

2002 SENATE RACES

34 Senate Races

20 Republican-held Seats --14 Democrat-held Seats

6 Open Seats (NH, NJ NC, SC, TN, TX) – 5 currently Republican-held, 1 Democrat-held

Current Senate Breakdown: 50 (D), 49 (R), 1 Independent (Votes With Democrats)

| <u>STATE</u> | <u>PARTY</u> <u>NOW</u> | <u>DEMOCRAT</u> | <u>REPUBLICAN</u> |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ALABAMA | R | Susan Parker | SEN. JEFF SESSIONS |
| ALASKA | R | Frank Vondersaar | SEN. TED STEVENS |
| ARKANSAS | R | AG Mark Pryor | SEN. TIM HUTCHINSON |
| COLORADO | R | Tom Strickland | SEN. WAYNE ALLARD |
| DELAWARE | D | SEN. JOSEPH BIDEN | Ray Clatworthy |
| GEORGIA | D | SEN. MAX CLELAND | Rep.Saxby Chambliss |
| IDAHO | R | Alan Blinken | SEN. LARRY CRAIG |
| ILLINOIS | D | SEN. RICHARD DURBIN | Jim Durkin |
| IOWA* | D | SEN. TOM HARKIN | U.S. Rep. Greg Ganske |
| KANSAS | R | No Democratic Candidate | SEN. PAT ROBERTS |
| KENTUCKY | R | Lois Combs Weinberg | SEN. MITCH MCCONNELL |
| LOUISIANA** | D | SEN. MARY LANDRIEU | Three GOP Candidates |
| MAINE | R | Chellie Pingree | SEN. SUSAN COLLINS |
| MASSACHUSETTS | D | SEN. JOHN KERRY | No Republican Candidate |
| MICHIGAN | D | SEN. CARL LEVIN | Andrew Raczkowski |
| MINNESOTA*** | D | SEN. PAUL WELLSTONE | Norm Coleman |
| MISSISSIPPI | R | No Democratic Candidate | SEN. THAD COCHRAN |
| MISSOURI | D | SEN. JEAN CARNAHAN | Jim Talent |
| MONTANA | D | SEN. MAX BAUCUS | No Republican Candidate |
| NEBRASKA | R | Charles Matulka | SEN. CHUCK HAGEL |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | R | Gov. Jeanne Shaheen | U.S. Rep. John Sununu |
| NEW JERSEY | D | Fmr. Sen. Frank Lautenberg | Douglas Forrester |
| NEW MEXICO | R | Gloria Tristani | SEN. PETE DOMENICI |
| NORTH CAROLINA | R | Erskine Bowles | Elizabeth Dole |
| OKLAHOMA | R | David Walters | SEN. JAMES INHOFE |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| OREGON**** | | | SEN. GORDON SMITH |
| | R | Bill Bradbury | |
| RHODE ISLAND | D | SEN. JACK REED | Bob Tingle |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | R | Alex Sanders | Rep. Lindsey Graham |
| SOUTH DAKOTA***** | D | SEN. TIM JOHNSON | U.S. Rep. John Thune |
| TENNESSEE | R | U.S. Rep. Bob Clement | Lamar Alexander |
| TEXAS | R | Ron Kirk | AG John Cornyn |
| VIRGINIA | | | SEN. JOHN WARNER |
| | R | No Democratic Candidate | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | SEN. JAY ROCKEFELLER | Jay Wolfe |
| | D | | |
| WYOMING | R | Joyce Jansa Corcoran | SEN. MIKE ENZI |

* Timothy Hartan is the Green Party candidate.

** GOP Candidates in Louisiana: U.S.Rep. John Cooksey, state Rep. Tony Perkins, state Elections Commissioner Suzanne Haik Terrell.

*** Ray Tricomo is the Green Party candidate and Jim Moore is the Independent Party Candidate.

**** Lou Mabon is the Constitution Party candidate.

***** Kurt Evans is the Libertarian candidate.

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DEMOCRATIC HELD SEATS – 14

| Strong Dem GOP | Likely Dem | Lean Dem | Toss-Up | Lean GOP | Likely GOP | Strong |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| DE – Biden | | GA – Cleland | MN - Wellstone | | | |
| IL – Durbin | | IA – Harkin | MO - Carnahan | | | |
| MA – Kerry | | LA – Landrieu | NJ (Torricelli) | | | |
| MI – Levin | | | SD - Johnson | | | |
| MT – Baucus | | | | | | |
| RI - Reed | | | | | | |
| WV - Rockefeller | | | | | | |

REPUBLICAN HELD SEATS – 20

| Strong Dem | Likely Dem | Lean Dem | Toss-Up | Lean GOP | Likely GOP | Strong GOP |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | AR – Hutchinson | NC (Helms) | OR – Smith | AL - Sessions |
| | | | CO – Allard | SC (Thurmond) | ME – Collins | AK - Stevens |
| | | | NH (Smith) | TN (Thompson) | | ID – Craig |
| | | | TX (Gramm) | | | KS – Roberts |
| | | | | | | KY – McConnell |
| | | | | | | MS - Cochran |
| | | | | | | NE – Hagel |
| | | | | | | NM - Domenici |
| | | | | | | OK – Inhofe |
| | | | | | | VA – Warner |
| | | | | | | WY – Enzi |

6 "OPEN" SEATS - DEPARTING U.S. SENATORS

- **NEW HAMPSHIRE** - Sen. Robert Smith, Republican, lost the Sept. 10 primary.
- **NEW JERSEY** – Sen. Robert Torricelli, Democrat, dropped re-election bid on Sept. 30.
- **NORTH CAROLINA** – Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican, is retiring.
- **SOUTH CAROLINA** – Sen. Strom Thurmond, Republican, is retiring.
- **TENNESSEE** – Sen. Fred Thompson, Republican, is retiring.
- **TEXAS** – Sen. Phil Gramm, Republican, is retiring.

THE U.S. SENATE

Today, the Democratic Party controls the U.S. Senate by the narrowest of margins. Currently, there are 50 Democrats, 49 Republicans and one independent, James Jeffords of Vermont, who votes Democratic. A single seat gain by the Republicans would, essentially, return to the reins of power to the GOP because Vice President Dick Cheney would be the deciding vote on control of the body. The chart below chronicles the number of seats won or lost by the president's party, as well as the Republican-Democrat breakdown of the Senate on Election Day since 1946. (Source: Vital Statistics on Congress)

PARTY CONTROL OF U.S. SENATE (1946-2000)

| <u>YEAR</u> | <u># OF SEN.</u> | <u>DEM</u> | <u>REP</u> | <u>OTHER</u> | <u>WH PARTY</u> | <u>MID-TERM CHANGE FOR WH</u> |
|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1946 | 96 | 45 | 51 | -- | DEM | -12 |
| 1948 | 96 | 54 | 42 | -- | | |
| 1950 | 96 | 48 | 47 | 1 | DEM | -6 |
| 1952 | 96 | 46 | 48 | 2 | | |
| 1954 | 96 | 48 | 47 | 1 | REP | -1 |
| 1956 | 96 | 49 | 47 | -- | | |
| 1958 | 96 | 64 | 34 | -- | REP | -13 |
| 1960 | 98 | 64 | 36 | -- | | |
| 1962 | 100 | 67 | 33 | -- | DEM | 3 |
| 1964 | 100 | 68 | 32 | -- | | |
| 1966 | 100 | 64 | 36 | -- | DEM | -4 |
| 1968 | 100 | 58 | 42 | -- | | |
| 1970 | 100 | 54 | 44 | 2 | REP | 2 |
| 1972 | 100 | 56 | 42 | 2 | | |
| 1974 | 100 | 61 | 37 | 2 | REP | -5 |
| 1976 | 100 | 61 | 38 | 1 | | |
| 1978 | 100 | 58 | 41 | 1 | DEM | -3 |
| 1980 | 100 | 46 | 53 | 1 | | |
| 1982 | 100 | 46 | 54 | -- | REP | 1 |
| 1984 | 100 | 47 | 53 | -- | | |
| 1986 | 100 | 54 | 46 | -- | REP | -8 |
| 1988 | 100 | 55 | 45 | -- | | |
| 1990 | 100 | 56 | 44 | -- | REP | -1 |
| 1992 | 100 | 56 | 44 | -- | | |
| 1994 | 100 | 47 | 53 | -- | DEM | -9* |
| 1996 | 100 | 46 | 54 | -- | | |
| 1998 | 100 | 45 | 55 | -- | DEM | 0 |
| 2000 | 100 | 46 | 54 | -- | | |
| 2002 | 100 | 50 | 49 | 1 | REP | |

* Sen. Richard Shelby switched parties from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party on the day following the 1994 election, effectively making the year a net loss of nine seats for the Democrats.

ALABAMA: SUSAN PARKER (D) vs. SEN. JEFF SESSIONS (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Susan Parker

www.susanparkerussenate.com

CM: Erich Howard

Press: Eric Jenner

Media: Strother, Duffy, Strother

Contact: David Browne

Poll: Celinda Lake

Money Raised: \$981,730 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Jeff Sessions**

www.sessionsforsenate2002.com

CM: Chuck Spurlock

Press: Angela Colvert

Media: Doug McAuliffe

Poll: Vern Kennedy

Money Raised: \$6,193,026 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Jeff Sessions (R)

Roger Bedford (D)

Pop. Vote

786,436

681,651

Vote %

52%

45%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Republican incumbent Sen. Jeff Sessions faces Democrat Susan Parker, Alabama's state auditor who beat wealthy trial attorney Julian McPhillips in a contentious June 25 runoff.

Sessions, a conservative lawmaker seeking his second term, has far out-paced Parker on the fundraising front and in early polls. But Parker's campaign hopes her compelling personal story – she was raised in tiny Eva, Alabama (population 350) and went on to be a top administrator at a state university despite never earning a college degree – will attract voters.

Sessions' massive fundraising edge, combined with Alabama's strong Republican leanings and President Bush's high popularity in the state, have made this race fairly easy for the incumbent.

NO RECENT POLLING DATA AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

SUSAN PARKER, Democratic Challenger

Age: 47
Born: September 30, 1955; Eva, Alabama
Education: A.S., Calhoun Community College, 1975; B.S., Athens State College, 1977; M.A. University of Alabama in Birmingham, 1979; Ph.D., University of Alabama, 1984.
Military: None
Family: Married (Paul Parker); No children.
Hometown: Rogersville, Alabama
Religion: Christian
Career: Various positions at Calhoun Community College, 1973-1988; Chief development officer and special assistant to the president at Athens State College, 1998-1996; Consultant, 1996-1998; State Auditor, 1998-present

- State Auditor Susan Parker beat wealthy trial attorney Julian McPhillips by 30 points in a June 25 runoff to gain the Democratic nomination. McPhillips outspent Parker by nearly \$1 million.
- Parker would be the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate from Alabama.
- Parker grew up on a small farm at Eva in rural Morgan County, Alabama. She often talks about picking cotton as a teenager and working days and going to school at night for 13 years to obtain four college degrees, including a doctorate.
- In July, Parker started sending yellow rubber ducks to Sessions' campaign office to draw attention to what she called his "ducking" of debates. After just a week of mailing ducks, Parker got her wish – Sessions agreed to debate her on October 20.
- Parker said she personally opposes abortion, but does not believe government should take away a woman's right to choose. Parker says she'd likely vote in favor of posting the Ten Commandments on schoolhouse walls, but said people "should be more concerned about living them than where we put them on a wall."

SEN. JEFF SESSIONS, Republican seeking his second term.

Age: 55
Born: December 24, 1946; Hybert, Alabama
Education: B.A., Huntingdon College, 1969; J.D., University of Alabama, 1973
Military: Army Reserves, 1973-1986
Family: Married (Mary Blackshear); 3 children
Hometown: Mobile, Alabama
Religion: Methodist
Career: Practicing attorney, 1973-1975; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1975-1977;
Practicing attorney, 1977-1981; U.S. Attorney, 1981-1993; Practicing
attorney, 1993-1994; Alabama Attorney General, 1994-1996; U.S. Senate,
1996-present

- Junior Senator and Republican incumbent Jeff Sessions was elected to the Senate in 1996, defeating trial lawyer Roger Bedford, 52 percent to 45 percent.
- In the 1996 race, Bedford carried most of the Black Belt (the region that gets its name from its dark soil) and rural counties in the north, while Sessions ran best in suburban counties around Alabama's cities.
- When Sessions was nominated for a federal judgeship in 1985, he was attacked by liberals for "gross insensitivity" on racial matters.
- Sessions has a very conservative voting record in the Senate. Sessions has pushed for amending the federal special education statute to allow uniform disciplinary standards for all students. He helped persuade major retailers to stop selling mature video games to minors.
- Sessions helped Alabama get \$90 million more in federal money for schools in 2003 than it did in 2002. The state receives about 21 percent of its total funding for primary and secondary education from the federal government, one of the highest percentages in the nation.
- Sessions opposes the construction of an Indian casino in Alabama.
- Sessions has not hesitated to challenge both Republicans and Democrats. Unlike Alabama's senior senator, Richard Shelby, Sessions supported a bill to provide \$75 million a year to purchase conservation land in Alabama. He sought a GAO report on the costs of former President Clinton's travel abroad, and called the \$292 million total "exorbitant."

ALAKSA: FRANK VONDERSAAR (D) vs. SEN. TED STEVENS (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Frank Vondersaar

<http://vondersaar.tripod.com/SEN>

CM: None

Press: None

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$1,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Ted Stevens**

www.tedstevens2002.com

CM: Edie Opinsky

Press: Edie Opinsky

Media: Art Hackney

Poll: Dittman Research Group

Money Raised: \$2,864,276 (8/7)

Last Race (1996):

Pop. Vote

Vote %

Ted Stevens (R)

177,893

77%

Jed Whittaker (Green)

29,037

13%

Theresa Obermeyer (D)

23,977

10%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Republican Sen. Ted Stevens is running for his sixth full term against attorney Frank Vondersaar. Stevens won his 1996 race by more than 60 percentage points. He has been in the Senate since 1968 and is the sixth-most senior senator. As senior Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Stevens has delivered federal funds to Alaska in numbers far outpacing its population.

Vondersaar beat 1996 Democratic nominee Theresa Obermeyer in the August primary. Vondersaar refers to himself as a "political prisoner" because of an unflattering letter he wrote to Stevens in the 1980s, which he believes has resulted in "persecution." He has raised very little money and has no campaign telephone number.

Stevens was named "Alaskan of the Century" in 2000, and the state's main airport in Anchorage was re-named in his honor that same year. Vondersaar, who does not have the backing of the state party, will pose no threat to Stevens.

NO RECENT POLLING AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

FRANK VONDERSAAR, Democratic Challenger

Age: 52
Born: August 1, 1950; Kokomo, Indiana.
Education: B.S., Purdue University, 1972; M.S., AFIT, 1974; MBA, Troy State, 1985; J.D. University of Dayton, 1989
Military: U.S. Air Force, 1972-1985
Family: Married; 1 child
Hometown: Homer, Alaska
Religion: Catholic
Career: Lawyer and engineer, private practice, 1989-present

- Vondersaar beat 1996 Democratic nominee Theresa Obermeyer in the primary, 67 percent to 33 percent. Just 22,000 votes were cast.
- Vondersaar's Website describes him as "an attorney, engineer and political prisoner in Homer since 1989." He is "pro-jobs, pro-choice and anti-fascist," according to the Website.
- Vondersaar does not have a telephone, nor does he have a campaign staff, office or any fundraising capability.
- Vondersaar's claims his political prisoner status began with a letter from Sen. Ted Stevens, responding to a letter Vondersaar wrote alerting him to alleged abuses within the Department of Defense.
- Vondersaar claims over \$170 million have been spent by the secret police for surveillance, harassment and torture.

SEN. TED STEVENS, Republican seeking his sixth term

Age: 78
Born: November 18, 1923; Indianapolis, Indiana
Education: B.A., UCLA, 1947; LL.B., Harvard, 1950
Military: Army Air Corps, 1943-1946 (WWII)
Family: Married (Catherine Chandler); 6 children
Hometown: Girdwood, Alaska
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Practicing attorney, 1950-1953; U.S. Attorney, 1953-1956; U.S. Department of Interior, Legislative Council, 1956-1958, Assistant to the Secretary, 1958-1960, Solicitor, 1960-1961; practicing attorney, 1961-1968; U.S. Senate, 1968-present.

- Senior Senator and Republican incumbent, Ted Stevens is seeking his sixth term in the Senate. A member of the Senate for 33 years, Stevens is the sixth most senior senator, and second among Republicans.
- After the death of Senator E.L. Bartlett in 1968, then-Gov. Walter Hickel appointed Stevens, who was House Majority Leader in the Alaska House of Representatives at the time, to fill the vacancy. Stevens then had to stand for election in 1970 to complete Bartlett's term, which expired in 1972.
- Stevens was a pilot in World War II. He earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses, two Air Medals, and the Yuan Hai medal awarded by the Republic of China.
- Stevens was Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee from 1997 to 2001, and he brought home millions in federal dollars. In 1999, Stevens got \$26 million to relieve southeastern Alaskan fisherman, research on fetal alcohol syndrome, research into weather on the Bering Sea, and sewers. In 2000, Stevens got \$80 million for Alaskan highways and transportation, and \$30 million to fund Arctic Region supercomputing Center in Fairbanks, which helped to triple federal funding of the University of Alaska. Stevens currently serves as the Committee's ranking member.
- Stevens is also the ranking member on the Defense Subcommittee. He generally supports robust defense spending and has been an advocate of missile defense, including a missile defense headquarters planned by the Bush administration in Alaska.
- After surgery for prostate cancer in 1991, Stevens fought for increased funding for breast, cervical and prostate cancer research.
- Stevens has been a leading proponent to allow drilling and exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

ARKANSAS: MARK PRYOR (D) vs. SEN. TIM HUTCHINSON (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Mark Pryor

<http://www.pryor2002.com>

CM: Randy Massanelli

Press: Mike Teague

Media: Karl Struble

Poll: Harrison Hickman

Money Raised: \$3,440,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Tim Hutchinson**

<http://tim2002.com>

CM: Richard Bearden

Press: Anthony Hulen

Media: Brabender, Cox, Mihalke

Poll: Ed Goeas; Tarrance Group

Money Raised: \$4.510,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Tim Hutchinson (R)

Winston Bryant (D)

Pop. Vote

445,942

400,241

Vote %

53%

47%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

First-term Republican Sen. Tim Hutchinson faces a tough Democratic challenger in Mark Pryor, Arkansas' 39-year-old attorney general and the son of former Arkansas Senator David Pryor.

Hutchinson - a graduate of conservative Bob Jones University who was elected on a platform of strong "family values" in 1996 - caused some political trouble for himself when he divorced his wife of 29 years and married one of his Senate staffers three years ago. Although Hutchinson beat conservative state Rep. Jim Bob Duggar in the primary, doubts remain about the depth of his support among true-blue conservatives. The issue has not escaped the Pryor campaign, which showed Pryor in one of his earliest spots holding a Bible and telling voters that it contained all the important values in life. The spot emphasized Pryor's deep religious beliefs and was designed, in part perhaps, to draw attention to Hutchinson's divorce.

Being the son of a still-wildly popular senator has been a double-edged sword for Pryor, who has had to establish himself as his own man while keeping voters' memories of his father fresh. As a result, Mark Pryor's ads and stump speeches frequently featured his father, either in-person or by allusion. David Pryor also has frequented the campaign trail on his son's behalf, including at a rally with former President Clinton that Mark Pryor did not attend.

Abortion and gun control were two hot-button items in Arkansas this year. Pryor says he's personally opposed to abortion, and pushed for expanded gun rights as attorney general. But, as a Senate candidate, Pryor has said has been mainly in-line with Democratic Party stands on the issues. Hutchinson and the GOP say Pryor is hypocritical by claiming to be personally anti-abortion while backing contradictory policies at the same time. The National Republican Senatorial Committee ran an ad in September that ended by urging voters to tell Pryor to "stand by his convictions, whatever they are."

The NRSC also aired ads accusing Pryor of hiding his record on voting to raise taxes and increase spending while in the state Legislature. The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee fired back with an ad of its own highlighting 40 votes by Hutchinson as a state lawmaker to raise taxes. The

Democrats also ran ads trying to paint Hutchinson as soft on corporate malfeasance for accepting \$1 million in PAC contributions.

The NRSC also tried to push national security into the campaign with an ad saying Pryor had voted to cut back funding for the Arkansas National Guard while in the state legislature. Pryor said the ad was not accurate.

Arkansas probably will be decided by a razor-thin margin. Hutchinson's marital problems could cause problems, but Arkansas's increasingly Republican nature could counter-balance that. On the Democratic side, Pryor's relative youth and the "D" next to his name could be a liability, but his skills as a retail campaigner and his famous name could outweigh many concerns. Polls have showed Hutchinson and Pryor essentially tied for months, and there's no indication that will be any different on Election Day.

ZOGBY POLL

| DATE | PRYOR (D) | HUTCHINSON (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/9-12 | 45% | 45% | 500 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

MARK PRYOR, Democratic challenger

Age: 39
Born: January 10, 1963; Fayetteville, Arkansas
Education: B.A., University of Arkansas, 1985, J.D., University of Arkansas, 1988
Military: None
Family: Married (Jill); 2 children
Hometown: Little Rock, Arkansas
Religion: Christian
Career: Practicing attorney, Wright, Lindsey, and Jennings, 1988-1998; Arkansas State House of Representatives, 1990-1998; Arkansas Attorney General, 1998-present

- Arkansas Attorney General Mark Pryor is the youngest chief law enforcement officer in the country. Before becoming attorney general, Pryor was in the state legislature for eight years and worked as an attorney at a prominent Little Rock law firm.
- Pryor and his wife, Jill, have two children, Adams and Porter. Pryor went to elementary school and high school in the Washington, D.C. area while his father was in the U.S. Senate.
- The Senate seat that Pryor is running for was held by his father, David, for 18 years until he retired in 1996. Pryor has not been shy about using his still-popular father's name on the campaign stump and in television ads. "When the people of Arkansas sent David Pryor to Washington, they didn't send a politician. They sent a friend," Mark Pryor frequently says on the stump.
- Pryor campaigns on his populist record as attorney general, highlighting his lawsuits against tobacco and drug companies. He also made it possible for Arkansans to block telemarketing calls with a so-called "Do Not Call List."
- Abortion has been a thorny issue for Pryor. His family belongs to a conservative evangelical church that is strongly opposed to abortion. At one point, his position was so hazy that his pastor interviewed him and posted the transcript on the church's Web site "to bring clarity surrounding this important moral issue with Mark," The Washington Post reported in August. He said he abhorred abortion but was deeply torn about the issue and would have to study any legislative proposal before taking a stand. In an October debate Pryor said his position on abortion had remained constant – he personally opposes it but would allow it in cases of rape, incest and to save the life of the mother.
- Pryor said he would have voted in favor of the October Senate resolution giving Saddam Hussein the power to use for to disarm Saddam Hussein.

SEN. TIM HUTCHINSON, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 52
Born: August 11, 1949; Gravette, Arkansas
Education: B.A., Bob Jones University, 1979; M.A., University of Arkansas, 1990
Military: None
Family: Married (Randi Fredholm); 3 children
Hometown: Bentonville, Arkansas
Religion: Baptist
Career: Baptist Minister; Founder And Administrator, Benton County Christian School, 1975-1985; Co-Owner and Manager, KBCV Radio, 1982-1989; Arkansas House of Representatives, 1984-1992; Professor, John Brown University, 1989-1992; U.S. House of Representatives, 1992-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- First-term Republican Senator Tim Hutchinson was elected in 1996, after serving two terms in the House of Representatives. In 1996, he defeated Attorney General Winston Bryant, 53 percent to 47 percent. He defeated state Rep. Jim Bob Duggar 78 percent to 22 percent in the May 21 primary.
- Hutchinson is the first Republican Senator from Arkansas since 1879.
- Hutchinson, a Southern Baptist minister who has touted his conservative, family-first values, divorced his wife of 29 years, Donna, in 1999. A year later, Hutchinson married one of his Congressional staffers.
- Hutchinson has a solid conservative voting record. He passed an amendment denying U.S. visas to foreign officials involved in abortion, sterilization, genital mutilation, or religious persecution - originally aimed at Cuba but broadened to include all countries. Hutchinson sponsored a bill for extra penalties for those who kill a fetus while committing a federal crime.
- Hutchinson serves on the Armed Services Committee and is the top Republican on the Personnel Subcommittee. He won a fight with Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott to keep the C-130 aircraft manufacturing in Arkansas. He's also criticized the Department of Defense's proposal to give anthrax vaccine to all service men and women.
- A former history teacher at John Brown University in Siloam Springs, Ark., Hutchinson also co-owned and managed KBCV radio in Bentonville from 1982 to 1989.
- Hutchinson's brother, Asa, is a former congressman who served as one of the managers during President Clinton's impeachment trial. Asa Hutchinson left the House when was appointed to head the Drug Enforcement Agency by President Bush.

COLORADO: TOM STRICKLAND (D) vs. SEN. WAYNE ALLARD (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Tom Strickland

www.stricklandforcolorado.com

CM: Brian Hardwick

Press: Chris Watney

Media: Mandy Grunwald

Poll: Garin, Hart, Yang

Money Raised: \$3,956,475 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Wayne Allard**

www.allardforsenate.com

CM: Dick Wadhams

Press: Dick Wadhams

Media: Walt Klein

Poll: Hill Research Consultants

Money Raised: \$4,600,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Wayne Allard (R)

Tom Strickland (D)

Pop. Vote

750,325

677,600

Vote %

51%

46%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

First-term Republican Senator Wayne Allard has had a tough – and nasty - rematch with his 1996 Democratic opponent, U.S. Attorney Tom Strickland.

The so-called "corporate responsibility" issue has loomed large in this race. Both Strickland and Allard have tried to capitalize the other's ties to two companies engulfed in the wave of the corporate scandals, and Strickland's work for a politically-wired Denver law firm has been fodder for the Allard campaign's claims.

Allard criticized Strickland for his ties to failed telecom giant Global Crossing as a lobbyist. Strickland made \$25,000 on his timely sale of Global Crossing stock, which is now worthless. In an effort to paint Strickland as beholden to corporate interests, Allard's campaign referred to Strickland as a "corporate lobbyist" instead of the "lawyer/lobbyist" label of the 1996 race. For his part, Strickland has criticized Allard's help for now-struggling telecom giant Qwest during its effort to purchase U.S. West in the late 1990s. Qwest was Allard's largest single contributor between 1996 and 2001. Since both candidates have their own corporate cronyism issues, the issue could end up being moot.

