

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13826
Folder ID Number: 13826-003

Folder Title:
Dan Coats 8/17/92 [OA 7578]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	7	2

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

August 2, 1992, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: PERSPECTIVE; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1098 words

HEADLINE: GOP candidates fear Bush's coattails may be threadbare

BYLINE: By Elaine S. Povich; Elaine S. Povich is a member of the Tribune's Washington bureau

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

It has been at least 12 years since Republican senators and congressmen running for re-election described themselves as "mavericks" and "independents," but this year is different.

With President Bush plummeting in the polls, members of the GOP find themselves in an odd position - running at a distance from their president.

Throw in the anti-incumbent mood in the country and, in Congress, the problem of bounced checks at the defunct House bank, and it's not a great year for Republicans.

Democrats, too, have the check problems and the dreaded incumbency tag, but they are warming up to Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton like never before.

Clinton is playing a tricky game, trying to run as an outsider. He kept congressional leaders at arms length during the Democratic convention and, so far, has been campaigning mostly for other outsiders like Carol Moseley Braun in Illinois.

But Democratic officeholders such as Rep. Les AuCoin (D-Ore.), who is running for the Senate this year, are clinging to every word Clinton utters in their favor. It made AuCoin smile just to recall that Clinton mentioned him twice in a recent speech.

For Republicans, it's tough times. Many GOP senators say they won't be attending the Republican National Convention that begins Aug. 17 in Houston. Sen. Dan Coats of Indiana, who is in a tough re-election race, says he can find better things to do "with Hoosiers" than go to Houston for four or five days.

Coats said, however, he would be happy to play host to Bush in Indiana.

"Just because the president is down doesn't mean you walk away from him as a person," Coats said, in what appeared to be a mild endorsement.

If Bush loses the White House, Republicans face the prospect of two branches of government being controlled by Democrats. More worrisome, from their point

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1992

June 8, 1992, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Indiana

LENGTH: 506 words

HEADLINE: Quayle visits home state for fund raisers

DATELINE: SOUTH BEND, Ind.

KEYWORD: IN-QUAYLE

BODY:

Vice President Dan Quayle was expected to arrive in South Bend Monday for a political fund raiser for Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., and to tour a shelter for battered women.

Monday's trip was the second of three consecutive trips to his home state for the vice president.

Sunday Quayle flew to Indiana for two Republican fundraisers. One was a golf outing at Crooked Stick Golf Club near Carmel. The second was a dinner at the home of James E. Rogers Jr., chairman of PSI Resources Inc., the parent company of PSI Energy.

Quayle then returned to Washington so he would be able to host a breakfast at the vice presidential mansion for British Prime Minister John Major on Monday morning.

On Tuesday, Quayle will be in Indianapolis to address a national meeting of Southern Baptists at the Indiana Convention Center. About 17, 000 Southern Baptists are expected to attend Quayle's 9 a.m. keynote address on the opening day of the convention.

While in South Bend Tuesday, Coats and Quayle will tour the YWCA Women's Shelter for Domestic Violence Victims. The tour is significant to Coats who has introduced legislation that would make it a federal crime for a person to cross state lines for the purpose of abusing a spouse or violating a stay-away order.

The tour will follow the fund-raiser for Coats. Quayle will return to Washington late Monday.

An impromptu news conference at the Indianapolis International Airport Sunday gave Quayle a chance to criticize independent presidential candidate Ross Perot for hiring political insiders to run his campaign.

Skirting questions about why Perot is more popular in the polls than President Bush, Quayle said, "The only poll that we're interest in is on Election Day."



Proprietary to the United Press International, June 8, 1992

He then steered the discussion to what he said was Perot's "first major political mistake."

Perot has hired Hamilton Jordan, who ran President Jimmy Carter's 1976 and 1980 presidential campaigns, and Ed Rollins, who managed President Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election campaign.

Jordan and Rollins will be viewed as "expensive, inside Washington handlers," Quayle predicted.

Asked why Perot's situation would be viewed differently than his own, since he too has high-priced, experienced Washington handlers, Quayle said, "This is Mr. Outside now going (to) the inside."

Perot, who led both Bush and Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton in two national polls released over the weekend, has billed himself as a Washington outsider who wants to correct the ills of politics-as-usual.

Quayle was accompanied Sunday by Allan B. Hubbard, the former executive director of the White House Council on Competitiveness, which is headed by the vice president and has worked to ease government regulation of business.

Hubbard was criticized last year for working on clean air matters for the council while he owned \$18,000 worth of stock in PSI Resources, which is subject to clean air laws. Hubbard later said he would contribute the stock to charity.

Roll Call, March 2, 1992

state Rep. John Hallock.

Two Republicans are squaring off for the nomination this time, state Sen. Jack Schaffer and conservative attorney Donald Manzullo. Manzullo, 47, lost the 1990 primary but has returned for another try, this time against Schaffer, a 20-year veteran of the state Senate.

Schaffer, 49, has represented much of the Congressional district in the state legislature, and odds seem to favor him in the primary, too. But Manzullo is a term-limit supporter who has a strong network of grassroots support.

Both are eager to claim the prize of the GOP nomination, as redistricting has made this only more of a Republican bastion, adding McHenry County to the 16th. Cox has compiled a moderate voting record in Congress but is still likely to be assailed as a liberal for his support of the Civil Rights Act and opposition to the Gulf war.

19th District

Incumbents: Terry Bruce (D)

4th term (66 percent)

Glenn Poshard (D)

2nd term (84 percent)

Outlook: Safe Democratic

This may well be the last two weeks of Poshard's Congressional career. Poshard was dealt a near-crippling blow by the three-judge panel that decided redistricting; they carved his seat up almost equally between those of Bruce, and Democratic Reps. Dick Durbin and Jerry Costello. After agonizing over whether to retire, run against Costello, or face Bruce, Poshard chose the latter course.

But he seems to face nearly insurmountable obstacles in the primary, not the least of which is money. Poshard does not accept PAC contributions, and at the end of December had just \$17,272 on hand to face down Bruce's impressive \$699,486 war chest. In the end, it may just come down to that.

Indiana

Filing Deadline: Feb. 21

Primary Date: May 5

Senate

Incumbent: Dan Coats (R)

2nd term (54 percent)

Outlook: Leans Republican

Roll Call, March 2, 1992

Coats officially launched his bid for re-election last month and immediately went on the offensive, charging his Democratic opponent, Secretary of State Joe Hogsett, with being a lifetime politician.

The opening jab has set the tone for this competitive race and has convinced the Hogsett camp that Coats is worried.

A recent poll conducted for the state House Democrats showed Coats leading Hogsett, 49 to 33 percent.

Hogsett, 35, is also doing well in fundraising, reporting more than \$400,000 cash on hand in January, but it can't compare with Coats's \$1 million at year's end.

While Coats, 48, has attacked Hogsett - the former campaign manager for Gov. Evan Bayh's (D) race for Secretary of State and later governor - as a lifetime politician, Coats has portrayed himself as an average worker who "never imagined I'd someday be what people call a politician."

But Hogsett has his own ammunition against the incumbent. Coats will come under attack for his vote to close local military bases, including the Fort Benjamin Harrison Army base, a large source of employment for the state.

Area pundits say Hogsett is a scrappy campaigner and will make this the most competitive race in the state this year.

House

3rd District

Incumbent: Tim Roemer (D)

1st term (51 percent)

Outlook: Likely Democratic

The freshman won't have a rematch against former Rep. John Hiler (R), the man he defeated in 1990 with just 51 percent of the vote, but he is being challenged by former Hiler aide Carl Baxmeyer (R).

Baxmeyer served with Hiler from 1983 until 1987, when he made an unsuccessful bid for the mayor of South Bend. He is now the owner of a land-use planning consulting business and reports only \$21 in his campaign war chest.

A stronger contender against Roemer, 35, is Doug Bernacchi (R), a floor trader with the Chicago Mercantile Stock Exchange.

This is Bernacchi's first run for political office, but he is considered a frontrunner in the primary. A staunch conservative, Bernacchi, 33, has about \$77,000 cash on hand. He is promoting his past as a local farm laborer and his experience at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and the University of Notre Dame Business School.

Bernacchi hopes to combine his local ties and his Washington know-how to defeat the incumbent, but Roemer, a former staffer for Sen. Dennis DeConcini

The Associated Press, December 31, 1988

Married to the daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, Robb served as a Marine Corps officer in Vietnam.

He was elected Virginia's lieutenant governor in 1977, the only Democrat to win statewide office that year. He was elevated to the governorship four years later in a Democratic sweep of the state's top three offices.

After his own term ended, he was widely credited for helping pave the way for the 1985 election of Democratic Gov. Gerald Bailes and a ticket that included a black lieutenant governor and a female attorney general.

While Robb has declared he has no intention of doing anything but serve his six-year Senate term and run for re-election, he is on most short lists of potential presidential candidates in 1992 or 1996.

Republicans joining the Senate's minority are:

Conrad Burns of Montana

Burns, 53, a rumpled, folksy farm broadcaster, squeezed past incumbent Democrat John Melcher to win a Senate seat.

Burn's victory represented a major political promotion from his present job as a commissioner of Yellowstone County.

Burns is a co-founder of the Northern Agricultural Network and his broadcasts and subsequent success as an after-dinner speaker won him statewide popularity.

During the campaign, he accused Melcher of having a disproportionate interest in the affairs of the Philippines - which he visited three times in five years. He also may have been helped by President Reagan's veto of a Melcher-sponsored Montana wilderness bill.

Dan Coats of Indiana

Coats, 45, has spent his career following in the footsteps of Sen. Dan Quayle, a political ally.

He served on Quayle's staff in the House when Quayle represented Indiana's 4th Congressional District.

He was elected to fill Quayle's House seat after Quayle's election to the Senate in 1980.

And he was appointed last month to fill Quayle's Senate seat after Quayle was elected vice president.

In Congress, his record has been described as conservative, Christian-based and pro-family.

The Associated Press, December 31, 1988

He has served as the senior GOP member on the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

He became identified with the issue of school prayer, trying in 1984 to attach an amendment to an education bill to cut off federal aid to schools and states banning voluntary school prayer. It was defeated by the full House.

Slade Gorton of Washington

Gorton, 60, returns to the Senate after a political rebirth in his home state.

He was defeated by Democrat Brock Adams in 1986 after negative publicity about his decision to vote for Senate confirmation of Daniel Manion for a seat on a federal appeals court in exchange for the Reagan administration's nomination of a friend to be a federal judge in Washington state.

Sen. Daniel Evans's surprise decision not to seek re-election opened a new chance for Gorton.

He warmed up his speaking style, asked pardon for his judge-swap decision and made other changes.

In the end he defeated five-term Rep. Mike Lowry and regained a Senate seat.

Gorton served in the Washington House for a decade beginning in 1959 and was its majority leader for his last two years. A lawyer, he served as the state's attorney general from 1969 to 1981.

James M. Jeffords of Vermont

Jeffords, 54, a seven-term member of the House, is expected to be one of the Senate's most liberal GOP members.

He captured 70 percent of the vote to succeed Sen. Robert Stafford, a Republican who retired after a long Senate career.

Jeffords has been a House maverick. Some call him a gadfly. He does not follow his party's line in many cases. In 1981 he voted against President Reagan more often than any other Republican member of the House. That included voting against Reagan's 1981 tax bill.

The following year he was elbowed aside by other Republicans and denied a chance to become the ranking GOP member of the House Agriculture Committee, in large part because of his independent voting record.

He became, instead, ranking GOP member of the Education and Labor Committee where he supported student loans and job training legislation and, in another break with the GOP, backed a plan to soften the blow of plant closings on workers.

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 12, 1988, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Political News

LENGTH: 540 words

HEADLINE: Coats One of "Two Dans" in Northeast Indiana District

BYLINE: By DOUG RICHARDSON, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: INDIANAPOLIS

KEYWORD: Coats Profile

BODY:

Their career paths and political philosophy are similar, but people who know both men say Daniel R. Coats will bring a different background and style to the U.S. Senate than the man he replaces - Vice President-elect Dan Quayle.

In contrast to Quayle, an exuberant campaigner, Coats is "very low-key," said former Secretary of State Edwin J. Simcox.

Jill L. Long, a Democrat who has run against both Quayle and Coats, said Coats is not a passionate speaker, but contended he is stronger than Quayle in other ways.

"His style was more substantive than Dan Quayle's," said Long, who lost to Quayle in the 1986 Senate race and to Coats in the November election for the U.S. House. "He is more of an intellectual than is Dan Quayle."

The son of a Michigan pharmacy owner, Coats, 45, was named Monday by Gov. Robert D. Orr to succeed Quayle. This marks the second time Coats, a former congressional aide to Quayle, has followed his ex-boss to a Congress. In 1980, Coats won the 4th District House seat Quayle vacated to run for the Senate.

Orvas Beers, the Allen County GOP chairman, said, "I usually distinguish them by calling them Danny and Dan. Nobody ever called him Danny Coats."

Beers called Coats "a kind of all-American boy," a successful athlete and accomplished student who became a good family man and solid congressman. Coats, he said, "is a conservative, but he's not a nut about things. He's pragmatic."

Coats was born in Jackson, Mich., and graduated from Wheaton College in Illinois, a conservative religious school where he was the captain of the NCAA small-college championship soccer team, associates said.

Four years older than Quayle, Coats served in the Army for two years in Virginia before getting his law degree by attending night classes at Indiana University in Indianapolis, where he was associate editor of the law review

The Associated Press, December 12, 1988

and graduated with honors.

Quayle attended the same law school while serving in the National Guard during the Vietnam War. But he admitted talking his way into law school because his college grades at DePauw University were not good enough for regular admission.

Coats joined Quayle's staff in 1976 after working as an assistant vice president and legal counsel for Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. in Fort Wayne.

Married for 23 years, Coats and his wife, Marcia, have three children - Laura, 21, Lisa, 17, and Andrew, 11.

"He's about as high class as you can get in every way," said Beers. "He not only will be an excellent senator, but he'll be a good candidate in two years."

Coats will have to run in a special election in 1990 to win the right to serve the final two years of Quayle's term.

Coats has never received less than 61 percent of the vote in the northeastern Indiana district. He defeated Long in November with 62 percent of the vote.

"There's not a lot of passion that comes through in his speech," Long said. "He's very reserved, but he has a nice smile and that helps him."

Robert E. Gates, the 4th District Republican chairman, said Coats is especially attentive to his district's wishes.

"He's not ultraconservative. He really studies what the people want and votes that way. He takes a lot of surveys," said Gates. "He really cares for his people."

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1990 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

August 15, 1990, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 18; ZONE: C; O'Malley & Collin INC

LENGTH: 800 words

BYLINE: By Kathy O'Malley and Dorothy Collin

BODY:

All wars are local

Indiana Sen. Dan Coats, in the midst of an election campaign, just sent out a press release with this headline: "Coats Calls for International Effort to Free Hoosiers in Kuwait."

State fare

Gov. James Thompson warmed up for his last Guv's Day at the Illinois State Fair by downing Greek salad, pizza, curried chicken, ginger beer and Bader Brau, a brew from Elmhurst. That was for lunch. . . . The guy says his new America 2000 Fund is not "a plot to run for president. It's a PAC to help me help young federal candidates." Thompson points out that federal laws prohibit using a PAC as a campaign finance committee.

Chairman Yuppie

Look for this week's Democratic State Convention in Springfield to be a showcase for new chairman Gary LaPaille, 36, and his efforts to get yups to join the party. In recent years, a lot of potential pols have been attracted by Republicans, partly because they owned the White House and governor's mansion. That meant the GOP had jobs for ambitious young things. LaPaille, who also is Speaker Michael Madigan's top aide, wants to recruit a pool of talent in case the Dems actually win something in the executive branch.

The mouths of babes, babe

During taping this week on the new CBS-TV series "Sons and Daughters," 5-year-old Aaron Brownstein (who plays Don Murray's son) asked his real-life father, Paul Brownstein, if he could go back to his trailer for a while. Dad explained that the director had just said they were about to film a scene in which the little guy would be included, so they'd have to wait a bit. Paul, who's director of "Showtime Comedy Club," decided to use an example. "What do you think I'd do," he asked Aaron, "if I asked a comedian to do something, and he did exactly the opposite?" After only a brief pause, the 5-year-old came up with his answer: "Oh, yeah. You'd probably damage his entire career."

TV tidbits

ABC News is going international with a weekly one-hour, prime-time television series that will premiere on the Polish Television network in October. "ABC News Presents" will be anchored by Polish newscasters and will feature highlights of the previous week's ABC News programming, translated into Polish. Other European versions of the program probably will follow. . . . American programming is not new to Polish TV viewers; they've been receiving "Donahue" for over a month now. . . . When Warner TV sales reps trying to sell "The Jesse Jackson Show" weren't meeting with the desired level of success, they were told to draw up a list of

LEXIS·NEXIS® 

Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® 

Recyclable



22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1990 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

April 5, 1990

SECTION: SENATE WATCH

LENGTH: 280 words

HEADLINE: INDIANA: BUSH VISIT PROMPTS RECORD FUNDRAISER FOR COATS

BODY:

In his first visit to IN as president, Bush's 14-minute appearance at a \$-raising luncheon for GOP U.S. Sen. Dan Coats Tuesday helped raise \$562,000. "Bush did for ... Coats in one hour ... what ... Democratic challenger, Rep. Baron Hill, has yet to do in six months" (Patrick Traub, INDIANAPOLIS STAR). Coats spokesperson Curt Smith called the sum "a figure far exceeding earlier estimates. IN Dem chair Michael Pannos concurred that it was the largest take in IN \$-raising history: "We've never raised that much for any one event." Tickets to the lunch ranged between \$150 to \$1,000 and Smith said 886 supporters attended. Hill campaign manager Tim Phillips said he "would be surprised" if the Coats' event grossed \$560,000 and that a presidential visit seven months before the 11/6 election "clearly shows how worried the national Republicans are about holding this seat" (4/3). Hill has raised about \$450,000 through March, while Coats has amassed over \$2 million which Smith said did not include most of the proceeds from the Bush lunch. Ex-GOP state chair Gordon Durnil said the previous record was held by an 10/88 event featuring vice-presidential candidate Quayle, which helped raise \$494,000 for the IN GOP (Joe Fahy, INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, 4/3).

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

April 3, 1990, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 650 words

HEADLINE: Bush Plants Elm Tree Dedicated to Ryan White

BYLINE: By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: INDIANAPOLIS

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

President Bush today planted an elm tree in a downtown park and dedicated it to Ryan White for "the strength and bravery" the youth has shown in his struggle against AIDS.

"Let it be Ryan's tree," Bush said at the ceremony in near-freezing temperatures under leaden skies.

The 18-year-old White was reported in critical condition today on a life support system at Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis.

"He's created a special legacy of his own and he is in our prayers today," Bush said.

"He has been fighting a courageous battle against a deadly disease, but also against ignorance and fear.

"Ryan has helped us to understand the truth about AIDS and he's shown all of us the strength and bravery of the human heart. So today, as together we plant this beautiful American elm, the symbol of new life, let it be Ryan's tree."

White, a hemophiliac who contracted AIDS from contaminated blood products, became an international spokesman for victims of the disease during his five-year battle with it.

Bush also used the tree-planting to urge the Senate to "make America cleaner and safer" by passing the Clean Air Act.

As he planted the tree in Washington & Alabama Street Park, Bush engaged in some last minute, long-distance lobbying on tonight's Senate vote on the nation's first tougher clean air standards in 13 years. The Senate is expected to pass the compromise Clean Air Act rewrite.

"I am proud of this proposal to cut smog, acid rain and toxic pollution, to make America cleaner and safer. ... " Bush said. "I urge the Senate to act not

The Associated Press, April 3, 1990

merely for this generation but all the generations to come."

During the tree-planting ceremony, Bush praised the Indiana capital's program to plant 30,000 trees this year and also urged Congress to pass his own \$175 million program to plant 1 billion trees a year.

Bush said trees "renew and restore the natural magic of our world" and "can help ensure clean air."

He joked that he has been planting so many trees around the country "I might have to open a branch office."

The main purpose of the Indianapolis stop was to attend a fund-raiser for Sen. Dan Coats, who was appointed to fill Dan Quayle's Senate seat and who is now running for the job in his own right.

Bush called his vice president and basketball "two great Indiana exports."

Before leaving Cincinnati early today, Bush visited the bedside of a youth shot and paralyzed as an innocent bystander to a schoolyard fight earlier this year.

Derrick Turnbow, 17, is a senior honor student at Taft High School in Cincinnati, which Bush visited in January to attend an anti-drug rally. Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Bush told the youth, "We're very proud of you."

Before heading home to the White House tonight, Bush also was bound for Detroit to help the Michigan GOP fill its political war chest.

In Indianapolis, Bush planted the tree in a downtown "urban forest," before pitching the fortunes of Coats, who will face Democratic State Rep. Baron P. Hill in the fall election for the final two years of Quayle's term.

At a fund-raiser Monday evening for Ohio gubernatorial hopeful George Voinovich, Bush paused to send his best wishes to Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater, hospitalized in New York for intensive radiation treatment of a brain tumor.

"During this difficult time ... our hearts go out to him and to that wonderful family of his," said Bush.

Wishing the 39-year-old GOP chairman "our very, very best," Bush added, "Right now, there's nothing more important for Lee to do than to get well, and I know that's exactly what he intends to do given that fighting spirit."

The seat Atwater often occupies on Air Force One on political trips like this was filled by RNC co-chairman Jeanie Austin. Bush introduced her to the Ohio crowd, saying, "Lee is backed up by one of this party's most able politicians."

1991 Roll Call, July 29, 1991

to some points of agreement, however, before the legislature essentially abdicated its role in the process.

That points the way to a combined district for Reps. Dan Rostenkowski and Frank Annunzio. Look for the embattled Annunzio to retire if that's the case, although some suggest he might be willing to stake it all on a primary match with the Ways and Means chair. Newly elected Rep. Tom Ewing (R) will also almost certainly face the redistricting perils: If the courts listen to Democrats, he'll wind up with Minority Leader Bob Michel; if they choose a GOP plan, he could face Democratic Rep. George Sangmeister.

A new Hispanic seat is also in the offing. The federal Voting Rights Act virtually ensures it, although disagreements about the boundaries were a principal reason for the stalemate between black and white Democratic incumbents. State Sen. Miguel del Valle (D) is a possibility for the open Hispanic seat.

One of the city's three black Members, Rep. Gus Savage, will likely face a primary challenge from his 1990 opponent, Mel Reynolds. If the districts shift to Reynolds's advantage, this could be a primary to watch. Another race to watch: first-term Rep. John Cox's effort to hold on to his seat as a Democrat in a district that has been Republican ever since settlers arrived there.

Other possible developments include continued speculation about retirements: Annunzio could bow out, especially if faced with the Rosty scenario; Rep. Sid Yates (D) is also a potential retiree; while Michel, who once seemed to be leaning toward an end-of-Congress exit, has said emphatically he will be running.

Indiana

Filing Deadline: Feb. 21

Primary Date: May 5

Senate

Incumbent: Dan Coats (R)

First term (54 percent)

Outlook: Likely Republican

Coats, who was appointed to replace Vice President Dan Quayle in 1989, was forced last November to run for the remaining two years of the term and garnered only 54 percent of the vote against former state Rep. Baron Hill (D), who was considered only a mediocre candidate. Bigger names, like Rep. Lee Hamilton, ducked the race.

Democrats think they have a good chance at this seat, but area pundits say Coats, 48, will be a tougher candidate this time around. He'll have some strong coattails from Bush - and Quayle - in the presidential election year.

This time around, the Democrats are pinning their hopes on Joseph Hogsett, who has served as Indiana's secretary of state since 1989. Hogsett, who is only 34, may still have to face Hill in a primary. But Democratic leaders, especially Gov. Evan Bayh, are trying to ease Hill out of the race, and he may be offered the state Insurance Commissioner's post as a carrot. Hogsett managed Bayh's successful campaigns for both secretary of state and governor.

