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[James] Brady Articles

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- ▶ Louisiana Democratic Party openly attacking elected members of congress from the state for switching parties (4/96)
- ▶ Brady became chair of two PACs whose previous chairs gave money to their own election campaigns. Brady says that he was chair of the PACs all along and had selected the two men as chairs himself. Brady insisted that the decision to channel money into re-election campaigns was not the decision of the men, but of a committee of legislators and party officials. Brady supports legislation requiring full disclosure of where money comes from and who it goes to for PACs
- ▶ Rep. Cleo Fields expressed frustration with Louisiana democrats for not supporting him, the first African American to run for Governor in the state. He did not place the blame with Jim Brady, and Brady said that the party did more for Fields than for anyone else.
- ▶ The FBI was probing some democratic legislators with ties to video poker gambling interests for allegedly claiming that the state Democratic party could be used to launder bribe money to bypass campaign finance law. Brady categorically denied the allegations and said the party has cooperated fully with the U.S. Attorney's office. (9/95). Brady acknowledged that the party received money from gambling interests but said that the Republican party did too, although records show that the Republican party PACs received little from gambling.
- ▶ Brady slammed Rep. Billy Tauzin for switching parties, calling the GOP "a party that is dominated by the extreme right-wing elements in this country." (8/95)
- ▶ Brady's daughter was awarded a scholarship from a democratic state senator to attend Tulane University. She was awarded the scholarship, but did not attend Tulane and did not use the tuition waiver.
- ▶ A democratic fundraiser was sparsely attended because Louisiana democrats were upset with the lack of appointments by the Clinton administration in the state. (11/93)
- ▶ Brady commented on alleged Republican efforts at voter suppression in Louisiana in

1986.

- ▶ Brady criticized Ron Brown when he became the first black chair of the DNC in the late 1980s, saying the Brown “sent the wrong message to the electorate in [Louisiana], and I think to the country.” Worried that Brown was too liberal, having been endorsed by Ted Kennedy, Jesse Jackson, and Gov. Cuomo. (1/89) Worries it send a message that the Democratic party is going away from the middle.
- ▶ Brady was criticized at a DNC national platform committee meeting during the 1992 presidential campaign for warning that having a racial balance requirement attached to an endorsement for public school choice might be construed as quotas. (6/92)

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- ▶ A newspaper report mocks Brady for appearing with a puppet in a news conference, and also for blasting as “obscene” the \$3.4 million that the GOP spent in the recent Senate race, because in 1983 Gov. Edwards spent \$20 million to win his Governor’s seat. (9/86)
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United Press International September 27, 1986, Saturday, BC cycle

on Secretary of State Jim Brown's favorite media - movie screens.

For years, Brown has been keeping his face -- larger-than-life, no less -- in front of the voters with public service spots that show after the previews of coming events and just prior to the featured presentation at Gulf States Theaters.

Brown's wife, Gladys, is a member of the family that owns the theater chains, giving the secretary of state a foot in the door with his spots that remind movie goers to register to vote.

This campaign season, Early turned up in front of the popcorn-and-Raisinettes crowd with his own PSA urging passage of the constitutional amendment creating a trust fund for education.

#### The Start of Something Big:

Poor Jim Brady. The chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party had some rough assignments to fill this campaign season.

First he had to play second-fiddle to a "'Me Too Moore'" puppet, standing in front of television cameras reciting accomplishments of Democrats in Congress while a goofy-looking yarn-headed puppet twitched next to him screaming "'Me too!'"

Then he had to write a letter blasting the "'obscene'" amounts of money Republicans were spending in their quest to "'buy'" the Senate seat.

If Brady was horrified at the thought of Republicans spending \$3.4 million in the U.S. Senate race, he may not live through the 1987 governor's race.

The 1983 governor's race that Edwin Edwards won was \$20 million.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

188TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Capital City Press  
The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.)

July 28, 1995 Friday METRO EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 2A; CLARIFICATION

LENGTH: 36 words

HEADLINE: CLARIFICATION

BODY:

Even though the daughter of Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman James Brady was awarded a Tulane legislative scholarship in 1993, she opted not to attend Tulane University and did not use the tuition waiver.

LOAD-DATE: July 28, 1995

# James Brady

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DATE: MARCH 30, 1999

CLIENT: BRADY  
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FILE: ALLNWS

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Brady

up to 250!

\* former head of the state democratic party  
& national Democratic state chairs association,

\*

During a meeting of Democrats in Washington, New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial took time to exchange greetings with Harold Ickes, the former deputy White House chief of staff who is now advising President Clinton on how to deal with continuing personal and administration investigations.

