rollins put extra money into Ohio, and ran specially crafted ads comparing Mondale's tax position to Celeste. This effort seems to have put Ohio out of reach for Mondale early, and in effect to have doomed his campaign even before his victory in the first debate.

In 1987 Ohio switched its primary from May, when it has generally had little effect on nominations, to March 15, a week after the southern megaprimary. The idea was to create a Great Lakes regional contest, with the Illinois primary, the Michigan Democratic primary, and the Minnesota caucuses; but as 1987 went on it was not clear whether these races together would be enough to spotlight the region, and there was some talk the Ohio primary might be rescheduled for May. If it does come off, the interesting thing will be to see whether candidates focus on the ailing steel and auto industries and call for trade barriers to protect them, or whether they look at the growing parts of the Great Lakes economies—a more difficult task, because growing businesses are smaller and less visible than those which are declining, and don't have entrenched political constituencies. But it's worth noting that the governors who won big victories in this region in 1986—Celeste and Michigan's Jim Blanchard—accentuated the positive and emphasized the new growth rather than the old decline in their campaigns. And it's worth remembering that Gary Hart, quite against the odds and prognostication, beat Walter Mondale by a 42%–40% margin here (and by nearly identical percentages in the less-noticed contest next door in Indiana the same day). Hart ran even or only barely behind in most of Ohio's cities and carried Youngstown with a set of ads hand-crafted to its problems; his biggest margins, however, were in the smaller areas which have had a disproportionate share of Ohio's growth.

Congressional redistricting. Congressional redistricting was a bipartisan exercise in Ohio in 1982, not because its politicians are altruistic, but because the Democrats controlled the state House of Representatives and Republicans, the state Senate and governorship. The bipartisanship is apparent in the Cincinnati and Columbus areas, where partisans of either side would have drawn the lines differently. The court-ordered redistricting of 1985 turned out to be virtually identical, since the Democrats picked up the governorship in 1982 but lost control of the state Senate in 1984.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 10,752,000; Pop. 1980: 10,797,630, dn. 0.4% 1980–86 and up 1.3% 1970–80; 4.46% of U.S. total, 7th largest. 13% with 1–3 yrs. col., 15% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.3% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 13% German, 9% English, 4% Irish, 2% Italian, Polish, 1% Hungarian, French. Households (1980): 74% family, 41% with children, 62% married couples; 31.6% housing units renter, median monthly rent: $167; median house value: $45,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 7,703,310; 9% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1986): 5,938,889; 1,869,124 D (32%), 1,148,286 R (19%), 2,921,479 unaffiliated (49%).

1986 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $32,466,000,000; 4.32% of U.S. total, 7th largest.

1986 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense
Total Expend	$31,823m	(3.83%)	$24,894m	(4.15%)	$6,929m
St/Lcl Grants	4,764m	(4.23%)	4,759m	(4.23%)	5m
Salary/Wages	3,175m	(2.63%)	1,775m	(3.02%)	1,400m
Pymts to Indiv	15,880m	(4.35%)	15,555m	(4.48%)	325m
Procurement	7,452m	(3.62%)	2,251m	(4.05%)	5,201m
Research/Other	553m	(2.07%)	553m	(2.08%)	0m

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HEADLINE: Governor's race heats up over debates

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KEYWORD: DEBATES

BODY:

A heated debate over debate dates has ensued between the campaigns of Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich and his opponent, Democrat Anthony Celebrezze.

Five possible debates, two to be televised statewide, are in the works, but none is certain because of bickering over dates and conditions.

Neither candidate appears anxious to face the other in a structured forum, and both appear to be using the issue as political ammunition to discredit the other.

Rather than face each other head on, the candidates have hired negotiators over the debate issue, The Cleveland Plain Dealer reported Friday.

Voinovich will be represented by Franklin County Republican leaders Michael Colley and Terry Casey and Rep. JoAnn Davidson, R-34, of Reynoldsberg. Celebrezze will be represented by Hyatt Legal Services founder Joel Hyatt.

Voinovich has agreed on a live, televised debate Oct. 17 at WPTD-TV in Dayton sponsored by Ohio Public Television and carried by Ohio public stations.

Melinda Swan, spokeswoman for the Celebrezze campaign said the the Democratic candidate ''plans on doing it'', but has not formally accepted.

Swan has charged the Voinovich campaign with dodging a debate on Oct. 30 sponsored by the League of Women Voters and scheduled to be carried live on NBC affiliates.

''Once the Voinovich campaign chose to try to slip out of the league debate, they put the whole thing in disarray,'' Swan said.

But Voinovich campaign manager Paul Mifsud said he told league organizers that Voinovich could not debate Oct. 30, but could the week before -- and for a good reason.

President Bush indicated he would make a return trip to Ohio the last week of October -- the week before the election -- to campaign for

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Voinovich, Mifsud said.

But Diana Winterhalter said the Voinovich campaign agreed to the Oct. 30 date in May, and she questioned whether the president's visit was more ''important than the candidates debating.

''I don't know what else (Voinovich) could do that's more important than talking to the citizens of the state of Ohio, '' Winterhalter said.

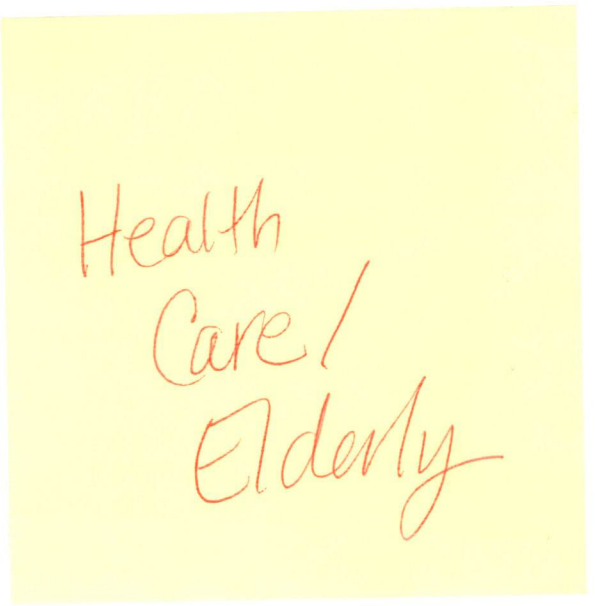
Voinovich has accepted a debate Sept. 7 in Columbus sponsored by the Press Club of Ohio, the Metropolitan Club, the Society of Professional Journalists and the Ohio Legislative Correspondents Association.

Celebrezze has not accepted the invitation.

Two possible debates in Cleveland are up in the air.

Voinovich could not make a Nov. 2 debate before the City Club, and neither candidate has decided whether to accept an invitation from WJW Channel 8 in Cleveland to debate Oct. 1 or Oct. 15.

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Health
Care/
Elderly

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, March 20, 1990

VOINOVICH REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF 'LIFELINE' PHONE SERVICE

(Columbus) -- Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich today reaffirmed his longtime support of 'lifeline' telephone service for the elderly and disadvantaged.

"'Lifeline' is a vital health and safety issue for low-income senior citizens and other disadvantaged Ohioans," said Voinovich, former Mayor of Cleveland, who has pushed for lifeline service since 1983.

"The availability of telephone service can be the difference between life and death in some situations. Every Ohioan should be in a position to make emergency calls, such as to the hospital, police or fire department," said Voinovich. "And, especially for senior citizens and handicapped individuals, telephone service is a critical means of communications in so many aspects of their daily lives."

Voinovich pointed out that partial federal government assistance is available to states with comprehensive lifeline programs. Since 1985, Ohio has failed to take advantage of an estimated $8 million in federal matching funds for the service.

An estimated 335,000 low-income Ohioans do not have basic telephone service. According to one recent survey, at least 15 other states have comprehensive lifeline service, while 19 others have limited lifeline plans. Lifeline proposals are pending in nine other states, including Ohio.

Voinovich and advocates of the discounted telephone service program from senior citizen and consumer groups met in 1989 with Ohio Public Utilities Commission Chair Jolynn Butler to renew his call for enactment of a lifeline plan.

The Governor's Office, the PUCO and Ohio telephone company representatives are reportedly working with State Rep. Jane Campbell (D-Cleveland) to develop a plan to fund lifeline service.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 771-7003

Voinovich today wrote Ohio legislative leaders urging them to support lifeline service.

-30-

Please see attached letter to legislative leaders, along with documentation of Mayor Voinovich's earlier support of lifeline. For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Jenny Camper, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

March 20, 1990

Senator Stanley Aronoff
President
Ohio Senate
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43266

Dear Senator Aronoff:

I am writing to reaffirm my support of lifeline telephone service for low-income senior citizens and other disadvantaged Ohioans.

It is estimated that 335,000 low-income Ohioans have no telephone service. Many of these people are elderly and handicapped individuals for whom telephone service is absolutely essential. An Ohio lifeline plan would help make telephone service more affordable for these individuals.

Enactment of an Ohio lifeline plan would also trigger federal matching funds to help defray the cost of the program. Ohio has failed to take advantage of an estimated $8 million in federal matching funds for lifeline service since 1985.

While I was Mayor of Cleveland, members of my administration and I worked diligently to help formulate a comprehensive lifeline program. In 1983, I directed my Law Department and Office of Consumer Affairs to begin developing a proposal. Since then, I have testified before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio and written several letters urging action on this issue.

I am now very encouraged by reports that the Governor's Office, PUCO, legislators and telephone industry representatives may be close to agreement on a lifeline plan.

I am writing to support this effort and to encourage action as quickly as possible on this issue.

Sincerely,

George Voinovich

GVV/tc

cc: Senator Harry Meshel
Speaker Vern Riffe
Representative Corwin Nixon

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
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History of the Efforts of
the City of Cleveland and Other
Consumer Representatives to Achieve
Lifeline Telephone Service in Ohio

1983

8-31-83	The PUCO staff proposed a lifeline service called the "SOS" plan in Ohio Bell's (OBT) Rate Case (No. 83-300-TP-AIR)
9-30-83	Cleveland (and other parties) in OBT's Rate Case filed objections to the Staff's Report; including objections to the structure, not the idea, of the lifeline service proposed by the Staff.
10-4-83	Paula Slimak filed testimony (for Cleveland) detailing a lifeline proposal in the OBT Rate Case.
12-16-83	Cleveland filed its Initial Brief in OBT's Rate Case arguing for a lifeline rate.

1984

1-31-84	The PUCO in OBT's Rate Case (No. 83-300-TP-AIR), acknowledged the need for "lifeline", and ordered OBT to file a lifeline proposal(s).
3-30-84	OBT filed two lifeline proposals.
7-3-84	PUCO established the Lifeline Investigation Case to study OBT's and other proposals for lifeline service (Case No. 84-734-TP-COI).
9-7-84	Cleveland and other parties filed testimony and comments in the Lifeline case.
9-26-84	The Office of the Consumers' Counsel (OCC) asked the PUCO to hold public hearings on lifeline service throughout the State.

1985

3-18-85	Cleveland filed its objections to the PUCO Staff Report in OBT's new Rate Case (No. 84-1435-TP-AIR), including an objection that the Staff failed to propose any lifeline service.
4-2-85	The OCC asked the PUCO to apply for the Federal Access Charge Waiver program (a part of lifeline service). This was requested in the Lifeline case.

6-3-85 Cleveland Council of Unemployed Workers wrote to PUCO Chairman Chema asking for the implementation of a Lifeline service.

6-21-85 PUCO Chairman Chema attended a senior citizen meeting in Cleveland where several groups, including the City, supported establishment of a lifeline service.

8-9-85 Cleveland and other parties filed testimony and lists of issues, including the lifeline issue, in the OBT Rate Case (No. 84-1435-TP-AIR).

8-29-85 In the Cincinnati Bell Rate Case (No. 84-1272-TP-AIR), Cin. Bell and the PUCO Staff sought to strike the Lifeline issue from the case, saying it should be decided in the special Lifeline case.

9-9-85 Cleveland filed a Brief Amicus Curiae in the Cin. Bell Rate Case supporting the OCC and City of Cincinnati in their attempt to have the lifeline issue heard.

9-10-85 The PUCO struck the lifeline issue from the Cin. Bell Case, saying it belongs in the special Lifeline case.

9-23-85 Cleveland and all other parties in OBT's Rate Case signed an agreement that the lifeline issue would be considered in OBT's Rate Case (No. 84-1435-TP-AIR).

10-2-85 Mayor Voinovich spoke to PUCO members at the public hearing in Cleveland on the Lifeline issue.

12-10-85 The PUCO decided the OBT Rate Case (No. 84-1435-TP-AIR), and said "lifeline" should be considered in the Lifeline case, on a state-wide basis.

1986

1-9-86 Cleveland and other parties asked for a rehearing of the PUCO's decision in the 1984 OBT Rate Case, asking that at least some lifeline issues be considered now (i.e. waiver of access charges, and a reduction in deposits and service connection fees for low income consumers).

3-21-86 The PUCO held a hearing on the proposals for some lifeline services in the 1984 OBT Rate Case.

5-7-86 Initial Briefs were filed on the partial lifeline service proposals.

5-16-86 Reply Briefs were filed on the partial lifeline service proposals.

8-22-86 Mayor Voinovich wrote to Governor Celeste asking for action on the lifeline issue.

9-9-86 Governor Celeste told senior citizens he will speed the lifeline issue at the PUCO.

1987

3-23-87 PUCO order in 1984 Ohio Bell Rate Case adopting TAP program (i.e. waiver of deposit and 1/2 service connection). PUCO applies to FCC for waiver of access charge.

4-24-87 Mayor Voinovich wrote to PUCO Chairman Chema, once again urging the PUCO to act on a comprehensive true lifeline.

4-87 City Consumer Affairs Director Gnann wrote to Rep. Campbell and testified before a committee of the Ohio House in support of H.B. 309 which would establish lifeline telephone service.

10-20-87 PUCO requires phone companies to file for Link-up-America to waive entire connection charge.

1988

5-6-88 The City hosted a number of meetings with the Office of the Consumers' Counsel to formulate a joint comprehensive lifeline telephone plan for the State among a number of interested consumer groups. A letter was sent out by Mayor Voinovich to consumer groups seeking support for the joint proposal.

1989

3-89 After deregulation bill (H.B. 563) passed in the Ohio legislature, Commission Chairman Chema formed a telephone task force of State agencies, OCC and the City. The Task Force was directed to formulate a list of lifeline options to be incorporated in the PUCO's report to the Legislature. However, in the end the Task Force's work was not included in the Report.

-1-89 The Report to the legislature from the PUCO's Staff contradicts several of the consensus positions of the Task Force and recommends only a revision of the TAP program.

-19-89 H.B. 254 - New Lifeline legislation introduced by Rep. Campbell.

-24-89 PUCO, under new Chairwoman Butler, requests comments on ways to improve the TAP program in case No. 89-45-TP-COI.

-2-89 Cleveland files a Motion to Expand the Scope of the TAP Case (No. 89-45-TP-COI) to include consideration of a comprehensive lifeline service.

-9-89 Cleveland hosts consumer meeting on Lifeline.

-23-89 Mayor Voinovich meets with Chair Butler urging prompt action on Lifeline.

-1-89 Mayor Voinovich writes to Ohio Bell President urging adoption of Lifeline.

-7-89 Cleveland and others attend first meeting of Lifeline Task Force, formed by PUCO Chair Butler. (Consumer proposal for lifeline offered to Companies and PUCO.)

-15-89 Second Lifeline Task Force Meeting.

-14-89 Telephone Companies make first Lifeline proposal.

-18-89 Third Lifeline Task Force Meeting.

10-4-89 Cleveland hosts consumer meeting on Lifeline.

10-10-89 Fourth Lifeline Task Force Meeting. Consumers offer new Lifeline proposal.

10-10-89 Cleveland intervene and files Comments in Cincinnati Bell Lifeline Case (89-1306-TP-ATA).

10-17-89 Cleveland hosts consumer meeting to strategize about Lifeline.

10-25-89 Lifeline Task Force Meeting. Consumers offer revised new proposal.

11-11-89 PUCO makes lifeline "compromise" proposal to Task Force.

1-21-89 Sixth Lifeline Task Force Meeting. Cleveland and all other consumer groups agree to PUCO "compromise". Companies reject "compromise" and offer substitute. (Consumers reject substitute).

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, April 10, 1990

VOINOVICH PROPOSES HEALTH CARE INCENTIVES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

(Columbus) -- Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich today announced proposals to ease health care insurance costs for Ohio small businesses and self-employed Ohioans.

"The spiraling cost of health care and health insurance is clearly one of the major challenges facing Ohio in the 1990's," declared Voinovich at a news conference, where he outlined a Voinovich-DeWine Small Business Health Care Initiative.

"Ohio's private sector should be encouraged to provide adequate and affordable health care coverage to employees. Easing certain regulations, providing financial incentives and promoting innovation are steps I believe state government can take to help address the health care crisis in Ohio," Voinovich said.

Citing an estimate that 1.4 million Ohioans currently have no health insurance, Voinovich proposed:

(1) -- Allowing small businesses, with up to 25 employees, to provide basic, "no-frills" health insurance packages without each and every benefit currently mandated by state law.

(2) -- Providing a state income tax deduction for health care policies purchased by self-employed individuals.

(3) -- Removing regulatory and statutory barriers keeping small businesses from pooling resources to jointly purchase group health policies.

(4) -- Making a long-term state commitment to funding demonstration projects to promote innovation in the health care insurance field.

"Health insurance costs have been skyrocketing. It is a tragedy that so many Ohioans are without adequate coverage," said Voinovich. "Meeting this challenge in the 1990's is going to require a determination to find solutions, a series of difficult decisions and a commitment to innovation. The Voinovich-DeWine administration intends to provide leadership on this issue."

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 228-1990

Two components of the Voinovich-DeWine plan, basic health care policies and tax incentives for the self-employed, are in line with recommendations issued recently by the Pepper Commission, a bipartisan national panel studying the country's health care delivery problems.

It is estimated that 30% of Ohio's small businesses do not offer any health insurance coverage to employees because of the spiraling cost, which has increased by as much as 60% per year over the past four years. It is believed that an even higher percentage of self-employed persons go without health insurance.

Experts predict that 80% of all new jobs created in Ohio will be in the small business category.

Voinovich said he would outline other health care proposals as the campaign progresses.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Tim Cosgrove, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

HEALTH CARE

VOINOVICH-DEWINE SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH CARE INITIATIVE

Every Ohioan deserves access to adequate health care. However, there are currently 1.4 million Ohioans without health care coverage - the majority of whom are small business employees and their dependents.

This problem is unacceptable and must be addressed. The Voinovich-DeWine Small Business Health Care Initiative is one component of an overall health care policy to generate incentives and encourage the private sector, in particular small businesses and self-employed individuals, to provide health care insurance.

VOINOVICH-DEWINE PROPOSALS

ALLOW INSURANCE COMPANIES TO OFFER BASIC HEALTH CARE PACKAGES TO SMALL BUSINESSES (25 OR UNDER) WITHOUT SOME OF THE EXISTING MANDATORY BENEFITS

It has been widely reported that the increasing number of health care options mandated by state law has increased the number of those uninsured. A recent national survey reported that 9.3 million Americans lack health insurance because of state government mandates. In Ohio, 30% of all small businesses do not have health insurance coverage.

Under the Voinovich-DeWine Proposal, insurance companies will still be required to offer these options; however, consumers would be given the choice to purchase those benefits which most meet their needs. This directly affects not only employers but also employees since many employees are being asked to pay an increasing percentage of their health insurance premiums.

Surveys have shown that most small businesses would purchase health care coverage for their employees if the price could be brought down to an affordable rate.

The Pepper Commission, a bipartisan national panel studying the country's health care delivery problems, recently recommended that a minimum health care package be made available to small businesses to make insurance more available and affordable. Two states - Washington and Virginia - have passed minimum health care benefit packages. Six other states are considering similar proposals.

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
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PROVIDE A 100% STATE TAX DEDUCTION TO SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS

Self-employed individuals are hit hard by increasing costs of health care insurance since they are forced to pay in "after tax" dollars. Currently, self-employed individuals may deduct 25% of health care premiums on their federal tax returns.

There are an estimated 600,000 sole proprietors in the State of Ohio. Although there has yet to be a study of health insurance needs in this segment, some experts believe that the self-employed represent a significant portion of the working uninsured in Ohio.

The Pepper Commission also recommended that the self-employed be given a 100% tax deduction for health care benefits.

ENCOURAGE SMALL BUSINESS GROUP POOLING

Small businesses are often better able to obtain affordable health care insurance policies when they group together to negotiate with insurance providers.

The Council of Smaller Enterprises (COSE) in Greater Cleveland has served as a model. COSE operates the country's largest group health care plan for small employers, with more than 125,000 workers and their dependents participating. Twenty five percent of the companies enrolled did not previously have group health insurance.

While health insurance costs for small companies generally have risen by 106% in the last five years, COSE's prices have risen a total of only 21.5%.

There needs to be a complete evaluation of state statutes and Department of Insurance regulations to encourage the formation of similar organizations. In fact, some statutes and regulations, such as those prohibiting the formation of associations for the purposes of providing health care, have discouraged these types of arrangement.

ESTABLISH AN OHIO PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The private sector must be challenged to provide workable solutions to the health care crisis. To do this, the state must be committed to encouraging program innovation.

In the current state budget, the General Assembly provided $4.1 million to fund four demonstration projects. These projects in Cincinnati, Akron, Columbus, and Cleveland are designed to test alternative approaches to providing affordable health insurance.

In the future, the state, in partnership with the private sector, should fund similar demonstration projects throughout Ohio. The future of affordable health care depends on applying innovative techniques in health care insurance.

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BACKGROUND

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The problem of the uninsured in Ohio is unacceptable and must be addressed. Every Ohio resident should have access to adequate health care insurance.

The ability of individuals to receive the health care they need is too often limited by the high cost of health care insurance. Insurance coverage premiums have increased by as much as 60% per year over the past four years.

Estimates are that nearly 1.4 million Ohioans do not have health care coverage. More than 190,000 children in Ohio under the age of six are not covered by health insurance. Nearly 75% of those without insurance live in households in which the head of the family is employed.

According to a recent study conducted by the Ohio Department of Health, employees of small businesses are far more likely to be uninsured than employees of medium and large size firms. Rising health insurance costs have hit small businesses particularly hard causing these businesses to either not offer or discontinue health care coverage. Approximately 30% of small businesses in Ohio do not have health care coverage. If the costs continue to rise, more small businesses will likely be forced to discontinue health insurance benefits, adding to the uninsured problem.

To compensate for increased costs to employers, employees are being asked to pay higher and higher percentages of their health care coverage.

Increased health insurance costs make Ohio small businesses less competitive as well. Estimates are that 80% of all new jobs will be created in the small business sector.

* * *

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Tim Cosgrove, 614/228-1990.

Prepared 4/10/90

GEORGE VOINOVICH

Remarks

April 10, 1990

IN THE COMING WEEKS AND MONTHS, MIKE DEWINE AND I WILL CONTINUE TO ANNOUNCE A SERIES OF POSITIVE PROPOSALS WHICH WILL MAKE UP THE VISION WE HAVE FOR OHIO IN THE 1990'S.

WE HAVE ALREADY ANNOUNCED PROGRAMS COVERING TOPICS SUCH AS ETHICS IN STATE GOVERNMENT, CAMPAIGN FINANCES, REGULATION OF OUT-OF-STATE GARBAGE COMING INTO OHIO, THE GOVERNORS' INITIATIVE ON VOLUNTEERISM AND EXCELLENCE (G.I.V.E.), A NEW STATE OFFICE OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, LIFELINE TELEPHONE SERVICE AND, OF COURSE, I INITIALLY PROPOSED THE STATE HOUSING ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT WHICH WILL BE ON THIS YEAR'S NOVEMBER BALLOT FOR VOTER APPROVAL.

I HAVE ALSO HELD CONFERENCES AS MAYOR OF CLEVELAND AND AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSE TO THE DRUG EPIDEMIC, A MAJOR MEETING ON GETTING A FULL CENSUS COUNT, AND A VERY SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE ON THE THREAT OF ZEBRA MUSSELS - A VERY SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ECOLOGY OF OUR GREAT LAKES AND INLAND WATERS.

WE HAVE DISCUSSED INITIATIVES TO BETTER INVOLVE OHIO'S PRIVATE SECTOR IN MEETING TOMORROW'S ECONOMIC CHALLENGES AND IN TRIMMING TODAY'S STATE BUREAUCRACY, AND YOU HAVE ALSO HEARD ME TALK ABOUT HOW, WITH CONGRESSMAN DEWINE AS OUR LT. GOVERNOR, WE PLAN TO IMPROVE OUR LOBBYING EFFORT IN WASHINGTON TO MAKE SURE OHIO INTERESTS ARE CONSIDERED AS FEDERAL POLICY IS DETERMINED.

IN THE FUTURE, WE WILL MAKE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION, JOBS, DRUGS AND CRIME, THE ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE, PROGRAMMING FOR THE DISADVANTAGED, AND IN A VARIETY OF OTHER ARENAS.

TODAY, WE ARE HERE TO DISCUSS HEALTH CARE... SPECIFICALLY TO OFFER AN INITIATIVE TO HELP PROVIDE AFFORDABLE, ADEQUATE, HEALTH CARE INSURANCE TO WORKING OHIOANS WHO CURRENTLY HAVE NO HEALTH CARE COVERAGE.

THE SPIRALING COST OF HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH INSURANCE IS CLEARLY ONE OF THE MAJOR CHALLENGES FACING OHIO IN THE 1990'S. THE INITIATIVE I AM ANNOUNCING TODAY IS ONE COMPONENT OF AN OVERALL HEALTH CARE POLICY THAT WE WILL BE ANNOUNCING THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILLION UNINSURED OHIOANS. NEARLY 75% OF THOSE WITHOUT INSURANCE LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY IS EMPLOYED.

AS MANY OF YOU ARE AWARE, HEALTH CARE INSURANCE INCREASES HAVE HIT SMALL BUSINESS AND SELF EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS PARTICULARLY HARD. ACCORDING TO NFIB, 30% OF ALL SMALL BUSINESSES DO NOT PURCHASE HEALTH INSURANCE. THAT'S APPROXIMATELY 45,000 BUSINESSES IN OHIO.

WE ALSO NEED TO PAT THOSE 70% OF THE SMALL BUSINESSES ON THE BACK THAT DO PROVIDE COVERAGE.

THIS SPIRALING COST OF HEALTH CARE ALSO HAS THE POTENTIAL OF MAKING OHIO SMALL BUSINESSES LESS COMPETITIVE. ESTIMATES ARE THAT 80% OF ALL NEW JOBS WILL BE CREATED IN THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR.

STATES THAT CAN PROVIDE AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE INSURANCE WILL BE MORE COMPETITIVE IN THE FUTURE.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IS UNACCEPTABLE. EVERY OHIOAN DESERVES ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE. OHIO'S PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE TO EMPLOYEES. EASING CERTAIN REGULATIONS, PROVIDING FINANCIAL INCENTIVES AND PROMOTING INNOVATION ARE STEPS I BELIEVE STATE GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE TO HELP ADDRESS THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS IN OHIO.

TODAY I AM PROPOSING FOUR STEPS TO TAKE US IN THIS DIRECTION:

* ALLOW SMALL BUSINESSES, WITH UP TO 25 EMPLOYEES, TO PROVIDE BASIC, "NO FRILLS" HEALTH INSURANCE PACKAGES WITHOUT EACH AND EVERY BENEFIT CURRENTLY MANDATED BY STATE LAW. THIS WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE BIPARTISAN PEPPER COMMISSION STUDY ON NATIONAL HEALTH CARE POLICY. ALREADY TWO STATES HAVE ADOPTED SIMILAR PROPOSALS.

* PROVIDE A STATE INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH CARE POLICIES PURCHASED BY SELF EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS. CURRENTLY, SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS ARE GIVEN A 25% TAX DEDUCTION ON THEIR FEDERAL TAX RETURNS. IN EFFECT, THEY MUST PURCHASE HEALTH INSURANCE WITH AFTER TAX DOLLARS. INDICATIONS ARE THAT MANY OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED DO NOT HAVE INSURANCE. THE PEPPER COMMISSION ALSO HAD A SIMILAR RECOMMENDATION.

* REVIEW REGULATORY AND STATUTORY BARRIERS TO ENCOURAGE SMALL BUSINESSES TO POOL RESOURCES TO JOINTLY PURCHASE GROUP HEALTH POLICIES. CURRENT REGULATIONS AND STATUTES OFTEN MAKE THE FORMATION OF THESE TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS DIFFICULT.

* MAKE A LONG-TERM STATE COMMITMENT TO FUND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO PROMOTE INNOVATION IN THE HEALTH CARE INSURANCE FIELD. IN THE CURRENT BUDGET, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MADE $4.1 MILLION AVAILABLE FOR FOUR SEPARATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS THESE PROJECTS ARE EXPERIMENTING WITH PROVIDING MINIMUM HEALTH CARE PACKAGES TO THE WORKING UNINSURED WE WANT TO CONTINUE FUNDING THESE TYPES OF PILOT PROJECTS AND OTHERS THAT ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE INSURANCE.

WE BELIEVE THAT THESE ARE GOOD FIRST STEPS IN DEALING WITH THE UNINSURED PROBLEM IN OHIO. HOWEVER, WE RECOGNIZE THAT MORE WILL NEED TO BE DONE. AS WE CONTINUE IN THE CAMPAIGN, WE WILL ALSO BE ANNOUNCING PROPOSALS TO DEAL WITH THE OTHER PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HEALTH CARE IN OHIO.

IT IS A TRAGEDY THAT SO MANY OHIOANS ARE WITHOUT ADEQUATE COVERAGE. MEETING THE HEALTH CARE CHALLENGE IN THE 1990'S IS GOING TO REQUIRE A DETERMINATION TO FIND SOLUTIONS, A SERIES OF DIFFICULT DECISIONS AND A COMMITMENT TO INNOVATION. THE VOINOVICH-DEWINE ADMINISTRATION INTENDS TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP ON THIS ISSUE.

NOW I WOULD BE GLAD TO TAKE YOUR QUESTIONS.

*

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, July 17, 1990

Voinovich-DeWine 'OhioCare Bill of Rights'
PLAN TO EXTEND HEALTH CARE ACCESS, CONTROL COSTS UNVEILED

(Columbus) -- Programs to extend health care coverage to the state's uninsured and to help control health care costs for all Ohioans were announced today by Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich.

"Every Ohioan should have access to quality and affordable health care services," said Voinovich as he unveiled the Voinovich-DeWine "OhioCare Bill of Rights" at a news conference.

"America has a great health care system for those who can afford it," said Voinovich, "but costs have soared completely beyond control. The result is a social tragedy, with more than one million Ohioans going without health insurance coverage."

Voinovich cited figures depicting huge increases in health care costs and an official estimate that 1.4 million Ohioans -- most of them working people and their families -- do not have health insurance.

Voinovich, who earlier announced plans to ease health care costs for the elderly and make health coverage more available to small business employees, today proposed programs to provide care to many of Ohio's uninsured working poor and high-risk patients who cannot purchase insurance policies.

Voinovich, who set a goal of providing affordable health insurance to every Ohioan by the year 2000, also issued proposals to target Medicaid services and control the program's costs. Medicaid is now the largest line item in the state budget ($3 billion annually); state tax support of the program rose 15% in the last fiscal year alone.

Voinovich-DeWine "OhioCare" proposals announced today include:

* Creating a public/private risk pool for Ohioans with catastrophic illnesses or other pre-existing conditions.

* Establishing an OhioCare Children's Health Plan to target state dollars toward covering uninsured children age six and under.

-MORE-

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* Forming an OhioCare Basic Health Plan, on a pilot basis, to provide managed health care to working poor and small business people.

* Requiring greater cooperation between the Ohio Departments of Health and Insurance and improving consumer information functions of the Department of Insurance.

* Upgrading the management of the state's Medicaid system and providing incentives to cut costs and reduce unneeded medical services.

* Stepping up state efforts to crack down on Medicaid fraud.

* Providing health care coverage to working poor families by requesting federal waivers to apply Medicaid funding in special cases.

* Allowing working poor families to take advantage of Medicaid-funded prenatal and infant care services, thus reducing long-term health care costs.

* Further reducing long-term health care costs by permitting young children in working poor families to receive full immunization services from maternal and child health clinics.