Hill has already started to throw some mud at Hogsett, complaining that he used the same pollster that the State Democratic Committee uses. "I don't mind running against Joe if I have to," Hill said. "But it is not fair that I have to run against the entire Democratic party, too."

Last week, however, there were strong indications that Hill would drop out of the race, avoiding a divisive primary.

By the way, if Hogsett beats Coats, he will undoubtedly become the youngest Senator. He's eight years younger than the youngest incumbent.

House

All eight Indiana Democrats in January voted against authorizing President

1991 Roll Call, July 29, 1991

Bush to use force in the Persian Gulf, and state Republican party officials began licking their chops.

The GOP, which holds only two Indiana House seats (and both Senate seats), plans to put up a challenger in each district and to work the war issue hard.

They've already recruited a Desert Storm veteran, Army Reserve Capt. Stephen Buyer, to challenge Rep. Jim Jontz (D), who won election to a third term last year with just 53 percent of the vote.

Jontz has always had tough re-election races in the heavily Republican 5th district - he's never topped 60 percent - and the fatigue-wearing Buyer, who proudly admits to wrapping himself in the flag (figuratively), may be the candidate to push Jontz below the 50 percent mark.

In the southwest corner of the state, five-term Rep. Frank McCloskey (D) will likely have a rematch with Republican Evansville businessman Richard Mourdock, who held the incumbent to just 55 percent last year.

Republicans say McCloskey was one of the most vocal opponents of the war and even made an appearance on 60 Minutes criticizing America's military readiness. Hamilton, dean of the state delegation, was the author of a resolution favoring continued sanctions against Iraq, and two savvy candidates are eyeing this race. Former State Auditor Charles Loos, who served from 1978 to 1982, is mentioned as a possible challenger, as is Indianapolis attorney Greg Zoeller, a former aide to Quayle both in the Senate and the White House. Hamilton, the number-two Democrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, received 69 percent of the vote against a weak challenger in 1990.

Rep. Jill Long (D), who was an upset winner in the special election to fill Coats's House seat, scored impressively last year with 61 percent of the vote. Right now, no high-powered challenger has emerged.

And freshman Rep. Tim Roemer (D), who nipped Republican Rep. John Hiler last year, 51 to 49 percent, will surely face opposition this time around, but Republicans aren't naming names - yet.

Iowa

Primary Date: June 2

Filing Deadline: March 13

Senate

Incumbent: Charles Grassley (R)

2nd term (66 percent)

Outlook: Safe Republican

Grassley, 57, is popular even with Democrats. A recent poll showed that 63 percent of Democrats surveyed approve of his performance - a number that doesn't bode well for any Democrats thinking of taking on Grassley next year.

While Iowa has often been finicky about returning its Senators to Washington (there's a long history of incumbents with approval ratings as high as Grassley's who soon found themselves out of a job), don't expect any trouble for Grassley this year.

Former state Democratic Party chairman John Rohrick, who ran for governor last year, has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

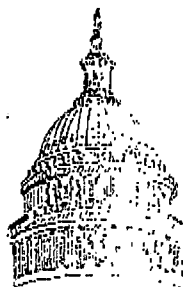
House

Iowa's redistricting process is over, and the result is a new 2nd district that will pit third-term Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle against freshman GOP Rep. Jim Nussle.

There's been some talk that Nagle may choose to retire rather than compete for the new seat, but most observers expect the scrappy Democrat to rise to the challenge, making this one of the more enticing House races for 1992.

Both candidates are tough politicians, and both will be able to call on considerable grassroots experience.

Should Nagle decide not to make the race, possible Democratic contenders



UNITED STATES SENATOR

Dan Coats
IndianaDan Coats for Indiana
47 South Meridian Street
Suite 301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204Post Office Box 2365
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206Office: 317/636-1992 or 1-800-729-0799
FAX: 317/635-2684FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEETTO: Ed WaltersFROM: Brose McVey

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

Number of pages (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS*Biography & clips attached*

BIOGRAPHY OF U.S. SENATOR DANIEL R. COATS

Dan Coats was elected to the United States Senate by the largest margin of victory for an appointed Senator in Indiana history in November of 1990.

Coats' record of accomplishment began well before entering work in politics. After graduating from Wheaton College, he served for two years with the U.S. Army. Coats then worked full-time as a legal intern, while attending Indiana University law school at night and serving as Associate Editor of the Law Review. He graduated Cum Laude, and went to work as an attorney in Fort Wayne.

Dan Coats was first elected to represent Indiana's 4th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980, on a platform of lower taxes, reduced government spending, and a strong national defense. These abiding commitments have remained the focus of Coats' legislative efforts.

During his eight years in the House, Coats served on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which is considered one of the most powerful House committees, considering nearly 40 percent of all legislation. Coats was also recognized as a Congressional leader in the fight to double the personal exemption to \$2000, easing the tax burden on families.

In his decade of public service, Coats has become known as a champion of the American family. Every imaginable special interest group in Washington has a lobbyist. But who, Coats asked early in his career, will speak for the family? It was this interest and leadership in family issues which lead Coats' House colleagues to appoint him as the Republican leader of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

In December 1988, shortly after being elected to a fifth House term, Coats was appointed by Governor Robert D. Orr to fulfill the Senate term of Vice President Dan Quayle. Coats quickly established a reputation in the Senate as a determined and effective legislator. As a freshman Senator, Coats led his class in the number of measures to pass the Senate.

Coats has been able to continue his leadership role on family issues in the Senate, serving as the Republican leader of the Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism. This position has allowed Coats to play a key role on issues as child care, Head Start, and education.

World events during the 102nd Congress made Coats' position on the Senate Armed Services Committee an influential one. As a member of this Committee, Coats has been involved in setting policy for the U.S. in the Persian Gulf War, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe.

Senator Coats and his wife, Marcia, have been married for 25 years and have three children.

Asked what he would like to do if he were not in the United States Senate, Senator Coats replied, "Play shortstop for the Chicago Cubs."

Races of the week



Indiana's U.S. Senate Race

Coats vs. Hogsett

Coats Senate race—a clash between one who enters politics to be someone and another who enters to do something.

(Coats for Indiana, 47 South Meridian Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis Ind. 46204; 317-636-1992.)

In 1990, conservative Republican Dan Coats overcame the initial stumbling block for appointed U.S. senators—barely. Less than two years after he left the House to take the Senate seat vacated by good friend Dan Quayle, Coats (American Conservative Union rating: 94 per cent) faced a special election against a Democratic state legislator with a campaign lavishly lubricated by organized labor and pro-abortion groups. Coats survived with 54 per cent of the vote.

Now it is 1992 and, having completed the remaining portion of Quayle's term, the 52-year-old Coats is running for a full six-year term of his own.

True, he has had more time and exposure to develop statewide recognition on his own. But this time, Coats faces an opponent who has already won statewide office and seems to have been gearing up for a Senate bid since his childhood.

Secretary of State Joe Hogsett, who quarterbacked the election of Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh in 1988, was thereupon appointed to Bayh's former job as the Hoosier State's chief elections officer, and then won a full term two years ago over one of Indiana's premier vote-getters, Indianapolis Mayor Bill Hudnut (R.).

Not an opponent to be taken lightly, to say the least. Like Bill Clinton, the 37-year-old Hogsett is one of those office-seekers seemingly consumed by attaining the post. A bachelor who doesn't own a home, Hogsett has been involved in the campaign side of politics all of his adult life. The contacts that he has made in becoming his state's leading Democratic "nuts-and-bolts man" appear to have paid off; already, the challenger has brought in an eyebrow-raising \$1.2 million, with \$875,000 still on hand for the race.

But as nimble-tongued and politically astute as the Clintons and Hogsetts are, the hard fact remains that they are liberals in a resolutely portside party.

Forced to address national issues for the first time in his career, Hogsett has come out foursquare against liability reform (a key endeavor of both Coats and Quayle), against term limitation (which Coats has spoken for and co-sponsored in Congress), and has declared that he would have opposed Clarence Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court. In addition, the Democratic hopeful heartily endorsed the recent Supreme Court decision banning prayer at high school graduations.

And like political team-mate and soul-mate Clinton, Hogsett has de-



COATS

monstrated a propensity for occasionally "doing the twist" on key issues.

When he was running for secretary of state two years ago, Hogsett said he favored Indiana's abortion law, which included parental notification and a period of counseling prior to an abortion.

But what a difference two years and two Supreme Court decisions makes: Senate candidate Hogsett has now wholeheartedly blessed the so-called Freedom of Choice Act, which goes beyond even *Roe v. Wade* and allows no such impediments to abortion-on-demand.

The dichotomy between this candidate and Coats could not be more distinct. As a young man, Coats seemed headed for a prosperous career as an executive with the Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. But he gave that up in 1977 to run the district offices for friend Quayle. He succeeded Quayle in the House when Quayle moved to the Senate in 1980, and then took his Senate seat in 1989.

A vigorous champion of both the pro-life cause and school prayer, Coats has battled sex education in schools because it includes the dispensing of contraceptives that encourages premarital sex and he has pushed an amendment to cut off federal education funds to states banning voluntary school prayer. The Hoosier conservative has also taken other controversial positions out of principle. He supported raising the income tax exemption for child care and was one of only four senators to oppose the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

In a nutshell, that's the Hogsett-

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
2102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

MAY 19 1992

FT. WAYNE
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

D. 66,531

S. 108,014

Coats' seat called 'highly vulnerable'

By BRIAN HOWEY
Staff Writer

A recent public opinion poll conducted on the Dan Coats-Joe Hogsett U.S. Senate race in Indiana reveals the incumbent Republican leading by a 53 percent to 28 percent margin.

Yet on May 15, the *Rothenberg Political Report* in Washington rated Coats on its "highly vulnerable" list.

Polls, though, are simply snapshots of a given race at a specific point in time. Data can be deceiving when numbers are taken out of context, but it gives campaign staffs a feel for the direction of their mission. And there is always another side to a poll. In this case, the Political Media Research, Inc. poll aired by WISH-TV in Indianapolis revealed that Coats has just a 35 percent job performance rating of "good or excellent."

"When we look at job performance, those are not ideal numbers," Stuart Rothenberg said Monday. "Coats has good balance in the head-to-head. The reason we look beyond that is head-to-head tests can be deceiving. If they (likely voters) don't have a favorable impression of his job performance, it means there's an opportunity for the challenger. Anything under 50 percent means trouble."

Rothenberg has rarely



Coats



Hogsett

seen the likes of a candidate like Joe Hogsett, the current Democratic secretary of state.

"Hogsett is unusually aggressive," Rothenberg said. "He's a consummate politician. He lives and breathes politics. Every time I talk to him,

he's on the edge of his seat." Rothenberg said Hogsett is "the most visible" challenger in Washington. "I've met him several times. I've bumped into him on the street once or twice. He's been in Washington looking for support, mostly financial. I think in terms of candidates this election cycle, Joe Hogsett has been as visible in Washington as any of them."

Thus, Rothenberg looks at
See COATS /Page 3C.

Coats

From Page 1C.

Hogsett's Washington connections and at Coats' job performance negatives and factors in the public's current disdain for incumbents to rate the Fort Wayne Republican as an endangered political species.

Coats has good company, including senators Alphonse D'Amato of New York, Robert Packwood of Oregon, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina among the 13 senators on that list.

Three more Senate seats are listed on Rothenberg's "vulnerable" list.

"There is no doubt the underlying national mood against politics as usual is an important factor in explaining increased vulnerability," Rothenberg said. "Since World War II, I could not find a pure anti-incumbent election, even with (Barry) Goldwater or Watergate or (George) McGovern and the elections that followed. It was always one party that was hurt. But 1992 is a little different. More incumbents are likely to go down."

Those reasons include the House banking scandal, redistricting, more and better challengers, Ross Perot's maverick presidential campaign and a general perception of dissatisfaction, Rothenberg said.

"I think these incumbent numbers are going to come back," Rothenberg said. "Right now, voters are still comparing congressmen to some ideal House or Senate candidate. But come November, it will be their guy against a specific opponent."

Curt Smith, a press aide to Coats, also sees different numbers in the poll.

"We think a 28 percent lead is significant. Joe cites the fact he was down 32 percent against (William) Hudnut in 1990" in the secretary of state race. "But now he's a known quantity. And Joe is not getting the baseline Democratic vote, even with 70 percent name ID. He's got problems in his own ranks."

As for Rothenberg's rating, Smith said, "It reflects that Joe's

P.05

FAX NO. 3176352684

DAN COATS

AUG-11-92 TUE 10:17

12:04

07/29/92

to DC
DLFI
BM
K
W
off
M

BannerGraphic

Greentown, Putnam County, Monday, July 27, 1992, Vol. 22 No. 277 35 cents

Not head line
but front
page



SEN. DAN COATS
Makes fair parade wish

Coats offers own term limits

By JOE THOMAS

Banner-Graphic Assistant Editor
To paraphrase another Republican candidate, come the summer and fall of 2004, we shouldn't have Dan Coats to kick around any more — assuming Hoosier voters are good to Coats this year and in 1998.

Coats, who is seeking his first full term as Indiana's junior senator, was in Putnam County Sunday for the 4-H Fair Parade, and repeated his personal pledge to place a limit on his own term in office.

"One of the problems we have in government today is that people no longer trust their elected leaders to keep their word," Coats observed. The best way to deal with that problem, he said, is term limits.

"I BELIEVE THAT is so important that I've pledged to honor term limits. I won't serve more than

Pictorial history books can be ordered at office or fair

Response to the Banner-Graphic request for photographs for the Putnam County pictorial history book has been great. The book will contain more than 200 photos.

ADVANCE BOOK sales also have been very good. Advance orders are being taken at \$27.50, a savings of \$8.

Once published, the book will cost \$35.50 and quantities will

be limited.

The book will be available Nov. 15.

PERSONS CAN order a book by calling the Banner-Graphic (653-5151), stopping by the office at 100 N. Jackson St. between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday or during fair week by filling out an order blank at the B-G fair booth in the industrial tent.

two full terms" he said.

Coats was appointed one of Indiana's two U.S. Senate seats when Dan Quayle was elected vice president in 1988. Quayle resigned his

office in time for former Gov. Robert Orr to appoint Coats to start serving in January 1989. He won a special election in 1990, earning

Col. 4, back page, this section

1 of 2

2 of 2

Coats

Continued from Page 1

the right to finish Quayle's term. He is now seeking election in his own right, facing Democratic Secretary of State Joe Hogsett.

But Coats is thinking about more than just the end of his political career. He back on the hustings in Indiana, fresh from a victory on the Senate floor, where he was able to pass a bill giving states the legal authority to refuse out-of-state trash.

FOR THE FIRST time, Hoosiers will have the power to say 'no' to new shipments of out-of-state trash," Coats said. "Indiana has been a dumping ground for other people's garbage and this legislation will give them authority to refuse it."

The bill provides states and communities the authority to ban or restrict new shipments of out-of-state trash; allows continued trash shipments to a limited number of landfills that received out-of-state trash in 1991 and that meet all state standards for environmentally sound facilities; and prevents any landfill from becoming a target for out-of-state trash by giving all states the right to freeze volumes at grandfathered facilities.

Coats has spent three years working on the issue, and he had to overcome three filibusters on the Senate floor to get the bill to a vote. It finally passed 89-2.

NOW, SEN. COATS says, it's time to take aim on government spending, which he says will eventually bankrupt the nation, if the problem is ignored.

"We have to make the effort to balance the budget without a tax increase," Coats said. "We've had 19 tax increases in the past 20 years and we've balanced the budget only one time."

And since two-thirds of federal spending comes in the form of mandated programs that only Congress has the authority to cut, Coats said it's time to look at those entitlement programs.

"WE HAVE TO somehow address the growth of entitlement programs. Unchecked growth will run this country into bankruptcy, so there has to be some limitation on that," Coats maintained.

And the only sacred cow, Coats said, is Social Security.

"I don't believe we should include Social Security in that because Social Security was always

designed as a separate trust entity where people pay into it and that money is set aside for their retirement."

But everything else is fair game. **"BUT, I THINK** we ought to consider at least putting some cap on the rate of growth. I don't think we necessarily have to cut, but we have to hold down the rate of growth for a number of years so that revenues can catch up," he said.

But that does not mean the federal government should give up making policy and passing laws. But Coats has a different vision of what those policies and laws ought to be. And one area where his vision comes through is education.

"I don't believe the solution to education is to federalize it," Coats insisted. "I don't think that more money is what the problem is in education."

Instead, Coats wants to decentralize education policy making, empowering those who are closest to the school children.

"YOU GIVE ME a good teacher, and give that teacher the freedom to teach without the burden of all of the rules and regulations imposed on them by bureaucracy and students are going to learn," he said.

Coats also called for parental empowerment by giving them a choice of where their children attend school, and give them a say in that school's curriculum. But that's not all.

"You give me a school that imposes discipline and provides the atmosphere for learning and teaches that basics and that allows values to be taught — you give me that, and you're going to get children who are well educated," he maintained.

See ZONING, A4



Coats



Hogsett

Senatorial candidates square off

By Nancy J. Winkley
Staff writer

INDIANAPOLIS — If their first debate Wednesday is any indication, voters will have a distinct choice in the fall between U.S. Senate candidates.



And if the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

Incumbent Republican Dan Coats said the key issue in the campaign is trust and that

Democratic challenger Joseph Hogsett hasn't earned it.

Continuing on a theme he began in statewide radio commercials, Coats said during the taping of the televised debate that Hogsett broke one promise to voters already after vowing in 1990 to serve a full four-year term as Secretary of State.

"It was barely days after the election when that promise was broken," Coats said.

Later, Coats said, "It throws a doubt over what else you can trust or what his long-

See DEBATE, A5

Debate 11/33

From Page A1

If the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

range ambitions are."

In the debate, Hogsett said Coats is missing the point, and that the real issues in what promises to be a gritty campaign include jobs, health care and responsiveness to Hoosiers.

Voters don't want finger-pointing back and forth between Republicans and Democrats or the Congress and the White House, Hogsett said.

"They want something done," he said.

But asked about Coats' swipe on the trust issue after the taping, Hogsett took a few swings himself.

"I think Sen. Coats better hope trust isn't the fundamental issue," he said, adding that he believes Coats has flip-flopped on a number of issues, particularly those having to do with the perks of Congress.

Coats and Hogsett offered the same answer to just one of the six questions posed to them during the taping of the half-hour debate, sponsored by the conservative group Citizens Concerned for the Constitution.

Both favor a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

But they varied widely on issues including health care, military base closings, term limits and prayer in school.

Conspicuously absent from the debate was any mention of the volatile

Debate highlights

Some of the issues covered in the first debate between U.S. Senate candidates Dan Coats, the incumbent Republican, and Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, the Democrat challenger:

KEEPING PROMISES

■ Coats said Hogsett went back on his word after vowing to fulfill his term as Secretary of State, which expires in 1995. "I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect of leadership these days than living up to your promise."

■ Hogsett said he simply changed his mind. "I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the U.S. Senate fighting for their needs than I can in the Secretary of State's office."

PRAYER IN SCHOOL

■ Coats denounced the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision that a prayer at a high school commencement violated the constitutional separation of church and state. "I think one of the problems we have in education is there are no values."

■ Hogsett said prayer is important to people, but there should be a distinction between

voluntary and involuntary prayer in government settings. "The pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom."

CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS

■ Hogsett said setting term limits won't answer the questions people have about Washington politicians, but getting rid of perks might help. "I think the people ought to make those decisions," he said of terms in Congress.

■ Coats favors limiting individuals to six terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, for a total limit of 24 years. "I think people want to get back to the concept of citizen legislators."

BASE CLOSINGS

■ Hogsett criticized Coats for vowing to close two Indiana military bases when jobs are needed in Indiana and said it is ironic that now officials are scrambling to win military jobs back.

■ Coats said it was necessary to make the tough choice on base closings in order to fulfill his commitment to cutting the budget. "I had to gulp and swallow real hard."

FELICIA MCGURRENS/staff artist

abortion issue.

Coats is a staunch anti-abortion candidate who supports legal abortion only if the health of the mother is at risk.

Hogsett supports abortion rights as outlined in Indiana law, which requires parental consent unless a judicial waiver is obtained.

In his closing remarks, Coats suggested another contrast between the candidates — although it was a somewhat veiled suggestion.

The incumbent noted he is married, has three children and one

grandchild.

Those are the sort of "life experiences that Hoosiers can best relate to," he said.

Said Hogsett, who is unmarried, "I believe I have the life experiences necessary to serve."

The Coats/Hogsett debate will be televised on cable and public television stations in Northwest Indiana. Consult your local listings or contact your local television station for dates and times.

IN 120000 0 100000 200000 300000 400000 500000 600000 700000 800000 900000 1000000

Bush signs Coats' domestic abuse bill

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A law authorizing \$60 million to help abused women was introduced by Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., after a man on furlough from prison beat his former wife to death.

The legislation, part of the Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992, was signed into law by President Bush on Thursday.

In sponsoring the spouse abuse legislation, Coats cited research showing that at least 14,000 women in Indiana were forced from their homes last year by abusive husbands, and the FBI reported almost 30 percent of female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

"Senseless, violent, tragic abuse has become an all too common and sorry fact of life in America," Coats said.

Coats' sponsorship of the legislation was in reaction to the 1989 murder of Lisa Marie Bianco, a Mishawaka woman bludgeoned to death by her former husband, Alan Mathency, while he was on a prison furlough. Mathency is on death row for the murder.

If fully funded, the bill authorizes \$60 million for domestic violence programs in all 50 states during the next four years, creates a new program to help states prosecute people accused of victimizing women, and doubles the level of funding for shelters for battered women.

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46203
2102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

HAMMOND TIMES

D 65 389 S 72 283

Coats pushes domestic violence bill in visit to Gary shelter

By D. AILEEN DODD
Times Staff Writer

GARY — Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., visited a shelter for abused children Thursday to continue pressing for legislation to help families suffering from domestic violence.

In May, President Bush signed a domestic violence bill, sponsored by Coats, which gives states \$60 million in the next four years for programs that serve victims of abuse and help to prosecute abusers.

"My bill will help women who have been victimized by spouse abuse and will enable them and their children to live in safety," he said.

"Healing the broken lives of abused women and children is one of our most vital federal initiatives," he added.

During Coats' visit to the Crisis Center, 101 N. Montgomery St., he saw how similar programs work at the grass-roots level.

The Crisis Center provides shelter for abused and runaway teens age 13 through 17, and support services for victims of domestic violence.

Coats toured the shelter and talked with teens there about their experiences.

Shelters for victims of domestic violence are in short supply in Indiana and other parts of the country.

But with the help of the federal, state and local government and a strong show of support from volunteers, "we are going to meet the needs of the people," Coats said. "The bottom line is people that care ... people who are willing to give of their time and talent."

According to Coats, in 1990, 2.5



Sen. Dan Coats takes a quick tour of the Alternative House dormitories with Director Kate Whitacre. Alternative House is part of the Crisis Center. Times photo by John J. Watkins

million children were victims of child abuse or neglect, a 31 percent increase in reports between 1985 and 1990. And in 1991, 51 child fatalities in Indiana were caused by abuse or neglect.

"Violence in the home has become an all too common fact of life in our country," Coats said. Stopping the violence must be a top domestic priority, he said.

Now Coats is directing his attention to programs that aid victims of child abuse.

"We are looking at the whole question of child abuse" and finding ways to translate concerns into

legislation, he said.

To discourage domestic violence, state law enforcement agencies should deal with abusers abruptly, he said. Sometimes when complaints are filed, police don't follow them up and charges are dropped because abusers threaten their victims, he said.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, where police and prosecutors are required to follow up on domestic violence complaints and charges, "abusers very quickly get the message that they are not going to be able to talk their way out" of being punished for their actions, he said.

Coats' domestic violence bill provides incentives for states that adopt similar programs, doubles the level of funding for shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence, allows states to use federal funds for public information campaigns and provides more flexibility for states to develop innovative approaches to address domestic violence.