Strickland has tried to push traditional "Democratic" issues like prescription drugs, Social Security and education. Allard has aired radio ads in which he stresses his support for tax breaks to pay some education-related expenses, increased funding for Head Start, and assistance for low-income, first-time homebuyers.

The National Republican Senatorial Committee and its Democratic counterpart, the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, both have been advertising heavily in Colorado. The NRSC blasted Strickland – along with candidates in three other key Senate races - for accepting donations from the group, Council for a Livable World, which Republicans criticize for opposing the nuclear missile shield.

Environmental issues have also been central. The Sierra Club ran ads backing Strickland, including one that said Allard "voted against cleaner air." The League of Conservation Voters also ran an ad against Allard's environmental record. Ads from the individual campaigns also have been highly negative.

The economy has been another big topic, and one that Colorado voters put at the top of their list of concerns in a mid-October poll. In a debate, Strickland said his top priority would be fixing the ailing economy while Allard said removing Iraqi President Saddam Hussein topped his list. But Allard also has pushed for expanding Bush's 2001 tax cut to help Colorado's economy, which he said has suffered from the forest fires, severe Western drought and a drop in tourism following 9/11. Strickland has focused on corporate responsibility scandals and the stock market as examples for the need for change in Washington. Strickland ran several ads on the economy, including one called "Struggling" that talks about college savings funds dwindling. An announcer says Strickland "understands that a lot of Colorado families are struggling." The AFL-CIO also chose Colorado as one of four states to run an ad about corporate responsibility scandals like WorldCom hurting the economy in which an announcer says "Allard opened the door to such abuses by allowing corporations to weaken securities laws."

In a September debate, Strickland and Allard sparred over issues from each other's resumes – with Allard saying that focusing on Strickland's career as an attorney was "not out of bounds" - to Allard's vote against funding the Department of Education. Allard said of Strickland, "Do we really need another lobbyist in Washington?" They did agree on giving President Bush authority to use force to disarm Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Allard's low-key style has left him unknown to many Coloradoans, but that could be counter-balanced by Strickland's difficulty getting his name known by Colorado's estimated 1.3 million new voters since he last ran in 1996.

Colorado has been one of the tightest U.S. Senate races all year, and Election Day should prove to be no different.

CIRULLI & ASSOCIATES

| DATE | STRICKLAND (D) | ALLARD (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|---------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 10/9-12 | 38% | 41% | 4.4% | |

TOM STRICKLAND, Democratic challenger

Age: 50
Born: May 16, 1952; Houston, Texas
Education: B.A., Louisiana State University, 1974; LL.B, University of Texas, 1977
Military: None
Family: Married (Beth); 3 children
Hometown: Denver, Colorado
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Director of Policy and Research, Governor Dick Lamm, 1982-1984; Practicing attorney, Hyatt, Farber and Strickland, P.C., 1984-1995, 1997-1999; Member & Chairman, Colorado Transportation Commission, 1985-1999; Board of Directors & General Counsel, Greater Denver Chamber of Commerce, 1987-1991; Chairman, Metropolitan Transportation Development Commission, 1989-1991; U.S. Attorney for Colorado, 1999-present

- U.S. Attorney Tom Strickland faces Sen. Wayne Allard in a re-match of the 1996 race that he lost by five points, 51 percent to 46 percent.
- In 1996, Strickland had a long and expensive primary fight against University of Colorado Law School Dean Gene Nichol that required him to take out a \$320,000 personal loan to flood the airwaves in the final weeks. This year, in contrast, Strickland was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.
- Strickland went to Louisiana State University and the University of Texas Law School, and graduated from each with honors. He also played offensive line on the football team at LSU.
- Strickland is an avid outdoorsman and frequently hikes and canoes near his weekend home outside of Denver.
- While practicing law, Strickland began some political activity, including serving on Colorado's Highway Commission and the Denver Metropolitan Transportation Development Commission. He also spearheaded the 1992 "Great Outdoors Colorado" ballot initiative, which has resulted in nearly \$290 million in state funds being used to buy land for conservation.
- One of Allard's most potent attacks during the 1996 campaign was to describe Strickland as a "lawyer/lobbyist" who spent 15 years working for Denver's most politically-connected law firm. Despite becoming U.S. Attorney in 1999, Strickland's business connections – particularly with failed telecom giant Global Crossing – have been attacked by Allard.
- The prosecution rate for federal crimes has increased 20 percent since Strickland became U.S. attorney.

SEN. WAYNE ALLARD, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 58
Born: December 2, 1943; Fort Collins, Colorado
Education: Doctor, Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, 1968
Military: None
Family: Married (Joan Malcolm); 2 children
Hometown: Loveland, Colorado
Religion: Protestant
Career: Veterinarian, 1968-present; Loveland City Health Officer, 1970-1978; Owner, Allard Animal Hospital, 1970-1990; Colorado Senate, 1982-1990; U.S. House of Representatives, 1990-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present.

- Junior Senator and Republican incumbent Wayne Allard was elected to the Senate in 1996. A small-town veterinarian, Allard also served in the House from 1991 to 1996 and in the state Senate from 1982 to 1990. He has never lost an election.
- Allard has a very conservative voting record in the Senate, including a perfect 100 rating from the American Conservative Union in 2001. Following the shooting rampage at Columbine High School in suburban Denver, an amendment sponsored by Allard was passed that allowed for the display of crosses and other religious symbols on public property after school shootings.
- Allard backs school vouchers, military spending and the death penalty. He also opposes affirmative action, background checks at gun shows and has fought to curtail abortion rights.
- Allard had to donate to charity \$80,000 in contributions from Arthur Andersen.
- The ranking member of the Strategic Subcommittee of Armed Services, Allard has worked to develop low-yield nuclear weapons that can burrow in to the ground and destroy hardened target and to create a space-based radar capability-defense in both inner and outer space.
- Allard has held an annual town meeting in each of Colorado's 64 counties in every year of his term, including one in a mine in Creede. He jokes that he gets as many veterinary questions during the meetings as questions on issues and policy.
- In June of 2002, several national environmental organizations endorsed Allard's opponent, Tom Strickland. The League of Conservation Voters placed Allard on its "dirty dozen" list of major candidates with the poorest voting record on the environment. The Sierra Club also ran ads against Allard.

DELAWARE: SEN. JOSEPH BIDEN (D) vs. RAYMOND CLATWORTHY (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Joseph Biden**

www.joebiden.com

CM: Valerie Biden-Owens

Press: Margaret Aitken

Media: Joe Slade-White

Poll: Michael Donilon

Money Raised: \$3,920,589 (8/18)

REPUBLICAN:

Raymond Clatworthy

www.clatworthyforussenate.com

CM: Randy Marcus

Press: Molly Shepherd

Media: Matt Leonardo

Poll: John McLaughlin

Money Raised: \$1,378,778 (8/18)

| <u>Last Race (1996)</u> | <u>Pop. Vote</u> | <u>Vote %</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Joseph Biden (D) | 165,465 | 60% |
| Raymond Clatworthy (R) | 105,088 | 38% |

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Democratic incumbent Joe Biden is running for his sixth term in the U.S. Senate. He faces former Naval aviator and businessman Ray Clatworthy, who was also the 1996 GOP nominee.

Biden is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and made a short-lived bid for president in 1988, and has suggested he might run again in 2004. Biden beat Clatworthy by 22 percentage points in 1996.

Clatworthy's fundraising has been stronger than expected, and that has forced Biden to spend more than \$2 million of the \$3.9 million he's raised. But Biden's high popularity ratings, longevity in office and powerful Senate committee assignments that give him heavy exposure will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Republican to overcome.

NO PUBLIC POLLS RELEASED AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

SEN. JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR., Democrat seeking his sixth term

Age: 59
Born: November 20, 1942; Scranton, Pennsylvania
Education: B.A., University of Delaware, 1965; J.D., Syracuse University, 1968
Military: None
Family: Married (Jill Tracy Jacobs); 3 children
Hometown: Wilmington, Delaware
Religion: Catholic
Career: Practicing attorney, 1968-1972; New Castle County Council, 1970-1972; U.S. Senate, 1972-present

- Senior Senator and Democratic incumbent, Joe Biden was elected to the Senate in 1972, at the age of 29. One month after his election, Biden's wife and young daughter were killed in a car accident that also injured his two sons.
- Biden is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Although he opposed the Persian Gulf War, Biden was one of the loudest voices in support of U.S. involvement in Bosnia, and called for the lifting of the arms embargo there, a U.S. and NATO investigation on war crimes and argued for NATO air strikes. He once called Slobodan Milosevic a "war criminal" to his face. Biden co-authored the resolution authorizing ground war in Kosovo in 1999.
- Biden opposed Bush's tax cuts and has criticized him for pushing a national missile defense system.
- Although Biden supported bombing in Afghanistan, he angered many Republicans when he used the phrase "high-tech bully" to describe the Islamic world's view of the U.S. bombing – a phrase that was not his own but nonetheless struck a negative chord.
- Biden chairs the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs. In 2000, Biden authored the Violence Against Women Act, which contains various measures to combat domestic violence and gender-based crimes.
- Biden made a brief, ill-fated presidential run in 1987. There was some early talk of a 2004 repeat, but Biden has been largely quiet on the presidential campaign front in 2002, although his chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has kept his profile high.
- Biden has raised questions about Bush's foreign policy and held two days of hearings in August on a potential war with Iraq. He raised a number of questions but has generally backed the idea that Saddam Hussein must go. In the end, he voted in favor of the Congressional resolution allowing President Bush to use force to disarm Hussein.

RAYMOND CLATWORTHY, Republican Challenger

Age: 58
Born: January 6, 1944; St. Louis, Missouri
Education: B.S., United States Naval Academy, 1967
Military: Marine Corps, 1967-72
Family: Married (Judy); 3 children
Hometown: Dover, Delaware
Religion: Methodist
Career: President, RJC Management Corporation Inc., 1972-present; Director, Shakey's Franchised Association, 1983-1988

- Ray Clatworthy is making a repeat bid to unseat five-term Sen. Joseph Biden after his failed 1996 run.
- Clatworthy has been actively raising money outside of Delaware using an anti-Biden pitch to woo donors. Clatworthy's direct mailings berate Biden for voting against a constitutional amendment to ban flag burning, for being a politician for almost his entire adult life and for supporting government spending. Less accurately, the letter also accuses Biden of opposing U.S. bombing of Afghanistan and of making trouble for President Bush with his "Biden-brand nitpicking and backbiting."
- Clatworthy's fundraising, however, has been impressive considering the difficulty he'll face unseating Biden.
- Clatworthy has proposed cutting the capital gains tax, eliminating the federal inheritance tax and making President Bush's tax cuts permanent.
- As in the 1996 race, Clatworthy's biggest obstacle is a lack of name recognition.

GEORGIA: SEN. MAX CLELAND (D) vs. REP. SAXBY CHAMBLISS (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Max Cleland**

www.maxcleland2002.com

CM: Tommy Thompson

Press: Jamal Simmons

Media: Karl Struble

Poll: Garin Hart Yang

Money Raised: \$9,200,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Saxby Chambliss

www.saxby.org

CM: Rob Leebern

Press: Lisa Gimble

Media: Tom Perdue

Poll: Public Opinion Strategies

Money Raised: \$6,300,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Max Cleland (D)

Guy Milner (R)

Pop. Vote

1,103,993

1,073,969

Vote %

49%

48%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN DEMOCRAT

Incumbent Democratic Sen. Max Cleland faces a tough challenge for a second term from Rep. Saxby Chambliss.

Cleland is a triple amputee from a grenade explosion in Vietnam. Cleland's war injuries have made him a heroic – and sympathetic – political figure. When Chambliss said Cleland broke his oath to “protect and defend” for vote on a 1997 chemical weapons treaty vote, he was immediately and roundly criticized. A group of Georgia veterans wrote an open letter: "All we ask is that you conduct yourself and your campaign in a dignified manner when it comes to the patriotism of the veterans."

Chambliss again criticized Cleland on national defense in October when he ran an ad criticizing Cleland for voting against the Homeland Security bill in the Senate. The ad featured an image of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and was similar to one that aired in South Dakota for GOP Senate candidate John Thune. Clashing with Cleland on national security issues has been risky for Chambliss, who got a deferment from Vietnam for a football knee injury. Cleland quickly tried to turn the issue back onto Chambliss, saying: "accusing me of being soft on homeland defenses and Osama bin Laden is the most vicious exploitation of a national tragedy and attempt at character assassination I have ever witnessed." Georgia's other Democratic Senator, Zell Miller, called the Chambliss ad "slander."

Chambliss has been helped by several visits from President Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney. Bush also taped a campaign ad for Chambliss that debuted in September. Bush raised \$1.5 million for Chambliss in March, well before the primary even took place, and Cheney attended a July 19 fundraiser for Chambliss that raised another \$600,000.

Cleland has had his own homegrown heavyweight help in the form of the wildly popular Miller. He and Cleland have often disagreed on issues – Miller is probably the Bush administration's strongest Democratic supporter in Congress – but when Bush traveled to Georgia to endorse Chambliss, Miller stuck by his fellow Democrat. "No outsider, no matter how well-intentioned, no matter how well-respected, can come into Georgia and holler 'liberal' and expect Georgians to jump," Miller said.

Beyond national security issues, Chambliss has run tough ads on Cleland's position on abortion and giving clean needles to drug addicts. In one spot an announcer reads: " Max Cleland voted to give the 'morning-after' abortion drug to high school girls, middle school girls and even elementary school girls, without their parents' knowledge or permission. How could he do that? Why would he do that?" The National Republican Senatorial Committee also ran several ads in Georgia, including that referred to Cleland as "The Tax Man" and another equating him with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

For his part, Cleland has stuck mainly to biographical and issue spots, as well as an ad with Miller saying Georgia "cannot afford" to lose him.

Despite White House help and an aggressive campaign style, Chambliss had a hard time against Cleland.

MARKETING WORKSHOP/MITCHELL RESEARCH

| DATE | CLELAND (D) | CHAMBLISS (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 9/26-10/1 | 51% | 42% | 500 Likely Voters | 4.35% |

SEN. MAX CLELAND, Democrat seeking his second term

Age: 59
Born: August 24, 1942; Atlanta, Georgia
Education: B.A., Stetson University, 1964; M.A., Emory University, 1968
Military: Army, 1965-1968 (Vietnam)
Family: Single
Hometown: Lithonia, Georgia
Religion: Methodist
Career: Georgia Senate, 1970-1975; Staff Member, Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, 1975-1977; Administrator, U.S. Veterans' Administration, 1977-1981; Georgia Secretary of State, 1982-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present.

- Democratic incumbent Sen. Max Cleveland was elected to the Senate in 1996 after defeating Republican challenger Guy Milner, 49 percent to 48 percent.
- As Georgia Secretary of State, Cleland was one of the state's top vote-getters ever in each of his races.
- Cleland is a decorated Vietnam War veteran who lost both legs and an arm at age 25 when a loose grenade he thought to be his own accidentally exploded. In 1999 however, the Marine who saved Cleland's life in Vietnam told him the grenade had belonged to another soldier. Cleland told his story in his 2000 book, *Going for the Max*.
- Cleland has a mixed voting record in the Senate. He's been moderately liberal on economic issues, but more conservative on cultural and foreign issues. In his 1996 campaign for the Senate seat, his issue stands were mostly conservative: A balanced budget amendment, term limits, the 1996 welfare reform bill, the death penalty for drug dealers, victims' rights and a constitutional amendment requiring limits on campaign spending.
- Cleland used footage of him meeting with President Bush in the Oval Office to tout his conservative Democrat credentials, especially highlighting his votes in favor of Bush's tax cut and education plan. Cleland's opponent, Saxby Chambliss, blasted the ad as "misleading."
- Former exercise guru Jane Fonda donated \$5,000 to Cleland's re-election campaign at a May 8 fundraiser. Fonda was once called "Hanoi Jane" for her opposition of the Vietnam War.
- In October, Cleland voted in favor of allowing President Bush to use force to disarm Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

REP. SAXBY CHAMBLISS, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 58
Born: November 10, 1943; Warrentown, North Carolina
Education: B.A., University of Georgia, 1966; J.D., University of Tennessee College of Law, 1968
Military: None
Family: Married (Julianne); 2 children
Hometown: Macon, Georgia
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Practicing attorney, 1968-1994; U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-present

- Chambliss is a four-term congressman from the 8th District, which is near Macon. He won the Republican Senate nomination by defeating former state Rep. Bob Irvin, a fiscally conservative anti-establishment candidate, 62 percent to 26 percent.
- Chambliss was endorsed before the Aug. 20 primary by President Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney and a wide variety of national Republican heavyweights, including former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani, who, like Bush and Cheney, made a campaign stop in Georgia.
- The Georgia branch of the Veterans of Foreign Wars backed Chambliss to the shock of many, including opponent Max Cleland. The decision to endorse Chambliss was based on his conservative foreign policy. Chambliss has never served in the military; a knee injury prevented his service during Vietnam.
- In Congress, Chambliss became a member of the “Gang of Four,” established to negotiate farm policy reform.
- Despite Chambliss lack of personal military experience, military and defense issues have been priorities during his tenure in the House of Representatives. He formed the Congressional Air Power Caucus and serves as the Chairman of the House Intelligence Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security.
- A member of the House Intelligence Committee, Chambliss said he’d have “no problem” taking a polygraph exam as part of the FBI’s investigation into alleged leaks to the news media regarding the committee’s hearings on Sept. 11 intelligence failures.

IDAHO: ALAN BLINKEN (D) vs. SEN. LARRY CRAIG (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Alan Blinken

www.alanblinkenforsenate.com

CM: Mike Kennedy

Press: Ryan Hill

Media: Peter Fenn

Poll: Harrison Hickman

Money Raised: \$972,908 (6/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Larry Craig**

www.larrycraig2002.com

CM: Sandy Patano

Press: Dan Goicoechea

Media: Tony Payton & Associates

Poll: The Tarrance Group

Money Raised: \$2,687,612 (6/30)

Last Race (1996)

Larry Craig (R)

Walt Minnick (D)

Pop. Vote

283,532

198,422

Vote %

57%

40%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Sen. Larry Craig has the built-in advantage of being a conservative Republican from a conservative Republican state. His Democratic opponent, political newcomer Alan Blinken, was U.S. ambassador to Belgium during the Clinton administration, millionaire investment banker and a recent émigré from New York City to the posh ski resort of Sun Valley. By any standards, Blinken is far more liberal than the average Idahoan.

Blinken, who has poured at least \$500,000 of his own funds into the campaign, has had a hard time against Craig, who was first elected in 1990 and re-elected in 1996 by a 17-point margin. Idaho's Republican nature – President Bush won the state with 67 percent of the vote – is another nearly insurmountable obstacle to Blinken's candidacy.

Craig is cruising easily to a third term.

NO PUBLIC POLLING AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

ALAN BLINKEN, Democratic challenger

Age: 55
Born: December 24, 1937; New York, NY
Education: B.A., Harvard College, 1959
Military: Army National Guard, 1970-1974
Family: Married (Melinda); 4 children
Hometown: Ketchum, Idaho
Religion: Jewish
Career: Dreyfus & Company, 1959-60; Model Roland & Co., 1960-1974 (President, 1973-4); Partner and Managing Director: Wertheim & Co. and successor company, 1974-93; US Ambassador to Belgium, 1993-98; Senior Advisor for Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld LLP, 1998-2001; Chairman, NATO 50th Anniversary Summit; Chairman, Washington Center, 2001-present

- Former investment banker and U.S. Ambassador to Belgium Alan Blinken beat Dave Sneddon 71 percent to 29 percent to capture the Democratic nomination.
- Blinken used to live full-time in Manhattan, and had a vacation home in the posh ski resort area of Sun Valley, which is now his primary residence. The Idaho GOP has made an issue of Blinken's relatively-recent arrival in the state in press releases and campaign ads.
- Blinken and his wife moved to Idaho full-time in 1996. He served as ambassador to Belgium from 1993 to 1997, sworn in by then-Vice President Al Gore.
- Blinken was also one of Gore's top fund-raisers in his 2000 presidential bid, and did substantial fund raising for Bill Clinton in 1992.
- Blinken's wife, Melinda, is the daughter of Hollywood producer Howard Koch.
- Any Democrat would have a hard time getting elected statewide in Idaho, one of the most GOP-centric of all states. There has not been a Democratic Senator from Idaho since 1980, when Frank Chpruch lost his re-election bid, and the state has not given its presidential electoral votes to a Democrat since Lyndon Johnson in 1964.
- Blinken is a self-described "gun nut" who often brags on the stump about killing a record-size bear during an Alaska big game hunt. He has a bumper sticker on his car that reads: 'I'm a Gun-Totin' Idaho Democrat.'
- Blinken has made increasing the number of jobs in Idaho the centerpiece of his campaign. He's criticized Craig for not doing enough for the state's economy.

SEN. LARRY CRAIG, Republican seeking his third term

Age: 57
Born: July 20, 1945; Midvale, Idaho
Education: B.A., University of Idaho, 1969
Military: Army National Guard, 1970-1974
Family: Married (Suzanne Scott); 3 children
Hometown: Payette, Idaho
Religion: United Methodist
Career: Rancher, farmer; Idaho Senate, 1974-1980; U.S. House of Representatives, 1980-1990; U.S. Senate, 1990-present.

- Senior Senator and Republican incumbent Larry Craig was elected to the Senate in 1990, winning 61 percent of the vote.
- A former rancher and farmer, Craig is strong opponent of what he calls “environmental extremism.” He is against breaching the Snake River dams to allow salmon to swim more easily upstream and sponsored a bill to require the Fish and Wildlife Services to consider the effects on farming when making salmon protection decisions.
- Craig has fought hard for the government to meet its commitment to establish a permanent nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada. He has twice sponsored a bill to establish a temporary waste facility there, but each time it was vetoed by former President Clinton, and there were not enough votes to override the veto. Yucca Mountain’s designation was signed into law by President Bush in July 2002.
- Craig is the Senate co-chairman of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption. He was a lead sponsor of the Safe Families Act of 1997, which promotes the adoption of foster children. In 2001, President Bush signed into law a Craig-sponsored bill that gives adoptive families a \$10,000 tax credit.
- A major supporter of the Second Amendment, Craig is on the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association (NRA).
- When Bob Dole resigned in 1996, Craig became the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, the fourth highest Senate leadership position.

ILLINOIS: SEN. RICHARD DURBIN (D) vs. JIM DURKIN (R)

DEMOCRAT:

*Sen. Richard Durbin

www.durbinforsenate.com

CM: Mike Daly

Press: Stacey Zolt

Media: Saul Shorr

Poll: Geoff Garin

Money Raised: \$7,118,243 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Jim Durkin

www.durkinforsenate.org

CM: Brock Wilford

Press: Thom Karmik

Media: None

Poll: Fred Steeper

Money Raised: \$572,336 (6/30)

Last Race (1996)

Richard Durbin (D)

Al Salvi (R)

Pop. Vote

2,384,028

1,728,824

Vote %

56%

41%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Popular first-term Democratic Sen. Dick Durbin's biggest challenge against his Republican opponent might be phonetic: The challenger's last name is off by just one letter. But beyond that, it should be an easy Election Day for Durbin against state Rep. Jim Durkin.

Durkin has low name recognition and very little money in the bank. Durkin, however, is a former Cook County prosecutor from Chicago - the state's population hub - and that could help his odds. The Chicago Sun-Times endorsed Durkin in October.

But Durbin - mentioned as a possible vice presidential candidate for Al Gore in 2000 - had more than 40 times as much cash-on-hand as Durkin going into the final weeks of the campaign. Durbin criticized Bush's plans for dealing with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and voted against the Senate resolution that permitted him to use force to disarm Hussein.

Durbin should win a second term by a comfortable margin.

RESEARCH 2000

| DATE | DURBIN (D) | DURKIN(R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/13-16 | 55% | 37% | 600 Likely Voters | 4% |

SEN. RICHARD J. DURBIN, Democrat seeking his second term

Age: 57
Born: November 21, 1944; East St. Louis, Illinois
Education: B.S., Georgetown University, 1966, J.D., 1969
Military: None
Family: Married (Loretta); 3 children
Hometown: Springfield, Illinois
Religion: Catholic
Career: Staff, Lieutenant Governor Paul Simon, 1969-1972; Legal Council, Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee, 1972-1982; Professor, Southern Illinois School of Medicine, 1978-1982; U.S. House of Representatives, 1982-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present.

- Senator Dick Durbin, who served in the House of Representatives for 14 years, was elected to the Senate in 1996 after defeating Republican trial lawyer and abortion opponent Al Salvi, 56 percent to 41 percent.
- Durbin is a major tobacco industry opponent. In the House, he sponsored the 1988 legislation making smoking on domestic airline flights. Durbin's father died of lung cancer, and the American Lung Association awarded Durbin its Lifetime Achievement Award.
- Durbin favored abortion restrictions in the House, but in the Senate, has supported abortion rights. He introduced a bill to ban abortions once the fetus is old enough to survive outside of the womb, except cases in which two doctors certify that a woman's life is at stake or she faces "grievous injury."
- Durbin was briefly considered as Al Gore's running mate in 2000, but he ultimately decided he was uninterested in the position.
- As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Durbin led the fight against Priscilla Owen, who was unsuccessfully nominated to the U.S. Appeals Court by President Bush. Durbin said Owen had a tendency to "expand and embellish" in her written opinions while on the Texas Supreme Court.
- Durbin voted against the August 2002 bill that gave President Bush so-called "fast track trade promotion authority" to negotiate trade deals that Congress could only vote up or down, but not alter.
- Sen. Jim Jeffords, the Vermont Independent whose defection from the GOP gave Democrats control of the Senate, traveled to Chicago to endorse and campaign for Durbin.
- Despite initial opposition, Durbin voted in favor of the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste site. He said Illinois' dependence on nuclear energy forced his hand.

JIM DURKIN, Republican challenger

Age: 41
Born: January 28, 1961; Chicago, IL
Education: B.A., Illinois State University, 1984; J.D., John Marshall University, 1989
Military: None
Family: Married (Celeste); 4 children
Hometown: Westchester, IL
Religion: Catholic
Career: Assistant Attorney General, 1989-90; Assistant Cook County State's Attorney, 1990-95; practicing attorney, 1995-present; Illinois House of Representatives, 1994-present

- Durkin won the March 19 Republican primary with 46 percent to 31 percent Dairy magnate Jim Oberweis received 46 percent and attorney John Cox received 23 percent.
- Durkin is a state House member from Westchester, in southern Illinois. He was formerly the assistant state's attorney for Cook County and assistant state Attorney General.
- Durkin was Illinois chairman for Sen. John McCain's 2000 presidential bid. McCain traveled to the state to campaign for Durkin.
- Durkin supports the death penalty, which has been a highly controversial issue in Illinois, including a moratorium imposed by outgoing Gov. George Ryan.