The total first-year (FY 1992) cost of the Voinovich-DeWine plan is estimated at $29.5 million, with $20 million of that money to be transfered from a state health account that is no longer needed.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Tim Cosgrove, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

"OHIOCARE: AN OHIO HEALTH CARE BILL OF RIGHTS"

George Voinovich and Mike DeWine are fully committed to assuring that every Ohioan has access to quality and affordable health care services. They believe that basic health care is a right that should not be denied any Ohio citizen.

Make no mistake about it, making good on this commitment to quality health care for all Ohioans will take a tremendous commitment of resources coupled with the vision and determination needed to recreate Ohio's system of health care services.

The same vision of a better future that convinced our nation to follow the dream of putting a man on the moon, can join us together in the challenge of creating a health care system that provides quality, cost effective services to all Ohioans.

George Voinovich and Mike DeWine share this vision for a better, healthier tomorrow. They believe that together we can assure full access to all Ohioans by the year 2000.

In order to meet this goal, they have created an Ohio Health Care Bill of Rights -- a pledge to:

1. Provide access to basic health care services for every Ohioan -- especially young children and senior citizens.

2. Assist small businesses, self-employed individuals and the working poor -- the groups with the greatest lack of health insurance coverage -- in gaining insurance protection, while working to keep insurance rates reasonable for all Ohioans.

3. Guarantee that people with preexisting catastrophic medical conditions receive coverage through a state risk pool.

4. Work with insurers, providers and consumers to contain health care costs, including Medicaid costs, through systematic changes in the health care delivery system.

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This pledge is backed up with specific recommendations for fundamental change in Ohio's health care system -- recommendations that follow this introductory statement. These changes launch a vision that can assure all Ohioans adequate health care.

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Even a quick look at Ohio's health care crisis makes it abundantly clear why the Voinovich/DeWine Health Care Bill of Rights must be established immediately.

Though dramatic improvements in health care have been achieved in recent years, with Americans the greatest producers and beneficiaries of this progress, medical care costs are skyrocketing beyond the reach of many Ohioans.

Since 1965, U.S. health care costs have jumped astronomically. These costs consumed 5.9% of GNP in 1965. By 1989 they almost doubled to 11.5% of GNP, or $600 billion. These billions are up 10% just since 1988 and amount to $2,400 per person. In fact, health care inflation increased at close to double the general rate of inflation throughout the 1980's.

This has been reflected in steep increases in health insurance premium costs, often exceeding 20% annually. Insurers have fought back with managed care strategies, prospective billing and resistance to cost shifting trends that effectively force private insurers to subsidize Medicaid and Medicare patient services and uncompensated care. This is happening to such a great extent because Medicaid reimburses providers less than 50 cents on the dollar and Medicare reimburses at about 80 to 90 cents on the dollar.

With a few notable exceptions, efforts to contain costs have largely failed. Tightening controls in one area, such as when Medicare shifted to a prospective billing system based on Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG's), led to cost expansions in other unregulated areas such as outpatient care. High consumer demand for medical services, including costly new technology, also drove up costs.

On the hospital side, the factors explaining this failure to contain costs have resulted in the closure of hundreds of hospitals nationwide. The reasons for this problem include medical inflation; excess bed capacity with average occupancy at 65%; high staff salaries exacerbated by a nursing shortage; a rising staff to patient ratio; expensive medical technology; constraints on cost shifting to the private pay patient; increased use of outpatient services to avoid the DRG system; and an aging population.

Meanwhile, access to medical services has diminished substantially. Over 35 million Americans and over 1.4 million Ohioans (11.4%) do not have any health insurance coverage. Funding for Medicaid, the state/federal health care program for the poor, has increased dramatically in recent years -- up ten thousand percent from $32 million in 1964 to over $3 billion in 1990. Medicaid is now the largest line item in the state budget. It has grown over 15% in the last year.

The Medicaid problem is only made worse by a perverse reward system that gives people incentives to stay on welfare (and therefore Medicaid eligible) by declaring that one year after they become employed, even at minimum wage, they lose all health care benefits. The net effect is a built-in disincentive to working and escaping the welfare world -- a goal that the vast majority of recipients share.

The prospect for continued exponential growth in Medicaid spending has been underscored by a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that gives hospitals the right to sue states when Medicaid reimbursements are significantly below the cost of providing required services.

However, the problem does not begin or end with Medicaid. The uninsured have grown from 25 million to over 35 million since 1980. Only 30% of this growth was due to population increases. The rest can be attributed in large part to the rising costs of health care and the elimination or reduction of employer-paid health insurance benefits. For instance, only 29% of today's employers offer 100% reimbursement for health care, compared with 53% just five years ago.

The story is the same in Ohio where the number of uninsured people increased by 17% from 1982 to 1985.

Uninsured Ohioans are for the most part working Ohioans. Three out of four uninsured Ohioans live in families where the head of the family is employed. Those who work full time are generally employed by small companies or are self-employed. Unfortunately, the greatest percentage of employees without health insurance can be found in Ohio's fastest growing economic sectors: service, construction, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate. But the largest percentage of uninsured Ohioans are under age six. This group totals 190,000.

A "Report of the Ohio Department of Insurance to the Health Insurance Task Force" stated that the two primary barriers to health insurance are an individual's health care status and the cost of insurance.

Despite their best efforts, insurers have also suffered under the weight of escalating health care costs. The demand for greater levels of care, for example, has generated a substantial increase in health insurance mandates at the state level. Ohio has 14 of these mandates, all of which require insurance coverage for specific medical conditions.

Pressures on consumers, providers and insurers are great and growing. Few are happy with a system that appears unmanageable; a system where normal market forces are blunted by third party payments that buffer consumers against the actual cost of medical care, giving them little incentive to cut costs, and making it easier for providers to increase their prices.

These same cost increases, which are compounded by a fragmented health care purchasing environment where few health care buyers are large enough to negotiate reduced rates in return for high volume, are reducing the quality of care, limiting access (a form of rationing) and forcing hospitals and other providers to cut costs at every turn. They are also making the U.S. health care system almost 50% more costly than its counterpart in any other developed country.

No wonder a 1988 Lou Harris/Harvard consumer satisfaction survey found that only 10% of Americans responded favorably to the statement that our health care system "works pretty well and only minor changes are necessary to make it work."

As mentioned, the reforms developed to address these problems have provided some improvement. A greater commitment to prevention and primary care, increased use of managed care, quality assurance and utilization review, and thorough analysis of cost effective medical care mean we can all receive better care while beginning to control health care cost increases.

More can and must be done. All participants in the health care crisis -- consumers, providers, insurers, business, labor and government -- must make a commitment to compromise and consensus. Each must be part of the solution.

Better, more affordable care and greater access to health services for those too poor or too sick to otherwise receive services will come through a restructured health care system that rewards quality care from cost effective providers.

Managed competition combined with help for those willing to pay for as much of their health care as possible -- even if they are on Medicaid -- and government incentives to replace public assistance with productive employment, can provide answers to Ohio's health care crisis; It is a crisis that we can manage our way out of with intelligence, hard work and a new sense of public/private partnership. The result will be a health care system that better serves all Ohioans.

OHIO HEALTH CARE BILL OF RIGHTS

I. HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

1. Create a managed care, risk pool for Ohioans who are uninsurable because of catastrophic illnesses or other preexisting medical conditions. The risk pool would be funded through premium payments from recipients (billed on a sliding scale fee based on income) and through a fair and equitable cost sharing plan that includes support from the public and private sectors. 19 states have insurance risk pools. The costs to risk pool participants are usually 25% to 50% higher than the premiums paid by persons with private insurance. Administration of this managed care insurance program would be contracted out on a competitive bid basis to the private sector.

2. Create an OhioCare Children's Health Plan in an effort to target state dollars toward insurance protection for uninsured children age six and under. Initial funding would be provided by earmarking $25 million [$12.5 million per year in the FY92-93 biennium] from the Ohio Medical Professional Liability Underwriting Association, a joint underwriting association, which is no longer needed to cover malpractice insurance obligations. This managed health insurance plan, which the state would develop and then contract with private providers to implement, would enroll uninsured children up to age six who do not qualify for Medicaid and whose family income is less than 200% of the federal poverty level. The plan primarily covers physician, dental, vision care, and clinic services, with an emphasis on diagnosis, screening and prevention. A similar program is currently in effect in Minnesota.

3. Create the OhioCare Basic Health Plan. This five year pilot project would provide basic health insurance to uninsured Ohioans up to 200% of the poverty level through a managed health care system. The Plan's primary objective would be to provide affordable health insurance to the working poor and small business people so that the quality of their health would improve thereby reducing the potential that a serious family illness would force them onto welfare at a huge cost to Ohio taxpayers.

Essentially, the OhioCare Plan would require the state to contract with an outside, managed care insurance provider, such as a HMO, prepaying the system on a monthly basis. Eligible enrollees would pay a portion of the policy premium cost based on their ability to pay. Insurance would be sold to individuals and families, and to small businesses with less than 25 employees who do not currently provide health insurance coverage. If it was more cost effective, the plan would assist employees under 200% of the poverty level in paying the employee portion of employer provided group health insurance which would otherwise be unaffordable. Insurance coverage would be provided to the extent that funds allow. Initial funding would be provided by earmarking $15 million from the Ohio Medical Professional Liability Underwriting Association [$7.5 million in each year of the FY92-93 biennium].

This project would also work with the private-sector to identify other insurance programs for the uninsured. Support for Community Mutual's "Caring For Children", which is a commitment to buy insurance for children by matching dollar for dollar gifts from private contributors, is a good case in point.

4. Establish the Governor's Health Care Advisory Council. This group of voluntary outside experts [analogous to the President's Council of Economic Advisors] will study and review all facets of the health care system on an ongoing basis relative to the escalating increases in health care costs. Special attention should be given to Medicaid cost increases. State Medicaid costs have increased over 15% in the past year.

5. Require the Ohio Department of Insurance and the Ohio Department of Health to jointly establish an Ohio Health Care and Health Insurance Data Base. This independent information system will allow policy makers, providers, insurers and consumers to create more effective health care policies. For instance, such a data base could facilitate cost/benefit analysis of existing and proposed state health insurance mandates. State efforts to improve health care information have already begun, but much more can and should be done.

6. Create a Health Insurance Consumer Information Center in the Ohio Department of Insurance. The Center would provide relevant health insurance information, including information concerning Medicare Supplemental insurance and long term care insurance policies.

II. MEDICAID REFORM

1. Require limited expansion of selected Medicaid co-payments, such as emergency room care, to encourage personal responsibility for medical costs and to discourage unnecessary use of medical services.

2. Move Medicaid to a managed care delivery system statewide and, in doing so, leverage the buying power of this massive system to negotiate with providers for lower, more competitive health care costs. Included in this reorganization should be the development of local primary care networks, using existing providers and concentrating on primary and preventive care, thus reducing outpatient care costs which represent 70% of health care spending. Each Medicaid recipient would have this medical service utilization managed by a primary care physician.

This effort would extend to the emergency room setting by requiring recipients who are not in life threatening situations to be re-routed to an in-hospital urgent care center for review and immediate treatment of their condition. This will cut costs without undermining the quality of treatment. Such management reforms, which are already utilized in some health plans, will be cost effective and will focus greater attention on prevention services. Begin phased-in implementation immediately.

3. Improve Ohio's efforts to crack down on Medicaid fraud. Improve and better coordinate efforts with a particular focus on providers as well as consumers of Medicaid services. Though there are undoubtedly few providers involved (national fraudulent), provider fraud must be addressed. In general, Ohio has a weak record regarding Medicaid fraud enforcement. For instance, Ohio's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit in the Attorney General's Office obtained only 9 convictions and recovered less than $58,000 in FY88. Convictions per program dollar expended ranked Ohio 32nd out of the 38 states reporting in a recent U. S. Department of Health and Human Services report.

4. Help more Ohioans to become and remain employed and off the Welfare rolls (at a cost savings to taxpayers) by petitioning the federal government to allow for a Medicaid "buy-in" waver on a sliding scale basis for the working poor who are not currently eligible for Medicaid coverage. Eligibility for this program would be limited to those with incomes of less than 200% of the poverty level. The program also could include a request for a waiver to allow Medicaid dollars to be spent to pay the insurance premiums for low income workers who receive health insurance benefits from their employer, but who cannot afford to pay the employee portion of the premium.

5. Allow all pregnant women and infants up to age one in families with incomes between 133% and 185% of the federal poverty level to qualify for Medicaid prenatal and child health care services. 7,000 new mothers and children would be served. Studies show that for every $1 invested in early prenatal care there is a savings of $3 in later health costs.

6. Allow all children five and under living in families with incomes under 185% of the federal poverty level, who are not on Medicaid, to receive full immunization services from maternal and child health clinics. Evidence is substantial that every $1 spent on childhood immunizations saves up to $10 in later medical expenses.

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Issued July 17, 1990

Voinovich & DeWine

SUMMARY OF VOINOVICH/DEWINE HEALTH CARE INITIATIVES

AS OF JULY 17, 1990

SMALL BUSINESS HEALTH CARE INITIATIVE

The Small Business Health Care Initiative is a series of proposals designed to ease health care insurance costs for small businesses and self employed Ohioans. The initiatives include the following: allowing small businesses (below 25) to offer basic health care packages without all state mandates; providing state income tax deductions for self employed individuals; and removing regulatory and statutory barriers keeping small businesses from pooling resources to jointly purchase group health policies.

Issued April 10, 1990

OhioCare: A SENIORS HEALTH CARE INITIATIVE

This initiative addresses the specific health care needs of seniors. Proposals include efforts to control increasing medicare costs and "medigap" insurance premiums, as well as giving seniors more flexibility in terms of long term health care planning.

Issued July 16, 1990

OhioCare: AN OHIO HEALTH CARE BILL OF RIGHTS

The "Health Care Bill of Rights" establishes the Voinovich/DeWine goal of assuring full access to health care for all Ohioans by the year 2000 and reforming the current medicaid system to ensure accountability.

Issued July 17, 1990

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Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Monday, July 16, 1990

Voinovich-DeWine Plan to Reduce Rise in Health Care Costs
'OHIOCARE' PROPOSALS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS HEALTH CARE ANNOUNCED

A series of proposals to attack the problem of spiraling health care costs for senior citizens was announced today by Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich.

"America's health care cost crisis places special burdens on our growing number of senior citizens," declared Voinovich at news conferences in Cleveland and Columbus, where he unveiled the Voinovich-DeWine health care agenda for senior citizens. The plan was dubbed "OhioCare: A Seniors Health Care Initiative."

"Dramatic action is necessary to hold down health care costs for our elderly citizens," Voinovich said. "The rapid rise in health care costs for seniors in recent years is absolutely frightening. These costs are threatening the incomes and life's savings of Ohio seniors -- many of them on fixed incomes -- who have devoted their lives to raising their families and making this state a better place for all of us."

"The next administration cannot fail to realize that this crisis is one of our state's top challenges. A Voinovich-DeWine administration will provide leadership on this issue," Voinovich pledged.

The "OhioCare" plan, aimed at providing quality health care services to seniors at reasonable costs, includes:

* Reducing health care cost increases by legally prohibiting health care providers from charging senior citizens amounts above Medicare eligible charges.

* Protecting Ohio seniors against unreasonable health insurance costs by legally requiring insurers to reduce Medicare Supplemental insurance premiums to reflect the (above) limitation on medical charges.

* Working with private insurers to develop a statewide insurance pool to purchase Medicare Supplemental and Long-Term Care Insurance for interested senior citizens, thereby allowing a large group to negotiate lower insurance rates for individuals.

-MORE-

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* Allowing seniors to keep a greater share of their assets when one spouse enters a long-term care facility.

* Creating a Long Term Care Program in the Ohio Department of Aging to plan and coordinate the expansion of long-term health care initiatives for senior citizens, such as in-home care programs.

* Permitting "living wills" which express an individual's wishes concerning medical treatment should the individual fall victim to an incapacitating, terminal illness making it impossible for the individual to personally direct his or her own care.

* Allowing seniors with extraordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses to apply those expenses against income to reach the level of eligibility for Ohio's homestead property tax exemption for senior citizens.

* Allowing senior citizens to tap into a portion of their whole or universal life insurance policies upon entering a long-term care facility or upon being judged to have a terminal illness.

* Reducing confusion and red tape by standardizing Medicare Supplemental insurance forms used in Ohio, thus making options simpler.

* Legally stipulating that the state Insurance Commissioner has discretionary authority to establish standards for rate approval over and above actuarial standards. (Such discretion was eliminated by a recent Ohio Supreme Court decision.)

* Creating a Health Insurance Consumer Information Center in the Ohio Department of Insurance, making it easier for seniors to obtain comparative information on Medicare Supplemental and long-term care insurance policies.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

"OhioCare":

A Voinovich/DeWine Seniors Health Care Initiative

The health care crisis facing Ohio and America has a profound effect on Ohio's senior citizens.

Medical inflation, which often exceeds the general rate of inflation by over 100 percent, coupled with expensive but limited health insurance protection means that Ohio's senior citizens -- many of whom are on fixed incomes -- are rightfully worried that a serious illness could wipe out their life savings and that of their spouse in no time.

There is every reason to believe that this could happen. Despite the existence of the federal Medicare program, many citizens, particularly those who live primarily on social security income, find it extremely difficult to pay the ever-increasing cost of Medicare premium payments. In addition, seniors often are burdened with medical costs not covered by Medicare. These gaps in Medicare force many to purchase "Medigap" supplemental insurance policies on the private market -- policies that can be extremely expensive.

For many seniors, the small increases they receive in social security are effectively, and often substantially, reduced by increases in Medicare premium costs.

Seniors and their families also know full well that a long term illness that lands them in a hospital or nursing home can deplete their life savings in a matter of months, if not weeks. In many cases, there are too few home and community-based services available that would allow seniors to stay at home and out of the hospital or nursing facility.

The $3,000 monthly cost of nursing home care drives the average couple into poverty in less than four months. The sad result is that many hard working Ohioans end their lives on Medicaid because they have no where else to turn.

Ohio's senior citizens deserve better. George Voinovich and Mike DeWine are committed to making senior health care affordable.

The following proposals create an OhioCare Health Care Program for senior citizens. The Program takes strong steps toward easing the burden of their escalating health care costs.

OHIOCARE: HEALTH CARE FOR OHIO'S SENIOR CITIZENS

1. Protect Ohio seniors against dramatic increases in health care costs by legally prohibiting health care providers from charging senior citizens amounts in excess of Medicare eligible charges. This means that health providers, including doctors and hospitals, would have to accept Medicare insurance as full payment for services rendered to senior citizens aged 65 and older.

2. Protect Ohio seniors against unreasonable health insurance costs by legally requiring health care insurers to reduce Medicare Supplemental insurance premiums to reflect the proposed limitation on medical charges to senior citizens.

3. Create a statewide insurance pool in conjunction with private insurers to purchase Medicare Supplemental and Long Term Care Insurance for interested Ohio senior citizens. The object would be to use the leverage of a large group to negotiate lower insurance rates. No state subsidies would be involved.

4. Allow seniors to keep a greater share of their assets when one spouse enters a long term care facility. Ohio law allows the community spouse to retain $12,000 in resources with the remaining resources used to fund health services for the institutionalized spouse. Once these funds are depleted, the institutionalized spouse becomes eligible for Medicaid. Federal law allows states to increase this $12,000 to as high as $60,000. Ohio should move to the $60,000 figure as funds become available to assure that seniors are allowed to retain enough of their assets to live independently after a lifetime of hard work. The increase will be phased in beginning in 1992 when the floor will be raised to $20,000.

5. Create a Long Term Care Program in the Ohio Department of Aging to plan and coordinate the expansion of long term care initiatives for senior citizens. Included in this effort will be funding for various home and community care services. Recommendations will be made to strengthen and streamline monitoring and regulation regarding services offered by long term care and home and community-based health organizations. Regulatory reform will improve standards and include a review of mandates to assure that there are no unnecessary expensive mandates that drive up costs without improving the quality of patient care.

6. Allow for the creation of a legally binding document -- a "living will" -- that expresses an individual's wishes concerning medical treatment in the event of an incapacitating, terminal illness that makes it impossible to personally direct medical treatment. This proposal will help seniors control their own destiny with regard to health care services.

7. Allow seniors with extraordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses (over 5% of annual income) to reduce their income for purposes of qualifying for the homestead exemption on real property taxes by the amount of health care spending in excess of 5% of total income. Currently, homeowners must make less than $16,500 to qualify for the exemption. This initiative will assist seniors in their efforts to stay in their own homes, even when they are seriously ill.

8. Expand consumer choice and insurance protection by requiring insurance companies to give (future) purchasers of whole and universal life insurance the option to buy policies that allow policyholders to spend down the face value of their insurance policy upon entering a long term care facility or upon being judged to have a terminal illness.

9. Reduce health consumer confusion and red tape by supporting legislation which would standardize Medicare Supplemental insurance forms used in the State of Ohio. The new standard would include a basic plan with two or three optional packages of additional benefits which senior citizens could choose to purchase.

10. Stipulate in state law that the Insurance Commissioner has discretionary authority to establish standards for rate approval over and above "actuarial standards." This discretion was eliminated by a recent Ohio Supreme Court decision stating that the Commissioner must approve actuarially sound rate request.

11. Create a Health Insurance Consumer Information Center in the Ohio Department of Insurance. The center would provide relevant health insurance information to the public in an accurate and timely fashion, including comparative information on Medicare Supplemental and long term care policies.

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Issued: July 16, 1990

OHIOCARE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS
FY1992 FISCAL IMPACT

All Programs To Become Effective January 1, 1992

1. State Start-Up Cost For Medicare Supplemental/Long Term Care Insurance Pool	$0.2m
2. Increase Minimum Community Spouse Resource Allowance From $12,000 to $20,000	$3.8m
3. Long Term Care Program	$1.0m
4. Homestead Exemption Medical Cost Amendment ...	$2.5m
5. Health Ins. Consumer Information Center	$0.2m
TOTAL FY92 COST	$7.7m

Veterans / Volunteerism

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, October 31, 1989

VOINOVICH-DEWINE PROPOSE "GIVE" OHIO VOLUNTEERISM PLAN

(COLUMBUS) -- A program promoting statewide volunteerism to help solve some of Ohio's most pressing problems was announced today by Mayor George Voinovich and Congressman Mike DeWine, Republican candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

"Ohio Project GIVE, the Governor's Initiative for Volunteerism and Excellence, will mobilize Ohio's most valuable resource -- our nearly 11 million citizens," Voinovich and DeWine said at a joint news conference.

"Government works best when it reaches out and involves people, utilizing the time, energy, expertise, talent and commitment of our citizens," Voinovich and DeWine added. "By itself, government cannot effectively solve problems."

"Ohio Project GIVE will help save Ohio tax dollars and improve delivery of state services and programs," said Voinovich.

Specific elements of the Voinovich-DeWine GIVE initiative include:

* Appointment of an Ohio Operations Improvement Task Force, comprised of Ohio business and management experts, to be charged with conducting a state management audit. The volunteer panel will provide recommendations to streamline state government and "cut out the fat." The resulting cost savings will be shifted to vital programs to improve Ohio schools, to wage the war against drugs, to protect the environment and to promote jobs growth and retention.

* Reevaluation and reorganization of the Ohio Office of Volunteerism. The office will be moved from the Department of Administrative Services to the Governor's Office, to give the office a higher priority. With more direct leadership from the Governor and Lt. Governor, state volunteer efforts will be strengthened.

* Establishment of an Ohio Youth Services Corps to mobilize the state's nearly two million school-aged youth. Serious consideration will be given to requiring Ohio students to complete a fixed number of volunteer hours before completing high school.

-MORE (see reverse)-

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* A Higher Education Volunteer Initiative to generate more benefits from Ohio's some 120 public and private institutions of higher learning. The goal would be more productive partnerships among universities/colleges, businesses, local school districts and state government.

* Creation of "Ohio Tomorrow", a broad-based volunteer committee of Ohio business and labor leaders concentrating on Ohio's economic future.

* Formation of the Governor's Public Relations Council, consisting of state officials and private public relations professionals to develop an effective marketing strategy for Ohio.

"To be a leader, Ohio must work harder and smarter," insisted oinovich.

"Experience has taught me that it's possible to do more with ess," added Voinovich, who is completing his 10th and final year s Mayor of Cleveland. "Volunteerism and community-wide ooperation have been major ingredients of the recipe that has urned the City of Cleveland around."

Cleveland now operates with 1,000 fewer city employees than hen Voinovich took office in 1979, and the city is getting by with 55 million less annually in federal aid than 10 years ago.

DeWine, who as Lt. Governor will coordinate the state's war gainst drugs, said volunteerism will play a central role.

"Tougher law enforcement and more jail space alone won't get he job done," said DeWine, a member of President Bush's National ommission on Drug Free Schools.

"We're going to need volunteers of all ages throughout our tate to educate our people and to help prevent illegal drug use efore it starts," DeWine explained.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 14/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

G.I.V.E: GOVERNOR'S INITIATIVE FOR VOLUNTEERISM AND EXCELLENCE

A VOINOVICH-DEWINE INITIATIVE

As Ohio prepares for the 21st century and the celebration of our state's 200th birthday, we will need leadership from the next governor to confront the challenges and seize the opportunities. Our biggest challenge will be to ensure that Ohio is posed to compete both nationally and globally.

For too long, Ohio has been a follower. In the next decade, Ohio must commit itself to being a leader.

In order for Ohio to confront the challenges and become a leader, the next governor must mobilize Ohio's most valuable resource -- its nearly 11 million citizens. Government works best when it reaches out to people.

A CALL TO ACTION

The Voinovich-DeWine GIVE Initiative, coordinated directly through the Governor's Office, will call on all of Ohio to participate in a massive volunteerism effort.

* **OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT TASK FORCE:** Create a Task Force of leading community and business leaders to conduct a complete audit of all state departments to ensure the most efficient and effective delivery of state services.

* **REEVALUATION OF THE OHIO OFFICE OF VOLUNTEERISM:** Reevaluate and reorganize the office to build upon existing volunteer programs and more effectively coordinate statewide volunteerism efforts, as well as transfer the office from the Department of Administrative Services into the Governor's office.

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* OHIO YOUTH SERVICES CORPS: Establish the corps to mobilize Ohio's nearly 2 million school-aged youth into action and explore the possibility of requiring Ohio students to complete a fixed number of volunteer hours before high school graduation.

* HIGHER EDUCATION VOLUNTEER INITIATIVE: Establish a formal working partnership among Ohio's some 120 public and private institutions of higher learning to assist growing businesses, local school districts and state government.

* OHIO TOMORROW: Formulate a broad based organization of Ohio business and labor leaders to ensure the business and labor communities are working together to improve state government and plan for Ohio's economic future.

* GOVERNOR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL: Create the Governor's PR Council consisting of state officials and private public relations representatives to formulate an effective marketing strategy for Ohio. (Should reduce the number of state marketing contracts.)

***** BACKGROUND DETAILS *****

OPERATIONS IMPROVEMENT TASK FORCE

In the past decade, there has been enormous growth in the state budget and taxes. In the past four biennial budgets, state spending has increased by nearly 20 percent each time. Since 1978, state spending has increased by 178 percent while inflation for the same period was less than 1/2 that amount - 81 percent. In the same period, state personal income tax collections have increased by 334 percent.

There needs to be a complete audit of state operations by independent parties. We need to involve business representatives who have the professional expertise, as well as representatives of those constituents who are receiving the services to determine the most efficient and effective way to deliver these services.

The goal of the State Operations Improvement Task Force will be to streamline state government.

As Mayor of Cleveland, George Voinovich has proved this approach will work. When first taking over as Mayor nearly 10 years ago, Voinovich appointed a Mayor's Operations Improvement Task Force made up of the best and brightest minds in the Cleveland Community. The Task Force made more than 650 recommendations to improve city government, 80 percent of which were implemented.

Today, Cleveland operates more effectively with 1,000 fewer employees than 10 years ago, and $55 million less annually in federal funds. While the state's budget has grown by 178 percent in the last 10 years (more than double the rate of inflation), Cleveland got by with only a 45.5 percent growth during the same period. This was done by working harder and smarter. A Voinovich-DeWine Administration will do the same for Ohio.

REEVALUATION OF THE STATE OFFICE OF VOLUNTEERISM

There needs to be a reevaluation of the funding and organization of the Ohio Office on Volunteerism. This will build upon the existing Call to Action initiative and ensure the Office is playing an effective coordinating role. We must reach out to all Ohio and work more directly with local volunteer organizations such as the 12 volunteer centers throughout Ohio and Volunteer Ohio.

G.I.V.E. will reach out to veterans to enlist them in the war against drugs. G.I.V.E. will also reach out to our elderly, the vast untapped group of skilled, resourceful people, with the wisdom of life's experiences.

To ensure that volunteerism receives proper priority, the Office of Volunteerism, as part of the entire G.I.V.E. Program, will be coordinated directly from the Governor's Office.

New volunteer programs involving elderly, veterans and youth will deal more directly with the problems confronting Ohio, such as drugs and education. To make these programs most effective, there needs to be a more solid financial commitment to the volunteer effort.

This does not necessarily mean new state spending. It means that Ohio must actively pursue the support of the private sector, through businesses and foundations, throughout Ohio.

As Mayor of Cleveland, George Voinovich made a similar plea to the Cleveland Community. This resulted in the Mayor's Operation Volunteer Effort (MOVE), and more than 7,000 volunteers became involved in City government.

These volunteers have done everything from assisting at city recreation facilities; phoning senior citizens daily to ensure their safety and health; and attending an auxiliary police training academy and volunteering as auxiliary police 16 hours a month.

These volunteers have made a dramatic difference in Northeast Ohio. With the proper leadership, they and others like them can have the same impact on all of Ohio.

OHIO YOUTH SERVICES CORPS

There are over 2 million students enrolled in Ohio public and private primary and secondary schools. These young Ohioans also need to be enlisted in the fight against drugs, educational complacency and other social ills.

State government needs to work with administrators and faculty to improve local volunteer programs in our schools. We need to explore the possibility of making voluntary service mandatory as part of a secondary education.

School-based volunteer programs will also offer our youth increased awareness and a sense of commitment to their community.

HIGHER EDUCATION VOLUNTEER INITIATIVE

Just as we need to enlist our younger students, we need to formally activate Ohio's approximately 120 higher educational institutions to serve as statewide think tanks. We need to put some of the state's brightest minds to work at forecasting the latest trends in research, in technology, in the marketplace, in automation, and in workplace design.

Universities can work with state government to assist in recasting our efforts, evaluating tax incentives and regulations, and adjusting the focus to take advantage of these trends.

Ohio needs the best academics in the state to help formulate policy and make Ohio competitive, globally and nationally.

In the next decade, Ohio will face new opportunities with the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement and the opening of a new European market in 1992. Universities are uniquely qualified to play a vital role with growing Ohio business, and help them prepare for and take advantage of these new markets.

High illiteracy and drop-out rates, as well as other problems, plague our local school districts. Ohio universities need to play a more hands-on role, working with schools to overcome these problems.

OHIO TOMORROW

Ohio must position itself for a changing economy. To do this, we need continued involvement from Ohio's business and labor communities. The best minds from small and large businesses can work together with labor to formulate an Ohio economic development strategy.

Today there are 60 Fortune 500 firms in Ohio. Together with their resources and the resources of the thousands of small businesses throughout Ohio, we can form "Ohio Tomorrow" -- a forum for Ohio business and labor leaders.

Ohio Tomorrow will provide a positive link between business, labor and state government. This will help to ensure that business and labor are working together for Ohio's economic future as a whole. Ohio needs to be united so that we can remain competitive and provide jobs for the future.

GOVERNOR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY BOARD

The next Governor of Ohio needs to bring the best "PR" minds in the state together to effectively market Ohio and reevaluate marketing and tourism strategies.

To deal with issues such as drugs, education and crime, Ohio must mount effective "PR" campaigns and enlist the support of all media throughout Ohio. The PR Council also needs to ensure that constituencies such as the elderly are aware of available services.

Through effective marketing, Ohio can successfully attract new business and new jobs, as well as provide a valuable public service to Ohioans.

CONCLUSION

The campaign for governor is about leadership. The key to leadership in the next decade will be to mobilize Ohio's most vital resource -- our people.

By itself, government cannot provide all the answers and solve all the problems. Government is most effective when it enlists the support of its citizens.

G.I.V.E. will be an unprecedented movement to enlist all of Ohio as we face the challenges of the next decade and century.