FIRST FEDERAL

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46203
7101 E 32ND ST, SUITE 1

LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL

(Inc. Edition)
Louisville, Ky.

0 226,872 \$ 333,811

Coats, Hogsett trumpet their differences

By MARY DIETER
Staff Writer

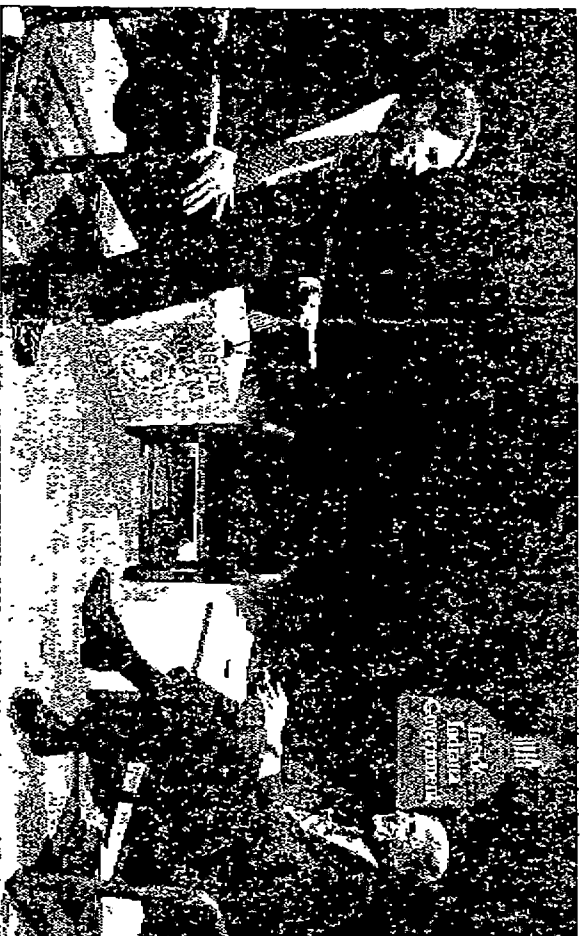
INDIANAPOLIS — U.S. Sen. Dan Coats and his challenger, Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, both wore blue shirts, navy suits, dark-red ties and wingtips to their first debate yesterday.

That's where the similarities ended. Republican Coats and Democrat Hogsett took turns answering six questions in a half-hour program that clearly delineated the differences between the two men seeking election to the U.S. Senate in November's election.

Coats even made a big deal out of the fact that he has three children and a grandchild, while Hogsett is single.

Hogsett came out fighting with repeated references to Coats' alleged crutchism in Congress. He said Coats epitomizes the problem people have with Washington when the GOP incumbent criticized Democrats for causing the budget deficit. The public, Hogsett said, thinks "too much time is spent with Democrats blaming Republicans and Republicans blaming Democrats." They need someone "who'll dig in and get things done."

But Coats counterpunched by saying that Hogsett was untrustworthy as evidenced by his decision to run for the Senate. Hogsett, who was elected secretary of state in 1990, contrasted himself to his opponent, Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut, by saying that Hudnut wanted to use the office as a politi-



Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, left, and U.S. Sen. Dan Coats talked before the taping of "Inside Indiana Government" in Indianapolis yesterday. They face each other in the November election.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

cal steppingstone while he, Hogsett, would complete the four-year term.

"I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect in leadership than these days than living up to your promises," Coats said, adding later that "it was barely days after the election when that promise was broken."

Hogsett said he changed his mind because of the country's "pressing

needs. These are problems that need to be addressed, and all too often the folks we have in Washington aren't addressing them.... I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the Senate, fighting for their needs, than I can do as secretary of state."

And he returned the criticism, saying that the people of the 4th Congressional District believed that Coats wanted to be their congressman when he sought and won reelection in 1988, only to be appointed a month later to the Senate after Dan Quayle was elected vice president.

The appointment was good until the next general election. Coats then

See RIVALS
Page 1, col 4, this section

INDIANA NEWS

and Hogsett for breaking campaign promises. "The people of Indiana and the people of this country are saying we can't trust politicians anymore," Coats said, adding that, "unfortunately," it was because Bush broke the "no new taxes" pledge he made in the 1988 campaign.

Rivals come out swinging

Continued from Page B 1

was elected in 1990 to complete the term. He now is seeking his first full Senate term.

Hogsett was appointed secretary of state after his predecessor, Evan Bayh, was elected governor; he then won a four-year term in 1990.

Their debate yesterday on "Inside Indiana Government" was their first joint appearance of the campaign. The program, which will be shown on cable and public TV stations in cities around Indiana, is sponsored by Citizens Concerned for the Constitution, a conservative organization founded by Indianapolis lawyer Eric Muller.

Miller, who serves as the host, opened the program by describing the group's political agenda, which includes anti-abortion advocacy and freedom from government regulation for church and home schools.

Miller did not ask the candidates about abortion. He did inquire about their positions about the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision forbidding prayer at a school commencement ceremony.

Coats decried the ruling, saying "one of the problems we have in education today is there are no values."

Hogsett said that "we do need to recognize the role prayer has in all of our lives" and that voluntary prayer is protected by the Constitution. But noting that "the pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom," he said society must be careful about drawing a line so that prayer is not forced on individuals.

Also during the debate:

■ Coats took on his own president when he criticized President Bush

- next texts

- NEA

- nationalized health care

- drugs

- Grand scheme - step

→ If he who made his life of the law ... If man who

who made his life of the law

- If man who makes his weight ... a man who

weight ... a man who

If man who is a ... the man who

the man who

... who was

If man who makes the law

Sen. Coats just got back from Washington where he played in the annual softball game -- Republicans vs. Democrats. One thing I like about Dan -- Bats right, throws right, votes right. He's gone to the plate for me any number of times, for family values, for the line-item veto, and for the balanced budget amendment. He's quite a slugger.

I just recently signed Dan's Domestic Violence Bill into law. We have a message for abusive husbands and deadbeat dads: You can run, but you can't hide. We will find you, and we will jail you.

We also have a message for this new breed of professional politicians -- the guys who ran for student council in kindergarten and haven't stopped since: it takes more than a good haircut to win in American politics -- this is not your high school, and the American people will look beyond a flashy smile. (Coats is running against a 34 year-old former campaign manager with no professional experience outside of politics.)

Of course Dan and I have our differences, too. He's a Cubs fan.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed Walters
FR: Brose McVey
Re: President's Remarks on 8/17
Dt: August 11

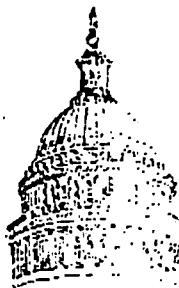
There are a few themes I would encourage you to include in the President's remarks regarding Dan Coats.

We're running this race as a contrast between two individuals, as opposed to two resumes, two position papers, etc. So, the President's testimony as to the type of person Dan Coats is would be very helpful.

1. Dan Coats is a man of integrity, who comes to his position on issues based on strongly held values.
2. Dan Coats is a family man, and his intense interest in the health of the American family is reflected every day in Dan's work. "You've heard the phrase from Barbara Mandrell's song: 'I was country when country wasn't cool.' Well, Dan Coats was fighting for the family in Congress when that approach wasn't in vogue."
3. Dan and his wife Marcia have taken to Washington a set of simple and strong principles and values, and they've been true to those values. I guess you'd call it Hoosier common sense. Dan Coats looks a little out of place in the Washington scene.
4. Dan is a strong advocate for many of the legislative goals I hold dear. Like the line-item veto, the Balanced Budget Amendment and a strong economy built on the free enterprise system, NOT more government spending.

Thanks. Call me at #317-636-1992 with questions.

#



UNITED STATES SENATOR

Dan Coats
IndianaDan Coats for Indiana
47 South Meridian Street
Suite 301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204Post Office Box 2365
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206Office: 317/636-1992 or 1-800-729-0799
FAX: 317/635-2684FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Ed Walters

FROM:

Brose McVey

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

Number of pages (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTSBiography & clips attached

BIOGRAPHY OF U.S. SENATOR DANIEL R. COATS

Dan Coats was elected to the United States Senate by the largest margin of victory for an appointed Senator in Indiana history in November of 1990.

Coats' record of accomplishment began well before entering work in politics. After graduating from Wheaton College, he served for two years with the U.S. Army. Coats then worked full-time as a legal intern, while attending Indiana University law school at night and serving as Associate Editor of the Law Review. He graduated Cum Laude, and went to work as an attorney in Fort Wayne.

Dan Coats was first elected to represent Indiana's 4th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980, on a platform of lower taxes, reduced government spending, and a strong national defense. These abiding commitments have remained the focus of Coats' legislative efforts.

During his eight years in the House, Coats served on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which is considered one of the most powerful House committees, considering nearly 40 percent of all legislation. Coats was also recognized as a Congressional leader in the fight to double the personal exemption to \$2000, easing the tax burden on families.

In his decade of public service, Coats has become known as a champion of the American family. Every imaginable special interest group in Washington has a lobbyist. But who, Coats asked early in his career, will speak for the family? It was this interest and leadership in family issues which lead Coats' House colleagues to appoint him as the Republican leader of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

In December 1988, shortly after being elected to a fifth House term, Coats was appointed by Governor Robert D. Orr to fulfill the Senate term of Vice President Dan Quayle. Coats quickly established a reputation in the Senate as a determined and effective legislator. As a freshman Senator, Coats led his class in the number of measures to pass the Senate.

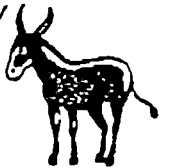
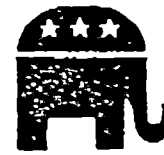
Coats has been able to continue his leadership role on family issues in the Senate, serving as the Republican leader of the Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism. This position has allowed Coats to play a key role on issues as child care, Head Start, and education.

World events during the 102nd Congress made Coats' position on the Senate Armed Services Committee an influential one. As a member of this Committee, Coats has been involved in setting policy for the U.S. in the Persian Gulf War, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe.

Senator Coats and his wife, Marcia, have been married for 25 years and have three children.

Asked what he would like to do if he were not in the United States Senate, Senator Coats replied, "Play shortstop for the Chicago Cubs."

Races of the week



Indiana's U.S. Senate Race

Coats vs. Hogsett

In 1990, conservative Republican Dan Coats overcame the initial stumbling block for appointed U.S. senators—barely. Less than two years after he left the House to take the Senate seat vacated by good friend Dan Quayle, Coats (American Conservative Union rating: 94 per cent) faced a special election against a Democratic state legislator with a campaign lavishly lubricated by organized labor and pro-abortion groups. Coats survived with 54 per cent of the vote.

Now it is 1992 and, having completed the remaining portion of Quayle's term, the 52-year-old Coats is running for a full six-year term of his own.

True, he has had more time and exposure to develop statewide recognition on his own. But this time, Coats faces an opponent who has already won statewide office and seems to have been gearing up for a Senate bid since his childhood.

Secretary of State Joe Hogsett, who quarterbacked the election of Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh in 1988, was thereupon appointed to Bayh's former job as the Hoosier State's chief elections officer, and then won a full term two years ago over one of Indiana's premier vote-getters, Indianapolis Mayor Bill Hudnut (R.).

Not an opponent to be taken lightly, to say the least. Like Bill Clinton, the 37-year-old Hogsett is one of those office-seekers seemingly consumed by attaining the post. A bachelor who doesn't own a home, Hogsett has been involved in the campaign side of politics all of his adult life. The contacts that he has made in becoming his state's leading Democratic "nuts-and-bolts man" appear to have paid off; already, the challenger has brought in an eyebrow-raising \$1.2 million, with \$875,000 still on hand for the race.

But as nimble-tongued and politically astute as the Clintons and Hogsetts are, the hard fact remains that they are liberals in a resolutely portside party.

Forced to address national issues for the first time in his career, Hogsett has come out foursquare against liability reform (a key endevor of both Coats and Quayle), against term limitation (which Coats has spoken for and co-sponsored in Congress), and has declared that he would have opposed Clarence Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court. In addition, the Democratic hopeful heartily endorsed the recent Supreme Court decision banning prayer at high school graduations.

And like political team-mate and soul-mate Clinton, Hogsett has de-



COATS

monstrated a propensity for occasionally "doing the twist" on key issues.

When he was running for secretary of state two years ago, Hogsett said he favored Indiana's abortion law, which included parental notification and a period of counseling prior to an abortion.

But what a difference two years and two Supreme Court decisions makes: Senate candidate Hogsett has now wholeheartedly blessed the so-called Freedom of Choice Act, which goes beyond even *Roe v. Wade* and allows no such impediments to abortion-on-demand.

The dichotomy between this candidate and Coats could not be more distinct. As a young man, Coats seemed headed for a prosperous career as an executive with the Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. But he gave that up in 1977 to run the district offices for friend Quayle. He succeeded Quayle in the House when Quayle moved to the Senate in 1980, and then took his Senate seat in 1989.

A vigorous champion of both the pro-life cause and school prayer, Coats has battled sex education in schools because it includes the dispensing of contraceptives that encourages premarital sex and he has pushed an amendment to cut off federal education funds to states banning voluntary school prayer. The Hoosier conservative has also taken other controversial positions out of principle. He supported raising the income tax exemption for child care and was one of only four senators to oppose the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

In a nutshell, that's the Hogsett—

Coats Senate race—a clash between one who enters politics to be someone and another who enters to do something.

(Coats for Indiana, 47 South Meridian Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis Ind. 46204; 317-636-1992.)

.....

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
2162 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

MAY 19 1992
FT. WAYNE
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

D. 66,531

S. 108,014

Coats' seat called 'highly vulnerable'

By BRIAN HOWEY
Staff Writer

A recent public opinion poll conducted on the Dan Coats-Joe Hogsett U.S. Senate race in Indiana reveals the incumbent Republican leading by a 53 percent to 28 percent margin.

Yet on May 15, the *Rothenberg Political Report* in Washington rated Coats on its "highly vulnerable" list.

Polls, though, are simply snapshots of a given race at a specific point in time. Data can be deceiving when numbers are taken out of context, but it gives campaign staffs a feel for the direction of their mission. And there is always another side to a poll. In this case, the Political Media Research, Inc. poll aired by WISH-TV in Indianapolis revealed that Coats has just a 35 percent job performance rating of "good or excellent."

"When we look at job performance, those are not ideal numbers," Stuart Rothenberg said Monday. "Coats has good balance in the head-to-head. The reason we look beyond that is head-to-head tests can be deceiving. If they (likely voters) don't have a favorable impression of his job performance, it means there's an opportunity for the challenger. Anything under 50 percent means trouble."

Rothenberg has rarely



Coats



Hogsett

seen the likes of a candidate like Joe Hogsett, the current Democratic secretary of state.

"Hogsett is unusually aggressive," Rothenberg said. "He's a consummate politician. He lives and breathes politics. Every time I talk to him,

he's on the edge of his seat." Rothenberg said Hogsett is "the most visible" challenger in Washington. "I've met him several times. I've bumped into him on the street once or twice. He's been in Washington looking for support, mostly financial. I think in terms of candidates this election cycle, Joe Hogsett has been as visible in Washington as any of them."

Thus, Rothenberg looks at
See COATS /Page 3C/

Coats

From Page 1C.

Hogsett's Washington connections and at Coats' job performance negatives and factors in the public's current disdain for incumbents to rate the Fort Wayne Republican as an endangered political species.

Coats has good company, including senators Alphonse D'Amato of New York, Robert Packwood of Oregon, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina among the 13 senators on that list.

Three more Senate seats are listed on Rothenberg's "vulnerable" list.

"There is no doubt the underlying national mood against politics as usual is an important factor in explaining increased vulnerability," Rothenberg said. "Since World War II, I could not find a pure anti-incumbent election, even with (Barry) Goldwater or Watergate or (George) McGovern and the elections that followed. It was always one party that was hurt. But 1992 is a little different. More incumbents are likely to go down."

Those reasons include the House banking scandal, redistricting, more and better challengers, Ross Perot's maverick presidential campaign and a general perception of dissatisfaction, Rothenberg said.

"I think these incumbent numbers are going to come back," Rothenberg said. "Right now, voters are still comparing congressmen to some ideal House or Senate candidate. But come November, it will be their guy against a specific opponent."

Curt Smith, a press aide to Coats, also sees different numbers in the poll.

"We think a 28 percent lead is significant. Joe cites the fact he was down 32 percent against (William) Hudnut in 1990" in the secretary of state race. "But now he's a known quantity. And Joe is not getting the baseline Democratic vote, even with 70 percent name ID. He's got problems in his own ranks."

As for Rothenberg's rating, Smith said, "It reflects that Joe's

BannerGraphic

Greenville, Pickens County, Monday, July 27, 1952, Vol. 22, No. 277, 35 cents



SEN. DAN COATS
Makeo solo parade viali

Coats offers own term limits

Dr. JOE THOMAS

Banner-Graphic Assistant Editor
To paraphrase another Republican candidate, come the summer and fall of 2004, we shouldn't have Dan Coats to kick around any more — assuming Hoosier voters are good to Coats this year and in 1998.

Coats, who is seeking his first full term as Indiana's junior senator, was in Putnam County Sunday for the 4-H Fair Parade, and repeated his personal pledge to place a limit on his own term in office.

"One of the problems we have in government today is that people no longer trust their elected leaders to keep their word," Coats observed. The best way to deal with that problem, he said, is term limits.

"I BELIEVE THAT is so important that I've pledged to honor term limits. I won't serve more than

Pictorial history books can be ordered at office or fair

Response to the Banner-Graphic request for photographs for the Putnam County pictorial history book has been great. The book will contain more than 200 photos.

ADVANCE BOOK sales also have been very good. Advance orders are being taken at \$27.50, a savings of \$8.

Once published, the book will cost \$35.50 and quantities will

be limited.

The book will be available
Nov. 15.

PERSONS CAN order a book by calling the *Banner-Graphic* (653-5151), stopping by the office at 100 N. Jackson St. between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday or during fair week by filling out an order blank at the B-G fair booth in the industrial tent.

two full terms" he said.

Coats was appointed one of Indiana's two U.S. Senate seats when Dan Quayle was elected vice president in 1988. Quayle resigned his

office in time for former Gov. Robert Orr to appoint Coats to start serving in January 1989. He won a special election in 1990, earning Col. 4, back page, this section

10f2

208

Coats

Continued from Page 1

the right to finish Quayle's term. He is now seeking election in his own right, facing Democratic Secretary of State Joe Hoesett.

But Coats is thinking about more than just the end of his political career. He back on the hustings in Indiana, fresh from a victory on the Senate floor, where he was able to pass a bill giving states the legal authority to refuse out-of-state trash.

"FOR THE FIRST time, Hoosiers will have the power to say 'no' to new shipments of out-of-state trash," Coats said. "Indiana has been a dumping ground for other people's garbage and this legislation will give them authority to refuse it."

The bill provides states and communities the authority to ban or restrict new shipments of out-of-state trash; allows continued trash shipments to a limited number of landfills that received out-of-state trash in 1991 and that meet all state standards for environmentally sound facilities; and prevents any landfill from becoming a target for out-of-state trash by giving all states the right to freeze volumes at grandfathered facilities.

Coats has spent three years working on the issue, and he had to overcome three filibusters on the Senate floor to get the bill to a vote. It finally passed 89-2.

NOW, SEN. COATS says, it's time to take aim on government spending, which he says will eventually bankrupt the nation, if the problem is ignored.

"We have to make the effort to balance the budget without a tax increase," Coats said. "We've had 19 tax increases in the past 20 years and we've balanced the budget only one time."

And since two-thirds of federal spending comes in the form of mandated programs that only Congress has the authority to cut, Coats said it's time to look at those entitlement programs.

"WE HAVE TO somehow address the growth of entitlement programs. Unchecked growth will run this country into bankruptcy, so there has to be some limitation on that," Coats maintained.

And the only sacred cow, Coats said, is Social Security.

"I don't believe we should include Social Security in that because Social Security was always

designed as a separate trust entity where people pay into it and that money is set aside for their retirement."

But everything else is fair game. "BUT, I THINK we ought to consider at least putting some cap on the rate of growth. I don't think we necessarily have to cut, but we have to hold down the rate of growth for a number of years so that revenues can catch up," he said.

But that does not mean the federal government should give up making policy and passing laws. But Coats has a different vision of what those policies and laws ought to be. And one area where his vision comes through is education.

"I don't believe the solution to education is to federalize it," Coats insisted. "I don't think that more money is what the problem is in education."

Instead, Coats wants to decentralize education policy making, empowering those who are closest to the school children.

"YOU GIVE ME a good teacher, and give that teacher the freedom to teach without the burden of all of the rules and regulations imposed on them by bureaucracy and students are going to learn," he said.

Coats also called for parental empowerment by giving them a choice of where their children attend school, and give them a say in that school's curriculum. But that's not all.

"You give me a school that imposes discipline and provides the atmosphere for learning and teaches that basics and that allows values to be taught — you give me that, and you're going to get children who are well educated," he maintained.

See ZONING, A4



Coats



Hogsett

Senatorial candidates square off

By Nancy J. Winkley
Staff writer

INDIANAPOLIS — If their first debate Wednesday is any indication, voters will have a distinct choice in the fall between U.S. Senate candidates.



And if the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

Incumbent Republican Dan Coats said the key issue in the campaign is trust and that

Democratic challenger Joseph Hogsett hasn't earned it.

Continuing on a theme he began in statewide radio commercials, Coats said during the taping of the televised debate that Hogsett broke one promise to voters already after vowing in 1990 to serve a full four-year term as Secretary of State.

"It was barely days after the election when that promise was broken," Coats said.

Later, Coats said, "It throws a doubt over what else you can trust or what his long-

See DEBATE, A5

Debate 1133

From Page A1

if the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

range ambitions are."

In the debate, Hogsett said Coats is missing the point, and that the real issue in what promises to be a gritty campaign include jobs, health care and responsiveness to Hoosiers.

Voters don't want finger-pointing back and forth between Republicans and Democrats or the Congress and the White House, Hogsett said.

"They want something done," he said.

But asked about Coats' swipe on the trust issue after the taping, Hogsett took a few swings himself.

"I think Sen. Coats better hope trust isn't the fundamental issue," he said, adding that he believes Coats has flip-flopped on a number of issues, particularly those having to do with the perks of Congress.

Coats and Hogsett offered the same answer to just one of the six questions posed to them during the taping of the half-hour debate, sponsored by the conservative group Citizens Concerned for the Constitution.

Both favor a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

But they varied widely on issues including health care, military base closings, term limits and prayer in school.

Conspicuously absent from the debate was any mention of the volatile

Debate highlights

Some of the issues covered in the first debate between U.S. Senate candidates Dan Coats, the incumbent Republican, and Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, the Democrat challenger.

KEEPING PROMISES

■ Coats said Hogsett went back on his word after vowing to fulfill his term as Secretary of State, which expires in 1995. "I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect of leadership these days than living up to your promises."

■ Hogsett said he simply changed his mind. "I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the U.S. Senate fighting for their needs than I can in the Secretary of State's office."

PRAYER IN SCHOOL

■ Coats denounced the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision that a prayer at a high school commencement violated the constitutional separation of church and state. "I think one of the problems we have in education is there are no values."

■ Hogsett said prayer is important to people, but there should be a distinction between

voluntary and involuntary prayer in government settings. "The pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom."

CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS

■ Hogsett said setting term limits won't answer the questions people have about Washington politicians, but getting rid of perks might help. "I think the people ought to make those decisions," he said of terms in Congress.

■ Coats favored limiting individuals to six terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, for a total limit of 24 years. "I think people want to get back to the concept of citizen legislators."

BASE CLOSINGS

■ Hogsett criticized Coats for voting to close two Indiana military bases when jobs are needed in Indiana and said it is ironic that now officials are scrambling to win military jobs back.

■ Coats said it was necessary to make the tough choice on base closings in order to fulfill his commitment to cutting the budget. "I had to gulp and swallow real hard."

