

# THE CITIZEN

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The 6th Area Support Group Newspaper

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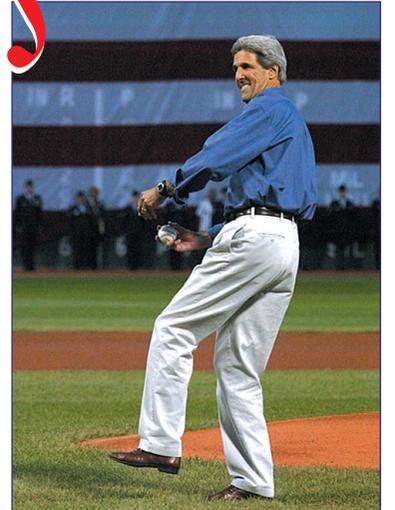
Stuttgart, Oberammergau and Garmisch, Germany



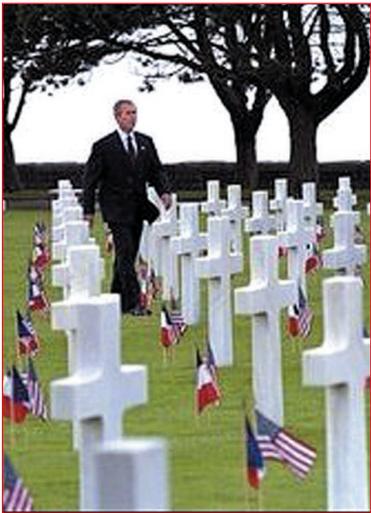
Jeremy Kirk (www.army.mil)



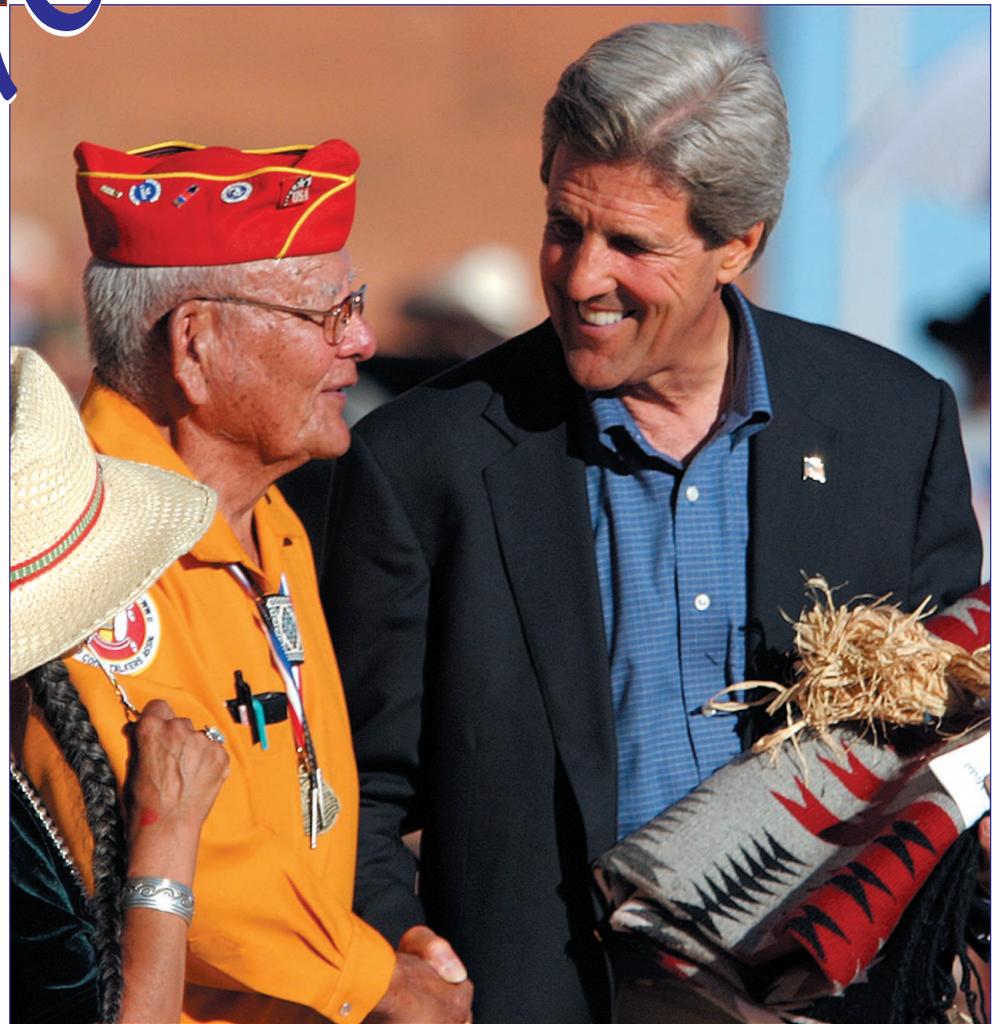
www.georgewbush.com



Special Edition: Election 2004 — *Vote for it!*  
*It's Your future*



www.whitehouse.gov



Kerry photos by Sharon Farmer (Kerry-Edwards 2004, Inc.)

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## WORDS OF WISDOM

A collection of thoughts about voting, elections and democracy:

- The most important political office is that of the private citizen. – *Louis Brandeis*
- The death of democracy is not likely to be an assassination from ambush. It will be a slow extinction from apathy, indifference and undernourishment. – *Robert Maynard Hutchins*
- A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation. – *James Freeman Clarke*
- Those who cast the votes decide nothing. Those who count the votes decide everything. – *Josef Stalin*
- Voting is a civic sacrament. – *Theodore Hesburgh*
- The ignorance of one voter in a democracy impairs the security of all. – *John F. Kennedy*
- The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter. – *Winston Churchill*
- A vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends upon the character of the user. – *Theodore Roosevelt*
- Democracy is a device that ensures we shall be governed no better than we deserve. – *George Bernard Shaw*
- Half of the American people never read a newspaper. Half never voted for president. One hopes it is the same half. – *Gore Vidal*
- Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary. – *Reinhold Niebuhr*

# Honor our heroic heritage: Vote

By Chief Master Sgt. Manny Sarmina  
Commentary

On Sept. 18, 1787, the final day of the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin emerged from Independence Hall in Philadelphia into a crowd of curious spectators. The people were eagerly waiting for news of what form of government he and his fellow delegates had created for the young nation.

A woman stepped forward and asked Mr. Franklin, "Well, doctor, what have we got – a republic or a monarchy?"

Without hesitation, Franklin replied, "A republic, if you can keep it."

His prophetic reply is just as true today as it was more than 200 years ago.

"We the people" have a sacred obligation to safeguard "for ourselves and our posterity" the blessings of liberty our forefathers fought so hard to achieve. And the most fundamental obligation is the responsibility of every eligible citizen to vote.

This November, many Americans will take part in the democratic process by going to the polls.

Sadly, many more will not.

In fact, if this year's turnout follows historical trends, more than half of the voting-age population will not vote.

At stake this fall are the offices of the president and vice president of the United States, one-third of the seats in the U.S. Senate, the entire House of

*The right to vote is the true source of our liberty. By voting, you not only ensure that your voice is heard, you also honor those brave Americans who struggled to win that right.*

Representatives, 11 state governorships and a host of other state and local offices, initiatives and issues.

Our fundamental belief in the right of self-government – so eloquently expressed in the Declaration of Independence and achieved by the blood of patriots in the American Revolution and on every battlefield since – is the cornerstone of our American political system.

And elections are crucial components of our representative democracy.

The right of all citizens to vote, however, did not come automatically, but evolved gradually – often painfully – over the course of two centuries.

The framers of the Constitution could not agree on who should be given the right to vote, so they deferred to the states. Thus, many of the early battles over the right to vote took place at the state level.

Overall, the struggle to achieve universal suffrage for all Americans was attained only by the heroic efforts of many Americans who understood the importance of free elections in a repre-

sentative democracy.

Today, the ability to vote is so widely accepted as a basic right that many have forgotten the sacrifices it took to win that right.

The right to vote is a symbol of our equality and the true source of our liberty. We should never forget what it took to win the right to vote and how important it is to the workings of a free and democratic society.

By voting, you not only ensure that your voice is heard, you also honor those brave Americans who struggled to win that right.

As the 2004 election approaches, let us renew our commitment to and pride in our sacred liberties, our governmental institutions and our vibrant political system.

Apathy is never an excuse not to vote. Your vote counts – so make sure it is there to be counted.

*Sarmina is with the Air Force Surgeon General's Office, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.*

## THE CITIZEN

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[www.stuttgart.army.mil](http://www.stuttgart.army.mil)

## ON THE STREET

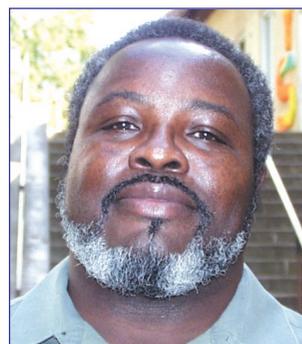
### What qualities make a great president?

– Compiled by Citizen staff



**Jessica Roberson**  
(Civilian)

A person who realizes that dialogue, if used correctly, can be as effective a weapon against enemies as dogma.



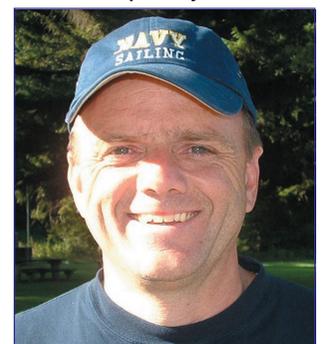
**Jimmie Surles**  
(Civilian)

He or she must put the people in his country first.



**Melissa Galluzzo**  
(Civilian)

Conviction. He or she should stand firm on popular, and unpopular, issues and accept responsibility for decisions.



**Capt. Keith Allred**  
(Navy)

An understanding of history, economics and politics and ... ideally, he will have served in the U.S. Navy.



**Tami Gale**  
(Civilian)

Character, decisiveness and faith. He or she should also be disciplined, a strong communicator, and a hard worker.



**Chief Warrant 3 Robert Sparks**  
(Army)

Great leadership traits and the ability to make smart decisions.

*Are you registered to vote in the 2004 election? For information about registering and voting from an overseas military community, see page 4.*

*For an overview of the political positions and personal histories of 2004 presidential candidates George W. Bush and John Kerry, see pages 6 and 7.*

# Military issues at forefront of 2004 campaign

Since before a former general became its first president, the United States has placed a premium on issues related to national security and defense – and the 2004 presidential campaign season has done nothing to diminish this tradition of national attention to military issues.

