

WISCONSIN STATE
LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

1999-00

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on
Campaigns &
Elections
(AC-CE)

File Naming Example:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01a
- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01b
- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt02

Published Documents

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH (Public Hearing Announcements)

➤ **

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ **

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ **

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ **

*Information Collected For Or
Against Proposal*

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ **

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

**

➤ Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)

➤ **99hr_ab0854_AC-CE_pt01**

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ **

Vote Record

Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date: 3-28-00
 Moved by: Walker Seconded by: Sherman
 AB: 994 Clearinghouse Rule: _____
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 AJR: _____ Other: _____
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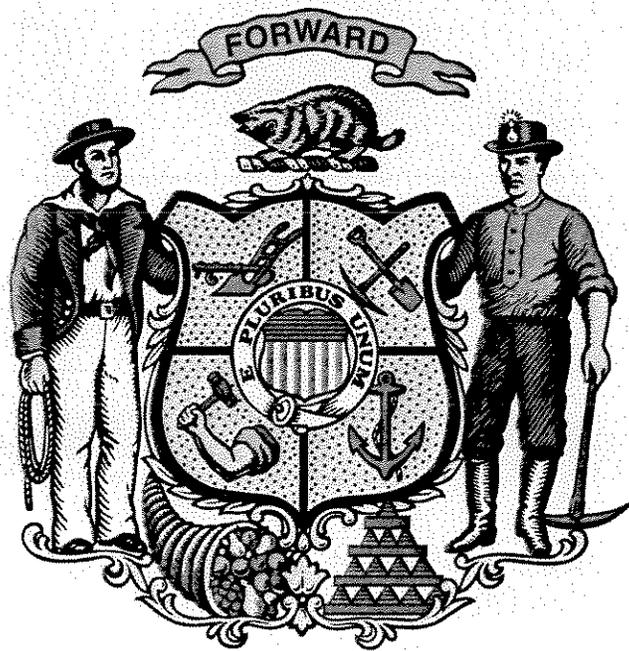
Committee Member

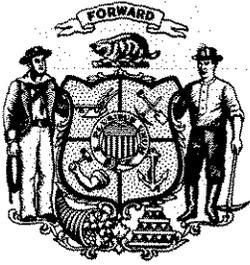
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Wisconsin Briefs

from the Legislative Reference Bureau

Brief 00-1

January 2000

2000 WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

On April 4, 2000, Wisconsin voters will have an opportunity to express their preference for the various candidates seeking the presidential nomination. The Wisconsin presidential preference primary, in which the voters select the delegates who will attend the national nominating conventions, is advisory and not binding on the respective political parties. It is also an "open" primary, in which voters are not required to declare a party affiliation prior to voting.

This brief describes the procedure for developing the primary ballot and the Appendix to the brief provides materials to assist the state nominating committee in identifying possible presidential candidates for the 2000 presidential primary.

II. THE NOMINATION PROCESS

Preparation of the presidential preference primary ballot normally begins with the convening of a state nominating committee on the last Tuesday in January to determine the candidates who will appear on the ballot. The 2000 committee will meet on January 25, 2000, at noon in the State Capitol.

Section 8.12 (1) (b), Wisconsin Statutes, requires the committee to place on the ballot "the names of all candidates whose candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in the national news media throughout the United States . . ." The committee has the "sole discretion" to determine which candidates fit the statutory criteria.

Establishing the Nominating Committee. Representation on the nominating committee is based on a political party being both "recognized" and "certified" by the state. A "recognized political party" is defined by statute as one that qualifies for a separate ballot or ballot column by receiving a specified number of votes at the last general election or by securing a specified number of petition signatures

The narrower definition of "certification" is provided in Section 8.12 (1) (a) of the statutes:

[T]he state chairperson of each recognized political party listed on the official ballot at the last gubernatorial election whose candidate for governor received at least 10% of the total votes cast for that office may certify to the [state elections board] that the party will participate in the presidential preference primary.

The standard of 10% of total votes cast for governor is a more stringent requirement, which was enacted by 1985 Wisconsin Act 304 and applied initially to the 1988 presidential preference primary election. Prior to that change, recognized political parties needed only 1% of

votes cast for *any* statewide office to participate on the nominating committee. Limiting the nominating committee's membership to certified parties tends to restrict the committee to representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties.

A party must indicate that it will participate in the presidential primary by filing an official certification with the Elections Board no later than 5 p.m. on the first Tuesday in January (or the next day if Tuesday is a holiday) in the presidential election year. Both the Democratic Party of Wisconsin and the Republican Party of Wisconsin, which were the only two recognized political parties eligible for certification for the 2000 election, certified by the deadline.

Section 8.12 (1) (b) of the statutes dictates that the nominating committee consists of the following members:

1. For each party filing a certification, the state chairperson (or designee) and one national committeeman and one national committeewoman designated by the chairperson.
2. The president and minority leader of the senate (or designees).
3. The speaker and minority leader of the assembly (or designees).
4. One additional member, selected by the nominating committee, who serves as committee chairperson. (The State Elections Board has indicated that Janine Geske, former justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has agreed to serve as chairperson if selected.)

Nominating Committee for the 2000 Presidential Preference Primary

Position	Democratic Party	Republican Party
State Party Chairperson	Terri Spring	Richard Graber
National Party Committeeman	Reynolds Honold	Michael Grebe
National Party Committeewoman	Paula Dorsey	Mary Buestrin
Senate President	Sen. Fred Risser	
Senate Minority Leader		Sen. Michael G. Ellis
Assembly Speaker	Rep. Scott R. Jensen	
Assembly Minority Leader		Rep. Shirley Krug

The committee must certify to the Elections Board no later than the Friday following its initial meeting (January 28, 2000), the names of all candidates it has selected to appear on the presidential preference ballot.