Working together, as Ohioans, we will make a positive difference for our state.

* * * *

For more information contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, November 10, 1989

VOINOVICH-DEWINE PROPOSE OHIO VETERANS OFFICE

(Columbus) -- Establishment of a high level state Office of Veterans Affairs was proposed today by Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich.

"The State of Ohio needs to make our state's military veterans and their many concerns a higher priority in state government," said Voinovich at a news conference on the federally-declared Veterans' Day holiday.

"Ohio veterans have served our state and nation proudly," said Voinovich, the Mayor of Cleveland. "Ohio must now do its part to better serve these veterans."

Ohio has an estimated 1.3 million veterans, giving the Buckeye State the 6th largest veterans population in the country. However, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs reports that Ohio ranks in the bottom five in the nation on the amount of Department money allocated to Ohio per veteran.

"The per capita statistics show that Ohio is not receiving its fair share of veterans dollars from Washington," Voinovich declared. "Ohio's Governor should be more aggressive in seeking federal funds for veterans programs."

The Director of the Ohio Office of Veterans Affairs will be a member of the Governor's executive staff, said Voinovich.

He said the Director will hire a veterans advocate to work in the State of Ohio's Washington office to directly contact federal administration officials and Members of Congress. The Washington office will be overseen by Voinovich's running mate for Lt. Governor, Congressman Mike DeWine (R-Cedarville).

"Working in cooperation with all members of Ohio's Congressional delegation, I am confident Ohio can do a better job attracting federal dollars for veterans programs," said DeWine.

Responsibilities of the Ohio Office of Veterans Affairs will include:

(-MORE-)

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* Coordinating activities between the State of Ohio and the U.S. Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor to increase the level of federal veterans aid to Ohio.

* Serving as a liaison between the State of Ohio and veterans organizations throughout the state.

* Working to promote and support patriotic activities and celebrations in Ohio.

* Monitoring the appointments of veterans to veterans boards and commissions.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228 1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

A VOINOVICH-DEWINE INITIATIVE

Ohioans can be proud of the contribution that veterans in this state have made to the safety and freedom of all Americans. Ohio is home to approximately 1.3 million veterans -- the sixth largest population of any state.

These men and women have made it possible for us as Americans and Ohioans to enjoy our freedoms. Thousands of people from Eastern Europe are fleeing to the West to have the opportunity to enjoy the birth right that generations of veterans have secured for Ohioans and Americans.

Ohio veterans have served our state and nation proudly. Ohio must now do its part to better serve these veterans.

CREATION OF AN OFFICE OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

In an effort to better serve Ohio veterans and make veterans a priority at the state level, Voinovich-DeWine are calling for the creation of a Governor's Office of Veterans Affairs.

The Director of the Office would be a part of the Governor's executive staff and charged with the following responsibilities.

* Coordinate activities between the U.S. Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, and Ohio members of Congress to ensure Ohio veterans are getting their fair share from the federal government. Ohio is ranked sixth in the number of veterans, yet the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs reports that Ohio ranks in the bottom five on the amount of Department money spent per veteran.

* Appoint an individual in the Governor's Washington, D.C. office to handle the coordination of these new federal initiatives.

* Serve as a liaison between Ohio's veterans organization and the Governor.

* Monitor the appointments of veterans to veterans boards and commissions.

* Work with the Ohio veterans organizations and the public sector to promote patriotic activities and celebrations.

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****BACKGROUND****

BRINGING FEDERAL VETERANS DOLLARS BACK TO OHIO

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ranks Ohio as the home of the sixth largest concentration of veterans in the entire country. There are approximately 1.3 million Ohio veterans. Yet, the Department reports that Ohio ranks in the bottom five for the amount of Department money allocated to Ohio per veteran.

Clearly there is a need for Ohio to become more involved in Washington, D.C., to ensure the federal funds are coming back to Ohio veterans.

The Governors Office on Veterans Affairs will have primary responsibility for coordinating activities with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Labor. Each of these federal departments allocates funds for veterans programs.

As part of this new federal initiative, the Director of the Office will appoint a staff person to the Governor's Washington, D.C. office, who will work on Veterans' issues. That staff person will be responsible to work with the federal departments and members of Congress.

This Washington, D.C. staff person will answer to the Director of the Governor's Office on Veterans.

WORKING WITH OHIO VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

For too long Ohio has not placed veterans as a priority. The Office on Veterans Affairs will work in partnership with the numerous veterans organizations in Ohio and serve as a liaison between the Governor and these organizations.

The Governor needs this input from these organizations to ensure that Ohio veterans are being effectively served by state and federal programs.

MONITOR VETERANS APPOINTMENTS

The Director of the Office of Veterans Affairs will be responsible for monitoring all appointments to veterans boards and commissions to ensure qualified veterans are responsible for these programs..

The Director will review all the appointments in partnership with Ohio veterans organizations and make recommendations to the Governor.

STATE TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN PROMOTING PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES

The State of Ohio, through this new office, will actively work with the veterans organizations and private sector groups to promote patriotic holidays and activities.

It is important that the state play a role in emphasizing the value of patriotism. The state must be an active partner in promoting these activities.

Columbus, Ohio has been chosen as one of sixteen national locations to celebrate Veterans Day. The State of Ohio has played, at best, a limited role with the celebration here in Columbus.

The Director of the Office of Veterans Affairs will be instructed to involve the Ohio Department of Tourism in such activities. The Department of Tourism could help devise effective marketing of these events to other Ohioans and those from out of state.

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH

STATEMENT ON THE ISSUE OF ABORTION

I am keenly aware of the sensitive and emotional nature of the abortion controversy, of the vigorous opposing viewpoints, and of the deep convictions that the subject inspires. Each person's philosophy, experiences and religious beliefs influence his or her decisions concerning this issue.

This issue is so controversial because at the heart of the matter, two traditional, basic American values conflict-- the right to life and the right to personal liberty. The election of a new Governor in Ohio will not resolve this conflict.

Ohio's Constitution prohibits any Governor from solely forcing his personal view into law. Ultimately, a public consensus will have to be reached. Ultimately, the people, through their elected representatives, Supreme Court decision, or constitutional revision will resolve this issue. No one can accurately predict how long it will take for this public consensus to be achieved.

Roe vs. Wade, the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion across America, has not been overturned. Abortion is permissible in Ohio today although the Court has recently allowed state legislatures to enact limited restrictions on abortion. This is the current state of law in which any accurate discussion of this issue must be conducted.

My position on this issue has been oft-stated and repeatedly reported in the press. My public position and personal views are the same. If I am elected to serve as Governor of this great state, and if Ohio's elected representatives pass a bill that permits abortion in the cases of rape, incest, or in order to save the life of the mother, I would sign such a bill. I have also stated that as Governor, I would not initiate legislation on this issue.

As Governor, my plan will be to initiate new ways to promote adoption as an alternative to abortion. I will encourage legislative leaders to reduce legal and bureaucratic red tape to simplify the process of adoption so that Ohio families eager to adopt can do so without an excessively long waiting period.

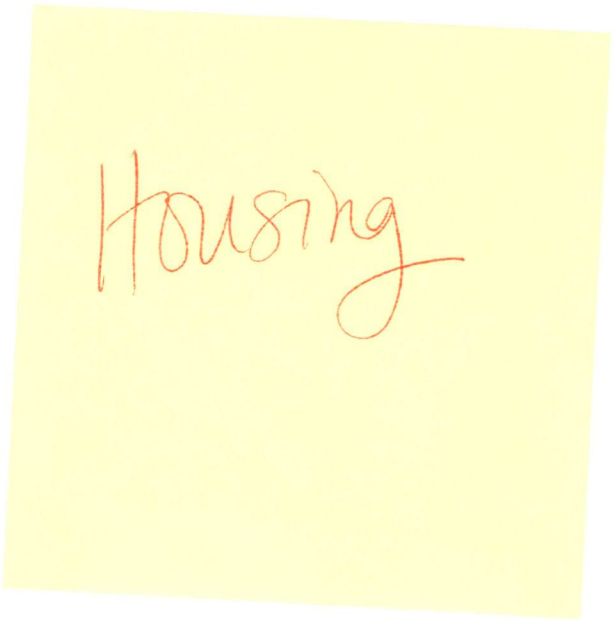
I will aggressively work to promote programs that help prevent unwanted pregnancy, especially those involving unmarried teenagers.

We can and must provide shelter and care for unwed mothers. We must work to lower Ohio's infant mortality rate and promote programs that help all Ohio women receive prenatal and pediatric care. I will also encourage progressive maternal and family leave policies.

I must also say that like most Ohio voters, I do not believe that abortion should be the dominant issue in this year's campaign for Governor. I will continue to state my position clearly. However, I do sense that most Ohioans want a full debate of the many other issues facing the next Governor -- education, jobs for Ohioans, taxes, the environment, health care, drugs and crime, ethics and leadership.

I will do everything in my power to make certain that Ohio voters hear a balanced, meaningful discussion of all these issues during my campaign. Anything less would be unfair to the people whom the Governor is elected to serve.

July 30, 1990.


Housing

Voinovich
FOR OHIO GOVERNOR

FOR IMMEDI
Thursday, July 20, 1989

VOINOVICH PROPOSES STATE HOUSING AMENDMENT

(Toledo) -- Mayor George V. Voinovich (R-Cleveland) today proposed that Ohio local governments be armed with new tools to rebuild communities and provide more adequate housing for Ohio citizens.

Voinovich, Republican candidate for Governor, said he is pushing passage of an Ohio constitutional amendment to permit Ohio local governments and the state to lend aid and credit for housing purposes.

"Housing is a vital factor in our state's quality of life and in our efforts to continually improve our economy and provide jobs," Voinovich declared while touring a redeveloped neighborhood here with Toledo Mayor Donna Owens.

"One way to stimulate jobs development and new housing would be to lift the state's constitutional prohibition against lending government aid and credit for housing," Voinovich said, noting that Ohio is one of very few states with such a constitutional impediment.

"A constitutional revision will pave the way for public-private partnerships throughout our state to rebuild neighborhoods and provide better, affordable housing for middle-income families, senior citizens, low-income residents, and the homeless," Voinovich explained.

"This positive step forward by Ohio will also enhance our state's ability to take advantage of pending federal legislation aimed at stimulating housing development nationwide," Voinovich added. "It is estimated that one federal bill under serious consideration would provide Ohio with up to $100 million annually in housing aid. We need to put Ohio in a much better position to make the most effective use of this potential federal assistance."

Once an amendment is approved by Ohio voters, Voinovich said the state legislature would adopt guidelines for any new programs.

"The keys to success will be flexibility at the local level, and the participation of the private sector, including home builders, developers, realtors and lending institutions," Voinovich continued.

"To meet the unique needs of every locality in our state, I envision programs administered at the county, township or municipal level," Voinovich said.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
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Voinovich said he and officials of his administration have discussed the housing proposal with private sector representatives and officials of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency.

"There seems to be considerable interest in the idea. I am hopeful that the concerned parties can put something on the statewide ballot as early as next May," said Voinovich, who has recently testified on housing needs before a subcommittee of the United States Senate.

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For more information, contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE V. VOINOVICH

BEFORE THE OHIO SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1990

ON S.J.R. 11

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE
'PORTUNITY TO ADDRESS YOU TODAY ON AN ISSUE THAT I HAVE BEEN
'VOLVED WITH FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS. SJR 11 IS AN IMPORTANT PIECE
LEGISLATION. IT WILL HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT ON THE ABILITY OF STATE
D LOCAL LEADERS TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING CRISIS THAT WE FACE
ROUGHOUT OHIO.

BACK IN 1979, WHEN I WAS LT. GOVERNOR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE
D LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, I URGED THAT OHIO MOVE TO LIFT ITS
NSTITUTIONAL PROVISION PROHIBITING STATE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES FROM
COMING ACTIVE PARTNERS IN PROVIDING DECENT AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING
R ALL OHIOANS.

IN 1982, OHIO MADE HALF OF A STEP WHEN WE ENACTED ISSUE ONE,
:CH ALLOWED THE STATE OF OHIO TO ISSUE BONDS TO ASSIST FIRST TIME
IE BUYERS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE STILL SERIOUS RESTRICTIONS ON THE
.TE'S ABILITY TO PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE. LOCAL COMMUNITIES ARE
IPLETED PROHIBITED FROM LENDING THEIR AID AND CREDIT TO STIMULATE
'SING.

SINCE 1979 WHEN I FIRST ADVOCATED SUCH AN AMENDMENT, THE
UATION HAS BECOME MORE CRITICAL. FOR MANY PEOPLE, HOME OWNERSHIP
EVEN DECENT RENTAL HOUSING HAS BECOME FINANCIALLY UNATTAINABLE.
RE ARE A NUMBER OF COMPLEX ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS CRISIS;
EVER, THE MAJOR REASON HAS BEEN THE WIDENING GAP BETWEEN HOUSING
TS AND MEDIAN INCOME.

THIS IS A PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS ALL SEGMENTS OF OUR STATE. THE MOST OBVIOUS EXAMPLE IS THE GROWING NUMBER OF HOMELESS. HOWEVER, THE INCREASING COST OF HOUSING IS ALSO BEING FELT BY THE MIDDLE CLASS. OHIO'S SENIOR CITIZENS HAVE BEEN HIT PARTICULARLY HARD, AS MANY OF OUR SENIORS ARE ON FIXED INCOMES THAT HAVE NOT COME CLOSE TO KEEPING UP WITH THE RISING COST OF HOUSING.

NOR IS THIS IS A PROBLEM THAT IS RESTRICTED TO ANY ONE REGION OF OUR STATE. IT IS A PROBLEM IN BOTH URBAN AND RURAL OHIO.

IN FACT, A RECENT STUDY, "THE OTHER HOUSING CRISIS: SHELTERING THE POOR IN RURAL AMERICA", CONCLUDED THAT HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY UNAFFORDABLE, AND THE SITUATION WILL CONTINUE TO WORSEN UNLESS THERE ARE MAJOR CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POLICY.

TO FURTHER COMPLICATE THE MATTER, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN IN THE RETREAT. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THIS AREA HAS DECREASED BY 81% IN THE PAST NINE YEARS.

IN LIGHT OF THIS, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASED WILLINGNESS AND COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF THE STATES TO PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN HELPING TO MAKE HOUSING MORE AFFORDABLE TO THEIR RESIDENTS. UNFORTUNATELY, OHIO HAS NOT BEEN ON THE FOREFRONT OF THIS MOVEMENT.

SJR 11 SEEKS TO ELIMINATE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OBSTACLE IN OHIO TO AN EXPANSION OF STATE AND LOCAL COMMITMENT TO HOUSING -- THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION ON LENDING AID AND CREDIT FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES.

CURRENTLY, OHIO IS ONE OF THREE STATES THAT HAS SUCH A RESTRICTIVE PROVISION.

IN CONTRAST, MANY STATES HAVE DEVISED A VARIETY OF CREATIVE FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS THAT HAVE MADE THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTH OWNER AND RENTAL HOUSING MORE AFFORDABLE. IN MANY OF THESE CASES COST HAS BEEN MINIMAL TO THE TAX PAYER.

FOR EXAMPLE, CALIFORNIA FLOATED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS TO CREATE POOLS OF FINANCING MONEY. OTHER STATES LIKE VIRGINIA HAVE APPROPRIATED GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS TO CAPITALIZE A REVOLVING FUND TO ASSIST IN MAKING HOUSING MORE AFFORDABLE. THESE PROGRAMS WOULD NOW BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN OHIO.

BY ALLOWING MORE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, WE WILL ALSO ENSURE THE CONTINUED FLOW OF PRIVATE MONEY TO MEET OHIO'S HOUSING NEEDS. CLEARLY, PUBLIC MONEY IS NOT THE SOLE SOLUTION.

CLEVELAND, WHERE I WAS MAYOR FOR 10 YEARS, HAS SERVED AS MAYOR SINCE 1979, WE HAVE BEEN A LEADER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR HOUSING. THE COMMUNITY HAS BENEFITED GREATLY FROM THE COMMITMENT, GENEROSITY AND CREATIVITY OF A BROAD RANGE OF PHILANTHROPIC AND CORPORATE PARTICIPANTS AND FROM SOME OF THE MOST DEDICATED NONPROFIT NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS IN AMERICA. THE CLEVELAND HOUSING PARTNERSHIP EQUITY FUND IS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION, WITH $4 MILLION IN CORPORATE INVESTMENT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING.

THE LACK OF PUBLIC SEED MONEY WILL STIFLE THESE PRIVATE DOLLARS.

FINALLY, IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT OHIO ACT QUICKLY TO ALLOW STATE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO DEVELOP CREATIVE FINANCING PROCEDURES SO THAT OHIO CAN TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF PENDING LEGISLATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

LAST JUNE, I TESTIFIED BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE SUB COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS IN FAVOR OF A COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING BILL BEING CONSIDERED IN CONGRESS. THE CRANSTON-D'AMATO BILL WOULD MAKE A MAJOR COMMITMENT TO HOUSING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS HELP STATES DEAL WITH THE PLIGHT OF THE HOMELESS. HOWEVER, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A 25% MATCH FOR ALL FEDERAL FUNDS.

UNDER THE FEDERAL BILL, OHIO WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR UP TO $100 MILLION TO COMMIT TO STATE HOUSING NEEDS. THAT MEANS THAT THE STATE OF OHIO AND OUR COMMUNITIES WOULD BE REQUIRED TO COME UP WITH $25 MILLION IN MATCHING FUNDS.

GIVEN OHIO'S CURRENT CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION, WE ARE NOT IN A VERY GOOD POSITION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE FUNDS.

FINALLY, THE HOUSING MARKET IN OHIO IS A VERY KEY PART OF OUR ECONOMY. A STRONG HOUSING MARKET IN OHIO WILL IMPROVE OUR STATE'S ECONOMY AND STIMULATE OHIO'S JOB MARKET.

CLEARLY, WE NEED TO GIVE BOTH STATE GOVERNMENT AND OUR LOCAL COMMUNITIES THE TOOLS TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF HOUSING. AFFORDABLE AND DECENT HOUSING IS A VITAL FACTOR IN OUR STATE'S QUALITY OF LIFE.

I WOULD LIKE TO CONCLUDE BY THANKING THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR MOVING ON THIS LEGISLATION. I FEEL STRONGLY THAT WE NEED TO MOVE QUICKLY ON SJR 11 TO ENSURE THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WILL BE BEFORE THE VOTERS ON THE MAY 8TH ELECTION.

ONCE AGAIN, I THANK YOU FOR YOUR EFFORTS AND WELCOME ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

For further information contact Timothy Cosgrove at 614/228-1990

Voinovich & DeWine

Crime

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, April 25, 1990

VOINOVICH-DEWINE TO SET UP VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN ALL 88 OHIO COUNTIES

Mike DeWine, Republican candidate for Lt. Governor, today announced a Voinovich-DeWine plan to establish crime victim assistance programs in all 88 Ohio counties. The announcement was made during National Victim Rights Week (April 23-29).

"Every victim of crime in Ohio will have somewhere to turn for help under our plan. Crime victims already have been through a terrifying experience, and they deserve special protection in our criminal justice system. We need to give victims the legal tools and services that they need and deserve," said Congressman DeWine.

"The true measure of a society is how it treats those who have been abused, neglected, and victimized. Too often, the victim is the forgotten person in the criminal justice system. Our laws are full of protection for the defendants. Isn't it time we guarantee the rights of victims too? It's time to stop treating victims like criminals and criminals like victims," said DeWine, who today attended a White House ceremony in honor of National Victims Week.

The programs would be designed to help the victim cope with the trauma of the crime. Services would include providing crisis counseling, information and support; appropriate referral to other supportive agencies; keeping the victim updated on the status of the case; escorting a victim to court if it becomes necessary for the victim to testify in the trial; and providing services in the schools to help children understand the criminal justice system, specifically child abuse cases.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
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Less than half of Ohio's counties have comprehensive victim witness services. The Voinovich-DeWine proposal would establish formal victim witness programs in the remaining counties. These programs would be funded by a combination of federal, state, and local monies.

"Our goal is to help make Ohio's criminal justice system more sensitive to the needs of crime victims. Some Ohio counties already have good, innovative victim assistance programs in place. But, we need to reach every Ohio victim, and we'll do it by setting up locally-run programs in all 88 counties," said DeWine.

Voinovich-DeWine also strongly endorses a state constitutional amendment to provide for a Victims Bill of Rights. The basic rights of a victim should include the right to be treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity; the right to be informed of proceedings; the right to be present and to be heard at proceedings; the right to be free from intimidation.

DeWine, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced legislation in Congress to provide a strong protection for victims of crime, particularly child victims.

"Mike DeWine understands the special needs of crime victims. As a county prosecutor, be began an informal process to help crime victims prepare and testify in court, and he wrote some of Ohio's toughest crime laws when he served in the Ohio Senate. He has been at the forefront in pushing for victims' rights throughout his entire career," said Voinovich.

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For further information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich & DeWine

VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES IN EVERY OHIO COUNTY

A VOINOVICH-DEWINE INITIATIVE

In an effort to better serve Ohio crime victims and to help them be full participants in the Ohio criminal justice system, Voinovich-DeWine will establish victim assistance programs in all 88 Ohio counties.

Historically, the victim of crime has been largely ignored by the criminal justice system. The dissatisfaction of victims and witnesses with the system was one of the major factors in the development of victim assistance programs. Studies by the U.S. Department of Justice in the early 1970's indicated that victims and witnesses many times did not participate in the criminal justice process because of perceived leniency of sentences and the inconvenience and fear associated with court proceedings. As a result, two-thirds of crimes went unreported, and of those reported, one-third were dismissed. In response, certain demonstration programs designed to assist victims of crime began to develop across the nation.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Voinovich-DeWine recognize that victims of crime have special needs. The majority of crime victims, from burglary and robbery victims to victims of rape and domestic violence, often experience feelings of powerlessness accompanied by self-blame, rage and despair. The fear and emotional distress experienced by victims often extend to the victims' families and friends, as well.

Voinovich-DeWine believe the best response to the trauma the victim suffers is a combination of counseling, support, and participation in the criminal justice system.

Less than half of Ohio's counties have comprehensive victim witness services. The Voinovich-DeWine proposal would establish formal victim witness programs in the remaining counties. These programs would be funded by a combination of federal, state, and local monies.

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer

Services provided by victim witness programs would include:

* Crisis counseling to help the victim through the initial trauma of the crime.

* Referral to other supportive agencies in the community.

* Providing the victim with information to understand the criminal justice process.

* Keeping the victim updated on the status of the case and letting the victim know what to expect at each step.

* Escorting a victim to court if it becomes necessary for the victim to testify in the trial.

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BACKGROUND

DeWine has introduced the Federal Victims' Service and Protection Act of 1990 which provides strong protection for crime victims and expands the rights of child victims.

The cornerstone of the DeWine bill is the Child Victims' Bill of Rights. The legislation would allow the child to use anatomical dolls or other props to describe sexual abuse; would allow the child to be accompanied by a guardian during the court proceeding; would ensure a speedy trial to minimize the child's stress; and would give the child the right to testify outside of the courtroom if the child is too terrified to face the accused. The bill also extends the statute of limitations so there is no limit on prosecution if the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the crime.

Several national victim advocacy organizations, including the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the National Victim Center, and the National Children's Advocacy Center strongly support the DeWine bill.

DeWine has been a long-time advocate for victims' rights. In Congress, he was one of the lead sponsors of the Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) in 1984 and worked on the House Judiciary Committee to have VOCA reauthorized for another six years. As a state senator, he wrote the state's mandatory sentencing law for repeat and violent criminal offenders, and Ohio's tough drunk driving law in 1982. As a county prosecutor, he began an informal process to help crime victims prepare and testify in court.

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(April 25, 1990)

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, July 3, 1990

ANTI-CRIME MEASURES PROPOSED BY VOINOVICH AND DEWINE

Measures to crack down on crime against the elderly and to prevent felons from buying handguns were proposed today by George Voinovich and Mike DeWine, Republican candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

Voinovich and DeWine proposed increasing penalties for crimes against the handicapped and persons aged 65 and older.

"Senior citizens and handicapped persons are particularly vulnerable victims of crimes," said Voinovich. "Tougher measures are needed to reduce this damaging criminal activity."

The Voinovich-DeWine proposal would increase minimum jail terms and upgrade fines for crimes against the elderly and handicapped. The proposal is similar to a Cleveland city ordinance recently proposed by Mayor Mike White. The misdemeanor section of the Voinovich-DeWine plan is identical to Mayor White's initiative.

Voinovich and DeWine also recommended amending Ohio's Victims of Crime Compensation program to allow senior citizen victims to recover expenses associated with the replacement of essential personal property. This recovery program would be financed by the increased fines. (Currently, the state victims fund does not provide reimbursements for personal property losses.)

"Ohioans in their golden years deserve the maximum possible protection against criminals," said Voinovich.

In addition, Voinovich and DeWine proposed improving Ohio's criminal records system to provide for instant felony checks of persons buying handguns.

"To ensure felons are prevented from purchasing handguns, Ohio needs a system to instantly check the criminal records of prospective handgun buyers," said Congressman DeWine.

"Computer technology makes an instantaneous records search possible. State government needs to provide the leadership and resources to put the system in place," added DeWine, a former county prosecutor.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
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Under the instant records system, to be modeled after one now working in Virginia, gun store operators would contact a state bureau maintaining records of convicted felons. Currently, such criminal records are maintained by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCI) and the Ohio Highway Patrol.

Last week, DeWine, a member of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee, successfully amended a pending anti-crime bill to earmark a portion of federal funding to improve state-level criminal record-keeping systems.

Separate federal legislation would require states to implement a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, provided the state does not have a felony check system in place.

Voinovich and DeWine said the felony record check system would be funded by fees on handgun purchases and federal money. State funds could be applied, if necessary. The program is expected to cost an estimated $600,000 annually.

The Republican candidates said they would release more anti-crime proposals during the next few months.

On related issues, Voinovich and DeWine have already announced programs for drug-free schools and crime victims assistance.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, 614/228-1990.

Voinovich-DeWine
Elderly/Handicapped Anti-Crime Proposal

Voinovich/DeWine Proposal

Classification	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence	Minimum Fine	Maximum Fine
Felony (1)	7-10 years	25 years	$10,000	$20,000
Felony (2)	4- 7 years	15 years	$7,500	$15,000
Felony (3)	3-6 years	10 years	$5,000	$10,000
Felony (4)	1/2- 2 years	5 years	$2,500	$5,000
Misdemeanor (1)	60 dys.- 6 mths.	6 months	$1,000	$2,000
Misdemeanor (2)	30- 60 days	3 months	$750	$1,500
Misdemeanor (3)	15-30 days	60 days	$500	$1,000
Misdemeanor (4)	10-30 days	45 days	$250	$500
Minor Misdemeanor	0	0	$100	$200
Murder	25 years to Life		$15,000	$30,000

Current Ohio Law

Classification	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence	Maximum Fine
Felony (1)	4-7 years	25 years	$10,000
Felony (2)	2-5 years	15 years	$7,500
Felony (3)	1-3 years	10 years	$5,000
Felony (4)	1/2 - 2 years	5 years	$2,500
Misdemeanor (1)	0	6 months	$1,000
Misdemeanor (2)	0	90 days	$750
Misdemeanor (3)	0	60 days	$500
Misdemeanor (4)	0	30 days	$250
Minor Misdemeanor	0	0	$100
Murder	15 years to Life		$15,000

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10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

July 31, 1990, Tuesday

LENGTH: 535 words

HEADLINE: QUAYLE BOOSTS VOINOVICH CAMPAIGN IN FIVE-CITY TOUR

BYLINE: DICK KIMMINS

DATELINE: DAYTON, OHIO

KEYWORD: OH-VEEP

BODY:

With the clockwork timing that has become routine in his campaign for governor, Republican George Voinovich led Vice President Dan Quayle through a five-city tour of western Ohio Tuesday.

The 60-person, bus-and-airplane tour of Toledo, Findlay, Lima, Dayton and Cincinnati departed Columbus nine minutes late and arrived back in Columbus two minutes early. Along the way, the campaign helped empty the wallets of GOP faithful by about $ 125,000 and charmed party stalwarts with the aura of the vice presidency.

President Bush and Vice President Quayle have helped raise an estimated $ 1.3 million for Voinovich and the state Republican Party in four visits to the state during the campaign, said Voinovich's press secretary, Curt Steiner.

The Ohio race is one of the three most important gubernatorial contests in the country, said Quayle. ''It is one we can see as definitely going from Democratic to Republican,'' he said.

Gov. Richard Celeste, a Democrat, is barred from seeking a third consecutive term.

''And I can guarantee you that if Gov. Voinovich wants to talk to the president of the United States next year, that telephone call will go through,'' added Quayle.

Tuesday's visit also hit two other major themes: abortion and the federal budget.

Quayle said abortion can ''cut both ways'' for the Republican Party, given the public's division on the issue. But Voinovich's longstanding opposition to abortion, said Quayle, contrasts with the public policy switch last December of Democratic nominee Anthony Celebrezze.

'' Ohio is a very good test to see how this plays,'' said Quayle during an interview on a bus between Toledo and Findlay. ''Those (politicians) who have switched have been hurt, because the people see that as a character problem.

''When politicians take a position on this issue, they are not expected to start changing,'' he said.

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(c) 1990 GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, July 31, 1990

Quayle was asked whether Celebrezze's switch on abortion could be compared to the recent softening of Bush and Voinovich's prior statements of ''no new taxes.''

''No,'' said Quayle, with Voinovich at his side. ''The president has gone the extra mile - even offering to raise taxes'' as federal budget negotiations continue with congressional leaders.''

Bush's consideration of tax increases, said the vice president, is only one part of his efforts to reduce the federal deficit caused by too much spending.

''I kind of hope congress takes August off. They need to come home and talk to the people,'' said Quayle.

At a $ 1,000-a-person breakfast in Toledo, Quayle helped raised $ 50,000.

In Lima, more than 200 people paid $ 50 each for lunch.

In Dayton, about 600 attended a free afternoon rally, while 10 couples paid $ 5,000 each to attend a private reception for the vice president.

The fund raiser in Cincinnati was a benefit for the Republican nominee for a vacant congressional seat.

The Voinovich campaign's $ 125,000 gross was also reduced by about $ 30,000 in expenses, said Voinovich spokesman Steiner.

Quayle has promised to return in the fall, with his wife, Marilyn, who is recuperating from surgery, to campaign on behalf of Voinovich.

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(Dick Kimmins is Columbus bureau chief for Gannett News Service.)

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENT; ELECTION; TOUR

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4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

August 7, 1990, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 330 words

HEADLINE: President plans Ohio visit for Voinovich

DATELINE: CLEVELAND

KEYWORD: BUSHVISIT

BODY:

Republican Party officials have announced President Bush will attend fund-raisers in northeastern Ohio next month to help the gubernatorial campaign of George Voinovich.

Voinovich's campaign chairman, Paul Mifsud, said Bush will visit Akron Sept. 26 and Cleveland Sept. 27.

''We are very pleased to have President Bush back in Ohio campaigning on our behalf,'' Voinovich said. ''Mike DeWine (Voinovich's running mate) and I have established a very good relationship with the White House. If elected governor and lieutenant governor, we hope to put this relationship to work for the people of Ohio. ''

The Voinovich campaign estimates the two fund-raisers could raise as much as $1 million for the Voinovich campaign.

Bush's commitment to campaign for the ticket shows the White House is enthused about Voinovich's chances of winning the Ohio governor's race, said Voinovich spokesman Curt Steiner.

''Certainly his appearance at that stage of the campaign shows that the White House ranks the Ohio race near the top of their list nationally,'' Steiner said.

A spokeswoman for Democratic opponent Anthony Celebrezze played down the presidential visit.

''We fail to understand why a president who went back on his word about raising taxes is such a big benefit to the Voinovich campaign,'' said Natalie Wymer, Celebrezze's deputy press secretary.

''But we welcome his Ohio visits because they will provide a forum to discuss the proposed tax increase and to review Voinovich's history of raising taxes while mayor of Cleveland,'' Wymer said.

At an April 2 fund-raiser in Cincinnati, Bush raised about $600,000, which was split between Voinovich and Robert Taft, the GOP nominee for secretary of state.

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Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to northwestern Ohio last week grossed about $140,000 for the Voinovich campaign. Quayle's visit to Canton and Youngstown last May raised an estimated $150,000 for the Voinovich campaign, Steiner said.