The chart below highlights similarities and differences between President George W. Bush and Senator John Kerry on a variety of issues related to the U.S. military. For a more complete look at the positions of each candidate, see pages 6 and 7.

## George W. Bush

Bush's father, George H.W. Bush, enlisted in the U.S. Navy on his 18th birthday. The youngest pilot in the Navy when he received his wings, Bush flew 58 combat missions during World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for bravery in action.

source: [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)



Bush enlisted in the Texas Air National Guard May 27, 1968. He served as an F-102 pilot and was promoted twice, reaching the rank of first lieutenant. On Oct. 1, 1973, he was honorably discharged from the Texas Air National Guard. As president, he has served as commander-in-chief of the U.S. military since January 2000.

source: [www.nationmaster.com](http://www.nationmaster.com)

Bush's secretary of state is retired Gen. Colin Powell, whose 35-year military career included service in Vietnam and terms as assistant to the president for national security affairs (December 1987 to January 1989) and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (October 1989 to September 1993).



source: [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

According to [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com), Bush's national security strategy "calls on America to use our position of unparalleled strength and influence to create a balance of power that favors freedom." This strategy has three pillars:

- Defend the peace by opposing and preventing violence by terrorists and outlaw regimes.
- Preserve the peace by fostering an era of good relations among the world's great powers.
- Extend the peace by seeking to extend the benefits of freedom and prosperity across the globe.

source: [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)



In an Aug. 16 speech to the VFW, Bush announced a plan to move more than 60,000 U.S. troops from overseas bases to installations on U.S. soil. "Over the coming decade, we'll deploy a more agile and more flexible force, which means that more of our troops will be stationed and deployed from here at home," Bush said.

source: [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)

According to the Bush campaign Web site, "by unifying over 22 agencies and offices, the President has improved the government's ability to guard our borders, protect our infrastructure and patrol our skies."

The site highlights the following accomplishments:

- Passage of the USA PATRIOT Act.
- Creation of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center.
- Creation of the Terrorist Screening Center.
- Launch of the Container Security Initiative.

source: [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)

Bush's Web site lists the following veterans-related accomplishments:

- Bush has implemented changes to ensure that veterans receive timely, quality medical care.
- He says he is seeking an estimated \$3.7 billion over seven years to modernize Veterans' Administration facilities.
- He has twice signed legislation effectively providing "concurrent receipt" of both military retired pay and VA disability compensation.
- His budget for VA medical care in fiscal year 2005 is more than 40 percent larger than when he took office – enabling one million more patients to receive treatment.

source: [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)

## John Kerry

Kerry was born in a U.S. Army hospital (Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Aurora, Colo.).

His father, Richard Kerry, volunteered for the Army Air Corps and flew DC-3 and B-29 aircraft as a test pilot during World War II.

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

Kerry enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1966. In 1968, he requested assignment to Vietnam, where he served as commander of a swift boat for four months and where he earned a Silver Star, a Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts.

Kerry rose to the rank of lieutenant before separating from the Navy in March 1970.



source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)



One of Kerry's most prominent supporters is retired Gen. Wesley Clark, whom he defeated during the Democratic primaries. Clark's 38-year military career included service in Vietnam and three years as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, and commander of U.S. European Command.

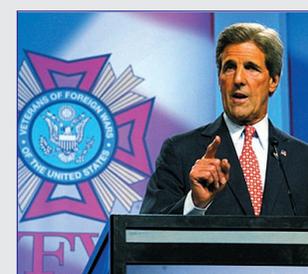
source: [www.nato.int](http://www.nato.int)

According to [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com), Kerry's national security policy will be guided by "four imperatives":

- Launch and lead a new era of alliances.
- Modernize the military to meet new threats.
- Deploy all that is in America's arsenal. Because "the war on terror cannot be won by military might alone," Kerry pledges to deploy the nation's diplomacy, intelligence system, and economic power "to prevent a new generation of terrorists from emerging."
- Free America from its dependence on Mideast oil. Kerry says his plan will also help expand the U.S. economy and protect the environment.

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

In an Aug. 18 speech to the VFW Kerry expressed his disagreement with the president's troop realignment plan. "Nobody wants to bring troops home more than those of us who have fought in foreign wars. But it needs to be done at the right time and in a sensible way. This is not that time or that way," Kerry said.



source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

The Kerry campaign Web site says his domestic security strategy addresses five major challenges:

- Tracking and stopping terrorists.
- Protecting U.S. borders and shores.
- Hardening vulnerable targets.
- Improving domestic readiness.
- Guarding liberty by protecting U.S. citizens' personal liberties as well as their personal security.

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

Kerry's Web site outlines his plans to meet veterans' needs in the following two areas:

- Health care – Kerry says nearly one-fifth of American veterans lack full health care coverage and "thousands of disabled veterans are being unfairly taxed on their disabilities." To remedy this, he pledges to provide mandatory funding of veterans' health care and to ensure concurrent receipt to end the disabled veterans' tax.
- Quality of life – Kerry promises to reduce homelessness among America's veterans and streamline the Veterans' Administration "to make it more responsive to veterans' needs."

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

### Military heritage

### Military service

### 4-star connection

### National security

### Troop realignment

### Homeland security

### Veterans' issues

# DoD officials make military vote top priority

## *Post office pledges to expedite movement of absentee ballots*

By Kathleen T. Rhem

American Forces Press Service

**D**efense Department officials are committed to ensuring that military members have the ability to vote from anywhere in the world, DoD's top personnel officer said.

"We're making a decided effort to make sure everyone gets the chance to vote," David S.C. Chu, undersecretary for personnel and readiness, said in an interview with American Forces Press Service and the Pentagon Channel.

Voting assistance officers are available on military installations and in units to help service members find information for their home states and districts.

These officers can help military personnel register to vote and request absentee ballots.

The U.S. Postal Service has committed to sending voting materials to and from military members overseas via express mail, Chu said.

"This year the post office is going ... to expedite the movement of absentee ballots ... to help us be sure they get out there in time and to get back and get counted," he said.

DoD has designated two special weeks to raise awareness of issues facing military voters specifically and, more generally, everyone who must vote by absentee ballot.

The eight-day period of Sept. 3 to 11, has been designated Armed Forces Voters Week. Columbus Day week, Oct. 11 to 15, will be Absentee Voting Week.

According to a Defense Department spokesman, voting assistance officers will redouble their efforts to get information to potential voters during these weeks.

Commanders and supervisors will also highlight the importance of voting and explain

### DoD devotes two weeks to voters

The Department of Defense has designated two weeks to raise awareness of issues facing military personnel and other voters who must vote by absentee ballot:

- **Sept. 3 to 11**, which includes Labor Day, has been designated Armed Forces Voters Week.

- **Oct. 11 to 15**, which includes Columbus Day, will be Absentee Voting Week.

options available to troops.

"We want to bring to light the availability of services provided to assist military members and their family members," the spokesman said.

Chu said a good source of information is the Web site of the Federal Voting Assistance Program ([www.fvap.gov](http://www.fvap.gov)).

The site includes links to absentee voting rules for all states and jurisdictions.

From this site, potential voters can fill out and submit an online version of the Federal Post Card Application, which allows individuals to register to vote or request an absentee ballot from nearly all U.S. jurisdictions.

Finally, Chu said, voters should be aware that they can use a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot to vote in both congressional and presidential elections if they don't receive their absentee ballots in time.

*For more information about voting from an overseas military community, visit [www.fvap.gov](http://www.fvap.gov).*

*For a list of voting assistance officers in Stuttgart and Garmisch, visit [www.stuttgart.army.mil](http://www.stuttgart.army.mil) and click "Vote."*

## U.S. Army, Europe, offers voting assistance via phone, e-mail

Installation Management Agency Europe Release

**N**ever voted overseas before? Don't know when to mail your absentee ballot? Wondering if you can vote by fax? Answers are just a phone call away with the new U.S. Army, Europe, Voting Assistance Hotline at 379-9712/civ. 06202-80-9712.

The hotline was activated July 20 and will remain available until Nov. 2 to help individual voters and voting assistance officers answer voting-related questions.

"Our job is to make sure that all U.S. citizens who can vote – military and civilian – are able to do

so," said Maj. Brett Lindsey, voting assistance officer for 1st Personnel Command. "This is not just a call to vote, it is an offer of voting assistance."

In addition to calling the hotline, individuals can e-mail specific questions to [USAREURVote@hq.1perscom.army.mil](mailto:USAREURVote@hq.1perscom.army.mil).

Additional voting information is also available on the 1st PERSCOM Web site, [www.1perscom.army.mil](http://www.1perscom.army.mil).

"A lot of people are daunted by the process and don't know where to begin," Lindsey said. "We want to help them get registered in time and make sure that their paperwork is done right so their vote counts."

*It's your future ...*



*To vote in the 2004 presidential election, the Federal Post Card Application must be mailed **by Sept. 30**. Although the application can be downloaded and filled out online, it still must be mailed to the appropriate state.*

### Voter Registration Drives

- **Stuttgart:** Sept. 7 to 10 during lunch hours in the Black Stallion Inn Dining Facility on Patch Barracks.
- **Garmisch:** Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., in the commissary on Artillery Kaserne.

### Voting Assistance Officers

- **Stuttgart:** Visit [www.stuttgart.army.mil](http://www.stuttgart.army.mil) and click the "Vote" link for a complete list of voting assistance officers in Stuttgart.
- **Area Support Team Garmisch:** Voting assistance is available Mondays to Fridays, 1 to 6 p.m., in Artillery Kaserne building 725. For details call 440-2638/civ. 08821-750-638
- **George C. Marshall Center:** Call Jim Balog at 440-2357/civ. 08821-750-357.

*All absentee ballots **must be mailed by Oct. 15**.*

## 'Last resort': Vote electronic

By Gerry J. Gilmore

American Forces Press Service

**S**ome overseas service members have another way to vote in the upcoming Nov. 2 elections, but they should use it as a "last resort," a senior Defense Department official said here today.

The alternative electronic voting method applies only to troops whose local voting laws allow it, Charles Abell, principal deputy undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness, said during an interview with the Pentagon Channel and American Forces Press Service.

The electronic transmission service calls for service members to scan their marked paper ballot onto a computer primary data file, which is attached to an e-mail message that's sent stateside to Pentagon contractors.

The contractors print the e-mail and fax it to voting officials.