Candidate Notification and Disclaimers. After the nominating committee has certified a slate of nominees, the Elections Board notifies each person whose name has been placed in nomination and informs the person that his or her name will appear on the Wisconsin presidential preference ballot unless a disclaimer is filed. The disclaimer must state without qualification that the nominee is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. It must be received by the

Elections Board on later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February of the presidential election year (February 15, 2000).

Nomination via the Petition Method. If the nominating committee does not include in the candidate listing the name of a person actively seeking the nomination of one of the parties represented on the committee, that person, or any state group organized on that person's behalf, may still obtain a ballot position by submitting petitions under Section 8.12 (1)(c), Wisconsin Statutes. The petition may be circulated no sooner than the last Tuesday in January of the presidential election year (January 25, 2000). Deadline for filing petitions with the Elections Board is no later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February (February 15, 2000). The petition must be signed by at least 1,000, but not more than 1,500, qualified electors in each of Wisconsin's nine congressional districts. An individual petition paper cannot include signers from more than one congressional district, and each petition paper must conform to the requirements of Section 8.40, Wisconsin Statutes.

III. POSSIBLE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Media Reports. At the request of the executive director of the Elections Board, the Legislative Reference Bureau has selected media reports contained in the Appendix, which describe the possible candidates in the 2000 Presidential Election. The articles are arranged in alphabetical order by party affiliation and the individual's decision about seeking nomination. The results of the LRB review are summarized below with the beginning page of each person's section:

Selected Media Reports About 2000 Candidates

Democratic Party	Republican Party
Declared – Bill Bradley (p. 5)	Declared – Gary L. Bauer (p. 9)
Vice Pres. Al Gore (p. 6)	Gov. George W. Bush (p. 10)
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (p. 7)	Steve Forbes (p. 11)
Declined – Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (p. 8)	U.S. Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (p. 12)
	Alan L. Keyes (p. 13)
	U.S. Sen. John S. McCain (p. 14)
	Withdrawn – Lamar Alexander (p. 15)
	Elizabeth Dole (p. 16)
	Rep. John R. Kasich (p. 17)
	Dan Quayle (p. 18)

Qualification for Matching Funds. Another measure indicating presidential candidacy is whether the individual has raised the minimum amount of contributions to qualify for federal matching campaign funds. To receive matching funds, a presidential candidate must raise \$100,000, with a minimum of \$5,000 collected in each of 20 states. No individual contribution may be greater than \$250.

As of January 20, 2000, the Federal Election Commission had reported matching funds were approved for the following candidates in the 2000 presidential election:

2000 Candidates Who Have Qualified for Federal Matching Campaign Funding

Democratic Party	Reform Party	Republican Party
Bill Bradley	Patrick J. Buchanan	Gary L. Bauer
Al Gore		Elizabeth Dole*
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.		Alan L. Keyes
		John S. McCain
		Dan Quayle

*Initially qualified to receive matching funds, but request for funding was withdrawn.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY BRADLEY (DECLARED)

Copyright 1999 States News Service
States News Service
January 12, 1999

HEADLINE: Bradley's PAC Is Now Officially Presidential

BYLINE: By Paul Kane, States News Service

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Ending the "exploratory" phase of his campaign, Bill Bradley officially declared his candidacy for president Tuesday and set up his headquarters in West Orange.

The former Democratic senator from New Jersey filed his "statement of candidacy" with the Federal Election Commission in Washington, thus turning his presidential exploratory committee, which he formed Dec., into the Bill Bradley for President Campaign.

Bradley's move is the next step in his challenge to win the Democratic nomination from an increasingly less crowded field of contenders. At this point Bradley and Vice President Al Gore, the prohibitive favorite, are the only two declared Democratic candidates. In the past month Sens. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and Paul Wellstone of Minnesota opted against challenging Gore.

Decisions are likely to come this month from Sen. John Kerry of Massachusetts and Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader. Gephardt appears to be focusing on winning a Democratic majority and becoming House speaker.

These decisions are making it more possible that the Democratic nomination will come down to a race between Gore and Bradley. And Gore continues to hold an advantage in terms of fundraising potential and organization in the early primary states, according to officials in New Jersey and New Hampshire, site of the nation's first primary.

But Bradley, a Missouri native, is working to shore up support in his adopted home state, and one step in that direction was to open up campaign headquarters in West Orange. "My staff and I are very excited about running this campaign from West Orange. I was proud to represent New Jersey for 18 years; basing our operation here is the obvious choice," he said in a statement.

A formal public announcement kicking off his candidacy is expected by early spring. Since forming the exploratory committee last month, Bradley has begun a much-needed fundraising operation that analysts say will require about \$20 million to run a solid campaign.

Bradley has been working the phones and setting up fundraisers and small meetings, aides said, all in advance of a March

4 event at the East Brunswick Hilton designed to be the first major cash haul of the campaign. On Tuesday he was on the West Coast. The first peak into Bradley's fundraising efforts, filed with the FEC, will come Jan. 31.

Almost six weeks into his bid however, Bradley has yet to travel to Iowa or New Hampshire, the respective first caucus and primary states in which many a presidential campaign has burned out. He did make an appearance in New Hampshire in October, where spoke at a party fundraiser and did some campaign events with local candidates.

Eric Hauser, a Bradley spokesman, said the senator would make his first official campaign trip to New Hampshire "soon" but declined to elaborate. A Bradley supporter in the Granite State said he would make his debut there by the end of this month.

"He has not been nearly as active or visible as the other candidates," said Jeff Woodburn, chairman of the New Hampshire Democratic Party and a Gore supporter. "He starts well behind the vice president."