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Voinovich repeats call for state to run schools

By LAURA YEE
STAFF WRITER

Pounding on a podium, Republican gubernatorial candidate George V. Voinovich said yesterday the way to salvage the Cleveland schools was to put them in the hands of the state.

"Let's put the school board in the corner, and bring in the state and let the people in this community start to participate," Voinovich told a crowd at the City Club during the weekly mayor's forum on education.

Voinovich said he had called on the State Board of Education twice before — in 1985 and 1987 — to take over the school system, which is riddled by high dropout rates, low reading scores and political wrangling.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Franklin B. Walter has told Voinovich that the Ohio Department of Education lacks authority to take control of the Cleveland schools. Voinovich said that if he was elected governor, he could push for legislation to give the state power to manage the district.

The former Cleveland mayor said the move also could be made by arguing that the district has failed to comply with a 10-year-old federal court order intended to desegregate the schools and improve the quality of education.

The school district hopes to get out from under the order on the grounds that it has met the 14 major points U.S. District Judge Frank Battisti targeted to upgrade the schools. Those include ending segregation, improving management and increasing reading parity among black and white pupils.

"I think we have a unique situation here in Cleveland where the board has demonstrated over a dec-

SEE SCHOOLS/7-A

Schools

FROM/1-A

ade that they're incapable of doing the job that they've been elected to do and, therefore, we need state intervention," said Voinovich, who has pledged to be an "education governor."

In 1986, Voinovich said poor schools were discouraging people from moving into the city and said busing of pupils sometimes defied common sense. "I'm at the stage of the game where, very frankly, I'd like the state to take over the schools," Voinovich said then.

After the forum, school board President Stanley E. Tolliver and Voinovich's Democratic opponent, Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr., scoffed at the notion of the state controlling the schools. Tolliver, Celebrezze and Cleveland Mayor Michael R. White said yesterday that alternatives must be explored before such a drastic step.

White said such a move would cause "a tremendous upheaval to the system and to the community."

Celebrezze, who will address the City Club on Aug. 27, agreed, calling Voinovich's remedy for curing the school district's ills "incredible."

"The real answer for the Cleveland schools is a stronger local and state partnership. After all, it's the people of Cleveland who have turned Cleveland around in spite of George and his tax abatements," Celebrezze said. He was referring to tax breaks the city has awarded businesses, depriving the schools of revenue.

During his 45-minute address, Voinovich attempted to counter criticism that he failed to give the school district enough support while serving as mayor from 1979 to 1989.

Though he legally had no authority over the schools, Voinovich said, he made efforts to improve the district by helping establish programs such as Youth Opportunity Unlimited, created to assist students in finding jobs, and the Adopt-A-School program, in which businesses and institutions provided schools with volunteers and resources.

"He never did a thing but support the levy in 1987," said Tolliver, referring to the campaign for a levy that failed and a $60 million bond issue that voters approved.

Staff writer Bob Becker contributed to this report.

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR RELEASE
Tuesday, June 5, 1990

Volume Three of Voinovich-DeWine School Plan Announced
HIGHER SCHOOL FUNDING PRIORITY, FAIRER DISTRIBUTION PLEDGED

(Columbus) -- School funding equity, new state funds for school buildings and computers, and a top-level review of the state's education bureaucracy were highlights of the third volume of the Voinovich-DeWine Education Agenda, outlined today by Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich.

"Nobody believes that more money alone is the solution to Ohio's education challenge," Voinovich said. "On the other hand, additional funds will be necessary to achieve many of our goals, including expanding 'Head Start' and rewarding classroom teachers."

"Education will be the top priority of a Voinovich-DeWine administration, and we will squeeze every dime possible out of the state budget for our schools," Voinovich pledged at a Statehouse news conference.

"There is no question that the next governor will have to make some tough budget choices," Voinovich added. "My background and experience as the chief executive of a large city with many problems prepares me well to make those tough choices."

Voinovich promised to reverse the trend of an ever-declining share of the state general revenue fund being set aside for primary and secondary schools.

"As Ohio Lottery profits have gone up, the percentage of the state general revenue fund for education has gone down. This slide in state budget support of education must stop. Our pledge is to increase the share of the state general revenue fund for aid to schools," Voinovich said.

Voinovich also promised to address Ohio's longstanding problem of inequity in funding from school district to school district. He proposed a special state budget education pool to be distributed among Ohio's most poorly-funded school districts and statewide distribution of a portion of future growth in public utility property taxes.

-MORE-

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"We should begin to attack the inequity problem now," declared Voinovich, explaining the funding inequity problem is difficult for the legislature to address itself.

"On the equity question, what is needed is strong gubernatorial leadership from the person who is clearly elected to represent all the people of Ohio. I intend to provide that leadership," added Voinovich.

Voinovich also recommended creation of special state capital funds to help financially-strapped school districts meet their building needs and to help schools purchase computers, up-to-date equipment and modern textbooks.

Voinovich also expressed dissatisfaction with the state education bureaucracy, particularly the system's lack of accountability. Voinovich would prefer a system where the State Superintendent would report directly to the governor and legislature.

"It's my belief that the public holds the governor and legislature responsible for what happens in education at the state level, that we are the direct representatives of the people, and that the governor and legislature ought to have more authority in education. A change in the current arrangement must be seriously considered, and I intend to do that," Voinovich said.

Voinovich said the state's education bureaucracy would be monitored and reviewed by a new Governor's Education Management Council (GEM), to be appointed during the first month of the Voinovich-DeWine administration. The council will also be charged with recommending any desireable changes in the way state and local taxes are collected and distributed for Ohio schools.

Specifically, Voinovich proposed:

* Increasing the share of the state's general revenue fund budget for primary and secondary education, with a goal of reaching at least the 30% plateau by the second biennium of the Voinovich-DeWine administration. The FY 1991 level will be below 28%. (Primary and secondary education's share of the GRF has declined dramatically during the two terms of the current administration. As Ohio Lottery profits have increased to support education, there has been a corresponding reduction in the share of the GRF for school aid.)

* Creating an Educational Equity Fund. This fund will contain a minimum of $50 million in the first Voinovich-DeWine biennium. Money in the Equity Fund will be distributed to the school districts falling into the bottom 25% of per-pupil expenditures. In 1989, this would have included 253 local school districts.

* Establishing a $200 million School Capital Improvements Fund to help local school districts meet their building demands. This "up-front" fund will be financed through the sale of revenue bonds, to be repaid with $30 million per year in lottery profits over 10 years.

* Establishing a $140 million Fund for Ohio's Future to help local schools acquire computer hardware and software, scientific equipment and modern textbooks. This "up-front" fund will be financed through the sale of revenue bonds, to be repaid with $20 million per year in lottery profits over 10 years.

* Requiring statewide pooling of 50% of future growth in public utility property tax revenue, with the pool to be shared by all Ohio school districts on a per-pupil basis.

* Appointing the Governor's Education Management (GEM) Council to seriously review the following: 1) the performance and accountability of the state's education bureaucracy; 2) the administrative functions of all local school districts, county school boards and joint vocational districts; 3) the relationship between local schools and other community service agencies; 4) the state school funding formula, including all categorical aid programs, and its relationship to classroom performance; and 5) the state's tax structure as it relates to education.

Voinovich, who has made education the centerpiece of his campaign, began outlining the Voinovich-DeWine Education Agenda last month.

Volume One featured "Quality & Accountability" and "Treating Teachers as Professionals." Volume Two focused on "Early Childhood Development" and "Dropout Prevention." The next volume, to be announced soon, will deal with school discipline and drug-free schools.

-30-

For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Jenny Camper, 614/228-1990.

The Voinovich/DeWine Education Agenda

"A Commitment to Our Future. Excellence and Opportunity in Our Schools."



Volume Three

Resources and Equity

Paid for by Voinovich/DeWine Committee, Vincent Panichi, Treas.,
8 East Broad Street, Suite 701, Columbus, Ohio 43215
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VOINOVICH-DEWINE EDUCATION AGENDA

VOLUME THREE

"RESOURCES & EQUITY"

Prepared Remarks of George V. Voinovich

Republican Candidate for Governor

June 5, 1990

I am here today to announce our third series of proposals on what is clearly the most important issue facing the next governor... and that is the issue of improving the performance of primary and secondary schools in Ohio.

As you recall, our first volume addressed the specific issue of achieving excellence in education by stressing quality and accountability and treating teachers as professionals.

The public must believe that state government and local school districts are making every effort to get the biggest bang for the buck in education and are truly striving for excellence. Only then will we begin to eradicate the belief that too much money is being wasted and school systems aren't doing their best with the resources they have.

Volume Two of the Voinovich-DeWine Education Crusade focused on the issue of early childhood development and dropout prevention... and the importance of targeting our resources to attain that specific goal.

The best way to prevent dropouts in the later grades is to intervene and ensure our young children are making solid progress and learning the essentials in the critical early years of schooling.

In the near future, Mike DeWine and I will announce a series of proposals on the issues of discipline and drug free schools.

Today, we are focusing on the issues of state funding and equity, as well as reviewing the management structure of our state and local school system.

Before I go further, I want to make it clear that I don't think anyone believes that more money alone is the solution to our education challenge. Mountains of research at the state and national levels prove there is not a direct correlation between money spent on education and the quality of learning achieved.

On the other hand, to achieve many of our goals, including but not limited to expanding "Head Start" and rewarding classroom teachers, additional funds will be necessary.

Also, before I outline today's proposals, I want to thank the members of the State Legislature, teachers, school administrators and parents who have helped us develop our plan. In addition, I wish to explain some of the reasoning behind the proposals we are making.

First, as reporters who have covered the school issue and education debate for years, you know that many of the sweeping, radical proposals on school funding and governance that have been discussed would require state constitutional amendments meaning lengthy legislative deliberations, super-majority votes of both Houses of the General Assembly and, ultimately, votes at the ballot box by the people of Ohio in order for the proposed reforms to be enacted.

Such proposals require consensus-building by the Governor after taking office. And, as a practical matter, the first major orders of business for the next Governor will be selecting the best and the brightest people for his cabinet, putting in place an Operations Improvement Task Force, formulating the upcoming biennial budget and getting the budget through both Houses of the General Assembly by June 30, less than six months after taking office.

Those hurdles mean that, realistically, any constitutional changes in the management structure of education or in the way Ohio taxes are levied and distributed could not be proposed, okayed by the Legislature, and placed on the statewide ballot any earlier than November, 1991, or May of 1992.

Moreover, it is crucial that Mike DeWine and I hit the ground running on the issue of education reform and education funding the day we take office in January. Already, too much time has been wasted. The proposals I am making now offer a clear sense of direction. Many can be acted upon next year, and we are deliberately putting a vehicle in place to build a consensus for longer-range reforms.

Since the beginning of my campaign, you have heard me talk about my dissatisfaction with the fact that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction does not report directly to the Governor.

It's my belief that the public holds the Governor and Legislature responsible for what happens in education at the state

level, that we are the direct representatives of the people, and that the Governor and Legislature ought to have more authority in education. The current system, while well-intended, leads to a lack of accountability.

Ohioans don't want finger-pointing. Ohioans deserve results.

That's why, if I am elected, during my first month in office I will appoint a "Governor's Education Management Council", which I will chair, to thoroughly review the management structure of education at the state and local levels. The administrative bureaucracy will be closely monitored and recommended changes will be based upon the gubernatorial council's review of the system's performance.

Let me make myself clear on this point. Even though, today, the Governor does not appoint the State Superintendent, and the Legislature has no say in that appointment, I still hope and expect the Superintendent and the Department of Education to cooperate fully and in good faith with the Voinovich-DeWine Administration and the next General Assembly. I have already had several conversations and a good meeting with Dr. Walter about this. I think I understand where he is coming from, and I think he understands where I am coming from.

I want results fast. I happen to believe the Governor should have more input into the selection of the State Superintendent. However, I understand that to propose changing the system without building a consensus--assuming there will be one--is not practical at this time.

Other charges of the Governor's council include examining the administrative functions of local school districts, joint vocational districts and county school boards ... and reviewing the relationships between local schools and other community service agencies. I agree with Dr. Walter's comments in a recent speech when he predicted that there must be a marriage between local school districts and community service agencies.

I thought many of the recommendations made by Governor Celeste's Education 2000 Commission were on target, and I'm glad the legislature adopted a number of those proposals when passing Senator Aronoff's Senate Bill 140.

However, that Commission did not propose a realistic long-term solution to Ohio school funding or any changes in Ohio's school foundation formula. One of the specific charges of my Governor's Council will be to consider this question -- to seriously review the way tax funds are collected and distributed for education in our state, including a thorough study of the "categorical" line items for education.

***

There is no question that the next governor will have to make some tough budget choices. My background and experience as a chief executive of a large city with many problems prepares me well to

make those tough choices. According to a recent story by the Associated Press, the next Governor will be facing some budget challenges, although not as serious as what I faced when I became the Mayor of Cleveland. If you recall, in 1979, I inherited a city that was $111 million in debt. The current state budget fund balance of $435 million will dwindle to only $10 million by the end of the upcoming fiscal year, June 30, 1991.

The next Governor will have to insist on budget discipline. Part of that discipline will be to insist that we don't continue to allow the education share of the General Revenue Fund to decline, as it has over the past several years. All of Ohio owes thanks to Republicans in the Senate and House who have consistently ensured that education appropriations exceeded the levels proposed by Governor Celeste. Without that legislative leadership, the education share of the state General Revenue Fund would even be lower.

I'm disturbed by the fact that the percentage of the General Revenue Fund (GRF) for education has continued to decline over the past few years. In FY84, 34.34% of the GRF went to education. In FY91, the percentage of the GRF that goes toward education has declined to 27.99%. At the same time, what has clearly happened is that we have allowed the Lottery to replace our GRF commitment for education.

My pledge is to reverse this trend of an ever-declining slice of the General Revenue Fund pie for education. My goal is to increase the primary and secondary education share to at least 30% (compared to the FY1991 level of less than 28%) by the third budget year of the next administration, thus producing hundreds of millions of dollars in new money for education without raising state taxes.

Education is the key to Ohio's future. Through education we can break the cycle of poverty and reduce welfare and prison costs. Education is also our state's best economic development tool.

Another major problem in Ohio is inequitable funding from school district to school district. Court cases in other states, including the neighboring state of Kentucky, have forced states to rework their school fund distribution methods.

Notwithstanding the absence of a similar court action here, at least so far, I believe we should begin to attack the inequity problem now.

On the equity question, what is needed is strong gubernatorial leadership from the person who is clearly elected to represent all the people of Ohio. I intend to provide that leadership.

Per-pupil spending in local school districts in Ohio ranges from about $2,800 per student at the bottom to more than $11,000 per student at the top, based on 1989 figures. The problem is so vast and so complex that it can't be solved immediately, given existing resources.

But I propose we take a solid first step. I propose the establishment of an "Educational Equity Fund". My first biennial budget proposal will include a $50 million equity pool, to be distributed among Ohio's school districts in the bottom 25% in per-pupil expenditures. Today, 253 local school districts fall into that lower category. The money will be distributed by a formula which will consider need, as well as local tax effort.

Along these same lines, I also recommend the pooling of 50% of future public utility property tax growth for use by all Ohio school districts, with these shared funds to be distributed statewide on a per-pupil basis, beginning in 1994. It is estimated that this additional equity pool, to be shared by all school districts, will be about $25 million the first year and will grow in future years.

Many school districts also need assistance to meet their building demands, including new construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. All of our children deserve safe and educationally sound classrooms. Therefore, we propose creation of a school capital improvements fund. Specifically, we recommend the establishment of an up-front $200 million school capital fund, generated by the sale of revenue bonds, with the bonds to be repaid by setting aside $30 million in state lottery profits per year over the next 10 years.

Last month, when we began our education crusade, we said it was critical to recognize we are in the computer age...and that our children need better access to computers in school. Today we are proposing the creation of an up-front $140 million "Fund for Ohio's Future" dedicated to the purchase of cutting-edge computer hardware and software, as well as modern textbooks, for local schools. This fund, too, will be financed by revenue bonds, to be paid for by earmarking $20 million per year for 10 years in lottery proceeds.

I also wish to remind you that in Volume One of the Voinovich-DeWine Education Agenda we proposed the Center for Educational Evaluation and Productivity in the Governor's Office of Management and Budget to monitor and enhance fiscal management of education spending in Ohio. We owe Ohio taxpayers every effort to ensure that the state is, in fact, achieving results in education with the increased financial investments.

Finally, I want to reassert that while more funds will be needed to make Ohio the education state... that money alone is not the answer. Taxpayers deserve better accountability. We must get more out of the financial resources we already have. As we did in the City of Cleveland, where I ended with 10 percent fewer city employees than we had when I took office as Mayor in 1979, state government must work harder and smarter.

If we do that, and restore the public's confidence in Ohio's education system, we will achieve more parental involvement, win more support from citizens who don't have children in school and acquire more voluntary help from the private sector which relies so heavily on results in education.

Government cannot do it alone. We need partnerships. Mike DeWine and I will provide the leadership it takes to get cooperation from the education community and the private sector. By working together, we can have excellence in education and realize our dream of making Ohio's schools the very best...so our children will have the opportunities they deserve and our state will be competitive in the world marketplace as we enter the next century.

Thank you.

***

Resources & Equity

At the heart of the Voinovich/DeWine Education Agenda is a commitment to improving financial accountability in public education. Ohioans know that better schools mean a brighter future for themselves and their children; but they also realize that increased investments in public schools are not worth making unless they produce measurably better results. For too long, taxpayers have been asked to subsidize weak schools that put their children at a competitive disadvantage in today's information-based global economy.

The story of declining standards and increasing costs substantiates this assessment. In the past decade, education costs have increased by 50% over and above inflation as Ohio's educational productivity and performance have declined. Our 20% high school dropout rate and our average ACT test score, ranking Ohio 9th out of the 28 states that use the test, are just two examples of decline.

This must change. Ohio can and must get a bigger bang for its educational dollar. If we do this, and show through academic achievement that schools are spending tax dollars wisely and carefully, the public will support local schools as never before.

As Ohio moves forward in this direction, two fundamental issues must be dealt with directly. First, state government must make primary and secondary education the number one priority in the state budget -- bar none. Education is the key to Ohio's future. Through education, we can break the cycle of poverty and reduce welfare and prison costs. Education is also the state's best economic development tool.

Making primary and secondary education the number one budget priority will allow for badly needed stability and growth in school funding. Secondly, efforts must be made to reduce dramatically the inequities in school aid. We cannot have educational progress statewide when district expenditures range from a low of $2,800 to a high of over $11,000 (FY89) per pupil. This gap must be narrowed; specifically, work must be done to assure that all districts receive growth while funding in Ohio's poorest districts -- many of which are located in rural areas -- must be increased so that they are able to fund a superior educational experience for all their students. Ohio cannot afford to write off these districts and the students they are attempting to educate.

"Resources and Equity" details specific policy proposals -- initiatives that can in each case be accomplished by the governor and the General Assembly without amending the state constitution -- that will help to ensure that every district receives additional financial growth; that stability and planning returns to school district administration; that equity is restored to state funding of primary and secondary education; and that Ohio moves forward into the 1990's with a school funding system that will provide equity and excellence in every school building and every school district. All Ohioans will benefit from this investment in Ohio's future.

1. **Establish the Governor's Education Management [GEM] Council to be chaired by the governor. The Council, to be created by Executive Order in the first month of the new administration, will be composed of teachers, administrators, school board members, business leaders, parents and other citizens. Its charge will be to make recommendations and provide leadership for educational reforms that will improve school management and performance -- changes that will build on the progress in instruction and accountability contained in Senate Bill 140. The specific charges of the Council will include:**

   a) studying the school governance role of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and their relationship with the General Assembly and the Office of the Governor;

   b) examining the administrative functions and roles of 612 school districts, county boards of education and joint vocational schools;

   c) reviewing the relationship between local schools and other community service agencies;

   d) evaluating the school funding formula, including all categorical aid programs, and their relationship to student performance;

   e) analyzing the state tax structure as it relates to school funding.

   ✎ *It is imperative that there be an ongoing leadership effort to improve the productivity and performance of Ohio elementary and secondary schools. There are strong indications that educational productivity is declining -- that taxpayers are getting less "bang" for their educational dollar -- and that state governance of Ohio schools is in need of improvement. Meanwhile, voters are consistently saying that they will support schools if they see increased accountability and productivity. The Governor's Education Management Council will provide the leadership forum needed to direct new efforts at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Ohio schools, giving the governor the kind of direct assistance he needs in evaluating educational performance and school improvement policies.*

2. **Make primary and secondary education Ohio's number-one budget priority by increasing primary and secondary education's share of the General Revenue Fund budget to 30% by 1994, with progress to begin immediately in FY92. (If 30% of the FY91 budget were appropriated for primary and secondary education, instead of 27.99%, Ohio schools would have received an additional $250 million.)**

   ✎ *Education's share of the General Revenue Fund [GRF] has been declining in recent years -- from 34.34% in FY84 to 27.99% in FY91. Education, not welfare, is the key to social and economic progress. Increased education spending will be used to increase equity and excellence and to assure fiscal stability and growth in every Ohio school district.*

3. **Create an Educational Equity Fund. This fund will be financed with a minimum appropriation of $50 million in the FY92-93 biennium to pay the cost of bringing all school districts ranking amongst the lowest 25% of districts in per pupil expenditures up to the 25th percentile, assuming their local tax effort does not decline. Fund appropriations will grow with the increase in the portion of the GRF devoted to primary and secondary education. Appropriations from the Educational Equity Fund will be made to school districts based on local effort and extent of need. In FY89, this policy would have brought all districts up to a minimum per pupil expenditure of $3,500. That year, 253 districts fell below this threshold.**



There is longstanding school funding inequity in Ohio. Largely because of the local property and income wealth of school districts, per pupil spending in Ohio ranged from $2,800 to over $11,000 in FY89, with the mean being $4004. Inadequate resources make it practically impossible for poorer districts -- including many rural districts -- to raise local revenue. The state minimum basic aid guarantee of $2630 per pupil is not enough to meet basic educational needs. What Ohio needs is a school funding formula that promotes fairness, equity and excellence.

4. **Create a $200 million School Capital Improvements Fund, a school bond fund program to assist local school districts in paying for needed maintenance and construction costs. Earmark $30 million per year for ten years in lottery profits as a funding source to pay debt service.**



Many school districts, particularly those located in rural counties with relatively low property values, have an extremely difficult time passing school levies. The result is low per pupil funding and little money for building and equipment costs. A bond fund financed with $30 million in lottery profits would be helpful in meeting these growing needs and assuring that students in these schools would learn in safe and educationally appropriate classrooms.

5. **Create a $140 million Fund For Ohio's Future by earmarking $20 million in lottery profits for ten years as the revenue source for bonds to be sold to fund purchases by local school districts of computer hardware and software, scientific equipment and textbooks.**



Without access to computers, scientific equipment and up-to-date textbooks, Ohio's school districts will find it impossible to prepare their students for work and schooling in an information-based, 2lst century economy.

6. **Require statewide pooling of half of the future public utility property tax growth for use by all school districts. Funds to be distributed on a per pupil basis beginning in 1994.**



This funding distribution would be fairer and more equitable than the current situation where schools with large power plants enjoy substantial tax revenues -- and do not have to tax themselves to a great extent -- while other, poorer districts struggle to survive at higher rates of taxation. Public utility tax growth averaged 8 percent per year between 1982 and 1988. The 1988 tangible tax revenue totalled $669 million. Distribution of half of the 8 percent revenue growth would amount to nearly $27 million if it was done this year.

7. **As previously stated (Volume I), fiscal management of schools will be enhanced by the creation of a Center for Educational Evaluation and Productivity in the Office of Budget and Management.**



The Center would be an executive branch complement to the legislatively controlled Office of Educational Accountability and the Education Improvement Commission. The Center would conduct evaluations and be an information clearinghouse for school districts. The Center also would be the Governor's education "watchdog."

Issued June 5, 1990

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TO: MARK DAVIS

FROM: MEL LUKENS ?

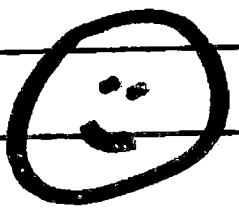
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& REGION

AY, SEPT. 24, 1990 ★

Lifestyle - Page 5
Television - Page 7

SECTION B

Air Force One not for viewing

At best, just a glimpse of it

om staff and wire reports

Q. What costs the taxpayers 181.5 million, but won't be vailable for public viewing hen it comes to Akron this eek?

A. Air Force One, the glitzy ew Boeing 747 delivered this onth to President Bush. It is to rry the commander in chief to kron-Canton Regional Airport n Wednesday.

The flagship of the presidenal fleet caused eyes to pop ear- this month when the public ot its first glimpse of the elabo- ate aircraft on its maiden light.

"Thank heavens somebody lse did OK it for me five years go," Bush said when the jet as unveiled. He quickly explained that former President

PREPPING FOR THE PRESIDENT

Reagan ordered the elaborate aircraft, and Congress approved the purchase.

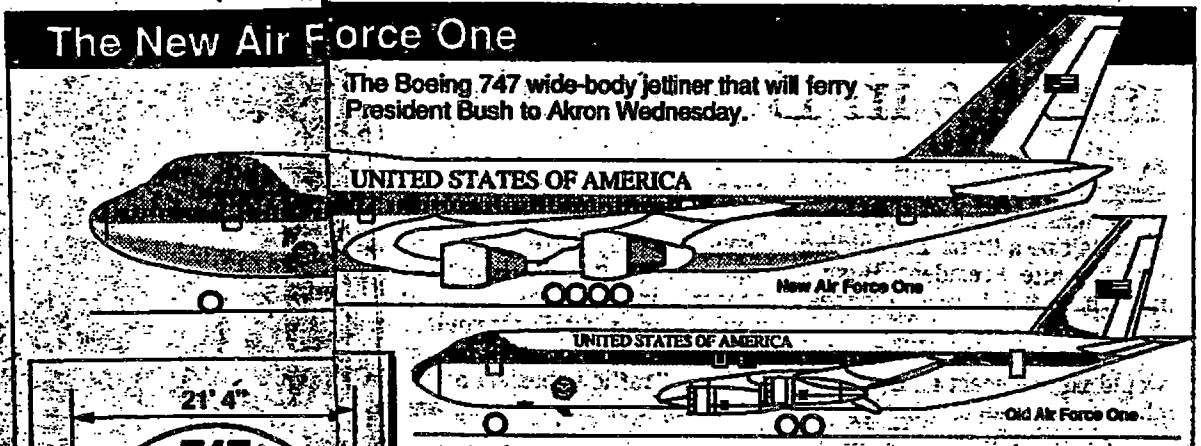
There won't be much eye-popping locally, however. "It's going to be real tough to see the airplane, to get close to it," said Fred Krum, the Akron-Canton airport manager. "There's no good vantage point. You'll get a glimpse of it."

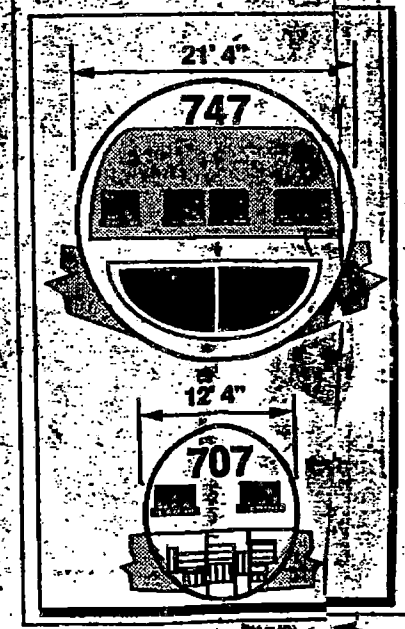
Krum explained that both he and the White House would prefer keeping the aircraft out of

See GLIMPSE, page B2

The New Air Force One

The Boeing 747 wide-body jetliner that will ferry President Bush to Akron Wednesday.





AIR FORCE ONE

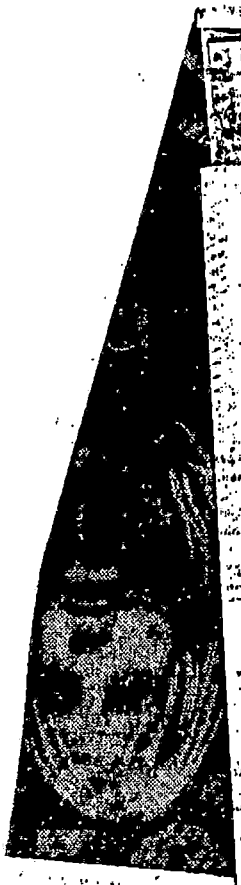
	Old plane	New plane
Aircraft:	Modified Boeing 707	Modified Boeing 747-200B
Range:	About 6,500 miles	About 8,000 miles
Top speed:	About 600 mph	About 640 mph
Accommodation:	59 passengers, 10 crew	80 passengers, 23 crew
Wingspan:	145 feet, 9 in.	195 feet, 8 in.
Length:	152 feet, 11 in.	231 feet, 10 in.

On board the president's new plane:

- A presidential suite complete with twin beds, a vanity/desk and a full bath with shower.
- Emergency medical treatment facilities.
- 85 telephones, 16 televisions, 11 video cassette players and seven bathrooms.
- Two galleys or kitchens with enough food and water to feed the passengers and crew for at least a week without restocking.
- Mid-air refueling capacity that potentially gives the plane unlimited range.
- Sophisticated communications equipment, including secure voice terminals and cryptographic equipment for sending and deciphering classified messages.

ALISON KUHN/Knight-Ridder Graphics Network

Glimpse, at best, of Air Force One



Continued from page B1

harm's way. "It ties up the airport," Krum said. "It's a matter of what it affects all around it. You want it so nothing's near it."

The bottom line: Krum expects the final parking spot will be far from the terminal, so aviation buffs will proably need a good pair of binoculars to see the airplane.

Bush was restrained when he unveiled the airplane Sept. 6. He didn't flip on the first airborne presidential shower for his guests or play with the new cryptograph machine, or bounce on the extra-wide pullout sofa bed.

He didn't even offer to show movies on one of its 11 new VCRs during his first flight on the new Air Force One.

But shortly after the gleaming presidential jet leveled off on its flight from Washington to Topeka, Kan., Bush, grinning broadly, leaned back in his new leather captain's chair and pronounced his new flying White House magnificent.

"It's marvelous in every way," said Bush, a former Navy pilot. "Latest in technology, certainly. And very, very comfortable . . . (but) I wouldn't understand how to start this thing!"

From its 85 telephones to its emergency operating room, the new Air Force One — a jumbo Boeing 747-200 — is a state-of-the-technology marvel. It can fly 7,140 miles without refueling.

It has 19 TV sets, 11 VCRs, a conference room with enough telephones for eight people to carry on two conversations at once, and seven bathrooms. The plane's two kitchens can produce 100 meals, and there's room for enough food in the freezer to feed 70 passengers and 23 crew members for a week.

Inside the plane, which still smells of fresh paint and new leather, Air Force stewards proudly pointed out features like the extra-wide seats and tried to keep things shiny and clean.

"And please, sir, get your feet off those walls," one anxious steward told a lounging reporter. "We're trying to keep it nice in here, the first day and all. This is history."

Bush got his first tour shortly before takeoff. When asked if he planned to personalize the plane, as Ronald Reagan had done with his omnipresent jellybean jar, the president shook his head.

"Nothing. It's beautifully done. It doesn't need anything else . . . we might hang some pictures," he said.

Bush was asked if he was planning to test the plane's in-air refueling capabilities soon, perhaps on a trip to the Persian Gulf.

"Stay tuned," he said with a smile. "Have plane, will travel."

Reporters were given a quick tour during the flight, including a peek into the medical unit, a new Air Force One feature. In one wall, there is a fold-out operating table; elsewhere is all the equipment needed to do "emergency, life-saving surgery in midair," said White House physician Larry Mohr. "This is one of those contingencies you hope you never need to use."

The room has the feel and smell of a doctor's office and even has magazines on tables, just like a waiting room.