IOWA: SEN. TOM HARKIN (D) vs. REP. GREG GANSKE (R)

DEMOCRAT:

*Sen. Tom Harkin

www.tomharkin.com

CM: John Frew

Press: Sarah Leonard

Media: Shrum, Devine & Donilon

Poll: Paul Harstad

Money Raised: \$7,600,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Rep. Greg Ganske

www.ganskeforsenate.org

CM: Bill Armistead

Press: Ann Warren

Media: James Farwell

Poll: Neil Newhouse

Money Raised: \$3,900,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Tom Harkin (D)

Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)

Pop. Vote

634,166

571,807

Vote %

53%

47%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN DEMOCRAT

Iowa Republicans are hoping their moderate Senate candidate, Rep. Greg Ganske, will be able to unseat incumbent Democratic Sen. Tom Harkin, a three-term lawmaker. Ganske, first elected to the House in the "Republican Revolution" of 1994, is a former plastic surgeon who survived a tougher-than-expected challenge from conservative candidate Bill Salier in the primary.

Harkin, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has pushed his influence and seniority on farm bill issues in this most agricultural of states. Despite being a proud liberal who's warned during the campaign about "the forces of greed," Harkin managed to snag the coveted endorsement of the Iowa Farm Bureau, whose endorsement of Democrats has been rare.

The campaign's momentum has been seesawing between Ganske and Harkin since the primaries.

In September, news of a surreptitious taping of a Ganske strategy meeting by a former low-level Harkin staffer filled Iowa headlines. Brian Conley, who worked for Harkin when he was in the U.S. House in the 1970s, was invited to the early September meeting, which he taped without permission from the Ganske campaign. Conley then handed the tape over to the Harkin campaign, which denied knowledge of the tape when the story hit the papers despite knowing about it all along. Campaign manager Jeff Link and a low-level staffer who transcribed the tape and sent it to a reporter both resigned. In the end, no charges were filed in the "Cornthroat" incident – a nickname coined by the political tip sheet "The Hotline" for whoever slipped the information to a reporter – but the scandal cost Harkin one of his most trusted aides (Link) and was an embarrassment.

Ganske tried valiantly to move the campaign away from Harkin's chosen topics – health care, Social Security reform and farm policy – and turn it into a forum on Cornthroat. In one debate he called the incident a "dirty trick," but within two weeks of the story breaking, ads from both candidates were again focused on traditional "kitchen table" issues.

In Iowa, of course, the most important issue of all is farm policy. Harkin helped write, and voted in favor, of the 2002 Farm Bill that will send billions in federal dollars to Iowa in the form of subsidies. Ganske voted against the package in the House, saying it was too tilted toward Southern voters. Although Ganske stuck by his House vote, it might have cost him some support among typically GOP-leaning organizations like the Farm Bureau.

Iraq policy almost became an issue when Harkin initially expressed doubts about how much force President Bush should be allowed to use to disarm Saddam Hussein. But in the end, like Ganske, Harkin backed Bush in the Senate resolution in October.

Health care policy has also been a frequent topic. Ganske – much to the White House and many in the GOP's displeasure – backs a so-called patients' bill of rights and has tried to paint himself as a moderate on the issue. But Democrats have focused on Ganske's opposition to a bill that would speed generic drugs to market as evidence that he's not as moderate as he'd like to portray. Harkin also has been active in health care policy, including securing federal funds to help poor rural regions improve hospital facilities.

One ad proved a bit embarrassing for Ganske when it turned out that a senior citizen purporting to be a disaffected Harkin supporter was actually an out-of-state actress hired by the National Republican Senatorial Committee. In response, the Harkin camp ran an ad that said: "What will Greg Ganske try to pull next? ... Greg Ganske must think Iowans aren't smart enough to know the difference."

Republicans have tried to bump Harkin every six years, but every six years he manages to eek out a win. If everything holds steady, 2002 should end with another close race – but with Harkin on top.

RESEARCH 2000

| DATE | HARKIN (D) | GANSKE (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/13-16 | 50% | 41% | 600 Likely Voters | 4% |

SEN. TOM HARKIN, Democrat seeking his fourth term

Age: 62
Born: November 19, 1939; Cumming, Idaho
Education: B.S., Iowa State University, 1962; J.D., Catholic University, 1972
Military: Navy, 1962-1967; Naval Reserves, 1969-1972
Family: Married (Ruth); 2 children
Hometown: Cumming, Iowa
Religion: Catholic
Career: Practicing attorney, 1972-1974; Staff Aide, House Select Committee on U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia, 1973-1974; U.S. House of Representatives, 1974-1984; U.S. Senate, 1984-present.

- After serving in the House of Representatives for five terms, junior Senator Tom Harkin was first elected to the Senate in 1984.
- Harkin's greatest achievements have probably been in health policy. He is the co-chair of the Senate Rural Health Caucus. Having lost two sisters to breast cancer, he has led the effort to double medical research funding to speed up cures for cancer, heart disease and Alzheimer's. Harkin also launched a national breast and cervical cancer early detection program.
- One of Harkin's brothers became deaf at the age of nine. In 1991, Harkin passed a law requiring closed-captioning on all 13-inch-plus TV's starting in 1995. He also authored the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Harkin is the chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, where he has promoted new uses and markets for agricultural products such as ethanol, and also fought to restore security to family farmers through improved farm income protection, increased support for conservation and better demand and prices for farm commodities.
- In June, Harkin sponsored legislation that would provide seniors with a Medicare drug benefit, give them reliable and affordable insurance protection, and also take measures to lower the cost of prescription drugs. Also in June, Harkin was awarded the "Friends of Seniors" award by the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare.
- Harkin was mentioned as a possible vice presidential nominee in 2000, and was twice interviewed by Warren Christopher. Harkin supported Gore in the Florida Recount, and afterwards, Harkin and Sen. Arlen Specter sponsored a bipartisan commission to study elections.
- Harkin ran for president in 1992, and won the Iowa caucuses. However, after big losses in New Hampshire and South Carolina, he dropped out of the race, and campaigned for Clinton.

REP. GREG GANSKE, Republican challenger

Age: 52
Born: March 31, 1949; New Hampton, Iowa
Education: B.S., University of Iowa, 1972, M.D., 1976
Military: Army Reserves, 1986-present
Family: Married (Corrine); 3 children
Hometown: Des Moines, Iowa
Religion: Catholic
Career: Farmer, Surgeon, 1976-present; U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-present

- With White House support, Ganske beat farmer and ex-U.S. Marine Bill Salier in the GOP primary, 59 percent to 41 percent. At the state GOP convention two weeks after the primary, the conservative Salier refused to endorse the more moderate Ganske for fear of appearing hypocritical.
- Ganske represents a new strategy for Iowa Republicans, who have run staunch conservatives against Harkin in the past. He is a plastic surgeon from Des Moines who is casting himself as a moderate, touting his backing for issues like the patients' bill of rights.
- Ganske was one of the leading – and few – GOP backers of the patient's bill of rights in the House for years. He appeared at the same patients' rights press conference in 2001 with a host of Democrats, including Harkin.
- Bush backed Ganske in the primary despite some initial reluctance because of Ganske's backing of the patients' bill of rights and other votes against the Bush agenda – as well as concerns about how well Ganske was running his campaign. But after snubbing Ganske during an early March swing through the state for congressional candidate Tom Latham, Bush decided Ganske had learned his lesson and traveled to Iowa several times to support him.
- In June, Ganske observed Flag Day by posting a reminder on his campaign Web site that Harkin opposed a constitutional amendment to ban flag burning in 1995. "After the tragic events of Sept. 11," said the Ganske for Senate Committee, "America has a renewed sense of patriotism and a renewed appreciation for our American flag. Unfortunately, not everyone agrees."
- The 2002 Farm Bill became a major issue dividing the two candidates. It was written by Harkin as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and President Bush not only signed the measure but came to Iowa and praised it as "good for the American farmer and good for America." Ganske voted against the measure, arguing it was tilted too heavily toward Southern farmers – a risky move in a state where every Republican-leaning commodity group endorsed the bill.

KANSAS: SEN. PAT ROBERTS (R) IS UNOPPOSED

DEMOCRAT

(No Democratic Candidate)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Pat Roberts**

CM: Emily Wellman

Press: Emily Wellman

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$1,567,290 (7/17)

| <u>Last Race (1996):</u> | <u>Pop. Vote</u> | <u>Vote %</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Pat Roberts (R) | 652,677 | 62% |
| Sally Thompson (D) | 362,380 | 34% |

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Conservative Republican Sen. Pat Roberts faces no opposition in his race for a second term. He won the 1996 race by nearly 30 percentage points.

While Roberts had an opponent in the GOP primary – a retired Boeing employee he beat 84 percent to 16 percent – Democrats were unable to field an opponent.

Roberts, who hails from a long line of prominent Kansans, took over the seat of popular incumbent senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, who decided to retire in 1996.

NO POLLS IN THIS RACE

NO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

SEN. PAT ROBERTS, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 65
Born: April 20, 1936
Education: B.A., Kansas State University, 1958
Military: Marine Corps, 1958-1962
Family: Married (Franki Fann); 3 children
Hometown: Dodge City, Kansas
Religion: United Methodist
Career: Co-Owner, Editor, The Westsider, 1962-1967; A.A., U.S. Senator Frank Carlson, 1967-1968; A.A., U.S. Representative Keith Sebelius, 1968-1980; U.S. House of Representatives, 1980-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present.

- After serving eight terms in the House, Junior Senator Pat Roberts was elected to the Senate in 1996, after easily defeating state Treasurer Sally Thompson, 62 percent to 34 percent
- Roberts is from a longstanding Kansas Republican family. His father, Wes Roberts, was Chairman of the Republican National Committee under former President Eisenhower, and his great-grandfather, J.W. Roberts, founded Kansas' second-oldest newspaper, the *Oskaloosa Independent*.
- The former Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Roberts played a huge role in the 1997 Freedom to Farm Act, which, until recently, was the foundation of American farm policy. Roberts' bill was an attempt to wean farmers from subsidies and encourage free-market competition. He has become less influential in farm policy and does not support the current farm bill.
- Roberts is invested in issues relating to science. He has pushed for improvements in science education, summer institutes for teachers and tax credits for math and science teachers' college loan repayments.
- Roberts has been the recipient of many tax-cutting awards including the Watchdog of the Treasury, Guardian of Small Business and Taxpayer Hero.

KENTUCKY: LOIS COMBS WEINBERG (D) vs. SEN. MITCH McCONNELL (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Lois Combs Weinberg

www.lois2002.com

CM: Tim Shock

Press: Betsy Hatfield

Media: Struble, Oppel, Eichenbaum

Poll: Garin, Hart, Yang

Money Raised: \$1,790,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Mitch McConnell**

www.mcconnell02.com

CM: Hunter Bates

Press: Scott Jennings

Media: Doug McAuliffe

Poll: Jan Van Lohuizen

Money Raised: \$5,218,307 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Mitch McConnell (R)

Steven Beshear

Pop. Vote

724,794

560,012

Vote %

55%

43%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Republican Senator Mitch McConnell is looking for his fourth term, running against Democrat Lois Combs Weinberg, an education activist, whose major political experience is being a daughter of the late Bert Combs, who was governor from 1959 to 1963. Weinberg survived a closer-than-expected primary battle with former U.S. Rep. Tom Barlow, and has been trounced on the fundraising front by McConnell, a legendary fundraiser and leading opponent of the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform law.

The Democratic Party ruled this state before Mitch McConnell was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1984. He has since led Republicans to near-dominance. Registered Democrats still outnumber Republicans 2-to-1, but Democrats lost control of the state Senate, both U.S. Senate seats and all but two congressional districts to the GOP.

Weinberg, who never served in the military, accused McConnell of receiving "preferential treatment" during the Vietnam War. Weinberg said McConnell's father contacted then-Sen. John Cooper, R-Tenn., to arrange a medical discharge. In response, McConnell's campaign pointed out that he'd already been discharged when his father called Cooper, and that his eye condition, optic neuritis, has recurred twice since McConnell was elected to the Senate in 1984.

Weinberg has been campaigning hard, running ads statewide and criticizing McConnell at every turn. She's also been able to raise more than \$1.5 million. But in the end, it is highly doubtful that Weinberg will topple McConnell and his GOP machine in Kentucky.

VOTER CONSUMER RESEARCH (CONDUCTED FOR MITCH McCONNELL)

| DATE | WEINBERG (D) | McCONNELL (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 9/3-9/5 | 25% | 55% | 800 Likely Voters | 3.5% |

LOIS COMBS WEINBERG, Democratic challenger

Age: 58
Born: December 18, 1943; Lexington, KY
Education: B.S., Randolph Macon Woman's College, 1965; M.Ed., Harvard, 1997
Military: None
Family: Married (Bill Weinberg); 3 children
Hometown: Hindman, Kentucky
Religion: Methodist
Career: Director, Neighborhood Development, Lynchburg, Virginia Community Action Program, 1967-1969; Assistant, Congressman Carl Perkin, 1969-1971; Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, 1980-present, Chairman, 1990-1994, Committee Board, 1994-present; Chairman, Pre-college Curriculum Committee of Council on Higher Education, 1982; Department of Education Task Force on Early Childhood Education, 1984; Director, Hindman Settlement Summer School for Dyslexic Students, 1986; Secretary, Hindman Settlement School Board, 1988-present; Founder, James Still Learning Center at Hindman Settlement School, 1990, Director, 1991-1994, Coordinator, 1994-present; Secretary, University of Kentucky Board of Trustees, 1992-1997; Governor's Commission on Children and Families, 1994-1995; Advisory Committee, Appalachian Rural Systemic Initiative, 1996-present; Council on Postsecondary Education, 1997-2000, Vice-Chairman, 2000-present, Council on Equal Opportunity, 1999-present; Early Reading Steering Committee, 1999-present

- Weinberg narrowly defeated former U.S. Rep. Tom Barlow in the Democratic primary, winning by less than 500 votes, 50.1 percent to 49.9 percent. Weinberg had been expected to beat Barlow handily, and the closeness of the race surprised many Democrats in Kentucky.
- Weinberg is the daughter of popular former governor, the late Bert T. Combs. She often leads stump speeches by stating, "I am my father's daughter." Gov. Weinberg's biography is featured on his daughter's campaign website. She has managed the family's natural gas business for more than two decades.
- Weinberg has served on a variety of appointed boards involving education issue, including the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees, but has not been elected to office. She also served as vice chairwoman of the Kentucky Council on Post-Secondary Education, and has been active in improving education for dyslexic children. She received her master's in education from Harvard in 1996.
- The Combs family is popular and well known in eastern Kentucky, but less so in the more-populated western areas of the state, including the key urban areas of Louisville and Lexington.

SEN. MITCH MCCONNELL, Republican seeking his fourth term

Age: 60
Born: February 20, 1942; Sheffield, Alabama
Education: B.A., University of Louisville, 1964; J.D., University of Kentucky, 1967
Military: None
Family: Married (Elaine Chao); 3 children
Hometown: Louisville, Kentucky
Religion: Baptist
Career: Chief Legislative Assistant, U.S. Senator Marlow Cook, 1967-1970; Deputy Assistant, U.S. Attorney General, 1974-1975; Jefferson County Judge Executive, 1977-1984; U.S. Senate, 1984-present.

- Senior senator and Republican incumbent, Mitch McConnell was first elected to the Senate in 1984 after defeating incumbent Sen. Dee Huddleston. He has won re-election easily since then.
- McConnell served as Chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC) from 1997 to 2001. He was responsible for developing and supporting the campaigns of Republican candidates. McConnell also helped maintain Republican control in the House for four Congresses.
- McConnell has fought several bills to limit campaign finance measures which he says limit free speech and tough electoral competition. In October 1999, he killed a version of the McCain-Feingold campaign finance bill. He is one of several litigants who are trying to have federal courts dismantle McCain-Feingold.
- As Ethics Committee Chairman, he led the investigation of Bob Packwood for sexual harassment in 1995, which eventually led to Packwood's resignation.
- McConnell has a solidly conservative voting record in the Senate. He has been a strong backer of product liability and medical malpractice reform, and he is also the chief sponsor of an auto choice plan that would let car owners pay less for insurance by disclaiming pain and suffering damages. McConnell has also been the sponsor of thus-far unsuccessful measures to ban racial quotas and preferences.
- In April, McConnell and Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., introduced The Arafat Accountability Act, which targets the Palestinian leader and what they called his "inability to act as a credible partner in peacekeeping missions."
- McConnell is married to Labor Secretary Elaine Chao.

LOUISIANA: SEN. MARY LANDRIEU (D) vs. THREE GOP CANDIDATES

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Mary Landrieu**

www.marylandrieu.com

CM: Donna Simmons

Press: Rich Masters

Media: Strother, Duffy, Strother

Poll: Al Quinlan

Money Raised: \$6,997,537 (9/30)

REPUBLICANS:

John Cooksey

www.cookseyforsenate.com

CM: Tim Crawford

Press: Brent Lancaster

Media: Greener & Hook

Poll: Dave Winston

Money Raised: \$1,295,406 (9/30)

Tony Perkins

www.forlouisiana.com

CM: Jon Bargas

Press: Jon Bargas

Media: Bob Courtney

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$314,132 (9/30)

Suzanne Haik Terrell

www.suzieterrell.com

CM: Jude Melville

Press: Jude Melville

Media: Alex Castallanos

Poll: Vern Kennedy

Money Raised: \$517,764 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Mary Landrieu (D)

Woody Jenkins (R)

Pop. Vote

852,945

847,157

Vote %

50.1%

49.9%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN DEMOCRAT

First-term Senator Mary Landrieu's re-election bid has moved from the no-brainer "win" category for the Democrats to a race being closely watched by the political world.

Landrieu, a Democrat, initially faced just one GOP challenger, U.S. Rep. John Cooksey, who entered the race in mid-2001. But Cooksey's controversial remarks about Arabs in the wake of Sept. 11 – that police should pull over anyone "with a diaper on his head" – derailed his plans to be the only Republican candidate. Since then, two other Republicans – state Rep. Tony Perkins and Elections Commissioner Suzanne Haik Terrell – entered the race.

Landrieu has overwhelming leads in the polls and in fundraising over all three Republicans. Still, Republicans have eyed Louisiana as a possible pick-up because of its odd election system, which requires a candidate to get a majority on Nov. 5 to avoid a runoff between the top two finishers on Dec. 7, the expanded field makes a first-try victory more difficult for Landrieu.

In July, Landrieu's re-election campaign became tougher when Terrell, entered the race. She's a moderate Republican from New Orleans, in contrast to Cooksey and Perkins, who both staunch religious conservatives. Terrell's opponents have charged that Terrell's pro-life stance is a shift, and point to a 1994 Planned Parenthood fundraising letter that had Terrell's name on it. Terrell says her name was used without her permission and that she's always been against abortion and denies the allegations of political opportunism.

Upon Terrell's declaration of her candidacy, the National Republican Senatorial Committee began focusing more attention to this race, and decided to use its resources to back Terrell, who NRSC Chairman Sen. Bill Frist of Tennessee called the GOP's best shot at forcing a runoff. The NRSC spent over \$1 million in Louisiana since Terrell entered the race, mostly on ads accusing her of being too liberal for Louisiana, including one that attacked Landrieu for voting with "ultra-liberal Ted Kennedy" 70 percent of the time.

Both Cooksey and Perkins seemed to be energized by the NRSC's backing of Terrell. Republican Gov. Mike Foster decided to endorse Cooksey. Perkins railed against the NRSC endorsement and promised to continue his long-shot campaign. The Republican National Committee and The White House have remained neutral in the race.

The McCain-Feingold ban on spending soft money takes effect Nov. 6, but the two parties will be able to spend any soft money they have left-over in their accounts on a Louisiana runoff. They cannot, however, raise any soft money post-Election Day.

Few truly doubt Landrieu will lose. The real question is whether she'll be re-elected in November or in December. But the GOP is holding out hopes that by keeping Landrieu under 50 percent – and then focusing all of its resources on Louisiana from Nov. 6 to Dec. 7 - it can pull off a highly unlikely surprise.

NO RECENT PUBLIC POLLING AVAILABLE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

VOTER/CONSUMER RESEARCH (CONDUCTED FOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SEN. COMM.)

| DATE | LANDRIEU(D) | COOKSEY(R) | PERKINS(R) | TERRELL(R) | SAMPLESIZE | ERROR |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 7/29-30 | 46% | 13% | 6% | 10% | 500 R.V. | +/- 4.5% |

SEN. MARY LANDRIEU, Democrat seeking her second term

Age: 46
Born: November 23, 1955; Arlington, Virginia
Education: B.A., Louisiana State University, 1977
Military: None
Family: Married (Frank Snellings); 2 children
Hometown: New Orleans, Louisiana
Religion: Catholic
Career: Louisiana House of Representatives, 1979-1988; Louisiana Treasurer, 1987-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present.

- Junior Senator and Democratic Incumbent Mary Landrieu was elected to the Senate in 1996 after being recruited by retiring Senator J. Bennett Johnston. She defeated republican opponent and 25-year state legislator, Woody Jenkins by 5,788 votes. Landrieu became the first woman from Louisiana elected to a full term in the Senate.
- At the age of 23, after defeating a long-time incumbent, Landrieu became the youngest woman ever elected to the Louisiana House of representatives.
- A moderate Democrat, Landrieu has cast some crucial votes in her first term as Senator. She was one of four Democrats voting for the \$792 billion tax cut in 1999, and one of eight to vote for marriage penalty repeal in 2000.
- Landrieu has gained praise from Republicans for being the only Democrat to support a ban on human cloning and also for her campaign for the Bush-backed proposal for drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- Adoption has been an important issue for Landrieu in the Senate. She is the Democratic Co-Chair of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption. On the committee she has sought to increase adoption, reform foster care and grant automatic citizenship to children adopted from abroad.
- After four years in the Senate, Landrieu was appointed to the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- Landrieu is the daughter of Moon Landrieu, the mayor of New Orleans in the 1970's.
- Landrieu's long-standing feud with former U.S. Rep. Cleo Fields – stemming from her refusal to endorse his 1995 gubernatorial run – almost came back to bite her in 2002 when Fields, a powerful black politician, almost entered the U.S. Senate race. In August, however, Fields decided against running.
- Landrieu is pro-choice and has been backed by EMILY's List in both of her races.

JOHN COOKSEY, Republican challenger

Age: 61
Born: August 20, 1941; Alexandria, Louisiana
Education: B.S., Louisiana State University, 1962, M.D., LSU 1966; M.B.A., University of Texas, 1994
Military: Air Force, 1967-1969 (Vietnam); Air National Guard, 1969-1972
Family: Married (Ann Grabill); 3 children
Hometown: Monroe, Louisiana
Religion: Methodist
Career: Ophthalmologist, 1972-1996; U.S. House of Representatives, 1996-present

- In 1996, U.S. Representative John Cooksey began his political career by running in the fifth district. The fifth district was formed by redistricting for the 1996 election and had no incumbents running. Cooksey received 34 percent of the primary vote and 58 percent of the vote in the general election.
- Cooksey has served three terms. He ran unopposed in 1998 and won in 2000 with 69 percent of the vote. Cooksey has promised to serve only three terms in the House.
- Cooksey is a veteran of the Vietnam War. He served in the Air Force in Thailand.
- Before he ran for the House of Representatives, John Cooksey was an ophthalmologist. Some argue his history as a doctor is behind the otherwise conservative Cooksey's moderate positions on the tobacco industry and the Patient's Bill of Rights.
- In Congress, Cooksey created the PACE Act designed to allow citizens a fixed tax credit to spend on insurance coverage.
- The Americans for Tax Reform group gave Cooksey the "Hero of the Taxpayer" award because of his voting record on tax reform during the 107th Congress.
- Cooksey is seen as a cultural moderate but has been accused of racial profiling due the remark he made after September 11, "If I see someone (who) comes in that's got a diaper on his head and a fan belt wrapped around the diaper on his head, that guy needs to be pulled over."
- John Cooksey serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, and International Relations Committees in the House of Representatives.

TONY PERKINS, Republican challenger

Age: 39
Born: March 20, 1963; Cincinnati, Ohio
Education: B.A., Liberty University, 1986; On-going graduate work in public administration at Louisiana State University.
Military: U.S. Marine Corps 1980-1986
Family: Married (Lawana); 4 children
Hometown: Pride, Louisiana
Religion: Baptist
Career: U.S. Marine Corps, 1980-1986; Sheriff's Deputy in Baton Rouge, 1986-1990; Consultant to U.S. Department of State to train officers in anti-terrorist efforts, 1990-1995; State representative 1995-present

- Tony Perkins was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1995. He currently serves on the Health and Welfare, Labor and Industrial Relations, and Environment Committees. He is Vice Chair of the Environment Committee.
- In 1996, Perkins ran Woody Jenkins' conservative campaign against Democrat Landrieu. Jenkins lost the campaign by a small margin.
- While running Jenkins' campaign, Perkins signed an \$82,500 contract for David Duke's phone bank list. Jenkins was fined by the state Board of Ethics for concealing the purchase. Perkins claims he was unaware of the "complete Duke connection."
- Perkins served in the U.S. Marine Corps for six years. He has also worked as a Sheriff's Deputy and consultant to the U.S. Department of State training foreign police officers.
- Perkins points to the first Covenant Marriage Law as a major accomplishment during his second term. The Covenant Marriage Law has received national attention. If a couple enters into a Covenant Marriage they are legally bound to seek counseling if problems arise and divorces are only permitted under certain circumstances.
- Perkins has supported bills supporting prayer in public schools. He promises to continue his fight in the U.S. Senate if elected.
- To encourage corporate investment in Louisiana, Perkins traveled the state promoting his *Invest Louisiana* strategy, which would eliminate some state taxes imposed on corporations.
- Perkins is known as more right wing than the other GOP candidates. He garners support from social and religious conservatives and is opposed to abortion in all circumstances, including rape, incest and when the mother's life is endangered.