And, while Bradley is traveling, Gore will be on Bradley's home turf Wednesday, in Elizabeth, launching a new White House initiative on port policy for New Jersey and New York.

Gore's efforts at the personal touch in New Hampshire are a local legend, particularly after he spent Election Night on the phones with influential New Hampshire Democrats. "It was the only call I got," Woodburn said.

"There's a great deal of loyalty to Gore among people who have been with the party a long time," said James Boyle, executive director of the New Hampshire Democratic Party.

But, Boyle added, Bradley is making an impression on those Democrats that are less connected to the party machine, the people that are least likely to receive invitations to White House parties. People like Steve DeStefano, 42, a former state House member from Bow, N.H., who lost his state Senate race by five votes in November.

DeStefano, a Boston Celtics fan who grew up jeering Bradley and the New York Knicks, said Bradley would represent a fresh start for Democrats after the scandal-plagued second term of the Clinton administration. DeStefano spent an hour with Bradley in October touring a New Hampshire nursing home and came away encouraged.

But Bradley has to keep raising the money and getting face time with local residents in Iowa and New Hampshire, DeStefano said. "He's got his work cut out for him. Now, it's just a matter of getting out, meeting with the folks."

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY
GORE
(DECLARED)**

Copyright 1999 The National Journal Group, Inc.
Greenwire
June 17, 1999

HEADLINE: Campaign 2000: Gore Announces Candidacy,
Swipes At Bush

BODY:

VP Al Gore declared his candidacy for the 2000 presidential race yesterday in his hometown of Carthage, TN.

Gore's speech "included staples of Democratic orthodoxy" including "environmental protections," but "signaled he is much more focused on a general election battle for centrist votes" (Ceci Connolly, Washington Post).

Gore took swipes at potential GOP rival Texas Gov. George W. Bush's environmental record. Gore: "Some want to cut back on environmental protection and let polluters off the hook" (Jill Lawrence, USA Today). More Gore: "I will never let that happen." Bush backed a proposal he signed into law this year that called for "grandfathered" industrial plants in Texas built before the 1971 Clean Air Act to come into voluntary compliance (Greenwire, June 1) (Dick Polman, Philadelphia Inquirer). And the Sierra Club released a report last month claiming that the air quality in Texas has gotten worse under Bush (Greenwire, May 25).

White House Press Secretary Joe Lockhart said Pres. Clinton's "agenda on things like the economy, education, the envi-

ronment will prove to be a very successful platform for the vice president to run from" (Ron Fournier, AP, June 16).

LET THE EDITORIALS, COMMENTARY BEGIN

Investor's Business Daily: "We ... think his faith in Washington's ability to solve local problems is misplaced. Gore believes bureaucrats can manage ecosystems to protect endangered species, for instance" (June 16).

New York Times: "He is particularly expert on foreign relations and the environment, areas where the leading Republican candidate, George W. Bush, is weak."

Washington Post: "Mr. Gore's traditional announcement contained no surprises; nor did he seriously challenge the country in any particular respect. It's hard to do that while at the same time celebrating the successes of the past seven years, and that constraint may help to define Mr. Gore's campaign."

Washington Times: "Not to forget, there's also the fruit of Mr. Gore's literary labors, *Earth in the Balance*, which provides ample examples of his environmental nuttiness."

And Wall Street Journal columnist Albert R. Hunt quotes Bob Teeter, Pres. George Bush's 1988 campaign manager: "Gore's problem is that Clinton is identified with almost everything perhaps except the environment." (All cites June 17 unless noted.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LAROCHE (DECLARED)

Copyright 2000 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company
The Houston Chronicle
January 04, 2001

HEADLINE: Texas Democrats won't challenge Republicans for 6 statewide posts

BYLINE: Clay Robinson, Julie Mason, John W. Gonzalez
BODY:

The once-dominant Texas Democratic Party conceded six of the nine statewide offices on the 2000 ballot to Republicans on Monday and attracted five minor candidates for the nomination to challenge U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison.

No Democratic candidates had filed for two spots on the Texas Railroad Commission, three seats on the Texas Supreme Court and one seat on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals when the filing period for the March 14 major party primaries closed Monday evening.

Two other seats on the Court of Criminal Appeals drew two Democratic candidates.

The Democratic Party's retreat also was in evidence among local primary races in Harris County, where 52 Democrats signed up to run, compared with 103 Republican candidates.

In the Republican-dominated state district courts, only one Democrat filed for office: Grant Hardaway Sr., for the 337th District Court.

A former state district judge from Harris County, Jim Barr, filed for a spot on the 14th Court of Appeals. While the progression from trial court to appellate court is a natural one, Barr was removed from office in 1998 for making inappropriate sexual comments to female prosecutors and ordering a deputy arrested for failing to respond to a defense subpoena. Barr made several unsuccessful appeals, but they were exhausted in November.

The race for Harris County district attorney, without 20-year incumbent John B. Holmes Jr., has potential for a colorful contest with former city Controller Lloyd Kelley among six Republican contenders.

In the same contest, state District Judge Pat Lykos ended courthouse speculation about her plans by joining the prosecutor's race along with Jim Leitner, Chuck Rosenthal, Mike Stafford and Alice Brown.

The winner is expected to face Stephen Hale, the only Democrat seeking the post, in November.

The March 14 Republican primary will include dozens of races from president to justices of the peace and local party leaders.

Never before has the Democratic Party, which had a virtual stranglehold on state government for most of the 20th century, written off so many statewide offices in an election year. Democrats lost every statewide race in the last two elections, hold no statewide offices at present and continue to struggle in the wake of Republican growth.