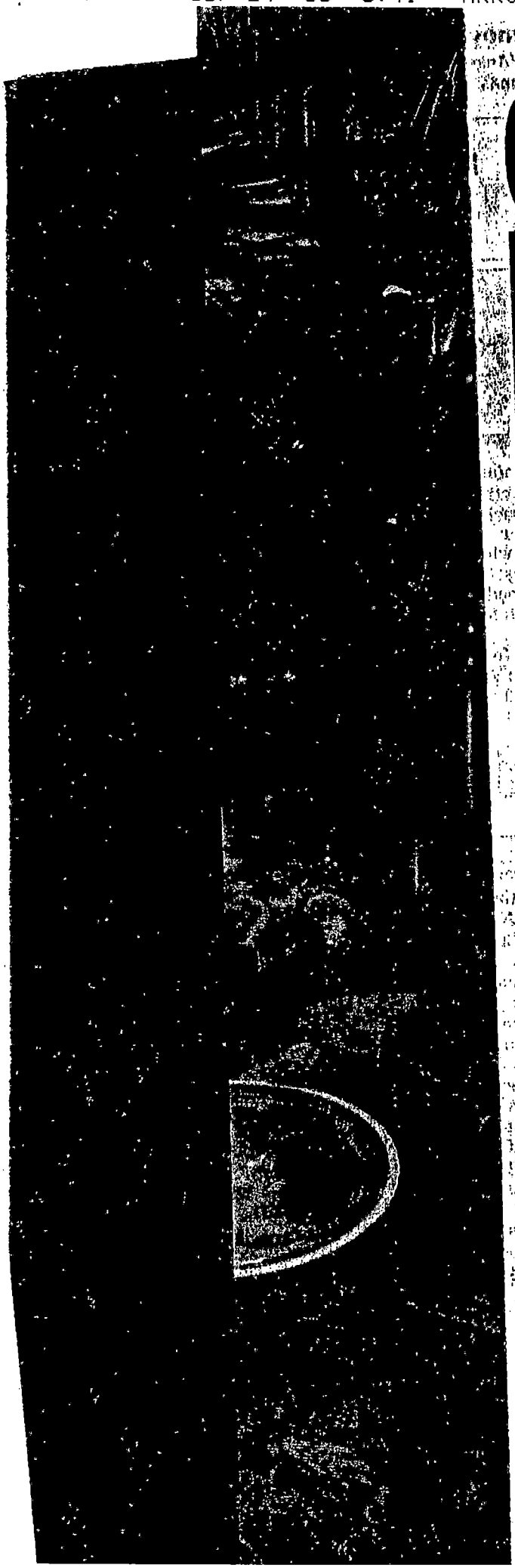
According to a seat card, the movies listed for showing on the maiden flight included *The Abyss*, *An Innocent Man* and *Look Who's Talking*.

The presidential suite at the front of the plane includes a shower and two extra-width pullout beds and is outfitted for the first time with closets for the presidential wardrobe and baggage.

The back wall of the suite is a fabric mural, done in rust, beige and brown tones, reminiscent of the sky at sunset, very much in the Western style identified with the Reagans.

But in one corner, tucked under a bed, was a pair of fuzzy gray slippers with the presidential seal.

And suddenly, Air Force One seemed like home.



Cooking for the President

By Jane Snow ■ Beacon Journal food writer

BAXTER WIDNER was having a bad day Tuesday, not that he was complaining. Each ring of the phone brought more bad news: His chef was going to be late, his maitre d' had been called to jury duty, a fire inspector was waiting in the lobby.

To top it off, the president of the United States was coming to lunch in just eight days, and Widner hadn't even been told what color linens to put on the tables. The Secret Service hadn't checked out the cooks yet, and all he knew about the flower arrangements was what he had read in the newspapers.

Widner is general manager of Tangier, where George Bush is expected to dine Wednesday while attending a Republican fund-raising event at the Akron restaurant. Maybe. That's another thing Widner hasn't nailed down...

"I really don't know if the president will end up eating. You just never know. He's on a 45-minute schedule," Widner said.

Widner probably won't know, either, until Bush picks up a fork. But the other mysteries should be resolved soon, Widner said. Details were put temporarily on hold when Summit County Republican Chairman Alex Arshinkoff took to his bed last week with a bad back.

While Arshinkoff mended, the kitchen staff kept busy. By Tuesday, butcher Jim Estep had invited bids for 300 pounds of chicken. The carpet in the ballroom had been cleaned, and the light bulbs in the chandeliers were being replaced. And chef Tim La Cass had figured out how to saute 1,200 chicken breasts in about two hours, solo, while at the same time steaming 260 heads of broccoli and making Mornay sauce.

Even if Bush doesn't eat, about 600 other people will, at $250 a crack. At that price, it's hard to give folks their money's worth food-wise,

Deciding what to feed a president is easy—preparing it a real to-do

Continued from page D1

but Widner and La Cass are giving it a shot.

Lunch will begin with shrimp cocktail served in champagne goblets. Then comes spinach salad with the house Isabella dressing, a creamy garlic dressing studded with blue cheese.

The entree is chicken Parisian, two boneless chicken breast halves, breaded and sauteed, and served on a bed of presidential broccoli with Mornay (white cheese) sauce. Greek rice — Uncle Ben's steamed with celery, parsley and pimento — accompanies the chicken.

Dessert is Louisiana chocolate-pecan mud cake, which pastry chef Craig Douglas describes as a thick, fudgy chocolate cake drizzled with Kahlua liqueur, smothered in chocolate ganache and sprinkled with pecans.

The menu is one of Tangier's standard banquet offerings, with a few changes. Arshinkoff chose it, broccoli and all.

Arshinkoff approved the broccoli, which the president publicly has said he hates, because he thought it would be a good joke. In April, the crowd at a cocktail party for Bush in Cincinnati got a kick out of the hors d'oeuvre tables, which were ringed in broccoli, Arshinkoff said.

"We thought presidential broccoli was kind of a cute idea," he said.

Widner's not so sure.

"We may have one (plate) going out with no broccoli on it," Widner said.

La Cass, who has been chef at Tangier for 10 years, has no opinion about the broccoli, but he's glad Arshinkoff chose the chicken dish. It's goof-proof, he said.

"If I was teaching a dish to a group of women to cook at home to impress their friends, this is the recipe I'd pick. It's pretty hard to mess up," La Cass said.

Even if it weren't, La Cass isn't one to get excited about cooking for the president.

"I probably won't even hear about it. I probably won't hear 'good job' or 'nice meal.' It's a lonely job back in the kitchen. But he is president of the United States. It'll be nice to tell my kids, 'I cooked for the president today,'" La Cass said.

Although the Secret Service hadn't revealed its plans yet, La Cass doesn't expect men with walkie-talkies to take up residence in his kitchen on Wednesday. When Bush was last at Tangier, as vice president in 1986, security agents did not hover over the stockpots.

However, neither La Cass nor Widner knows whether an agent will be assigned to taste the food before it's served to Bush.

"We don't know that. They're certainly welcome to, naturally. They didn't when he was vice president that we know of," Widner said.

Despite the size of the crowd, Widner expects 20 banquet waitresses and eight busboys to deliver all of the entrees within 12 to 15 minutes. To make sure things go smoothly, the kitchen crew will begin working on the lunch on Tuesday. They'll clean the spinach, trim the broccoli, cook the shrimp, bread the chicken, bake the cakes and partially cook the rice.

They won't set the tables, though. Because of a previously scheduled banquet Tuesday in the ballroom, the silver and crystal — not to mention the tables — won't be brought out until Wednesday morning.

On the day of the lunch, the kitchen will be staffed by La Cass and three helpers. In addition to cooking for the 600 who will attend the banquet, they'll also cook for Georgie's Bar & Grill and the main dining room, which will be open during the banquet. But even that doesn't faze La Cass.

"I never get nervous about anything. I'm not a real excitable person," he said. Then he reconsidered.

"Of course, this event would have a whole different complexion if I knew I'd be meeting the president. Then, I might be a little nervous," he said.

Clearing a safe path for Bush's visit to Akron

Small army checks for trouble spots

Regina Brett
Beacon Journal staff writer

A city like Akron poses no less a threat to a president than other cities across the country. After all, six months before John W. Hinckley Jr. fired shots at Ronald Reagan on March 30, 1981, in Washington, D.C., Hinckley had stalked Jimmy Carter in Akron.

That's what former Secret Service agent Marty Venker revealed in his 1988 book, *Confessions of an Ex-Secret Service Agent — the Marty Venker story*. Venker said that Hinckley told Secret Service agents that he had stalked Carter in Akron but was deterred when agents looked him in the eye.

Little about the actions of the Secret Service is made public. That's why they call it secret.

Brian Montgomery with the Office of Presidential Advance said he could not give out any details of President Bush's visit to Akron on Sept. 26.

Bush will speak at a fund-raiser for Republican George Voinovich, who is running against Democrat Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. for governor.

"With things the way they are in the Mideast, we're more on guard than we used to be," Montgomery said.

PREPPING FOR THE PRESIDENT

And that's why one must resort to books by ex-agents for information about what it takes to protect the president.

Neither Venker nor former agent Dennis V.N. McCarthy, who wrote *Protecting the President* in 1986, gives out too many details.

But according to their books, these are some of the measures taken to protect the president when he comes to town:

An advance team talks to local police and

See SAFE, page B2

■ Broccoli will be in President Bush's lunch in Akron. Page D1.

What would you like to say to the president?

When the president comes to Akron on Wednesday, he will do so for one reason: to raise money. The only people who will get close to him are those who contribute. Besides a fund-raiser at the Tangier, Bush will attend a private reception at the home of Akron industrialist David Brennan. So, for those of you who aren't attending either event, we'd like to know: What would *you* like to say to the president? Fill out the coupon and send it to us by Monday. We'll take a look and print as many of them as we can the day Bush arrives.

Dear Mr. President:

.....

.....

.....

Signed: .....

Send to: Dear Mr. President
Akron Beacon Journal
44 E. Exchange St.
P.O. Box 640
Akron, Ohio 44309-0640

SEP 24 '90 8:44 AKRON - OHIO PAGE.05

Safe way is paved for Bush's visit

Continued from page B1

the Secret Service office, which, in Akron's case, is in Canton.

The books say the advance team tries to determine whether any demonstrations are planned or whether there are any active threats — individuals considered potential dangers to the president.

The Secret Service has a list of 40,000 individuals and groups that might be considered a threat to the president, according to McCarthy.

The president's route is carefully planned. Agents make sure there is no construction along the way (which means they won't go near Akron's central interchange), then test-drive the route. The drive is timed to mark the points where traffic flow might give a sniper time to aim.

Specialists crawl under bridges searching for bombs, caulk shut manhole covers and cart away mailboxes that could hold explosives. Agents make sure local hospitals have an ample supply of the president's blood type and are prepared to handle any emergency.

Two military cargo planes deliver the presidential limousine, metal detectors and equipment for X-raying doors and walls.

A paramedic team and a copy of the president's medical records travel with him.

Thomas Alexander, deputy chief at the Akron Fire Department, said an EMS unit would be at Bush's side. The fire department is also completing an inspection of the Tangier restaurant where he will appear.

The drums holding the ropes that keep back the crowds have been checked and sealed so they won't be able to hold explosives.

How U.S. agency guards president

Here's how Secret Service agents protect a president:

- Check local names against national list of security threats.
- Review the president's route.
- Make sure hospitals stock the president's blood type.
- Have an ambulance on standby.
- Search sewers for bombs, then caulk manhole covers shut.
- Scan visitors with metal detectors.

bombs and a bomb disposal unit is on hand. One agent is assigned to carry an Uzi submachine gun in a briefcase.

A convertible with a machine gunner follows the president's car in case of an air attack. Also riding behind the president are his doctor and a military aide who carries the black box, the link to the country's nuclear bombs.

Secret Service agents and marksmen most likely will be stationed on rooftops near the Tangier and on bridges over the route Bush uses from the airport.

Guests who will be near the president must pass through a metal detector.

All eyes will not be on Bush as he speaks. The Secret Service will be watching the crowd looking for anything unusual, someone whose eyes and emotions seem to go against the flow of the crowd's — like Hinckley's did that day in Akron 10 years

$250 will get you a bite with Bush, but a 1½-minute chat is $25,000

By David Adams
Beacon Journal staff writer

Chicken Parmesan and shrimp cocktail.

Nice.

Throw in a spinach salad, a slice of chocolate cake and a bottle of white wine.

Now we're talking something really special.

How about a bill for $250?

Whoa! Still a little pricey even if you do include the brass quintet from the University of Akron.

Well, get ready — Akron will soon become a player in big-money political fund raising.

On Sept. 26, politically minded people from all over Northeast Ohio will file into the Tangier on West Market Street to have lunch with the president of the United States, George Bush, and to raise money for Republican gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich.

About 500 are expected to be fitted into the restaurant's main dining room for the $250-a-plate luncheon. An estimated 200 reporters also will be on hand, said Summit County Republican Party Chairman Alex Arshinkoff.

Expected take — about $125,000.

Later that day, 20 couples will pay $25,000 per twosome for a fund-raiser at the home of Akron developer David Brennan.

Arrive at 11:30 a.m. Catered lunch under a tent in the back yard. Later, cocktails in the house or on the terrace. Special guests, George Bush and George Voinovich.

Expected take — about $500,000.

While both events are rare opportunities, they will provide only brief exposure to the president.

Bush's speech at the Tangier will be about 15 minutes long and the subject hasn't been announced.

If they are lucky, those attending the event at the Tangier may be able to shake Bush's hand as he is guided out.

And at the Brennan reception, Bush's time will be almost as scarce, and much more expensive.

If Bush spends an hour, as expected, each of the 40 people there will get to speak to him for 90 seconds. At $12,500 per person, that's $138.88 for every second.

"It is designed to maximize one-on-one contact with the president," said Brennan. "It is an extraordinarily rare opportunity."

Bush and those who attend the reception probably will talk about a variety of things, ranging from small talk on sports to political fund raising and discussions about federal legislation.

The Brennan reception was born when Bush's chief of staff, John Sununu, came to speak at the University of Akron graduation in May.

Brennan said he asked Sununu whether Bush could come for a private reception, and he agreed.

Brennan said he is excited and flattered by Bush's coming visit.

"It will highlight the city of which I am very proud."

Sorry, all spots for the Brennan event are taken.

Tickets are still available for the Tangier, however.

The Summit County Republican Party on Friday sent out 6,000 invitations to past donors.

If you didn't get one and want to go, contact Republican Party headquarters.

Plan for Bush's Akron visit

- Sept. 26, 11 a.m. — Air Force One expected to arrive at Akron-Canton Regional Airport.
- 11:30 a.m. to about 1:30 p.m. — Bush eats, speaks to a crowd of about 500 at a fund-raiser at the Tangier restaurant in Akron.
- 2 p.m. to about 3 p.m. — Bush attends private fund-raising party at the home of David Brennan.
- Between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. — Bush reboards Air Force One and leaves the state. He is expected to return to Ohio the next day for a luncheon fund-raiser in Cleveland.

SEP 24 '90 8:47 AKRON, OHIO PAGE.08

The common folk won't see Bush

President's Akron visit strictly a fund-raiser

By David Adams
Beacon Journal Columbus Bureau

Columbus

When Air Force One touches down at the Akron-Canton Airport at about 11 a.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 26, it will be carrying not only the leader of the Free World, but also the king of political fund raising.

If George Bush's schedule holds up, it will be the first time in almost two decades a sitting U.S. president will visit Akron.

PREPPING FOR THE PRESIDENT

Bush's aim: to fatten the campaign account of Republican gubernatorial candidate George V. Voinovich.

In about four or five hours in Akron, Bush hopes to raise some $650,000 for Voinovich — more than 8 percent of the total $8 million the former Cleveland mayor is expected to spend in his effort to defeat Democrat Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr.

"It's really an honor to have the president come to your town," said John Green, director of the Bliss Institute of Applied Politics at the University of Akron.

"But he's not really coming here to interact with the common people. He's coming here as a fund-raiser."

Those likely to fill Voinovich's campaign coffers include political bigwigs and other movers and shakers who want a chance to talk to Bush, shake his hand and recount the experience for the rest of their lives.

Bush is scheduled to begin his day in Akron at Tangler restaurant on West Market Street.

After a speech and a quick

See BUSH's, page A8

Bush's visit is strictly a fund-raiser

Continued from page A1

round of handshakes, the plan is for Bush to hop in a limo and head to the Sunset View Drive home of Akron developer and lawyer David Brennan.

That night, Bush will fly out of state, returning the next day to Cleveland for another gathering, at which he is expected to raise about $1 million. Tickets for the event, at the downtown Stouffer's Tower City Plaza, are $250, $500 and $2,500, depending on how close you want to sit to Bush, said Voinovich spokesman Curt Steiner.

Bush's stopover in Akron is a normal part of the president's increasingly frequent fund-raising stints around the country to help Republicans defeat Democrats — especially crucial because of the redistricting that will follow the 1990 census.

The power to change legislative districts can shape the political future for the next decade.

Up for election in November are 35 U.S. Senate positions, 36 governor's seats, 435 U.S. House seats and 6,257 legislative seats.

Bush's status and enormous fund-raising ability are considered key as Republicans all across the country try to make gains — or prevent erosion of their political power.

"All presidents have done this," said Green, who specializing in campaigns and their financing.

"It has become more common more recently. Fund raising is becoming more important than ever before," he said.

"The thing the president does best for his party is to raise money," Green said. "Bush does it more than Reagan did. Reagan did it more than Carter. Carter did it more than Ford."

If the Bush event raises the amount Republican officials hope, it would likely be the most successful fund-raiser ever in Summit County history, said Summit County Republican Party Chairman Alex Arshinkoff.

By visiting Ohio for the third time this year (Bush was in Columbus in February and Cincinnati in April), Bush is repaying Republicans who helped him capture the state in his successful 1988 presidential bid, Green said.

Recently, Bush has been out raising money about one day a week, but he will probably be spending two days a week on the trail as the election draws closer, Green said.

"He only goes into the key states, and Ohio is one of the those states," Green said. "They really want Voinovich to get elected."

The last time a president visited Akron was on July 30, 1971, when Richard Nixon had lunch with the late Beacon Journal editor John S. Knight.

Bush visited Akron in 1978, in 1980 while campaigning for vice president, in 1986 campaigning for Summit County prosecutor Lynn Slaby, and again in 1987 for another fund-raiser, Arshinkoff said.

Appearing with Bush will undoubtedly help Voinovich with votes as well as money, Arshinkoff said. Since 1928, only one Republican gubernatorial candidate has carried Summit County.

If Voinovich can force Anthony Celebrezze to fight for votes in places like Summit County, it will weaken Celebrezze's efforts in other parts of the state.

"George has a real opportunity to be the third guy in 62 years to carry Summit County," Arshinkoff said.

SEP 24 '90 8:48 AKRON, OHIO PAGE.05

President a no-show, but it was too early

PREPPING FOR THE PRESIDENT

As Akron readies for the arrival of President Bush on Sept. 26, the Beacon Journal will publish newsy items daily detailing the breadth of the community's involvement.

Professional photographer Charles Esselburn Jr. walked out the door of his West Market Street studio on Wednesday and noticed five people waiting outside the Tangier restaurant across the street. Two men held cameras. A couple had their young child with them. Esselburn crossed the street and learned they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of President Bush.

It was about 11:15 p.m., two weeks to the hour before Bush is scheduled to appear for a Summit County Republican Party fund-raiser.

No police swarmed the block. There was a distinct lack of hoopla, too. Just four adults and a child.

Esselburn had another reason to be skeptical. Federal agents hadn't called to ask him whether they could climb up on his studio roof — a request they made four years ago when then-Vice President Bush showed up at the Tangier. Esselburn's two-story-high roof offers a panoramic view of the restaurant.

Just to be certain, Esselburn went inside the restaurant and asked whether the president was on his way. "They looked at me like I was nuts," Esselburn said Thursday.

He gave the Bush-watchers the bad news: Bush isn't due until Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Quintet wants to play best 'Hail' for Bush

By Eric Sandstrom
Beacon Journal staff writer

When President Bush does lunch at the Tangier restaurant in a couple of weeks, it'll be the heart-thumping sounds of the Paragon Brass Quintet that hungry Republicans will hear between bites of chicken and gulps of white wine.

That's *if* the White House gets its act in gear and mails the sheet music for *Hail to the Chief* to the University of Akron music professors who make up the campus quintet.

A couple of weeks have gone by since Summit County Republican Chairman Alex Arshinkoff chose the quintet to play the presidential gig in Akron. With Bush's visit scheduled for Sept. 26, Tucker Jolly is getting nervous.

"I still don't have the music," said Jolly, the quintet's tuba player.

Without the music in hand, the quintet's rendition of *Hail* — starting with the yump-ta-da-dump of ruffles and flourishes — might not make a single heart thump. That's Jolly's worry.

The 43-year-old musician wants everything just so. An arrangement of *Hail* exists on the campus. Problem is, it's not the official Marine Corps Band version that Jolly and his fellow musicians feel they should be playing for such a historic affair.

This march, used to welcome presidents wherever Air Force One flies them, hardly ranks with a Mahler symphony in terms of musical difficulty. "It's not a terribly difficult piece," said Jolly.

More like a piece of cake for experienced, classically trained musicians of the Paragon Brass — and a small piece, at that. The quintet was hired to perform background music for two hours at the $250-a-plate luncheon.

Jolly, a former Coast Guard band member who played for Richard Nixon's inaugural ball in 1972, was on the phone this week to Virginia Spahr, Arshinkoff's assistant at county GOP headquarters, reminding her that *Hail to the Chief* hadn't arrived yet.

"There is a call into the White House at this time," Mrs. Spahr said Wednesday. "Hopefully, the music is on its way."

Other quintet members are trumpeters Scott Johnston and John Brndiar, french horn player William Hoyt and trombonist Edward Zadrozny.



Beacon Journal photo/Jocelyn Williams

Tucker Jolly goes through warmups on the tuba

PREPPING FOR THE

PRESIDENT

Cheer loud and long for —uh, who?

As Akron readies for the arrival of President Bush on Sept. 26, the Beacon Journal will publish newsy items detailing the breadth of the community's involvement. Scheduled to appear every day, these items are intended to inform and amuse.

Tucker Jolly, a mild-mannered University of Akron music professor who plays a mean tuba, wasn't exactly displeased when Alex Arshinkoff suggested that Jolly's brass quintet perform the Ohio State University fight song on Sept. 26 at Tangier.

Mildly amused would be a better description of Jolly's reaction to Arshinkoff, chairman of the Summit County Republican Party, noted that the fund-raiser was, after all, for gubernatorial candidate George Voinovich, an Ohio State alumni. Striking up the Crimson and Gray fight song was sure to make Voinovich feel welcome in Akron.

Jolly politely noted that the Paragon Brass Quintet, which includes two Ohio State alumni, represents Akron U and would prefer to toot its own horns.

"Could we talk you into playing the (AU) Blue and Gold fight song?" Jolly said to Arshinkoff.

"A fight song is a fight song," he said.

— By ERIC SANDSTROM

SEP 24 '90 8:54 AKRON, OHIO PAGE.13

& REGION

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1990 ★

News in brief - Page 3
Business - Pages 5-9

SECTION B

Plans for Bush allow for the worst

PREPPING FOR THE PRESIDENT

By William Canterbury
Beacon Journal staff writer

When President Bush arrives in Akron on Sept. 26, paranoia will have bedded down here well ahead of him.

Area safety officials acknowledge that all the stops will be pulled out to assure the president's safety.

But most say they have been advised by the Secret Service and White House to keep mum about the details. Part of the reason is the timing.

"This time it's pretty important because of the problems we have in Kuwait and other countries," Summit County sheriff's Sgt. Richard Warren said.

"They haven't told me that, but I'm sure they're beefing up security, and I'm sure we will, too."

Warren will help set up airport and motorcade security for the route into town and the return.

The specific route has not — and will not — be disclosed for security, said a Secret Service spokesman in Canton who shuddered at the thought of a route's being announced in advance.

Even before the motorcade gets under way — soon after the president's arrival at 11 a.m. on Air Force One — security forces will be rampant at Akron-Canton Regional Airport, said David Eckberg, assistant chief of security and operations at the airport for Summit Sheriff David Troutman.

Eckberg, who has seen his share of highly placed dignitaries pass through the airport in 18 years, said the Secret Service usually has agents coming in from all over.

"It looks like Times Square on New Year's Eve," he said.

He said he was told to expect 6,000 people at the airport, most of them gawkers coming to catch a glimpse of, if not the president, then Air Force One

See PLANS, page B

SEP 24 '90 8:55 AKRON, OHIO PAGE.14

Plans for Bush allow for the worst

Continued from page B1

the first Boeing 747 to land at Akron-Canton.

Eckberg hopes the number will be smaller. After all, Bush will probably be rushed to his car and the public won't see anything, Eckberg said.

"They probably won't go out a main road anyway, you know?"

At the airport, crowds will be kept under tight control by agents, deputies and barricades, Eckberg said.

Security officials will sweep the runway before and after the plane lands, and the airport will be closed to other flights a half hour before and after the landing.

Local and federal bomb squads will check the area, including manhole covers. And the Secret Service will assign the swarm of deputies called in for the day to spots for roof surveillance at the airport, Eckberg said.

Green Township Fire Chief Mike Calderone said his forces will be there with paramedics, an ambulance and fire equipment in case of an emergency.

Akron fire officials are also expected to provide a medical unit for the motorcade into town.

Akron police and the Ohio Highway Patrol are expected to participate in the motorcade, but a meeting to set everything up has not been held yet, said Akron Police Capt. Lynn Callahan.

Area hospitals are involved in emergency plans but are also keeping a low profile.

Mary Adams, a spokeswoman for Akron General Medical Center, said additional phone lines would be installed at the hospital and a blood supply for the president would be put on standby, "but we have no specifics yet about what our role will be."

Akron City Hospital officials also said they would be prepared for any emergencies but declined further comment.

One area surgeon said he has been designated by the White House as medical coordinator for the Akron area for the president's visit, but he asked that he and the hospital not be named for security reasons.

"There's a lot of paranoia about this," the doctor said. "Suffice it to say there's an emergency plan involving hospitals."

Summit florist has big task

Kurt Laubinger fancies himself as a proud American, staunch Republican and wholesale flower grower. It made perfect sense to the Macedonia businessman and Summit County Republican Central Committee vice chairman to donate thousands of flowers for the GOP fund-raising bash on Sept. 26 at the Tangler restaurant.

His staff will create some 75 red-white-and-blue arrangements of American-grown flowers for table centerpieces. There will be red carnations (the Ohio State flower) from Colorado, white chrysanthemums from California and blue irises from who-knows-where.

Laubinger, owner of Kurt O. Laubinger and Sons Inc., said plenty of irises are available from Holland, but "I hope we don't have to use Dutch irises (even though) the president will never know if they're American-grown."

REGION & STATE
THE BEACON JOURNAL • SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 1990

PREPPING FOR THE

PRESIDENT

Plane may be only sight for Bush watchers

As Akron readies for the arrival of President Bush on Sept. 26, the Beacon Journal will publish items daily detailing the breadth of the community's involvement.

Naturally, the president's Sept. 26 arrival at the Akron-Canton Regional Airport promises to be a very big deal for airport workers. But it's the unprecedented landing of Air Force One that really has them cranked up, according to Fred Krum, the airport's director of aviation.

"We're going to have our first Boeing 747 here," Krum said Friday. "We get excited about seeing the plane."

Air Force One is about the only thing that most Bush watchers will see at the airport because the president is to be whisked away in a motorcade as soon as he steps off the plane. Bush won't pass through the terminal but will climb into a limousine parked near a hangar, Krum said.

For security, all other flights will be grounded for a half-hour before and after Air Force One's 11 a.m. landing — delaying three or four commercial flights, Krum said.

— By ERIC SANDSTROM

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with considerable difficulty at any time. Many of his friends urged him to go somewhere and recuperate in the sun. But he didn't want to go and his doctors apparently decided that a revival of limited activity in Washington might give him the impetus to regain his strength. It didn't. His first night in Washington was a painful one, and around midnight he called his doctor, asking for a sedative so that he could get some sleep.

"I have a press conference scheduled for tomorrow," he explained, "and I want to be ready for it."

"You're making a mistake," the doctor replied. "You can't hold a press conference or anything else tomorrow."

"Look here, Doc, let's get this straight," Vandenberg said. "I'm paying you to fix me up so I can get there — not to keep me away."

He made the press conference, at which he reaffirmed faith in nonpartisanship and opposed immediate recognition of Spain. But the reporters observed that he was not the old Vandenberg. He had lost weight. It was difficult for him to get in and out of his automobile. He said he would be in the Senate on January 3, but he couldn't make it. He listened to the radio in his hotel apartment when President Truman delivered his State of the Union message to Congress.

The newspapers had editorially welcomed Vandenberg back to the Senate, and a number of Washington political columnists wrote of the role he was expected to play in a revival of bipartisan collaboration on foreign policy, but the days went by and the Senator could not leave his apartment except for sojourns in the Georgetown Hospital. He didn't give up trying to get back into the stream of things, but about all he could do was to write letters. In January he wrote to a constituent what was perhaps the most concise definition he had yet composed of bipartisanship.

January 5, 1950

> To me "bipartisan foreign policy" means a mutual effort, under our indispensable two-Party system, to unite our official voice at the water's edge so that America speaks with maximum authority against those who would divide and conquer us and the free world. It does not involve the re-

> motest surrender of free debate in determining our position. On the contrary, frank cooperation and free debate are indispensable to ultimate unity. In a word, it simply seeks national security ahead of partisan advantage. Every foreign policy must be *totally* debated (and I think the record proves it has been) and the "loyal opposition" is under special obligation to see that this occurs.

Late the same month he resigned from the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee because he was unable to take an active part in its work. He was interested at this time in efforts to write a Republican party statement on foreign policy, and he rallied his strength to discuss the proposed statement with members of a drafting committee. He occasionally wrote letters to friends or to Senate colleagues who had asked his views on current legislation. He suggested through the press on February 1 that the President notify the United Nations that we were ready to abandon the new hydrogen superbomb project as soon as Russia permitted effective international control of atomic energy. But, for the most part, Vandenberg made no attempt to "lecture" his Senate colleagues from the sanctuary of a sickbed where he would be more or less immune to counterattack, and he made only one entry in his diary — the last he was to make — during 1950. It bore no date, but apparently was written about the second week in February.

New statement of Republican principles: On February 6, 1950, a Joint Committee representing the Republicans in the House and Senate and on the G.O.P. National Committee agreed upon a new statement of the G.O.P. "Principles." The instigators of this movement were primarily seeking to get away from what they (often erroneously) called a "Me Too" attitude toward Administration policies. Many of them were frankly aiming at so-called "Bi-Partisan Foreign Policy" in general — and, I suspect, at *me* in particular. The ultimate question of chief curiosity was what *I* would do under the circumstances and what the net result would be.

I immediately determined not to accept the urgent invitation of Chairman Millikin of the Republican Senate Confer-

GEORGE VOINOVICH
AKRON, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
11:55 A. M.

((THANK YOU MAYOR VOINOVICH, JANET VOINOVICH; FRAN DEWINE; ALEX ARSHINKOFF, BOB BENNETT; AND I SEE STATE SENATOR ROY RAY, ONE OF TEN REPUBLICAN STATE LEGISLATORS OUT OF 3,000 TO WIN THE PRESTIGIOUS LEGISLATOR OF THE YEAR AWARD.))

((LET ME CONVEY THE APOLOGIES OF A VERY CLOSE MEMBER OF MY FAMILY WHO COULDN'T MAKE IT TONIGHT.\\\ BUT AS IT TURNS OUT, MILLIE IS ON THE ROAD, PROMOTING HER NEW BOOK. HER CELEBRITY STATUS HAS GONE TO HER HEAD.\\ I GAVE HER A BOWL OF ALPO, AND SHE ASKED TO SEE THE WINE LIST.))\\\

I'M TRULY DELIGHTED TO BE BACK IN AKRON, AND IN A STATE BARBARA AND I HAVE COME TO KNOW SO WELL. FOR US, OHIO MEANS DAYTON, WHERE BARBARA'S PARENTS LIVED; AND MIAMI, WHERE THEY BOTH WENT TO COLLEGE. IT MEANS COLUMBUS, WHERE MY DAD WAS BORN AND RAISED. OHIO ALSO MEANS TO US THE SMALL-TOWN BOULEVARDS OF LIMA ((LIME-UH)), THE BUSY CITY STREETS OF CINCINNATI, THE FACTORY YARDS OF AKRON, AND FARMS NESTLED IN THE APPALACHIAN FOOTHILLS ALONG THE OHIO RIVER. TO KNOW THE DIVERSITY WE CALL AMERICA, YOU NEED ONLY KNOW OHIO.\\\

SO IT SHOULD COME AS NO SURPRISE THAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO SAYING A FEW WORDS ABOUT AN OHIO LEADER WHO REVITALIZED YOUR NEIGHBORING CITY OF CLEVELAND, TAKING IT FROM THE DARK DAYS OF RIDICULE AND DESPAIR, AND BRINGING IT INTO THE BRIGHT LIGHT OF ACHIEVEMENT AND RESPECT.