Former Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman Jim Brady noticed, and told Morial "that will get you subpoenaed to appear before Starr's grand jury."

\* Defended WH fundraising:

Polls show that most Americans were about evenly divided about the Clintons' use of White House facilities for party benefactors. A USA Today poll found 42 percent who said it is wrong, and 53 percent said they did not think it was relevant to Mr. Clinton's character and competence.

The news media takes a dimmer view. "In effect, Democratic fund-raisers used the White House as an elegant ATM machine to assess campaign contributions," observed the Hill, a Capitol Hill weekly, in a front-page opinion.

Most Democrats, though, argued that using the White House to raise funds for the president's campaign is a time-honored technique that has been used by past presidents of both parties.

"Clinton just did more of it than they did," said one Democrat.

"People down here say, 'Why don't they move on to what's important?'" said James Brady, the Louisiana Democratic chairman.

\* 1/97: With President Clinton still searching for a new chief for the Democratic National Committee, Louisiana Democratic Party Co-Chairman James Brady's name has popped up in party circles as one of several potential candidates.

\* defended breaux against charges that he might not run for reelection

\* attacked Landrieu opponent, Woody Jenkins, when Jenkins contested 1996 election result.

Lombard, a Landrieu supporter who characterized Jenkins' allegations as unvarnished racism, said Jenkins didn't examine results in white-majority voting districts, even though those precincts reported the highest turnout in the city.

"I think that he owes the entire state of Louisiana an apology," Lombard said. "He lost the election. He ought to pack it in. I'm sick and tired of inferences that we steal votes in Orleans Parish."

Jim Brady, a member of the National Democratic Committee, accused Jenkins of conducting a witch hunt in majority black precincts.

"This is an attempt by someone who has a history of whining every time he runs for an office and loses," Brady said.

**\* electioneerign issue? The Times-Picayune, June 30, 1996**

**\* attacks on Dole's fundraising**

**\* The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), March 3, 1996 fundraising issue**

**\* publicly attacked gubernorial candidate Mike Foster before 1996 election, saying his not mainstream**

**\* gambling money allegations!! (FBI INvestigation)**

CBS News Transcripts, August 31, 1995

150TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.  
The Times-Picayune

April 4, 1996 Thursday, THIRD

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B07

LENGTH: 802 words

HEADLINE: STATE DEMOCRATS ON THE OFFENSIVE

BYLINE: By Iris Kelso

BODY:

The letter in The Times-Picayune last Sunday was the tip-off.

Louisiana's Democratic Party is going on the attack, not only against the Republican Party but against two Republican congressmen in particular.

The letter was from Jim Nickel, executive director of the state Democratic Party, and his target was U.S. Rep. Billy Tauzin, who became a Republican just last year.

Nickel wrote a scorching letter criticizing Tauzin's proposal to abolish the federal income tax and replace it with a 15 percent national sales tax.

Nickel called the Tauzin proposal "the latest GOP boondoggle for the rich," one that would shift much of the tax burden to the middle class and the poor.

Tauzin is the longtime congressman from the 3rd Congressional District, which includes several Cajun country parishes plus St. James and St. John the Baptist parishes.

It's something new in Louisiana politics for the Democratic Party to attack sitting members of Congress, even Republicans.

But that's just the start of it. Nickel is looking for a candidate to run against Tauzin in the Sept. 21 congressional primary. The runoff will be Nov. 5.

The Democratic Party also plans to field a candidate against U.S. Rep. Jim McCrery of Shreveport in the 4th Congressional District. The party will help finance both challengers' campaigns.

Like Nickel's letter to the newspaper, the Democratic campaigns will underscore President Clinton's 1996 campaign message that the Republican Party is for the rich and the Democratic Party is for the middle class and the poor. The campaign against Tauzin also will be a signal to other Democratic politicians that there is a price to pay for switching parties: Go Republican and you'll face opposition in your next election.

James Brady, chairman of the Democratic Party, says it's "the beginning of a new era" for the Democrats. And Nickel believes it could lead to a real two-party system in Louisiana, where personality long has been more important than party to voters.

The Times-Picayune, April 4, 1996

Tauzin, who is from Chackbay, a small town near Thibodaux, has been a popular figure in Louisiana politics for years. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1980 and has not faced serious opposition since. He switched to the Republican Party in August.