"The only place in the entire world that seems to have had a Y2K glitch is the Texas Democrat Party," quipped Texas Repub-

lican Chairwoman Susan Weddington.

She said the number of candidates running in the Texas Republican primary will be the largest ever.

Texas Democratic Chairwoman Molly Beth Malcolm said Democrats were concentrating their efforts and financial resources on legislative and congressional races. The party is fighting to hang onto a 78-72 majority in the Texas House and regain a majority of the state Senate, where Republicans hold a 16-15 edge.

The next legislative session, in 2001, will draw new district lines, affecting legislative and congressional elections for the next 10 years.

"Certainly if we had a candidate with \$6 million in the bank, we would have been glad to put that person out there (against Hutchison)," Malcolm said. Hutchison opens her re-election drive today with what may be the largest campaign bank account of any U.S. senator.

She said Democrats will field a "full slate of good candidates running for the statewide election" in 2002, when all statewide offices, including governor, will be on the ballot.

Two of the Republican Party's most controversial officeholders - Texas Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Steve Mansfield and state Sen. Drew Nixon of Carthage - decided not to seek re-election.

Mansfield, who was elected in a Republican landslide six years ago despite revelations that he had lied about his political and legal background, had wavered on his political plans in recent months.

On Monday, Mansfield said he decided not to seek a second term so that he could return to Houston and spend more time with his wife, whom he married late last year.

Nixon, who served a jail sentence after being arrested in a prostitution sting in Austin in 1997, was a prime target of the Democratic effort to recapture a Senate majority.

Five Republicans and no Democrats filed for Mansfield's seat on the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Texas Supreme Court Justices Nathan Hecht and Al Gonzales each drew one Republican foe, while Supreme Court Justice Priscilla Owen attracted no major party opposition.

Barring a minor-party candidate, Republican Railroad Commissioner Charles R. Matthews will run for re-election unopposed.

But Railroad Commissioner Michael Williams, who is trying to become the first black Republican elected to statewide office in Texas, drew a Republican challenger.

Williams was appointed to the commission by Gov. George W. Bush to fill a vacancy last year.

The presidential candidates in the Texas Democratic primary will include Lyndon LaRouche, a perennial hopeful who is ineligible for the nomination because he is a convicted felon.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY
JACKSON
(DECLINED)**

Copyright 1999 Charleston Newspapers
Charleston Daily Mail
March 24, 1999

HEADLINE: Jesse Jackson decides not to run for president

BODY:

WASHINGTON – Jesse Jackson said today he believes he can help minorities and the poor more by jump-starting private investment in their businesses than by making a third run for the White House in 2000.

“I’ve got so much work to do. I’ve got so many issues I want to raise. I’ve got so many battles left to fight,” Jackson said in a statement posted on the campaign Web site of his son, Rep.

Jesse Jackson Jr., D-Ill. “I simply believe that I can most effectively advance that work, those issues and these battles outside the context of a presidential campaign.”

With Jackson out of the race, former Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey remains the only declared competitor to front-running Vice President Al Gore for the Democratic nomination.

The longtime civil rights activist said he decided not to seek the presidency because he would rather devote his full attention to his campaign to pressure Wall Street into providing more startup capital in beleaguered areas.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY
BAUER
(DECLARED)**

Copyright 1999 Palm Beach Newspaper, Inc.
The Palm Beach Post
April 22, 1999

HEADLINE: Bauer Announces GOP Candidacy, Cites Moral Theme

BYLINE: Palm Beach Post Wire Services

DATELINE: New Port, KY.

BODY:

Invoking the deadly shootings at a school in Colorado as the agonizing measure of a country that had lost its moral bearings, Gary L. Bauer announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination Wednesday and pledged to put America on a righteous track.

"The culture glorifies death in a thousand different ways," he told an audience at the high school he attended in this suburb

of Cincinnati. "We've got movies and music and television shows that show people dying as if it were something that was as simple as the sun coming up in the morning.

"In the America I want," he continued, his voice rising in pitch and fervor, "those Hollywood producers and directors - they wouldn't be able to show their faces in public, because you and every other American would point to them and say, 'Shame! Shame! Shame!'"

Bauer, a religious conservative on leave from his post as president of the Family Research Council, had prepared a speech that gave moral and social issues little more attention than tax cutting and foreign policy. But he said the deaths in Littleton, Colo., on Tuesday compelled a narrower focus and a more urgent tone.

REPUBLICAN PARTY BUSH (DECLARED)

Copyright 1999 The Commercial Appeal
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN)
June 13, 1999

HEADLINE: Yes, By George, I'm Running, Bush Says

BYLINE: Adam Nagourney - The New York Times News Service

DATELINE: Amana, Iowa

BODY:

Texas Gov. George W. Bush ended his shadow presidential campaign Saturday and flew to this state to directly declare his interest in the White House.

"I'm coming here today to tell you this: I'm running for president of the United States," Bush said, stating what has, for most Republicans, become the obvious. "There is no turning back. And I intend to be the next president of the United States."

His announcement effectively inaugurated what is shaping up to be the earliest and quickest presidential nominating processes in recent history.

Bush dropped any pretense of ambivalence about his ambitions as he left Austin for his first explicitly political trip - four days that have brought him first to Iowa, which will hold party caucuses next February, and then on to New Hampshire.

Setting the theme for his campaign, Bush said that he would be at once an activist and a conservative president - a "compassionate" Republican who would advocate using the nation's prosperity to help its downtrodden.

"Is compassion beneath us?" Bush said, speaking in this town of cornfields outside of Cedar Rapids. "Is mercy below us? Should our party be led by someone who boasts of a hard heart?"

"I am proud to be a compassionate conservative," the son of former president George Bush declared, invoking what his aides said would be the rhetorical core of his race for the White House. "I welcome the label. And on this ground, I'll take my stand."