*For more information contact a local voting assistance officer.*

# Rules restrict political activity by DoD personnel

By Donna Miles

American Forces Press Service

**W**ith election activity steadily picking up, Defense Department officials are reminding military members and DoD civilians that they are subject to rules regulating their involvement in political activities.

## Two sets of rules

Steve Epstein, director of the DoD General Counsel's Standards of Conduct Office, said two sets of rules help protect the integrity of the modern political process: a DoD directive for active-duty service members and the Hatch Act for federal civilians.

These rules keep the military out of partisan politics and ensure that the workplace remains politically neutral, he said.

That's not to imply that military members and civilian employees can't participate in politics.

Epstein said DoD encourages both groups to register to vote, vote as they choose and urge others to vote.

Members of both groups can sign nominating petitions for candidates and express their personal opinions about candidates and issues – but only if they don't do so as representatives of the armed forces.

Also, all federal employees can make contributions to political organizations or candidates.

Beyond that, the list of dos and don'ts differs widely, depending on whether the employee is an active-duty service member, a rank-and-file civil service employee, a political appointee or member of the Senior Executive Service, Epstein said.

## Most restrictions

Of all DoD employees, men and women in uniform are subject to the greatest number of restrictions regarding political activity, Epstein said.



Paul Morse

A 1993 revision to the Hatch Act freed most civil service employees to engage in political activities outside the workplace that were once forbidden, although many restrictions still apply, said.

## Never in uniform

For example, service members as well as government civilians can attend political meetings or rallies; however, military members can attend only as spectators – and not in uniform.

Service members are not permitted to make public political speeches, serve in any official capacity in partisan groups, or participate in partisan political campaigns or conventions.

On the other hand, civilian employees governed by the Hatch Act may be active in and speak before political gatherings or serve as officers of political parties or partisan groups.

*Of all DoD employees, men and women in uniform are subject to the greatest restrictions regarding political activity. These rules keep the military out of partisan politics.*

**[Left] Service members surround President George W. Bush on the flight deck of the USS Abraham Lincoln May 1, 2003. Though troops are expected to support their commander-in-chief, DoD regulations limit their participation in partisan political activities.**

Civilians are also permitted to manage campaigns, distribute literature, write political articles or serve as spokespersons for parties or candidates.

Military members generally aren't permitted to campaign for a political office.

Civilian employees are allowed to do so, as long as their efforts are restricted to nonpartisan elections.

While the dos and don'ts concerning political activity may vary, Epstein said, the basic rules hold true for all DoD workers: They can't use their position to influence or interfere with an election.

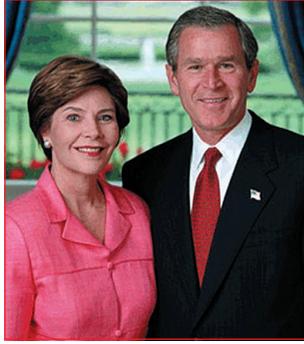
And they can never engage in political activity on the job, in a government vehicle or while wearing an official uniform.

*For more information about restrictions on the political activities of DoD military and civilian employees, visit [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil).*

# The Incumbent: George W. Bush

## Personal Information

- Full name: George Walker Bush
- Birth: July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Conn.
- Parents: Father – George H.W. Bush, former director of central intelligence, vice president and president. Mother – Barbara, noted speaker and author.
- Siblings: Bush has four living siblings – Jeb (current governor of Florida), Neil, Martha and Dorothy. A sister, Robin, died of leukemia at age 3 in 1953.
- Education: Bachelor's degree in history from Yale University; Master of Business Accounting from Harvard University.
- Family: Married Laura Welch Nov. 5, 1977; Daughters – Barbara and Jenna (fraternal twins).
- Marriage note: George and Laura met at a barbecue at the home of mutual friends in August 1977, and were married three months later in a small ceremony in the church in which Laura had been baptized.
- Political experience: President of the United States (2001-present); governor of Texas (1995-2000).
- Experience outside politics: Former owner of a number of energy-related businesses; former part owner of Texas Rangers professional baseball team.
- Campaign Web site: [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)



## Positions on key campaign issues

source: [www.georgewbush.com](http://www.georgewbush.com)

### Economy

Bush has announced a six-point plan for the economy:

- **Make health care costs more affordable** – Bush proposes expanding medical savings accounts and allowing small businesses to join together to purchase coverage.
- **Reduce the lawsuit burden** – Bush has proposed, and the House has approved, measures that would allow certain lawsuits to be moved into federal court, so that trial lawyers have a tougher time shopping for a favorable court.
- **Ensure an affordable, reliable energy supply** – Bush has proposed a plan to upgrade the nation's electrical grid, promote energy efficiency, increase domestic energy production and provide enhanced conservation efforts.
- **Streamline regulations and reporting requirements** – The Bush administration says its streamlined tax reporting requirements have helped 2.6 million small businesses save 61 million hours of unproductive work.
- **Open new markets for American products** – Bush recently signed into law free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore that will enable U.S. manufacturers to compete on a level playing field, and he pledges to continue to work to open new markets around the world.
- **Enable families and businesses to plan for the future with confidence** – Bush says making permanent tax reductions will help America's families and businesses make decisions for their financial futures.

### Hot Topics

- **Abortion** – In an interview with George Skelton that was published in the June 5, 2000, edition of the *Los Angeles Times*, Bush said, "I've set the goal that every child born and unborn ought to be protected."
- **Gay marriage** – In an Oct. 11, 2000, presidential debate, Bush said, "I'm not for gay marriage. I think marriage is a sacred institution between a man and a woman." He has since called for a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage.
- **Gun control** – According to the Sept. 30, 2000, issue of *The Economist*, Bush supports instant background checks at gun shows, restrictions on lawsuits against gun manufacturers, and voluntary trigger locks.

source: [www.ontheissues.org](http://www.ontheissues.org)

### Education

Bush cites his No Child Left Behind initiative as evidence of his efforts in the following areas:

- **Historic levels of funding** – Bush's fiscal year 2005 budget proposal represents a 49-percent increase for elementary and secondary education since FY 2001.
- **Reading First and Early Reading First programs** – Bush's Reading First and Early Reading First initiatives are part of his effort to ensure that every child can read by the third grade.
- **Options for parents** – Bush says that tutoring money provided under NCLB allows low-income parents of children in schools that have been identified as needing improvement to select from more than 1,600 supplemental service providers approved by the states.
- **School choice** – Bush's campaign Web site cites his efforts to include a school choice program in the FY 2004 Omnibus Appropriations Bill, which the site claims allowed 1,700 low-income children in the District of Columbia to attend the school of their choice.

### Environment

Bush's Web site highlights the following five-point environmental focus areas:

- **Improving air quality** – Bush says his "Clear Skies" legislation would improve air quality more than would any other clean air initiative.
- **Improving the quality of waters and wetlands, and resolving water crises** – On Earth Day 2004, the president announced a new national goal to create, improve, and protect at least three million wetland acres over the next five years.
- **Cleaning and redeveloping hazardous waste sites** – In 2002, Bush signed legislation to accelerate the cleanup of abandoned industrial sites.
- **Land conservation and stewardship** – In December 2003, Bush signed legislation implementing key provisions of his Healthy Forests Initiative, which he says is helping restore the health and vitality of forests and rangelands.
- **Approach to global climate change** – Bush says his plan will reduce the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to economic output, or greenhouse gas intensity.

### Health care

Bush's Web site lists the following six-point health care-related accomplishments:

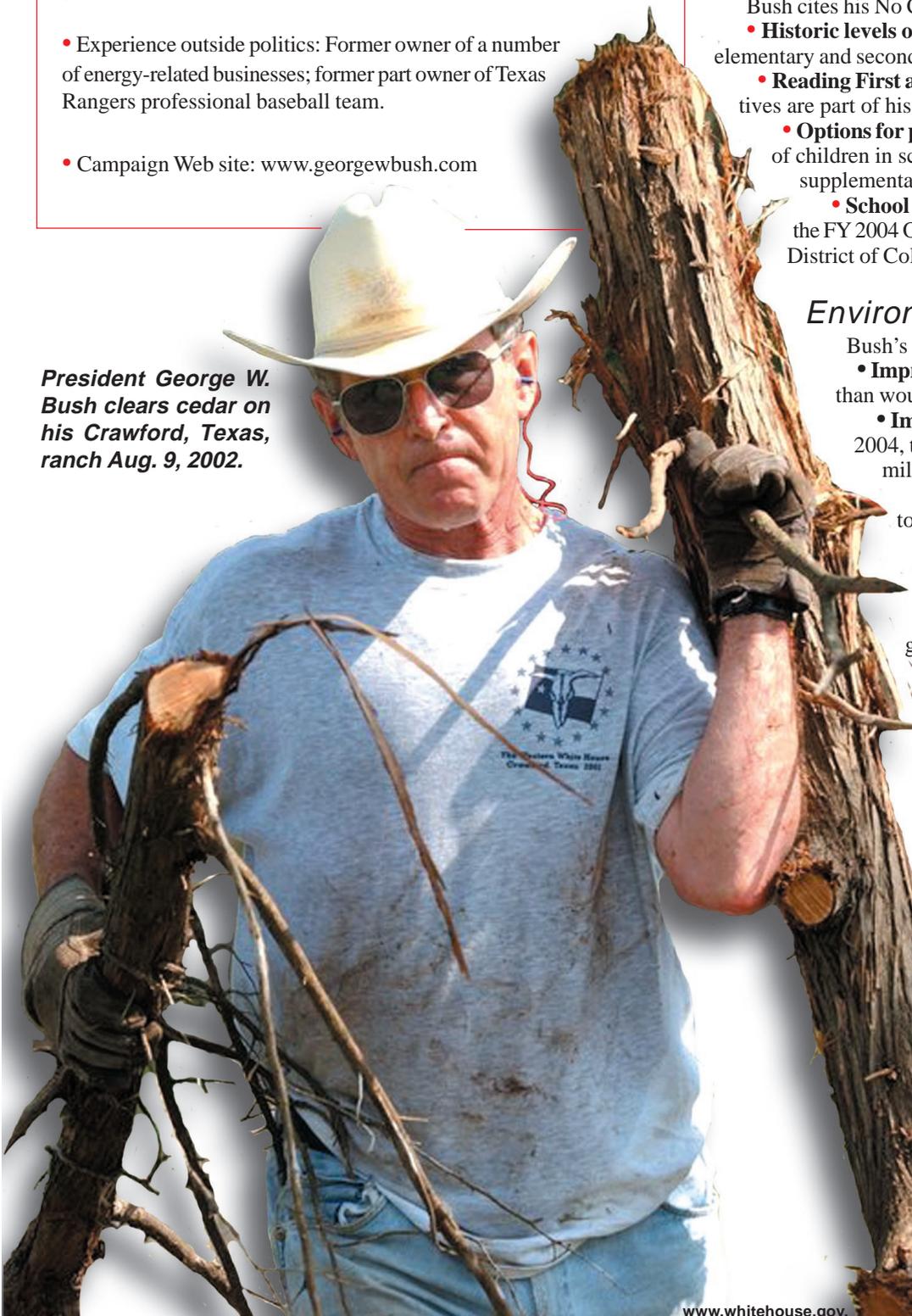
- **New health savings accounts** – Bush has signed legislation that makes HSAs available to millions of Americans.
- **Prescription drugs** – Bush has signed legislation that will make prescription drug coverage available to 40 million seniors and individuals with disabilities through Medicare.
- **Community health centers** – Bush says his five-year plan to fund 1,200 new or expanded sites to serve an additional 6.1 million people has already provided more than three million Americans with access to health care.
- **Medicaid and State Childrens Health Insurance Program** – Bush says that the Department of Health and Human Services has helped states develop new approaches to expanding coverage and avoiding reductions in Medicaid and SCHIP.
- **Health insurance tax credit** – A Bush-supported trade bill provides a tax credit to help workers who lose their jobs due to international trade obtain health coverage.
- **Medical liability reform** – Bush proposes national adoption of proven minimum standards to make the medical liability system more fair, predictable and timely.