FELICIA McQUARRYN/staff artist

abortion issue.

Coats is a staunch anti-abortion candidate who supports legal abortion only if the health of the mother is at risk.

Hogsett supports abortion rights as outlined in Indiana law, which requires parental consent unless a judicial waiver is obtained.

In his closing remarks, Coats suggested another contrast between the candidates — although it was a somewhat veiled suggestion.

The incumbent noted he is married, has three children and one

grandchild.

Those are the sort of "life experiences that Hoosiers can best relate to," he said.

Said Hogsett, who is unmarried, "I believe I have the life experiences necessary to serve."

The Coats/Hogsett debate will be televised on cable and public television stations in Northwest Indiana. Consult your local listings or contact your local television station for dates and times.

Bush signs Coats' domestic abuse bill

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A law authorizing \$60 million to help abused women was introduced by Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., after a man on furlough from prison beat his former wife to death.

The legislation, part of the Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992, was signed into law by President Bush on Thursday.

In sponsoring the spouse abuse legislation, Coats cited research showing that at least 14,000 women in Indiana were forced from their homes last year by abusive husbands, and the FBI reported almost 30 percent of female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

"Senseless, violent, tragic abuse has become an all too common and sorry fact of life in America," Coats said.

Coats' sponsorship of the legislation was in reaction to the 1989 murder of Lisa Marie Bianco, a Mishawaka woman bludgeoned to death by her former husband, Alan Matheney, while he was on a prison furlough. Matheney is on death row for the murder.

If fully funded, the bill authorizes \$60 million for domestic violence programs in all 50 states during the next four years, creates a new program to help states prosecute people accused of victimizing women, and doubles the level of funding for shelters for battered women.

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46209
7102 E. 57TH ST. SUITE 8

HAMMOND TIMES

D 65 389 S 72 263

Coats pushes domestic violence bill in visit to Gary shelter

By D. AILEEN DODD
Times Staff Writer

GARY — Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., visited a shelter for abused children Thursday to continue pressing for legislation to help families suffering from domestic violence.

In May, President Bush signed a domestic violence bill, sponsored by Coats, which gives states \$60 million in the next four years for programs that serve victims of abuse and help to prosecute abusers.

"My bill will help women who have been victimized by spouse abuse and will enable them and their children to live in safety," he said.

"Healing the broken lives of abused women and children is one of our most vital federal initiatives," he added.

During Coats' visit to the Crisis Center, 101 N. Montgomery St., he saw how similar programs work at the grass-roots level.

The Crisis Center provides shelter for abused and runaway teens age 13 through 17, and support services for victims of domestic violence.

Coats toured the shelter and talked with teens there about their experiences.

Shelters for victims of domestic violence are in short supply in Indiana and other parts of the country.

But with the help of the federal, state and local government and a strong show of support from volunteers, "we are going to meet the needs of the people," Coats said. "The bottom line is people that care ... people who are willing to give of their time and talent."

According to Coats, in 1990, 2.5



Sen. Dan Coats takes a quick tour of the Alternative House dormitories with Director Kate Whitacre. Alternative House is part of the Crisis Center. Times photo by John J. Watkins

million children were victims of child abuse or neglect, a 31 percent increase in reports between 1985 and 1990. And in 1991, 51 child fatalities in Indiana were caused by abuse or neglect.

"Violence in the home has become an all too common fact of life in our country," Coats said. Stopping the violence must be a top domestic priority, he said.

Now Coats is directing his attention to programs that aid victims of child abuse.

"We are looking at the whole question of child abuse" and finding ways to translate concerns into

legislation, he said.

To discourage domestic violence, state law enforcement agencies should deal with abusers abruptly, he said. Sometimes when complaints are filed, police don't follow them up and charges are dropped because abusers threaten their victims, he said.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, where police and prosecutors are required to follow up on domestic violence complaints and charges, "abusers very quickly get the message that they are not going to be able to talk their way out" of being punished for their actions, he said.

Coats' domestic violence bill provides incentives for states that adopt similar programs, doubles the level of funding for shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence, allows states to use federal funds for public information campaigns and provides more flexibility for states to develop innovative approaches to address domestic violence.

FIRST FEDERAL

INDIANA NEWSOLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46205
2102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

Line Item Veto

JUL 13 1992
VINCENNES
SUN-COMMERCIAL

1133
Editorials

Known by his enemies

The quality of an idea can sometimes be measured by the opposition it attracts.

Sen. Robert Byrd was the primary opponent of Sen. Dan Coats earlier this year as the Hoosier tried to get Congress to adopt a line item veto for the president.

Coats' proposal to let the president be able to veto silly spending proposals attached to otherwise important legislation was defeated in the Senate by a 54-44 vote.

Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. That positions him with immense clout over the purse strings of federal spending, and he was not shy about using it in rounding up the 54 votes against the proposal.

But Coats pointed out that support for the idea is gaining, especially when a politically powerful man like Byrd finds it necessary to talk for seven hours to defeat it.

Byrd's record in West Virginia provides ample illustrations of why the president ought to be able to veto pork-barrel spending items tacked onto vital legislation.

As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Byrd has found ingenious ways of getting big federal agencies to move their headquarters out to his state.

He also has engineered the spending of taxpayers' dollars on items like \$300,000 for a study of wetlands in the Canaan Valley area of his state. Obviously some of the land in

that area is a bit wet, but the area hardly needs that kind of study.

He also has come up with items like \$150,000 to study the Hatfield-McCoy feud, which is undoubtedly a matter of pressing national interest.

Sen. Byrd has a way of getting his way. Reader's Digest quoted him as explaining the ways of Congress to two new Republican members of his committee: "If you rock the boat or support a line-item veto, we have a special chute that goes down to the Potomac."

Coats' efforts to lead Congress to adopt a line-item veto are commendable. Undoubtedly it will lessen his clout with Sen. Byrd's committee and perhaps cost Indiana a few federal aid programs. He might even wind up on that chute down to the Potomac.

But the principle he is pursuing is vital, especially when the federal deficit is soaring. The nation's future could hang in the balance if the debts continue to mount, without any serious effort in Congress to reduce the spending.

But public outrage over the kind of clout that Sen. Byrd has abused could eventually backfire on the supporters of pork-barrel spending. They might find themselves getting thrown out of office as their tactics become more well-known and become an issue in congressional campaigns.

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
7107 E 32ND ST. SUITE E

LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL

(Ind. Edition)
Louisville, Ky.

C 226,147 S 223,01

Coats, Hogsett trumpet their differences

by MARY DIETEN
Staff Writer

INDIANAPOLIS — U.S. Sen. Dan Coats and his challenger, Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, both wore blue shirts, navy suits, dark-red ties and wingtips to their first debate yesterday.

That's where the similarities ended.

Republican Coats and Democrat Hogsett took turns answering six questions in a half-hour program that clearly delineated the differences between the two men seeking election to the U.S. Senate in November's election.

Coats even made a big deal out of the fact that he has three children and a grandchild, while Hogsett is single.

Hogsett came out fighting with repeated references to Coats' alleged entrenchment in Congress. He said Coats epitomizes the problem people have with Washington when the GOP incumbent criticized Democrats for causing the budget deficit. The public, Hogsett said, thinks "too much time is spent with Democrats blaming Republicans and Republicans blaming Democrats." They need someone "who'll dig in and get things done."

But Coats counterpunched by charging that Hogsett was untrustworthy, as evidenced by his decision to run for the Senate. Hogsett, who was elected secretary of state in 1990, contrasted himself to his then-opponent, Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut, by saying that Hudnut wanted to use the office as a politi-



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, left, and U.S. Sen. Dan Coats talked before the taping of "Inside Indiana Government" in Indianapolis yesterday. They face each other in the November election.

cal steppingstone while he, Hogsett, would complete the four-year term.

"I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect in leadership these days than living up to your promises," Coats said, adding later that "it was barely days after the election when that promise was broken."

Hogsett said he changed his mind because of the country's "pressing

needs. These are problems that need to be addressed, and all too often the folks we have in Washington aren't addressing them. . . . I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the Senate, fighting for their needs, than I can do as secretary of state."

And he returned the criticism, saying that the people of the 4th Congressional District believed that

Coats wanted to be their congressman when he sought and won reelection in 1988, only to be appointed a month later to the Senate after Dan Quayle was elected vice president.

The appointment was good until the next general election; Coats then

See RIVALS

Page 4, col 4, this section

INDIANA NEWS

and Hogsett for breaking campaign promises. "The people of Indiana and the people of this country are saying we can't trust politicians anymore," Coats said, adding that, "unfortunately," it was because Bush broke the "no new taxes" pledge he made in the 1988 campaign.

Rivals come out swinging

Continued from Page B 1

was elected in 1990 to complete the term. He now is seeking his first full Senate term.

Hogsett was appointed secretary of state after his predecessor, Evan Bayh, was elected governor; he then won a four-year term in 1990.

Their debate yesterday on "Inside Indiana Government" was their first joint appearance of the campaign. The program, which will be shown on cable and public TV stations in cities around Indiana, is sponsored by Citizens Concerned for the Constitution, a conservative organization founded by Indianapolis lawyer Eric Miller.

Miller, who serves as the host, opened the program by describing the group's political agenda, which includes anti-abortion advocacy and freedom from government regulation for church and home schools. Miller did not ask the candidates about abortion. He did inquire about their positions about the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision forbidding prayer at a school commencement ceremony.

Coats decried the ruling, saying "one of the problems we have in education today is there are no values."

Hogsett said that "we do need to recognize the role prayer has in all of our lives" and that voluntary prayer is protected by the Constitution. But noting that "the pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom," he said society must be careful about drawing a line so that prayer is not forced on individuals.

Also during the debate:

■ Coats took on his own president when he criticized President Bush

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

August 2, 1992, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: PERSPECTIVE; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1098 words

HEADLINE: GOP candidates fear Bush's coattails may be threadbare

BYLINE: By Elaine S. Povich; Elaine S. Povich is a member of the Tribune's Washington bureau

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

It has been at least 12 years since Republican senators and congressmen running for re-election described themselves as "mavericks" and "independents," but this year is different.

With President Bush plummeting in the polls, members of the GOP find themselves in an odd position - running at a distance from their president.

Throw in the anti-incumbent mood in the country and, in Congress, the problem of bounced checks at the defunct House bank, and it's not a great year for Republicans.

Democrats, too, have the check problems and the dreaded incumbency tag, but they are warming up to Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton like never before.

Clinton is playing a tricky game, trying to run as an outsider. He kept congressional leaders at arms length during the Democratic convention and, so far, has been campaigning mostly for other outsiders like Carol Moseley Braun in Illinois.

But Democratic officeholders such as Rep. Les AuCoin (D-Ore.), who is running for the Senate this year, are clinging to every word Clinton utters in their favor. It made AuCoin smile just to recall that Clinton mentioned him twice in a recent speech.

For Republicans, it's tough times. Many GOP senators say they won't be attending the Republican National Convention that begins Aug. 17 in Houston. Sen. Dan Coats of Indiana, who is in a tough re-election race, says he can find better things to do "with Hoosiers" than go to Houston for four or five days.

Coats said, however, he would be happy to play host to Bush in Indiana.

"Just because the president is down doesn't mean you walk away from him as a person," Coats said, in what appeared to be a mild endorsement.

If Bush loses the White House, Republicans face the prospect of two branches of government being controlled by Democrats. More worrisome, from their point

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1992

June 8, 1992, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Indiana

LENGTH: 506 words

HEADLINE: Quayle visits home state for fund raisers

DATELINE: SOUTH BEND, Ind.

KEYWORD: IN-QUAYLE

BODY:

Vice President Dan Quayle was expected to arrive in South Bend Monday for a political fund raiser for Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., and to tour a shelter for battered women.

Monday's trip was the second of three consecutive trips to his home state for the vice president.

Sunday Quayle flew to Indiana for two Republican fundraisers. One was a golf outing at Crooked Stick Golf Club near Carmel. The second was a dinner at the home of James E. Rogers Jr., chairman of PSI Resources Inc., the parent company of PSI Energy.

Quayle then returned to Washington so he would be able to host a breakfast at the vice presidential mansion for British Prime Minister John Major on Monday morning.

On Tuesday, Quayle will be in Indianapolis to address a national meeting of Southern Baptists at the Indiana Convention Center. About 17, 000 Southern Baptists are expected to attend Quayle's 9 a.m. keynote address on the opening day of the convention.

While in South Bend Tuesday, Coats and Quayle will tour the YWCA Women's Shelter for Domestic Violence Victims. The tour is significant to Coats who has introduced legislation that would make it a federal crime for a person to cross state lines for the purpose of abusing a spouse or violating a stay-away order.

The tour will follow the fund-raiser for Coats. Quayle will return to Washington late Monday.

An impromptu news conference at the Indianapolis International Airport Sunday gave Quayle a chance to criticize independent presidential candidate Ross Perot for hiring political insiders to run his campaign.

Skirting questions about why Perot is more popular in the polls than President Bush, Quayle said, "The only poll that we're interest in is on Election Day."

Proprietary to the United Press International, June 8, 1992

He then steered the discussion to what he said was Perot's "first major political mistake."

Perot has hired Hamilton Jordan, who ran President Jimmy Carter's 1976 and 1980 presidential campaigns, and Ed Rollins, who managed President Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election campaign.

Jordan and Rollins will be viewed as "expensive, inside Washington handlers," Quayle predicted.

Asked why Perot's situation would be viewed differently than his own, since he too has high-priced, experienced Washington handlers, Quayle said, "This is Mr. Outside now going (to) the inside."

Perot, who led both Bush and Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton in two national polls released over the weekend, has billed himself as a Washington outsider who wants to correct the ills of politics-as-usual.

Quayle was accompanied Sunday by Allan B. Hubbard, the former executive director of the White House Council on Competitiveness, which is headed by the vice president and has worked to ease government regulation of business.

Hubbard was criticized last year for working on clean air matters for the council while he owned \$18,000 worth of stock in PSI Resources, which is subject to clean air laws. Hubbard later said he would contribute the stock to charity.

Roll Call, March 2, 1992

state Rep. John Hallock.

Two Republicans are squaring off for the nomination this time, state Sen. Jack Schaffer and conservative attorney Donald Manzullo. Manzullo, 47, lost the 1990 primary but has returned for another try, this time against Schaffer, a 20-year veteran of the state Senate.

Schaffer, 49, has represented much of the Congressional district in the state legislature, and odds seem to favor him in the primary, too. But Manzullo is a term-limit supporter who has a strong network of grassroots support.

Both are eager to claim the prize of the GOP nomination, as redistricting has made this only more of a Republican bastion, adding McHenry County to the 16th. Cox has compiled a moderate voting record in Congress but is still likely to be assailed as a liberal for his support of the Civil Rights Act and opposition to the Gulf war.

19th District

Incumbents: Terry Bruce (D)

4th term (66 percent)

Glenn Poshard (D)

2nd term (84 percent)

Outlook: Safe Democratic

This may well be the last two weeks of Poshard's Congressional career. Poshard was dealt a near-crippling blow by the three-judge panel that decided redistricting; they carved his seat up almost equally between those of Bruce, and Democratic Reps. Dick Durbin and Jerry Costello. After agonizing over whether to retire, run against Costello, or face Bruce, Poshard chose the latter course.

But he seems to face nearly insurmountable obstacles in the primary, not the least of which is money. Poshard does not accept PAC contributions, and at the end of December had just \$17,272 on hand to face down Bruce's impressive \$699,486 war chest. In the end, it may just come down to that.

Indiana

Filing Deadline: Feb. 21

Primary Date: May 5

Senate

Incumbent: Dan Coats (R)

2nd term (54 percent)

Outlook: Leans Republican



Roll Call, March 2, 1992

Coats officially launched his bid for re-election last month and immediately went on the offensive, charging his Democratic opponent, Secretary of State Joe Hogsett, with being a lifetime politician.

The opening jab has set the tone for this competitive race and has convinced the Hogsett camp that Coats is worried.

A recent poll conducted for the state House Democrats showed Coats leading Hogsett, 49 to 33 percent.

Hogsett, 35, is also doing well in fundraising, reporting more than \$400,000 cash on hand in January, but it can't compare with Coats's \$1 million at year's end.

While Coats, 48, has attacked Hogsett - the former campaign manager for Gov. Evan Bayh's (D) race for Secretary of State and later governor - as a lifetime politician, Coats has portrayed himself as an average worker who "never imagined I'd someday be what people call a politician."

But Hogsett has his own ammunition against the incumbent. Coats will come under attack for his vote to close local military bases, including the Fort Benjamin Harrison Army base, a large source of employment for the state.

Area pundits say Hogsett is a scrappy campaigner and will make this the most competitive race in the state this year.

House

3rd District

Incumbent: Tim Roemer (D)

1st term (51 percent)

Outlook: Likely Democratic

The freshman won't have a rematch against former Rep. John Hiler (R), the man he defeated in 1990 with just 51 percent of the vote, but he is being challenged by former Hiler aide Carl Baxmeyer (R).

Baxmeyer served with Hiler from 1983 until 1987, when he made an unsuccessful bid for the mayor of South Bend. He is now the owner of a land-use planning consulting business and reports only \$21 in his campaign war chest.

A stronger contender against Roemer, 35, is Doug Bernacchi (R), a floor trader with the Chicago Mercantile Stock Exchange.

This is Bernacchi's first run for political office, but he is considered a frontrunner in the primary. A staunch conservative, Bernacchi, 33, has about \$77,000 cash on hand. He is promoting his past as a local farm laborer and his experience at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and the University of Notre Dame Business School.

Bernacchi hopes to combine his local ties and his Washington know-how to defeat the incumbent, but Roemer, a former staffer for Sen. Dennis DeConcini

The Associated Press, December 31, 1988

Married to the daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, Robb served as a Marine Corps officer in Vietnam.

He was elected Virginia's lieutenant governor in 1977, the only Democrat to win statewide office that year. He was elevated to the governorship four years later in a Democratic sweep of the state's top three offices.

After his own term ended, he was widely credited for helping pave the way for the 1985 election of Democratic Gov. Gerald Bailes and a ticket that included a black lieutenant governor and a female attorney general.

While Robb has declared he has no intention of doing anything but serve his six-year Senate term and run for re-election, he is on most short lists of potential presidential candidates in 1992 or 1996.

Republicans joining the Senate's minority are:

Conrad Burns of Montana

Burns, 53, a rumpled, folksy farm broadcaster, squeezed past incumbent Democrat John Melcher to win a Senate seat.

Burn's victory represented a major political promotion from his present job as a commissioner of Yellowstone County.

Burns is a co-founder of the Northern Agricultural Network and his broadcasts and subsequent success as an after-dinner speaker won him statewide popularity.

During the campaign, he accused Melcher of having a disproportionate interest in the affairs of the Philippines - which he visited three times in five years. He also may have been helped by President Reagan's veto of a Melcher-sponsored Montana wilderness bill.

Dan Coats of Indiana

Coats, 45, has spent his career following in the footsteps of Sen. Dan Quayle, a political ally.

He served on Quayle's staff in the House when Quayle represented Indiana's 4th Congressional District.

He was elected to fill Quayle's House seat after Quayle's election to the Senate in 1980.

And he was appointed last month to fill Quayle's Senate seat after Quayle was elected vice president.

In Congress, his record has been described as conservative, Christian-based and pro-family.

He has served as the senior GOP member on the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

He became identified with the issue of school prayer, trying in 1984 to attach an amendment to an education bill to cut off federal aid to schools and states banning voluntary school prayer. It was defeated by the full House.

Slade Gorton of Washington

Gorton, 60, returns to the Senate after a political rebirth in his home state.

He was defeated by Democrat Brock Adams in 1986 after negative publicity about his decision to vote for Senate confirmation of Daniel Manion for a seat on a federal appeals court in exchange for the Reagan administration's nomination of a friend to be a federal judge in Washington state.

Sen. Daniel Evans's surprise decision not to seek re-election opened a new chance for Gorton.

He warmed up his speaking style, asked pardon for his judge-swap decision and made other changes.

In the end he defeated five-term Rep. Mike Lowry and regained a Senate seat.

Gorton served in the Washington House for a decade beginning in 1959 and was its majority leader for his last two years. A lawyer, he served as the state's attorney general from 1969 to 1981.

James M. Jeffords of Vermont

Jeffords, 54, a seven-term member of the House, is expected to be one of the Senate's most liberal GOP members.

He captured 70 percent of the vote to succeed Sen. Robert Stafford, a Republican who retired after a long Senate career.

Jeffords has been a House maverick. Some call him a gadfly. He does not follow his party's line in many cases. In 1981 he voted against President Reagan more often than any other Republican member of the House. That included voting against Reagan's 1981 tax bill.

The following year he was elbowed aside by other Republicans and denied a chance to become the ranking GOP member of the House Agriculture Committee, in large part because of his independent voting record.

He became, instead, ranking GOP member of the Education and Labor Committee where he supported student loans and job training legislation and, in another break with the GOP, backed a plan to soften the blow of plant closings on workers.

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 12, 1988, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Political News

LENGTH: 540 words

HEADLINE: Coats One of "Two Dans" in Northeast Indiana District

BYLINE: By DOUG RICHARDSON, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: INDIANAPOLIS

KEYWORD: Coats Profile

BODY:

Their career paths and political philosophy are similar, but people who know both men say Daniel R. Coats will bring a different background and style to the U.S. Senate than the man he replaces - Vice President-elect Dan Quayle.

In contrast to Quayle, an exuberant campaigner, Coats is "very low-key," said former Secretary of State Edwin J. Simcox.

Jill L. Long, a Democrat who has run against both Quayle and Coats, said Coats is not a passionate speaker, but contended he is stronger than Quayle in other ways.

"His style was more substantive than Dan Quayle's," said Long, who lost to Quayle in the 1986 Senate race and to Coats in the November election for the U.S. House. "He is more of an intellectual than is Dan Quayle."

The son of a Michigan pharmacy owner, Coats, 45, was named Monday by Gov. Robert D. Orr to succeed Quayle. This marks the second time Coats, a former congressional aide to Quayle, has followed his ex-boss to a Congress. In 1980, Coats won the 4th District House seat Quayle vacated to run for the Senate.

Orvas Beers, the Allen County GOP chairman, said, "I usually distinguish them by calling them Danny and Dan. Nobody ever called him Danny Coats."

Beers called Coats "a kind of all-American boy," a successful athlete and accomplished student who became a good family man and solid congressman. Coats, he said, "is a conservative, but he's not a nut about things. He's pragmatic."

Coats was born in Jackson, Mich., and graduated from Wheaton College in Illinois, a conservative religious school where he was the captain of the NCAA small-college championship soccer team, associates said.

Four years older than Quayle, Coats served in the Army for two years in Virginia before getting his law degree by attending night classes at Indiana University in Indianapolis, where he was associate editor of the law review

The Associated Press, December 12, 1988

and graduated with honors.

Quayle attended the same law school while serving in the National Guard during the Vietnam War. But he admitted talking his way into law school because his college grades at DePauw University were not good enough for regular admission.

Coats joined Quayle's staff in 1976 after working as an assistant vice president and legal counsel for Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. in Fort Wayne.

Married for 23 years, Coats and his wife, Marcia, have three children - Laura, 21, Lisa, 17, and Andrew, 11.

"He's about as high class as you can get in every way," said Beers. "He not only will be an excellent senator, but he'll be a good candidate in two years."

Coats will have to run in a special election in 1990 to win the right to serve the final two years of Quayle's term.

Coats has never received less than 61 percent of the vote in the northeastern Indiana district. He defeated Long in November with 62 percent of the vote.

"There's not a lot of passion that comes through in his speech," Long said. "He's very reserved, but he has a nice smile and that helps him."

Robert E. Gates, the 4th District Republican chairman, said Coats is especially attentive to his district's wishes.

"He's not ultraconservative. He really studies what the people want and votes that way. He takes a lot of surveys," said Gates. "He really cares for his people."