((BUT, OF COURSE, I DIDN'T COME HERE TODAY TO TALK ABOUT BERNIE KOSAR.))\\\

I AM HERE TO SHOW MY SUPPORT FOR AN OHIO LEADER -- A GREAT MAYOR SOON TO BE A GREAT GOVERNOR -- GEORGE VICTOR VOINOVICH.\\\

GEORGE VOINOVICH HAS ALREADY DEMONSTRATED AN UNCOMMON ABILITY IN HIS THREE TERMS AS MAYOR OF CLEVELAND. LITTLE WONDER, THEN, THAT GEORGE OFTEN SAYS THAT CLEVELAND "IS OFF THE ROCKS AND ON A ROLL." NOW HE WANTS TO DO THE SAME FOR ALL OF OHIO.\\\

AND MAKE NO MISTAKE, AFTER EIGHT YEARS, OHIO NEEDS VOINOVICH LEADERSHIP AND VOINOVICH INTEGRITY.\\\

FOR YEARS NOW, INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISTS HAVE DETAILED THE CRONYISM, POLITICAL FAVORITISM AND TAXPAYER RIP-OFFS TAKING PLACE IN YOUR STATE. WELL, AT LEAST ONE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR HAS HAD ENOUGH. GEORGE VOINOVICH SAYS THAT "STATE GOVERNMENT NEEDS A THOROUGH HOUSECLEANING, A GUST OF FRESH AIR." AND YOU CAN BE SURE HE'LL DO IT.\\\

THIS CAMPAIGN IS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OHIO -- AN OHIO WHOSE NATURAL BEAUTY IS PRESERVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS; AN OHIO THAT EMPOWERS PEOPLE AND NOT BUREAUCRATS; AN OHIO THAT LEADS THIS COUNTRY IN EDUCATION REFORM. TO KEEP AMERICA COMPETITIVE. AND TO GIVE OUR CHILDREN A BETTER FUTURE.

BOTH GEORGE AND I BELIEVE THAT WHEN WE ASK MORE OF OUR CHILDREN, THEY'LL RESPOND. SO WILL OUR TEACHERS. OUR SCHOOLS. PARENTS. AND, YES -- ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS.\\\

WITH HIS "SCHOOLS FIRST" POLICY, GEORGE WOULD UPGRADE THE OHIO EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, WHILE REWARDING OUTSTANDING TEACHERS AND EXCELLENT SCHOOLS. AND HE HAS EMBRACED THE GOALS OF THE CHARLOTTESVILLE EDUCATION SUMMIT, BECAUSE, HE SAYS, "THESE GOALS ARE RIGHT FOR THE NATION AND RIGHT FOR OHIO."

AND THE FIRST GOAL OF ALL IS THAT GEORGE AND I WANT OUR SCHOOLS TO BE FREE OF DRUGS AND VIOLENCE.\\\

THESE ARE ALSO THE HEARTFELT GOALS OF CONGRESSMAN MIKE DEWINE, A LEADER IN SHAPING THE NATION'S ANTI-DRUG LAWS. WE'LL MISS HIS ADVICE AND SUPPORT IN WASHINGTON. NOT ONLY HAS HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AS A FIGHTER AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS AND CRIME, BUT HE'S EARNED RECOGNITION FROM WATCHDOGS OF THE TREASURY AND THE NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION AS A FIGHTER FOR FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY. THIS OUTSTANDING RECORD OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO AT THE COUNTY, STATE, AND NATIONAL LEVEL MAKES MIKE DEWINE THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF OHIO.\\\

LET ME ADDRESS TWO OTHER MATTERS IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO; BUT ALSO IMPORTANT TO AMERICA AND THE WORLD. THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY MOMENT, A MOMENT WHEN OUR NATIONAL WILL IS BEING TESTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WE CAN MEET THE TEST AT HOME BY FIRST PUTTING OUR FISCAL HOUSE IN ORDER. RIGHT NOW, WE'RE COMING DOWN TO THE WIRE IN WASHINGTON -- THE FINAL FEW DAYS OF THE FISCAL YEAR -- AND STILL NO AGREEMENT IN HAND.\\

FIVE DAYS FROM NOW -- THE AXE FALLS. AN AUTOMATIC, MANDATED SEQUESTER THAT WILL CUT $100 BILLION FROM THE FEDERAL BUDGET.

A CUTBACK OF THIS SCOPE IS GOING TO HIT HARD -- AND IT'S GOING TO HIT HOME.\\

EVERYONE WILL FEEL THE HEAT -- EVERYONE, THAT IS, WITH ONE EXCEPTION -- THE CONGRESS -- WHICH HAS GIVEN ITSELF AUTHORITY TO TAKE ITS OWN CUTS WHENEVER IT CHOOSES, OVER THE ENTIRE FISCAL YEAR.\\ FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1ST, MAY MEAN EMPTY HALLS AND UNANSWERED PHONES -- BUT FOR CONGRESS, OCTOBER 1ST WILL BE JUST ANOTHER DAY OF BUSINESS AS USUAL.\\\

FOR THE REST OF AMERICA, HERE'S WHAT SEQUESTER WILL MEAN:

FOR AIR-TRAVELLERS, IT MEANS BIG CUTBACKS IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL -- AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN FLIGHT DELAYS AND OUTRIGHT CANCELLATIONS.\\

FOR FARMERS, IT WILL MEAN THAT ASCS OFFICES WILL CLOSE DURING HARVEST TIME. AND FOR MEAT-PACKERS, PLANTS MAY CLOSE WHEN THE INSPECTORS FAIL TO SHOW UP.

FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS, IT MEANS AN END TO 1.2 MILLION PELL GRANTS -- 1.2 MILLION, ELIMINATED OUTRIGHT. ADD TO THAT A 22 PERCENT CUTBACK IN GRANTS TO ANOTHER 2 MILLION STUDENTS.\\ IN THIS VERY CITY, THIS MEANS THAT POOR STUDENTS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND AKRON UNIVERSITY.

LET ME TELL YOU: THE SEQUESTER IS STRONG MEDICINE. BUT IT'S MEDICINE PATENTED BY CONGRESS ITSELF. IT IS THE LAST ATTEMPT BY CONGRESS TO CURE ITSELF OF ITS FEVERISH SPENDING HABITS. AND WITHOUT AN AGREEMENT, IT IS THE ONLY WAY TO FORCE CONGRESS TO MAKE TOUGH CHOICES.\\\

I'VE MADE A GOOD-FAITH EFFORT TO REACH A SOUND AND SENSIBLE BUDGET AGREEMENT.\\ LET ME GO BACK TO THE BEGINNING -- BACK TO JANUARY 29TH, WHEN I SENT A COMPLETE BUDGET UP TO CAPITOL HILL. AND BACK TO APRIL 1ST -- WHEN THE CONGRESS MISSED ITS DEADLINE TO TAKE ACTION ON THAT BUDGET. ((IT MAY HAVE BEEN APRIL FOOLS THEN, BUT NO ONE'S LAUGHING NOW.))

A MONTH LATER, IN MAY, I CONVENED A BUDGET SUMMIT TO JUMP-START THE PROCESS -- AND AT THE END OF JUNE, WHEN THE TALKS BOGGED DOWN, I MADE A CONCESSION TO GET CONGRESS OFF DEAD CENTER. I PUT IT ALL ON THE TABLE -- EVEN TAXES. AND I TOOK THE HEAT.\\ THEN IN JULY, WHEN BOTH SIDES PLEDGED TO PUT FORWARD A COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET PLAN -- THE OTHER SIDE DELAYED WHILE WE DELIVERED.\\\

ALL THROUGH THE TALKS, FOR 134 LONG DAYS, TIME AND AGAIN WE MADE THE EXTRA EFFORT -- AND EACH TIME THE OTHER SIDE SAID, "IT'S STILL YOUR MOVE."\\\

WELL, IT'S NOT OUR MOVE ANYMORE.\\\

IF AND WHEN THE AXE FALLS -- CONGRESS WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE.\\\

BUT THE THREAT OF SEQUESTER DOESN'T CHANGE THE FACT THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL TEST OF ANY AGREEMENT IS WHETHER IT SUSTAINS CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH.\\\

THAT'S WHY I'VE CALLED ON CONGRESS TO BUILD A PACKAGE OF PRO-GROWTH INCENTIVES INTO A BUDGET AGREEMENT -- INCENTIVES THAT CREATE JOBS AND ENCOURAGE AGGRESSIVE R&D, THAT SUSTAIN GROWTH AND STEER THIS ECONOMY CLEAR OF RECESSION.\\ AND YES -- THAT'S WHY I WILL CONTINUE TO PUSH HARD ON THE CAPITAL GAINS ISSUE. IN THIS COMPETITIVE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT, OUR CURRENT TAX RATE ON CAPITAL GAINS IS A BALL AND CHAIN ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.\\\

AND CONTRARY TO WHAT YOU MAY HAVE HEARD: THE HANG-UP ISN'T CAPITAL GAINS -- THE HANG-UP IS ON CAPITOL HILL.\\\

WE'RE STILL WAITING FOR THE CONGRESS TO COME UP WITH REAL SPENDING CUTS. CUTS THAT ARE ENFORCEABLE -- NOT JUST ANOTHER PROMISE OF FUTURE SAVINGS, WAITING TO BE BROKEN. AND WE'RE STILL WAITING FOR CONGRESS TO COMMIT MEANINGFUL BUDGET REFORM -- REFORM THAT BUILDS REAL DISCIPLINE INTO THE BUDGET PROCESS. THE LAST THING WE WANT IS FOR THIS YEAR'S BUDGET FIASCO TO BECOME NEXT YEAR'S INSTANT REPLAY.\\\

SO TODAY I SAY TO CONGRESS: KEEP THE LIGHTS BURNING ON CAPITOL HILL IF YOU HAVE TO -- BUT BEFORE THAT DEADLINE PASSES FIVE DAYS FROM NOW -- LET'S REACH THE AGREEMENT AMERICA IS WAITING FOR.\\\ NO QUICK FIX -- NO DEAL TO DELAY THESE DIFFICULT BUDGET DECISIONS UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION. OCTOBER 1ST IS ZERO HOUR: PROVE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ONCE AND FOR ALL WE CAN DEAL WITH THIS DEFICIT.\\\ FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF MIKE DEWINE -- WHO'S BACK IN WASHINGTON AT THIS VERY MOMENT TO KEEP CONGRESS FROM BREAKING ITS WORD.

CONGRESS SHOULD LISTEN TO MEMBERS LIKE MIKE, WHO SAYS IT IS SIMPLY "OUTRAGEOUS THAT IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SERVICES . . . BE JEOPARDIZED BECAUSE CONGRESS CANNOT DO ITS JOB AND PASS A BUDGET WITH THE NECESSARY REDUCTIONS."

REACHING AN AGREEMENT IS CRITICAL. WE SIMPLY CANNOT FAIL TO PUT OUR FISCAL HOUSE IN ORDER. ESPECIALLY NOW -- WITH THE CHALLENGE WE FACE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

EMOTIONS IN THE BUDGET DEBATE ARE RUNNING HIGH -- AND THEY SHOULD. BUT NO MATTER HOW HEATED THE EXCHANGE OF WORDS MAY BE OVER THE BUDGET, WE NEED TO CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN A BIPARTISAN SPIRIT IN SUPPORT OF AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO IRAQI AGGRESSION.\\\

I AM OFTEN ASKED WHEN WE CAN BRING OUR PEOPLE HOME. I CAN ONLY SAY: AS SOON AS POSSIBLE -- WHEN THE JOB IS DONE.

CERTAIN OBJECTIVES MUST BE MET. IRAQ MUST WITHDRAW FROM KUWAIT, WITHOUT CONDITION. KUWAIT'S LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT MUST BE RESTORED. THE SECURITY AND STABILITY OF THE PERSIAN GULF MUST BE ASSURED. AND AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD MUST BE PROTECTED.\\\

BUT WE HAVE ANOTHER, FINAL OBJECTIVE -- TO CREATE A NEW PARTNERSHIP OF NATIONS. A NEW WORLD ORDER -- FREER FROM THE THREAT OF TERROR, STRONGER IN THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE, MORE SECURE IN THE QUEST FOR PEACE.

THESE ARE OUR OBJECTIVES, THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND OUR ALLIES. WEST GERMANY HAS PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE MISSION WITH ALMOST $2 BILLION, AND PROVIDE TRANSPORT SHIPS AND PLANES, WHILE JAPAN HAS PLEDGED A PACKAGE WORTH $4 BILLION. FRANCE HAS ADDED ANOTHER 4,000 TROOPS. AND GREAT BRITAIN IS SENDING 120 TANKS, 6,000 TROOPS, THE FAMOUS DESERT RATS. IT IS TRULY IRAQ AGAINST THE WORLD.\\\

THE WORLD IS SIMPLY TELLING SADDAM HUSSEIN: WE WILL NOT GIVE IN TO INTIMIDATION.\\\

AMERICANS ARE SHOWING THEIR DETERMINATION RIGHT HERE IN OHIO. LOOK NO FURTHER THAN ASHLAND UNIVERSITY, TO THE FATHER OF A MARINE STATIONED IN THE GULF REGION, PROFESSOR CHARLES BRERETON ((BRAY-ER-TON)). DR. BRERETON PUBLISHED, IN THE SCHOOL NEWSPAPER, A LIST OF SOLDIERS IN HIS SON JIM'S ALPHA COMPANY WEAPONS PLATOON. THAT ONE APPEAL LEAD TO A MASSIVE OUTPOURING -- A FLOOD -- OF LETTERS, HOMETOWN PAPERS AND CARE PACKAGES.

THIS IS JUST ONE WAY OHIO IS SENDING A MESSAGE TO AMERICANS STATIONED IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THAT MESSAGE IS: WE ARE WITH YOU ALL THE WAY.\\\ AND ANOTHER THING, SUPPORT FOR OUR MISSION IS STRONG -- BIPARTISAN IN THE FINEST SENSE OF WHAT SENATOR VANDENBERG MEANT WHEN HE SAID POLITICS STOPS AT THE WATER'S EDGE.

FOR THOSE OF US AT HOME, WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST WAY WE CAN SERVE OUR COUNTRY IS TO DEBATE, CAMPAIGN, AND BE THE BEST REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS WE CAN BE. WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR POLITICAL LIFE TO BE HELD HOSTAGE TO A FOREIGN CRISIS.\\\

WHEN OHIOANS GO TO THE POLLS, ABSENTEE BALLOTS WILL BE STREAMING IN FROM AMERICANS IN UNIFORM, INCLUDING THOSE STATIONED IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION. IF OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN AND MARINES CAN FIND THE TIME TO VOTE UNDER SUCH DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES; I HOPE AMERICA CAN COUNT ON ALL OHIOANS TO VOTE.

AND WHEN YOU DO, I HOPE YOU, AND THOUSANDS LIKE YOU AROUND THIS GREAT STATE, WILL MAKE GEORGE VOINOVICH GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

July 26 -- Both sides agree to put budget plans on the table. The Administration and Republican negotiators develop a plan to produce $50 billion savings in the first year and $500 billion in savings over 5 years.
-- No plan from the Democrats.
-- Administration states and restates its willingness to exchange offers.

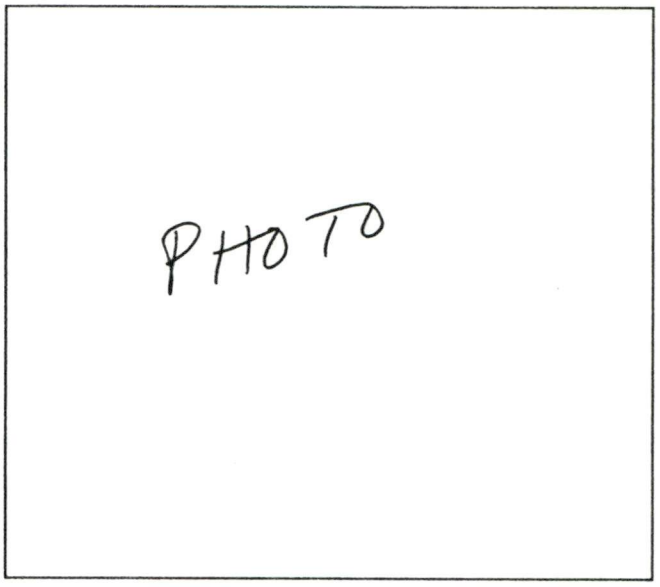
July 31 -- When in doubt, go back on recess. Unable and unwilling to come up with their own plan, Democrats propose to delay exchange until after the August recess. Eighty six days after the President called on Democrat leaders to work out a bipartisan budget solution, they had yet to offer one single proposal.

August 1 -- Enough is enough. The President announces he will veto each and every spending bill the Democrats write that busts the budget, and tells Republicans in Congress that when it comes to dealing with the Democrats, all bets are off.

Here's a Few Examples of What the $100 billion Sequester Will Mean:

The following are just a few of the effects should a sequester order take place on October 15, 1990:

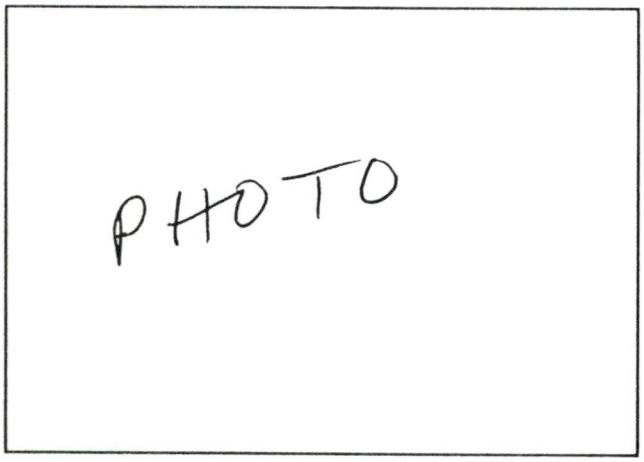
For defense, reductions of up to one million military personnel, about half the force, if military personnel are not exempted. And if military personnel are exempted, reductions-in-force or furloughs of up to 850,000 defense civilian employees along with a severe degradation of military force readiness.



For the Federal Aviation Administration, major cutbacks in air traffic controllers, extensive closure of facilities, the curtailment or removal from service of over 100 air traffic control towers, a substantial reduction in the number of flights, and an increase in traveler delays of 400 to 600 percent.

For Superfund, a halt in all new cleanups of toxic waste sites.

For INS, no new hiring of Border Patrol staff and building of new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers.



For white collar crime, a drop of about 25 percent in completed investigations and about 1,000 fewer convictions. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated S & L institutions fraud would be slowed.

For student aid, the outright elimination of Pell grants to 1.2 million students and a 22 percent reduction of all other Pell grants to 2.2 million additional students.

For meat and poultry, the absence of inspection services for about 140 days, thus forcing the shutdown of many processing plants.

Akron Univ. (216) 972-7032
Fin Aid

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31
30
31
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242

6/29 - 9/27

7/26 - 9/27

63

64

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: MARK DAVIS MD

SUBJECT: VOINOVICH FOR GOVERNOR

On Wednesday, September 26, at 11:55 a.m., you will address 500 attendees at a fundraising luncheon for George Voinovich for Governor of Ohio. The event will take place in Akron at the Tangiers Restaurant. Your remarks, approximately 12-14 minutes, will be on cards.

Davis/Blymire
Title: Akron
Date: September 21, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GEORGE VOINOVICH, AKRON
11:45 a.m., Wednesday, September 26, 1990

((Acknowledgements -- And I see State Senator Roy Ray, one of ten Republican state legislators out of 3,000 to win the prestigious Legislator of the Year Award.))

((Let me also convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But as it turns out, Millie is on the road, promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always great to have an author in the family.))\\\

I'm truly delighted to be back in Akron, and in a state Barbara and I have come to know so well. Ohio means to us the small-town boulevards of Lima ((LIME-uh)), the busy city streets of Cincinnati, the factory yards of Akron, and farms nestled in the Appalachian foothills along the Ohio River. To know the diversity we call America, **you need only know Ohio.**\\\

So it should come as no surprise that I've been looking forward to saying a few words about an Ohio leader who revitalized your neighboring city of Cleveland, taking it from the dark days of ridicule and despair, and bringing it into the bright light of achievement and respect.

((But, of course, I didn't come here today to talk about Bernie Kosar.))\\\

I am here to show my support for an Ohio leader -- **a great mayor soon to be a great governor -- George Victor Voinovich.**

George Voinovich has already demonstrated an uncommon ability in his three terms as Mayor of Cleveland. Little wonder, then, that George often says that Cleveland "is off the rocks and on a roll." **Now he wants to do the same for <u>all</u> of Ohio.**

And make no mistake, after eight years, **Ohio needs Voinovich leadership and Voinovich integrity.**

For years now, investigative journalists have detailed the cronyism, political favoritism and taxpayer rip-offs taking place in your state. Well, at least one candidate for governor has had enough. George Voinovich says that "state government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air." **And you can be sure he'll do it.**

But this campaign is about more than ethics. It is about the **future** of Ohio -- an Ohio whose natural beauty is preserved for future generation; an Ohio that empowers people and not bureaucrats; an Ohio that leads this country in education reform. As you know, I am looking to the governors to reform our schools. To keep America competitive. And to give our children a better future.

Both George and I believe that when we ask more of our children, they'll respond. So will our teachers. Our schools. Parents. And, yes -- **elected public officials.**

With his "Schools First" policy, George would upgrade the Ohio educational system, while rewarding outstanding teachers and

excellent schools. And he has embraced the goals of the Charlottesville Education Summit, because, he says, "these goals are **right** for the nation and **right** for Ohio."

By the year 2000, George Voinovich wants an Ohio where **all** children start school ready to learn. Where the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. Where students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, math, science, history and geography; and where they finish first in science and mathematics achievement. And he wants an Ohio where adults are literate and have the skills and knowledge to compete in a global economy.

But before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine a leader in shaping the nation's anti-drug laws. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. You've worked hard. Not only have you distinguished yourself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime, but you've earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. These achievements and his outstanding record of service to the people of Ohio at the county, state, and national level make **Mike Dewine the right choice for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America

and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion. So I have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, not in 1992 --** <u>**but now**</u>**.**

We need a budget deficit agreement to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job creation. And our agreement must meet several tests. It **must** promote growth. It **must** be fair and credible -- **with real spending cuts.** And I insist on an agreement that will reform the budget process itself.

Temporary quick-fix solutions to sweep this problem under the rug until after Election Day are not acceptable. Let me tell you **what is** acceptable: **a five-year, $500 billion plan to keep America strong, competitive and on the path to** <u>**long-term**</u> **economic health.**

Let me review a little history. On July 26th, our Administration developed a budget plan that promised half the trillion dollars in savings over five years. Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But it is a choice I had to make to get Congress to act.

To my dismay, 62 days have passed -- and Congress still has offered no comprehensive plan in return.

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of all government programs.

As you know, the law requires this sequester to begin next Monday. We're down to 5 days and counting. Let me give you just three examples of what sequestration means:

*** It will mean cutbacks in air-traffic control and the curtailment of more than 100 air-traffic control towers. This will make flying inconvenient, and increase traveler delays up to 600 percent.

*** Meat and poultry inspection will force the shutdown of meat-processing plants, threatening Ohio jobs.

*** In your city, needy students will not be able to attend Akron University because their Pell Grants will be cut.

Of course, I don't mean to paint too grim a picture. Not everyone will have to accept such a cut. Rest assured, while most executive agencies, from the White House on down, will furlough employees and cut programs across the board -- one branch of government will have broad discretion in how it cuts its funds: you guessed it -- <u>the Congress</u>.\\\

Congress should follow Members like Mike DeWine, who says it is simply "outrageous that important government services and the livelihood of thousands of federal employees be jeopardized

because Congress cannot do its job and produce a budget with the necessary reductions."

Of course, it doesn't have to be that way. We still have a few days to act. Congress can reform its bizarre budgeting process. We can still fix the federal budget mess, and the federal-budget **process** mess -- **once and for all.\\\ And we can do it sooner rather than later.** The leaders of Congress should listen to Members like Mike **and let the House have a straight up-and-down vote on our budget plan in the next few days.**

Needless to say, this test of our domestic will is occurring at the same time America's will is being tested abroad. Emotions in the budget debate are running high. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support shown for America's response to Iraqi aggression. **This is one issue that ends at the water's edge.**

I am often asked when we can bring our people home. I can only say: As soon as possible -- when the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**

But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

These are our objectives, those of the United Nations Security Council and our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**

The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. You need look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton ((BRAY-er-ton)). Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal lead to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters, hometown papers and care packages.

This is just one way Ohio is sending a message to Americans stationed in the Middle East. That message is: **We are with you all the way.**

For those of us at home, we believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate, campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. **We cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a foreign crisis.**

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be streaming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed

in the Persian Gulf region. If our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; I hope America can count on all Ohioans to vote as well.

And when you do, I hope you, and thousands like you around this great state, will make George Voinovich Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, and may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

Former Lt. Gov, Former St. Rep For. County Aud For. Comm.

Davis/Blymire
Title: Akron
Date: September 21, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GEORGE VOINOVICH, AKRON
11:45 a.m., Wednesday, September 26, 1990

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John Hatfield NRLA 863-8565

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Voinovich bio

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Doug Gamble

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But this campaign is about more than ethics. It is about the **future** of Ohio -- the transition from an industrial to an information society. As you know, I am looking to the governors to reform our schools. To keep America competitive. And to give our children a better future.

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By the year 2000, George Voinovich wants an Ohio where **all** children start school ready to learn. Where the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. Where students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, math, science, history and geography; and where they finish first in science and mathematics achievement. And he wants an Ohio where adults are literate and have the skills and knowledge to compete in a global economy.

But before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**\\\

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. You've worked hard. You've earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. Mike has also distinguished himself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime. **And that is why Mike Dewine is the right choice for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**\\\

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion.? So I

have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, not in 1992 -- <u>but now</u>.**\\\

We need a budget deficit agreement to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job creation. And our agreement must meet several tests. It **must** promote growth. It **must** be fair and credible -- **with real spending cuts.** And I insist on an agreement that will reform the budget process itself.

Temporary quick-fix solutions to sweep this problem under the rug until after Election Day are not acceptable. Let me tell you **what is** acceptable: **a five-year, $500 billion plan to keep America strong, competitive and on the path to <u>long-term</u> economic health.**\\\

Let me review a little history. On July 26th, our Administration developed a budget plan that promised half the trillion dollars in savings over five years. Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But it is a choice I had to make to get Congress to act.

To my dismay, one hundred days have passed -- and Congress still has offered no comprehensive plan in return.

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of **all** government programs.

As you know, the law requires this sequester to begin in just a few days. Let me give you just three examples of what this means:

*** It will mean cutbacks in air-traffic control and the curtailment of more than 100 air-traffic control towers. This will make flying inconvenient, and increase traveler delays up to 600 percent.

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Of course, I don't mean to paint too grim a picture. Not **everyone** will have to accept such a cut. Rest assured, while most executive agencies, from the White House on down, will furlough employees and cut programs across the board -- **one branch of government will have broad discretion in how it cuts its funds: you guessed it -- <u>the Congress</u>.**

We are facing this sequester because of Congressional failure to act. So let there be no mistake. When the axe falls on so many worthy programs -- **the blood will be on the hands of Congress.**

Of course, it doesn't have to be that way. We still have a few days to act. Congress can reform its bizarre budgeting process. We can still fix the federal budget mess, and the federal-budget **process** mess -- **once and for all.\\\ And we can do it sooner rather than later.** ((DeWine quote to come.))

Needless to say, this test of our domestic will is occurring at the same time America's will is being tested abroad. Emotions in the budget debate are running high. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support shown for America's response to Iraqi aggression. **This is one issue that ends at the water's edge.**

I am often asked when can we bring our people home. I can only say: When the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**

But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

These are our objectives, those of the United Nations Security Council and our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**

The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. You need look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton ((BRAY-er-ton)). Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal lead to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters, hometown papers and care packages.

This is just one way Ohio is sending a message to Americans stationed in the Middle East. That message is: **We are with you all the way.**\\\

For those of us at home, we believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate, campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. **We cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a foreign crisis.**\\\

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be streaming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed in the Persian Gulf region. If our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances, I know you will do your civic duty as well.

And when you do, I hope you, and thousands like you around this great state, will make George Voinovich Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, and may God bless you and the United States of America.

Telecommunications

Please deliver these telecopied pages immediately

TO: Carol Blymier

FROM: Cynthia M. Oxander

DATE: Sept. 21, 1990

RE: Voluntearism - Points of Light at AU.

Number of pages to follow: 1 (excluding cover page).

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ANY OF THESE PAGES PROPERLY, PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY, (419) 289-5074.

When sending copies to this office, we use a CANON 350 FAX Machine:

FAX Phone Number - (419) 289-5333

Receiving Fax # 1-202-456-6218

Person Transmitting CL

Sept. 21

Cynthia M. Oxender
Coordinator of
Volunteerism

(419) 289-5322
Student Activities Office • Ashland, OH 44805

Marines are looking for friendly letters

Note: *In the first issue of* ***The Collegian,*** *we published an article about the troubles of military reservists who are waiting to be called to the Middle East. Today, we have a list of Marines who wish to correspond with AU students. This list is courtesy of Jim Brereton, son of Charles Brereton, Criminal Justice Prof. and Pat Brereton, Health Center Director.*

Sayt Boik J.C.
4cpl Annable K.A.
Cpl Auble S.A.
4CPL Bennett D.D.
4Cpl Cockrell L.S.
4cpl Connelly S.J.
4cpl Corrasco R.S.
4cpl Denny M.S.
4cpl Dittus C.A.
4cpl Dufford F.A.
4cpl Fox P.J.
4cpl Franklin R.T.
4cpl Gattie R.B.
4cpl Henley J.A.
Pvt Jackson E.D.
4cpl Johns C.R.
4cpl Lackey M.L.
Cpl Lee K.D.
Cpc Merceol F.
4cpc Mc Donald D.T.
PFC Moellering D.M.
PFC Moore R.N.
4cpc Reeol P.D.
4cpc Rist J.C.
4cpl Schuyler G.E.
Cpl Sweeney D.S.
HN Tillford A.M.
Cpl Tokeim D.K.
4Cpl Weaver L.G.
4cpc Meyer J.M.
4cpl Williams M.E.
4Cpl Sutteriee D.L.
Sgt. Cole
Cpl Anderson E.W.
Cpl Anderson C.A.
Hn Caccioppo
4Cpl Bosworth
4Cpl Asbill

The address for all of the above Marines is:

Alpha Company
1st BN 7th Marines
Weapons Platoon
FPO San Francisco C.A.
96606-5512

son

Carol,
Again, my appreciation

I would enjoy seeing part of the script when finished. Is it possible for our newly created office to obtain a copy?

I look foward to hearing from you,

Cynthia M. Oxender

Mark -

Here's the Akron story. Cindy Oxender will fax me the son's name in an article done by their newspaper. She's really excited and enthusiastic about this program. I think it will be a great addition to an already great speech!

Carol

P.S. I'll be on beeper from 1-2 if you need me

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date _____

TO:

FROM: **OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS**
Room 122 OEOB, Ext. 2930

Cindy Oxander

Ashland Univ.

volunteer office

419-289-5322

has info

3rd Fl. Patterson St Ctr

Ash., OH 44805

Presidential Statement on Budget Negotiations

As the budget negotiators continue their meetings this afternoon, I want to make it clear to the American people that the goal of these negotiations is unchanged: we must fix the federal budget mess and the federal budget process mess once and for all.

A budget deficit agreement is necessary to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job opportunities. There are several tests this agreement must meet. I will insist on an agreement that really does promote economic growth. I will insist on an agreement that is fair, credible, and real -- and it must contain real spending cuts. And, I will insist on an agreement that addresses reform of the budget process itself.