Saturday's visit appeared to mark the real start of the 2000 presidential nomination process.

While it is hardly unprecedented for candidates to begin running 17 months before an election, the race this year is unusual for the early strength - in endorsements, in fund-raising, and in the sheer size of their political apparatus - that is brought to the fight by the two presumptive front-runners among the Republicans and the Democrats, Bush and Vice President

Gore.

Gore flies this week to Carthage, his family home, to announce - just in case anyone had any doubts - that he, too, is running to succeed President Clinton in the White House.

Even though both are opposed and there is plenty of time for the tide to suddenly turn against either of them, both are eager to portray themselves as assured of victory.

With his broadly thematic speech Saturday in the state where the first presidential caucus will be held next February, Bush, a two-term governor, dropped any pretense about the nature of his presidential ambitions.

"I believe you can expect someone named George W. to win this nomination!" he declared to a clutch of noisy supporters who greeted him at an airport hangar rally in Cedar Rapids.

Bush was upbeat and jaunty throughout what clearly was among the more challenging days of his political career, starting from the moment he boarded his campaign plane at 7:28 a.m., picked up the intercom and made light of the precipice he now stood on after weeks in which his staff had invited interest in this inaugural political trip.

"Please stow your expectations securely in your overhead bins as they may shift during the trip and can fall and hurt someone - especially me," said Bush, who was wearing cowboy boots and a shiny brass "Governor George W. Bush" belt buckle.

As chuckles rolled through the cabin, Bush added: "Thanks for coming. We know you have a choice of candidates when you fly. We appreciate you choosing Great Expectations" - a reference to the name that Bush's staff had attached to both the campaign and the tour in its effort to defuse the issue.

Here in Iowa, Bush gave what his aides described as the keynote speech of his day, setting out the themes of his campaign while drawing some unstated, if sharp contrasts, with the Democratic leadership of the past seven years.

"It feels to me like an old era of American politics is ending, like Americans are waiting for new hopes, new energy, new idealism," he said.

"We will prove that someone who is conservative and compassionate can win without sacrificing principle," he added. "We will show that politics, after a time of tarnished ideals, can be higher and better. We will give our country a fresh start after a season of cynicism."

REPUBLICAN PARTY FORBES (DECLARED)

The Associated Press State & Local Wire
March 15, 1999

HEADLINE: Forbes Declares Candidacy - On Internet

BYLINE: By Ron Fournier, AP Political Writer

DATELINE: Manchester, N.H.

BODY:

Steve Forbes will declare his presidential candidacy Tuesday on the Internet, promising to wage an "information-age campaign about great ideas and enduring values."

In an address produced for transmission on his Internet site, Forbes says, "You and I are entering the information age and Washington politicians are stuck in the Stone Age." He outlines his Republican agenda to abolish the tax code, protect Social Security and curb abortions.

"I am happy to announce the beginning of my campaign for president of the United States of America," Forbes says. "Today marks the beginning of a national crusade to restore Ronald Reagan's vision of hope and prosperity for all Americans."

Forbes, a millionaire businessman who has never held elective office, still plans a traditional announcement for June. But the Internet address and a two-day swing through New Hampshire mark the informal opening of a campaign that actually began almost the day he dropped out of the 1996 Republican primaries.

"I don't believe in business as usual," he said in the address. "And I don't believe in politics as usual. This is going to be a new, information-age campaign about great ideas and enduring values."

Forbes said in a telephone interview that his campaign Internet site "will set a new standard, a new level, for high technology and politics. We see the 'net as a way to bring politics and power back to the people in a way that was not possible

in the era of mass media - i.e. radio and television."

"I think others will be scrambling to catch us," he said.

Most of the 2000 campaigns have Internet sites, with the likes of Forbes and Rep. John Kasich of Ohio competing to see who can be the most creative. Forbes' advisers say he is the first to use the Internet for the main announcement of his candidacy.

According to 1998 election exit polls conducted by Voter News Service, four out of 10 voters described themselves as regular Internet users. Thirty-eight percent of Republicans described themselves as Internet regulars.

Forbes' site will include:

- Campaign "reporters" who will submit information directly to the site.
- A digital camera to file photos directly from the road.
- A volunteer section to organize and motivate grass-roots supporters.

"There's a major vacuum in the public square," Forbes told the AP. "By pushing hard our principles and policies, I think we're going to enormously impact the political landscape."

Forbes is in the middle of the pack in most public opinion polls, well behind the current GOP favorite, Texas Gov. George W. Bush. But his enormous wealth gives him a huge cash advantage over the rest of the field.

His attack ads during the 1996 primaries nearly sank the candidacy of Bob Dole, who eventually won the Republican nomination.

In the past four years, he has courted conservative leaders who were skeptical of him in 1996. His staff is loaded with veterans from conservative campaigns of the past, including media strategists Greg Mueller, Keith Appell and Craig Shirley and press aides Juleanna Glover, K.B. Forbes and Sean McCabe.

Forbes' Internet address will be: www.Forbes2000.com, scheduled to open at 8:30 a.m. EST on Tuesday.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY
HATCH
(DECLARED)**

Copyright 1999 The Hearst Corporation
The San Francisco Examiner
June 23, 1999

HEADLINE: Utah senator turns focus to White House ; Conservative Republican Orrin Hatch to explore presidential run; Election 2000

SOURCE: Examiner Washington Bureau

BYLINE: Judy Holland

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch, acknowledging his bid is a long shot but saying the country is in need of a "moral resurgence," is the latest Republican to seek his party's presidential nomination next year.

Hatch, a conservative who heads the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he is forming an exploratory committee to raise money and to sound out support.