SUZANNE HAIK TERRELL, Republican challenger

Age: 48
Born: July 8, 1954; New Orleans, Louisiana
Education: B.A., Tulane University, 1976; J.D., Loyola School of Law, 1984
Military: None
Family: Married (Lee Terrell); three children
Hometown: New Orleans, Louisiana
Religion: Catholic
Career: Attorney, small business owner, and Louisiana Supreme Court law clerk, 1984-1994; New Orleans City Councilor, 1994-1999; Elections Commissioner, 1999-Present

- By winning her 1999 bid for Elections Commissioner, Suzanne Terrell became the first Republican woman to hold a statewide office in Louisiana. She defeated Woody Jenkins, the 1996 Republican Senatorial candidate.
- Suzanne Terrell announced she would not seek another term as Election Commissioner. She is in favor of removing the office.
- As promised in her election, Terrell cut the Election Commissioner's Department by decreasing the budget and downsizing spending and personnel.
- The National Republican Senatorial Committee has decided to support Terrell's candidacy, and has poured more than \$1 million into the race on her behalf. Some argue the NRSC's backing is part of GOP strategy to split the vote and cause a run-off in December.
- Terrell began her campaign by criticizing Landrieu's pro-choice position on abortion, and has made her anti-abortion stance the centerpiece of her campaign. Terrell has been accused of changing her views on abortion from pro-choice to pro-life in an effort to attract conservative voters to her Senate campaign. Critics point to a 1994 Planned Parenthood fundraising letter that had Terrell's name on it. Terrell says her name was used without her permission.
- In addition to Terrell's name on the ballot as a candidate, her name will appear a second time to certify the voting machines. According the Louisiana law, the machines must be certified by the Election Commissioner but the law does not require the name of the Election Commissioner be on the ballot.

MAINE: CHELLIE PINGREE (D) vs. SEN. SUSAN COLLINS (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Chellie Pingree

www.pingreeforsenate.com

CM: Deborah Reed

Press: Deborah Barron

Media: MacWilliams Robinson

Poll: Lake Snell Perry

Money Raised: \$2,302,456 (6/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Susan Collins**

www.susancollins.com

CM: Steve Abbott

Press: Megan Sowards

Media: Larry McCarthy

Poll: Hans Kaiser

Money Raised: \$3,934,446 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Susan Collins (D)

Joseph Brennan (R)

Pop. Vote

298,422

266,226

Vote %

49%

44%

RACE OUTLOOK: LIKELY REPUBLICAN

Moderate Republican Senator Susan Collins has benefited from Maine's proclivity towards moderates in her race against former state Senate President Chellie Pingree, who also has a middle-of-the-road political record.

Prescription drug prices have been central to the campaign. Pingree touts MaineRx, a statewide prescription drug plan that passed before she was term-limited out of the state Senate, as a model for a national program. But Collins' sponsorship of a drug benefit bill in the Senate, although it didn't pass, has helped temper Pingree's criticism.

Pingree says Collins' moderate record also includes votes unpopular with Maine voters, such as the 2001 tax cut and a vote against raising the minimum wage.

But despite being an attractive retail campaigner, Pingree has had a hard time moving in the polls. One factor is money – she has not been able to compete with Collins personally and the national Democratic Party hasn't been able to cover the difference.

Maine likely will stick with the status quo and re-elect Collins.

CRITICAL INSIGHTS

| DATE | PINGREE (D) | COLLINS (R) | SAMPLE | ERROR +/- |
|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 9/15-22 | 30% | 59% | 509 Likely | 4.4% |

SEN. SUSAN COLLINS, Republican seeking her second term

Age: 49
Born: December 7, 1952; Caribou, Maine
Education: B.A., St. Lawrence University, 1975
Military: None
Family: Single
Hometown: Bangor, Maine
Religion: Catholic
Career: Legislative Aide, U.S. Senator Bill Cohen, 1975-1987, Staff Director, Oversight Government Subcommittee, 1981-1987; Professional and Financial Regulation Commission, 1987-1992; New England Regional Director, U.S. Small Business Administration, 1992; Maine Deputy Treasurer, 1993; Executive Director, Center for Family Business, Husson College, 1994-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- After an unsuccessful run for governor in 1994, Susan Collins was first elected the Senate in 1996 after defeating former governor and congressman Joseph Brennan 49 percent to 41 percent.
- Collins has compiled a very moderate voting record in her first term. She has sided with Democrats on issues such as the 1999 tax cut, campaign finance regulation and the partial-birth abortion ban. She votes against her party 26 percent of the time and once said, "I do not consider myself to be a good Republican. I'm just one of those troublesome New England Republicans."
- Collins was a big supporter of the McCain-Feingold bill. Sen. Feingold once called Collins "the unsung hero of campaign finance reform debate."
- In 1997, Collins and Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL) sponsored an amendment that made tobacco settlement costs non-deductible, costing the industry \$50 billion.
- On the pivotal issue of the 2002 race, prescription drugs, Collins aired a television commercial saying that the issue is "just far too important to be the subject of partisan politics - we need to work together to find a solution."
- Collins has supported the Republican version of HMO reform, and has also sponsored her own version with John Breaux (D-LA). On other health issues, Collins has sought to change the Medicare rules to allow more home health care payments. Along with Sen. John Edwards, D-N.C., Collins wrote a bill to limit the patent extensions for prescription drugs to a single 30-day extension. The bill was shot-down in the House.
- President Bush campaigned in August for Collins and in July, Rudy Giuliani went to Maine to campaign for Collins at a fundraiser that raised \$50,000.

CHELLIE PINGREE, Democratic challenger
(Shelly Pin-Gree)

Age: 47
Born: April 2, 1955
Education: B.A. College of the Atlantic, 1976; Fellowship, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1996
Military: None
Family: Divorced; 3 children
Hometown: North Haven, Maine
Religion: Christian
Career: Founder, North Island Designs 1981; Maine State Senate, 1992-2000, Maine Senate Majority Leader, 1996-2000; White House Delegation to observe the election in Bosnia; Member, U.S. delegation to Belfast,

- Pingree outmaneuvered several potential Democratic candidates and ended up unopposed for the nomination. She lives 12 miles off the mainland on an isolated island, North Haven. Pingree was term-limited out of the state Senate.
- Pingree was born in Minnesota, but moved to Maine as a teenager. She started a successful knitting and knitting-design business before being elected to the state Senate in 1992. She was elected Majority Leader in 1996 and left the Senate in 2000.
- Pingree was instrumental in the passage of Maine Rx, a prescription drug plan created under a 2000 law that has been stalled by litigation. Maine Rx would try to force pharmaceutical companies into price negotiations with the state as a way of lowering drug costs for the uninsured.
- Lowering prescription drug prices has been a centerpiece of Pingree's campaign. She even traveled to Canada on a bus with low-income seniors to highlight the lower cost of drugs north of the Maine-Canada border. Pingree has criticized Collins for not taking action on the issue, despite the fact that she co-sponsored legislation to help seniors pay for their prescription drugs.
- EMILY'S List, a group dedicated to electing pro-choice Democratic women, has endorsed Pingree. Sen. Joseph Lieberman and Sen. Hillary Clinton have both traveled to Maine to campaign for her.
- Pingree was also the chief sponsor of Maine's college savings plan.

MASSACHUSETTS: SEN. JOHN KERRY (D) IS UNOPPOSED

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. John Kerry**

www.johnkerry.com

CM: Angelique Pirozzi

Press: Angelique Pirozzi

Media: Jim Margolis

Poll: Tom Kiley

REPUBLICAN:

No Republican Candidate

Money Raised: \$13,323,502 (As of 9/30; Includes leadership PAC)

| <u>Last Race (1996)</u> | <u>Pop. Vote</u> | <u>Vote %</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| John Kerry (D) | 1,334,135 | 52% |
| William Weld (R) | 1,143,120 | 45% |

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Democratic Senator John Kerry, who's considering a bid for the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination, faces no Republican opponent in his bid for a fourth term. A Libertarian candidate, Michael Cloud, is on the ticket and could receive a disproportionate amount of support as result of being the only non-Kerry option.

Being unopposed this year is a sharp contrast to the 1996 race, when then-Gov. William Weld and Kerry fought one of the nation's most closely watched campaigns. In the end, Kerry beat Weld 52 percent to 45 percent.

While Kerry will cruise to victory in 2002, the real contest he's focused on doesn't happen until November of 2004. Kerry has spent much of his time – and money – campaigning in New Hampshire, Iowa and South Carolina, the key early states in the 2004 presidential run.

In addition, his so-called leadership PAC, Citizen Soldier Fund, has been aggressively raising money despite no GOP challenger in the Senate race. Kerry, who has refused to accept PAC money in the past, at first accepted donations up to a maximum of \$10,000, but changed his mind in September and started accepting unlimited donations. The Citizen Soldier Fund has paid for much of Kerry's national travel during his fledgling 2004 presidential campaign. In addition, the PAC has made donations to candidates and state parties in Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina, including \$54,000 in Iowa alone.

SEN. JOHN KERRY, Democrat seeking his fourth term

Age: 58
Born: December 11, 1943; Denver, Colorado
Education: B.A., Yale University, 1966; J.D., Boston College, 1976
Military: Navy, 1966-1970 (Vietnam); Naval Reserves, 1972-1978
Family: Married (Teresa Heinz); 2 children
Hometown: Boston, Massachusetts
Religion: Catholic
Career: Organizer, Vietnam Veterans Against the War; Assistant District Attorney, Middlesex County, 1976-1981; practicing attorney, 1981-1982; Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor, 1982-1984; U.S. Senate, 1984-present

- After being elected lieutenant governor on the Michael Dukakis ticket in 1982, John Kerry became the Junior Senator in 1984 when he defeated state Republican chairman Raymond Shamie, 55 percent to 45 percent.
- A decorated Vietnam War hero, Kerry first entered the political scene as one of the main organizers of Vietnam Veterans Against the War in 1971. He famously threw his war medals into the Potomac River as a form of protest.
- Kerry has remained committed to issues relating to Vietnam. As Chairman of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, he led an investigation into whether any American were left behind at Vietnamese hands in 1973. He pushed heavily for the first U.S. ambassador to the country. Kerry also pushed for an international tribunal to hold hearings on genocide and war crimes in Cambodia.
- In 1996, Kerry faced his greatest re-election challenge from Governor William Weld. The two had worked together previously on state issues, and shared many of the same views. The race went down to the wire, and after spending \$12.6 million, Kerry came out on top of Weld, 52 percent to 45 percent.
- In 1995, Kerry married Teresa Heinz, the widow of Senator John Heinz, who inherited his more than \$800 million fortune. Kerry has said that he will not use any of his wife's money to fund his campaigns.
- Kerry was among the finalists for Al Gore's running mate in 2000.
- Though he has made no formal decision, Kerry is considering a run for President in 2004. He's been a regular in Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina – the key early primary states.
- Kerry criticized Bush on Iraq, but eventually voted in favor of the Senate resolution allowing him to use force to disarm Saddam Hussein.

NO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

MICHIGAN: SEN. CARL LEVIN (D) vs. ANDREW RACZKOWSKI (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Carl Levin**

www.carllevin.org

CM: Chuck Wilbur

Press: Chuck Wilbur

Media: Karl Struble

Poll: Mark Mellman

Money Raised: \$4,270,148 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Andrew “Rocky” Raczkowski

www.rockyforsenate.com

CM: Carl Berry

Press: Joe Steele

Media: Randall Thompson

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$817,507 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Carl Levin (D)

Ronna Romney (R)

Pop. Vote

2,195,738

1,500,106

Vote %

58%

40%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Senator Carl Levin, a Democrat who’s been in office since 1978, faces Republican state Rep. Andy “Rocky” Raczkowski in his race for a fifth term.

Raczkowski, just 33, is an Army veteran and former majority leader of the state legislature. He's campaigned as a conservative whose politics are more in line with Michigan than the moderately liberal Levin's.

Levin, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a highly-regarded intellectual, has led significantly in the polls and in fundraising, out-raising Raczkowski nearly 10-to-1.

In the past, Republicans have had mixed results finding good challengers to Levin, but have never managed to find the perfect candidate. Some years it's close, and other years Levin has blown out his GOP opponent. This year will likely be one of the latter, with Levin leading in the polls by a large margin.

EPIC/MRA POLL

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>LEVIN (D)</u> | <u>RACZKOWSKI (R)</u> | <u>SAMPLE SIZE</u> | <u>ERROR +/-</u> |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/13-15 | 57% | 30% | 600 Likely Voters | 4% |

SENATOR CARL LEVIN, Democrat seeking his fifth term

Age: 67
Born: June 28, 1934; Detroit, Michigan
Education: B.A., Swarthmore College, 1956; J.D., Harvard University, 1959
Military: None
Family: Married (Barbara Halpern); 3 children
Hometown: Detroit, Michigan
Religion: Jewish
Career: Practicing attorney, 1959-1964; Michigan Assistant Attorney General and General Council, Michigan Civil Rights Commission, 1964-1967; Detroit Chief Appellate Defender, 1967-1969; Detroit City Council, 1969-1977, President, 1973-1977; practicing attorney, 1971-1973, 1978-1979; U.S. Senate, 1978-present

- Senior Senator and Democratic incumbent Carl Levin was first elected to the Senate in 1978 after unseating Sen. Robert Griffin.
- Levin, who became Chairman of the Armed Services Committee after serving as Ranking Democrat since 1997, has been skeptical of strategic weapons systems. He supports full funding of the Nunn-Lugar program for buying and disassembling nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union. In 2000, he opposed a measure to cut off funds for troops in Kosovo by July 2001.
- A defense bill crafted by Levin's committee, which passed the Senate in August, cut Bush's request for missile defense by \$814 million and put that money in a separate fund that Bush may use for missile defense or fighting terrorism. Bush opposed the move.
- Levin is the Senate's strongest opponent of missile defense and in 1998 he led the filibuster that prevailed by just one vote. He frequently wrote Bill Clinton about the cost and technology of missile defense.
- A passionate opponent of capital punishment, Levin called for a moratorium on the federal death penalty in 2000.
- In the wake of the Enron, Levin and Sen. John McCain introduced the Ending the Double Standard for Stock Options Act. The bill would force companies either to recognize the cost of stock options on their income statements or give up option-related tax deductions.
- Levin, along with fellow Michigan Democratic Senator Debbie Stabenow, voted against allowing President Bush to use force to disarm Saddam Hussein.

ANDREW RACZKOWSKI, Republican challenger

Age: 33
Born: December 29, 1968; Detroit, Michigan
Education: B.A., Eastern Michigan University, 1990; Master's Degree in Human Resources, Central Michigan University; J.D. Detroit College of Law, 1998
Military: Army, 1985-1989; Army Reserves 1989-2002
Family: Single; No Children
Hometown: Farmington Hills
Religion: Catholic
Career: Michigan House of Representatives, 1996-2002; House Floor Majority Leader; Founder and Owner of Mainline Communications Group, 1993-2002.

- Raczkowski's first political job was in 1992 when he ran John Pappageorge's unsuccessful bid for Congress against Carl Levin's older brother, Rep. Sandy Levin.
- In 1994, Raczkowski ran unsuccessfully for a state House seat. In 1996, he won the same seat. Raczkowski is credited with leading the GOP takeover of the Michigan legislature, and was appointed Majority Leader in 1998 for his work.
- Raczkowski is term limited, which is part of his motivation for challenging Levin. He'd planned to run for Congress, but redistricting left him without a viable district as a Republican.
- Raczkowski is both pro-life and a Second Amendment supporter.
- A former U.S. Army Ranger and paratrooper and captain in the U.S. Army Reserves, Raczkowski announced his candidacy just 11 days after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. He says he'll give up his candidacy if called to active duty.
- Raczkowski's military career has pushed the war on terrorism to the forefront of the Senate race. Levin's conservative positions on many defense issues and his chairmanship of the Senate Armed Services Committee have blunted much of Raczkowski's criticism.

MINNESOTA: SEN. PAUL WELLSTONE (D) vs. NORM COLEMAN (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Paul Wellstone**

www.wellstone.org

CM: Jeff Blodgett

Press: Natalie Ravitz

Media: Mandy Grunwald

Poll: Diane Feldman

Money Raised: \$9,899,981 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Norm Coleman

www.colemanforsenate.com

CM: Ben Whitney

Press: Leslie Kupchella

Media: Dresner, Wickers

Poll: Glenn Bolger

Money Raised: \$7,943,705 (9/30)

GREEN PARTY

Ray Tricomo

www.raytricomo.org

CM: Eric Makala

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$1,267 (8/18)

IAP:

Jim Moore

www.mooreforsenate.org

CM: Neal Levine

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$12,033 (8/17)

Last Race (1996):

Paul Wellstone (D)

Rudy Boschwitz (R)

Pop. Vote

1,098,493

901,282

Vote %

50%

41%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

Democratic Senator Paul Wellstone promised to leave the Senate after serving two terms, but has decided to try for a third in what is shaping up to be a nail-biter against the Republican nominee, former St. Paul Mayor Norm Coleman.

Republicans have attacked Wellstone for breaking his term-limit pledge, and argue that the former college professor is too liberal for Minnesota. But Democrats have a good response to the term limits attacks - Coleman used to be one of theirs. He switched parties in 1996, but not before endorsing Wellstone for Senate in his first two campaigns. Wellstone's campaign even has video footage of Coleman endorsing Wellstone, and has used it in television ads.

Wellstone pushed corporate responsibility as a central issue early in the general election, including running several ads in August and early September touting his Senate record on issues like closing the loophole allowing U.S. companies to establish overseas headquarters to avoid federal taxes. Wellstone also ran ads about the sagging stock market's effect on retirement accounts.

Social Security has been another central issue. Wellstone ran an ad accusing Coleman of backing "privatization," prompting Coleman to respond with an ad accusing the Wellstone campaign of trying to "scare seniors." In response, Wellstone attacked Coleman in ads and on the stump for allegedly switching positions on the issue. The national and state GOP ran ads in September that said Wellstone backed a plan to "tax seniors" by raising Social Security taxes.

Wellstone also ran ads accusing Coleman of "flip-flopping" on several issues including drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, prescription drugs and local environmental issues.

Coleman, who has had President Bush campaign for him, touts his record as a moderate, pro-business and pragmatic mayor who led St. Paul's renaissance. He is a smooth campaigner who wears well-tailored, double-breasted suits on the trail. Coleman almost ran for governor this year, but decided on a Senate bid after receiving assurances of White House backing. Vice President Dick Cheney even called another possible Republican Senate candidate, Tim Pawlenty, to discourage him from running against Coleman in the primary.

The possibility of a war against Iraq became an issue in the early fall. Wellstone, who voted against giving the first President Bush authority to use force to oust Saddam Hussein from Kuwait in 1991, argued against giving George W. Bush authority to use force to disarm Hussein in 2002. Wellstone said the Senate resolution passed in October gave Bush was too broad, and he voted against it. Coleman backed Bush on Iraq.

In the wake of the Iraq vote, the National Republican Senatorial Committee ran an ad accusing Wellstone of voting against "the death penalty for terrorists" and against military pay raises. The NRSC also ran an ad attacking Wellstone for breaking his pledge to serve only two terms. Outside groups also ran ads against Wellstone for his stand on abortion (pro-choice) and against the elimination of the estate tax.

Two third party candidates – the Green Party's Ray Tricomo and the Independent Party's Jim Moore – could play upset roles in the Senate election if they take enough votes from Wellstone or Coleman. Part of Wellstone's strategy has been to try to drive a key swing segment - "Ventura men" - away from Coleman to Moore, who's has been getting as much as 6 percent in the polls.

Minnesota's Senate race has all the hot 2002 issues – Iraq, Social Security, the economy, corporate responsibility – and polls have shown Coleman and Wellstone in a dead heat leading up to Election Day. All indications point toward a true toss-up.

ZOGBY POLL

| DATE | WELLSTONE (D) | COLEMAN (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR <u>+/-</u> |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 10/9-12 | 46% | 37% | 501 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

NOTE: 17 percent of voters were either undecided or planning to vote for "other" candidates than Wellstone or Coleman.

SEN. PAUL WELLSTONE, Democrat seeking his third term

Age: 57
Born: July 21, 1944; Washington, D.C.
Education: B.A., University of North Carolina, 1965, Ph.D., 1969
Military: None
Family: Married (Sheila Ison); 3 children
Hometown: St. Paul, Minnesota
Religion: Jewish
Career: Professor, Carleton College, 1969-1990; U.S. Senate, 1990-present.

- Senior Senator and Democratic incumbent Paul Wellstone was first elected to the Senate in 1990 after upsetting Republican Senator Rudy Boschwitz, 50 percent to 48 percent. Wellstone faced Boschwitz again in 1996, and defeated him 50 percent to 41 percent.
- After first getting elected to the Senate, Wellstone promised to serve no more than two terms. His decision to run again – which he said was based on the close division of power in the Senate – has been criticized by Republicans.
- Wellstone has one of the most liberal voting records in the Senate. In 1991, he successfully led opposition to drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. He opposed U.S. military involvement in the Gulf war, and criticized former President Clinton for sending troops to Haiti without the consent of Congress.
- Wellstone has often been in the small minority in Senate votes. He was one of three senators to oppose national missile defense in 1999. He cast the lone vote against a popular education reform bill that same year, and sponsored a bill in 2000 which requires states to let students graduate even if they don't pass state-mandated tests. (Wellstone scored below 800 on his SAT's). Also in 2000, he was the only Democratic senator to oppose the Democrats' version of the estate tax repeal.
- Wellstone backer former senator Bill Bradley to be the 2000 Democratic presidential nominee.
- Wellstone has made moves to appear more moderate. In May, he even stood next to President Bush as he signed the massive federal farm bill, which will be a boon to Minnesota farmers. The photo of Bush and Wellstone was later featured on Wellstone's campaign Website.
- On health care issues, Wellstone and Sen. Pete Domenici pushed successfully for mental health coverage in health insurance in 1996. He supports single-payer insurance and has attacked pharmaceutical profits as "obscene."
- In January, Wellstone was diagnosed with a mild form of multiple sclerosis (MS).

NORM COLEMAN, Republican challenger

Age: 53
Born: August 17, 1949; Brooklyn, NY
Education: BA, Hofstra University, 1971; JD, University of Iowa, 1976
Military: None
Family: Married (Laurie); 2 children
Hometown: St. Paul
Religion: Jewish
Career: Attorney, chief prosecutor and solicitor general of the State of Minnesota; Minnesota Attorney General's Office, 1976-1993; Mayor, St. Paul, 1994-2001

- Norm Coleman was elected Mayor of St. Paul in 1993, and served for eight years. Although Coleman was first elected as a Democrat, he joined the Republican Party in 1996.
- Coleman was the Republican nominee for Governor in 1998, but ultimately lost to Jesse Ventura by three points, 34 percent to 37 percent. (DFL candidate Hubert Humphrey III received 28 percent.)
- Coleman had been considering another run for governor, but the White House recruited him for the Senate race and was able to clear the Republican primary field for him. As of July, President Bush had been to Minnesota three times to raise money and campaign for him.
- Coleman's moderate positions, combined with his 1996 party switching, attracted moderate voters during his mayoral campaigns and his failed 1998 gubernatorial bid. In 1996 - when he was still a Democrat - Coleman endorsed Wellstone's first re-election effort.
- Coleman has touted his record on education during the Senate campaign, specifically in television ads about St. Paul Reads, an early-childhood reading program he says raised readings scores.
- As mayor, Coleman brags that he oversaw the creation 18,000 new jobs and brought Lawson Software - the state's largest software company - to the city. He kept his promise of zero percent increase in the property tax levy.
- Coleman's wife, Laurie, is a model and an aspiring actress who commutes from St. Paul to Los Angeles, where she has an apartment. Her dual residence has been a topic of criticism from some Republicans.

Ray Tricomo, Green Party challenger

Age: 59
Born: May 27, 1943
Education: B.A., Wayne State University, 1967; M.A., Michigan State University, 1970
Military: None
Family: Single; No children
Hometown: Oakdale, Minnesota
Religion: Ecofeminism, "Eco-religion"
Career: Doctoral student; Environmental activist; Kalpulli Turtle Island Multiversity

- The Green Party's presidential candidate, Ralph Nader, received 5 percent of the Minnesota vote in 2000. In a tight race between Wellstone and Coleman, Tricomo could be a factor. In 1996 and 2000, respectively, Green Party Senate candidates pulled in 6 percent and 7 percent.
 - Tricomo beat fellow Green Party candidate Ed McGaa for the nomination on Sept. 10 after allegations surfaced that McGaa, the early favorite, had been involved in an environmentally-destructive North Dakota land deal. Tricomo spent less than \$1,000 on his primary campaign.
 - Tricomo is the founder and director of the Kalpulli Turtle Island Multiversity, listed on his Website as "a nonprofit organization dedicated to ecological and cultural restoration with an emphasis on indigenous people & values." If he is victorious in the U.S. Senate race, Tricomo promised to "share a bowl of lentils" with the CBS News Political Unit.
-

Jim Moore, Independent Party challenger

Age: 36
Born: July 3, 1966
Education: B.A., Notre Dame, 1988
Military: None
Family: Married (Shari); 2 children
Hometown: Minneapolis
Religion: Christian
Career: Commercial banker, 1988-present

- Independent challenger Jim Moore is a commercial banker. Gov. Jesse Ventura is also part of the Independent Party.
- The Independent Party platform's moderate platform includes favoring abortion rights, prioritizing reduction of the national debt, a ban on soft money donations to state parties and closer regulation of political action committees. The Independence Party wants to compact Minnesota's legislative branch from a bicameral system to a unicameral one.
- Moore, a commercial banker, quit his job to run for the Senate. Friends were shocked by his entry into politics, describing him as a family man who takes parenting classes and goes on annual fishing trips with his father.
- Moore says the Enron scandal pushed him into the race. He says it was clear during congressional hearings that Senators didn't have the right kind of financial knowledge to "pin them down."

MISSISSIPPI: SEN. THAD COCHRAN (R) IS UNOPPOSED

DEMOCRAT:

No Democratic Candidate

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Thad Cochran**

www.thadforsenate.com

CM: Brad Prewitt

Press: Rachelle Johnson

Media: Alex Castellanos

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$1,359,457 (6/30)

Last Race (1996):

Thad Cochran (R)

Jim Hunt (D)

Pop. Vote

624,154

240,647

Vote %

71%

27%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Republican Senator Thad Cochran faces no Democratic opponent in his bid for a fifth term in the U.S. Senate.

Steve Turney, a private investigator, won the June Democratic primary but dropped out of the race in August, citing poor health.

Cochran spent some of his \$1.3 million war chest on ads when it looked like he had an opponent. After losing any semblance of a competitor – save for Reform Party candidate Shawn O'Hara – Cochran has not even hired a pollster for the race.

Without a Democratic opponent, Cochran is essentially assured a fifth term.