### In his own words

*"We are given power not to advance our own purposes nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one just use of power and it is to serve people."*

source: [www.brainyquote.com](http://www.brainyquote.com)

President George W. Bush clears cedar on his Crawford, Texas, ranch Aug. 9, 2002.



[www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)

# The Challenger: John Kerry

## Positions on key campaign issues

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

### Economy

The Kerry economic plan is based on four principles:

- **Create good-paying jobs** – Kerry promises to cut taxes for businesses that create jobs in America instead of moving them overseas, and to stand up for workers by enforcing existing trade agreements.

- **Cut middle-class taxes to raise middle-class incomes** – Kerry pledges to reduce middle-class taxes, and says 98 percent of all Americans and 99 percent of American businesses will get a tax cut under his plan.

- **Make Washington live within a budget** – Kerry says he will cut the deficit in half during his first four years in office, end corporate welfare as we know it, roll back the Bush tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans, and impose a real cap to keep spending in check.

- **Invest in the jobs of tomorrow** – Kerry says technological advances in U.S. industries require a bigger skilled labor force, and that his administration will emphasize investing in these types of jobs and workers.

### Education

The Kerry campaign Web site lists the following four education-related priorities:

- **Meet our responsibilities to our schools** – Kerry says he will establish a National Education Trust Fund to ensure that schools always get the funding they need, and will ensure that the No Child Left Behind program works for schools, states and teachers by rewarding those who meet higher standards.

- **Put a great teacher in every classroom** – As president, Kerry pledges to offer teachers more (including better training and better pay in troubled schools) and ask for more in return (including fast, fair ways to make sure that teachers who don't belong in the classroom don't stay there).

- **"School's Open 'Til Six" program** – Kerry says his proposed "School's Open 'Til 'Six" initiative will offer after-school opportunities and safe transportation to 3.5 million children.

- **Make college affordable for all and expand lifelong learning** – Kerry proposes a fully refundable college opportunity tax credit on up to \$4,000 of tuition for every year of college, aid to states that keep tuitions down, and help for workers to get technical skills and advanced training.

### Environment

The Kerry campaign is promoting the following four environmental priorities:

- **Creating cleaner, greener communities** – Kerry says his administration will revitalize contaminated industrial sites, get toxins out of communities, and take on traffic congestion and sprawl.

- **Enacting a conservation covenant with America** – Kerry says his "conservation covenant" will ensure balanced protection for public lands and adequate resources to enhance national parks.

- **Protecting health by reducing dangerous air emissions** – As president, Kerry pledges to reverse the Bush-Cheney rollbacks to the Clean Air Act, plug loopholes in the law, take action to stop acid rain, and use innovative programs to reduce mercury and other emissions that contribute to global warming.

- **Restoring America's waters** – According to the Kerry Web site, about 45 percent of our nation's waterways do not meet the "drinkable, swimmable and fishable" standard set out by the Clean Water Act 30 years ago. Kerry says his "Restore America's Waters" campaign will work with states on the toughest water quality challenges, restore damaged watersheds and protect wetlands, coastal communities and oceans.

### Health care

Kerry promises to take the following four steps to enhance health care:

- **Cut premiums** – Kerry says he will cut family premiums by up to \$1,000.

- **Cover all Americans with quality care** – Kerry says his plan will give every American access to the range of high-quality, affordable plans available to members of Congress, will extend coverage to 95 percent of Americans (including every American child), and will provide equal treatment for mental illness.

- **Provide affordable prescriptions** – The Kerry plan promises to reduce prescription drug prices by allowing the re-importation of safe prescription drugs from Canada, overhauling the Medicare drug plan, and ensuring low-cost drugs through steps including the elimination of artificial barriers to generic drug competition.

- **Cut waste and inefficiency** – Kerry says about 25 percent of health care costs are wasted on paperwork, and that his administration will "harness American ingenuity" to fix this problem.

### Hot Topics

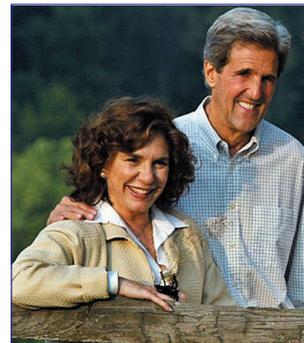
- **Abortion** – In a June 7, 2003, speech, Kerry said, "Republicans want to criminalize the right of women to choose ... we Democrats want to protect the constitutional right to privacy ... and the right to choose in this nation."

- **Gay marriage** – In a Feb. 24 speech, Kerry said he opposes a constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage. "I believe the best way to protect gays and lesbians is ... civil unions," he said. "Marriage should be left to the states."

- **Gun control** – Kerry's Senate voting record indicates that he has voted "yes" on background checks at gun shows, "no" on banning lawsuits against gun manufacturers and "yes" for mandatory trigger locks.

source: [www.ontheissues.org](http://www.ontheissues.org)

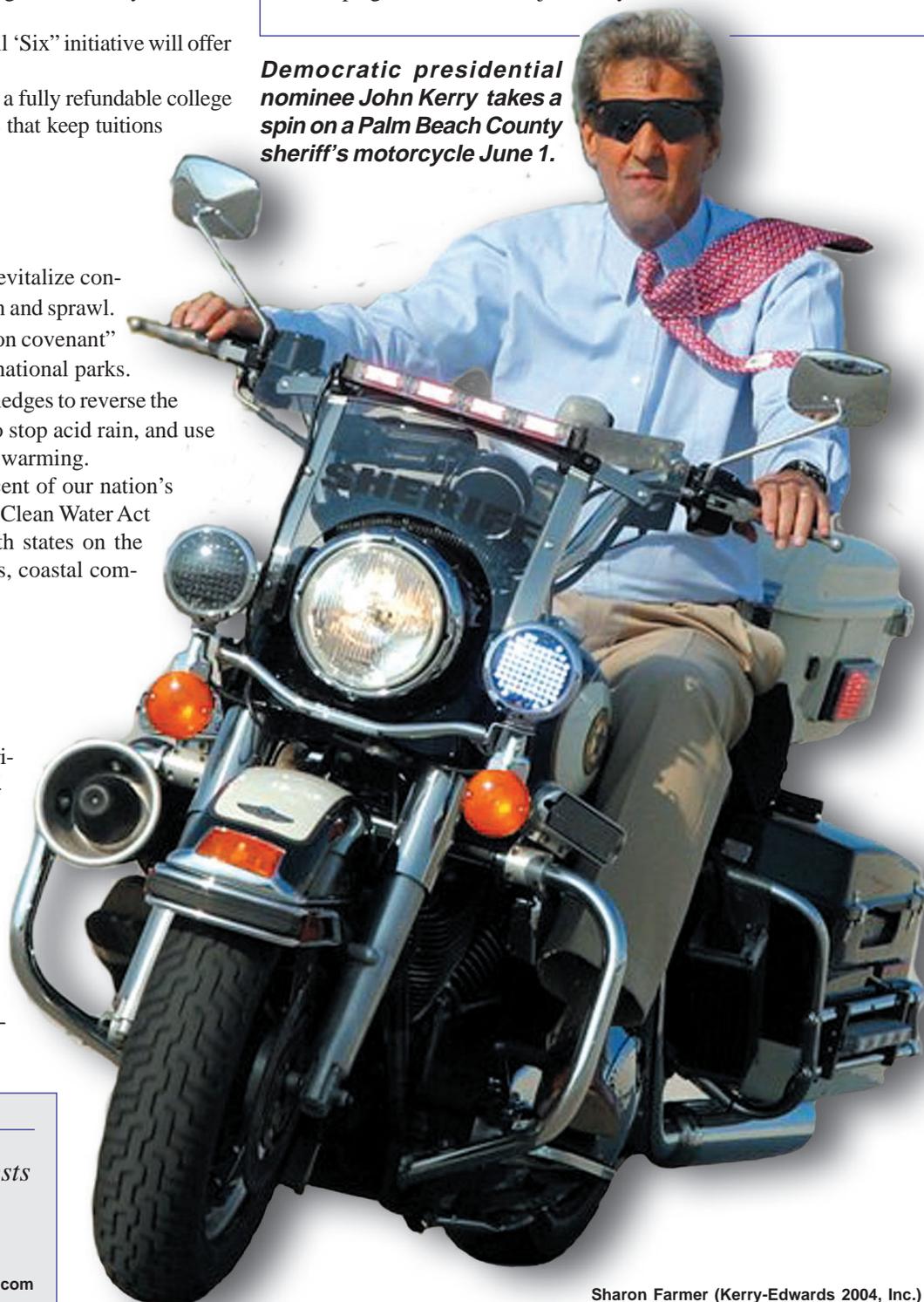
### Personal Information



- Full name: John Forbes Kerry
- Birth: Dec. 11, 1943, in Aurora, Colo.
- Parents: Father – Richard, a U.S. diplomat and Army Air Corps volunteer who flew DC-3 and B-29 aircraft as a test pilot during World War II. Mother – Rosemary, lifelong community activist who was a Girl Scout leader for 50 years.