"I am planning on running," said Hatch. He has not made a formal official declaration of his candidacy, but he let his intentions be known to congressional staff members last week.

"It's not ego that's causing me to do this," he said. "A lot of things are left undone. There's no question we need a moral resurgence."

He also said:

It would take "leadership and guts" to keep the Social Security system solvent.

He would tackle affirmative action. "I find that quotas are divisive because they pit one group against another and one

cause against another."

He would "reduce the tax code from thousands of pages to a few hundred."

Hatch, 65, is a former Mormon bishop, father of six and song writer who has recorded love songs to his wife, Elaine Hansen. A senator since 1977 who is up for re-election next year, he conceded he was entering the crowded field of GOP presidential aspirants rather late.

On a day when Republican senators and House members met in the Capitol with the party's early front-runner, Texas Gov. George W. Bush, Hatch complained that other candidates haven't addressed the issues.

But he called Bush "an excellent candidate. . . . Right now it's his to lose," Hatch said. "He'll find me a friend, not an enemy."

Hatch said so far Bush "has run a flawless campaign. His people are among the best in the business. I think a lot of him."

Asked if he would consider being a candidate for vice president, Hatch said "it's too early to talk about it."

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., said he'd rather that Hatch and two other Republican senators who are running for president, John McCain of Arizona and Robert Smith of New Hampshire, would remain in Washington.

"I'd like for them to, frankly, to stay here and work on the Senate legislation rather than be out running around the country campaigning," Lott said. But then he quipped, "I've asked some of them if they wanted a running mate. They said yes, but not me."

**REPUBLICAN PARTY
KEYES
(DECLARED)**

Copyright 1999 Chattanooga Publishing Company
Chattanooga Times / Chattanooga Free Press
September 22, 1999

HEADLINE: Alan Keyes Officially Joins Crowded Republican Field

BYLINE: The Associated Press

BODY:

BEDFORD, N.H. -- Alan Keyes officially joined the crowded race for the Republican presidential nomination Tuesday, billing himself as the "real conservative choice" in the crowded field.

Keyes had a message for conservatives -- stick with the GOP.

"This is not the time for us to abandon the decent heart of the Republican majority," he told a crowd of about 60 supporters.

New Hampshire Sen. Bob Smith recently left the party to run as an independent. And Pat Buchanan has said he may bolt for the Reform Party.

Keyes said conservatives should stay with the Republican Party to stop Texas Gov. George W. Bush "or anybody else who

isn't really committed to the conservative agenda" from winning the nomination.

"The grass-roots Republicans in this state deserve a real conservative choice and I am determined that they will have one," he said.

Republicans are concerned that a Buchanan defection could take votes away from the party's nominee. Polls suggest that up to twice as many Bush voters as Gore supporters would vote for Buchanan on a Reform Party ticket.

"I think it was the right time for me to send a signal to all my people: Do not jump ship; we need to fight this battle here," Keyes said.

Keyes, who also ran for the nomination in 1996, said that though Republicans are battling over the abortion issue, the GOP's platform remains opposed to abortion.

"The only thing we're fighting about right now is whether pro-life leadership will sit where it belongs at the head of the table," he said. "I will fight on the line of moral principle within the Republican Party until we prevail. I will not desert the party."

Keyes, who is getting single digits in the polls, told supporters not to worry about the media or pollsters.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY
MCCAIN
(DECLARED)**

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AFX News

December 30, 1998

HEADLINE: Republican Senator McCain declares candidacy in 2000 U.S. presidential race

BODY:

WASHINGTON (AFX) - Senator John McCain became the first contender from the Republican Party for the presidential

elections in 2000, his office announced.

McCain, 62, filed papers with the Federal Election Commission creating a "presidential exploratory committee," the first step towards launching a campaign to secure his party's presidential nomination.

McCain, who was reelected in Arizona by a landslide in the U.S. midterm elections last Nov 3, is regarded as a strong but independent-minded conservative.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ALEXANDER (WITHDRAWN)

Copyright 1999 The Des Moines Register, Inc.
The Des Moines Register
August 17, 1999

HEADLINE: Alexander drops out of race

BYLINE: Jeff Zeleny

SOURCE: Register Staff Writer

BODY:

Headline: His Withdrawal Follows a Poor Showing In Ames
By JEFF ZELENY Register Staff Writer

As Lamar Alexander was bouncing across Iowa on yet another presidential campaign trip late last month, a wicked thunderstorm lit up the night sky and rocked his rented Winnebago.

By morning, the motel where he was staying was nearly flooded, and only six people showed up for his campaign speech. But the former Tennessee governor, who's spent more than half of this decade campaigning in Iowa, vowed not to let wet weather or a dry bank account push him out of the race before next winter's caucus.

On Monday, however, Alexander accepted political reality and officially extinguished his withering dream of becoming the 43rd president of the United States. Only two days earlier, he had finished in sixth place at the Republican straw poll in Ames, a worse showing than he made four years ago.

"My heart tells me to keep going, and so do a lot of telephone calls this morning, but there's really no realistic way to do that," Alexander, 59, said Monday afternoon in Nashville, with his wife and son by his side. He said he had no immediate plans to endorse one of the nine remaining GOP candidates.

Alexander, a former two-term governor and U.S. secretary of education, is the third Republican candidate to leave the presidential race this year. But for Iowa, Alexander's departure is different from those of Ohio Congressman John Kasich and New Hampshire Sen. Bob Smith.

Since 1993, Alexander has spent at least 160 days in Iowa, running a nonstop campaign for two presidential races. He's likely shaken more hands and walked through more living rooms than any other candidate in Iowa, but the dismal 1,428 votes he received at the straw poll on Saturday drew the last

breath from his campaign.