I will <u>not</u> accept a temporary quick-fix that sweeps this problem under the rug. I will not accept a deal that fails to address in a fool proof way the government's deficits. We must have a five-year, $500 billion plan that keeps our country strong, competitive, and puts us on the path to <u>long-term</u> economic health.

In the absence of a budget agreement, the law requires that sequester will begin in just over a week. We are now nine days and counting. A credible budget agreement will enable us to

prevent the unnecessary disruptions that come with the automatic spending cuts mandated by sequester.

Finally, some have suggested that we put off dealing with this issue until after the November elections. My answer to that is simple: No way. We must get this job done, and get it done now.

mention in ack -

AKRON SPEECH

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 8, 1990

Contact: John Hatfield
(202) 863-8565

Senator Roy L. Ray Named Legislator of the Year

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE -- The National Republican Legislators Association (NRLA) today presented its prestigious Legislator of the Year award to Ohio State Senator Roy L. Ray. Ray and nine other outstanding legislators from across America were selected from nearly 3000 Republican state legislators nationwide for their extraordinary achievements in public service.

Lee Atwater, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, commended the NRLA on its selection. "Senator Roy Ray is an excellent legislator and a credit to the Republican Party. Roy has truly distinguished himself with his leadership in the Ohio Senate."

Senator Ray received the award at the NRLA's annual luncheon, held this year at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee. Presenting the award was Edward J. Rollins, co-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. "No elected officials have a more direct impact on the lives of their constituents than state legislators," said Rollins. "The people of Ohio are extremely fortunate to have someone as capable as Roy Ray on their side."

In a letter to Ray, President George Bush said, "Throughout your years as an elected official, you have proven yourself to be an outstanding leader, dedicated to the principle of building a better America. I am pleased to join with the Republican Party, your friends, and your colleagues in commending you on a job well done."

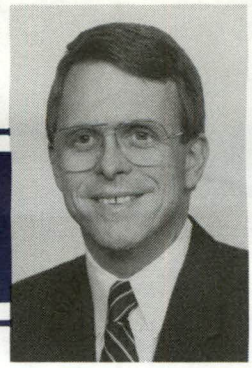
Roy Ray's outstanding record of public service has earned him wide support in a district that is heavily Democratic. Ray began his political career with the City of Akron in 1969, culminating with his election to the Mayor's office in 1980. Elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1986, Ray serves as vice chairman of the Health and Human Services Committee.

Ray built an impressive legislative record in his first term. Within sixty days of assuming office, Ray drafted and passed legislation which revamped Ohio's corporate takeover laws, preventing a hostile takeover attempt which threatened to displace thousands of Akron's workers. A formidable opponent of unnecessary taxes, Senator Ray cosponsored the "Taxpayer's Bill of Rights," which helps Ohioans make informed decisions about their taxes. Ray is also a protector of Ohio families. As a member of the Senate Task Force on Drug Strategies, he cosponsored legislation increasing penalties for the drug peddlers that threaten Ohio children.

The NRLA is a national organization for Republican legislators. Its purpose is to encourage the exchange of ideas among Republican legislators, and to unify the voice of Republican legislators nationwide.

-- 30 --

U.S. Congressman
Mike DeWine



7th District OHIO

1705 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4324

Biographical Sketch

Mike DeWine, who ***Politics in America*** calls "energetic and hard working" and "clearly a comer in GOP ranks," is serving his fourth term in the United States House of Representatives from Ohio's Seventh District.

BACKGROUND

DeWine was born on January 5, 1947 in Greene County, Ohio where he lives with his wife, the former Frances Struewing, and their seven children. He graduated from Yellow Springs High School in 1965. He received his B.S. degree in education in 1969 from Miami University, Oxford, and he earned his law degree in 1972 from Ohio Northern University, Ada.

PUBLIC LIFE

An interest in law and order issues has marked each step of his career. DeWine was named a Greene County assistant prosecuting attorney in 1973. In 1976, DeWine defeated the incumbent Democratic prosecuting attorney. In 1980, he ran against an incumbent Democratic state senator and handily won election to the Ohio Senate.

DeWine was first elected to the United States Congress in 1982 after defeating five opponents in the Republican primary. He was overwhelmingly re-elected to Congress in 1984 and was unopposed in 1986. DeWine won re-election in 1988 with 74 percent of the vote.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Committees: DeWine serves on two major House committees in Congress, Foreign Affairs and Judiciary.

Law and Order: As a county prosecutor, DeWine compiled an excellent conviction record with emphasis on drug, welfare fraud, child abuse, and rape cases. While an Ohio Senator, he wrote and won approval of the state's mandatory sentencing law. Over the past six years in Congress, he helped shape and win passage of comprehensive anti-crime legislation. In 1988, he served on the House Drug Task Force and helped write sections of the major anti-drug bill.

Battling Drunk Driving: DeWine wrote Ohio's tough drunk driving law in 1982. He has continued his battle against drunk driving by writing legislation in Congress. His amendment, which allows federal judges to impose all state law restrictions against persons convicted of drunk driving on federal land, was approved by Congress in 1988. This legislation was strongly endorsed by Mothers Against Drunk Driving. DeWine has helped create new Students Against Driving Drunk chapters in Ohio.

Historic Impeachment Trial: DeWine was appointed to serve as a House "manager" during the historic U.S. Senate impeachment trial of Judge Harry Claiborne in 1986. He played a major role in convicting Claiborne on three articles of impeachment. DeWine continues to work on impeachment cases brought before the House Judiciary Committee.

Foreign Affairs: DeWine has placed himself at the heart of U.S. foreign policy debates and was chosen to serve on the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran in 1986. House Republican Leader Robert Michel said DeWine "added a much higher degree of balance and pro-

Fiscal Responsibility: DeWine has been recognized by the National Taxpayers Union and Watchdog of the Treasury for his voting efforts to control federal spending. He has been honored by the National Federation of Independent Business as a "Guardian of Small Business."

Accessibility: DeWine is extremely accessible to his constituents. Throughout the year, he sponsors forums for farmers, senior citizens, small business owners, and students. He also holds citizen hours in cities and villages throughout Ohio's Seventh District.

Springfield Office (513) 325-0474

Marion Office (614) 387-5300

ID# 176771

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 24, 1990

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. JOE EZZIE

SUBJECT: INVITES THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT "MOONBASE AMERICA" DURING THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED VISIT TO AKRON, OHIO, SEP (26-27) 90; OR MENTION GROUP IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROJECT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
JOSEPH HAGIN	ORG	90/09/24			
REFERRAL NOTE:					
SPEECHWRITERS	RSI	90/09/24		C	90/09/24
REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: BOB SIMMONS					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: IV 900926 900927 OH AKRON
ENCLOSURES

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4690 4900 ____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A)_____ (B)_____ (C)_____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS OF SIGNER
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* CODE = A
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	* OUTGOING
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY		
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE		
*X-INTERIM REPLY		

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

46 Re 9/26 - 9/27 176671

COPLEY TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT

1540 S. Cleveland - Massillon Road
Summit County
COPLEY, OHIO 44321

Fire Chief:
JOE EZZIE

Business Phone:
(216) 666-6464

September 20, 1990

The Honorable George W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

My Dear Mr. President:

As proud American Fire Fighters, the members of the Copley Fire Department and myself are excited about your upcoming visit to our area. You will be visiting just a few miles from "Moonbase America", which is a national educational project of the Copley-Fairlawn school system in conjunction with NASA.

The Copley Fire Department is committed to this effort in providing for the safety of the project.

While your visit to the West side of Akron will bring you to within just a few miles of the site, I realize the logistics may make even a short side trip impractical. However, if during your short stay in our area you could make a comment or two in support of this project, it may help us secure the needed funding to successfully complete this educational activity.

May God bless you for your efforts on behalf of all Americans.

Respectfully yours,

COPLEY TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT

Joe Ezzie

Joe Ezzie, Chief

JE/dk

cc: Alex Arshinkoff, Republican Party Chairman
Carolyn J. Staudt, Moonbase Program Coordinator

enc: Moonbase America Newsletter

Acknowledgements

Mayor Voinovich & wife (Janet)
Congressman DeWine & wife (Fran) — not at head table, but in room
Alex Arshinkoff ~ Summit County Republican Ch.
Bob Bennett ~ State Repub. Chairman

Mary Beth
Orig

Davis/Blymire
Title: Akron
Date: September 21, 1990
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GEORGE VOINOVICH, AKRON
11:45 a.m., Wednesday, September 26, 1990

((Acknowledgements -- And I see State Senator Roy Ray, one of ten Republican state legislators out of 3,000 to win the prestigious Legislator of the Year Award.))

((Let me also convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But as it turns out, Millie is on the road, promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always great to have an author in the family.))\\\

I'm truly delighted to be back in Akron, and in a state Barbara and I have come to know so well. Ohio means to us the small-town boulevards of Lima ((LIME-uh)), the city streets of Cincinnati, the factory yards of Akron, and farms nestled in the Appalachian foothills along the Kentucky border. To know the diversity we call America, **you need only know Ohio.**\\\

So it should come as no surprise that I've been looking forward to saying a few words about an Ohio leader who revitalized your neighboring city of Cleveland, taking it from the dark days of ridicule and despair, and bringing it into the bright light of achievement and respect.

((But, of course, I didn't come here today to talk about Bernie Kosar.))\\\

I am here to show my support for an Ohio leader -- **a great mayor soon to be a great governor -- George Victor Voinovich.**

George Voinovich has already demonstrated an uncommon ability in his three terms as Mayor of Cleveland. Little wonder, then, that George often says that Cleveland "is off the rocks and on a roll." **Now he wants to do the same for Akron and all of Ohio.**

And make no mistake, after the Celeste years, **Ohio needs Voinovich leadership and Voinovich integrity.**

For years now, investigative journalists have detailed the cronyism, political favoritism and taxpayer rip-offs taking place in your state. Well, at least one candidate for governor has had enough. George Voinovich says that "state government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air." **And you can be sure he'll do it.**

But this campaign is about more than ethics. It is about the **future** of Ohio -- the transition from an industrial to an information society. As you know, I am looking to the governors to reform our schools. To keep America competitive. And to give our children a better future.

Both George and I believe that when we ask more of our children, they'll respond. So will our teachers. Our schools. Parents. And, yes -- **elected public officials.**

With his "Schools First" policy, George would upgrade the Ohio educational system, while rewarding outstanding teachers and excellent schools. And he has explicitly embraced the goals of

the Charlottesville Education Summit, because, he says, "these goals are **right** for the nation and **right** for Ohio."

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But ~~most of all~~ before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**\\\

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. But you've worked hard. When it comes to the budget mess in Washington, Mike has been part of the possible solution, not the current problem. Mike has also distinguished himself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime, and a fighter **for** fiscal responsibility. **And that is why Mike Dewine so richly deserves to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**\\\

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -

- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion. So I have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- not in 1991, ~~or~~ NOT 1992 -- **but now**.\\\

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LET ME REVIEW A LITTLE HISTORY (FOR YOU)

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To my dismay, Congress offered no plan in return.

In fact, more than a hundred days later, Congress has **yet to offer one single proposal.**\\\

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election -- campaign without passing a budget -- campaign without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This

Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of **all** government programs.

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I am often asked: When can we bring our people home. I can only say: When the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**

These objectives are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council five times in five weeks. And let me note the good news from our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**

I spoke of our four objectives. But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world

order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

The international community has already taken a giant step toward that day. Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are patrolling Mideast waters. They've already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce these sanctions against Iraq. The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**\\\

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. You need look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton ((BRAY-er-ton)). Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal lead to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters, hometown papers and care packages.

This is just another way in which Ohio is sending a message to Americans stationed in the Middle East. **We are with you all the way.**\\\

But for those of us at home, we also believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate, campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. **We cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a crisis.**\\\

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be coming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed in the Persian Gulf region. If our soldiers, sailors, airmen and

Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; I know you will do your civic duty as well.

And when you do, I hope you make George Voinovich and Mike DeWine Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, and may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR RELEASE
Monday, May 14, 1990

Phase Two of Voinovich-DeWine Schools Agenda Announced
EXPANDED HEAD START, FEWER DROPOUTS GOAL OF 'EDUCATION CRUSADE'

George Voinovich and Mike DeWine, Republican candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, today continued outlining their Ohio education crusade by announcing proposals to beef up early intervention programs, to target state aid to help reduce school dropouts, and to make school buildings available for "latch key" child day care services.

"Our goal is to make Ohio the 'education state'," said Voinovich. "A cornerstone of the Voinovich-DeWine education crusade is to dramatically reduce the state's dropout rate."

"The key to preventing dropouts is to pay closer attention to our school children at the earliest stages of their development. If our young students get off to a good start, they have a much better chance of having a good finish and earning their high school diplomas," Voinovich explained.

Voinovich and DeWine cited statistics showing that for every dollar invested in early education, an estimated $4.75 is saved in what would otherwise be the higher costs of welfare, health care, criminal justice and remedial education.

"Dropping out of school often has devastating consequences for the individuals involved. And these consequences become a heavy burden for our society and our taxpayers. In the long run, quality education will reduce crime and drug abuse. Better schools will mean lower welfare rolls and lower prison costs," said DeWine.

"Ohio's current dropout rate is tragic, especially in our large urban school districts," DeWine added. "We must increase the student graduation rate in Ohio. Our goal is in line with President Bush's objective, which is to achieve a graduation rate of at least 90% by the year 2000."

According to a 1988 study of Ohio schools, Ohio's dropout rate is 20% The dropout rate in some urban districts in Ohio approaches 50%.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer

Specific proposals in Volume Two of the Voinovich-DeWine Education Agenda include:

* Gradual expansion of Head Start programs, with all eligible children in Ohio to be served by 1995;

* Permitting local school districts to provide school-based latchkey before-school and after-school day care programs;

* Targeting state DPIA funds, for disadvantaged students, to be used exclusively for services to "at-risk" children;

* Reducing class sizes, in grades K through 3, in targeted school districts;

* Developing Project Alert programs in every Ohio school district to target dropout-prone students, with specific intervention programs for identified students.

* Expanding state support of "gifted children" education programs, with a goal of providing state support for such programs in every Ohio school district by the year 2000;

* Providing incentives to encourage businesses to more actively and directly support local schools and to provide additional training to business employees;

* Developing programs in state government to encourage state employees who have not completed high school to earn General Equivalency Diplomas.

Voinovich and DeWine announced Volume Two of their Education Agenda at Oliver Hazzard Perry Elementary School in Cleveland and at Indianola Alternative School in Columbus.

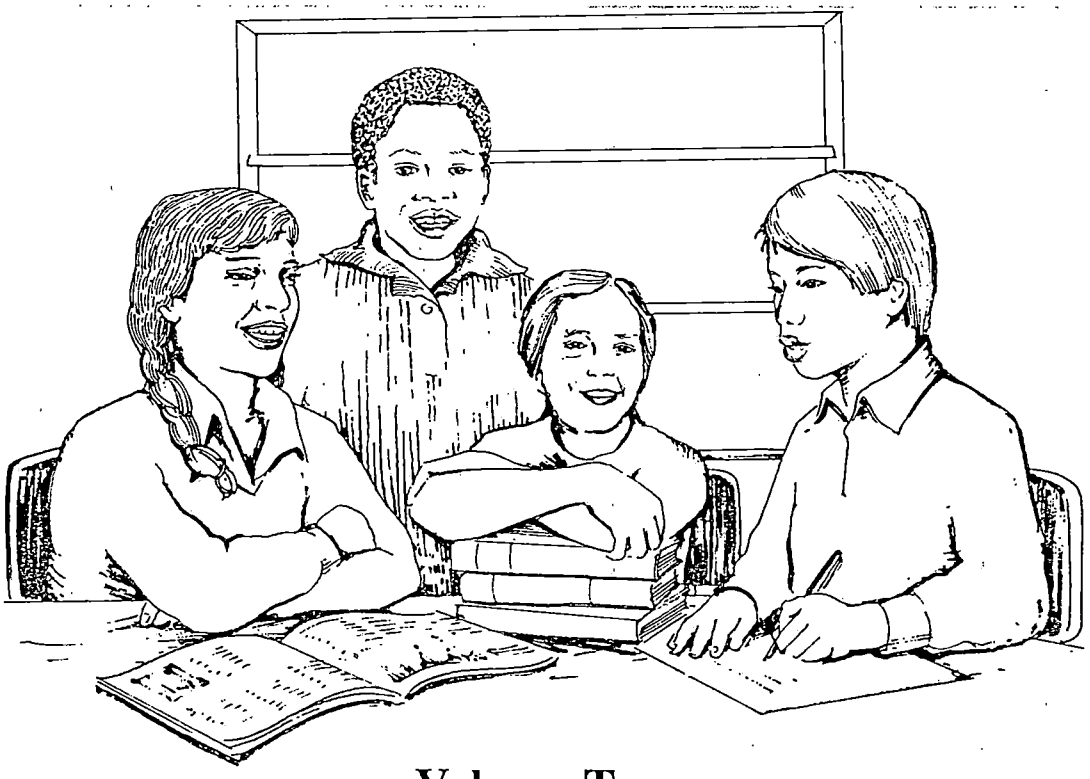
Last week, Voinovich announced the first phase of his education plans, with emphasis on school quality and accountability. Still to be announced are programs on school funding, management, school discipline and drug-free schools.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner, Tim Cosgrove or Jenny Camper, 614/228-1990.

The Voinovich/DeWine Education Agenda

"A Commitment to Our Future. Excellence and Opportunity in Our Schools."



Volume Two

Early Childhood Development and Dropout Prevention

Paid for by Voinovich/DeWine Committee, Vincent Panichi, Treas.,
8 East Broad Street, Suite 701, Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 228-1990

Early Education and Dropout Prevention

An information-based, global economy, a declining working age population, a conservative use of tax dollars, and basic human decency all argue persuasively for a greater investment in early education and dropout prevention.

Early education programs, like Head Start, are the best insurance against school failure and related social ills, all of which raise costs to taxpayers and undermine the lives of the people involved. In fact, evidence suggests that for every dollar invested in early education, $4.75 is saved in what would otherwise be the higher costs of welfare, health care, and criminal justice.

Ohio cannot afford the school failure rate that currently exists if we are to build a better future and a stronger economy. We cannot tolerate an overall statewide school dropout rate of 20 percent. Nor can we accept a dropout rate that approaches 50 percent in some of our urban areas. In addition, we cannot give up on the tens of thousands of individuals who have already dropped out of school. We must provide these individuals with programs that will help them succeed.

Ohio must also get businesses involved in helping local schools succeed. Reasonable tax incentives should be created to encourage greater business support for schools, including the development of employee training and education programs.

The Voinovich/Dewine early education and dropout prevention initiatives are outlined below.

1. Establish a goal of serving all eligible children in Head Start programs by the 1995-96 school year.



Investments in early education have proven to be cost effective. Results include greater educational and vocational success and lower welfare and criminal justice costs. Head Start has also been shown to reduce future dropout rates. Preventing adult illiteracy is also an outcome of this early education program. Approximately 37% of eligible children will be served in Ohio in FY91 through a combination of state and federal support. Accompanying new state funding should be efforts to work with existing day care providers in the delivery of new services; this way, funds will be used as cost effectively as possible.

2. **Allow local school districts to provide school-based latchkey programs in school buildings throughout the state. Allow for a sliding scale fee for services rendered.**



These before and after school child care services are critical in an age of two career and single parent families in need of day care services. Utilizing existing school facilities is extremely convenient and cost effective.

3. **Require Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid [DPIA] dollars to be used exclusively for programming costs directly associated with educational services for at-risk children. Currently, these funds are entirely discretionary and are provided to districts based on the number of ADC children.**



Accountability for these funds -- which total over $400 million this biennium -- is almost non-existent. Without better targeting, it will continue to be very difficult for policy makers and the public to know if these funds are spent wisely.

4. **Reduce class size to a maximum of 15 pupils to one teacher in grades K-3 for all 87 school districts with at least 18 percent of the student population being eligible to receive Aid to Dependent Children benefits. The current standard is 25 to 1. Begin phased-in implementation in FY92 through incentive funding and requirements that a percentage of DPIA dollars be targeted by districts for reductions in K-3 class size.**



There is strong evidence that class sizes of 15 or fewer students in the early grades increase student achievement.

5. **Work to implement mandated preschool special education programs for children with handicapping conditions.**



Lowering the school age from five to three for children with handicapping conditions, which was recently voted into law by the General Assembly (H.B. 248), guarantees that educational intervention will take place at an earlier age, allowing these children the greatest opportunity possible to maximize their full potential. The Voinovich/Dewine administration will take a leadership role in supporting this important step forward for children with special needs.

6. **Require school districts which have not already created similar programs to develop a Project Alert program to target dropout prone students in grades six through eight. Intervention plans would be developed for identified children. Technical assistance regarding policy and programming would be provided by the Department of Education. This program would complement current state funding for dropout prevention programs and the "Third Grade Guarantee" pilot projects. The "Third Grade Guarantee" projects include a checklist of basic reading and writing skills that students should possess and should be established in permanent law.**



Dropout prone youth can be identified without great difficulty. These students hurt themselves and their future. In addition, the cost to taxpayers is substantial. Some of the social expenses include additional social service and criminal justice costs.

7. **Support goal of providing state funding for gifted education programs in all Ohio school districts by the year 2000. Top priority should be given to elementary school programs in districts that do not have any state supported gifted programs.**



Currently, up to 225 of Ohio's 612 school districts do not have any state unit funding for gifted education. State support for gifted education is key to encouraging the educational achievement of gifted children -- many of whom will be tomorrow's leaders. This investment, which will pay dividends for years to come, is not currently made in many Ohio school districts due to a lack of resources.

8. **Create tax incentives to encourage Ohio businesses to actively support their local schools and to provide additional training to their employees -- training that will help create the skilled workforce Ohio needs to compete in a global economy. 75% of new jobs will require education beyond high school. This fact alone underscores the need for a greater business commitment to training and education. Encouraging this commitment through the tax code must be regarded as an investment that will pay many dividends for years to come to all Ohioans.**



Business donations of time and resources to public and private schools -- as well as greater investments in employee training -- will enhance the quality of education and increase communication between schools and the world of work. Both efforts will benefit all Ohioans.

9. **Provide state funding to make General Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.) test free.**



Currently, only one test is free. The cost of subsequent tests is $30 per test. Approximately 25% of test takers fail the test. Providing free testing could double the number of participants. It is estimated that 25,000 people will take the test in 1990. 58% of test takers say that they are working toward a G.E.D. to qualify for additional training in the workplace or elsewhere.

10. **Create General Equivalency Diploma program and a Reading Improvement Program in state government to serve state employees who do not have a high school or G.E.D. diploma or who need additional reading and writing skill improvement. The program should be developed by the Departments of Education and Administrative Services. We would also encourage county and local governments to adopt similar programs.**



State government has a direct interest in improving the educational level of all its employees. Encouraging those who do not hold a high school diploma to complete a G.E.D. program will facilitate efficiency and upward mobility of state employees. A similar City of Cleveland program initiated by the Voinovich Administration is working well. Another Voinovich Administration initiative called R.I.P.E. -- Reading Improvement Program For Employees -- has proved to be successful. These efforts will also benefit employees' families because educated parents mean educated children.

Issued May 14, 1990

Wait till 4:00

Davis/Blymire
Title: Akron
Date: September 21, 1990
Draft: Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GEORGE VOINOVICH, AKRON
11:45 a.m., Wednesday, September 26, 1990

((Acknowledgements -- And I see State Senator Roy Ray, one of ten Republican state legislators out of 3,000 to win the prestigious Legislator of the Year Award.))

((Let me also convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But as it turns out, Millie is on the road, promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always great to have an author in the family.))\\\

I'm truly delighted to be back in Akron, and in a state Barbara and I have come to know so well. Ohio means to us the small-town boulevards of Lima ((LIME-uh)), the city streets of Cincinnati, the factory yards of Akron, and farms nestled in the Appalachian foothills along the Kentucky border. To know the diversity we call America, **you need only know Ohio.**\\\

So it should come as no surprise that I've been looking forward to saying a few words about an Ohio leader who revitalized your neighboring city of Cleveland, taking it from the dark days of ridicule and despair, and bringing it into the bright light of achievement and respect.

((But, of course, I didn't come here today to talk about Bernie Kosar.))\\\

I am here to show my support for an Ohio leader -- **a great mayor soon to be a great governor -- George Victor Voinovich.**

George Voinovich has already demonstrated an uncommon ability in his three terms as Mayor of Cleveland. Little wonder, then, that George often says that Cleveland "is off the rocks and on a roll." **Now he wants to do the same for <u>all</u> of Ohio.**

And make no mistake, after the Celeste years, **Ohio needs Voinovich leadership and Voinovich integrity.**

For years now, investigative journalists have detailed the cronyism, political favoritism and taxpayer rip-offs taking place in your state. Well, at least one candidate for governor has had enough. George Voinovich says that "state government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air." **And you can be sure he'll do it.**

But this campaign is about more than ethics. It is about the **future** of Ohio -- the transition from an industrial to an information society. As you know, I am looking to the governors to reform our schools. To keep America competitive. And to give our children a better future.

Both George and I believe that when we ask more of our children, they'll respond. So will our teachers. Our schools. Parents. And, yes -- **elected public officials.**

With his "Schools First" policy, George would upgrade the Ohio educational system, while rewarding outstanding teachers and excellent schools. And he has embraced the goals of the

Charlottesville Education Summit, because, he says, "these goals are **right** for the nation and **right** for Ohio."

By the year 2000, George Voinovich wants an Ohio where **all** children start school ready to learn. Where the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. Where students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, math, science, history and geography; and where they finish first in science and mathematics achievement. And he wants an Ohio where adults are literate and have the skills and knowledge to compete in a global economy.

But before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. But you've worked hard. You've earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. Mike has also distinguished himself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime. **And that is why Mike Dewine so richly deserves to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion. So I

have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, not in 1992 -- <u>but now</u>.**

We need a budget deficit agreement to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job creation. And our agreement must meet several tests. It **must** promote growth. It **must** be fair and credible -- **with real spending cuts.** And I insist on an agreement that will reform the budget process itself.

Temporary quick-fix solutions to sweep this problem under the rug until after Election Day are not acceptable. Let me tell you **what is** acceptable: **a five-year, $500 billion plan to keep America strong, competitive and on the path to <u>long-term</u> economic health.**

Let me review a little history. On July 26th, our Administration developed a budget plan that promised half the trillion dollars in savings over five years. Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. I knew this would cost me politically; but for the good of the country, I did it.

To my dismay, Congress offered no plan in return.

In fact, more than a hundred days later, Congress has **yet to offer one single proposal.**

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election -- campaign without passing a (?) budget -- campaign without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -

- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of **all** government programs.

As you know, the law requires this sequester to begin in just a few days. Let me give you just three examples of what this means:

*** It will mean cutbacks in air-traffic control and the curtailment of more than 100 air-traffic control towers. This will make flying inconvenient, and increase traveler delays up to 600 percent.

*** Meat and poultry inspection will force the shutdown of meat-processing plants, threatening Ohio jobs.

*** In your city, needy students will not be able to attend Akron University because their Pell Grants will be cut.

Of course, I don't mean to paint too grim a picture. Not **everyone** will have to accept such a cut. Rest assured, while most executive agencies, from the White House on down, will furlough employees and cut programs across the board -- **one branch of government will have broad discretion in how it cuts its funds: you guessed it -- <u>the Congress</u>.**

We are facing this sequester because of Congressional failure to act. So let there be no mistake. When the axe falls on so many worthy programs -- **the blood will be on the hands of Congress.**

Of course, it doesn't have to be that way. We still have a few days to act. Congress can reform its bizarre budgeting process. We can still fix the federal budget mess, and the

federal-budget **process** mess -- **once and for all.\\\ And we can do it sooner rather than later.**\\\ ((DeWine quote to come.))

Needless to say, this test of our domestic will is occurring at the same time America's will is being tested abroad. Emotions in the budget debate are running high. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support shown for America's response to Iraqi aggression. **This is one issue that ends at the water's edge.**\\\

I am often asked when can we bring our people home. I can only say: When the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**\\\

These objectives are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council five times in five weeks. And let me note the good news from our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**\\\

I spoke of our four objectives. But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

The international community has already taken a giant step toward that day. Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are patrolling Mideast waters. They've already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce these sanctions against Iraq. The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**\\\

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. You need look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton ((BRAY-er-ton)). Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal lead to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters, hometown papers and care packages.

This is just one way in which Ohio is sending a message to Americans stationed in the Middle East. That message is: **We are with you all the way.**\\\

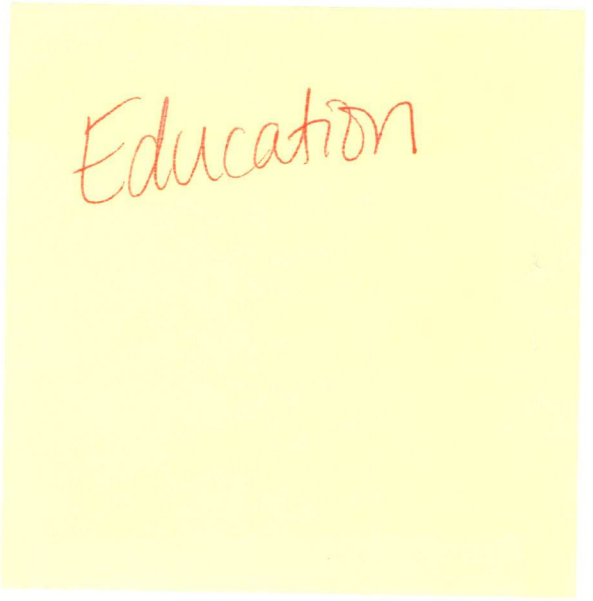
For those of us at home, we believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate, campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. **We cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a foreign crisis.**\\\

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be streaming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed in the Persian Gulf region. If our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; I know you will do your civic duty as well.

And when you do, I hope you make George Voinovich and Mike DeWine Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, and may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #


Education

Voinovich & DeWine

FOR RELEASE
Monday, June 11, 1990

Volume Four of Voinovich-DeWine Education Crusade Unveiled
DRUG FREE OHIO SCHOOLS PROGRAM TO FOCUS ON PREVENTION

A full-scale statewide education plan to prevent drug abuse by Ohio school children was outlined today by George Voinovich and Mike DeWine, Republican candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

The "Drug Free Ohio Schools" proposal is the fourth volume of the Voinovich-DeWine Education Agenda, which the candidates began announcing last month.

"George Voinovich and I have pledged to make Ohio the 'Education State'," said Congressman DeWine. "As part of that, we want Ohio to have the most comprehensive and effective drug education and prevention program in the nation."

"Ohio's war on drugs should start with prevention. To stop drug abuse before it starts, our state must have a concentrated statewide program to give Ohio children the skills and support to say 'no' to drugs," continued DeWine, who, if elected, will coordinate the next administration's anti-drug policy.

"Ohio must do more than arrest and convict drug offenders. As a state, we must arrest the problem itself. And that means drug education and prevention for our youth. It will require a significant financial commitment. But the investment we make today will pay huge dividends in the future. Our young people will be healthier and brighter. And our crime rate will decline as we eradicate the demand for drugs on the street," continued DeWine, a former county prosecutor.

DeWine, a member of President Bush's National Commission on Drug Free Schools, cited statistics showing that drug and alcohol abuse is at the root of most crime committed by young people and is the leading cause of death for Americans aged 16 to 24.

"To date, state government has failed to take a strong lead in promoting and supporting drug education and prevention. Practically no state dollars are committed to this effort," explained DeWine, who said that currently state government essentially acts only as a conduit for the pass-through of federal dollars for drug education.

-MORE-

Paid for by Voinovich for Governor Committee
Paul C. Mifsud, Chairman Vincent Panichi, Secretary/Treasurer
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P.O. Box 1990 Cedarville, Ohio 45314 (513) 376-7700

"Only a long-range, comprehensive drug education and prevention strategy, for all Ohio schools -- public and private -- will make a big difference in tackling this critical problem," DeWine declared.

"Rampant drug and alcohol abuse by our young people is a tragedy for children and their families. Fighting to prevent this tragedy must be a top priority of the next administration.

"A long-term, sustained commitment to drug education, prevention and intervention will help reinforce the positive values of a drug-free lifestyle and will give Ohio children the opportunity to realize their dreams. The Voinovich-DeWine 'Drug Free Ohio Schools' program provides the leadership, resources and tools require to win this war," DeWine said.