- Siblings: One brother, Cam, and two sisters, Diana and Peggy.
- Education: Bachelor's degree in political science from Yale University; law degree from Boston College.
- Family: Married Teresa Heinz May 26, 1995; Daughters – Alexandra Kerry and Vanessa Kerry (from first marriage); Teresa has three sons, John Heinz Jr., Andre Heinz and Christopher Heinz, from her first marriage.
- Marriage note: Peter Yarrow (of Peter, Paul and Mary) performed at John and Teresa's wedding.
- Political experience: U.S. senator from Massachusetts (1985-present); lieutenant governor of Massachusetts (1982-1985).
- Experience outside politics: Worked in the district attorney's office of Middlesex County, Mass. (1976-1979); started private law practice in 1979 (he sold his interest in this firm in 1988).
- Campaign Web site: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

**Democratic presidential nominee John Kerry takes a spin on a Palm Beach County sheriff's motorcycle June 1.**



### In his own words

*"From the moment I take office, I will stand up to the special interests and stand with hardworking families so that we can give America back its future and its ideals."*

source: [www.brainyquote.com](http://www.brainyquote.com)

# Red states, blue states: the electoral landscape

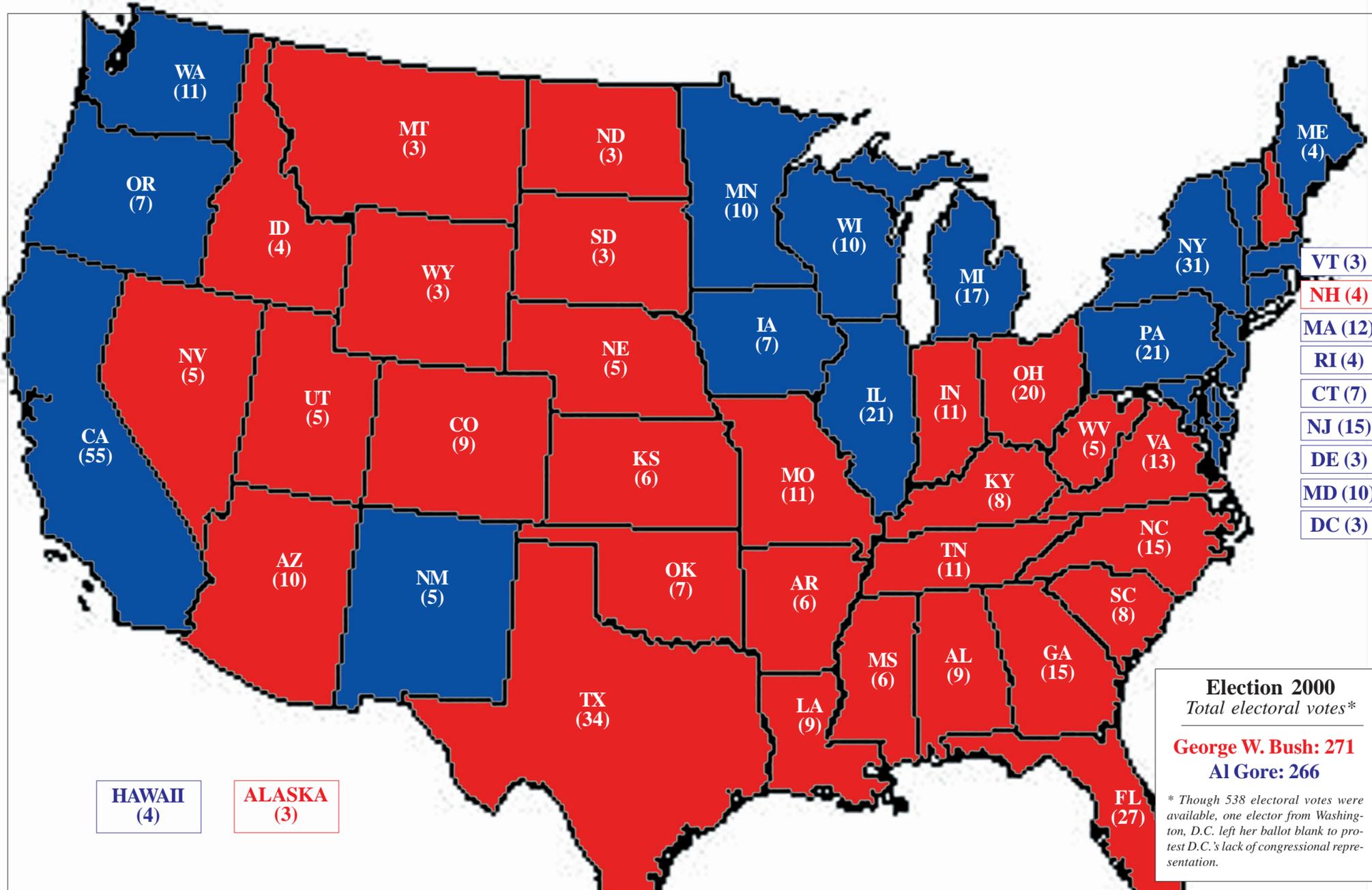
## The House of Representatives

The number of individuals a state may send to the U.S. House of Representatives is determined by its population.

Below is the House total for each state, followed in parentheses by a party breakdown (blue = Democrat, red = republican, black = independent).

- Alabama: 7 (D-2, R-5, I-0)
- Alaska: 1 (D-0, R-1, I-0)
- Arizona: 8 (D-2, R-6, I-0)
- Arkansas: 4 (D-3, R-1, I-0)
- California: 53 (D-33, R-20, I-0)
- Colorado: 7 (D-2, R-5, I-0)
- Connecticut: 5 (D-2, R-3, I-0)
- Delaware: 1 (D-0, R-1, I-0)
- Florida: 25 (D-7, R-18, I-0)
- Georgia: 13 (D-5, R-8, I-0)
- Hawaii: 2 (D-2, R-0, I-0)
- Idaho: 2 (D-0, R-2, I-0)
- Illinois: 19 (D-9, R-10, I-0)
- Indiana: 9 (D-3, R-6, I-0)
- Iowa: 5 (D-1, R-4, I-0)
- Kansas: 4 (D-1, R-3, I-0)
- Kentucky: 6 (D-2, R-4, I-0)
- Louisiana: 7 (D-2, R-5, I-0)
- Maine: 2 (D-2, R-0, I-0)
- Maryland: 8 (D-6, R-2, I-0)
- Massachusetts: 10 (D-10, R-0, I-0)
- Michigan: 15 (D-6, R-9, I-0)
- Minnesota: 8 (D-4, R-4, I-0)
- Mississippi: 4 (D-2, R-2, I-0)
- Missouri: 9 (D-4, R-5, I-0)
- Montana: 1 (D-0, R-1, I-0)
- Nebraska: 3 (D-0, R-3, I-0)
- Nevada: 3 (D-1, R-2, I-0)
- New Hampshire: 2 (D-0, R-2, I-0)
- New Jersey: 13 (D-7, R-6, I-0)
- New Mexico: 3 (D-1, R-2, I-0)
- New York: 29 (D-19, R-10, I-0)
- North Carolina: 13 (D-6, R-7, I-0)
- North Dakota: 1 (D-1, R-0, I-0)
- Ohio: 18 (D-6, R-12, I-0)
- Oklahoma: 5 (D-1, R-4, I-0)
- Oregon: 5 (D-4, R-1, I-0)
- Pennsylvania: 19 (D-7, R-12, I-0)
- Rhode Island: 2 (D-2, R-0, I-0)
- South Carolina: 6 (D-2, R-4, I-0)
- South Dakota: 1 (D-1, R-0, I-0)
- Tennessee: 9 (D-5, R-4, I-0)
- Texas: 32 (D-16, R-16, I-0)
- Utah: 3 (D-1, R-2, I-0)
- Vermont: 1 (D-0, R-0, I-1)
- Virginia: 11 (D-3, R-8, I-0)
- Washington: 9 (D-6, R-3, I-0)
- West Virginia: 3 (D-2, R-1, I-0)
- Wisconsin: 8 (D-4, R-4, I-0)
- Wyoming: 1 (D-0, R-1, I-0)

Sources: U.S. House of Representatives (www.house.gov) and Nationmaster (www.nationmaster.com)



Sources: Federal Election Commission (www.fec.gov), The University of California Santa Barbara Geography Department (www.geog.ucsb.edu) and President Elect (www.presidentelect.org)

Shown above is the state-by-state breakdown of the 538 electoral votes available for the 2004 presidential election. Electoral votes are distributed according to a state's population. States shown in red were carried by George W. Bush in 2000, while states in blue voted for Al Gore. Note that the number of electoral votes indicated in each state represent the 2004 election. Because of the results of the 2000 census, some states have gained or lost electoral votes since the 2000 presidential election.

## Governors at-a-glance

- Alabama: Bob Riley
- Alaska: Frank Murkowski
- Arizona: Janet Napolitano
- Arkansas: Mike Huckabee
- California: Arnold Schwarzenegger
- Colorado: Bill Owens
- Connecticut: M. Jodi Rell
- Delaware: Ruth Ann Minner
- Florida: Jeb Bush
- Georgia: Sonny Perdue
- Hawaii: Linda Lingle
- Idaho: Dirk Kempthorne
- Illinois: Rod Blagojevich
- Indiana: Joseph Kernan
- Iowa: Thomas Vilsack
- Kansas: Kathleen Sebelius
- Kentucky: Ernie Fletcher
- Louisiana: Kathleen Blanco
- Maine: John Baldacci
- Maryland: Robert Ehrlich
- Massachusetts: Mitt Romney
- Michigan: Jennifer Granholm
- Minnesota: Tim Pawlenty
- Mississippi: Haley Barbour
- Missouri: Bob Holden
- Montana: Judy Martz
- Nebraska: Mike Johanns
- Nevada: Kenny Guinn
- New Hampshire: Craig Benson
- New Jersey: James McGreevey\*\*
- New Mexico: Bill Richardson
- New York: George Pataki
- North Carolina: Michael Easley
- North Dakota: John Hoeven
- Ohio: Bob Taft
- Oklahoma: Brad Henry
- Oregon: Ted Kulongoski
- Pennsylvania: Edward Rendell
- Rhode Island: Don Carcieri
- South Carolina: Mark Sanford
- South Dakota: M. Michael Rounds
- Tennessee: Phil Bredesen
- Texas: Rick Perry
- Utah: Olene Walker
- Vermont: James H. Douglas
- Virginia: Mark Warner
- Washington: Gary Locke
- West Virginia: Bob Wise
- Wisconsin: Jim Doyle
- Wyoming: Dave Freudenthal