NO POLLING INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

NO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

SENATOR THAD COCHRAN, Republican seeking his fifth term

Age: 64
Born: December 7, 1937; Pontotoc, Mississippi
Education: B.A., University of Mississippi, 1959, J.D., 1965; Rotary Fellow, Trinity College, Ireland, 1963-1964
Military: Navy, 1959-1961
Family: Married (Rose Clayton); 2 children
Hometown: Jackson, Mississippi
Religion: Baptist
Career: Practicing attorney, 1965-1972; U.S. House of Representatives, 1972-1978; U.S. Senate, 1978-present

- Four-term Sen. Thad Cochran faces no Democratic opponent in 2002. In 1996, he handily defeated his Democratic opponent, Jim Hunt, by nearly 50 percentage points. He was also unopposed in 1990.
- Cochran served three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, beginning in 1972, before winning his U.S. Senate seat – formerly held by James “Big Jim” Eastland - in 1978. He sits at Jefferson Davis’ desk in the Senate chamber.
- Like Mississippi’s junior Senator, Trent Lott, Cochran was a cheerleader at The University of Mississippi.
- In the Senate, Cochran has amassed a solidly conservative voting record, but has stayed – for the most part – out of the spotlight. In 2002, however, he led the failed fight to get Mississippi Judge Charles Pickering confirmed to the federal appeals court.
- Cochran is the most ardent supporter of a missile defense system in the U.S. Senate.
- Cochran and Lott have had a somewhat tempestuous relationship in the Senate. In 1996, both men ran for Majority Leader when Bob Dole stepped down to run for president. Despite Lott’s clear advantage, Cochran did not bow out, and eventually lost the powerful office to Lott.
- Cochran supported the McCain-Feingold campaign reform law.

MISSOURI: SEN. JEAN CARNAHAN (D) vs. JIM TALENT (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Jean Carnahan**

www.carnahan.org

CM: Rebecca Lambe

Press: Dan Leistikow

Media: Saul Shorr

Poll: Garin, Hart, Yang

Money Raised: \$9,650,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Jim Talent

www.talentforsenate.com

CM: Lloyd Smith

Press: Rich Chrismer

Media: Scott Howell

Poll: Linda Divall

Money Raised: \$6,620,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Mel Carnahan (D)

John Ashcroft (R)

Pop. Vote

1,191,812

1,142,852

Vote %

51%

48%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

When Democratic Senator Jeanne Carnahan was appointed to fill the seat her late husband won in 2000 despite being killed in a plane crash several weeks before Election Day, few thought she would run for re-election in 2002. But, with control of the Senate determined by a lone vote, Carnahan decided to run for re-election.

Her Republican opponent, former congressman Jim Talent, isn't making it easy for Carnahan. Talent is known statewide after running for governor, despite taking some heat for a lucrative DC lobbying contract and for teaching a college course during his sabbatical from politics in 2001.

Overall, the campaign has focused on traditional "kitchen table" issues like Social Security reform, prescription drugs and the economy. Like many other candidates nationwide, Carnahan and Talent sparred over so-called "privatization" of Social Security. Carnahan said Talent backed plans to privatize the system, something Talent disputed, saying he merely backs a plan to allow younger workers to invest some of their retirement funds in the stock market instead of in Social Security. Talent called Carnahan's claim a "scare tactic."

Despite Bush's visits and a run for governor just two years ago, one of Talent's biggest challenges has been increasing his own name recognition, especially when compared to Carnahan's near-universal name identification. He ran spots talking about his time in the U.S. House from 1992 to 2000, highlighting his tenure on the House Armed Services Committee and House Small Business Committee. Two Talent ads – one on his plan to lower prescription drug prices and another on his support for a patients' bill of rights – were attacked by Democrats for being inaccurate portrayals of his stands. Talent, who tried to move to the center to attract more moderate voters, also was criticized by Democrats for trying to appear moderate on abortion despite co-sponsoring two anti-abortion bills in the U.S. House that would not have provided exceptions in cases of rape, incest or the endangerment of a woman's life.

Carnahan has spent much of her time stressing what she considers her impressive record after just two years in the Senate. National Democrats have worked hard to boost her image in the Senate by giving her several bills to manage on the floor and touting her image as a moderate. Her Senate duties,

however, have been a double-edged sword for Carnahan as the extended Congressional session – including key votes on homeland security and Iraq – have kept her in Washington for extended periods during the race.

The two national party committees spent millions to saturate Missouri's airwaves for their candidates. The NRSC has run several ads, including ones on Carnahan's votes on eliminating the estate tax and against drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Another NRSC ad questioned the validity of Carnahan's claim that she played a central role in the merger between two airlines that saved thousands of Missouri jobs. A third NRSC ad criticized Carnahan for accepting contributions from executives of Global Crossing, the now-defunct California fiber-optic firm.

Outside groups also have advertised heavily, including anti-Carnahan ads from the United Seniors Association and the National Pro-Life Alliance. The Sierra Club has been running ads backing Carnahan.

There could be one wrinkle if Talent beats Carnahan. Because Carnahan was appointed to the Senate, the results of the special election following her appointment can be instituted immediately if approved by Republican Secretary of State Matt Blunt and Democratic Gov. Bob Holden. Although far-fetched, it is possible that Talent could be sworn into the Senate immediately upon being declared the winner on Nov. 5. If control of the Senate still remains in Democratic hands by a single vote, a Talent victory and subsequent installation could give the GOP control.

Critics say Carnahan failed to put together an experienced campaign staff in the early stages of the campaign. Fellow Democrats worried that any residual support Carnahan had because of her husband's untimely death might not translate into votes come November.

One misstep in mid-October put Carnahan in the headlines. At a fundraising luncheon, she said that attention being paid by the national GOP to the race showed that: "I'm the No. 1 target of the White House. They can't get Osama bin Laden, so they're going to get me." Carnahan later apologized for the remark.

Talent has criticized Carnahan for not being an effective lawmaker, but lingering doubts about his skills as a campaigner have kept the race dead-locked.

Missouri is a polarized state on many fronts. It's both urban and rural, Democrat and Republican, Southern and Midwestern. In the end, Carnahan and Talent – who in many ways represent the state's polarized nature – should be neck-and-neck going into Election Day.

RESEARCH 2000

| DATE | CARNAHAN (D) | TALENT (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/9-12 | 46% | 47% | 603 Likely Voters | 4% |

SENATOR JEAN CARNAHAN, Democrat seeking her first full term

Age: 68
Born: December 20, 1933; Washington, D.C.
Education: B.A., George Washington University, 1955
Military: None
Family: Widow; 3 children
Hometown: Rolla, Missouri
Religion: Baptist
Career: Public speaker; author; U.S. Senate, 2001-present

- Jean Carnahan was appointed to the U.S. Senate On Dec. 4, 2000 after her husband, Democratic Gov. Mel Carnahan, died in a plane crash in October 2000 and was elected to the U.S. Senate posthumously.
- Mel Carnahan was the Democratic Senate nominee against then-Sen. John Ashcroft. On Oct. 16, 2000, Carnahan, his son Randy and an aide were killed traveling to a campaign event in a small plane. When Democrats realized that organizing a write-in campaign so close to Election Day would be nearly impossible, they decided to leave Mel Carnahan's name on the ballot. When Mel Carnahan received more votes than Ashcroft on Election Day, Gov. Roger Wilson – who took office after the plane crash – appointed Jean Carnahan to the seat her husband won.
- Ashcroft declined to challenge Carnahan's victory, saying, "I believe the will of the people has been expressed with compassion and I believe the will of the people should be respected and heard."
- Carnahan was born and raised in Washington, D.C. She was the first person in her family to graduate from high school or college.
- Carnahan's Rolla, Missouri home was destroyed by fire on Sept. 7, 2001. Carnahan was at home when the fire started. She lost about 1,000 books but saved family photos, including the official portrait of her husband.
- In the Senate, Carnahan has a moderate record. She voted in favor of President Bush's \$1.3 trillion tax cut. But, Carnahan also voted against the nomination of Ashcroft to be attorney general. Carnahan favors abortion choice, gun control and has been the recipient of EMILY's List largesse throughout her campaign.
- In the Senate, Carnahan has voted with President Bush more than 70 percent of the time. Carnahan did, however, vote against Ashcroft's nomination to become U.S. Attorney General.

JIM TALENT, Republican challenger

Age: 45
Born: October 18, 1956; Des Peres, Missouri
Education: B.S., Washington University, 1978; J.D., University of Chicago, 1981
Military: None
Family: Married (Brenda); 3 children
Hometown: Chesterfield, Missouri
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Practicing attorney, 1981-1992, 2001; Law Clerk, 7th Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Richard Posner, 1982-1983; Missouri House of Representatives, 1984-1992, Minority Leader, 1989-1992; U.S. House of Representatives, 1992-2000; Professor, Washington University, 2001

- Talent lost the 2000 gubernatorial race by less than 21,000 votes to Bob Holden. He gave up the suburban St. Louis House seat he'd held since 1992 to run for governor.
- The 2000 gubernatorial race was the most expensive non-federal campaign in Missouri history. Talent also received some negative press because some of his campaign ads ran on the day of Gov. Carnahan's funeral.
- Talent's \$90,000 salary for teaching a single course at Washington University and a \$25,000 lobbying contract sparked some controversy early in the Senate campaign. Democrats complained that Talent was being paid more than associate professors and that the Republican-dominated board of trustees was essentially underwriting Talent's Senate race.
- In the House, Talent was chairman of the small business subcommittee and pushed through bills on improving health care plans and increasing military pay and benefits.
- Talent also served on the House Armed Services committee, where he pushed for increased military pay and a national missile defense shield.
- On the stump, Talent oftentimes emphasizes his relative youth as a candidate. "The election is about what we ought to do in the future, not about the past," he said.
- Bush once referred to Talent as one of the "three amigos" – along with GOP Senate candidates Norm Coleman in Minnesota and John Thune in South Dakota - who are GOP candidates critical to a Republican take-over of the Senate.

MONTANA: SEN. MAX BAUCUS (D) vs. MIKE TAYLOR (R) [SUSPENDED CAMPAIGN]

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Max Baucus**

www.maxbaucus2002.com

CM: Jim Messina

Press: Barrett Kaiser

Media: Jim Margolis

Poll: Garin, Hart, Yang

Money Raised: \$6,238,124 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN: (SUSPENDED)

Mike Taylor

www.taylorussenate.com

CM: Alan Mikkelsen

Press: Bowen Greenwood

Media: Tony Marsh

Poll: Moore Information

Money Raised: \$1,616,084 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Max Baucus (D)

Dennis Rehberg (R)

Pop. Vote

201,935

182,111

Vote %

50%

45%

RACE OUTLOOK:

Democratic Sen. Max Baucus had been slated to face beauty parlor magnate and rancher Mike Taylor in his quest for a fifth term, but Taylor suspended his campaign on Oct. 10. Taylor's departure came in the wake of a Montana Democratic Party ad that contained footage from a one of Taylor's own 1980s television ads that showed him in an open shirt with gold chains across his chest, giving another man a facial. Taylor said the ad implied he was homosexual, a charge the party denied.

Baucus, a moderate Democrat, had been considered vulnerable early in the race but established a huge lead in the polls and fundraising over the summer and early fall. Baucus, who chairs the Senate Finance Committee, shored up that moderate support by backing President Bush's tax cut plan – and aired an ad featuring President Bush praising him for it. Baucus voted against the 1991 resolution allowing the first President Bush to use force against Iraq, but this fall was one of the first Democrats to line-up behind President Bush's call for a new resolution allowing him to use force against Saddam Hussein. He voted in favor of the Senate resolution passed in October.

Every six years, Baucus is considered one of the Democrats' most-endangered incumbents. But 2002, as in years past, ended with Baucus managing to counter-balance Montana's increasingly conservative nature with his moderate politics and fundraising prowess.

NO POLLS SINCE TAYLOR SUSPENDED CAMPAIGN ON OCT. 10, 2002

SENATOR MAX BAUCUS, Democrat seeking his fifth term

Age: 60
Born: December 11, 1941; Helena, Montana
Education: B.A., Stanford University, 1964, J.D., 1967
Military: None
Family: Married (Wanda Minge); 1 child
Hometown: Missoula, Montana
Religion: Protestant
Career: Staff attorney, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1967-1969; Legal Assistant, Securities and Exchange Commission, 1969-1971; practicing attorney, 1971-1974; Montana House of Representatives, 1973-1974; U.S. House of Representatives, 1974-1978; U.S. Senate, 1978-present

- Four-term Sen. Max Baucus was first elected in 1978. In 1996, he defeated Republican Dennis Rehberg by five points, 50 percent to 45 percent.
- Baucus comes from a longstanding line of Western ranchers. He grew up on the family's 125,000-acre ranch near Helena. After attending Stanford University for college and law school, Baucus was elected to the House of Representatives in 1974 at the age of 32.
- Baucus chairs the Senate Finance Committee, where he has pushed for increased trade with China, a potential boon for Montana wheat farmers. Baucus was one of 15 Democratic senators who voted for President Bush's \$1.3 trillion tax cut in April 2001.
- In campaign ads, Baucus has bragged that his 28 years in Washington bring with them an ability to bring millions of federal dollars to Montana, in particular highway funds.
- A sexual harassment lawsuit by one of Baucus' former staffers was dismissed "with prejudice" by a federal judge in March 2001.
- Baucus has used photos of President Bush in campaign ads to tout his conservative stand on some issues, including the 2001 tax cut.

MIKE TAYLOR, Republican challenger (**SUSPENDED CAMPAIGN**)

Age: 61
Born: June 12, 1941; Hobson, Montana
Education: High School, Wilmington, Ohio; No college
Military: Army National Guard, 1958-1960
Family: Married (Janna); 2 children
Hometown: Proctor, Montana
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Founder, Taylor's International, which ran barber and hair-styling salons, schools, and professional beauty supply and retail stores, 1969-1993; Sheep rancher, 1981-present; Montana Senate, 1996-present

- State Sen. Mike Taylor defeated three opponents to win the Republican nomination in June.
- Taylor is a rancher, but made a fortune in the hair care industry. His company operated beauty schools and beauty supply stores in addition to manufacturing a line of hair care products. After selling that company, Taylor retired to a 17,000-acre ranch.
- The centerpiece of Taylor's campaign is the argument that Baucus has been in the Senate for too long and has lost touch with Montanans. His campaign even purchased the "Max Mobile" – a 1974 Dodge Dart – to illustrate how long Baucus has been in office.
- Although Taylor has chipped-in more than \$500,000 of his estimated \$35 million fortune to the campaign, he's trailed far behind Baucus in fundraising. Even in an inexpensive state like Montana, Baucus' financial advantage is significant. Baucus has been running campaign ads since February statewide.
- Taylor has criticized Baucus' contributions from both PACs and Hollywood figures.

NEBRASKA: CHARLES MATULKA (D) vs. SEN. CHUCK HAGEL (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Charles Matulka

www.lancastercountymocrats.org/matulka.htm

CM: Don Eret

Press: None

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: No Reports Filed with FEC

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Chuck Hagel**

www.hagelforsenate.com

CM: Arnie Robinson

Press: Arnie Robinson

Media: Doug McAuliffe

Poll: Glen Bolger

Money Raised: \$3,371,943 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Chuck Hagel (R)

Benjamin Nelson

Pop. Vote

379,933

281,904

Vote %

56%

42%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Popular first-term Republican Senator Chuck Hagel faces construction worker Charles Matulka, the long-shot Democratic nominee.

Hagel, a highly decorated Vietnam veteran and millionaire cellular phone magnate, has emerged in just six years as one of the most high-profile Republicans on Capitol Hill. From being one of the few GOP lawmakers to back Sen. John McCain's 2000 presidential campaign to criticizing President Bush's Iraq plans, Hagel has not been content to be a quiet freshman senator. Hagel has even been mentioned – six years out – as a possible 2008 presidential nominee.

On Iraq, Hagel eventually decided to back the Senate resolution allowing Bush to use force to disarm Saddam Hussein.

Matulka, on the other hand, is a construction worker with no campaign staff and no money. Matulka's opponent in the Democratic primary was a homeless man, and he only beat him by 18 points.

Hagel will have no problem getting re-elected.

NO POLLING AVAILABLE FOR THIS RACE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

CHARLES MATULKA, Democratic challenger

Age: 45
Born: December 4, 1956; Columbus, Nebraska
Education: High School; Beatrice, Neb.; Attended University of Nebraska, 1975-1980
Military: None
Family: None
Hometown: Beatrice, Nebraska
Religion: Catholic
Career: Owner, Bass Unlimited Lure Co., 1985-1990; Construction worker 1996-present

- Construction worker Charlie Matulka beat Al Hamburg – who is homeless – 59 percent to 41 percent in the May Democratic primary.
- Matulka describes himself as a "conservative Democrat."
- Matulka has no political experience, no campaign staff, no website and has raised no money. He is considered the longest of long shots against Hagel.

SENATOR CHUCK HAGEL, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 56
Born: October 4, 1946; North Platte, Nebraska
Education: B.A., University of Nebraska, 1971
Military: Army, 1967-1968 (Vietnam)
Family: Married (Lilibet); 2 children
Hometown: Omaha, Nebraska
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Newscaster and Talk Show Host, KBON and KLNG Radio, 1969-1971; Administrative Assistant, U.S. Representative John Y. McCollister, 1971-1977; Manager, Government Affairs, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, 1977-1980; Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, 1981; U.S. Deputy Commissioner General, World's Fair, 1982; President, Collins, Hagel, and Clark Incorporated, 1983-1984; Co-founder, Director, and Executive Vice President, Vanguard Cellular Systems Incorporated, 1984-1987; President and CEO, World USO, 1987-1990; President and CEO, Private Sector Council, 1990-1992; President, McCarth and Company, 1992-1995; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- First-term Sen. Chuck Hagel faced no opposition in the Republican primary. He won his first seat over then-U.S. Rep. Benjamin Nelson in 1996 by 14 points, 56 percent to 42 percent. Nelson himself was elected to the Senate when Bob Kerrey resigned his seat in 2000.
- Hagel is a Vietnam veteran who saved his brother's life when the armed personnel carrier they were riding in hit a landmine. Hagel, who was on fire at the time, dragged his brother to safety and was awarded the Purple Heart – the first of two Hagel would receive.
- Hagel made millions of dollars as founder of VANGUARD Cellular Systems Inc.
- In his first term, Hagel has emerged as a leading GOP voice on issues both domestic and international.
- This summer and fall, Hagel was one of a handful of Republicans who questioned whether it was appropriate for the U.S. to wage war against Iraq. He questioned whether the White House had considered the long-term impact of a conflict. "We could be getting into something we don't understand," he cautioned in October.
- Hagel campaigned for Sen. John McCain in the 2000 presidential campaign.
- On campaign finance reform, however, Hagel did not originally back McCain-Feingold. He offered an alternative plan that was not passed, and voted for the final version of McCain-Fiengold.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: GOV. JEANNE SHAHEEN (D) vs. REP. JOHN SUNUNU (R)

SEN. BOB SMITH (R) LOST THE SEPT. 10 PRIMARY

DEMOCRAT:

Gov. Jeanne Shaheen

www.shaheen.org

CM: Rich Siegel

Press: Colin Van Ostern

Media: Mandy Grunwald

Marla Romash

Poll: Harrison & Goldberg

Money Raised: \$4,159,133

REPUBLICAN:

Rep. John Sununu

www.teamsununu.com

CM: Paul Collins

Press: Paul Collins

Media: O'Neil, Griffin, Bodi

Poll: John Zogby

Money Raised: \$2,098,766 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Pop. Vote

Vote %

Bob Smith (R)

242,257

49%

Dick Swett (D)

227,355

46%

Ken Blevens (Libertarian)

22,261

5%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS UP

Gov. Jeanne Shaheen, the Democratic nominee, was spared a bruising nomination fight that pitted two Republicans – Sen. Bob Smith and Rep. John Sununu – against each other. In the end, Sununu won a convincing victory on Sept. 10 to face Shaheen in November's general election, which could be a decisive race for control of the Senate.

The Smith-Sununu primary was one of the most closely watched political campaigns of 2002. Because of Smith's rocky past within the party – including a 1999 departure to run for president followed by a return to the GOP fold – Sununu had the backing of many senators, fellow congressmen and, most importantly, former President Bush and current White House Chief of Staff Andy Card. The White House and Republican Party officially stayed out of the primary. Sununu argued during the campaign against Smith that the two-term archconservative was out-of-touch with mainstream New Hampshire voters and, therefore, a less likely victor over Shaheen. Smith and Sununu ended their primary bitterly, including allegations in a Smith ad that Sununu – who is of Lebanese descent – “voted to let suspected terrorists stay in the U.S.”

In fact, so much bitterness remains from the primary campaign that a group of Smith supporters started a small write-in campaign for their candidate, which in a very close Shaheen-Sununu race, could be a factor. In addition, Smith never endorsed Sununu, and has done nothing to stop the fledgling write-in campaign.

Shaheen is a popular governor, but a fight over whether or not to raise taxes to pay for school funding has been a thorn in her side since she was first elected in 1996. Opponents say Shaheen wanted to institute an unfair tax hike to support poorer school districts. Shaheen ran a series of ads in the wake of the contentious GOP primary saying she was above the kind of partisan politics that dominated the state during the spring and summer of 2002. Since the primary, she's run on a traditional Democratic platform

of prescription drugs, corporate responsibility. Not surprisingly, Shaheen's campaign has focused on her successes as governor.

Shaheen also hit Sununu on the so-called "Bermuda loophole," a tax break he voted for in Congress that allows U.S. companies to establish overseas headquarters and thereby escape paying a bulk of the federal taxes. One of the prime examples of misuse of the loophole was Tyco Co., the Exeter, N.H.-based company.

Sununu – the son of John Sununu, a former New Hampshire governor and White House Chief of Staff during the first Bush administration - hoped to ride President Bush's coattails into the Senate. He attacked Shaheen as weak on defense – but he didn't get much traction on the subject as Shaheen backed President Bush's request to use force to disarm Saddam Hussein and his plans for a Department of Homeland Security. Sununu also attacked Shaheen on taxes, the New Hampshire bitter pill. He tried to characterize her as a tax-loving liberal, especially in light of the school funding fight, its subsequent tax battles and Shaheen's refusal to sign a no-new-taxes pledge in the 2000 campaign. But, like national security, Sununu had a hard time labeling Shaheen on taxes. She backs Bush's 2001 tax cut, and even says more cuts might be needed. In addition, New Hampshire's tax rate is the lowest in the country. The only major difference on taxes between Sununu and Shaheen is the governor's refusal to call for making the Bush tax cut permanent.

With Smith out of the picture, the national Republican Party was able to focus its resources on Sununu. But before the primary even happened, The NRSC spent \$1.4 million running ads criticizing Shaheen's record as governor on taxes, education and the Department of Children, Youth and Families, which has had a rocky time in recent years. The NRSC has continued to pour money into the state in the general election.

Democrats have run ads criticizing Sununu for his vote on the Bermuda loophole, and several defending Shaheen's record as governor on education and taxes. The National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League, the Sierra Club and the League of Conservation Voters also ran ads on Shaheen's behalf.

Sununu and Shaheen have been consistently close in polls leading up to Election Day. While Shaheen's tenure as governor has been successful by some accounts, she made many enemies during the school funding fight. In addition, the state's Republican-leaning nature, while not as overwhelming as in the past, helps Sununu, who could have an edge going into the election. Whoever wins, it will be close.

AMERICAN RESEARCH GROUP

| DATE | SHAHEEN (D) | SUNUNU (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/14-16 | 43% | 51% | 600 Likely Voters | 4% |

JEANNE SHAHEEN, Democratic candidate for Senate

Age: 55
Born: January 28, 1947; St. Charles, Missouri
Education: B.A., Shippensburg University, 1969; M.A., University of Mississippi, 1973
Military: None
Family: Married (William); 3 children
Hometown: Madbury, New Hampshire
Religion: Protestant
Career: Teacher, 1969-1971; A.A., University of New Hampshire, 1973-1974, Parents' Association Program Coordinator, 1982-1986; Manager, seasonal retail business, 1973-1976; Campaign Manager, Carter New Hampshire Presidential Campaign, 1980; Campaign Manager, Gary Hart New Hampshire Primary Presidential Campaign, 1984; McEachern New Hampshire Gubernatorial Campaign, 1986-1988; New Hampshire Senate, 1990-1996; New Hampshire Governor, 1996-present

- Shaheen faced no opposition for the Democratic Senate nomination.
- Shaheen was first elected governor in 1996 against Ovide Lamontagne, the state Board of Education Chairman at the time, by a 57 percent to 40 percent margin. She won by a large margin in 1998, but in 2000 just squeaked past former Sen. Gordon Humphrey by five points, 49 percent to 44 percent. Independent Mary Brown received 6 percent.
- State funding for schools has been central to Shaheen's three terms as governor. A series of state Supreme Court rulings put Shaheen in the difficult position of having to consider raising taxes to pay for public schools. As a result, during the 2000 gubernatorial campaign Shaheen did not take the so-called no new taxes pledge that almost every statewide politician in New Hampshire routinely signs.
- Her 2000 opponent, former Sen. Gordon Humphrey, used the education funding and tax issue unsuccessfully against Shaheen.
- Shaheen's ties to Provident Financial Corp. have been scrutinized during the Senate race. Republicans allege that Shaheen shelved investigations by the New Hampshire attorney general into the company's practices. She has denied the allegations.
- Shaheen managed Jimmy Carter's successful 1980 Democratic primary campaign in New Hampshire. She also managed Gary Hart's successful 1984 Democratic primary campaign in New Hampshire.
- Shaheen was on Al Gore's short list of potential running mates in the 2000 presidential campaign.

JOHN SUNUNU, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 38
Born: September 10, 1964; Boston, Massachusetts
Education: B.S., M.I.T., 1986, M.S., 1987; M.B.A., Harvard University, 1991
Military: None
Family: Married (Kitty); 3 children
Hometown: Bedford, Missouri
Religion: Catholic
Career: Design Engineer, Remec Inc., 1987-1989; Manager and Operations Specialist, Pittiglio, Rabin, Todd, and McGrath, 1990-1992; C.F.O. and Director of Operations, Teletrol Systems, Inc., 1993-1995; Consultant, JHS Associates, 1995-1996; U.S. House of Representatives, 1996-present

- Sununu turned 38 on Sept. 10 – the same day he beat Sen. Bob Smith for the Republican nomination by an eight-point margin, 53 percent to 45 percent. He was the first candidate in a decade to beat a sitting senator in a primary.
- Sununu is an MIT and Harvard Business School graduate who worked for several engineering firms and ran his own consulting business until 1996, when he was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Sununu was born in Boston and raised in Salem, N.H. He is one of eight children. The Sununus are descended from Catholic Palestinians who emigrated from Lebanon. Sununu and his wife, Kitty, have three children.
- Sununu's father, John Sununu Sr., was governor of New Hampshire. He also served as White House chief of staff during the first Bush administration. The elder Sununu is known for his intellect and his aggressive style that some consider a sign of arrogance. By all accounts, the younger Sununu inherited his father's brilliant intellect but missed-out on the brusque personality.
- Sununu is a conservative who has voted against gun show sales restrictions, against dropping the Cuba embargo, against the Patients' Bill of Rights and in favor of a ban on so-called "partial birth abortions." He's backed President Bush on his tax cut plan, drilling for oil in Alaska and on post-9/11 national security issues.
- Sununu sits on the House Appropriations Committee and is chairman of the House Budget Committee. He's also a member of the Republican Policy Committee.