The Voinovich-DeWine Drug Free Ohio Schools initiative includes:

* 1) Creating the Ohio Drug Free Youth Education and Prevention Center to assist schools in developing and improving drug education and prevention strategies. The state cost is $4.5 million.

* 2) Funding comprehensive, kindergarten through grade 12, "life skills"/drug prevention curricula in public and private schools. The curricula will be implemented in four phases, beginning with kindergarten through grade three in September, 1993. When fully funded, in 1996, the annual state cost will be $25.3 million.

* 3) Funding a full-time credentialed substance abuse coordinator in every Ohio school district, beginning in school year 1991. The state cost will be $19.6 million.

* 4) Requiring drug prevention and education training for all Ohio teachers and administrators.

* 5) Requiring drug prevention and education course work for teacher certification by 1994.

* 6) Requiring every school district to develop a written comprehensive drug prevention and education plan, in conjunction with a Community Advisory Council to be established in each district.

-MORE-

* 7) Requiring every Ohio school district to conduct a comprehensive assessment of its alcohol and drug problems in the 1991 school year. The state cost is $600,000.

* 8) Requiring every Ohio school district to conduct an annual comprehensive evaluation of its drug prevention plan, beginning in school year 1993. The state cost $612,000.

* 9) Create an Intervention Team in every Ohio school that would be trained to assist students having social, behavioral or substance abuse problems and refer students to appropriate community agencies.

* 10) Strengthening the role of each school district's Community Advisory Council, with each council to be fully in place and working by January, 1992.

* 11) Encouraging parental involvement in schools by expanding prevention programs and services for parents and keeping them better informed about drug abuse in schools and related programs. The state will provide $250,000 in competitive grants for pilot parent programs, beginning in 1992.

* 12) Expanding peer assistance programs in schools with the goal of having peer programs operating in every Ohio high school by school year 1995. The state will place special emphasis on peer programs by providing $250,000 in competitive grant money for pilot peer programs by 1992.

* 13) Encouraging cooperation between schools and law enforcement agencies by requiring written agreements of understanding between the respective institutions. Model agreements will be developed in conjunction with sheriffs, prosecutors and police chiefs.

When fully funded in FY 1996, the annual cost of the Voinovich-DeWine Drug Free Ohio Schools program will be $50.5 million. The state cost in the first fiscal year of the next administration will be $32.3 million.

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For more information, please contact Curt Steiner or Jenny Camper, 614/228-1990.

The Voinovich/DeWine Education Agenda

"A Commitment to Our Future. Excellence and Opportunity in Our Schools."



Volume Four

Drug Free Ohio Schools

Paid for by Voinovich/DeWine Committee, Vincent Panichi, Treas.,
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VOINOVICH/DEWINE EDUCATION AGENDA

VOLUME FOUR

"DRUG FREE OHIO SCHOOLS"

Prepared Remarks by Congressman Mike DeWine

Republican Candidate for Lt. Governor

June 11, 1990

George Voinovich and I are committed to making Ohio schools the very best in the nation for drug prevention and education.

This is our promise to all Ohio families -- that every Ohio child will find help and support in the schools to reject drugs and alcohol. To back up our promise, we will commit $50.5 million a year (once the program is fully implemented) to help all Ohio schools with their drug education programs.

Prevention is the key to Ohio's drug war. It is the most important thing we can do to help today's children stay drug free. It is the only way to control the enormous costs of building prisons and providing treatment.

Ohio must do more than arrest and convict drug offenders. As a state, we must arrest the problem itself. And that means drug education and prevention for our youth. It will require a significant financial commitment. But the investment we make today will pay huge dividends in the future. Our young people will be healthier and brighter. And our crime rate will decline as we eradicate the demand for drugs on the street.

But, when it comes to drug prevention and education, the state of Ohio has taken a back seat. It has failed to get the job done when it comes to giving Ohio children the tools they need to say no to drugs.

If Ohio was serious about helping our young people stay drug free, it would have committed state dollars for this purpose. The

fact is, the state provides virtually no funding for drug prevention and education in the schools. It is the federal government that pays for almost all of the prevention programs in Ohio schools.

Simply put, the state has failed to take the lead in promoting and supporting drug free schools. Other states are light years ahead of us. States like Illinois, Indiana, and Georgia have resource centers in place to give schools direct assistance and other states like New Jersey and Maine offer schools model programs and other materials.

But in Ohio, the state is merely passing through the federal dollars to the local school districts. It is impossible to help more than 600 school districts when there are only two and a half full-time employees in the state's Substance Education office.

George Voinovich and I are committed to a long-range, comprehensive strategy that will make a difference in Ohio schools. We will give local school districts the resources, assistance, and flexibility they need to put their own drug prevention and education programs in place. In return, we will expect the local programs to meet certain state standards.

Our strategy has four key components -- a K-12 prevention curriculum for all Ohio students developed by each local school district; training all Ohio teachers and school administrators in drug prevention and education; a professional substance abuse coordinator in every Ohio school district; and a state of the art

resource center and clearinghouse to help school districts with their prevention programs.

Let me start with the curriculum. Our children should receive drug prevention and education training at every grade level, kindergarten through grade 12. It's not enough to teach students about the dangers of drugs and to tell them to just say no.

Students don't turn to drugs and alcohol by accident or because they are ignorant about their effects. In most cases, they end up with drug problems because of family drug use, peer pressure, low self esteem, and poor decision-making and problem-solving skills.

We need to give students the tools to make the right choices at every stage of the game. That is why Voinovich/DeWine will commit $25 million per year to fund a comprehensive K-12 drug prevention curriculum for all Ohio public and private school-age students.

We will need Ohio's teachers and school administrators on board if we are to reach the students. Under our proposal, every teacher and administrator in the state will receive drug prevention and education training within a three-year period.

Too often, students know more about drugs than their teachers, or administrators may not know what to do with students with drug-related problems.

School staff training is absolutely essential to a school district's prevention efforts. Superintendents, principals, and

teachers need to know the basic facts about drugs such as identification, the warning signs of use or addiction, and the effects of drugs on the mind and body.

Teachers should also be trained to teach the prevention curriculum and to intervene and refer students who need help to the appropriate school or community services.

But, we cannot expect overworked teachers and principals to run the prevention programs themselves. They already have enough responsibilities without adding another major job for them to do.

George Voinovich and I believe school districts need at least one staff person working full-time on drug prevention and education. For this reason, our proposal will fund a full-time substance abuse coordinator in every Ohio school district at a cost of $19.6 million per year.

The coordinators will have plenty to do. It will be their job to drive the prevention program -- to help develop and ensure that the school district has a comprehensive strategy and K-12 prevention curriculum in place; to conduct surveys and evaluations; to train school staff; to put together and work with intervention teams and student support groups; and to ensure parental and community involvement.

The Ohio Drug-Free Youth Education and Prevention Center, which we will open and fund at a cost of $4.5 million per year, will be a tremendous resource for the coordinators and local school districts.

Schools will have somewhere to turn for guidance and for the latest and most accurate prevention information.

Schools that need help in developing their K-12 prevention curriculum can call the center for materials and for technical assistance. Substance abuse coordinators that are setting up staff training can take advantage of the center's training services. School districts that want to develop peer programs such as Youth to Youth and programs for parents such as Talking With Your Kids About Alcohol can receive assistance from the center.

The Voinovich/DeWine Education Agenda strives for giving every Ohio child the opportunity to learn and to grow in a drug free school. We do this by requiring school districts to put a comprehensive prevention strategy in place and by giving them the money, support, and technical assistance they need to do the job right.

Over the past few months, I have spent a lot of time talking to school administrators, teachers and students around the state about Ohio's drug crisis and about what schools are doing to fight back.

The truth is that some Ohio schools have excellent prevention programs and are beginning to change student attitudes about alcohol and drugs.

Just last month, when I brought some of my colleagues on the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools to Ohio, we learned how

Eastmoor Middle School in Columbus is using positive peer pressure to keep kids off drugs, and how Anderson High School in Cincinnati has pulled in parents, coaches, teachers, and students to put together a comprehensive prevention program. In Toledo, Central Catholic High School has been nationally recognized for its alcohol and drug philosophy.

But, we need bold, innovative programs in place in all Ohio schools if we are serious about reaching every Ohio child.

Only a long-term, sustained commitment to drug education, prevention and intervention efforts will give our children the opportunity to reach their dreams.

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Overview

Drugs and alcohol have taken a tremendous toll on Ohio's most valuable resource -- our children. Our future depends on the education, skills, and values of today's students. But too often, these young minds are being devastated by drugs and alcohol. Drugs destroy the lives, dreams, and future of our young people.

Recent national and state surveys point out several areas of serious public concern. Alcohol and marijuana are the drugs of choice among adolescents and are the drugs that frequently lead to cocaine, crack, or other drugs. The 1988 National High School Senior Survey shows that 64 percent of high school seniors used alcohol and 18 percent used marijuana.

Alcohol is the leading cause of death among persons aged 16 to 24 years old. Each year, 8,000 teens die as a result of drinking and driving and an additional 220,000 are injured.

Almost one-third of all Ohio criminal arrests involve violations of drug or alcohol laws, and more than three-fourths of the juvenile felony offenders are estimated to have a drug or alcohol problem. At least 50 percent of those offenders come from alcohol or drug abusing families. Alcohol and other drug-related problems cost Ohioans over ten billion dollars every year.

Prevention is the most critical factor in curbing drug use among young people. It is the key to helping today's children stay drug free and to controlling our enormous treatment and criminal justice system costs.

But, prevention is far more than just educating children about the harmful effects of substance abuse. Children also need support systems in our schools and communities in order to reject drugs.

The message must be that illegal drugs simply are not acceptable in our society. **Every child will find help in Ohio schools to reject drug and alcohol use.**

Ohio must begin to take a bold approach to drug prevention and education. That means giving each and every child in Ohio the skills and the support they need to say no to drugs.

Thus far, state government has failed to take the lead in promoting and supporting drug education and prevention. The state provides virtually no funding for drug education in Ohio schools. The current mandate to teach students about drug and alcohol abuse is little more than a passing reference buried in the Ohio Revised Code. Currently, almost all drug education programs in Ohio are funded by the federal government through the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. Some Ohio school districts have supplemented their federal drug free allotment with local dollars.

The Ohio Department of Education is primarily a conduit of federal funds. The state does not have a resource center providing guidance and assistance to local school districts in setting up their drug education curriculum and prevention programs.

Only two-and-a-half full-time employees are assigned to the Department of Education's Substance Education Division. The majority of their time is spent reviewing over 600 local school district applications for the federal drug free school money. Virtually no evaluations have been conducted on drug prevention and education programs in the local school districts.

Whereas other states have established statewide prevention centers and materials to help school districts set up their programs, no models for drug education programs or curriculum are provided by the State of Ohio. Only general guidelines are included in an outdated and vague Minimum Standards Guidance Plan (1983) which provides no recommendations or examples.

Local school districts have a tremendous need for assistance in establishing their drug education curriculum, policies and programs. It is true that some Ohio schools have done a good job of developing a plan and setting up drug prevention programs on their own. We have some excellent programs in Ohio schools.

But for the most part, drug education and prevention programs operate on a hit-or-miss basis in Ohio. Few Ohio school districts have all the components needed for a comprehensive drug education and prevention strategy.

Some schools have good programs in place for one or two grades, but ignore the other grades. Others only teach the facts about drugs without covering prevention issues. In some cases, schools end up spending the majority of their drug free school money only on outside speakers, videos, or "Just Say No" rulers because they do not have the resources or the expertise to develop a comprehensive program. Under the present system, schools have nowhere to turn for help.

Strong state support for drug education and prevention in Ohio schools is absolutely critical and necessary if we are serious about having drug free schools and communities.

Only a long-range, comprehensive drug education and prevention strategy will make a difference in Ohio schools. Every Ohio school district needs a written plan of action for its drug prevention and education strategy.

An effective strategy should include K-12 drug prevention curriculum; a full-time credentialed substance abuse coordinator; surveys and evaluations; trained teachers and school administrators; "no use" substance abuse policies; intervention teams in every Ohio school to help high-risk students; and parental and community involvement.

Every segment of the community has its own role and responsibility for responding to Ohio's drug crisis. In this proposal, we focus on the role of Ohio schools.

Finally, there are no immediate answers or any "best way" that will solve all our problems. The critical situation that we are now faced with did not occur overnight and cannot be resolved tomorrow or even next year.

But, a long-term, sustained commitment to drug education, prevention and intervention efforts will help reinforce the positive values of a drug free lifestyle and will give Ohio children the opportunity to reach their dreams.

Drug Free Ohio Schools

1. Create the Ohio Drug Free Youth Education and Prevention Center and commit $4.5 million per year for the center to assist schools in developing and improving drug education and prevention strategies.

Many Ohio school districts need assistance in setting up their drug education and prevention programs, but the federal drug free school money that the state has targeted to open a prevention resource center simply will not go very far in reaching 612 Ohio school districts. (The state says that it has set aside $500,000 in federal money to open a prevention resource center by January, 1991.)

Under the Voinovich-DeWine proposal, the Ohio Drug Free Youth Education and Prevention Center would provide local school districts with models of comprehensive K-12 drug education curriculum, guidelines for developing strict "no use" substance abuse policies and disciplinary procedures, assistance in developing and conducting surveys and evaluations for local school districts and providing prevention training of school staff, parents, and community representatives. The center, in conjunction with the Ohio Washington office, would also seek federal grants and private foundation monies for the state's prevention and education programs.

Special emphasis would be placed on school staff training, student assistance programs, peer programs, parental programs, and support groups such as Children of Alcoholics or after treatment support groups. It also would conduct research and evaluation of prevention programs. Current, accurate drug information and materials would be available in the center's clearinghouse.

2. Require every Ohio school district to develop a written comprehensive drug prevention and education strategy by the beginning of school year 1992. The strategy would be developed with the assistance of the school district's Community Advisory Council, which is defined in #10 below.

School districts need a written plan of action to help them take a comprehensive, effective approach in establishing curriculum, prevention programs, and policies to curb adolescent drug use. The state will provide broad guidelines for the strategy, but local school districts will have the flexibility to develop their own individual prevention strategies.

A comprehensive plan would include a survey and evaluation component; curriculum; strict "no use" policies on alcohol and other drugs; school staff training; prevention programs; school intervention teams to help high-risk youth; student support groups, and parent and community involvement.

3. **Provide funding for every Ohio school district to conduct a comprehensive assessment of its alcohol and other drug problems in school year 1991. The state will provide $600,000 to cover the cost of conducting the survey in every Ohio school district. School districts will be required to conduct a survey every three years. Results of the survey would be used to help develop the district's written comprehensive prevention strategy.**



Schools, parents, and communities must know what they face before they can develop comprehensive drug prevention strategies. Model and standardized questions for the survey would be provided through the Ohio Prevention Center. Certain standardized questions would be required for every district survey, but the survey also could include a certain number of questions of particular interest to the local school district. Results of the survey would be sent annually to all local school district residents as part of the school district report cards, proposed in Volume One of the Voinovich/ DeWine Education Agenda.

4. **Provide funding for every Ohio school district to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the effect of its drug prevention strategy every year beginning school year 1993. The state will provide $600,000 each year to cover the cost of evaluation in every school district. The Community Advisory Council would assist the substance abuse coordinator in conducting the evaluation. The evaluations would be submitted to the local board of education and reviewed by the Ohio Prevention Center. Renewal of federal and state drug free school funding would depend on a school district's complete evaluation.**



Schools must evaluate what they are doing in order to know whether prevention programs are helping to keep young people off drugs. The Ohio Prevention Center would establish the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of school-based prevention programs and help implement a system for conducting the evaluations. Each component of the program -- policy, curriculum, staff training, intervention and referral, and participation by students, parents, staff and community -- should be evaluated individually. Evaluations would include the number of students, parents, teachers, and community people participating in prevention programs and support groups. The results of the evaluation would be included in the school district report card.

5. Provide funding for a comprehensive kindergarten through grade 12 "life skills"/ drug prevention curriculum. The state will commit $12.50 per pupil to all Ohio public and private school-age students. Fully-funded, the program will cost $25.3 million per year. The curriculum would be implemented in four phases with kindergarten through grade three in place beginning September 1993 and the next phases developed in the following years so the entire curriculum would be in place by 1996.



It is not enough to teach our children to "just say no" or expect that knowledge about drugs alone will prevent them from using drugs.

A broad prevention oriented curriculum covering many of the decisions facing young people would help give them the skills they need to make the right choices and to reject drugs. Facts about drugs and the harmful effects of illegal drug use would be only one component of the curriculum. The curriculum would be age-appropriate, presented to students at every grade level, and would meet the needs of special groups of students, such as high-risk children.

Each Ohio school district, with the assistance of its Community Advisory Council, would design its own prevention curriculum for its local schools. The Ohio Prevention Center would provide models for curriculum and assistance in training school staff to teach the curriculum.

6. Provide funding for a full-time credentialed substance abuse coordinator in every Ohio school district. The state will commit $19.6 million per year to cover the cost of the coordinator's salary in every school district beginning in school year 1991 (FY1992). The substance abuse coordinator must be certified by the Ohio Chemical Dependency Counselors Credentialing Board within two years of appointment.



Providing well-qualified and experienced coordinators to administer the drug education and prevention programs in Ohio schools will help ensure that local school districts take a long-term, comprehensive approach to their alcohol and drug problems.

The substance abuse coordinator will be responsible for implementing the school district's drug prevention strategy. Responsibilities would include helping develop the district's comprehensive drug prevention strategy; conducting prevention training for school administrators and teachers; working closely with the Community Advisory Council and the intervention teams in each building, and establishing prevention programs in the individual schools.

Some Ohio school districts are using their federal drug-free school money to pay their substance abuse coordinator's salary. With the state paying the entire salary, more money will be available for additional personnel to administer the district's prevention strategy and for curriculum, staff training and prevention programs.

7. Create an Intervention Team in every Ohio public school that would be trained to assist students having social, behavorial, or substance abuse problems and would refer these students to the appropriate school personnel and/or community agencies.



Every Ohio school needs an intervention team in place to respond to the individual problems in each school building and to know those community agencies in their local area that serve young people. The team would include the district substance abuse coordinator, the principal, a teacher, a counselor and any other school staff who volunteered to serve on the team.

The substance abuse coordinator would be responsible for the training of the members of the intervention team. The members of the team would be trained to provide early identification and intervention of high-risk students, to refer students to the proper school and community services, and to set up aftercare plans for students who have been in treatment and who may need help in readjusting to school. The team would put special emphasis on assisting high-risk students including students from dysfunctional families and children of alcoholics and drug abusers. Policies to determine how to assist students with problems will be developed by the Community Advisory Council and in conjunction with the intervention team. Policies will be submitted to the school board for its review and approval.

8. Require state approved drug education and prevention training for all Ohio teachers and school administrators. Every teacher and school administrator must complete 10 class hours (one continuing education unit/c.e.u.) of drug education and prevention training by 1994. Teachers can use this c.e.u. to meet Ohio's continuing education requirements.



Successful drug education and prevention strategies will depend on the active involvement of the superintendents, principals, teachers and other school staff. Assistance should be sought from community service providers such as law enforcement and health and social service agencies in developing the training sessions. The Ohio Drug Free Youth Prevention Center will provide models for training sessions to local school districts.

9. Require drug education and prevention course work for teacher certification by 1994.



It is essential that new teachers, counselors, and administrators enter the workforce with information and training to help prevent drug use among youth. All those who seek certification in the State of Ohio must complete three credit hours of course work in the area of drug education and prevention.

10. Strengthen the role of the Community Advisory Council in every Ohio school district by outlining its specific programmatic responsibilities required by the state. Every school district must have a working council in place by January, 1992. The Ohio Prevention Center will provide technical assistance to the local community councils.



Alcohol and drug abuse is a community problem, not simply a school, law enforcement, treatment, or family problem. Yet, the Community Advisory Council, required by the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, has had little or no role in developing drug prevention strategies in most Ohio school districts.

In order to ensure active community involvement, the state will define the membership and duties required of the local Community Advisory Council. The duties of the community council will include providing written recommendations for the school district's drug prevention and education strategy and conducting the district's annual evaluation. Membership of the community council will include a student, parent, substance abuse coordinator, school board member, school administrator, government official, treatment professional, a law enforcement official and a representative from a community-based prevention program.

11. Encourage parental involvement in the schools by expanding prevention programs and services for parents in schools and communities and by sharing information with parents about the school's substance abuse policies, curriculum and prevention programs. The state will provide $250,000 in competitive grant money for pilot parent programs in the school districts beginning in school year 1992. The Ohio Prevention Center will provide model parent programs and technical assistance to the school districts.



Family is the first and most important link in the effort to educate children about alcohol and other drugs. Model parent programs such as "Talking With Your Kids About Alcohol" and information on setting up parent support groups would be available to local school districts and communities through the Ohio Drug Free Youth Prevention Center. In addition, every Ohio school district should hold at least one meeting each semester devoted to parenting issues including substance abuse issues.

12. **Expand peer assistance programs in Ohio school districts with the goal of having peer programs operating in every Ohio high school by school year 1995. The state will place special emphasis on peer programs by providing $250,000 in competitive grant money for pilot peer programs in the school districts beginning in school year 1992. Model prevention programs and technical assistance will be provided by the Ohio Prevention Center.**



Young people listen to and learn from one another as much as from their parents or teachers. Peer pressure can be used as a positive and powerful force in encouraging students to turn down drugs and turn in pushers. Studies show that peer programs offer the best opportunity for effective drug use intervention in the schools and that certain peer programs have deterred drug use.

There are many excellent peer programs such as the drug free Youth-to-Youth clubs and role-modeling programs in which high school students tutor or guide younger students. Student councils in every Ohio high school could be challenged to set up peer programs with the help of the school district's substance abuse coordinator. The Ohio Prevention Center would put special emphasis on peer programs by recognizing successful programs, providing models to school districts, and sharing information about various programs already established in the state.

13. **Encourage cooperation between school and law enforcement by requiring each school district and law enforcement agency to execute a written memorandum of understanding committing their respective institutions to a close working relationship based on trust and mutual respect and to the sharing of information each of them needs to get their job done. The Ohio Prevention Center in conjunction with sheriffs, police, and prosecuting attorneys will develop models of written agreements between schools and law enforcement.**



Cooperation between school and police officials is essential to both education and crime prevention. This written agreement will help foster an effective working relationship between the schools and law enforcement.

Issued June 11, 1990

Mark

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: MARK DAVIS MD

SUBJECT: VOINOVICH FOR GOVERNOR

On Wednesday, September 26, at 11:55 a.m., you will address 500 attendees at a fundraising luncheon for George Voinovich for Governor of Ohio. The event will take place in Akron at the Tangiers Restaurant. Your remarks, approximately 12-14 minutes, will be on cards.

Davis/Blymire
Title: Akron
Date: September 21, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GEORGE VOINOVICH, AKRON
11:45 a.m., Wednesday, September 26, 1990

((Acknowledgements -- And I see State Senator Roy Ray, one of ten Republican state legislators out of 3,000 to win the prestigious Legislator of the Year Award.))

((Let me also convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But as it turns out, Millie is on the road, promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always great to have an author in the family.))\\\

I'm truly delighted to be back in Akron, and in a state Barbara and I have come to know so well. Ohio means to us the small-town boulevards of Lima ((LIME-uh)), the busy city streets of Cincinnati, the factory yards of Akron, and farms nestled in the Appalachian foothills along the Ohio River. To know the diversity we call America, **you need only know Ohio.**\\\

So it should come as no surprise that I've been looking forward to saying a few words about an Ohio leader who revitalized your neighboring city of Cleveland, taking it from the dark days of ridicule and despair, and bringing it into the bright light of achievement and respect.

((But, of course, I didn't come here today to talk about Bernie Kosar.))\\\

I am here to show my support for an Ohio leader -- **a great mayor soon to be a great governor -- George Victor Voinovich.**

George Voinovich has already demonstrated an uncommon ability in his three terms as Mayor of Cleveland. Little wonder, then, that George often says that Cleveland "is off the rocks and on a roll." **Now he wants to do the same for <u>all</u> of Ohio.**

And make no mistake, after eight years, **Ohio needs Voinovich leadership and Voinovich integrity.**

For years now, investigative journalists have detailed the cronyism, political favoritism and taxpayer rip-offs taking place in your state. Well, at least one candidate for governor has had enough. George Voinovich says that "state government needs a thorough housecleaning, a gust of fresh air." **And you can be sure he'll do it.**

But this campaign is about more than ethics. It is about the **future** of Ohio -- an Ohio whose natural beauty is preserved for future generation; an Ohio that empowers people and not bureaucrats; an Ohio that leads this country in education reform. As you know, I am looking to the governors to reform our schools. To keep America competitive. And to give our children a better future.

Both George and I believe that when we ask more of our children, they'll respond. So will our teachers. Our schools. Parents. And, yes -- **elected public officials.**

With his "Schools First" policy, George would upgrade the Ohio educational system, while rewarding outstanding teachers and

excellent schools. And he has embraced the goals of the Charlottesville Education Summit, because, he says, "these goals are **right** for the nation and **right** for Ohio."

By the year 2000, George Voinovich wants an Ohio where **all** children start school ready to learn. Where the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. Where students will leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in English, math, science, history and geography; and where they finish first in science and mathematics achievement. And he wants an Ohio where adults are literate and have the skills and knowledge to compete in a global economy.

But before any of this, George and I **want our schools to be free of drugs and violence.**

These are also the heartfelt goals of Congressman Mike DeWine a leader in shaping the nation's anti-drug laws. Mike, we'll miss your advice and support in Washington. You've worked hard. Not only have you distinguished yourself as a fighter **against** illegal drugs and crime, but you've earned recognition from Watchdogs of the Treasury and the National Taxpayers Union as a fighter for fiscal responsibility. These achievements and his outstanding record of service to the people of Ohio at the county, state, and national level make **Mike Dewine the right choice for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.**

If I may, I would like to now address two other matters important to the people of Ohio; but also important to America

and the world. This is an extraordinary moment, a moment when our national will is being tested at home and abroad.

As you know, even before the Persian Gulf crisis, America was already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be -- with a projected federal budget deficit of $232 billion. So I have been telling the Congress that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, not in 1992 -- but now.**\\\

We need a budget deficit agreement to help maintain our economic vitality, our competitiveness and our growth in job creation. And our agreement must meet several tests. It **must** promote growth. It **must** be fair and credible -- **with real spending cuts.** And I insist on an agreement that will reform the budget process itself.

Temporary quick-fix solutions to sweep this problem under the rug until after Election Day are not acceptable. Let me tell you **what is** acceptable: **a five-year, $500 billion plan to keep America strong, competitive and on the path to long-term economic health.**\\\

Let me review a little history. On July 26th, our Administration developed a budget plan that promised half the trillion dollars in savings over five years. Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But it is a choice I had to make to get Congress to act.

To my dismay, 62 days have passed -- and Congress still has offered no comprehensive plan in return.

Now your Congress wants to leave Washington to campaign for re-election without meeting their most fundamental responsibility. This Congressional inaction will lead to the worst possible outcome -- sequestration -- across-the-board cuts of all government programs.

As you know, the law requires this sequester to begin next Monday. We're down to 5 days and counting. Let me give you just three examples of what sequestration means:

*** It will mean cutbacks in air-traffic control and the curtailment of more than 100 air-traffic control towers. This will make flying inconvenient, and increase traveler delays up to 600 percent.

*** Meat and poultry inspection will force the shutdown of meat-processing plants, threatening Ohio jobs.

*** In your city, needy students will not be able to attend Akron University because their Pell Grants will be cut.

Of course, I don't mean to paint too grim a picture. Not everyone will have to accept such a cut. Rest assured, while most executive agencies, from the White House on down, will furlough employees and cut programs across the board -- **one branch of government will have broad discretion in how it cuts its funds: you guessed it -- <u>the Congress</u>.**

Congress should follow Members like Mike DeWine, who says it is simply "outrageous that important government services and the livelihood of thousands of federal employees be jeopardized

because Congress cannot do its job and produce a budget with the necessary reductions."

Of course, it doesn't have to be that way. We still have a few days to act. Congress can reform its bizarre budgeting process. We can still fix the federal budget mess, and the federal-budget **process** mess -- **once and for all.\\\ And we can do it sooner rather than later.** The leaders of Congress should listen to Members like Mike **and let the House have a straight up-and-down vote on our budget plan in the next few days.**

Needless to say, this test of our domestic will is occurring at the same time America's will is being tested abroad. Emotions in the budget debate are running high. But no matter how heated the exchange of words may be over the budget, I deeply appreciate the bipartisan support shown for America's response to Iraqi aggression. **This is one issue that ends at the water's edge.**

I am often asked when we can bring our people home. I can only say: As soon as possible -- when the job is done.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait, without condition. Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**

But we have another, final objective -- to create a new partnership of nations. A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

These are our objectives, those of the United Nations Security Council and our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion, and provide transport ships and planes, while Japan has pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops, the famous Desert Rats. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**

The world is simply telling Saddam Hussein: **We will not give in to intimidation.**

Americans are showing their determination right here in Ohio. You need look no further than Ashland University, to the father of a Marine stationed in the Gulf region, Professor Charles Brereton ((BRAY-er-ton)). Dr. Brereton published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in his son Jim's Alpha Company weapons platoon. That one appeal lead to a massive outpouring -- a flood -- of letters, hometown papers and care packages.

This is just one way Ohio is sending a message to Americans stationed in the Middle East. That message is: **We are with you all the way.**

For those of us at home, we believe that the best way we can serve our country is to debate, campaign, and be the best Republicans and Democrats we can be. **We cannot allow our political life to be held hostage to a foreign crisis.**

When Ohioans go to the polls, absentee ballots will be streaming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed

in the Persian Gulf region. If our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; I hope America can count on all Ohioans to vote as well.

And when you do, I hope you, and thousands like you around this great state, will make George Voinovich Governor of Ohio.

Thank you, and may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

THE DRILL Departure statement –

GLOVES OFF before FRIDAY.

DON'T BLAME DEMS. – BLAME CONGRESS – ~~CONGRESS~~ CLASS. THOSE who want class warfare + those who want jobs. mess have CONGRESS hasn't acted

Congress – responsible for response –

LOCAL example –

What is it going to mean for Akron. [202-224-3121]

need
VOTE, quick fix-ups for election!

ALMOST EVERYONE will TAKE A HIT
EXCEPT Congress

What kind of world are they born into? Sadly, for many, their only blessing is their innocence. What can we do for them? Perhaps, the first thing we should do is listen.

Saint-Exupery ((SAHN-zoo-PRAY)), the French author of The Little Prince, spoke for all children when he wrote these words: "Grown-ups never understand anything but themselves,\\ and it is tiresome for children to be always and forever explaining things to them."\\\

If we listen, they will tell us of a child's hopes and fears, of a child's need to be nourished, in body and spirit. And from the bewildered faces of the hopeless, we hear a primal plea: **The first need of a child is to survive.**\\\

The facts are as stark as they are oppressive. Fourteen million children will die this year. In the next hour alone, 1,000 babies will perish. But these children **can** be saved by concerted effort, by our commitment. They can be saved when we live up to our responsibilities -- not just as an assembly of governments -- but as a world community of adults.\\

Let me live up to my responsibility by being the first to say that the United States does not always have a leading record. Like you, we are here to listen and learn. But we are firmly convinced of one thing: **Sound, well-defined goals succeed where platitudes fail.** The simple test of meeting, or failing to meet, a goal lets us know which programs **work.**

Let me tell you about our goals. This very month, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is adopting an ambitious

Ashland University
Ashland, Ohio

-from Director of Volunteer Services
Cindy Oxender
(419) 289-5322

A professor, Dr. Charles Brereton [Bray-er-ton] has a son who is a Marine, now in the Gulf. The son is a member of the Alpha Company weapons platoon. The father published, in the school newspaper, a list of soldiers in that company, so that students, faculty and staff could send letters, hometown newspapers, and care packages, etc.

The program has been a big hit on campus — they revere Dr. Brereton. Tragically, he has recently been diagnosed w/ cancer.

Voinovich for Governor
Columbus - Campaign Office
(614) 228-1990
(216) 664-2220 Cleveland

Political Affairs - Andy Foster

Campaign Contact: Jenny Camper, Asst. Press Sec.
Sent condensed press kit 8/16

wife: Janet Voinovich
kids: George, Betsy, & Peter