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1990 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

August 15, 1990, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 18; ZONE: C; O'Malley & Collin INC

LENGTH: 800 words

BYLINE: By Kathy O'Malley and Dorothy Collin

BODY:

All wars are local

Indiana Sen. Dan Coats, in the midst of an election campaign, just sent out a press release with this headline: "Coats Calls for International Effort to Free Hoosiers in Kuwait."

State fare

Gov. James Thompson warmed up for his last Guv's Day at the Illinois State Fair by downing Greek salad, pizza, curried chicken, ginger beer and Bader Brau, a brew from Elmhurst. That was for lunch. . . . The guy says his new America 2000 Fund is not "a plot to run for president. It's a PAC to help me help young federal candidates." Thompson points out that federal laws prohibit using a PAC as a campaign finance committee.

Chairman Yuppie

Look for this week's Democratic State Convention in Springfield to be a showcase for new chairman Gary LaPaille, 36, and his efforts to get yups to join the party. In recent years, a lot of potential pols have been attracted by Republicans, partly because they owned the White House and governor's mansion. That meant the GOP had jobs for ambitious young things. LaPaille, who also is Speaker Michael Madigan's top aide, wants to recruit a pool of talent in case the Dems actually win something in the executive branch.

The mouths of babes, babe

During taping this week on the new CBS-TV series "Sons and Daughters," 5-year-old Aaron Brownstein (who plays Don Murray's son) asked his real-life father, Paul Brownstein, if he could go back to his trailer for a while. Dad explained that the director had just said they were about to film a scene in which the little guy would be included, so they'd have to wait a bit. Paul, who's director of "Showtime Comedy Club," decided to use an example. "What do you think I'd do," he asked Aaron, "if I asked a comedian to do something, and he did exactly the opposite?" After only a brief pause, the 5-year-old came up with his answer: "Oh, yeah. You'd probably damage his entire career."

TV tidbits

ABC News is going international with a weekly one-hour, prime-time television series that will premiere on the Polish Television network in October. "ABC News Presents" will be anchored by Polish newscasters and will feature highlights of the previous week's ABC News programming, translated into Polish. Other European versions of the program probably will follow. . . . American programming is not new to Polish TV viewers; they've been receiving "Donahue" for over a month now. . . . When Warner TV sales reps trying to sell "The Jesse Jackson Show" weren't meeting with the desired level of success, they were told to draw up a list of

22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1990 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

April 5, 1990

SECTION: SENATE WATCH

LENGTH: 280 words

HEADLINE: INDIANA: BUSH VISIT PROMPTS RECORD FUNDRAISER FOR COATS

BODY:

In his first visit to IN as president, Bush's 14-minute appearance at a \$-raising luncheon for GOP U.S. Sen. Dan Coats Tuesday helped raise \$562,000. "Bush did for ... Coats in one hour ... what ... Democratic challenger, Rep. Baron Hill, has yet to do in six months" (Patrick Traub, INDIANAPOLIS STAR). Coats spokesperson Curt Smith called the sum "a figure far exceeding earlier estimates. IN Dem chair Michael Pannos concurred that it was the largest take in IN \$-raising history: "We've never raised that much for any one event." Tickets to the lunch ranged between \$150 to \$1,000 and Smith said 886 supporters attended. Hill campaign manager Tim Phillips said he "would be surprised" if the Coats' event grossed \$560,000 and that a presidential visit seven months before the 11/6 election "clearly shows how worried the national Republicans are about holding this seat" (4/3). Hill has raised about \$450,000 through March, while Coats has amassed over \$2 million which Smith said did not include most of the proceeds from the Bush lunch. Ex-GOP state chair Gordon Durnil said the previous record was held by an 10/88 event featuring vice-presidential candidate Quayle, which helped raise \$494,000 for the IN GOP (Joe Fahy, INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, 4/3).

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

April 3, 1990, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 650 words

HEADLINE: Bush Plants Elm Tree Dedicated to Ryan White

BYLINE: By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: INDIANAPOLIS

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

President Bush today planted an elm tree in a downtown park and dedicated it to Ryan White for "the strength and bravery" the youth has shown in his struggle against AIDS.

"Let it be Ryan's tree," Bush said at the ceremony in near-freezing temperatures under leaden skies.

The 18-year-old White was reported in critical condition today on a life support system at Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis.

"He's created a special legacy of his own and he is in our prayers today," Bush said.

"He has been fighting a courageous battle against a deadly disease, but also against ignorance and fear.

"Ryan has helped us to understand the truth about AIDS and he's shown all of us the strength and bravery of the human heart. So today, as together we plant this beautiful American elm, the symbol of new life, let it be Ryan's tree."

White, a hemophiliac who contracted AIDS from contaminated blood products, became an international spokesman for victims of the disease during his five-year battle with it.

Bush also used the tree-planting to urge the Senate to "make America cleaner and safer" by passing the Clean Air Act.

As he planted the tree in Washington & Alabama Street Park, Bush engaged in some last minute, long-distance lobbying on tonight's Senate vote on the nation's first tougher clean air standards in 13 years. The Senate is expected to pass the compromise Clean Air Act rewrite.

"I am proud of this proposal to cut smog, acid rain and toxic pollution, to make America cleaner and safer. ... " Bush said. "I urge the Senate to act not

The Associated Press, April 3, 1990

merely for this generation but all the generations to come."

During the tree-planting ceremony, Bush praised the Indiana capital's program to plant 30,000 trees this year and also urged Congress to pass his own \$175 million program to plant 1 billion trees a year.

Bush said trees "renew and restore the natural magic of our world" and "can help ensure clean air."

He joked that he has been planting so many trees around the country "I might have to open a branch office."

The main purpose of the Indianapolis stop was to attend a fund-raiser for Sen. Dan Coats, who was appointed to fill Dan Quayle's Senate seat and who is now running for the job in his own right.

Bush called his vice president and basketball "two great Indiana exports."

Before leaving Cincinnati early today, Bush visited the bedside of a youth shot and paralyzed as an innocent bystander to a schoolyard fight earlier this year.

Derrick Turnbow, 17, is a senior honor student at Taft High School in Cincinnati, which Bush visited in January to attend an anti-drug rally. Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Bush told the youth, "We're very proud of you."

Before heading home to the White House tonight, Bush also was bound for Detroit to help the Michigan GOP fill its political war chest.

In Indianapolis, Bush planted the tree in a downtown "urban forest," before pitching the fortunes of Coats, who will face Democratic State Rep. Baron P. Hill in the fall election for the final two years of Quayle's term.

At a fund-raiser Monday evening for Ohio gubernatorial hopeful George Voinovich, Bush paused to send his best wishes to Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater, hospitalized in New York for intensive radiation treatment of a brain tumor.

"During this difficult time ... our hearts go out to him and to that wonderful family of his," said Bush.

Wishing the 39-year-old GOP chairman "our very, very best," Bush added, "Right now, there's nothing more important for Lee to do than to get well, and I know that's exactly what he intends to do given that fighting spirit."

The seat Atwater often occupies on Air Force One on political trips like this was filled by RNC co-chairman Jeanie Austin. Bush introduced her to the Ohio crowd, saying, "Lee is backed up by one of this party's most able politicians."



1991 Roll Call, July 29, 1991

to some points of agreement, however, before the legislature essentially abdicated its role in the process.

That points the way to a combined district for Reps. Dan Rostenkowski and Frank Annunzio. Look for the embattled Annunzio to retire if that's the case, although some suggest he might be willing to stake it all on a primary match with the Ways and Means chair. Newly elected Rep. Tom Ewing (R) will also almost certainly face the redistricting perils: If the courts listen to Democrats, he'll wind up with Minority Leader Bob Michel; if they choose a GOP plan, he could face Democratic Rep. George Sangmeister.

A new Hispanic seat is also in the offing. The federal Voting Rights Act virtually ensures it, although disagreements about the boundaries were a principal reason for the stalemate between black and white Democratic incumbents. State Sen. Miguel del Valle (D) is a possibility for the open Hispanic seat.

One of the city's three black Members, Rep. Gus Savage, will likely face a primary challenge from his 1990 opponent, Mel Reynolds. If the districts shift to Reynolds's advantage, this could be a primary to watch. Another race to watch: first-term Rep. John Cox's effort to hold on to his seat as a Democrat in a district that has been Republican ever since settlers arrived there.

Other possible developments include continued speculation about retirements: Annunzio could bow out, especially if faced with the Rosty scenario; Rep. Sid Yates (D) is also a potential retiree; while Michel, who once seemed to be leaning toward an end-of-Congress exit, has said emphatically he will be running.

Indiana

Filing Deadline: Feb. 21

Primary Date: May 5

Senate

Incumbent: Dan Coats (R)

First term (54 percent)

Outlook: Likely Republican

Coats, who was appointed to replace Vice President Dan Quayle in 1989, was forced last November to run for the remaining two years of the term and garnered only 54 percent of the vote against former state Rep. Baron Hill (D), who was considered only a mediocre candidate. Bigger names, like Rep. Lee Hamilton, ducked the race.

Democrats think they have a good chance at this seat, but area pundits say Coats, 48, will be a tougher candidate this time around. He'll have some strong coattails from Bush - and Quayle - in the presidential election year.

This time around, the Democrats are pinning their hopes on Joseph Hogsett, who has served as Indiana's secretary of state since 1989. Hogsett, who is only 34, may still have to face Hill in a primary. But Democratic leaders, especially Gov. Evan Bayh, are trying to ease Hill out of the race, and he may be offered the state Insurance Commissioner's post as a carrot. Hogsett managed Bayh's successful campaigns for both secretary of state and governor.

Hill has already started to throw some mud at Hogsett, complaining that he used the same pollster that the State Democratic Committee uses. "I don't mind running against Joe if I have to," Hill said. "But it is not fair that I have to run against the entire Democratic party, too."

Last week, however, there were strong indications that Hill would drop out of the race, avoiding a divisive primary.

By the way, if Hogsett beats Coats, he will undoubtedly become the youngest Senator. He's eight years younger than the youngest incumbent.

House

All eight Indiana Democrats in January voted against authorizing President

1991 Roll Call, July 29, 1991

Bush to use force in the Persian Gulf, and state Republican party officials began licking their chops.

The GOP, which holds only two Indiana House seats (and both Senate seats), plans to put up a challenger in each district and to work the war issue hard.

They've already recruited a Desert Storm veteran, Army Reserve Capt. Stephen Buyer, to challenge Rep. Jim Jontz (D), who won election to a third term last year with just 53 percent of the vote.

Jontz has always had tough re-election races in the heavily Republican 5th district - he's never topped 60 percent - and the fatigue-wearing Buyer, who proudly admits to wrapping himself in the flag (figuratively), may be the candidate to push Jontz below the 50 percent mark.

In the southwest corner of the state, five-term Rep. Frank McCloskey (D) will likely have a rematch with Republican Evansville businessman Richard Mourdock, who held the incumbent to just 55 percent last year.

Republicans say McCloskey was one of the most vocal opponents of the war and even made an appearance on 60 Minutes criticizing America's military readiness. Hamilton, dean of the state delegation, was the author of a resolution favoring continued sanctions against Iraq, and two savvy candidates are eyeing this race. Former State Auditor Charles Loos, who served from 1978 to 1982, is mentioned as a possible challenger, as is Indianapolis attorney Greg Zoeller, a former aide to Quayle both in the Senate and the White House. Hamilton, the number-two Democrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, received 69 percent of the vote against a weak challenger in 1990.

Rep. Jill Long (D), who was an upset winner in the special election to fill Coats's House seat, scored impressively last year with 61 percent of the vote.

Right now, no high-powered challenger has emerged.

And freshman Rep. Tim Roemer (D), who nipped Republican Rep. John Hiler last year, 51 to 49 percent, will surely face opposition this time around, but Republicans aren't naming names - yet.

Iowa

Primary Date: June 2

Filing Deadline: March 13

Senate

Incumbent: Charles Grassley (R)

2nd term (66 percent)

Outlook: Safe Republican

Grassley, 57, is popular even with Democrats. A recent poll showed that 63 percent of Democrats surveyed approve of his performance - a number that doesn't bode well for any Democrats thinking of taking on Grassley next year.

While Iowa has often been finicky about returning its Senators to Washington (there's a long history of incumbents with approval ratings as high as

Grassley's who soon found themselves out of a job), don't expect any trouble for Grassley this year.

Former state Democratic Party chairman John Rohrick, who ran for governor last year, has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

House

Iowa's redistricting process is over, and the result is a new 2nd district that will pit third-term Democratic Rep. Dave Nagle against freshman GOP Rep. Jim Nussle.

There's been some talk that Nagle may choose to retire rather than compete for the new seat, but most observers expect the scrappy Democrat to rise to the challenge, making this one of the more enticing House races for 1992.

Both candidates are tough politicians, and both will be able to call on considerable grassroots experience.

Should Nagle decide not to make the race, possible Democratic contenders

DOUG GAMBLE

Aug. 11/92

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

DAN COATES FUNDRAISER, INDIANAPOLIS (Curt Smith)

IT'S GOOD TO BE HERE IN THE HOME OF THE INDIANAPOLIS 500. I THINK THAT WAS THE NUMBER OF VOTES DAN'S OPPONENTS RECEIVED IN THE LAST ELECTION.

THE VOTERS OF INDIANA MADE A GREAT CHOICE WHEN THEY VOTED FOR SENATOR TWO YEARS AGO. THEY DECIDED THAT ONE GOOD DAN DESERVES ANOTHER.

I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW PROUD I AM TO HAVE DAN QUAYLE AS MY RUNNING MATE AGAIN. DAN HAS DONE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY WHAT BOBBY KNIGHT HAS DONE FOR INDIANA BASKETBALL.

I JUST WANT TO CLEAR UP ONE THING IN CASE THERE'S A MISUNDERSTANDING. WHEN I SAID RECENTLY THAT I WON'T LET A MADMAN GET HIS FINGER ON THE NUCLEAR TRIGGER, I WAS DEFINATELY NOT REFERRING TO BOBBY KNIGHT.

IF DAN COATES WEREN'T A SENATOR HE MIGHT BE PLAYING SHORTSTOP FOR THE CUBS, BUT CHICAGO'S LOSS IS WASHINGTON'S GAIN. DAN FIGHTS FAIR FOR HIS BELIEFS, BUT HE'S TOUGH. WHEN IT COMES TO SCORING ON SUCH ISSUES AS FAMILY VALUES, THE LINE-ITEM VETO AND CONGRESSIONAL REFORM, HE COMES IN WITH HIS SPIKES HIGH.

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA
DAN COATS
NEWS RELEASE



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8733

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT TIM GOEGLEIN

May 28, 1992

**PRESIDENT BUSH LAUDS COATS' DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BILL AFTER SIGNING
IT INTO LAW TODAY AT WHITE HOUSE**
Senator's Bill Gives Urgent Help to Abused Women

WASHINGTON -- President Bush today praised U.S. Sen. Dan Coats' leadership on domestic issues as he signed into law the Senator's legislation authorizing \$60 million to help abused women in Indiana and throughout the nation.

Coats' research shows that at least 14,000 women in Indiana were forced from their homes by abusive husbands last year, while the FBI reported almost 30 percent of female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

"Senseless, violent, tragic abuse has become an all too common and sorry fact of life in America," said Coats. "This bill recognizes that violent truth, and provides real help to women who find themselves in an often hopeless, desperate situation.

"This bill is a result of the spouse abuse conference I held in Indianapolis in 1990 and of a similar Senate hearing I held in Washington. I wanted to craft a bill with strong Hoosier input, and we achieved that goal with today's White House signing."

The Coats provisions:

- * Reauthorize domestic violence programs in all 50 states at \$60 million over the next four years;
- * Create a new program to help states in prosecuting persons accused of victimizing women;
- * Double the level of funding for shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence;
- * Allows states such as Indiana to use federal funds for public information campaigns;
- * Provide increased flexibility for states to develop innovative approaches to address domestic violence.

In a personal note to the Senator, the President said "Your help and leadership over the years in fighting to protect the rights of our most vulnerable citizens, including women and children, are greatly appreciated.

"I applaud your efforts on this important piece of

legislation that does so much to advance the prevention of domestic and child abuse."

Coats' spouse abuse legislation is part of the larger Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1992 (CAPTA). It is a result of over a year's work, and has received virtually unanimous support in both the Senate and the House.

COATS' HEALTH PRINCIPLES

Senator Coats has articulated the following principles as the basis of his health plan.

(1) The private sector, not the federal government should be the primary provider of health care.

(2) Quality care is best provided by private, competitive health care systems.

(3) Families should choose their own health care options, not bureaucrats in Washington.

(4) Medical reforms should be effective but not intrusive: the federal government should offer private sector-oriented reforms, and should develop a thorough but cost-effective approach to helping needy people meet their health care needs.

COATS' HEALTH PLAN

S. 2540, the "HealthSave" proposal to widen access and true cost containment by promoting individual responsibility.

S. , medical malpractice and liability reform.

S. , tax credits for the uninsured.

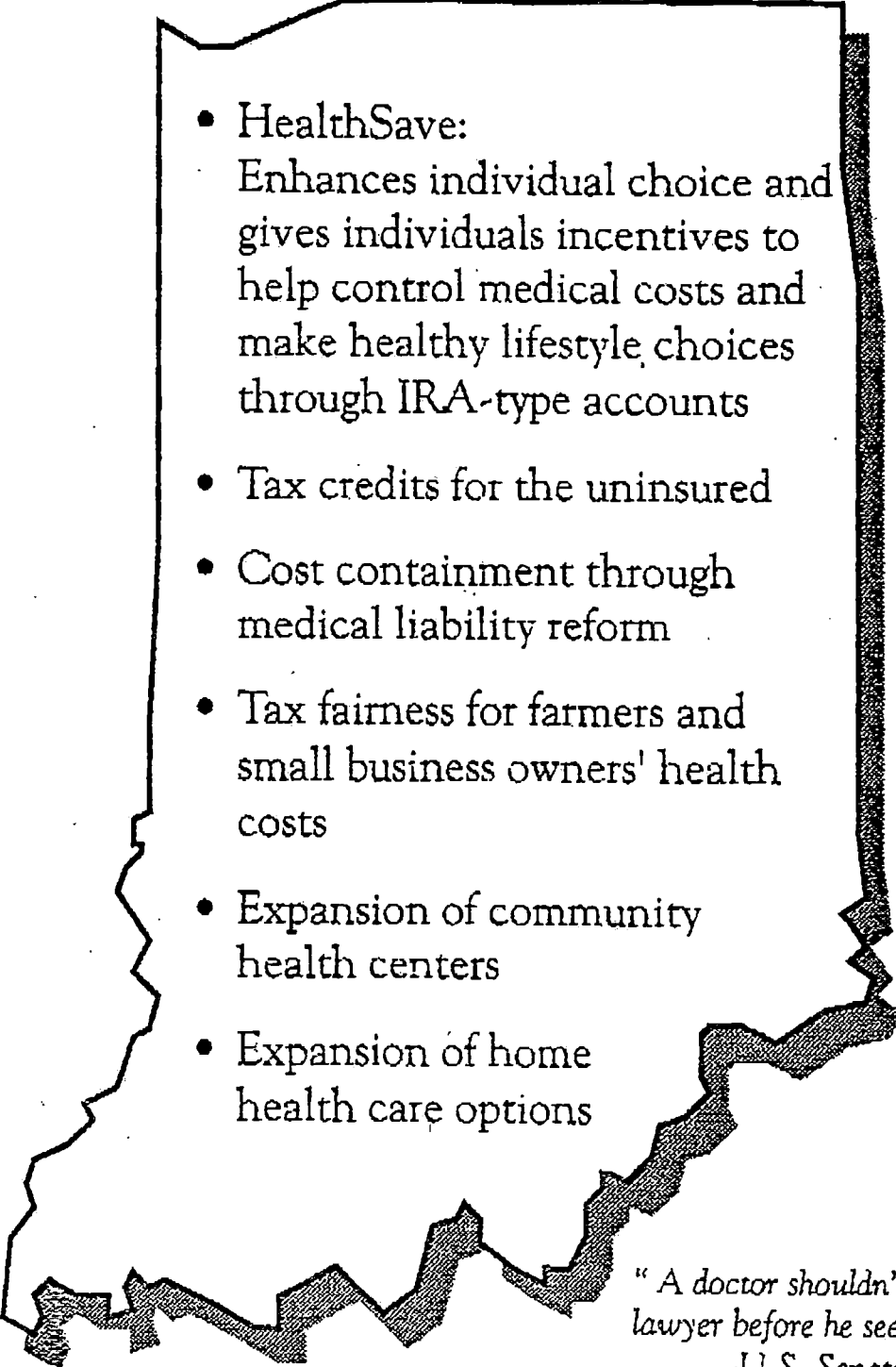
Community Health Centers: S. 1815 (Brown), to enable Community Health Centers to self-insure and thereby lower malpractice insurance rates; S. 1912 (Domenici), to double Community Health Center funding.

S. 1872 (Bentsen), tax fairness for farmers and small businesses; also included in the President's plan.

S. 2686, expands home health care options.

S. 891, Cancer Screening Act; S. Res. 184, medical health coverage for mammography screening services (preventative care).

What the Coats Health Reform Package Does:

- 
- HealthSave:
Enhances individual choice and gives individuals incentives to help control medical costs and make healthy lifestyle choices through IRA-type accounts
 - Tax credits for the uninsured
 - Cost containment through medical liability reform
 - Tax fairness for farmers and small business owners' health costs
 - Expansion of community health centers
 - Expansion of home health care options

"A doctor shouldn't be forced to see a lawyer before he sees a patient."

-U.S. Senator Dan Coats

OTHER HEALTH LEGISLATION SPONSORED BY SENATOR COATS

- S.493 Comprehensive
Maternal & Early
Childhood Health
Care Act
- S.838 Child Abuse,
Domestic Violence,
Adoption and Family
Services Act
- S.891 Cancer Screening
Incentive Act
- S.1872 Better Access and
Affordable Health
Care
- S.1933 Nurse
Education Training
& Improvement
Reauthorization Act
- S. Res Medical Health
184 Coverage for
Mammography
Screening Services



COATS HEALTH CARE REFORM PACKAGE

HEALTHSAVE

Individual responsibility accounts of \$3,000 of which the unspent amount would be saved in a medical IRA. Employers would provide catastrophic coverage.

TAX CREDITS FOR THE UNISURED

Refundable tax credits to low-income people of up to \$3750 for families of three or more.

HOME HEALTH CARE

Enables people who apply for medical assistance to provide for home health care for their spouses and not have to reduce their hard-earned assets to \$2,250 as currently required.

MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM

An estimated \$30 billion of unnecessary defensive medicine is practiced each year and the costs of malpractice insurance are causing many family practitioners to quit. Attorneys drive this problem through the threat of lawsuits, and health care consumers suffer.

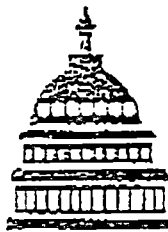
STOP TAX DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FARMERS AND SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

Allow farmers and small business owners to deduct 100% of their health costs like big businesses can.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

Double the funding by 1996 to cover 8 million additional Americans.

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA DAN COATS



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8733

COATS' NEW DIRECTIONS CONGRESSIONAL REFORM PACKAGE

Congressional Light-Of-Day Pay Raise, S. Res. 215:

** Requires a free-standing bill: attempts to obscure a pay raise vote by tacking it onto a popular bill will be subject to a point of order.

** Requires the bill to be held at the desk for seven days.

** Waiving Senate rules would require a three-fifths vote.

Limiting Congressional Terms, S.J. 227:

** Would limit terms to two full terms for the Senate, six full terms for the House.

Application Of Laws To Congress, S. 2366 :

** Congress would be required to live by a number of civil rights, health, safety and labor laws it has passed for others but not applied to itself.

** Congress currently exempts itself from more than a dozen laws it has applied to the executive branch, and many more to the private sector.