NEW JERSEY: FRANK LAUTENBERG (D) vs. DOUGLAS FORRESTER (R)

SEN. ROBERT TORRICELLI (D) DROPPED OUT 9/30/02

DEMOCRAT:

Frank Lautenberg

www.lautenbergforsenate2002.com

CM: Tim Ridley

Press: Juliet Johnson

Media: Carter Eskew

Poll: Mark Mellman

Money Raised: \$3,000,0000 (Projected budget)

REPUBLICAN:

Douglas Forrester

www.forrester2002.com

CM: Bill Pascoe

Press: Tom Ravino

Media: Brabender, Cox, Mihalke

Poll: Public Opinion Strategies

Money Raised: \$8,500,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Robert Torricelli (D)

Dick Zimmer (R)

Pop. Vote

1,519,154

1,227,351

Vote %

53%

43%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN DEMOCRAT

The race between the incumbent, first-term Democrat Robert Torricelli, and Republican Douglas Forrester WAS one of the most-closely watched U.S. Senate campaigns of 2002. But in late September, Torricelli's unseemly relationship with a political donor – and a subsequent letter of rebuke from the Senate Ethics Committee - finally caught up with him.

Now the race is between popular former senator Frank Lautenberg and Forrester – and it's still one of the hottest 2002 races.

On Sept. 30, Torricelli – his poll numbers plummeting – dropped out of the race. His departure created a political black hole of sorts. Democrats wanted to name a new candidate, despite being two weeks beyond the state-mandated deadline for candidate changes. Republicans argued that the deadline had indeed passed and that Democrats had seen their candidate's falling poll numbers and, essentially, tried to cheat by installing a new candidate. Four names were most often mentioned to replace Torricelli on the ballot: Reps. Bob Menendez and Frank Pallone and former senators Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg. By Tuesday, Oct. 1, three-term senator Lautenberg emerged as the Democrats' choice. The court fight, however, was not over. The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Democrats and said they could replace Torricelli. In response, Republicans asked the U.S. Supreme Court to step-in, but Justice David Souter declined the case, leaving the Republicans with five weeks to figure out how to run a campaign against Lautenberg.

When Torricelli left the race, unfortunately for Forrester, so did the main Republican campaign strategy: attacking "The Torch's" ethics. Previous to Sept. 30, Forrester didn't campaign on many other issues besides NOT being Robert Torricelli. He even opened his campaign speeches with, "I am the guy running against Bob Torricelli."

Lautenberg, still popular when he left office and well known statewide, is not as easy a target for Forrester.

Forrester, a businessman and political neophyte, has poured \$7 million of his personal fortune into the race. He was helped by the national Republican Party with ads, including a series of harsh spots on Torricelli's ethics. Since Lautenberg entered the race, the Republicans ran spots for Forrester, but not with the frequency of the anti-Torricelli pieces. One memorable piece by the state GOP that mocked Torricelli's departure featured a child in a classroom who doesn't want to take a math test. "If I fail this test, can I have Frank Lautenberg take it for me," the child asked.

Several outside groups, including the Sierra Club, began running pro-Lautenberg ads just days after he entered the race. Lautenberg himself aired a piece touting his legislative record in which an announcer said Lautenberg worked to "prevent domestic abusers from buying guns, to stop ocean dumping, to cut off foreign aid to terrorist countries, to make polluters pay to clean up toxic waste." The DSCC continued to slam Forrester for being too conservative for New Jersey.

Forrester tried to use the same tactic against Lautenberg as he did against Torricelli. He frequently tried to point out Lautenberg's LONG record in the Senate – an allusion to his opponent's age – as well as shifts in Lautenberg's stance on issues. In particular, Forrester has harped on Lautenberg's 1991 vote against allowing the first President Bush to use force to remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. He contrasts that vote with Lautenberg's 2002 support for allowing President George W. Bush to use force against Hussein, frequently calling his opponent "Flip Flop Frank" on the stump.

In October, some newspaper articles Forrester wrote in the 1980s became public. In them, Forrester said police checkpoints for drunken drivers were an invasion of privacy and that he "had no use" for New Jersey's assault weapons ban. In another, he wrote that Atlantic City had the "subtle beauty of a street walker."

In the last two decades, New Jersey has become one of the most Democratic-leaning states in the country. There hasn't been a Republican U.S. Senator from the Garden State since Clifford Case, who retired in 1978. Forrester had a good shot to beat Torricelli. But with his main campaign issue out of the race and looking for a private sector job, Forrester could have a hard time beating a Democrat thrice elected to the U.S. Senate.

ZOGBY

| DATE | LAUTENBERG (D) | FORRESTER (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/9-12 | 48% | 36% | 500 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

FRANK LAUTENBERG, Democrat candidate

Age: 78
Born: January 23, 1924; Paterson, New Jersey
Education: B.S., Columbia (1949)
Military: Army Signal Corps (1942-1946)
Family: Divorced; Four children
Hometown: Montclair, N.J.
Religion: Jewish
Career: Co-Founder Automatic Data Processing 1952-1982; New York and New Jersey Authority Commission, 1978-1982; U.S. Senate, 1982-2000; Owner FRL Enterprises, 2000-Present;

- On Sept. 30, 2002, Democratic Senator Bob Torricelli dropped out of the race with 36 days until the election.
- Lautenberg, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1983 to 2001, announced his plan to run as the Democratic nominee on October 2, 2002. The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that Lautenberg could replace Torricelli as the Democratic candidate and ordered the immediate reprinting of absentee ballots. Republicans appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which declined to take the case.
- Lautenberg entered politics by running in the 1982 senatorial race. Lautenberg spent \$5 million of his own money on the race in order to defeat several veteran politicians – then a record for a self-financed politician, in New Jersey. Lautenberg made his fortune by founding Automatic Data Processing, the nation's first payroll services company.
- In his three U.S. Senate terms, Lautenberg served on the Appropriations, Budget, Environment and Public Works and Intelligence Committees. Reflecting New Jersey's political leanings, Lautenberg is fairly liberal. He opposes the death penalty and favors abortion rights for women.
- Tobacco industry issues were a priority of Lautenberg's three terms. He passed bills that banned smoking on flights and in children facilities. He has also sponsored a bill that would require the tobacco industry to pay for costs associated with tobacco related illnesses. Lautenberg received perfect scores from the League of Conservation Voters his voting record.
- Lautenberg left the Senate in 2001, and was succeeded by Democrat Jon Corzine.
- Lautenberg and Torricelli had a famously contentious relationship. After a meeting of Senate Democrats during Torricelli's term as chairman of the DSCC, Torricelli and Lautenberg argued so vociferously that Torricelli threatened to "cut off" Lautenberg's genitals.

DOUGLAS FORRESTER, Republican candidate

Age: 49
Born: January 24, 1953; Glendale, Calif.
Education: A.B., Harvard University, 1975; M. Div., Princeton University, 1983
Military: None
Family: Married (Andrea); 3 children
Hometown: West Windsor, N.J.
Religion: Christian
Career: Research Director, Special Committee on Land Use Policy, Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1973-1975; Planning consultant, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 1976-1977; Legislative aide, New Jersey General Assembly Minority Office, 1977-1981; Mayor, West Windsor, 1981-1982; New Jersey Assistant State Treasurer, 1982-1983; Director, New Jersey Division of Pensions, 1984-1990; President and CEO, BeneCard Systems Inc., 1990-present; Consultant, AON Consulting, 1990-2001; Lecturer, University of Pennsylvania, 1986-1993

- Businessman Douglas Forrester is CEO of a health-care management company, BeneCard. He made an estimated \$50 million running BeneCard.
- Forrester graduated from Harvard University in 1975 and received his master's in divinity in 1983 from Princeton.
- Forrester served as mayor of West Windsor, NJ, as well as assistant state treasurer during the Keane administration.
- Forrester benefited from a cast of GOP candidates who essentially shot themselves in their feet during the primary campaign, including Essex County Executive Jim Treffinger, whose office was raided by the FBI weeks before primary day, and former Whitewater Special Counsel Robert Ray, whose campaign flopped before it even started.
- On issues, Forrester is moderate. He is pro-choice, but opposed to late-term abortions. He supports Bush's \$1.3 trillion tax cut, and has called for making the cuts permanent.
- Forrester's background as a corporate CEO hasn't been entirely positive. At the peak of the anti-corporate wave this summer, Torricelli's campaign criticized him for allegedly "gouging" customers of his health care benefits company.
- Forrester contributed more than \$6 million to his own campaign – nearly 99 percent of the total raised.

NEW MEXICO: GLORIA TRISTANI (D) vs. SEN. PETE DOMENICI (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Gloria Tristani

www.gloriaforsenate.com

CM: Phillip Muller

Press: Phillip Muller

Media: Chris Brown

Poll: David Binder

Money Raised: \$674,468 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Pete Domenici**

www.domenici.org

CM: Heidi Fuller

Press: Heidi Fuller

Media: Stevens, Reed, Curcio

Poll: Public Opinions Strategy

Money Raised: \$4,281,632 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Pete Domenici (R)

Art Trujillo (D)

Pop. Vote

357,171

164,356

Vote %

65%

30%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Senator Pete Domenici, a Republican first elected in 1972, faces former Federal Communications Commissioner Gloria Tristani in his race for a sixth term.

Tristani, the granddaughter of longtime Sen. Dennis Chavez, was born in Puerto Rico and has pushed her Hispanic heritage during the campaign, including running all of her ads in both Spanish and English. But beating Domenici will be tough for the former Hill staffer and attorney, who has trailed Domenici in both the polls and fundraising.

Domenici has campaigned on his long experience and ability to bring federal dollars to New Mexico. He's a moderate on most issues, except extending health care benefits for mental illnesses, an issue that Domenici has pushed relentlessly since his daughter was diagnosed with clinical depression.

Domenici leads by a large margin.

RESEARCH AND POLLING, INC.

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TRISTANI (D)</u> | <u>DOMENICI (R)</u> | <u>SAMPLE SIZE</u> | <u>ERROR +/-</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/9-12 | 12% | 66% | 734 Likely Voters | 3.6% |

SENATOR PETE DOMENICI, Republican seeking his sixth term

Age: 69
Born: May 7, 1932; Albuquerque, New Mexico
Education: B.S., University of New Mexico, 1954; J.D., Denver University, 1958
Military: None
Family: Married (Nancy); 8 children
Hometown: Albuquerque, New Mexico
Religion: Catholic
Career: Practicing attorney, 1958-1972; Albuquerque City Commission, 1966-1970; Albuquerque Mayor Ex-Officio, 1967-1970; U.S. Senate, 1972-present

- New Mexico's senior senator, Pete Domenici, was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1972. He was re-elected to his fifth term in 1996 over Democrat Art Trujillo by a 35-point margin. In the last several Senate elections, Domenici has enjoyed significant Democratic support.
- Domenici was a minor league baseball player and attorney before being elected to the Albuquerque City Commission in 1966.
- Domenici is ranking member of the powerful Senate Budget Committee, of which he's been a member since 1973.
- On the budget committee, Domenici has been known as a fiscal hawk whose concern about mounting deficits led him to call for cuts in entitlement programs and raising taxes in the 1980s.
- By the late 1990s, Domenici had softened his tight budgetary stance. He authored the 1999 and 2000 budgets that exceeded budget caps imposed by the 1987 Gramm-Rudman Act, which Domenici himself backed. He also backed President Bush's proposed \$1.6 trillion tax cut that was reduced by the Democratically-controlled Senate in 2001.
- Domenici, who has long fought for equal treatment of mental illnesses and has a daughter who suffers from chronic depression, sponsored a 1996 law that requires parity for mental health coverage for companies with more than 50 employees. The 1996 bill lapsed in 2001, and many said it was never as effective as it could have been. President Bush appeared in with Domenici in April to urge the Senate to pass a new mental health parity law.
- Domenici also sits on the Appropriations Committee and has been able to snag several huge federal expenditures for New Mexico, including the \$96 million purchase of the Baca Ranch, a pristine valley in the northwest corner of the state that had been privately owned.

GLORIA TRISTANI, Democratic challenger

Age: 49
Born: December 20, 1953; San Juan, Puerto Rico
Education: B.A., Barnard College, Columbia University, 1987; J.D., University of New Mexico, 1990
Military: None
Family: Married (Gerard Thomson); 2 children
Hometown: Albuquerque, New Mexico
Religion: Catholic
Career: Staff of Sen. Jeff Bingaman, 19xx-19xx; Practicing attorney 1990-1994; New Mexico State Corp. Commission, 1994-1996; Chairman of SCC, 1997; Commissioner, FCC, 1997-2001

- Gloria Tristani is a former staffer for New Mexico's junior Senator, Jeff Bingaman, and was a commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission from 1997-2001. She defeated attorney Francesca Lobato by more than 50 percentage points to win the Democratic nomination.
- Tristani was born in Puerto Rico and moved to New Mexico in 1982. But there's little chance of a carpetbagger charge: her grandfather, Dennis Chavez, was a U.S. Senator from New Mexico from 1931 to 1962.
- Tristani caused some controversy when she asked several El Paso television stations to run one of her Spanish-language campaign ads. The stations said they were English-language outlets and refused to run the ad. When an FCC investigation was threatened – which Tristani denied having knowledge of – the stations reluctantly agreed to show the ads.

NORTH CAROLINA: ERSKINE BOWLES (D) vs. ELIZABETH DOLE (R)

SEN. JESSE HELMS (R) IS RETIRING

DEMOCRAT:

Erskine Bowles

www.erskinebowles2002.com

CM: Craig Schirmer

Press: Susan Lagama

Media: Saul Shorr

Poll: Garin, Hart, Yang

Money Raised: \$8,200,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Elizabeth Dole

www.elizabethdole.org

CM: Marsh Stephens

Press: Mary Brown Brewer

Media: Fred Davis

Poll: Jan van Lohuizen

Money Raised: \$10,900,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Jesse Helms (R)

Harvey Gantt (D)

Pop. Vote

1,345,833

1,173,875

Vote %

53%

46%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN REPUBLICAN

North Carolina's Senate race between Republican Elizabeth Dole and Democrat Erskine Bowles could be labeled the Battle of the Washington Insiders, but that's a label neither candidate would claim happily.

Dole - cabinet secretary to two Republican presidents, head of the American Red Cross and wife of former Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole – lived in Washington for nearly 40 years, but returned home for the 2002 Senate race. Bowles, who made a fortune in investment banking in Charlotte, served as White House chief of staff in the Clinton administration. Both want to go back to Washington as the successor to Jesse Helms, who has been in the U.S. Senate for 36 years.

Dole benefited from broad support of the national Republican Party, including several visits by President Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney to the state for her campaign. Former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani also attended a Raleigh fundraiser for Dole. Bob Dole also has been on the trail for his wife, although he frequently campaigns without Mrs. Dole.

Democrats tried to paint Dole as a carpetbagger for returning to her native state after spending almost 35 years in Washington – but only when the right opportunity arose. She defended herself against those charges by frequently using her mother and her North Carolina childhood – and the house in Salisbury where she grew up – in campaign speeches and ads. Her 101-year-old mother, Mary Hanford, even appeared in one of Dole's ads. At an October debate, Dole snapped that you "can't run the American Red Cross from Salisbury" in response to a remark by Bowles.

Dole's moderate positions during the 2000 presidential race have taken a backseat during the Senate race in conservative North Carolina. On gun control specifically, Dole had tried to be a centrist during the 2000 campaign, but backed off many of her proposals, including assault rifle bans and concealed weapons laws. On the issues overall, Dole has leaned more toward generalities than specifics. She told audiences that she's pro-jobs, pro-military and against tax hikes. Rarely, however, did she delve much further.

Bowles did not have the free ride Dole did leading up to Election Day. The Democratic primary, delayed by a redistricting fight, prevented Bowles from focusing completely on Dole until September. He faced six other Democratic hopefuls, including a prominent black candidate, Dan Blue, and never established a wide enough lead to turn his attention to Dole before the Sept. 10 primary. Because of the delays in setting a primary date, Bowles even had to pull ads in May to conserve resources.

Bowles' business executive background also became a target for opponents. His Democratic challengers – most notably state Rep. Dan Blue – attacked Bowles for his role at Forstmann Little, a New York investment firm being sued by the state of Connecticut for losing millions of dollars from the state pension fund. Sen. Bill Frist of Tennessee, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, called Bowles the "poster boy for corporate responsibility issues."

Bowles' connection with Bill Clinton – not a popular figure in North Carolina – also has been a major campaign issue. Dole's ads and speeches often mention Bowles' White House tenure, or mention Clinton White House policies. In particular, the North American Free Trade Agreement that became law during the Clinton administration has been targeted by Republicans, who say it cost North Carolina thousands of jobs.

The National Republican Senatorial Committee and its Democratic counterpart have been all over the airwaves in North Carolina. The DSCC even ran a pre-primary ad in June proclaiming, "Elizabeth Dole Embraces Jesse Helms' Radical Agenda." More recently, the parties have traded barbs on Social Security, including one from the NRSC alleging that Bowles had learned his "negative tactics" working for Clinton. The Bowles campaign fired back with an ad featuring NASCAR legend Junior Johnson in which he said, "They're going after Erskine because he worked for Bill Clinton? Get off my bumper."

Another nasty spat emerged over ads from each campaign designed to appeal to the state's large textile worker population. Bowles began with an ad about U.S. jobs being sent overseas. But the Dole campaign fired back with a spot that attacked Bowles' wife, Crandall Close, and the family company she runs. The ad alleges that Springs Industries sent thousands of jobs overseas after NAFTA was enacted. The charge brought an angry denial from Bowles, but the Dole camp refused to back down.

Neither Dole nor Bowles is known as a great retail campaigner, and the race could hinge on North Carolina's increasingly Republican leanings in recent statewide elections. Compounding the problem was the somewhat divisive Democratic primary, which pitted Bowles against two popular black politicians, including Dan Blue, who didn't endorse him until Early October – and then only tepidly.

Early concerns about whether Dole would be an effective candidate have faded, and the residency issue seems to have been negated by Bowles' time in Washington, despite attempts by Bowles to keep it in the forefront.

Bowles will have a hard time beating Dole, although the race shouldn't be a blowout, especially with Bowles entering the final month of the campaign with nearly twice as much cash-on-hand, \$1.1 million, than Dole, who had \$600,000. By the end of October, Bowles already had loaned his campaign more than \$3 million.

MASON-DIXON

| DATE | BOWLES (D) | DOLE (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/11-14 | 40% | 50% | 625 Likely Voters | 4% |

ERSKINE BOWLES, Democratic candidate for Senate

Age: 57
Born: August 8, 1945; Greensboro, North Carolina
Education: B.A., University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 1967; M.B.A., Columbia, 1969
Military: Coast Guard Reserves, 1967-1968
Family: Married (Crandall Close); 3 children
Hometown: Charlotte, North Carolina
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Corporate finance, Morgan Stanley, 1969-1971; Skipper Bowles For Governor, 1971-1972; Vice President of Corporate Finance, Interstate Securities, 1973-1975; Founder and CEO, Bowles, Hollowell, Conner & Co. 1975-1993; President, Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, 1986-1993; 1999-2001; Vice Chairman, Carolinas Medical Center, 1987-1993, 1996, 1999-2001; Trustee, Duke Endowment, 2000-2001; Head of the Small Business Administration, 1993-1994; Deputy White House chief of staff 1994-1995; Founder, Carousel Capital, 1996; White House chief of staff, 1996-1998; General partner, Forstmann Little, 1998-2001

- Bowles faced six Democratic opponents for the nomination, but his name recognition and financial advantage staved off the challengers. He won with 44 percent of the vote. His closest challenger, African American state Rep. Dan Blue, had 29 percent.
- Bowles has drifted between the private and public sector for much of the last decade. In addition to a career in investment banking, Bowles served as head of the Small Business Administration, deputy White House chief of staff and White House chief of staff during the Clinton administration.
- Bowles was one of three founding partners in the investment-banking firm Bowles, Hollowell, Conner and Co. in 1975, for which he served in a variety of capacities including president and CEO. Bowles left Bowles Hollowell in 1993 to head-up the Small Business Administration, where he is credited with a massive re-organization that improved the agency's effectiveness.
- Bowles' father, Skipper, was a popular state senator who made an unsuccessful bid for governor in 1972. His wife, Crandall, is a Wellesley College graduate (and classmate of Hillary Clinton). She's also CEO of her family's \$2 billion textile company, Spring Industries.
- Bowles left the White House in the midst of the Monica Lewinsky scandal to return to the private sector. Bowles has campaigned, in part, on his experience in Washington, although he didn't mention former President Clinton by name frequently.

ELIZABETH DOLE, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 66
Born: July 29, 1936; Salisbury, North Carolina
Education: B.A., Duke University, 1958; M.A., Education and Government, Harvard University, 1960; J.D., Harvard, 1965
Military: None
Family: Married (Bob Dole)
Hometown: Salisbury, North Carolina/Washington, D.C.
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Deputy Assistant for Consumer Affairs to President Nixon, 1969-1973; Member, Federal Trade Commission, 1973-1979; member, Duke University Board of Trustees, 1974-1985; Assistant for Public Liaison to President Reagan, 1981-1983; Secretary of Transportation, President Reagan, 1983-1987; Secretary of Labor, President Bush, 1989-1991, member, Harvard Board of Overseers, 1990-1996; President, American Red Cross, 1991-2000; Bob Dole Campaign, 1995-1997

- Elizabeth Hanford Dole served as Secretary of Transportation in the Reagan administration, Secretary of Labor in the first Bush administration and president of the American Red Cross from 1991 until 2000.
- Dole was raised in Salisbury, N.C., where her father ran a wholesale flower business. She went to Duke University as an undergraduate, where she was Phi Beta Kappa. Dole also was among the first women to attend Harvard Law School, and also received a master's degree in education and government from Harvard.
- A Democrat in her youth, Dole's first government job was in the Johnson administration working on consumer affairs. When Nixon won the presidency in 1968, Dole stayed-on in the GOP administration.
- Elizabeth Hanford, by then a Republican, married Bob Dole in 1975.
- In 1999, Dole made a short-lived bid for the Republican Presidential nomination. She dropped out after just a few months, citing problems raising money amid then-Texas Gov. George W. Bush's fundraising juggernaut.
- As Transportation Secretary during the Reagan administration, Dole instituted a nationwide seatbelt law and pushed automakers to put airbags in every model. She also championed the national 55 MPH law.
- Elizabeth Dole donned a black leather jacket and rode a Harley-Davidson motorcycle onto the "Tonight Show" set during the her husband's 1996 campaign. Dole resurrected another gimmick from the 1996 Republican National Convention – wandering throughout a staged audience and giving well-prepared remarks – for the 2002 Senate race.

OKLAHOMA: DAVID WALTERS (D) vs. SEN. JAMES INHOFE (R)

DEMOCRAT:

David Walters

www.waltersforsenate.com

CM: Pat Long

Press: Sean Mossman

Media: Steve McMahon

Poll: Mark Mellman

Money Raised: \$1,455,515 (8/24)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. James Inhofe**

www.inhofe.com

CM: Josh Kivett

Press: Danny Finnerty

Media: Fred Davis

Poll: Pat McFerron

Money Raised: \$3,041,133 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

James Inhofe (R)

James Boren (D)

Pop. Vote

670,610

474,162

Vote %

57%

40%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Sen. James Inhofe was elected in 1994 when Democratic Sen. David Boren resigned. Two years later he was elected to a full six-year term. Inhofe, one of the most conservative members of the Senate, will face former Gov. David Walters, who beat attorney Tom Boettcher in a runoff on Sept. 17.

Walters, who was elected to a single four-year term in 1990, pled guilty to a misdemeanor for excessive campaign donations received by his campaign. Inhofe's campaign has used the campaign finance issue heavily in the general election.

Oklahoma's overwhelming Republican nature – the GOP controls both U.S. Senate seats, the governor's mansion and five of the six House seats – will make it difficult for Walters to beat Inhofe, despite his charismatic personality and strong campaigning skills. Coupled with his legal troubles as governor, Walters will have a hard time unseating Inhofe.

NO RECENT NON-PARTISAN POLLING AVAILABLE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

DAVID WALTERS, Democratic challenger

Age: 50
Born: November 20, 1951; Elk City, Oklahoma
Education: B.A., University of Oklahoma, 1973; M.B.A., Harvard, 1977
Military: None
Family: Married (Rhonda); 3 children
Hometown: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Religion: Catholic
Career: Assistant Provost, University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, 1977-1980, Associate Provost, 1980-1982; Real estate developer and investor, 1982-1990; Democratic gubernatorial nominee, 1986; Oklahoma Governor, 1990-1995; President, SmithCo Generation, 1996; Owner, Walters Power International, 1996-present

- Former Oklahoma Gov. David Walters beat attorney Tom Boettcher in a Sept. 17 runoff election, 57 percent to 43 percent. Walters had all but ignored Boettcher before the August primary, but was forced to turn his attention to his fellow Democrat after he failed to get the majority needed to avoid a runoff.
- Walters attended Harvard Business School, which he paid for with a loan from the University of Oklahoma in exchange for a promise to work at the school for five years after HBS.
- During his term as governor, from 1991 to 1995, Walters fought with the state legislature over issues from taxes to education funding. Walters backed a ballot initiative that required popular votes for tax increases. The law has greatly diminished the state legislature's power.
- His governorship was marked by a campaign finance scandal that resulted in a misdemeanor charge for accepting excessive contributions. He denied knowledge of the excessive contributions, but pled guilty regardless, saying he did not want to put a strain on his family. He decided against seeking re-election in 1994.
- Former President Clinton hosted a fundraiser for Walters in New York over the summer.
- Walters has criticized Inhofe for backing the elimination of the Crusader missile system, which is made in Oklahoma. He says Inhofe's support for the Crusader's elimination is an example of his blind loyalty to the Bush administration despite the negative impacts it would have on Oklahoma.