"Iowans got so used to Alexander being around, they started taking him for granted," said Russell Ross, a professor emeritus of political science at the University of Iowa. "It may be unusual, but he was here too much. It was not a surprise. It was not a big event."

Ross said Alexander's performance at the straw poll also raises questions about the political strength of former Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad, the national chairman of Alexander's campaign. Branstad, who is now being courted by several presidential contenders, devoted weeks on the campaign trail.

"Other people have taken over a good part of what used to be Branstad's base," said Ross, who taught Branstad in college. "He just could not get them to get behind Alexander like they had gotten behind him for 16 years."

Branstad Disappointed.

It was Branstad, the state's governor for four terms, who encouraged Alexander to campaign in all of Iowa's 99 counties. Branstad said he was disappointed by the straw poll results, but said they had more to do with the money and media attention that Alexander lacked.

"You can't transfer popularity and support from one candidate to another," Branstad said. "A lot of people like Lamar, but they might have had their own candidates."

Ron Corbett, the former speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives and longtime Alexander booster, said Alexander "couldn't catch fire this time." He was a more attractive candidate four years ago, Corbett said, because some Republicans wondered whether Bob Dole could beat President Clinton.

"Lamar played on that question," Corbett said. "This time around, Bush is the obvious front-runner. Nobody questions whether Bush can win."

Many Iowa Republicans who supported Alexander in 1996 turned to Bush and former cabinet secretary Elizabeth Dole during this campaign. Alexander's strategists said they weren't planning on running against Dole, and when she announced her candidacy in March, their own campaign began to flag for the first time.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY
DOLE
(WITHDRAWN)**

Copyright 1999 The Providence Journal Company
The Providence Journal-Bulletin
October 26, 1999

HEADLINE: Elizabeth Dole Drops Out

BODY:

It is to Elizabeth Dole's credit that she did not seek to run as a female candidate for president concentrating on so-called women's issues, appealing primarily to women voters but as a candidate for president who happens to be female. Ironically, however, she is likely to be remembered as the first woman candidate for president who might well have been elected. Or, as The New York Times called her, the first plausible woman candidate in history.

Yet Mrs. Dole, for all her stellar experience in Washington and undoubted campaign skills not to mention her husband, the 1996 Republican presidential nominee was no match for the George W. Bush juggernaut, which is probably strengthened by her withdrawal.

Mrs. Dole complained that since the "smart money" is going to Governor Bush, it was particularly difficult for her to raise funds, and clearly impossible to keep pace with Mr. Bush. But money is not the only story here: Mrs. Dole's campaign was mediocre at best. She relied far too much on her habit of wading into crowds with a microphone to talk about generalities, which

quickly became gimmicky; and apart from a few mild-mannered departures from what is usually considered conservative GOP orthodoxy (on gun control, for example), she offered very little in the way of specifics to potential voters. Mrs. Dole is an impressive person, and she has many fervent admirers. But her campaign was more about Elizabeth Dole than about what Elizabeth Dole would do if elected president. The lack of funds, in the end, merely symbolized the lack of substance in her campaign.

Mrs. Dole's withdrawal now shrinks the Republican field. It is a measure of George W. Bush's prowess at least in collecting cash that, without a primary vote being cast, he has managed to push Dan Quayle, Lamar Alexander, John Kasich, Pat Buchanan and Elizabeth Dole off the GOP field. That leaves Steve Forbes, who has no money troubles, and Gary Bauer, who does, to fight for social-conservative votes. It also leaves John McCain, whose high-profile apostasy on such issues as campaign-finance reform makes him a long shot. So where will the Dole supporters go? They are less likely to lean toward Messrs. Forbes or Bauer, and are closer ideologically to Mr. Bush than Mr. McCain on many issues.

So, in the end, Mrs. Dole's withdrawal probably will strengthen the man who is likely to be the GOP nominee and may even bring her back as his running mate.

REPUBLICAN PARTY KASICH (WITHDRAWN)

Copyright 1999 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times
July 15, 1999

HEADLINE: Kasich ends candidacy, embraces Bush; Calls
GOP front-runner 'a soul brother'

BYLINE: Ralph Z. Hallow; The Washington Times
BODY:

George W. Bush yesterday claimed the second casualty of his candidacy when Ohio Rep. John R. Kasich announced that he is quitting his run for the Republican presidential nomination and is throwing his support to the front-runner, Mr. Bush.

"I feel I have a soul brother," the House Budget Committee chairman said of the Texas governor as the two stood at a press conference with arms around each other's shoulders, smiling and joking as they donned Bush baseball campaign hats.

Asked if Sen. Robert C. Smith's vituperative departure on Tuesday from the nomination contest and from the GOP to run on a third-party ticket represented the first casualty of the Bush juggernaut, Mr. Bush said, "No."

Unlike Republican National Chairman Jim Nicholson and a few other Republicans, who last week belittled Mr. Smith's intention to challenge the GOP's nominee, Mr. Bush was magnanimous toward the conservative Mr. Smith from New Hampshire.

"I wish he wouldn't have dropped out of the Republican Party," the Texan said. "Our party has ample room for people of different opinions. I'm sorry he left."

The governor and Mr. Kasich - about the same height, both young and given to easy laughter - looked like a team, possibly a presidential ticket. For a few moments in the Reagan International Trade Center yesterday, they seemed to be running on the mutual admiration ticket.

Mr. Kasich said it was an easy decision to support Mr. Bush, whose "compassionate conservatism . . . defines exactly what John Kasich is all about." Mr. Bush is raising record amounts of money and leading the GOP by scores of percentage points in the polls.