Ethics Reform, S. Res. 221:

** Establishes an independent commission with authority to appoint an independent counsel to review allegations of Senate ethics violations.

DAN COATS LEADS BY EXAMPLE

** Has vowed to serve no more than two full terms in the Senate.

** Will not accept any pay raise without an intervening election, and has donated his last two pay raises to charity.

** Has refunded more than \$1 million to the taxpayer through office savings during his tenure in Congress, and will return over ten percent of his office budget again this year.

** Shares joint Senate state offices with Indiana's senior Senator, thereby providing constituent services more efficiently.

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA
DAN COATS
NEWS RELEASE



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8738

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 CONTACT ROB SCHWARZWALDER

July 23, 1992

COATS WINS TRASH BATTLE FOR INDIANA IN UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON -- In one of the most significant victories Indiana has won in Congress in recent years, U.S. Sen. Dan Coats has succeeded in passing a measure giving states and communities the authority to say "no" to out-of-state trash vendors in the Senate.

Coats led the effort on the Senate floor to give communities the right to refuse new shipments of out-of-state waste. The legislation, called the Interstate Transportation of Solid Waste Act, also allows for major reductions in current shipments, enabling Indiana to immediately slash trash imports.

"For the first time, Hoosiers will have the power to say 'no' to new shipments of out-of-state trash," Coats said. "Indiana has been a dumping ground for other people's garbage, and this legislation will give them the authority to refuse it."

Coats has now been successful in overcoming three filibusters by Senators from trash-exporting states who have sought to prevent the Coats proposal from becoming law.

"When my bill is enacted into law, Indiana will be able to make long-term plans for the disposal of its own waste and will be able to determine how best to deal with garbage generated in-state," said Coats. "States will be given significant authority over existing private trash contracts in order to drastically reduce the inflow of out-of-state waste."

This victory has come after four days of intense maneuvering on the Senate floor, during which trash exporting states led by New Jersey sought to block the Coats bill. Coats has worked on the bill for three years.

The Senator first introduced legislation in 1989 dealing with this problem after he learned during his Indiana town meetings that the problem had become severe. After repeated efforts to block his measure failed, Coats passed his bill in September 1990 by a vote of 68-31. But East Coast Senators had the Coats provision dropped behind closed doors in a conference.

Indiana's trash crisis is threatening to fill-up the state's scarce and dwindling landfill capacity. With only five years of landfill capacity left, 20 percent of the trash dumped in Indiana in 1991 came from out-of-state.

A recent survey in the Sunday Indianapolis Star shows...

U.S. SENATOR FOR INDIANA DAN COATS



407 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-1403 (202) 224-8733

FACT SHEET ON S. 2877, THE COATS SOLID WASTE BILL

S. 2877 gives states and communities the authority they need to control their environmental futures. The bill makes communities the first line of defense against out-of-state trash and enables states to regulate the garbage flowing across their borders.

CENTRAL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE

- ** The bill provides states and communities the authority to ban or restrict new shipments of out-of-state trash.
- ** The bill allows continued trash shipments to a limited number of landfills that received out-of-state trash in 1991 and that meet all state standards for environmentally sound facilities.
- ** The bill prevents any landfill from becoming a target for out-of-state trash by giving all states the right to freeze volumes at grandfathered facilities.

In addition, the Coats amendment to the bill ensures that all governors and all communities will have specific authority over existing private contracts.

INDIANA TRASH FACTS

- ** In 1980, Indiana had 150 landfills; today it has 70. Indiana has only five years of landfill capacity left.
- ** By 1996, 31 additional landfills will close. At that time, 54 Indiana counties will be left without a landfill.
- ** 1991 figures from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management: 20 percent of the waste disposed of in Indiana came from out of state.
- ** In 1991, Indiana took in over 520 pounds of out-of-state trash for every person in Indiana.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed Walters
FR: Brose McVey
Re: President's Remarks on 8/17
Dt: August 11

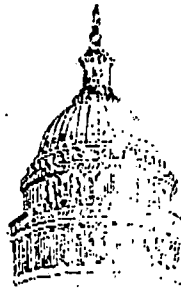
There are a few themes I would encourage you to include in the President's remarks regarding Dan Coats.

We're running this race as a contrast between two individuals, as opposed to two resumes, two position papers, etc. So, the President's testimony as to the type of person Dan Coats is would be very helpful.

1. Dan Coats is a man of integrity, who comes to his position on issues based on strongly held values.
2. Dan Coats is a family man, and his intense interest in the health of the American family is reflected every day in Dan's work. "You've heard the phrase from Barbara Mandrell's song: 'I was country when country wasn't cool.' Well, Dan Coats was fighting for the family in Congress when that approach wasn't in vogue."
3. Dan and his wife Marcia have taken to Washington a set of simple and strong principles and values, and they've been true to those values. I guess you'd call it Hoosier common sense. Dan Coats looks a little out of place in the Washington scene.
4. Dan is a strong advocate for many of the legislative goals I hold dear. Like the line-item veto, the Balanced Budget Amendment and a strong economy built on the free enterprise system, NOT more government spending.

Thanks. Call me at #317-636-1992 with questions.

#



UNITED STATES SENATOR

Dan Coats
IndianaDan Coats for Indiana
47 South Meridian Street
Suite 301
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204Post Office Box 2365
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206Office: 317/636-1992 or 1-800-729-0799
FAX: 317/635-2684FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Ed Walters

FROM:

Brose McVey

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

Number of pages (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS*Biography & clips attached*

BIOGRAPHY OF U.S. SENATOR DANIEL R. COATS

Dan Coats was elected to the United States Senate by the largest margin of victory for an appointed Senator in Indiana history in November of 1990.

Coats' record of accomplishment began well before entering work in politics. After graduating from Wheaton College, he served for two years with the U.S. Army. Coats then worked full-time as a legal intern, while attending Indiana University law school at night and serving as Associate Editor of the Law Review. He graduated Cum Laude, and went to work as an attorney in Fort Wayne.

Dan Coats was first elected to represent Indiana's 4th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980, on a platform of lower taxes, reduced government spending, and a strong national defense. These abiding commitments have remained the focus of Coats' legislative efforts.

During his eight years in the House, Coats served on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which is considered one of the most powerful House committees, considering nearly 40 percent of all legislation. Coats was also recognized as a Congressional leader in the fight to double the personal exemption to \$2000, easing the tax burden on families.

In his decade of public service, Coats has become known as a champion of the American family. Every imaginable special interest group in Washington has a lobbyist. But who, Coats asked early in his career, will speak for the family? It was this interest and leadership in family issues which lead Coats' House colleagues to appoint him as the Republican leader of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

In December 1988, shortly after being elected to a fifth House term, Coats was appointed by Governor Robert D. Orr to fulfill the Senate term of Vice President Dan Quayle. Coats quickly established a reputation in the Senate as a determined and effective legislator. As a freshman Senator, Coats led his class in the number of measures to pass the Senate.

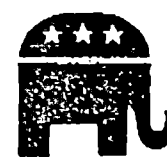
Coats has been able to continue his leadership role on family issues in the Senate, serving as the Republican leader of the Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism. This position has allowed Coats to play a key role on issues as child care, Head Start, and education.

World events during the 102nd Congress made Coats' position on the Senate Armed Services Committee an influential one. As a member of this Committee, Coats has been involved in setting policy for the U.S. in the Persian Gulf War, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe.

Senator Coats and his wife, Marcia, have been married for 25 years and have three children.

Asked what he would like to do if he were not in the United States Senate, Senator Coats replied, "Play shortstop for the Chicago Cubs."

Races of the week



Indiana's U.S. Senate Race

Coats vs. Hogsett

Coats Senate race—a clash between one who enters politics to be someone and another who enters to do something.

(Coats for Indiana, 47 South Meridian Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis Ind. 46204; 317-636-1592.)

In 1990, conservative Republican Dan Coats overcame the initial stumbling block for appointed U.S. senators—barely. Less than two years after he left the House to take the Senate seat vacated by good friend Dan Quayle, Coats (American Conservative Union rating: 94 per cent) faced a special election against a Democratic state legislator with a campaign lavishly lubricated by organized labor and pro-abortion groups. Coats survived with 54 per cent of the vote.

Now it is 1992 and, having completed the remaining portion of Quayle's term, the 52-year-old Coats is running for a full six-year term of his own.

True, he has had more time and exposure to develop statewide recognition on his own. But this time, Coats faces an opponent who has already won statewide office and seems to have been gearing up for a Senate bid since his childhood.

Secretary of State Joe Hogsett, who quarterbacked the election of Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh in 1988, was thereupon appointed to Bayh's former job as the Hoosier State's chief elections officer, and then won a full term two years ago over one of Indiana's premier vote-getters, Indianapolis Mayor Bill Hudnut (R.).

Not an opponent to be taken lightly, to say the least. Like Bill Clinton, the 37-year-old Hogsett is one of those office-seekers seemingly consumed by attaining the post. A bachelor who doesn't own a home, Hogsett has been involved in the campaign side of politics all of his adult life. The contacts that he has made in becoming his state's leading Democratic "nuts-and-bolts man" appear to have paid off; already, the challenger has brought in an eyebrow-raising \$1.2 million, with \$875,000 still on hand for the race.

But as nimble-tongued and politically astute as the Clintons and Hogsetts are, the hard fact remains that they are liberals in a resolutely portside party.

Forced to address national issues for the first time in his career, Hogsett has come out foursquare against liability reform (a key endeavor of both Coats and Quayle), against term limitation (which Coats has spoken for and co-sponsored in Congress), and has declared that he would have opposed Clarence Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court. In addition, the Democratic hopeful heartily endorsed the recent Supreme Court decision banning prayer at high school graduations.

And like political team-mate and soul-mate Clinton, Hogsett has demonstrated



COATS

monstrated a propensity for occasionally "doing the twist" on key issues.

When he was running for secretary of state two years ago, Hogsett said he favored Indiana's abortion law, which included parental notification and a period of counseling prior to an abortion.

But what a difference two years and two Supreme Court decisions makes: Senate candidate Hogsett has now wholeheartedly blessed the so-called Freedom of Choice Act, which goes beyond even *Roe v. Wade* and allows no such impediments to abortion-on-demand.

The dichotomy between this candidate and Coats could not be more distinct. As a young man, Coats seemed headed for a prosperous career as an executive with the Mutual Security Life Insurance Co. But he gave that up in 1977 to run the district offices for friend Quayle. He succeeded Quayle in the House when Quayle moved to the Senate in 1980, and then took his Senate seat in 1989.

A vigorous champion of both the pro-life cause and school prayer, Coats has battled sex education in schools because it includes the dispensing of contraceptives that encourages premarital sex and he has pushed an amendment to cut off federal education funds to states banning voluntary school prayer. The Hoosier conservative has also taken other controversial positions out of principle. He supported raising the income tax exemption for child care and was one of only four senators to oppose the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

In a nutshell, that's the Hogsett-

INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
2102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

MAY 19 1992
FT. WAYNE
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

D. 66,531

S. 108,014

Coats' seat called 'highly vulnerable'

By BRIAN HOWEY
Staff Writer

A recent public opinion poll conducted on the Dan Coats-Joe Hogsett U.S. Senate race in Indiana reveals the incumbent Republican leading by a 53 percent to 28 percent margin.

Yet on May 15, the *Rothenberg Political Report* in Washington rated Coats on its "highly vulnerable" list.

Polls, though, are simply snapshots of a given race at a specific point in time. Data can be deceiving when numbers are taken out of context, but it gives campaign staffs a feel for the direction of their mission. And there is always another side to a poll. In this case, the Political Media Research, Inc. poll aired by WISH-TV in Indianapolis revealed that Coats has just a 35 percent job performance rating of "good or excellent."

"When we look at job performance, those are not ideal numbers," Stuart Rothenberg said Monday. "Coats has good balance in the head-to-head. The reason we look beyond that is head-to-head tests can be deceiving. If they (likely voters) don't have a favorable impression of his job performance, it means there's an opportunity for the challenger. Anything under 50 percent means trouble."

Rothenberg has rarely



Coats



Hogsett

seen the likes of a candidate like Joe Hogsett, the current Democratic secretary of state.

"Hogsett is unusually aggressive," Rothenberg said. "He's a consummate politician. He lives and breathes politics. Every time I talk to him,

he's on the edge of his seat."

Rothenberg said Hogsett is "the most visible" challenger in Washington. "I've met him several times. I've bumped into him on the street once or twice. He's been in Washington looking for support, mostly financial. I think in terms of candidates this election cycle, Joe Hogsett has been as visible in Washington as any of them."

Thus, Rothenberg looks at
See COATS / Page 3C.

Coats

From Page 1C.

Hogsett's Washington connections and at Coats' job performance negatives and factors in the public's current disdain for incumbents to rate the Fort Wayne Republican as an endangered political species.

Coats has good company, including senators Alphonse D'Amato of New York, Robert Packwood of Oregon, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina among the 13 senators on that list.

Three more Senate seats are listed on Rothenberg's "vulnerable" list.

"There is no doubt the underlying national mood against politics as usual is an important factor in explaining increased vulnerability," Rothenberg said. "Since World War II, I could not find a pure anti-incumbent election, even with (Barry) Goldwater or Watergate or (George) McGovern and the elections that followed. It was always one party that was hurt. But 1992 is a little different. More incumbents are likely to go down."

Those reasons include the House banking scandal, redistricting, more and better challengers, Ross Perot's maverick presidential campaign and a general perception of dissatisfaction, Rothenberg said.

"I think these incumbent numbers are going to come back," Rothenberg said. "Right now, voters are still comparing congressmen to some ideal House or Senate candidate. But come November, it will be their guy against a specific opponent."

Curt Smith, a press aide to Coats, also sees different numbers in the poll.

"We think a 28 percent lead is significant. Joe cites the fact he was down 32 percent against (William) Hudnut in 1990" in the secretary of state race. "But now he's a known quantity. And Joe is not getting the baseline Democratic vote, even with 70 percent name ID. He's got problems in his own ranks."

As for Rothenberg's rating, Smith said, "It reflects that Joe's

BannerGraphic

Greencastle, Putnam County, Monday, July 27, 1992, Vol. 22, No. 27, 35 cents



SEN. DAN COATS
Makes fair parade visit

Coats offers own term limits

By JOE THOMAS

Banner-Graphic Assistant Editor

To paraphrase another Republican candidate, come the summer and fall of 2004, we shouldn't have Dan Coats to kick around any more — assuming Hoosier voters are good to Coats this year and in 1998.

Coats, who is seeking his first full term as Indiana's junior senator, was in Putnam County Sunday for the 4-H Fair Parade, and repeated his personal pledge to place a limit on his own term in office.

"One of the problems we have in government today is that people no longer trust their elected leaders to keep their word," Coats observed. The best way to deal with that problem, he said, is term limits.

"I BELIEVE THAT is so important that I've pledged to honor term limits. I won't serve more than

Pictorial history books can be ordered at office or fair

Response to the Banner-Graphic request for photographs for the Putnam County pictorial history book has been great. The book will contain more than 200 photos.

ADVANCE BOOK sales also have been very good. Advance orders are being taken at \$27.50, a savings of \$8.

Once published, the book will cost \$35.50 and quantities will

be limited.

The book will be available Nov. 15.

PERSONS CAN order a book by calling the Banner-Graphic (653-5151), stopping by the office at 100 N. Jackson St. between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday or during fair week by filling out an order blank at the B-G fair booth in the industrial tent.

two full terms" he said.

Coats was appointed one of Indiana's two U.S. Senate seats when Dan Quayle was elected vice president in 1988. Quayle resigned his

office in time for former Gov. Robert Orr to appoint Coats to start serving in January 1989. He won a special election in 1990, earning

Col. 4, back page, this section

10f2

Not headline
last front
page

to DC
DLFI
DMC
K
3
X
OFF
ME

2 of 2

Coats

Continued from Page 1

the right to finish Quayle's term. He is now seeking election in his own right, facing Democratic Secretary of State Joe Hogsett.

But Coats is thinking about more than just the end of his political career. He back on the hustings in Indiana, fresh from a victory on the Senate floor, where he was able to pass a bill giving states the legal authority to refuse out-of-state trash.

"FOR THE FIRST time, Hoosiers will have the power to say 'no' to new shipments of out-of-state trash," Coats said. "Indiana has been a dumping ground for other people's garbage and this legislation will give them authority to refuse it."

The bill provides states and communities the authority to ban or restrict new shipments of out-of-state trash; allows continued trash shipments to a limited number of landfills that received out-of-state trash in 1991 and that meet all state standards for environmentally sound facilities; and prevents any landfill from becoming a target for out-of-state trash by giving all states the right to freeze volumes at grandfathered facilities.

Coats has spent three years working on the issue, and he had to overcome three filibusters on the Senate floor to get the bill to a vote. It finally passed 89-2.

NOW, SEN. COATS says, it's time to take aim on government spending, which he says will eventually bankrupt the nation, if the problem is ignored.

"We have to make the effort to balance the budget without a tax increase," Coats said. "We've had 19 tax increases in the past 20 years and we've balanced the budget only one time."

And since two-thirds of federal spending comes in the form of mandated programs that only Congress has the authority to cut, Coats said it's time to look at those entitlement programs.

"WE HAVE TO somehow address the growth of entitlement programs. Unchecked growth will run this country into bankruptcy, so there has to be some limitation on that," Coats maintained.

And the only sacred cow, Coats said, is Social Security.

"I don't believe we should include Social Security in that because Social Security was always

designed as a separate trust entity where people pay into it and that money is set aside for their retirement."

But everything else is fair game. "BUT, I THINK we ought to consider at least putting some cap on the rate of growth. I don't think we necessarily have to cut, but we have to hold down the rate of growth for a number of years so that revenues can catch up," he said.

But that does not mean the federal government should give up making policy and passing laws. But Coats has a different vision of what those policies and laws ought to be. And one area where his vision comes through is education.

"I don't believe the solution to education is to federalize it," Coats insisted. "I don't think that more money is what the problem is in education."

Instead, Coats wants to decentralize education policy making, empowering those who are closest to the school children.

"YOU GIVE ME a good teacher, and give that teacher the freedom to teach without the burden of all of the rules and regulations imposed on them by bureaucracy and students are going to learn," he said.

Coats also called for parental empowerment by giving them a choice of where their children attend school, and give them a say in that school's curriculum. But that's not all.

"You give me a school that imposes discipline and provides the atmosphere for learning and teachers that basics and that allows values to be taught — you give me that, and you're going to get children who are well educated," he maintained.

See ZONING, A4



Coats



Hogsett

Senatorial candidates square off

By Nancy J. Winkley
Staff writer

INDIANAPOLIS — If their first debate Wednesday is any indication, voters will have a distinct choice in the fall between U.S. Senate candidates.



And if the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

Incumbent Republican Dan Coats said the key issue in the campaign is trust and that

Democratic challenger Joseph Hogsett hasn't earned it.

Continuing on a theme he began in statewide radio commercials, Coats said during the taping of the televised debate that Hogsett broke one promise to voters already after vowing in 1990 to serve a full four-year term as Secretary of State.

"It was barely days after the election when that promise was broken," Coats said.

Later, Coats said, "It throws a doubt over what else you can trust or what his long-

See DEBATE, A5

Debate 1133

From Page A1

If the debate is a true sign of things to come, voters will be seeing a lot of political fisticuffs between now and then.

range ambitions are."

In the debate, Hogsett said Coats is missing the point, and that the real issue in what promises to be a gritty campaign include jobs, health care and responsiveness to Hoosiers.

Voters don't want finger-pointing back and forth between Republicans and Democrats or the Congress and the White House, Hogsett said.

"They want something done," he said.

But asked about Coats' swipe on the trust issue after the taping, Hogsett took a few swings himself.

"I think Sen. Coats better hope trust isn't the fundamental issue," he said, adding that he believes Coats has flip-flopped on a number of issues, particularly those having to do with the perks of Congress.

Coats and Hogsett offered the same answer to just one of the six questions posed to them during the taping of the half-hour debate, sponsored by the conservative group Citizens Concerned for the Constitution.

Both favor a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

But they varied widely on issues including health care, military base closings, term limits and prayer in school.

Conspicuously absent from the debate was any mention of the volatile

Debate highlights

Some of the issues covered in the first debate between U.S. Senate candidates Dan Coats, the incumbent Republican, and Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, the Democrat challenger.

KEEPING PROMISES

■ Coats said Hogsett went back on his word after vowing to fulfill his term as Secretary of State, which expires in 1995. "I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect of leadership these days than living up to your promise."

■ Hogsett said he simply changed his mind. "I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the U.S. Senate fighting for their needs than I can in the Secretary of State's office."

PRAYER IN SCHOOL

■ Coats denounced the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision that a prayer at a high school commencement violated the constitutional separation of church and state. "I think one of the problems we have in education is there are no values."

■ Hogsett said prayer is important to people, but there should be a distinction between

voluntary and involuntary prayer in government settings. "The pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom."

CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS

■ Hogsett said setting term limits won't answer the questions people have about Washington politicians, but getting rid of perks might help. "I think the people ought to make those decisions," he said of terms in Congress.

■ Coats favors limiting individuals to six terms in the House and two terms in the Senate, for a total limit of 24 years. "I think people want to get back to the concept of citizen legislatures."

BASE CLOSINGS

■ Hogsett criticized Coats for vowing to close two Indiana military bases when jobs are needed in Indiana and said it is ironic that now officials are scrambling to find military jobs back.

■ Coats said it was necessary to make the tough choice on base closings in order to fulfill his commitment to cutting the budget. "I had to gulp and swallow real hard."

FELICIA McGUIRE/Hart and

abortion issue.

Coats is a staunch anti-abortion candidate who supports legal abortion only if the health of the mother is at risk.

Hogsett supports abortion rights as outlined in Indiana law, which requires parental consent unless a judicial waiver is obtained.

In his closing remarks, Coats suggested another contrast between the candidates — although it was a somewhat veiled suggestion.

The incumbent noted he is married, has three children and one

grandchild.

Those are the sort of "life experiences that Hoosiers can best relate to," he said.

Said Hogsett, who is unmarried, "I believe I have the life experiences necessary to serve."

The Coats/Hogsett debate will be televised on cable and public television stations in Northwest Indiana. Consult your local listings or contact your local television station for dates and times.

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Bush signs Coats' domestic abuse bill

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A law authorizing \$60 million to help abused women was introduced by Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., after a man on furlough from prison beat his former wife to death.

The legislation, part of the Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992, was signed into law by President Bush on Thursday.

In sponsoring the spouse abuse legislation, Coats cited research showing that at least 14,000 women in Indiana were forced from their homes last year by abusive husbands, and the FBI reported almost 30 percent of female murder victims were killed by their husbands or boyfriends.

"Senseless, violent, tragic abuse has become an all too common and sorry fact of life in America," Coats said.

Coats' sponsorship of the legislation was in reaction to the 1989 murder of Lisa Marie Bianco, a Mishawaka woman bludgeoned to death by her former husband, Alan Mathency, while he was on a prison furlough. Mathency is on death row for the murder.

If fully funded, the bill authorizes \$60 million for domestic violence programs in all 50 states during the next four years, creates a new program to help states prosecute people accused of victimizing women, and doubles the level of funding for shelters for battered women.

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46209
3102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE 8

11/11
HAMMOND TIMES

D 66789 S 72783

Coats pushes domestic violence bill in visit to Gary shelter

By D. AILEEN DODD
Times Staff Writer

GARY — Sen. Dan Coats, R-Ind., visited a shelter for abused children Thursday to continue pressing for legislation to help families suffering from domestic violence.

In May, President Bush signed a domestic violence bill, sponsored by Coats, which gives states \$60 million in the next four years for programs that serve victims of abuse and help to prosecute abusers.

"My bill will help women who have been victimized by spouse abuse and will enable them and their children to live in safety," he said.

"Healing the broken lives of abused women and children is one of our most vital federal initiatives," he added.

During Coats' visit to the Crisis Center, 101 N. Montgomery St., he saw how similar programs work at the grass-roots level.