SENATOR JAMES M. INHOFE, Republican seeking his second full term

Age: 67
Born: November 17, 1934; Des Moines, Iowa
Education: B.A., University of Tulsa, 1973
Military: U.S. Army, 1957-1958
Family: Married (Kay Kirkpatrick); 4 children
Hometown: Tulsa, Oklahoma
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Businessman, land developer, 1962-1986; Oklahoma House of Representatives, 1966-1969; Oklahoma Senate, 1969-1977, Republican Leader, 1975-1977; Republican gubernatorial nominee, 1974; Tulsa Mayor, 1978-1984; U. S. House of Representatives, 1986-1994; U.S. Senate, 1994-present

- Inhofe was first elected to the Senate in 1994 in a special election caused by Democrat David Boren's resignation to become president of the University of Oklahoma. He was re-elected in 1996 over James Boren – the former senator's cousin – by a 57 percent to 40 percent margin.
- Inhofe was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1986. He represented the first district for five terms before running for the Senate. Inhofe also served in the state House and state Senate, and was mayor of Tulsa from 1979 to 1984.
- Before politics, Inhofe was a land developer in Tulsa. He is also a certified pilot who flies on a regular basis.
- Inhofe has a very conservative voting record in the U.S. Senate. As chairman of the subcommittee on the environment, he opposed Clinton administration clean air rules and backed drilling in the Artic Wildlife Refuge.
- Inhofe's willingness to go-it-alone has alienated him even among fellow Republicans. He angered many when he blocked President Bush's nominee for the head of the Customs Service on Sept. 12 - despite pleas from the White House to expedite such nominations. He also tried to block all of President Clinton's judicial nominees from 1998 onwards – a move that was overruled by GOP leaders.
- On military issues, Inhofe backs a national missile defense system, led the fight against Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and a continuation of military test-firing on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques.
- With the primary loss of Sen. Robert Smith of New Hampshire, Inhofe becomes next-in-line to become ranking Republican on the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

OREGON: BILL BRADBURY (D) vs. SEN. GORDON SMITH (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Bill Bradbury

www.bradbury2002.com

CM: Paul Worlie

Press: Kim Baldwin

Media: Shorr, Johnson, Klose

Poll: Mark Mellman

Money Raised: \$1,549,922 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Gordon Smith**

www.gordonsmith.com

CM: John Easton

Press: Carolyn Mullen

Media: Chris Mottola

Poll: Moore Information

Money Raised: \$6,120,454 (9/30)

Last Race (1996)

Gordon Smith (R)

Tom Bruggere (D)

Pop. Vote

677,336

624,370

Vote %

50%

46%

RACE OUTLOOK: LIKELY REPUBLICAN

Republican Senator Gordon Smith faces Secretary of State Bill Bradbury, the Democratic nominee, in his bid for a second term.

Bradbury focused on Social Security and the environment. Bradbury has attacked Smith for his corporate-friendly votes in the Senate. But, he had a hard time gaining ground on Smith, whose moderate stance on issues such as health care and gay rights - Slain homosexual Matthew Shepard's mother even appeared in a Smith commercial - inoculated him from many of Bradbury's criticisms.

For his part, Smith attacked Bradbury's record on taxes while he was in the state legislature, saying he was a typical tax-and-spend liberal. Between Smith and the state and national GOP, 75 percent of their ads on Bradbury revolved around the tax issue. Smith did, however, also run a number of ads touting his moderate record in the U.S. Senate. The candidates also fought over environmental issues, particularly forest policy. Smith accused Bradbury of being a hypocrite, voting to restrict the ability of timber companies to log trees, while clear cutting land he owned. Bradbury has returned the charge calling Smith the "timber industry's number one Senator."

Bradbury also criticized Smith for accepting donations from corporations while serving on the Senate Commerce Committee. The Center for Responsive Politics said Smith's \$178,000 in contributions from timber companies and other industry-affiliated sources put him at the top of all U.S. Senators. Bradbury accused Smith of backing lumber interests over environmental concerns. However, both Bradbury and Smith received contributions from Enron's political action committee, The (Portland) Oregonian reported, which negated Bradbury's criticism of Smith somewhat. Both candidates donated the Enron money to displaced Enron employees.

Also in the race is Conservative Activist Lon Mabon, the Constitution Party's nominee. If the race is close, it may hurt Smith to have Mabon siphoning votes away from him, but it also may help Smith if Mabon labels him a "moderate" in such a moderate state.

Poll numbers had been tight since the early spring, but Smith appeared to be opening a lead as Election Day approached. Most importantly, Smith beat Smith on the fundraising front by a 7-to-1 margin. In early October, the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee decided against spending more of its limited cash on Bradbury. Oregon's vote-by-mail electoral system – with voting starting in early October – could also diminish Bradbury's time to catch up to Smith.

Once viewed as a toss-up race, Smith appeared to have an edge in the campaign's closing weeks.

RESEARCH 2000

| DATE | BRADBURY (D) | SMITH (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|--------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/3-7 | 39% | 52% | 805 Likely Voters | 3.5% |

BILL BRADBURY, Democratic challenger

Age: 53
Born: May 29, 1949; Chicago, Illinois
Education: Antioch College, 1967-1969;
Military: None
Family: Married (Katy Eymann); 2 children
Hometown: Bandon, Oregon
Religion: Quaker
Career: Proprietor, local seafood restaurant, 1971-1973; reporter and news director, 1976-1980; Oregon House of Representatives, 1981-1985; Oregon Senate, 1985-1995, Majority Leader, 1986-1993, President, 1993-1995; Executive Director, "For the Sake of Salmon", 1995-1999; Oregon Secretary of State, 1999-present

- Oregon Secretary of State Bill Bradbury was appointed to the second highest constitutional post in Oregon in 1999 and elected to the same post in 2000. He easily won the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate over two little known challengers when Gov. [John Kitzhaber](#) decided not to run.
- Bradbury suffers from multiple sclerosis (MS).
- Before entering politics in 1980, Bradbury was a local television reporter and news director in Eugene, Portland and Coos Bay, Oregon.
- Bradbury and U.S. Rep. Darlene Hooley were the beneficiaries of a fundraiser attended by former President Bill Clinton in July. The event raised at least \$250,000.
- Bradley supports Oregon's Death With Dignity law that provides for physician assisted suicide and supports abortion rights.
- An opponent of drilling for oil in Alaska, Bradbury sponsored a 1987 state law that prohibited offshore drilling near Oregon.
- Bradbury opposed a Senate resolution giving President Bush authority to use force to disarm Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. "I have not yet heard clear and convincing evidence to justify the authorization of immediate, pre-emptive, unilateral action against Iraq," Bradbury said.

SEN. GORDON H. SMITH, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 49
Born: May 25, 1952; Pendleton, Oregon
Education: B.A., Brigham Young University, 1976; J.D., Southwestern University, 1979
Military: None
Family: Married (Sharon); 3 children
Hometown: Pendleton, Oregon
Religion: Mormon
Career: Law Clerk, New Mexico Supreme Court, 1979-1980; practicing attorney, 1980-1981; President, Smith Frozen Foods, 1980-1996; Oregon Senate, 1992-1996, President 1994-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- Junior Senator and Republican incumbent Gordon Smith was elected to the Senate in 1996. Previously Smith served as the President of the Oregon State Senate.
- Smith is a cousin of former Congressmen Morris and Stewart Udall.
- A Mormon, Smith spent two years as a missionary in New Zealand.
- Smith practiced law in Arizona for several years before returning to Pendleton, Ore., to run the family frozen food business, which he turned into a major success. Smith Frozen Foods is now the largest privately-held frozen food company in the United States.
- In 1995 Smith ran and lost to Oregon Senior Sen. Ron Wyden for the seat being vacated by Sen. Bob Packwood. A month before the inauguration, former Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield announced his resignation and Smith ran again for Hatfield's seat, beating fellow millionaire Tom Bruggere.
- As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Smith has been a supporter of NATO expansion and is now a member of the newly created Central Asia and South Caucasus Subcommittee that has jurisdiction over some of the countries immediately adjacent to Afghanistan.
- Smith voted in favor of the Senate resolution giving President Bush authority to use force against Saddam Hussein, who Smith says "presents an imminent threat to America, our freedom and our way of life."

RHODE ISLAND: SEN. JACK REED (D) vs. BOB TINGLE (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Jack Reed**

<http://reed.senate.gov>

CM: Seth Klaiman

Media: Shrum, Devine & Donilon
(202) 337-9600

Poll: Paul Harstad
(303) 545-0200

Money Raised: \$3,443,372 (8/21)

REPUBLICAN:

Bob Tingle

www.bobtingle.com

CM: Scott Hirst

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$5,000 (9/30)

| Last Race (1996): | Pop. Vote | Vote % |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| Jack Reed (D) | 230,676 | 63% |
| Nancy Mayer (R) | 127,368 | 35% |

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Democratic Sen. Jack Reed, first elected in 1996, faces casino pit boss Bob Tingle, the Republican nominee.

Tingle – who tells CBS News that he's "pro-life, pro-guns and anti-taxes" – could not be further from the norm in super-Democratic Rhode Island. Reed, a moderate Democrat and Army veteran, in many ways resembles longtime Rhode Island senators like John Chafee and Claiborne Pell. He's popular and well respected, and at 52, could end up serving as long as those two Senate lions from Rhode Island.

In 2002, Reed's dominating lead in the polls and fundraising will be difficult, if not impossible, for Tingle to overcome.

NO POLLING DATA AVAILABLE ON THIS RACE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

SEN. JACK REED, Democrat seeking his second term

Age: 52
Born: November 12, 1949; Cranston, Rhode Island
Education: B.S., U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1971; M.P.P., Harvard University, 1973, J.D. 1982
Military: Army, 1967-1979; Army Reserves, 1979-1991
Family: Single
Hometown: Cranston, Rhode Island
Religion: Catholic
Career: Associate Professor, U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1978-1979; practicing attorney, 1982-1990; Rhode Island Senate, 1984-1990; U.S. House of Representatives, 1990-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- First-term Democratic Sen. Jack Reed faced no primary opposition in his re-election bid. He was first elected in 1996 over Republican Nancy Mayer with 63 percent of the vote.
- Reed served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1990 to 1996.
- A West Point graduate, Reed served in the 82nd Airborne and later taught at his alma mater. After leaving the Army in 1979, Reed went to Harvard Law School. He was elected to the state Senate in 1984 and served there for six years.
- In the House and Senate, Reed has a relatively liberal voting record that is, in many ways, similar to his predecessor Claiborne Pell's.
- Education has been one of Reed's focuses in the Senate, including sponsorship of the TEACH program that gives grants to students at teachers' colleges for teaching at public schools.
- Reed was appointed to the Armed Services Committee in 1999 and has pushed for a consolidation of Naval War College and the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, both of which are based in the Ocean State.
- On defense issues, Reed has been a GOP obstacle to some of Bush's initiatives, including successfully adding an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill requiring updates each time the proposed national missile defense shield is tested. In addition, he voted against allowing Bush to use force to disarm Saddam Hussein.
- Reed's predecessors in his Senate seat each had long tenures. Pell served 36 years and Theodore Green served 24 years.

BOB TINGLE, Republican challenger

Age: 45
Born: October 24, 1957
Education: High School
Family: Married (Barbara); 2 children
Military: None
Religion: Catholic
Career: Casino pit manager, Bally's, 1982-1992; Casino pit manager, Foxwoods Casino, Connecticut 1992-present

- Tingle, who ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. House of Representatives in 2000, was unopposed in the 2002 GOP primary.
- Tingles' platform includes lowering taxes, a reduction of U.S. dependence on foreign oil, expanded gun rights and U.S. backing of Israel. Tingle also says he is against abortion, stem cell research and human cloning.
- Tingle has been a casino pit boss since 1982 in both Las Vegas and at the Foxwoods Casino in Connecticut, where he's worked since 1992.

SOUTH CAROLINA: ALEX SANDERS (D) vs. REP. LINDSEY GRAHAM (R)

SEN. STROM THURMOND (R) IS RETIRING

DEMOCRAT:

Alex Sanders

www.sanders2002.com

CM: Chad Clanton

Press: Terry Broussard

Media: Morris & Carrick

Attn: Bill Carrick

(323) 469-1592

Poll: Garin-Hart-Yang

Attn: Geoff Garin

(202) 234-5570

Money Raised: \$3,500,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Rep. Lindsey Graham

www.lindseygraham.com

CM: Denise Bauld

Press: Kevin Bishop

Media: Stevens, Reed, Curcio & Co.

Attn: Rick Reed

(703) 683-8326

Poll: Quinn & Associates

Attn: Whit Ayres

(803) 799-8638

Money Raised: \$5,600,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Strom Thurmond (R)

Elliott Close (D)

Pop. Vote

619,739

510,810

Vote %

53%

44%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN REPUBLICAN

It has been a long time since Strom Thurmond wasn't on the ticket to represent South Carolina in the U.S. Senate. But this November, with Thurmond's pending retirement after 48 years in the Senate, brings two new names to the ballot: Democrat Alex Sanders and Republican U.S. Rep. Lindsey Graham.

It is the first open-seat Senate race in the state since 1966, and Sanders and Graham are fully aware of the challenges they face in replacing Thurmond, who has defined South Carolina politics for much of the second half of the 20th Century.

Graham, a boyish-faced 46-year-old who was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1994, emerged as a GOP darling in the late 1990s as one of the House of Representatives' managers during former President Clinton's impeachment both for his sharp criticism of Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky and his pithy, folksy manner during the tense hearings.

In 2000, however, Graham angered many in the Republican establishment when he backed Sen. John McCain's bid for the 2000 GOP presidential nomination. He squired McCain around South Carolina in the weeks leading up to the state's crucial early primary, which McCain eventually lost to George W. Bush.

Democrats hope that Sanders, a former College of Charleston president, can overcome South Carolina's strong tendency to vote Republican in statewide elections with his out-sized charm and personality. Sanders - tall and silver-haired - is a favorite in national party circles. Early in the race, he was glowingly profiled in The New Yorker, prompting one Graham adviser to crack that in South Carolina, Sanders would have been better off appearing in Field & Stream. The New Yorker aside, Sanders'

resume makes it almost impossible to label him a liberal, or anything else for that matter. For example, he is a member of both the NAACP and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Sanders has been forced to balance his sometimes conflicting ideological positions – he is adamantly opposed to the death penalty, for example, and rabidly conservative on fiscal matters – with his engaging personality. He has attacked “borrow and spend” Republicans while handing out miniature cards with his face – and a stick of bubble gum – on them. He’s toured with South Carolina’s favorite author, Pat Conroy, holding campaign events that one columnist described as “call-up-your-buddy-late-at-night-and- repeat-what-they-said” funny.

Graham bragged about a "voting record is almost a mirror image of" Thurmond's and stressed the importance of balancing the state’s senatorial delegation with a Republican in addition to the Democratic “junior” senator, 80-year-old Ernest Hollings. Graham, a solid conservative, has touted about his break with the GOP on campaign finance reform to lure the swing voters who likely will decide the race.

Sanders and the Democrats attacked Graham on Social Security – calling his plan a "risky Social Security stock market scheme." Graham fired back with an ad saying the "bogus" Sanders spot was "trying to scare us all to death." Sanders also ran ads attacking Graham on voting against an increased prescription drug benefit and in favor of the so-called "Bermuda loophole," a provision of the U.S. tax code that allows U.S. companies to move their headquarters overseas to avoid taxes.

The national Republican Party ran a number of ads. One NRSC ad included criticism of Sanders' opposition to the death penalty. The ad says Sanders would allow "terrorists convicted of murdering innocent Americans" to escape the death penalty. Another NRSC spot targets Sanders' opposition to a Constitutional amendment banning flag burning. "Alex Sanders thinks burning the American flag is free speech," the ad says. The NRSC also targeted Sanders – and four other candidates nationwide – for accepting donations from the Council For A Livable World, a group opposed to Bush's plan for a national missile defense shield.

Graham aired several biographical and issue spots. Both President Bush and former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani have been featured in Graham spots as well.

But even if Sanders runs a flawless campaign, the Republican Party’s dominance in South Carolina is going to make it hard for any Democrat to win statewide. The data are certainly stacked against Sanders: South Carolina was the only Deep South state to vote for Richard Nixon over George Wallace in 1968, and has voted Democratic in a presidential contest only once in 30 years - for fellow Southerner Jimmy Carter in 1976. In 2000, Bush beat Gore by 16 percentage points.

A tight gubernatorial race between Democratic Gov. Jim Hodges and former Republican Rep. Mark Sanford could influence the Senate race if Hodges manages to attract the same record-high number of Democrat-leaning African Americans that he did in 1998. Graham led in the polls leading up to the Election, but potential remains for a last-minute Sanders run.

MASON-DIXON

| DATE | SANDERS (D) | GRAHAM (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/14-16 | 34% | 51% | 625 Likely Voters | 4% |

ALEX SANDERS, Democratic candidate for Senate

Age: 64
Born: Sept. 29, 1938; South Carolina
Education: B.S, University of South Carolina, 1960, J.D., University of South Carolina, 1962; Masters, judicial process, University of Virginia, 1988
Military: U.S. Army, 1957; Army Reserves, 1957-1965
Family: Married (Zoe Dutrow); 1 child
Hometown: Columbia, South Carolina
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Attorney, Belser & Belser, 1962-1963; Attorney, private practice, 1963-1983; South Carolina House of Representatives, 1966-1974; South Carolina Senate, 1976-1983; Chief Judge, South Carolina Court of Appeals, Acting Associate Justice, South Carolina Supreme Court, 1983-1992; President, College of Charleston, 1992-2001

- Sanders ran unopposed in the Democratic 2002 primary.
- Sanders tenure as president of College of Charleston has received praise by faculty, staff, and students for addressing school issues by implementing positive growth on campus and raising funds for the school's endowment. He retired in September 2002 for the Senate campaign.
- In 1966, Sanders began his political career in the South Carolina House of Representatives. He left the House of Representatives to run for Lieutenant Governor in 1974. He lost that bid but was elected to the South Carolina Senate two years later, in 1976.
- Sanders was appointed Chief Justice in the South Carolina Court of Appeals in 1985.
- Capital punishment emerged as an issue during his term on the Court of Appeals. South Carolina enforces the death penalty but the Court of Appeals does not preside over such hearings. Sanders names religion as his primary reason to oppose the death penalty.
- Political observers say Sanders is an excellent storyteller and face-to-face politician, but often loses focus on political issues at campaign events.
- Sanders taught at the University of South Carolina, College of Charleston, and Harvard Law School. He has also practiced in three law firms and been a board member for the Chamber of Commerce and National Bank of South Carolina.
- Sanders was glowingly profiled in The New Yorker magazine in May. Graham's campaign seized on the article and said it was an indicator that Sanders is out-of-touch with average South Carolinians.

REP. LINDSEY GRAHAM, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 47
Born: July 9, 1955; Central, South Carolina
Education: B.A, University of South Carolina, J.D., 1981
Military: Air Force, 1982-1988; South Carolina Air National Guard, 1989-1994; Air Force Reserves, 1995-present (Operation Desert Storm)
Family: Single
Hometown: Seneca, South Carolina
Religion: Baptist
Career: U.S. Air Forces Europe Circuit Trial Counsel, 1984-1988; Assistant Oconee County Attorney, 1988-1992; practicing attorney, 1988-1994; Judge Advocate, McEntire Air National Guard Base, 1989-1994; Central South Carolina City Attorney, 1990-1994; South Carolina House of Representatives, 1992-1994; U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-present

- Graham announced his intent to run for Strom Thurmond's Senate seat in February 2001. He won in the primary by a large margin running against token candidates.
- In May of 2002, Graham introduced legislation to prevent the building of a permanent plutonium storage site in South Carolina.
- Iraq weapons inspections have been a priority for Graham. In early December 2001 he introduced a Joint Resolution in Congress stating Iraq remained in breach of the 1998 U.N. cease fire agreement and called for weapons inspectors to be reinstated.
- Graham is an Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm veteran. He is currently a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Air Force Reserves.
- Prior to being elected to the United States House of Representative in 1994, he served as the Oconee County's Second District Representatives in the South Carolina House of Representatives. He was in office for two years.
- Graham served on the House Judiciary Committee during President Clinton's Impeachment hearings. He adamantly criticized Clinton and his abuse of power. He, however, voted not to impeach on the basis of the Paula Jones deposition because a judge has ruled it immaterial.
- In 2000, Graham backed McCain's presidential bid, which angered some of South Carolina's GOP establishment. Despite that, Bush has helped Graham rake-in almost \$2 million in several visits to the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA: SEN. TIM JOHNSON (D) vs. REP. JOHN THUNE (R)

DEMOCRAT

***Sen. Tim Johnson**

www.timjohnsonforsd.com

CM: Steve Hildebrand

Press: Dan Pfeiffer

Media: Karl Struble
(202) 544-2300

Poll: Al Quinlan
(202) 478-8330

Money Raised: \$4,116,714 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN

John Thune

www.johnthune.com

CM: Herb Jones

Press: Christine Iverson

Media: McAuliffe Message Media
(703) 836-2033

Poll: John McLaughlin
(845) 365-2000

Money Raised: \$5,353,489 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Tim Johnson (D)

Larry Pressler (R)

Pop. Vote

166,533

157,954

Vote %

51%

49%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

It has become almost clichéd to say South Dakota's Senate race will be a surrogate battle between President Bush and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle. Nonetheless, it's an accurate assessment of the race between Democratic incumbent Sen. Tim Johnson and U.S. Rep. John Thune, the Republican nominee.

Thune is a 41-year-old moderate who has won the statewide At-Large seat by huge margins since 1996. Johnson is also a moderate who won a close race against Larry Pressler in 1996 for his first term. The candidates have been neck-and-neck since they both declared their candidacies in the early fall of 2001.

Bush has been to visit several times – including an August visit that included an embarrassing snub to Thune on drought relief. Daschle works his home state with Johnson constantly. Daschle and Bush are both popular in the state, despite party differences. (Daschle's influence scared Republicans enough that in March and April, Republican-leaning special interest groups even ran ads in South Dakota blasting Daschle for being an "obstructionist" Senate leader. Democrats responded with ads of their own defending Daschle.)

Both national parties have run myriad ads in the cheap-to-air state. The GOP, which spent more than \$2.5 million on ads, aired several spots accusing Johnson of favoring a Social Security reform plan that would include the dreaded "privatization" word so abhorred by politicians this election cycle. In addition, the NRSC also targeted Johnson – and four other candidates nationwide – for accepting donations from the Council For A Livable World, a group opposed to Bush's plan for a national missile defense shield. Using the same footage as an against the Democratic candidate in Oregon, the NRSC ran a spot criticizing Johnson for his voting to "raise gas taxes, for the marriage penalty tax and to tax Social Security benefits."

Democrats, who say they more than \$3 million on South Dakota ads alone, have run ads against Thune on Social Security, prescription drugs and medical privacy issues, among other topics. Johnson ran a

series of ads in the summer touting his ability as a Senate Appropriations Committee member to get federal funds for the chronically poor state.

The airwaves were flooded by outside groups like the anti-tax Club for Growth, which criticized Johnson and the Democrats for not lowering taxes enough, and the pro-environmental Sierra Club and League of Conservation Voter, which took Thune to task for his environmental record, including his support for drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and his vote to lower federal standards on arsenic levels in drinking water.

The drought emerged as a huge issue over the summer. During an Aug. 15 visit to South Dakota, Bush said the state's farmers would receive no additional drought relief beyond what the 2002 Farm Bill contained. Bush's position embarrassed Thune, who'd often bragged about his influence with the Bush administration and had pushed for House passage of a \$6 billion drought relief bill passed by the Senate but killed in the House. In the end, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman earmarked about \$750 million for drought relief in South Dakota, a respectable figure but a far cry from what Thune – and Johnson – had wanted. Of course both Johnson and Thune quickly tried to get credit for the Agriculture Department money in a state where all 52 counties had been declared disaster areas because of the water shortage.

One ad in particular is worth noting. An early October Thune spot criticizing Johnson for not backing the national missile defense shield contained footage of Saddam Hussein and an al Qaeda fighter. Johnson, whose son served in the U.S. Army, demanded an apology from Thune, which he didn't receive.

It's been estimated that the South Dakota Senate race will be decided by as few as 10,000 votes, in a state with just 755,000 citizens. That's one reason why Republicans and Democrats are keeping their eyes on Libertarian Candidate Kurt Evans, who could have a disproportionate impact on an extremely tight race, although he's barely registering in the polls. Polls have shown Johnson and Thune essentially tied for more than six months. With both sides flush with cash and poll numbers continuing to be as tight as they come, this race is the epitome of a toss-up.

ZOGBY

| DATE | JOHNSON (D) | THUNE (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/9-11 | 43% | 45% | 500 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

SEN. TIMOTHY JOHNSON, Democrat seeking his second term

Age: 55
Born: December 28, 1946; Canton, South Dakota
Education: B.A., University of South Dakota, 1969, M.A., University of South Dakota, 1970, J.D., 1975; Michigan State University, 1970-1971
Military: Army, 1969
Family: Married (Barbara Brooks); 3 children
Hometown: Vermillion, South Dakota
Religion: Lutheran
Career: Budget Analyst, Michigan Senate, 1971-1972; practicing attorney, 1975-1985; South Dakota House of Representatives, 1978-1982; South Dakota Senate, 1982-1986; Clay County Deputy Attorney, 1985; U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- First term Senator Tim Johnson won the 2002 Democratic primary with 95 percent of the vote.
- Johnson was first elected to public office as a Member of the South Dakota House of Representatives in 1978. He was a state Representative and Senator until he ran for the United States House of Representatives in 1986.
- In Congress, he focused on water and public works projects and farm subsidies.
- Johnson won his 1996 race for Senate by a narrow 51% to 49% margin.
- Johnson serves on the Appropriations, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Budget, Energy and Natural Resources, and Indian Affairs Committees.
- Johnson sponsored a 1998 bill giving \$6 billion in emergency relief to farmers. In 2002, however, a similar amendment did not pass the Senate. Johnson helped secure, however, about \$680 million in Agriculture Department funds for drought-ravaged South Dakota farmers.
- With the help of two South Dakota farmers, Johnson presented a Flexible Fallow program. The program would allow farmers to use 30% of their land for conservation purposes.
- Johnson has also addressed livestock issues by supporting a country-of-origin label on imported meat and co-sponsoring a bill that would prevent meat packers from feeding, owning, or keeping livestock.
- Johnson has received significant assistance from Senator Majority Leader and fellow South Dakotan Tom Daschle during this campaign, although he has suffered from being in Daschle's shadow.