But unlike Mr. Smith or Gary Bauer, another contender for the nomination, who see Mr. Bush as a dodger of basic conservative issues, Mr. Kasich yesterday said that when he sees Mr. Bush giving a speech, "I swear I could have turned the sound on and put my own voice in there. As so, I feel as though I have a soul brother."

At times gently teasing each other as if the TV cameras and

press corps were not there, they returned compliment for compliment, like baseline tennis players.

"I really appreciate you," Mr. Bush said, looking at Mr. Kasich and then, to the press corps: "John is a breath of fresh air in politics. He, to me, represents the best of the political process."

When a reporter noted that the two were about the same height, build and age, Mr. Kasich interrupted to say of himself, "but prettier." Someone else interjected: "A matter of opinion." Mr. Bush smiled and said, "Thank you."

Someone asked if they weren't pushing their philosophical mutuality a bit far, given that Mr. Kasich opposed the bombing of Serbia and military intervention on principle, while Mr. Bush seemed to support it on the basis of a new world order.

Mr. Bush answered with a chuckle: "If he and I agreed 100 percent of the time, one of us wouldn't be necessary."

"John and I agree on a lot of things," Mr. Bush added. "We agree about what our party ought to look like. We agree that its message ought to be that there needs to be purpose to prosperity. We're both worried that as the nature of our economy changes, it's conceivable people will be left behind."

It was Mr. Kasich's turn to pat Mr. Bush's back. "I can't find any issues that I have problems with him on," he said.

"Do you think I haven't been watching him cut taxes, provide for strengthening faith-based institutions, the need to stand up for people who rarely get stood up for, to end the polarization in America, to end the division that we have?" he said.

But differences have existed among the gradually diminishing GOP field.

Five of the original GOP nomination candidates this year opposed any American military involvement: Mr. Bauer, Mr. Kasich, former Vice President Dan Quayle, Mr. Smith and political commentator Pat Buchanan.

On China, while Mr. Bush and Arizona Sen. John McCain support normal trade relations, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Smith and Mr. Buchanan opposed it.

Reporters directed policy questions mostly to Mr. Bush. Asked how he would campaign in California, where the state assembly passed a ban on assault-style weapons, Mr. Bush answered without hesitation: "I'm going to say that we need to arrest people who commit crimes with a gun and who carry guns illegally."

* Researcher John Haydon contributed to this report.

REPUBLICAN PARTY QUAYLE (WITHDRAWN)

Copyright 1999 The Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc.
The Indianapolis News
September 28, 1999

HEADLINE: Over Before It Even Began

BODY:

Only a relative handful of voters have cast votes in an Iowa straw poll, and the nation's first presidential primary contest in New Hampshire is many months away. But for former Vice President Dan Quayle, his bid for the White House is over.

Quayle became the second candidate to withdraw from the Republican presidential primary, following former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, who dropped out after a disappointing showing in the Iowa straw poll, which was won by Texas Gov. George W. Bush.

Quayle's withdrawal illustrates how money has become such a dominant force in presidential politics. As his campaign treasurer, Bill Neale, said of Quayle's decision to get out of the race, "It's all about money."

The way the primary schedule is paced, it takes an enormous amount of money to sustain a campaign during the early stages of the primary season. Although Quayle thought he could do well in New Hampshire, even winning that important primary likely would be too little, too late.

Bush, with both family and Texas connections, has overwhelmed all of the other Republican candidates in his ability to raise campaign funds. That initial ability feeds upon itself, enabling the candidate who has money to easily generate more money while drying up sources for other candidates.

As a supporter of former Democratic presidential hopeful Gary Hart once remarked, "When raising money, you quickly exhaust the potential of those contributors who want you to win, and then you count on those contributors who think you will win."

The heavy betting appears to be on Bush.

What has happened to Quayle is happening to other GOP candidates who remain in the race.

Only Steve Forbes, with a personal fortune to spend on the race, and Elizabeth Dole, who has a sizable volunteer army of women, appear to have the resources to contest Bush in enough of the early primaries to mount credible challenges.

That is unfortunate because most voters have not yet focused on the presidential primaries, nor have they had an

opportunity to hear the candidates define the issues.

Quayle appeared at the outset to be a formidable candidate. As a former vice president, he had widespread name recognition.

Even in the losing campaign of George Bush to Bill Clinton, Quayle acquitted himself well as a vice presidential candidate.

He was one of the few Republican candidates who appeared to have the stature to bridge the gap between the religious conservatives on the right and the so-called country club Republicans in the moderate wing of the party.

Quayle was a favorite son of two states - Indiana and Arizona - with important connections in California. He had a first-rate campaign staff and brain trust, as well as an important message of family values.

Some argue that he should have run for governor of Indiana in 1996 to remain more firmly in the political limelight. But even that may not have helped. Besides, being governor can be full of pitfalls, as Frank O'Bannon will attest.

If Quayle's campaign had a fault, it may have been that it was often too negative - too defensive toward the "elites," the media and the liberals arrayed against him and too much against the legacy of Clinton. Quayle might have benefited from being more positive, more focused on the ideals he wanted to promote, more optimistic.

Ronald Reagan had that quality and used it to great effect. Other candidates would do well to take note.

In the end, however, the way the primary system is structured, the way campaign finance laws are written and the way political parties now take a back seat to ad-driven individual campaigns, nothing Quayle did or did not do may have made much of a difference.

Whether one supported Quayle's candidacy or not, everyone should be concerned about a political process that denies so many quality candidates an opportunity to present their message before the race is considered over and done with.

As for Quayle, at age 52 he is still very young as politicians go.

He has much to contribute in the way of additional public service in any political administration or in the private sector.

He would be far from the first politician to use the hard taste of defeat as a springboard for greater achievement.