### Legend

- Blue: Democrat
  - Red: Republican
  - Black: Independent
  - Italics: Up for re-election in 2004
  - \* Not running for re-election
  - \*\* Resigned effective Nov. 15, 2004
- Sources: National Governors Association (www.nga.org), Nationmaster (www.nationmaster.com), USA Today

## Members of the U.S. Senate

- |  |  |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Ala.: Richard Shelby, Jefferson Sessions   | Hawaii: Daniel Inouye, Daniel Akaka        | Mass.: Edward Kennedy, John Kerry         | N.M.: Peter Domenici, Jeff Bingaman Jr.     | S.D.: Tom Daschle, Timothy Johnson        |
| Alaska: Theodore Stevens, Lisa Murkowski   | Idaho: Larry Craig, Michael Crapo          | Mich.: Carl Levin, Deborah Stabenow       | N.Y.: Chuck Schumer, Hillary Rodham Clinton | Tenn.: Bill Frist, Lamar Alexander        |
| Ariz.: John McCain, John Kyl               | Ill.: Richard Durbin, Peter Fitzgerald*    | Minn.: Mark Dayton, Norm Coleman          | N.C.: John Edwards*, Elizabeth Dole         | Texas: Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Cornyn  |
| Ark.: Blanche Lincoln, Mark Pryor          | Ind.: Richard Lugar, Evan Bayh III         | Miss.: W. Thad Cochran, Trent Lott Jr.    | N.D.: Kent Conrad, Byron L. Dorgan          | Utah: Orrin Hatch, Robert Bennett         |
| Calif.: Dianne Feinstein, Barbara Boxer    | Iowa: Charles Grassley, Thomas Harkin      | Mo.: Christopher "Kit" Bond, James Talent | Ohio: Mike DeWine, George Voinovich         | Vt.: Patrick Leahy, Jim Jeffords          |
| Colo.: Ben N. Campbell*, A. Wayne Allard   | Kan.: Samuel Brownback, C. Patrick Roberts | Mont.: Max Baucus, Conrad Burns           | Okla.: Donald Nickles*, James Inhofe        | Va.: John Warner, George F. Allen Jr.     |
| Conn.: Christopher Dodd, Joseph Lieberman  | Kent.: A. Mitchell McConnell, Jim Bunning  | Neb.: Charles Hagel, E. Benjamin Nelson   | Ore.: Ronald Wyden, Gordon H. Smith         | Wash.: Patricia Murray, Maria E. Cantwell |
| Del.: Joe Biden, Thomas Carper             | Louis.: John Breaux*, Mary Landrieu        | Nev.: Harry M. Reid, John E. Ensign       | Penn.: Arlen Specter, Rick Santorum         | W.Va.: Robert Byrd, Jay Rockefeller IV    |
| Fla.: D. Robert Graham*, C. William Nelson | Maine: Olympia Snowe, Susan Collins        | N.H.: Judd Gregg, John Sununu             | R.I.: Jack Reed, Lincoln Chafee             | Wis.: Herbert Kohl, Russell Feingold      |
| Georgia: Zell Miller*, Saxby Chambliss     | Md.: Paul Sarbanes, Barbara Mikulski       | N.J.: Jon Corzine, Frank R. Lautenberg    | S.C.: Fritz Hollings*, Lindsey Graham       | Wyo.: Craig L. Thomas, Michael B. Enzi    |

# A college with one test: electing our leaders

By Melanie Casey

Still think that you can attend the Electoral College and come out with a bachelor's degree? Think again. America's Electoral College is the United States' often confusing and misunderstood method of electing the president and vice president.

The familiar term "Electoral College" actually appears nowhere in the U.S. Constitution, and was not written into federal law until 1845. Today the term appears only as "college of electors" to refer to the group of citizens selected to cast votes for the president and vice president.

According to Historycentral.com's Marc Schulman, the college was put into place by the nation's founders for two main reasons: to create a "buffer" between the population and the selection of a president and to give more power to smaller states.

When the Electoral College began, times were very different in America. The nation was just coming out of a bitter struggle for independence against King George III, who many at the time believed was a tyrant.

The founding fathers sought a safe way to elect a qualified president, but they feared direct election because a tyrant, they believed, could manipulate public opinion and gain power.

With this thought in mind, for example, they limiting a state's electors to meeting as a group only once (on the Monday following the second Wednesday of December in election years), thus reduced the chances of corruption.

## How it works

Each of the 50 states is represented in the Electoral College as follows: The number of electors equals a state's number of senators (always two) and number of representatives in Congress (which is based on population).

The number of electors assigned to a state can change every 10 years based on census results.

The District of Columbia, which is considered a state for presidential voting, is allotted the same number of electors as the least-populated state (currently three).

The 2004 presidential election has 538 total possible electoral votes. (See pages 8 and 9 for a complete breakdown of the states' electoral votes)

The winner of the presidential election is decided by a clear majority; this year, candidates must garner 270 electoral votes to win. If no one wins a majority, (which occurred in 1800 and 1824), then the vote is turned over to the House of Representatives, with each state voting once.

## Your vote counts

Although the electors actually vote for the president, who they vote for depends on the popular vote. Whichever party wins the popular vote in a given state becomes that state's electors, so, according to the Federal Election Commission Web site ([www.fec.gov](http://www.fec.gov)), "in effect, whichever presidential ticket gets the most popular votes in a state wins all the electors of that state."

Before 1804, when changes were established by the 12th Amendment, electors cast two votes for president. Whoever had the most votes became president; whoever came in second became vice president. Today, votes are cast separately

## Becoming an elector

So who are these people, anyway, and how do they get to become electors?

Generally, electors are state-elected officials, party leaders or just people with a personal or political affiliation with their presidential candidate. Members of Congress and federal government employees are prohibited from becoming electors.

Each political party submits its list of elector candidates (equal to the amount of its electoral vote), which are pledged to that party's

## The composition of the Electoral College

- *Each state's electors equals the number of that state's senators (always two) and number of representatives that state has in the House of Representatives (which is determined by the state's population).*
- *There are 538 electors for the 2004 presidential election.*

candidate, to that state's chief election official (for instance, Democrats will nominate electors who they are sure will vote for the Democratic candidate).

The exceptions are in Maine (with 4 electoral votes) and Nebraska (with 5) where two electors are chosen by state-wide popular vote and the rest are chosen by popular vote according to district.

## Electing a president

After each party's national convention, the list of nominated electors from each state is submitted to each state's chief election official.

On the Monday following the second Wednesday in December, each state's chosen electors meet in their respective state capitols and cast their electoral votes for president and vice president.

The electors vote separately for president and vice president and do not legally have to vote along party lines (although this has not happened since 1972).

The votes are sealed and taken to the Senate. The president of the Senate tallies the electoral votes Jan. 6 in front of the members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The president is sworn in Jan. 20.

For more information about the history of the Electoral College, visit [www.wordiq.com](http://www.wordiq.com), [www.multied.com](http://www.multied.com), or [www.fec.gov](http://www.fec.gov).

## Historical close calls

The 2000 election brought the issue of close and disputed elections to light. However, there have been other close-calls and disputed elections over the years:

- **Election of 1800** – Aaron Burr and John Adams received 73 electoral votes each, which meant the vote went to the House of Representatives. After more than a week of deliberations and 36 votes, Alexander Hamilton voted in favor of Thomas Jefferson.

This election fiasco resulted in the 12th Amendment, approved in 1803, which calls for separate ballots for president and vice president.

- **Election of 1824** – The second and, to date, last election of president on the part of the House of Representatives. With four major candidates (John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William Crawford and Andrew Jackson) none of the nominees came out with a clear majority of electoral votes. Adams won on the first ballot.

- **Election of 1876** – Democrat Samuel Tilden won the popular vote by 250,000 votes over Republican Rutherford B. Hayes. The electoral vote was tight, particularly in the south, which resulted in Congress passing a special law creating a 15-member commission that would ultimately accept Hayes.

- **Election of 1888** – Incumbent Grover Cleveland won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote to Republican Benjamin Harrison.

- **Election of 2000** – Al Gore won the popular vote (48.38 percent to 47.87 percent) but lost the electoral vote 271 to 266 to George W. Bush.

source: [www.multied.com](http://www.multied.com)

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*From Republican to Democrat, Federalist to Republican*

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# As nation evolved, so have U.S. political parties

By Melanie Casey

**D**emocrats used to be Republicans and Republicans used to Federalists. Whigs were like Federalists and the Know-Nothing Party supported Democrats (who were really Republicans), while the Bull Moose party was really the Progressive Party. Confused?

America's political parties have a varied and often complicated structure. Like most historical institutions, they have adapted and evolved over the years.

Although American politics today is dominated by two parties – Democrat and Republican – the nation's founders designed the Constitution with a no-party and no-campaign ideal in mind.

In the late 1780s, on the heels of the United States' successful bid for independence from England, the group of men who have come to be known as the founding fathers sat down to write a constitution and determine how politics in a nascent country should run.

The Democratic Party as we know it today was originally the Republican Party and was led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Early Democrats believed in a modest central government, limited commercial activity and strong farming communities.

In contrast, the Republican Party (then known as the Federalist Party), led by Alexander Hamilton, believed in a strong national government with centralized authority.

George Washington never officially declared himself a Federalist, but believed in a strong central government.

Washington, who had been instrumental in the success of the American Revolution and the development of the Constitution, was a shoo-in as our first president.

He was elected unanimously in 1789 and re-elected in 1792.

The election of 1796 was the first without Washington and the first with two distinct and dominant parties involved – The Federalists (today's Republicans) and the Republicans (today's Democrats).

In those days, the Electoral College was set up a little differently than it is today, with electors choosing two names for president. Whoever got the most votes became president; the man with the second-most votes became vice president.

As the 1796 election turned out, John Adams, a Federalist, got the most votes and was named president. Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic Republican, got the second-most votes and was named vice president.

### *Evolving parties*

James Monroe, elected in 1816, was the last of the Federalist presidents, and by 1828 the Republican (Democratic) party had split into two competing factions: the Democratic Republicans and the National Republicans.

The Democratic Republican party, led by Andrew Jackson, favored a limited national

government. Eventually, the Democratic Republicans became simply the Democrats, making it the oldest political party in the United States.

The other faction was the National Republican Party, led by John Quincy Adams. Supporters favored strong economic nationalism, as the earlier Federalists had.

In 1834, the National Republicans evolved into the Whig Party. Led by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, the Whigs supported an expanded national government, increased commercial development and westward expansion.