REP. JOHN THUNE, Republican challenger

Age: 41
Born: January 7, 1961; Pierre, South Dakota
Education: B.A., Biola University, 1983; M.B.A., University of South Dakota, 1984
Military: None
Family: Married (Kimberley Weems); 2 children
Hometown: Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Religion: Protestant
Career: Legislative Assistant, U.S. Senator James Abdnor, 1985-1987; Special Assistant, U.S. Small Business Administration, 1987-1989; Executive Director, South Dakota Republican Party, 1989-1991; South Dakota Railroad Director, 1991-1993; Executive Director, South Dakota Municipal League, 1993-1996; U.S. House of Representatives, 1996-present

- Thune ran unopposed in the Republican 2002 Primary.
- In 1989, Thune became the Executive Director of the South Dakota Republican Party. He worked for the party until 1991, when he was appointed State Railroad Director. He has also served as the Executive Director of the South Dakota Municipal League.
- Thune won his 1996 bid for the United States House of Representatives by a surprising 59 percent to 41 percent margin over then-Lt. Gov. Carole Hillard. He won his 1998 and 2000 bid with 75% and 73% of the vote, respectively.
- When farmers faced declining prices in 1998, Thune presented a bill giving farmers the present value of the Freedom to Farm Act due in 2002. Thune was happy with the alternative \$6 billion aid package proposed by Senator Johnson and Senator Daschle, but President Bush refused to back the package. Thune and Johnson eventually helped secure an Agriculture Department grant worth about \$680 million for drought-ravaged farmers.
- Thune has worked on several transportation bills, and helped increased South Dakota payments from \$120 million to \$180 million and received \$60 million in funding for earmarked projects.
- After winning the 1996 election, Thune promised to run for only three terms as a Representative. In keeping with that promise he weighed running for governor of South Dakota or Senate. He ultimately chose Senate because Bush strongly encouraged him. Bush visited South Dakota several time to campaign for Thune.

TENNESSEE: REP. BOB CLEMENT (D) vs. LAMAR ALEXANDER (R)

SEN. FRED THOMPSON (R) IS RETIRING

DEMOCRAT:

Rep. Bob Clement

www.bobclement.com

CM: Susan Markham

Press: Carol Andrews

Media: Fletcher & Rowley
(615) 742-9988

Poll: Mark Mellman
(202) 625-0370

Money Raised: \$2,400,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Lamar Alexander

www.lamaralexander.com

CM: Susie Alcorn

Press: Kevin Phillips

Media: Mike Murphy
(703) 532-6200

Poll: Whit Ayres
(770) 594-7898

Money Raised: \$4,900,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Fred Thompson (R)

Houston Gordon (D)

Pop. Vote

1,091,554

654,937

Vote %

61%

37%

RACE OUTLOOK: LEAN REPUBLICAN

Popular GOP Senator Fred Thompson's late decision to retire at the end of his current term caused a brief political feeding frenzy, including discussions of Tipper Gore throwing her hat in.

In the end, former Gov. Lamar Alexander – an unsuccessful 1996 and 2000 Republican presidential candidate - won the GOP nomination on Aug. 2. He faces Bob Clement, a popular congressman and son of a former governor.

The Alexander-Bryant primary revealed a major split within the Tennessee GOP between the moderate and conservative wings of the party. Bryant's campaign focused, for the most part, on Alexander's shortcomings as a conservative instead of his own candidacy. Some conservative anger can be traced to Republican Gov. Don Sundquist's tax hikes and his subsequent endorsement of Alexander's campaign. In one memorable ad, Bryant even mocked Alexander's plaid shirt from his first gubernatorial race and first presidential run in 1996. Although Bryant eventually endorsed Alexander, the split within the party during the primary was sizable.

Alexander has campaigned on his record as governor from 1978 to 1987, as well as Education Secretary during the first Bush administration. He ran several ads on education (Alexander was president of the University of Tennessee from 1987 to 1991), the Tennessee economy and increasing prescription drug benefits without raising taxes. Alexander also has criticized Clement, a moderate by almost any standard, as being too liberal for Tennessee.

The White House has stayed out of the Bryant-Alexander race after conservatives balked about choosing sides. But after the primary, both Alexander's one-time political opponent, George W. Bush, and his father, former President George H. W. Bush, traveled to Tennessee to campaign and raise money for him. Alexander was endorsed by retiring Republican Sen. Fred Thompson, the actor and attorney who

won Al Gore's seat in a special election when he became vice president in 1993. Alexander began airing an ad featuring Thompson's endorsement the day after the primary.

Like Alexander, Clement has focused on his own long record and accomplishments, but as the underdog has been forced to attack Alexander on some issues, including Alexander's wildly successful business career since leaving government in 1991. Clement also pushed his plan for health care reform. On Social Security, Clement accused Alexander of backing the politically unpopular "privatization" reform. Clement also has criticized Alexander for not backing a state lottery as an alternative to a tax hike. Unfortunately for Clement, the corporate responsibility angle might not have been a wise one. In a September debate, Alexander said Clement had served on the board of directors of a bank that collapsed in the 1980s. Clement denied being on Butcher Banks' board during the debate, but later had to admit that, in fact, he was.

The general election campaign, for the most part, has been tame compared with the GOP primary. While an effective campaigner, Clement appeared to have trouble gaining traction against Alexander, who never caught-on as a presidential candidate, but remains popular in Tennessee.

In this Republican-leaning state that native Al Gore lost in 2000, Alexander seems to be in the catbird seat going into Election Day.

ZOGBY

| DATE | CLEMENT (D) | ALEXANDER (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 10/7-8 | 36% | 49% | 501 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

REP. BOB CLEMENT, Democratic candidate for Senate

Age: 58
Born: September 23, 1943; Nashville, Tennessee
Education: B.S., University of Tennessee, 1967; M.B.A., Memphis State University, 1968
Military: Army, 1969-1971, Army National Guard, 1971-present
Family: Married (Mary); 4 children
Hometown: Nashville, Tennessee
Religion: Christ Church
Career: Tennessee Public Service Committee, 1972-1978; Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1979-1981; Founder and owner, Bill Clement and Associates, 1981-1983; Owner, Charter Equities real estate, 1981-1983; President, Cumberland University, 1983-1987; U.S. House of Representatives, 1988-present

- U.S. Rep. Bob Clement won the Democratic primary with 82 percent of the vote. A brief flirtation by Tipper Gore – the wife of former Vice President Al Gore - with running for her husband's old seat fizzled after a few days when Clement told Gore that he planned to run regardless of her potential candidacy. In the end, Clement faced only token opposition.
- Clement, 58, was elected in a special election in 1988, and has won his district by wide margins since then. He is a son of former Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement, who served for three terms.
- In the House, Clement has a moderate voting record. He voted for welfare reform and Bush's 2001 tax cuts, and was a leader in the 1997 balanced budget agreement.
- Clement's district was one of the three Gore managed to win in his native state in the 2000 presidential election.
- Clement frequently flirted with running for governor, but never actually ran for his father's old office.
- Clement was able to focus his energies on fundraising during Alexander's tough primary fight against conservative Rep. Ed Bryant. As a result, going into the general election Clement and Alexander had nearly equal amounts of cash-on-hand.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 61
Born: July 3, 1940; Maryville, Tennessee
Education: B.A., Vanderbilt University, 1962; J.D., NYU, 1965
Military: None
Family: Married (Honey); 4 children
Hometown: Nashville
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Newspaper reporter, *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, *Nashville Banner*, *Maryville Alcoa Daily Times*; practicing attorney; Law Clerk, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 5th District, New Orleans, 1965-1966; legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Howard Baker, 1967-1969; executive assistant Bryce Harlow, White House Congressional liaison, 1969; Tennessee Governor, 1978-1987; president, University of Tennessee, 1987-1991; U.S. Secretary of Education, 1991-1993; Goodman Visiting Professor at Harvard's School of Government, 2000-present

- Two-time Republican presidential candidate, secretary of education and Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander beat conservative U.S. Rep. Ed Bryant after a contentious primary fight by a 54 percent to 43 percent margin.
- Alexander has twice run unsuccessfully for the Republican presidential nomination, in 1996 and again in 2000. He was also governor of Tennessee from 1978 to 1987, and also served as Secretary of Education in George H. W. Bush's administration.
- Alexander first ran for governor of Tennessee in 1974, but lost in the primary. In 1978, he wore his now-famous red-and-black plaid shirt while traveling all over the state to meet voters – and he won. He broke out the plaid again during the 1996 presidential campaign with less success. During his next failed presidential campaign, in 2000, the plaid shirt was nowhere to be seen.
- Alexander was born in Maryville, Tenn., a small aluminum mill town near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
- As governor, Alexander improved Tennessee's education system, including merit-based pay for teachers. He had to raise the state sales tax by 1 percent, however, to pay for improved teacher pay. He also convinced Nissan and Saturn to build two huge auto plants in Tennessee.
- Alexander, a multi-millionaire, has benefited over the last two decades from a series of insider business deals, including purchasing in 1981 an option \$1 on the sale of the Knoxville Journal that he sold for \$620,000 when the Gannett Corp. bought the Journal.
- Since leaving the government in 1993, Alexander has written several books and taken a year off to travel through Australia with his family. He is also chairman of Co-Nect, a Boston-based educational consulting firm with 12,000 employees.

TEXAS: RON KIRK (D) vs. JOHN CORNYN (R)

SEN. PHIL GRAMM (R) IS RETIRING

DEMOCRAT:

Ron Kirk

www.ronkirk.com

CM: Carol Butler

Press: Justin Lonon

Media: Struble, Oppel, Eichenbaum
(202) 544-2300

Poll: Bennett, Petts & Blumenthal
(202) 342-0700

Money Raised: \$7,000,000 (9/30)

REPUBLICAN:

John Cornyn

www.johncornyn.com

CM: Jennifer Lustina

Press: Dave Beckwith

Media: Russ Schreifer/Stuart Stevens
(512) 473-8311

Poll: David Hill
(281) 363-3840

Money Raised: \$8,200,000 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

Phil Gramm (R)

Victor Morales (D)

Pop. Vote

3,027,680

2,428,776

Vote %

55%

44%

RACE OUTLOOK: TOSS-UP

Republican Attorney General John Cornyn and Democrat Ron Kirk are vying for the seat that will be vacated by GOP Sen. Phil Gramm. Cornyn would appear to have the immediate advantage this increasingly Republican state in the race for a Senate seat not occupied by a Democrat since Lyndon Johnson vacated it to run for vice president in 1960.

But, Ron Kirk – an African American, pro-business former mayor of Dallas – will be no pushover. Kirk already has been the target of ads from both the national GOP and outside groups, including several criticizing his opposition to a Bush judicial appointee.

The Texas Democrats' racially-balanced ticket has been referred to as “The Dream Ticket” because it features a Hispanic gubernatorial candidate, Tony Sanchez and Kirk, who would be the first black to represent Texas in the U.S. Senate. Lieutenant governor candidate John Sharp and attorney general hopeful Kirk Watson, both of whom are white, round out the ticket.

Kirk has bragged about his pragmatic, business-friendly record as Dallas Mayor, where he remains popular and has gotten support from the city's traditionally Republican-leaning wealthy communities. The Texas Democratic Party ran a series of ads featuring prominent Dallas business people who lauded his bipartisan approach.

For his part, Cornyn has campaigned on his record as attorney general and on the Texas Supreme Court. His main campaign issue, however, was his affinity for George W. Bush and his policies. Cornyn mentions his connections with Bush in virtually every stump speech and every commercial. Kirk said Cornyn has done "everything but morph into George Bush" during the campaign.

Kirk and Cornyn sparred over their connections to failed energy giant Enron. Cornyn, who received \$193,000 from Enron and its executives that he later gave to charity, accused Kirk of being just as involved with Enron because his Dallas law firm did \$180,000 in business with the company. The pair also fought over Social Security reform, embryonic stem cell research, drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The National Republican Senatorial Committee has run several ads against Kirk, including several criticizing his opposition to one of President Bush's judicial nominees, Priscilla Owen, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate Judiciary Committee. In one memorable ad, the Texas GOP aired a spot linking Kirk with Sen. Hillary Clinton, D-N.Y., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The GOP has also criticized Kirk for traveling out-of-state to raise money, including several trips to Washington and New York.

Because of the massive expense required to advertise in Texas, the parties and candidates waited as late as possible to begin flooding the airwaves.

Kirk's relationship with President Bush has soured since Kirk entered the U.S. Senate race. Bush, who while governor and even afterward repeatedly praised Kirk's work in Dallas, referred to him this summer as "not the kind of man we need in the U.S. Senate." Bush also has been campaigning hard in Texas for Cornyn. President Bush is still wildly-popular in Texas, and Cornyn has not been shy about telling voters that, if elected, he will be an ardent supporter of the president's agenda in Washington.

Whether or not Kirk or Cornyn, who is white, would like to admit it, race has a central issue in the campaign. Each side has accused the other of playing the race card, including pointed remarks from Sen. Phil Gramm at the GOP state convention earlier this month. "Democrats believe they can divide Texas based on race," Gramm said. Cornyn echoed Gramm's comments a week later, and Democrats rose to the bait, bringing race to the forefront. At their convention, a week later, one state lawmaker referred to the Democratic ticket as "the quota that the good Lord established." And in September, Kirk caused an uproar when he questioned whether President Bush would want to invade Iraq if "the first 500,000 kids have to come from families who earn \$1 million or more," an allusion to the disproportionate number of minorities who have fought in U.S. wars. (Kirk later apologized for the remark.) Kirk's October appearance at a rap festival with was attacked by Cornyn as an endorsement of so-called 'gangsta' rap that encourages cop-killing.

In addition, race could play a get-out-the-vote factor on Election Day if Kirk's candidacy benefit from the expected large Hispanic turnout for Sanchez. In Texas, Hispanics historically have voted for Democrats. In addition, Sanchez, a gas-and-oil baron, is expected to spend up to \$70 million of his own money, which won't hurt Kirk. A question remains, however, whether or not high Hispanic turnout equals high black turnout and whether Hispanics who come out to vote for Sanchez will actually vote for Kirk.

ZOGBY

| DATE | KIRK (D) | CORNYN (R) | SAMPLE SIZE | ERROR +/- |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10/9-11 | 37% | 45% | 500 Likely Voters | 4.5% |

RON KIRK, Democratic candidate for Senate

Age: 48
Born: June 27, 1954 ; Austin, Texas
Education: B.A, Austin College, 1976; J.D., University of Texas, 1979
Military: None
Family: Married (Matrice Ellis); 2 children
Hometown: Dallas, Texas
Religion: Methodist
Career: Practicing attorney, 1979-present; Legislative Assistant, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, 1981-83; Assistant City Attorney, Dallas, 1983-1989; Chair of General Services Commission, 1993; Appointed Texas Secretary of State by Gov. Ann Richards, a Democrat, 1994-1995; Dallas Mayor, 1995- 2001

- Kirk defeated 1996 Democratic Senate nominee Victor Morales in an April runoff for the Democratic nomination. In the March primary, Kirk, Morales and Rep. Ken Bentsen each received about 1/3 of the vote, with Bentsen coming in a close third.
- Kirk and his wife, Matrice, are both attorneys. They have two small children.
- If elected, Kirk would be the first black senator from Texas, and the only African American in the U.S. Senate.
- Kirk grew up in Austin, where he was the first black elected student body president at his mostly-white high school. He later worked on Capitol Hill as an aide to former Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, as a lawyer-lobbyist and was appointed Texas Secretary of State by Democratic Gov. Ann Richards in 1994, where he served until 1995.
- As the first black mayor of Dallas, Kirk was known for his pragmatic, pro-business approach to running the state's second-largest city. He was first elected in 1995 and re-elected in 1997 with 74 percent of the vote. Kirk won with both large percentages of the minority vote as well as from Dallas' wealthy white population.
- He gathered public support for a new sports arena, and spearheaded efforts to fund the Trinity River Corridor Project, a major transportation and flood-control plan pushed by the business community.

JOHN CORNYN, Republican candidate for Senate

Age: 50
Born: February 2, 1952; Houston, Texas
Education: B.A., Trinity University, 1973; J.D., St. Mary's School of Law, 1977; M.J.D., University of Virginia, 1995
Military: None
Family: Married (Sandy); 2 children
Hometown: San Antonio
Religion: Church of Christ
Career: District Court Judge, San Antonio, 1984-1990, Presiding Judge, Fourth Administrative Judicial Region, 1989-1990; Texas Supreme Court Justice, 1990-1997; Texas Attorney General (elected), 1999-present

- Texas Attorney General John Cornyn won the Republican Senate primary with more than 80 percent of the vote. He was first elected attorney general in 1999 after serving seven years on the state Supreme Court.
- Cornyn's father was in the U.S. Air Force, and he was raised in Texas and Maryland.
- The San Antonio resident has the backing of retiring Sen. Phil Gramm and, most importantly, the former Texas Governor - President Bush. Bush has campaigned for Cornyn on several occasions and helped him raise more than \$3 million.
- Despite being in statewide office for more than a decade, Cornyn is not well-known across the state.
- In August, Cornyn opened an investigation into a drug sweep in the small town of Tulia, Texas that resulted in 12 percent of the town's black residents being arrested. Cornyn had been criticized for possible civil rights infractions in the arrests, and many civil rights activists still want the convictions overturned.
- Cornyn frequently discusses curbing frivolous lawsuits, a favorite theme of President Bush's, as well. Cornyn backs federal legislation that would cap certain damages in medical malpractice suits and limiting attorneys' contingency fees.
- Like many Texas politicians, Cornyn received contributions from Enron, the failed Houston energy giant. Cornyn, who received more than \$180,000 from the company, did not return the donations as many politicians did.
- During the campaign, Cornyn said he backed a plan for government-backed nonemergency health care for illegal immigrants. Critics say that stance is at opposition with several opinions Cornyn issued as attorney general.

VIRGINIA: SEN. JOHN WARNER (R) IS UNOPPOSED

DEMOCRAT:

No Democratic Candidate

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. John Warner**

www.johnwarner.com

CM: Ken Hutcheson

Press: Geoff Schwartzman

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$3,629,159 (9/30)

Last Race (1996):

John Warner (R)

Mark Warner (D)

Pop. Vote

1,235,744

1,115,982

Vote %

52%

47%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

Sen. John Warner, a Republican who faced now-Gov. Mark Warner in a tight 1996 race, has no Democratic opposition in 2002 in his bid for a fifth term.

Two independent candidates, Jacob Hornberger and Gail Crook, appear on the Virginia ballot.

NO POLL NUMBERS AVAILABLE FOR THIS RACE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

NO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

SEN. JOHN W. WARNER, Republican seeking his fifth term

Age: 75
Born: February 18, 1927; Washington, D.C.
Education: B.S. Washington and Lee University, 1949; J.D., University of Virginia, 1953
Military: Navy, 1944-1946 (WWII); Marine Corps, 1950-1952 (Korea)
Family: Divorced; 3 children
Hometown: Middleburg, Virginia
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Law Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, 1953-1954; practicing attorney, 1954-1956; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1956-1960; practicing attorney, 1960-1969; U.S. Navy, Undersecretary, 1969-1972; U.S. Navy Secretary, 1972-1974; Director, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1974-1976; U.S. Senate, 1978-present

- After a bitterly fought 1996 race against now-Gov. Mark Warner, Sen. John Warner faces no Democratic opposition for his fifth term. He has campaigned regardless, although not very much.
- Warner and the rest of the Virginia GOP had a rocky relationship in the 1990s, stemming from Warner's moderate voting record and his refusal to back Oliver North's 1994 Senate bid or 1993 lieutenant governor candidate Michael Farris, a home schooling advocate and favorite of the Christian Coalition.
- The bitterness within the party became so severe that in 1996 a group of conservatives tried to bump Warner from the ticket, but he had a legal right to demand a primary, so he did so, beating former Reagan administration official James Miller. Since then, Warner has worked to bridge gaps with the conservative wing of the state GOP.
- As the ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Warner has been in the forefront on hearings surrounding the war on terror, Iraq and a possible missile defense shield, a program that he has actively supported for two decades.
- Warner served as secretary of the Navy during the Nixon administration. He is one of only seven U.S. senators who served in World War II.
- Warner, 75, was once married to actress Elizabeth Taylor. He was also married to the daughter of the late billionaire Paul Mellon.

WEST VIRGINIA: SEN. JAY ROCKEFELLER (D) vs. JAY WOLFE (R)

DEMOCRAT:

***Sen. Jay Rockefeller**

www.jayrockefeller2002.com

CM: Lou Ann Johnson

Press: Mark Ferrell

Media: Bill Knapp
(202) 547-4970

Poll: Geoff Garin
(202) 234-5570

Money Raised: \$2,714,345 (6/30)

REPUBLICAN:

Jay Wolfe

www.jaywolfe.net

CM: Tom Hoefling

Press: Tom Hoefling

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$51,662 (6/30)

Last Race (1996):

John D. Rockefeller IV (D) 456,526

Betty Burks (R) 139,088

Vote %

77%

23%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG DEMOCRAT

Sen. Jay Rockefeller IV, a Democrat, faces former state Sen. Jay Wolfe in his bid for a fourth term.

Rockefeller, an heir to the Standard Oil fortune, was a VISTA worker in West Virginia in the 1960s. Since then, Rockefeller has served in the state legislature, as governor, and since 1984, in the U.S. Senate. He has one of the most liberal voting records in the Senate, and that does not seem to bother voters in extremely poor and union-heavy West Virginia.

Wolfe, a conservative insurance salesman who served two terms in the state Senate, won't pose a threat to Rockefeller.

NO POLLING DATA AVAILABLE FOR THIS RACE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

SENATOR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, Democrat seeking his fourth term

Age: 63
Born: June 18, 1937; New York, New York
Education: B.A., Harvard University, 1961; International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, 1957-1960
Military: None
Family: Married (Sharon); 4 children
Hometown: Charleston, West Virginia
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: National Advisory Council, Peace Corps, 1961; Assistant, Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver, 1962-1963; VISTA worker, 1964-1966; West Virginia House of Delegates, 1966-1968; West Virginia Secretary of State, 1968-1972; Democratic gubernatorial nominee, 1972; President, West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1973-1975; West Virginia Governor, 1976-1984; U.S. Senate, 1984-present

- Rockefeller faced only token opposition in the Democratic primary for his fourth term.
- Rockefeller served as a VISTA volunteer in West Virginia in the 1960s, and was an aide to Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver. He was elected to the Senate in 1984 after spending more than \$12 million of his own considerable fortune. Since then, he has cruised to victory.
- Rockefeller is a great-grandson of Standard Oil founder John D. Rockefeller. His estimated net worth is over \$100 million. His wife, Sharon, is the chairwoman of PBS.
- In the Senate, Rockefeller has compiled a very liberal voting record. He was one of the primary backers of the 1994 Clinton health care plan.
- Rockefeller has pushed for implementation of tariffs on foreign steel, a move he believes would help West Virginia's perpetually ailing economy.

STATE SEN. JAY WOLFE, Republican challenger

Age: 47
Born: April 5, 1955; Parkersburg, WV
Education: B.S., Glenville State College, 1977
Military: None
Family: Married (Mollie); 4 children
Religion: Christian
Experience: State Senator, 1986-1990; Insurance agency owner, 1986-present

- Former state Sen. Jay Wolfe beat Hiram “Bucky” Lewis 58 percent to 42 percent to win the Republican nomination.
- Wolfe owns an insurance agency based in Salem, WV.
- Wolfe lists himself as pro-life and in favor of expanding gun ownership rights. He also calls for expanding Bush’s \$1.3 trillion tax cuts.
- On his campaign Website, Wolfe says he wants to be elected to “stop the obstructionism of Senators Tom Daschle and Jay Rockefeller,” especially on Bush’s judicial appointees.

WYOMING: JOYCE JANSACORCORAN (D) vs. SEN. MIKE ENZI (R)

DEMOCRAT:

Joyce Jansa Corcoran

www.joycejansacorcoran.com

CM: None

Media: None

Poll: None

Money Raised: \$1,500 (6/30)

REPUBLICAN:

***Sen. Mike Enzi**

www.enziforsenate.net

CM: Liz Brimmer

Media: Scott Cottington
(651) 225-8449

Poll: The Tarrance Group
(703) 684-6688

Money Raised: \$1,104,187 (6/30)

Last Race (1996):

Mike Enzi (R)

Kathy Karpan (D)

Pop. Vote

114,116

89,103

Vote %

54%

42%

RACE OUTLOOK: STRONG REPUBLICAN

First-term Republican Senator Mike Enzi faces only nominal opposition from the Democratic candidate, Joyce Jansa Corcoran.

Corcoran, a former small-town mayor, says she entered the race because she'd promised to if no one had filed by the deadline.

Enzi should win by a huge margin in Wyoming, a Republican-leaning state that voted more than 2-to-1 for Bush in 2000 and has not elected a Democrat to the Senate since 1958.

NO POLLING DATA AVAILABLE FOR THIS RACE AS OF OCT. 21, 2002

JOYSE JANSÁ CORCORAN, Democratic challenger

Age: 64
Born: June 18, 1938; Yankton, SD
Education: B.A., University of Nebraska, 1976
Military: None
Family: Divorced; Four children
Hometown: Jackson, Wyoming
Religion: Episcopalian
Career: Therapeutic recreation therapist, 1964-present ; City Council member and mayor of Lander, Wyoming, 1982-1990.

- Joyce Corcoran, a therapist and former small-town mayor, decided to run a long-shot Senate race against incumbent Republican Mike Enzi because no other Democrats had filed by the May 31 deadline.
- Corcoran says it was "driving her crazy" that Enzi was going to be unopposed.
- Corcoran describes herself as moderate on social issues.

SEN. MICHAEL ENZI, Republican seeking his second term

Age: 58
Born: February 1, 1944; Bremerton, Washington
Education: B.S. Washington University, 1966; M.B.A., Denver University, 1968
Military: Wyoming National Guard, 1967-1973
Family: Married (Diana Buckley); 3 children
Hometown: Gillette, Wyoming
Religion: Presbyterian
Career: Owner, NZ Shoes, 1969-1995; Gillette Mayor, 1975-1982; Director and Chairman, First Wyoming Bank of Gillette, 1978-1988; Accounting Manager and Computer Programmer, Dunbar Well Service, 1985-1997; Wyoming House of Representatives, 1986-1990; Education Commission of States, 1989-1993; Wyoming Senate, 1990-1996; Director, Black Hills Corporation, 1992-1996; Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1995-1996; U.S. Senate, 1996-present

- After a tough 1996 election for a first term, Mike Enzi faces only token opposition in 2002. He beat Crosby Allen, a county commissioner, by more than 66 percentage points in the Aug. 20 primary.
- Enzi served as mayor of Gillette, Wyo., the fastest-growing town in the state. He was elected to the state legislature in 1986 and served there until being elected to the U.S. Senate.
- In the Senate, Enzi has been one of the most-consistent backers of President Bush's policies. He voted for the 2001 tax cut, in favor of the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste site and in favor of a ban on late-term abortions.
- One pet project of Enzi's was the rollback of Clinton-era restrictions on snowmobiling in national parks. Enzi backed a Bush administration decision to replace the ban with strict restrictions that would require low-emission snowmobiles in places like Yellowstone National Park.