The Crisis Center provides shelter for abused and runaway teens age 13 through 17, and support services for victims of domestic violence.

Coats toured the shelter and talked with teens there about their experiences.

Shelters for victims of domestic violence are in short supply in Indiana and other parts of the country.

But with the help of the federal, state and local government and a strong show of support from volunteers, "we are going to meet the needs of the people," Coats said. "The bottom line is people that care ... people who are willing to give of their time and talent."

According to Coats, in 1990, 2.5



Sen. Dan Coates takes a quick tour of the Alternative House dormitories with Director Kate Whitacre. Alternative House is part of the Crisis Center. Times photo by John J. Watkins

million children were victims of child abuse or neglect, a 31 percent increase in reports between 1985 and 1990. And in 1991, 51 child fatalities in Indiana were caused by abuse or neglect.

"Violence in the home has become an all too common fact of life in our country," Coats said. Stopping the violence must be a top domestic priority, he said.

Now Coats is directing his attention to programs that aid victims of child abuse.

"We are looking at the whole question of child abuse" and finding ways to translate concerns into

legislation, he said.

To discourage domestic violence, state law enforcement agencies should deal with abusers abruptly, he said. Sometimes when complaints are filed, police don't follow them up and charges are dropped because abusers threaten their victims, he said.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, where police and prosecutors are required to follow up on domestic violence complaints and charges, "abusers very quickly got the message that they are not going to be able to talk their way out" of being punished for their actions, he said.

Coats' domestic violence bill provides incentives for states that adopt similar programs, doubles the level of funding for shelters for women who are victims of domestic violence, allows states to use federal funds for public information campaigns and provides more flexibility for states to develop innovative approaches to address domestic violence.

FIRST FEDERAL

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46205
2102 E. 52ND ST. SUITE E

Line Item Veto
254

JUL 13 1992
VINCENNES
SUN-COMMERCIAL

7/33
Editorials

Known by his enemies

The quality of an idea can sometimes be measured by the opposition it attracts.

Sen. Robert Byrd was the primary opponent of Sen. Dan Coats earlier this year as the Hoosier tried to get Congress to adopt a line item veto for the president.

Coats' proposal to let the president be able to veto silly spending proposals attached to otherwise important legislation was defeated in the Senate by a 54-44 vote.

Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. That positions him with immense clout over the purse strings of federal spending, and he was not shy about using it in rounding up the 54 votes against the proposal.

But Coats pointed out that support for the idea is gaining, especially when a politically powerful man like Byrd finds it necessary to talk for seven hours to defeat it.

Byrd's record in West Virginia provides ample illustrations of why the president ought to be able to veto pork-barrel spending items tacked onto vital legislation.

As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Byrd has found ingenious ways of getting big federal agencies to move their headquarters out to his state.

He also has engineered the spending of taxpayers' dollars on items like \$300,000 for a study of wetlands in the Canaan Valley area of his state. Obviously some of the land in

that area is a bit wet, but the area hardly needs that kind of study.

He also has come up with items like \$150,000 to study the Hatfield-McCoy feud, which is undoubtedly a matter of pressing national interest.

Sen. Byrd has a way of getting his way. Reader's Digest quoted him as explaining the ways of Congress to two new Republican members of his committee: "If you rock the boat or support a line-item veto, we have a special chute that goes down to the Potomac."

Coats' efforts to lead Congress to adopt a line-item veto are commendable. Undoubtedly it will lessen his clout with Sen. Byrd's committee and perhaps cost Indiana a few federal aid programs. He might even wind up on that chute down to the Potomac.

But the principle he is pursuing is vital, especially when the federal deficit is soaring. The nation's future could hang in the balance if the debts continue to mount, without any serious effort in Congress to reduce the spending.

But public outrage over the kind of clout that Sen. Byrd has abused could eventually backfire on the supporters of pork-barrel spending. They might find themselves getting thrown out of office as their tactics become more well-known and become an issue in congressional campaigns.

INDIANA NEWSCLIP
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, 46204
2107 E. 32ND ST. SUITE 8

LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL

(Ind. Edition)
Louisville, Ky.

D 276,742 \$ 123.01

Coats, Hogsett trumpet their differences

By MARY DIETER
Staff Writer

INDIANAPOLIS — U.S. Sen. Dan Coats and his challenger, Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, both wore blue shirts, navy suits, dark-tinted ties and warships to their first debate yesterday.

That's where the similarities ended.

Republican Coats and Democrat Hogsett took turns answering six questions in a half-hour program that clearly delineated the differences between the two men seeking election to the U.S. Senate in November's election.

Coats even made a big deal out of the fact that he has three children and a grandchild, while Hogsett is single.

Hogsett came out fighting with repeated references to Coats' alleged entrenchment in Congress. He said Coats epitomizes the problem people have with Washington when the GOP incumbent criticized Democrats for causing the budget deficit.

The public, Hogsett said, thinks "too much time is spent with Democrats blaming Republicans and Republicans blaming Democrats." They need someone "who'll dig in and get things done."

But Coats counterpunched by saying that Hogsett was unworthy, as evidenced by his decision to run for the Senate. Hogsett, who was elected secretary of state in 1990, contrasted himself to his then-opponent, Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut, by saying that Hudnut wanted to use the office as a politi-



Secretary of State Joseph Hogsett, left, and U.S. Sen. Dan Coats talked before the taping of "Inside Indiana Government" in Indianapolis yesterday. They face each other in the November election.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

cal sleepings while he, Hogsett, would complete the four-year term.

"I don't think there's any more fundamental aspect in leadership these days than living up to your promises," Coats said, adding later that, "it was barely days after the election when that promise was broken."

Hogsett said he changed his mind because of the country's "pressing

needs. These are problems that need to be addressed, and all too often the folks we have in Washington aren't addressing them. ... I think I can do more for the people of Indiana in the Senate, fighting for their needs, than I can do as secretary of state."

And he returned the criticism, saying that the people of the 4th Congressional District believed that

Coats wanted to be their congressman when he sought and won reelection in 1988, only to be appointed a month later to the Senate after Dan Quayle was elected vice president.

The appointment was good until the next general election, Coats then

See RIVALS
Page 4, col 4, this section

INDIANA NEWS

Rivals come out swinging

Continued from Page B 1

was elected in 1990 to complete the term. He now is seeking his first full Senate term.

Hogsett was appointed secretary of state after his predecessor, Evan Bayh, was elected governor; he then won a four-year term in 1990.

Their debate yesterday on "Inside Indiana Government" was their first joint appearance of the campaign. The program, which will be shown on cable and public TV stations in cities around Indiana, is sponsored by Citizens Concerned for the Constitution, a conservative organization founded by Indianapolis lawyer Eric Miller.

Miller, who serves as the host, opened the program by describing the group's political agenda, which includes anti-abortion advocacy and freedom from government regulation for church and home schools.

Miller did not ask the candidates about abortion. He did inquire about their positions about the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision forbidding prayer at a school commencement ceremony.

Coats decried the ruling, saying "one of the problems we have in education today is there are no values."

Hogsett said that "we do need to recognize the role prayer has in all of our lives" and that voluntary prayer is protected by the Constitution. But noting that "the pilgrims found their way here because they wanted religious freedom," he said society must be careful about drawing a line so that prayer is not forced on individuals.

Also during the debate:

■ Coats took on his own president when he criticized President Bush

and Hogsett for breaking campaign promises. "The people of Indiana and the people of this country are saying we can't trust politicians anymore," Coats said, adding that, "unfortunately," it was because Bush broke the "no new taxes" pledge he made in the 1988 campaign.

DOUG GAMBLE

Aug. 11/92

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

DAN COATES FUNDRAISER, INDIANAPOLIS (Curt Smith)

IT'S GOOD TO BE HERE IN THE HOME OF THE INDIANAPOLIS 500. I THINK THAT WAS THE NUMBER OF VOTES DAN'S OPPONENTS RECEIVED IN THE LAST ELECTION.

THE VOTERS OF INDIANA MADE A GREAT CHOICE WHEN THEY VOTED FOR SENATOR TWO YEARS AGO. THEY DECIDED THAT ONE GOOD DAN DESERVES ANOTHER.

I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW PROUD I AM TO HAVE DAN QUAYLE AS MY RUNNING MATE AGAIN. DAN HAS DONE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY WHAT BOBBY KNIGHT HAS DONE FOR INDIANA BASKETBALL.

I JUST WANT TO CLEAR UP ONE THING IN CASE THERE'S A MISUNDERSTANDING. WHEN I SAID RECENTLY THAT I WON'T LET A MADMAN GET HIS FINGER ON THE NUCLEAR TRIGGER, I WAS DEFINATELY NOT REFERRING TO BOBBY KNIGHT.

IF DAN COATES WEREN'T A SENATOR HE MIGHT BE PLAYING SHORTSTOP FOR THE CUBS, BUT CHICAGO'S LOSS IS WASHINGTON'S GAIN. DAN FIGHTS FAIR FOR HIS BELIEFS, BUT HE'S TOUGH. WHEN IT COMES TO SCORING ON SUCH ISSUES AS FAMILY VALUES, THE LINE-ITEM VETO AND CONGRESSIONAL REFORM, HE COMES IN WITH HIS SPIKES HIGH.

with the intellectual integrity and the habit of Taft, who was senator from Ohio when Lugar was in the House. Like Taft, he has had serious political office. Yet if he is as brainy as Taft, and he has shown as well a better sense of when to get it there sooner.

of a big city Republican machine. He was 35; he consolidated the city and county into one voters to the city, thereby keeping it both in bucked fashion among big-city mayors and in, and nonetheless upset the much-ballyhooed League of Cities in 1970. He became known as an asset in 1974, when he ran against Senator Lugar. In a favorable climate of 1976 and against a weaker opponent, 3%-40%.

to politically risky territory. He led the 1978 reform bill, although unions were then big in concessions in the 1978 loan guarantee for against the Civil Rights Act of 1990 because he led against the 1988 trade bill in a midwestern king their jobs—though, as he pointed out, pharmaceuticals, steel and auto parts. And as he led a successful battle against increases in

in leadership positions. After chairing the holding Republican control of the Senate in Howard Baker as Majority Leader, but came in ahead of James McClure. Then he became committee, and quickly took command over a who tends to conduct his own foreign policy in foreign policy generally and was a vigorous on the Philippines, he was ahead of the Aquino as well as Ferdinand Marcos, and that Marcos's "victory" was fraudulent and, at administration followed. He deserves credit at the world was heading toward democracy: protests against right-wing regimes would produce hope that the success of those protests would be in 1989 and 1990.

control of the Senate, and Helms invoked his Foreign Relations rather than Agriculture sign policy—and the disappointment plainly in 1988, when George Bush picked—instead of an Quayle, to be his Vice President. This was as a possibility for the number two slot—the re last. Yet his influence on public policy

member on Agriculture to move U.S. farm in the early 1980s the dominant Republican on eat crop is heavily subsidized and regulated.

the dominant coalition writing the 1981 farm bill was pro-subsidy. That bill proved so costly that subsidies were cut back in the 1985 bill. For 1990, Lugar put together an alliance of all committee Republicans (who are always in danger of being outbid by Democrats on subsidies) and committee Democrats from non-subsidy states, including the new chairman, Patrick Leahy of Vermont. The Lugar coalition rejected efforts by South Dakota's Tom Daschle to raise subsidies on wheat; it got the honey program phased out of the Senate bill; it tried but failed to get rid of sugar, wool and mohair subsidies; it compromised with Georgia's Wyche Fowler on the wetland-protecting swampbuster program; and it cut \$3.5 billion in estimated spending from the bill. Lugar emphasizes that he is a farmer himself, raising corn, soybeans and wheat on a 600-acre spread outside Indianapolis. But he seems to see no reason why taxpayers should subsidize a few crops when free markets work fine for all others.

On other domestic matters, Lugar has been active, seeking tougher federal regulation of futures markets (this is Agriculture Committee business) and pushing through a 20% tax credit for the cost of installing pollution-controlling scrubbers (a big item for Indiana's coal-burning utilities). And he continues to make a difference on foreign policy. He has watched the Philippines closely, supporting the Aquino government against coups; he was cautious, after the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe, about the pace of U.S. troop withdrawal from the West. On the Foreign Relations Committee, he opposed some proposed aid to Hungary and Poland for fear the money would only subsidize the rotting collectivist system. In each case, events have seemed to justify his views. On the Persian Gulf, he called in August 1990 for a "change of leadership" in Iraq, which Washington insiders, used to thinking of Lugar as a sort of liberal after the Philippines, took as a significantly assertive stance; in December 1990, he was saying that Congress should debate any use of force in the area, though he opposes what he considers assault on executive branch power. Journalists who use partisan criteria to patch good-guy and bad-guy labels on politicians have trouble labelling Lugar, his views seem formed by a stable view of the world, steadily applied through crisis and hysteria: American military power can be used to advance freedom and democracy, and should be used against the evil forces that are still out there.

Lugar's 1988 campaign set a record: he cut across all of the historic lines in Indiana, carrying 91 of 92 counties (he lost Gary's Lake County) and winning 68% of the vote, more than Dan Quayle's 1986 record of 61%. This was far above his 54% against challenger Congressman Floyd Fithian in the recession year of 1982, and suggests that Lugar may be about to break the Indiana jinx: no senator from this state has ever won a fourth term. But it's hard to see what could stop Lugar from doing so if he runs in 1994.

Lugar's Hoosier colleague is Dan Coats, who once worked as a staffer for Dan Quayle, was elected to succeed him in the House in 1980, was appointed to succeed him in the Senate in 1989, and was elected for the last two years of his term in 1990. Coats is quite a different sort of politician from Lugar or, for that matter, Quayle. Lugar and Quayle come from Indiana's business elite, and their political views start with an opposition to heavy-handed government regulation of business; Coats comes from a traditional background and his politics start with conservative stands on cultural issues like abortion and school prayer. This does not preclude some creative use of government: as ranking Republican on the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, he favored a much higher dependent exemption on the income tax and tax credits for child care.

In the Senate, Coats has been unafraid to be odd man out. On the Labor and Human Resources Committee, only Strom Thurmond supported his highly restrictive National Endowment for the Arts bill, and Coats was part of the Senate minority that voted against the Kennedy-Hawkins bill labeled by its proponents as civil rights and by its opponents as a quota measure; thanks to Coats's vote, George Bush's veto was upheld. He failed in his effort to ban research on the French anti-abortion pill, RU-486. He backs the line-item veto and greater

410 INDIANA

presidential rescission authority—proposals which, if only because they reduce Congress's powers, are going nowhere. But Democratic nominee Baron Hill, a four-term state legislator, attacked Coats less for his lack of effectiveness in Washington than for his just being in Washington at all. Hill attacked Coats for sending out 13 million letters in his short months in office, though there was little evidence that people resented this deluge. Hill might also have attacked Coats on abortion, but he had only just switched to a pro-choice position himself and didn't stress the issue. Hill did campaign vigorously, and walked the length of the state from New Albany, across the Ohio River from Louisville, to Gary on Lake Michigan. But his campaign had much less money than Coats's. In the end Coats won 54%–46%, the same margin as Lugar's 1982 victory. Hill carried the northwest industrial corridor from Gary to South Bend, the old Butternut counties along the Ohio River, the Terre Haute area and Bloomington. But Coats carried metro Indianapolis 57%–43% and ran even stronger in his old congressional district.

Coats's seat comes up in 1992, and his margin was not high enough to deter serious opposition. Baron Hill announced in February 1991 that he would run again, and secretary of state Jim Hogsett set up an exploratory committee in May 1991. Incidentally, Indiana is one of the few states where state party committees choose statewide nominees for offices. Nominees for governor, Congress and the state legislature are chosen in primaries which precede state nominating conventions.

Presidential politics. Does anyone expect Indiana to cast 12 Democratic electoral votes in 1992? Not unless the Democrats somehow win a national landslide. This remains one of the most Republican states in presidential elections. It is also one state where Dan Quayle is clearly not a drag on the Republican ticket; he was even a help in his old 4th Congressional District, one of the few in the country where Bush-Quayle '88 ran even with Reagan-Bush '84. Indiana voters know Quayle as a competent politician and public official, and the image played up by the national media has not been a problem here.

Indiana's May presidential primary was once the scene of epic contests, notably in 1968, when Robert Kennedy, Roger Branigin (the hapless governor who was a stand-in for President Johnson) and Eugene McCarthy ran 1–2–3. In 1984, Indiana's primary was overshadowed by Ohio's the same day; curiously enough, Gary Hart won both by similar margins. In 1988, Indiana voted after both parties' nominees had been determined.

Congressional districting. Indiana's 1981 redistricting plan went all the way to the Supreme Court in 1986. The Court's decision was a classic muddle: it ruled that state legislatures can draw lines for partisan advantage but that courts can overturn them if they're egregious; then it went on to uphold Indiana's lines, although it's not likely that anyone could come up with a clearer case of partisan motivation. Despite the partisan finagling, Republicans ended up with only 2 of the 10 districts after the 1990 elections; they had created too many marginal seats, which talented Democrats picked off in favorable circumstances and then held. In the five elections since 1980, the Republicans have won 49% of the votes but only 19 of 50 contests. Redistricting in 1991 was a more civil affair with only minimal changes in the lines. Dan Burton's 6th District, the largest population gainer for Indiana in the 1980s, changed the most—but probably to his advantage. He gives up the Democratic stronghold of Anderson to Phil Sharp in the 2d, and the new 6th virtually surrounds all of Andy Jacobs urban Indianapolis 10th District.

The People: Pop. 1990: 5,554,159 (Pop. 1980: 5,490,224, up 1.0% 1980–90 and 5.7% 1970–80). 2.2% of U.S. total, 14th largest. Median age: 32.8 years. 12.6% 65 years and over. 90.6% White, 7.8% Black, 1.8% Hispanic origin. Households: 58.2% married couple families; 70.2% owner occupied housing; median house value: \$53,900; median monthly rent: \$291. 5.3% Unemployment. Voting age pop.: 4,088,195. Registered voters (1990): 2,764,768; no party registration.

1990 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$20,562,000.00

1990 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total	
Total Expend	\$16,915m	(1.69%)
S/Lcl Grants	2,423m	(1.80%)
Salary/Wages	1,800m	(1.23%)
Paymnts to Indiv	10,024m	(2.01%)
Procurement	1,971m	(1.05%)
Research/Other	696m	(1.87%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Evan Bayh (D); Lt. G. Hogsett (D); Atty. Gen., Linley Pearson (R); State DeVore (R). State Senate, 50 (26 R and 24 D); State Senators, Richard G. Lugar (R) and Daniel R. Coats (R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	1,297,763	(60%)
Dukakis (D)	860,643	(39%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis	449,495	(69%)
Jackson	145,021	(22%)
Gore	21,865	(3%)
Gephardt	16,777	(3%)
Simon	12,555	(2%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Evan Bayh (D)



Elected 1988.
Haute; home.
Episcopalian.
Career: Prac
Office: 206 S
Election Resu
1988 gen.
1988 prim.
1984 gen.

Sen. Daniel R. Coats (R)



Appointed Jan. 1989, seat up 1992; b. May 16, 1943, Jackson, MI; home, Fort Wayne; Wheaton Col., B.A. 1965, IN U., J.D. 1971; Presbyterian; married (Marcia).

Career: Army Corps of Engineers, 1966-68; Asst. V.P. and Counsel. Mutual Security Life Ins. Co., 1972-76; Dist. Rep. for U.S. Rep. J. Danforth Quayle, 1976-80; U.S. House of Reps., 1980-88.

Offices: 411 RSOB 20515, 202-224-5623. Also 1180 Market Tower, 10 W. Market St., Indianapolis 46204, 317-226-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; 1201 E. 10th St., Bldg. 66, Rm. 103, Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; 127 N.W. 7th St., Evansville 47708, 812-465-6313; and 5530 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Committees: *Armed Services* (7th of 9 R): Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Defense Industry and Technology (RMM); Readiness, Sustainability and Support. *Labor and Human Resources* (4th of 7 R): Aging; Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism (RMM); Education, Arts and the Humanities; Employment and Productivity.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	0	4	21	33	33	96	85	100	83	76
1989	10	—	20	54	30	86	—	—	88	81

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS		1990 LIB — 1990 CONS	
Economic	25%	—	72%	16%
Social	15%	—	79%	0%
Foreign	13%	—	86%	0%

Key Votes

1. Raise Min Wage	AGN	5. Strk Firearms Ban	FOR	9. Kill SDI Cuts	FOR
2. Lmt Cap Gains Debate	FOR	6. Flag Amendment	FOR	10. Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
3. Benefits for Miners	FOR	7. 1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11. Cut NATO Forces	AGN
4. Lmt CAFE Debate	AGN	8. Ban Ntfy Parent Abort	AGN	12. Cut Salvador Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Daniel R. Coats (R)	806,048	(54%)	(\$3,708,903)
	Baron P. Hill (D)	696,639	(46%)	(\$1,077,074)
1990 primary	Daniel R. Coats (R), unopposed			
1986 general	J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle (R)	936,143	(61%)	(\$1,979,561)
	Jill Long (D)	595,192	(38%)	(\$127,187)

FIRST DISTRICT

At the southernmost point of Lake Michigan is an America steel made. Here, in the northwest corner of Indiana, where the water highway of the Great Lakes comes closest to the steel highway of the transcontinental railroads, America's leading capitalists recognized nearly a century ago the best possible site for manufacturing steel. On empty sand dunes United States Steel, then the nation's largest corporation, created only a few years before by financier J. P. Morgan, established the city of Gary in 1906 and named it for the company's chairman, Chicago

at up 1994; b. Apr. 4, 1932, Indianapolis; home, Madison U., B.A. 1954; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford U.; economist; married (Charlene).

1957-60; V.P. and Treas., Thomas L. Green & Co., Indianapolis Bd. of Sch. Commissioners, 1964-67; Indianapolis, 1968-75; Repub. Nominee for U.S. Senate, 1976; U. of Indianapolis, 1976.

SOB 20510, 202-224-4814. Also 1180 Market Tower, 10 W. Market St., Indianapolis 46204, 317-269-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; 1201 E. 10th St., Bldg. 66, Rm. 103, Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; and Fed. Bldg., 5500 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (RMM of 8 R); *International Economic Policy, Trade and Development* (RMM); *Peace Corps Affairs* (RMM).

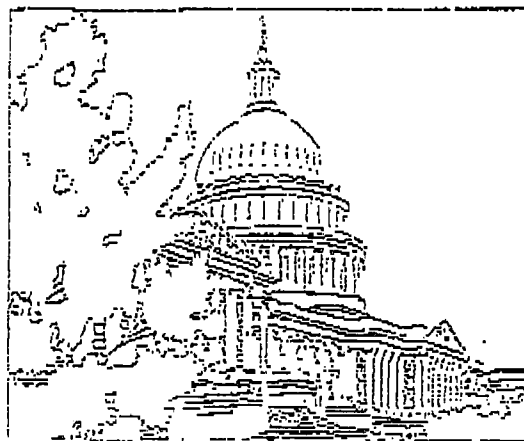
ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
83	70	100	75	71
75	—	—	100	68

1990 LIB — 1990 CONS

0%	—	90%
22%	—	77%
23%	—	75%

FOR	9. Kill SDI Cuts	FOR
FOR	10. Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
AGN	11. Cut NATO Forces	AGN
AGN	12. Cut Salvador Aid	AGN

1,430,525	(68%)	(\$3,244,601)
668,778	(32%)	(\$314,233)
978,301	(54%)	(\$2,987,573)
828,400	(46%)	(\$870,023)



U.S. SENATOR DAN COATS
404 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
PHONE (202) 224-5623

TO: ED WALTER

FROM: BOB SCHWARZWALDER

RE: _____

DATE: 8-10-92

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 2

-----COMMENTS-----

both the intellectual integrity and the habit of Taft, who was senator from Ohio when Lugar was in the 1960s. Like Taft, he has had serious political and legislative office. Yet if he is as brainy as Taft, and he has shown as well a better sense of where to get it there sooner.