William Henry Harrison, elected in 1840, was the first Whig president. The last was Zachary Taylor, who was elected in 1848.

### *The independents*

The first independent political party in the United States was the Anti-Mason Party, formed in 1832 by a group who resented president Andrew Jackson's involvement with the Society of Freemasons. The Free Soil party, formed in 1848, proposed to prohibit slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico.

The Know-Nothing Party (also known as the American Party) was formed in 1852 by former Democrats who objected to the plethora of Catholic immigrants entering the country. By 1856, most Know-Nothings joined the Republican Party.

In 1892, a group of farmers, sharecroppers and tenant farmers formed the Populist

Party, which rallied against large-scale commercial agriculture and supported regulated communication, transportation and banking systems.

In 1912, former Republican (and president) Theodore Roosevelt formed the Progressive Party (also known as the Bull Moose Party). Progressives favored the women's vote and environmental conservation.

In 1992, businessman H. Ross Perot formed the Reform Party, which still exists today. The party seeks to limit the power of special interest groups and return political power back to the people.

### *Today's parties*

In 1854, the Whig and independent Free-Soil parties merged to form the Republican Party. Its most important platform at that time was the abolition of slavery. In 1860, Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president and the Democrats split into two: the Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats. At the end of the Civil War (1865) these two factions came back together.

By the 1890s, Democrats and Republicans were ingrained in American politics.

By 1932, Democratic supporters were known as social liberals and Republicans were known as social conservatives – labels that remain to this day.

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*Sources: [www.edgate.com/elections](http://www.edgate.com/elections), [www.presidentelect.com](http://www.presidentelect.com)*

# Candidates' spouses offer political strength, personal support

During the marathon that presidential campaigns have become, candidates can often count on little in the way of consistency as they race across the nation in pursuit of those elusive 270 electoral votes.

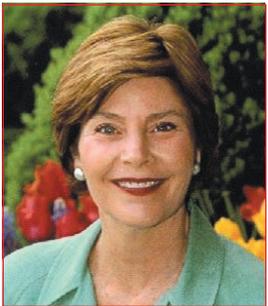
For George W. Bush and John Kerry, though, "family" has proved to be much more than a campaign issue – both men draw obvious strength and support from their spouses.

A former teacher and librarian, Laura Bush has spent her first term as first lady promoting a number of environmental, health and education-related issues, including an effort to promote literacy among both children and adults.

As chairman of the Heinz Endowment and Heinz Family Philanthropies, Teresa Heinz Kerry has established a reputation as a dedicated advocate for a wide-ranging slate of concerns both in the United States and throughout the world.

The following information is intended as an overview of the personal history, professional activities, and insights and opinions of these two women.

## Laura Bush



### Personal

- **Birth** – Bush was born Nov. 4, 1946, in Midland, Texas.

- **Family** – She married George W. Bush Nov. 7, 1977. Their twin daughters, Jenna and Barbara, were born Nov. 25, 1981.

### Education & Career

Bush earned her bachelor's degree in education from Southern Methodist University in 1968.

In 1973 she earned a master of library science degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

Prior to her husband's election, she was a public school teacher and librarian in Dallas, Houston and Austin.

### Initiatives & Interests

- **Education** – One of Bush's priorities is the advancement of education in America. She has developed a number of initiatives and programs designed to urge children and adults to read, and strongly supports the national effort to ensure that all children can read by third grade.

Bush works with programs including Teach For America and Troops to Teachers to encourage students, professionals and retired members of the military to become teachers.

- **Women's Health and Wellness** – Bush campaigns to create awareness about breast cancer and heart disease. An advocate for equal rights for women, Bush is leading an effort to build a teacher-training institute for women in Afghanistan.

- **Preserving America** – Bush founded Preserve America, a national program that encourages Americans to preserve our cultural and natural heritage through efforts to protect main streets, parks and other community treasures.

- **Authors and Books** – Bush hosts the "White House Salute to America's Authors" series, which celebrates American literature.

*"A love of books – of holding a book, turning its pages, looking at its pictures and living its fascinating stories – goes hand-in-hand with a love of learning. Every child in America should have access to a well-stocked school library."*

**Laura Bush**

source: [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)

## Teresa Heinz Kerry



### Personal

- **Birth** – Born Oct. 5, 1938, in Mozambique, East Africa.

- **Family** – She married John Kerry May 26, 1995. She was previously married to Senator John Heinz for 25 years until his death in 1991.

She had three sons with her first husband (John, Andre and Christopher Heinz) and has one grandchild.

### Education & Career

Heinz Kerry earned a bachelor's degree in Romance languages and literature at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa.

After graduating from the Interpreters School of the University of Geneva she moved to the United States to begin work with the United Nations.

### Initiatives & Interests

#### • Environment

Heinz Kerry has worked to improve environmental policy, both economically and scientifically, by working with a number of public, private and academic organizations.

#### • Women's Issues

Heinz Kerry was a co-founder of the Women's Campaign Fund.

She helps educate women on the importance of pensions and savings for their retirement security, and has also sponsored and hosted several conferences on women's health and the environment.

#### • Children

Heinz Kerry was involved in organizing what is now the National Council for Families and Television.

- **Philanthropy** – Heinz Kerry is chairman of the Howard Heinz Endowment and the Heinz Family Philanthropies, which are known for their work in areas including environmental protection, education and the improvement of the lives of children, the reduction of the cost of prescription drugs and the promotion of the arts.

*"I see an urgency ... in restoring and preserving a breathing, healthy planet. Already global climate change is showing its face. I talk to farmers, who say things are not normal ... We have to do something."*

**Teresa Heinz Kerry**

source: [www.johnkerry.com](http://www.johnkerry.com)

# Road often rocky for presidents' children

By Hugh C. McBride

Having a father whose home address is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue doesn't automatically mean you are destined for the dust bin of history – but a book by a former advisor to President George H.W. Bush doesn't paint a very optimistic picture for presidential offspring.

Doug Wead, who began to research presidential children at the request of his then-boss's son, George W. Bush, turned his report into a book entitled *All the President's Children: Triumph and Tragedy in the Lives of America's First Family*.

Described by reviewer Noemie Emery as "heartwrenching and impressive," Wead's book charts what Emery terms the "terrible record of failure and premature death" of many of those whose fathers once held this nation's highest office.

According to Wead's research, 26 children of presidents died before reaching the age of 5, and "dozens more" did not live to see 30. Among 20th century occupants of the Oval Office, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush were all forced to confront what is perhaps every parent's greatest nightmare: the death of one's own child.

Having children who survived did not automatically mean peace and comfort for former presidents, either, Wead has noted. Though one of John Adams' sons became president, two others descended into alcoholism – as did the son of Andrew Johnson.

Given the tenor of Wead's findings, it is perhaps unsurprising that the man who spent the longest time in the Oval Office, Franklin Roosevelt, was not immune to the angst associated with raising presidential offspring. Two of Roosevelt's sons, Wead discovered, worked for enemies of their father, and another went so far as to endorse the man who was running against Roosevelt in 1940.

Though his documentation is voluminous, Wead's findings do not insist that a father's inauguration inevitably marks his children for the darker pages of history.

Two men – John Quincy Adams and the man who prompted Wead's research, George W. Bush, followed their fathers into the Oval Office, and several others distinguished themselves in fields ranging from industry to diplomacy to the military.

One example of the latter is the son of one of history's more colorful presidents. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. rose to the rank of brigadier general, serving in uniform until his death by heart attack at age 56 – just days after leading part of the Allied D-Day from a section of Normandy's Utah Beach. Buried beside his brother in Normandy American Cemetery, Roosevelt lies beneath the gold-gilded markings reserved for recipients of the Medal of Honor.

# Making her mark on history

## Each First Lady has put personal touch on role of presidential spouse

By Mildred Green

America's first ladies, from Martha Washington to Laura Bush, have come from diverse social, economic and educational backgrounds and varied in popularity and fame. Over the decades, there has been such a variation of personalities that the role of America's first lady has yet to be defined.

### Defining the role

"Traditionally, first ladies have been expected to be outgoing, attractive, the President's main 'cheerleader' and whenever possible, seen and not heard," said Karen N. Peart, writer for Scholastic Update. Critics now believe, however, that the role has reached its expiration date, Peart added.

Today's first lady is not only a wife but also a "senior counselor for the President," according to the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia Web site, AmericanPresident.org. The first lady has the authority to speak for the President and even has a budget, a staff and an office in the White House.

Regardless, the first lady is not on the government's payroll and her job is not defined in the Constitution.

Also, the first lady is "neither an elected nor appointed and confirmed officer of the government," said MCPA.

Each first family ultimately determines the role of the first lady, according to the MCPA, but there are also traditions and expectations that have passed along through time, which cannot be ignored.

"The first lady is, and will be, a major player in the activities of the modern White House, and she will have an office to support her," said MCPA.

### Traveling back in time

Throughout the last four decades, as the role of women in general changed significantly in the U.S., so has the role of the first lady. First ladies from past to present have contributed to the creation of what are now considered traditional roles of the first lady.

Martha Washington, wife of first U.S. President George Washington, was said to have brought "a tact and discretion" to the position, according to the White House official



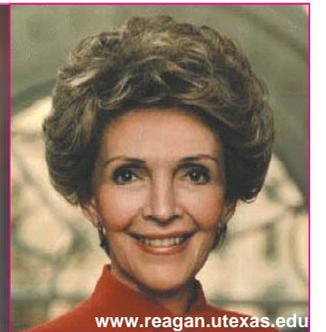
www.firstladies.org



www.firstladies.org



www.jacquelowe.com



www.reagan.utexas.edu



www.library.thinkquest.org

**First ladies through the years (clockwise from upper left): Rachel Jackson, Nancy Reagan, Claudia "Lady Bird" Johnson, Thelma "Pat" Nixon and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis (center).**

Web site. Mrs. Washington was described as a brave woman for following her husband wherever his career led him, including the battlegrounds of the U.S. Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Washington, who was known for putting her children and husband first, once said, "I am still determined to be cheerful and happy, in whatever situation I may be; for I have also learned from experience that the greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our dispositions, and not upon our circumstances."

In 1919, when President Woodrow Wilson suffered a stroke that left him paralyzed, his wife, Edith Wilson, took over numerous government tasks.

Though she could not "initiate programs or make major decisions," according to the White House Web site, she is still remembered as the "first woman to run the government" for the tasks she took on during her husband's illness.

### First 'modern' lady

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the 32nd U.S. President, Franklin Roosevelt, was one of the most outspoken women of her time.

She was known as a social activist and was very active in her public career before, during and even after her husband's death.