Lugar is the product of a big city Republican machine. He was born in 1925; he consolidated the city and county into one entity in 1955, thereby keeping it both in the political and bucked fashion among big-city mayors and city council members, and nonetheless upset the much-ballyhooed League of Cities in 1970. He became known as a political asset in 1974, when he ran against Senator Dan Quayle in a favorable climate of 1976 and against a weaker opponent in 1980.

Lugar moved to politically risky territory. He led the 1978 effort to reform the city, although unions were then big in the city. He made concessions in the 1978 loan guarantee for the city. He opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1990 because he thought it would hurt the city. He led against the 1988 trade bill in a midwestern way, arguing that it would hurt their jobs—though, as he pointed out, it would hurt pharmaceuticals, steel and auto parts. And as a result, he led a successful battle against increases in

city government—in leadership positions. After chairing the effort to keep Republican control of the Senate in the city, he was elected as Majority Leader, but came in second to James McClure. Then he became chairman of the Senate committee, and quickly took command over a city that tends to conduct his own foreign policy, in foreign policy generally and was a vigorous opponent on the Philippines, he was ahead of the city. He was as well as Ferdinand Marcos, and that Marcos's "victory" was fraudulent and, at the time, administration followed. He deserves credit for the fact that the world was heading toward democracy, and that the success of those protests would be in 1989 and 1990.

Lugar took control of the Senate, and Helms invoked his power in Foreign Relations rather than Agriculture. He was in charge of foreign policy—and the disappointment plainly was in 1988, when George Bush picked—instead of Dan Quayle, to be his Vice President. This was a possibility for the number two slot—the second in line. Yet his influence on public policy

was as a member on Agriculture to move U.S. farm policy in the early 1980s the dominant Republican on the issue. The crop is heavily subsidized and regulated;

the dominant coalition writing the 1981 farm bill was pro-subsidy. That bill proved so costly that subsidies were cut back in the 1985 bill. For 1990, Lugar put together an alliance of all committee Republicans (who are always in danger of being outbid by Democrats on subsidies) and committee Democrats from non-subsidy states, including the new chairman, Patrick Leahy of Vermont. The Lugar coalition rejected efforts by South Dakota's Tom Daschle to raise subsidies on wheat; it got the honey program phased out of the Senate bill; it tried but failed to get rid of sugar, wool and mohair subsidies; it compromised with Georgia's Wyche Fowler on the wetland-protecting swampbuster program; and it cut \$3.5 billion in estimated spending from the bill. Lugar emphasizes that he is a farmer himself, raising corn, soybeans and wheat on a 600-acre spread outside Indianapolis. But he seems to see no reason why taxpayers should subsidize a few crops when free markets work fine for all others.

On other domestic matters, Lugar has been active, seeking tougher federal regulation of futures markets (this is Agriculture Committee business) and pushing through a 20% tax credit for the cost of installing pollution-controlling scrubbers (a big item for Indiana's coal-burning utilities). And he continues to make a difference on foreign policy. He has watched the Philippines closely, supporting the Aquino government against coups; he was cautious, after the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe, about the pace of U.S. troop withdrawal from the West. On the Foreign Relations Committee, he opposed some proposed aid to Hungary and Poland for fear the money would only subsidize the rotting collectivist system. In each case, events have seemed to justify his views. On the Persian Gulf, he called in August 1990 for a "change of leadership" in Iraq, which Washington insiders, used to thinking of Lugar as a sort of liberal after the Philippines, took as a significantly assertive stance; in December 1990, he was saying that Congress should debate any use of force in the area, though he opposes what he considers assault on executive branch power. Journalists who use partisan criteria to patch good-guy and bad-guy labels on politicians have trouble labelling Lugar, his views seem formed by a stable view of the world, steadily applied through crisis and hysteria: American military power can be used to advance freedom and democracy, and should be used against the evil forces that are still out there.

Lugar's 1988 campaign set a record: he cut across all of the historic lines in Indiana, carrying 91 of 92 counties (he lost Gary's Lake County) and winning 68% of the vote, more than Dan Quayle's 1986 record of 61%. This was far above his 54% against challenger Congressman Floyd Fithian in the recession year of 1982, and suggests that Lugar may be about to break the Indiana jinx: no senator from this state has ever won a fourth term. But it's hard to see what could stop Lugar from doing so if he runs in 1994.

Lugar's Hoosier colleague is Dan Coats, who once worked as a staffer for Dan Quayle, was elected to succeed him in the House in 1980, was appointed to succeed him in the Senate in 1989, and was elected for the last two years of his term in 1990. Coats is quite a different sort of politician from Lugar or, for that matter, Quayle. Lugar and Quayle come from Indiana's business elite, and their political views start with an opposition to heavy-handed government regulation of business; Coats comes from a traditional background and his politics start with conservative stands on cultural issues like abortion and school prayer. This does not preclude some creative use of government: as ranking Republican on the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, he favored a much higher dependent exemption on the income tax and tax credits for child care.

In the Senate, Coats has been unafraid to be odd man out. On the Labor and Human Resources Committee, only Strom Thurmond supported his highly restrictive National Endowment for the Arts bill, and Coats was part of the Senate minority that voted against the Kennedy-Hawkins bill labeled by its proponents as civil rights and by its opponents as a quota measure; thanks to Coats's vote, George Bush's veto was upheld. He failed in his effort to ban research on the French anti-abortion pill, RU-486. He backs the line-item veto and greater

410 INDIANA

presidential rescission authority—proposals which, if only because they reduce Congress's powers, are going nowhere. But Democratic nominee Baron Hill, a four-term state legislator, attacked Coats less for his lack of effectiveness in Washington than for his just being in Washington at all. Hill attacked Coats for sending out 13 million letters in his short months in office, though there was little evidence that people resented this deluge. Hill might also have attacked Coats on abortion, but he had only just switched to a pro-choice position himself and didn't stress the issue. Hill did campaign vigorously, and walked the length of the state from New Albany, across the Ohio River from Louisville, to Gary on Lake Michigan. But his campaign had much less money than Coats's. In the end Coats won 54%-46%, the same margin as Lugar's 1982 victory. Hill carried the northwest industrial corridor from Gary to South Bend, the old Butternut counties along the Ohio River, the Terre Haute area and Bloomington. But Coats carried metro Indianapolis 57%-43% and ran even stronger in his old congressional district.

Coats's seat comes up in 1992, and his margin was not high enough to deter serious opposition. Baron Hill announced in February 1991 that he would run again, and secretary of state Jim Hogsett set up an exploratory committee in May 1991. Incidentally, Indiana is one of the few states where state party committees choose statewide nominees for offices. Nominees for governor, Congress and the state legislature are chosen in primaries which precede state nominating conventions.

Presidential politics. Does anyone expect Indiana to cast 12 Democratic electoral votes in 1992? Not unless the Democrats somehow win a national landslide. This remains one of the most Republican states in presidential elections. It is also one state where Dan Quayle is clearly not a drag on the Republican ticket; he was even a help in his old 4th Congressional District, one of the few in the country where Bush-Quayle '88 ran even with Reagan-Bush '84. Indiana voters know Quayle as a competent politician and public official, and the image played up by the national media has not been a problem here.

Indiana's May presidential primary was once the scene of epic contests, notably in 1968, when Robert Kennedy, Roger Branigin (the hapless governor who was a stand-in for President Johnson) and Eugene McCarthy ran 1-2-3. In 1984, Indiana's primary was overshadowed by Ohio's the same day; curiously enough, Gary Hart won both by similar margins. In 1988, Indiana voted after both parties' nominees had been determined.

Congressional districting. Indiana's 1981 redistricting plan went all the way to the Supreme Court in 1986. The Court's decision was a classic muddle: it ruled that state legislatures can draw lines for partisan advantage but that courts can overturn them if they're egregious; then it went on to uphold Indiana's lines, although it's not likely that anyone could come up with a clearer case of partisan motivation. Despite the partisan finagling, Republicans ended up with only 2 of the 10 districts after the 1990 elections; they had created too many marginal seats, which talented Democrats picked off in favorable circumstances and then held. In the five elections since 1980, the Republicans have won 49% of the votes but only 19 of 50 contests. Redistricting in 1991 was a more civil affair with only minimal changes in the lines. Dan Burton's 6th District, the largest population gainer for Indiana in the 1980s, changed the most—but probably to his advantage. He gives up the Democratic stronghold of Anderson to Phil Sharp in the 2d, and the new 6th virtually surrounds all of Andy Jacobs urban Indianapolis 10th District.

The People: Pop. 1990: 5,554,159 (Pop. 1980: 5,490,224, up 1.0% 1980-90 and 5.7% 1970-80). 2.2% of U.S. total, 14th largest. Median age: 32.8 years. 12.6% 65 years and over. 90.6% White, 7.8% Black, 1.8% Hispanic origin. Households: 58.2% married couple families; 70.2% owner occupied housing; median house value: \$53,900; median monthly rent: \$291. 5.3% Unemployment. Voting age pop.: 4,088,195. Registered voters (1990): 2,764,768; no party registration.

1990 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$20,562,000,000

1990 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total	
Total Expend	\$16,915m	(1.69%)
St/Lcl Grants	2,423m	(1.80%)
Salary/Wages	1,800m	(1.23%)
Paymnts to Indiv	10,024m	(2.01%)
Procurement	1,971m	(1.05%)
Research/Other	696m	(1.87%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Evan Bayh (D); Lt. Gov. H. Hogsett (D); Atty. Gen., Linley Pearson (R); T. DeVore (R). State Senate, 50 (26 R and 24 D); State Senators, Richard G. Lugar (R) and Daniel R. Coats (D).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	1,297,763	(60%)
Dukakis (D)	860,643	(39%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis	449,495	(69%)
Jackson	145,021	(22%)
Gore	21,865	(3%)
Gephardt	16,777	(3%)
Simon	12,555	(2%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Evan Bayh (D)



Elected 1988, Haute; home, Indianapolis; Episcopalian; n

Career: Pract

Office: 206 S

Election Result

1988 gen. E

J

1988 prim. E

S

F

1984 gen. F

V

Sen. Daniel R. Coats (R)



Appointed Jan. 1989, seat up 1992; b. May 16, 1943, Jackson, MI; home, Fort Wayne; Wheaton Col., B.A. 1965, IN U., J.D. 1971; Presbyterian; married (Marcia).

Career: Army Corps of Engineers, 1966-68; Asst. V.P. and Counsel, Mutual Security Life Ins. Co., 1972-76; Dist. Rep. for U.S. Rep. J. Danforth Quayle, 1976-80; U.S. House of Reps., 1980-88.

Offices: 411 RSOB 20515, 202-224-5623. Also 1180 Market Tower, 10 W. Market St., Indianapolis 46204, 317-226-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; 1201 E. 10th St., Bldg. 66, Rm. 103, Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; 127 N.W. 7th St., Evansville 47708, 812-465-6313; and 5530 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Committees: *Armed Services* (7th of 9 R): Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Defense Industry and Technology (RMM); Readiness, Sustainability and Support. *Labor and Human Resources* (4th of 7 R): Aging; Children, Families, Drugs and Alcoholism (RMM); Education, Arts and the Humanities; Employment and Productivity.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	0	4	21	33	33	96	85	100	83	76
1989	10	—	20	54	30	86	—	—	88	81

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB	—	1989 CONS	1990 LIB	—	1990 CONS
Economic	25%	—	72%	16%	—	80%
Social	15%	—	79%	0%	—	91%
Foreign	13%	—	86%	0%	—	88%

Key Votes

1.Raise Min Wage	AGN	5.Strk Firearms Ban	FOR	9.Kill SDI Cuts	FOR
2.Lmt Cap Gains Debate	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
3.Benefits for Miners	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Cut NATO Forces	AGN
4.Lmt CAFE Debate	AGN	8.Ban Ntly Parent Abort	AGN	12.Cut Salvador Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Daniel R. Coats (R)	806,048	(54%)	(\$3,708,903)
	Baron P. Hill (D)	696,639	(46%)	(\$1,077,074)
1990 primary	Daniel R. Coats (R), unopposed			
1986 general	J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle (R)	936,143	(61%)	(\$1,979,561)
	Jill Long (D)	595,192	(38%)	(\$127,187)

FIRST DISTRICT

At the southernmost point of Lake Michigan is an America steel made. Here, in the northwest corner of Indiana, where the water highway of the Great Lakes comes closest to the steel highway of the transcontinental railroads, America's leading capitalists recognized nearly a century ago the best possible site for manufacturing steel. On empty sand dunes United States Steel, then the nation's largest corporation, created only a few years before by financier J. P. Morgan, established the city of Gary in 1906 and named it for the company's chairman, Chicago

at up 1994; b. Apr. 4, 1932, Indianapolis; home, Union U., B.A. 1954; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford U.; Methodist; married (Charlene).

1957-60; V.P. and Treas., Thomas L. Green & Co., Indianapolis Bd. of Sch. Commissioners, 1964-67; U.S. House of Reps., 1968-75; Repub. Nominee for U.S. Senate, 1976; U. of Indianapolis, 1976.

SOB 20510, 202-224-4814. Also 1180 Market Tower, 10 W. Market St., Indianapolis 46204, 317-269-5555; Fed. Bldg., 1300 S. Harrison St., Rm. 340, Fort Wayne 46802, 219-422-1505; 1201 E. 10th St., Bldg. 66, Rm. 103, Jeffersonville 47132, 812-288-3377; and Fed. Bldg., 5500 Sohl Ave., Hammond 46320, 219-937-5380.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry* (RMM of 8 R); *International Economic Policy, Trade and Development* (RMM); *Peace Corps Affairs* (RMM).

ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
83	70	100	75	71
75	—	—	100	68

1990 LIB — 1990 CONS

0%	—	90%
22%	—	77%
23%	—	75%

in	FOR	9.Kill SDI Cuts	FOR
t	FOR	10.Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
s Act	AGN	11.Cut NATO Forces	AGN
Abort	AGN	12.Cut Salvador Aid	AGN

..... 1,430,525	(68%)	(\$3,244,601)
..... 668,778	(32%)	(\$314,233)
..... 978,301	(54%)	(\$2,987,573)
..... 828,400	(46%)	(\$870,023)

thousand Points
Trust Act will
ating 10 billion
plement local
vation enrich
grams like your

ees for Tomor-
e groups, and
d recreation. In
ll be donated.
will help vol-
s not only how
at also how to
them, and how
environment.
ld an audience
many trees all
t have to open
I tried it once
groan. [Laugh-
of the speech
ughter]

st than here in
ow, with roots
stronger and
t on behalf of
ture.

two exports:
et me close by
then a movie
s heart.

ars ago, after
he was salut-
way each of
s planted 40
Law School,
24 at his high
the beauty of
adness of you,

d "Hoosiers."
norized it. It
y towns. Yes,
also portrays
Indiana. The
two things:
where in the
very special,
n Evansville
State line:
—enhancing
ederal of the

outdoors.

So, let's help these youngsters plant more trees and nurture them in this State and in all 50 States. Let's plant the Trees for Tomorrow that will bless the children of tomorrow, the generations who will inherit our Earth. Trees are an inheritance passed from one generation to another, and they symbolize the continuity of mankind.

Not far from here there's a special young man who has created a special legacy of his own, and he is in our prayers today. His name is Ryan White, and he's been fighting a courageous battle against a deadly disease and also against ignorance and fear. Ryan has helped us understand the truth about AIDS, and he's shown all of us the strength and the bravery of the human heart. So, today, as together we plant this beautiful

American elm, this symbol of new life, this first tree of your magnificent campaign, let it be Ryan's tree.

God bless that young man. God bless his family. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. at the Trees for Tomorrow Park. In his remarks, he referred to F. Arthur Strong, director of the City of Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation, and Bobby Knight, Indiana University basketball coach. Earlier, prior to leaving Cincinnati, the President met with Ken Blackwell, the Republican candidate for the First Congressional District. The President also visited Derrick Turnbow, an honor student at Taft High School who was the innocent victim of a drug-related shooting.

Remarks at a Fundraising Luncheon for Senator Dan Coats in Indianapolis, Indiana

April 3, 1990

First, let me, once again, say how much I enjoyed reveling in the magic of Sandi Patti and her great music, and to see my friend Fred Travalena, again, here. Could have helped him with some of his gestures, the way it is—[laughter]—but he's coming along. And it's great, really, to be back in Indianapolis, with good friends like Dick Lugar and, of course, Don Cox and Margie Hill of our national committee, two great representatives there. And then, we're flying up here with our new State chairman—he's here—Keith Luce, a hard worker doing a great job to rebuild the party. And most of all, I'm pleased to be here on behalf of a man who brings your Hoosier ideas to Washington every day with great integrity and honor, and I'm talking about Dan Coats, the man of the moment. It is essential he be reelected.

I want to thank Dick Freeland and Bob Irsay and others for this tremendously successful event. I'm sorry I couldn't get over here to have lunch with you today; I wasn't allowed to. On the way over I was notified

that the Secret Service had found my food taster face down in the salad. [Laughter] Somebody had washed my lettuce with Perrier. [Laughter] It could have been worse—broccoli—could have been worse. [Laughter]

Throughout the eighties—the decade which saw the greatest economic expansion in U.S. peacetime history and fires of freedom begin to burn all over the world—throughout this turbulent decade, the people of Indiana had two great men representing them in the United States Senate—Dick Lugar and then, of course, Dan Quayle—a foreign policy duo that have been instrumental to the progress we've seen internationally. Dick's tenure on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been—I was telling this to Dick Freeland here—absolutely nothing less than superb. And I continue to depend on his wise counsel as we wrestle with a world in change.

I don't have to tell you, you know this already, how important Dan Quayle's outstanding leadership has been in crucial

areas like Central and Latin America. And he's served our administration well and our nation well. So, Indiana already had a lot to be proud of in these two fine men. And now we have Dan Coats, stepping into that legacy of leadership in the United States Senate.

For the last 10 years, Dick Lugar and Dan Quayle have built this dynasty of Republican leadership in Indiana with a command of the issues that's kept America number one. In 1986 Dan Quayle was re-elected by the biggest landslide of any Senate candidate in Indiana history. And yet 2 years later, Dick Lugar came along, broke the record with an even bigger winning margin. And come November my common sense tells me that the voters of Indiana will continue the tradition and give Dan Coats an even greater victory margin. It's going to happen.

So, I'm here, "back home again in Indiana," in what natives call the Crossroads of America, to talk to you today about common sense, something Hoosiers know a lot about. Indiana is the heart of the heartland, and the Hoosiers are right in the middle of an American mainstream with the kind of values that have made this nation great. And I'm talking about values like hard work and opportunity and decency and loyalty, faith and family. Everyone here believes that the family is the cornerstone of American society. Our administration has placed the family at the center of our agenda for the 1990's: to build an America where every man, woman, and child is drug-free; where schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers; and where our families can live in a clean, safe environment. Dan has been one of the biggest supporters—as Dick Lugar referred to this—Dan Coats has been one of the biggest supporters of our pro-family agenda, reaching out to families like yours with hopes and dreams for the children's futures. He is really your voice for your values.

And it's a strong voice. His work in Congress sponsoring important pro-family legislation was crucial to the progress that we've already made in strengthening the family in this country. And he's helped people in areas like education reform and family support and help for "at risk" children and

families in need. In fact the Republican Party felt so strongly about his legislation that we made it a part of our national platform—mainstream values that all Americans care about. And that's why I believe we need Dan Coats in the Senate, and I know that everybody here today agrees with me on that important point.

Nothing ravages the American family more than drug abuse. Our National Drug Strategy, articulated by Bill Bennett—we call it National Drug Strategy II—which I announced last September, deals with all sides of the issue, from education and prevention to expanded treatment to stronger penalties and stepped-up enforcement. It's a tough approach, but it is a sensible approach.

No part of America is safe from the scourge of drugs. This is not simply an inner-city problem or a border problem for bureaucrats in Washington to handle. We've got to get PCP and crack off every street and out of every school in America. And it's time we got more Federal resources into the hands of those in the thick of the fight, those on the front lines. And if we are to build a better future for this country, America first must be drug-free.

As the Republican leader of the Senate subcommittee that deals with drugs, Dan knows the road ahead won't be easy, but that's another strong reason why I need him back in the Senate. I need his experience and his intelligence as we fight to take back our streets.

You know, I noticed a bunch of police officers here today and outside greeting us when we arrived at the airport, and I'd just like to say, parenthetically, we owe a great debt of gratitude to the men and women in police uniform—sheriff, whatever it is—that are protecting our kids. I think to myself—I went over the other day to the funeral home where a recognized, dedicated police officer, and this in the Maryland State Police, had been gunned down on the highway, on a major highway artery—and I thought to myself how lucky we are to have dedicated men like, in that instance, Sergeant Wolf or like some that are here today, who are dedicating themselves to protect the lives of our families and our children. It

is inspirational to me.

We're talking about values, and bringing Hoosier values and Hoosier vision to Washington is important to me not just in stopping crime and drugs but also in stopping those who measure progress made solely by dollars spent. You know as I do that congressional spending is spiraling out of control—\$1.2 trillion right now. And common sense tells us the American people aren't undertaxed. We need a budget process that can deal rationally with wasteful government spending. We need a line-item veto or some strong rescission legislation. And so, again I appeal to Congress: Give me what 43 Governors have—the power to cut unnecessary spending.

One of the first things that Dan Coats did when he arrived in the United States Senate was to introduce important line-item veto legislation. In fact, I haven't seen anybody move that adeptly since Chuck Person slam-dunked an opponent at Market Square Arena. Together, we're fighting to keep your taxes low and Federal spending down, and that's what I call just plain common sense.

Americans want to keep the longest peacetime expansion ever moving forward—89 months and counting. And Americans want a clean environment—we want that also. And it is my view we can do both. We can't do it if we move to the extreme. And I am not going to move to the extreme in environmental legislation, but we are going to pass and sign sound environmental legislation.

This morning, here in Indianapolis, I went over a few blocks away and planted a tree to help kick off a great community effort to protect and preserve the beauty of this wonderful city. Today, in Washington, there's also a lot at stake—Dick and Dan both know this—clean air, a safe environment, economic growth, and the jobs of thousands of Americans. The Senate today will cast—what is it, 8 p.m. tonight, I believe—an historic vote on our amendments, the first meaningful amendments to the Clean Air Act, a vote which will affect generations to come as we work to build a cleaner, safer America. It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet without throwing hard-working Americans out

of work.

I again reject the extremists in the environmental movement who would burden our economy by mindless regulation, and I reject those who do not recognize their obligations to clean up our environment. We've got to find the middle path. Common sense tells us to find this needed balance, and we will find it.

Tonight Dan Coats will be back in the Senate to cast one of the most important votes of his life, and I know I can count on him. But I need to count on his experience, his judgment, and his concern for people not just tonight or tomorrow but in the months and the years to come. And that's why I'm counting on each and every one of you in this room to give your all for Dan Coats.

I've talked today just briefly about some of the issues that are important to me as we face the new decade. But one thing to remember: As the world changes, issues will change, but principles remain to the end. And Dan Coats is a principled man who will be a voice for your values. I know Hoosier values, and I admire them. I chose my running mate from Indiana because of them. And on November 6, when the voters of Indiana think of Dan Coats, I know they'll think of the song by another Hoosier, the great Cole Porter, called "You're the Top."

Senator Dan Coats gives voice to the values of the heartland. Nothing could be more important as we head into a new century of challenge and change. So, do what you can. Let's keep Indiana great and keep the dynasty of Republican leadership going strong. Let's continue the tradition and give this good and decent man a huge victory.

Thank you for your support. God bless the State of Indiana. God bless you all. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:11 p.m. in Hall C of the Indianapolis Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to singer Sandi Patti; impressionist Fred Travalena; Don Cox and Margaret Hill, Indiana Republican national committeeman and committeewoman; Dick Freeland, owner of Pizza Hut of Fort Wayne, Inc.; Bob Irsay,