Mrs. Roosevelt supported a wide range of social issues including "the nation's least powerful people" according to Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2004. She helped women, African-Americans and the poor.

However, when she became first lady, she could not speak freely about all the issues that mattered to her. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was involved with many organizations, had to step down from leadership positions of various political and civil groups, although she continued to be a member.

She was the first president's wife to have her own newspaper column and give interviews, said Paul F. Boller, Jr., author of the book "Presidential Wives."

"She also gave lectures and traveled for her

husband, who was disabled," Boller added.

Mrs. Roosevelt "single-handedly redefined the role of the president's wife in U.S. society, and is considered by many to have been the United States' first modern first lady," according to Encarta.

### More than a 24-hour job

Betty Ford, wife of President Gerald Ford, was a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment and believed in stating her views, even on controversial topics, according to the White House Web site.

As first lady, she once described her role as "much more than a 24-hour job than anyone would guess. Now that I realize what [all past first ladies] have had to put up with, I have new respect and admiration for every one of them."

### Courageous, respectful, dignified

Jacqueline Kennedy was only 31 when she entered the White House, making her one of the youngest first ladies.

Although she was renowned for her personal style and "admired for her elegance," she also dedicated a lot of her time to the restoration of the White House, according to Encarta.

Mrs. Kennedy also taped interviews and campaign messages in foreign languages for radio and television, helped Kennedy with his speeches, gave luncheons at their home and even talked to shoppers in supermarkets, said Mark Cordell, editor of the JFK Memorial Web Page.

"She was one of the most influential women of the 20th century," Cordell added. "She will be remembered for her example of a life lived with courage, respect and dignity."

The first lady who broke tradition and set up her own office in the East Wing was Rosalynn Carter. From then on it was formally called "Office of the First Lady".

According to Peart, first lady Hillary Clinton "clearly [broke] the mold" of a first lady.

Unlike most first ladies, she had her own career as a lawyer, children's rights advocate and education reformer.

Mrs. Clinton also organized the White House's work on health care, "breaking the tradition of first ladies staying out of policy making," Peart said.

# One step away from the Oval Office

## VP candidates offer range of experience

### John Reid Edwards

**J**ohn Reid Edwards was born June 10, 1953, in Seneca, South Carolina, and was raised in Robbins, North Carolina.

Edwards attended North Carolina public schools and was the first person in his family to attend college.

He earned a bachelor of science degree in 1974 from North Carolina State University and a jurist doctorate degree in 1977 from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, both with honors.

Edwards met his future wife, Elizabeth Anania, while they were both students at UNC Chapel Hill law school. They married in 1977.

The Edwards have three living children: Catharine (a recent graduate of Princeton University), Emma Claire, 5, and Jack, 3.

Their first child, Wade, died in a car accident in 1996.

As a personal injury attorney, Edwards considers himself a champion for regular people. During his days as a practicing attorney, he gained "a reputation for his powerful and persuasive arguments," according to the CNN Web site.

Edwards began his foray into politics in 1998, when he ran for the Senate as a Demo-



**A first-term senator from North Carolina, Edwards is a former personal injury attorney.**

crat against the incumbent, Republican Lauch Faircloth.

He paid for much of the campaign himself and won the election.

In September 2003 Edwards announced his candidacy for president. After disappointing finishes in the early primaries, he bowed out of the race in March 2004.

Edwards was announced as John Kerry's running mate during a July 6 campaign event in Pittsburgh, Penn.

### Richard Bruce Cheney

**R**ichard Bruce Cheney was born Jan. 30, 1941, in Lincoln, Nebraska. He was raised in Casper, Wyoming.

Cheney entered Yale University in 1959 but withdrew in 1962.

He finished his postsecondary education in Wyoming, where in 1965 he earned a bachelor of arts degree and in 1969 a master of arts degree in political science from the University of Wyoming.

He married his high school sweetheart, Lynne, in 1964.

They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and four grandchildren.

#### Business career

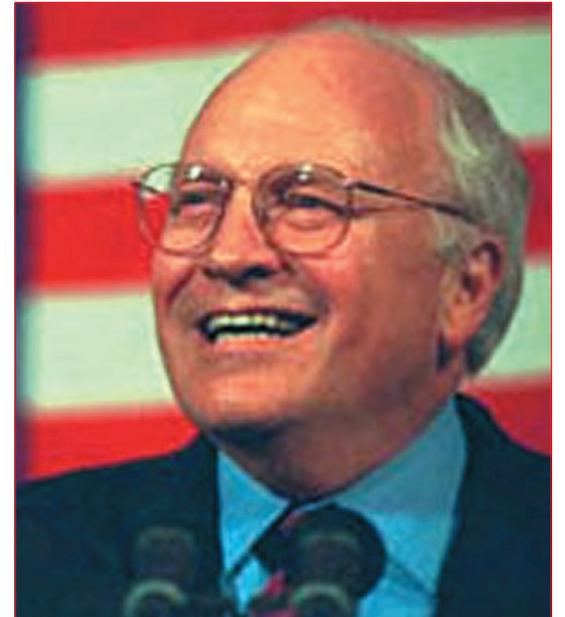
Between political stints, Cheney has carved out a career in business.

In the early 1970s he worked as the vice president of a Washington, D.C., investment firm, and from 1995 to 2000 he was the CEO and chairman of Halliburton.

#### Political experience

Cheney has been a politician for most of his life.

In 1968 he was a congressional fellow and joined the Nixon administration, and in 1969 he was deputy to the then-White House counselor Donald Rumsfeld.



**A former secretary of defense, Cheney also served in Congress from 1978 to 1989.**

In 1973 Cheney served as the deputy assistant to President Gerald Ford, later becoming Ford's chief of staff (and the youngest man ever to hold that position).

He also served as George H.W. Bush's secretary of defense from 1989 to 1993 and was the sole U.S. congressman from Wyoming from 1978 to 1989, being re-elected five times.

He has been the vice president under President George W. Bush since 2000.

## Varied futures have awaited history's VPs

**T**hough they were all once the proverbial "heartbeat away" from the most powerful political position in the United States, the men who have served as U.S. vice president faced futures as divergent as the backgrounds from which they came.

The following is a sampling of the post-VP lives of a three of the men who once served as second-in-command to the U.S. president:

• **Spiro Theodore Agnew** – Agnew served as Richard Nixon's vice president from 1969 to 1973. After being charged with taking bribes while he was governor of Maryland (and also while vice president), he resigned Oct. 10, 1973.

According to Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, Agnew was sentenced to three years of probation and was fined \$10,000 after pleading no contest to one count of income tax evasion.

In 1983, judge ordered Agnew to pay \$270,000 to the state of Maryland as compensation for payments that he had allegedly received.

• **Thomas Jefferson** – First elected as vice president in 1796, Jefferson then ran for president in 1800 and 1804, and won both times.

Upon retiring in 1809, Jefferson returned to his estate in Virginia, where he spent his time designing homes for his friends and working on issues such as the advancement of agricultural science

One of Jefferson's major post-presidential accomplishments was the founding of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville in 1819. According to GME, "He conceived [the university], planned it, designed it and supervised both its construction and the hiring of faculty."

• **Walter F. Mondale** – Mondale served as vice-president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981. In 1983, Mondale won the Democratic nomination for president; however, he lost to Ronald Reagan in a landslide.

In 2002, after Minnesota's Sen. Paul Wellstone died shortly before the midterm elections, Mondale replaced him as the Democratic candidate, but was defeated.

# Presidential trivia quiz

Match the names of the presidents with the statement(s) that describe them. Presidents may be used once, more than once or not at all. (See below for answers.)

- a. George Washington      b. Ronald Reagan      c. Gerald Ford
- d. Abraham Lincoln      e. John F. Kennedy      f. Grover Cleveland
- g. Dwight D. Eisenhower      h. Richard Nixon      i. Theodore Roosevelt
- j. Martin Van Buren      k. James Madison      l. Andrew Jackson

1. He is the only president who was also once a prisoner of war.
2. He worked as a model and once appeared on the cover of Cosmopolitan magazine.
3. This president was drafted during the Civil War, but paid for a legal substitute to take his place.
4. This president served as a captain in the U.S. military during the Black Hawk War of 1832, but was reprimanded and reenlisted as a private.
5. He was a five-star general and served as the Supreme Allied Commander during World War II.
6. This president was the smallest (at 5 feet, 4 inches and less than 100 pounds).
7. He was the tallest (standing 6 feet, 4 inches).
8. He was the youngest man to serve as president.
9. He was the youngest man to be elected president.
10. This man was the first president to be born a U.S. citizen (Dec. 5, 1782).
11. He was the first president to visit all 50 states.
12. He was the first – and, so far, only – divorced president.
13. This president was once an all-star football player for the University of Michigan. His prowess as an offensive lineman prompted the Green Bay Packers and Detroit Lions to offer him contracts to play professionally.
14. Having been both the 22nd and 24th presidents, he is the only man to have served nonconsecutive terms as president of the United States.

*Answers: 1: l (during the American Revolution at the age of 13); 2: c (in 1942); 3: f (it was legal at the time); 4: d (he still got on the penny); 5: g (he was also our last 5-star general); 6: k; 7: d; 8: i (then-Vice President, Roosevelt took office at age 42 when McKinley was assassinated in 1901); 9: e (JFK was 43 when he was elected); 10: j; 11: h; 12: b (from Jane Wymann); 13: c; 14: f. Sources: www.wordiq.com, www.presidentelect.org, http://news.nationalgeographic.com.*

## Are you knowledgeable enough to break the 'Secret' code?

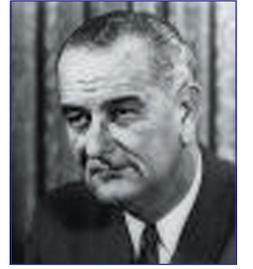
Match each president with his Secret Service code name.



1. John F. Kennedy



2. Richard Nixon



3: Lyndon Johnson



4: Ronald Reagan



5: Jimmy Carter



6: George H.W. Bush

- a. Deacon      b. Rawhide      c. Lander
- d. Searchlight      e. Volunteer      f. Timberwolf

*Answers: 1: c; 2: d; 3: e; 4: b; 5: a; 6: f. (Photos courtesy http://teachpol.tcnj.edu)*

For more presidential trivia visit the following Web sites:

- <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news>
- [www.infoplease.com/spot/prestrivia1.html](http://www.infoplease.com/spot/prestrivia1.html)
- [www.usatrivia.com/mainpres.html](http://www.usatrivia.com/mainpres.html)