Nickel says he believes the Democrats have a better chance of defeating McCrery than Tauzin, but the party is planning an all-out campaign in both districts.

Tauzin doesn't seem to be worried about his re-election chances. "We assume there will be a candidate," he says. "I always take any opposition seriously." He says he has a \$1 million war chest for the campaign.

Tauzin says his constituents aren't bothered about his switch to the other side of the aisle in Congress. "They tell me they aren't worried about where I sit as long as they know where I stand," he says.

Nickel says the Democratic Party also will campaign against some Republican candidates in the U.S. Senate race this fall. This effort will be similar to the TV ads the party ran against former Gov. Buddy Roemer, another Democrat-turned-Republican, in the governor's election last fall.

"We will be relentless in our approach to some candidates," Nickel says. "We plan to commit the resources to research their backgrounds and their voting records on issues, and hold them accountable."

Louisiana's Democratic Party has been the majority party in Louisiana for so long it has become "fat and lazy," Nickel says. "My recommendation to the party has been that we become much more aggressive in promoting our own candidates and in challenging the Republicans."

The state's Democratic Party has been gradually changing for the past five or so years, since U.S. Sen. John Breaux began working to energize it. Nickel, who had been a member of Breaux's staff, became executive director of the party in 1991.

Now Nickel is running for party chairman at the Aug. 20 meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Brady, who has been party chairman since 1985, is leaving the position. "I think I've been here long enough," he says. Brady, who practices law in Baton Rouge and Washington, hopes to continue advising the party on national affairs.

Learn how to win: Would-be politicians who want to learn how to play the game successfully will get advice from some of the experts at a Spring Campaign Institute to be held April 11-13 at the Metairie Holiday Inn.

Speakers will include three nationally known political consultants: Bob Squier, Cathy Allen and Kathleen Schafer, plus pollster Susan Howell of the University of New Orleans. The institute will be sponsored by the Louisiana Center for Women & Government at Nicholls State University.

To register or for more information, call 448-4770.

The Times-Picayune, April 4, 1996

Iris Kelso is a staff writer.

GRAPHIC: JIM NICKEL Vows to be 'relentless' PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: Iris Kelso

LOAD-DATE: April 5, 1996



151ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Capital City Press  
The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.)

March 3, 1996 Sunday METRO EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 936 words

HEADLINE: Foster, GOP divided on PACs plan

BYLINE: SCOTT DYER, CAPITOL NEWS BUREAU

BODY:

Former Senate President Sammy Nunez chaired a political action committee that contributed nearly \$ 80,000 to his unsuccessful re-election bid last year.

At the same time, then-House Speaker John Alario was sitting on his own PAC, funded primarily by a \$ 75,000 contribution from a company controlled by a partner in the New Orleans land casino.

Republican legislative leaders say they want to stop such "abuses" in the future, but are backing away from a proposal by Gov. Mike Foster to ban lawmakers from serving as officers or directors of a PAC.

"I don't think they need to eliminate that. I don't think that's where the abuse was," said Rep. Charles Lancaster, an officer for two Republican legislative PACs.

Lancaster, who chairs the House ethics committee, said legislative PACs are "an absolutely normal function of government" that exist in every state and in Congress.

Lancaster, R-Metairie, said he might be persuaded to support a Foster proposal to ban lawmakers from creating their own PACs, as Alario, D-Westwego, did with Speaker PAC.

Records show that Speaker PAC had almost no activity last year, and contributed only \$ 4,500 to political candidates.

"I was too sick to give anything away," said Alario, who underwent emergency heart bypass surgery last fall.

Records show that the vast majority of Speaker PAC's money came in the form of a \$ 75,000 contribution in 1993 from Grand Palais Casino Inc., a company involved in the development of the New Orleans land casino.

Alario said he broke no rules with Speaker PAC and will continue to abide by any future rules passed by the Legislature.

However, Alario said it doesn't make much sense in his mind to ban legislators from serving as officers or principals in PACs, since it

The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), March 3, 1996

would be too easy to circumvent the proposed law.

For example, Alario said he could make his brother or someone else chairman of Speaker PAC, but still continue to control it.

Sen. Jay Dardenne, who chairs the Senate ethics committee, said a better way to approach the problem is to limit the amount that can be donated to a legislative PAC and, more importantly, how much a legislative PAC can contribute to an individual lawmaker.

"If we control what goes in and what goes out, I'm not as concerned about an elected official being on the board," Dardenne said.

The point is already moot, as far as the two Democratic legislative PACs are concerned.

In reports filed last month, Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman James Brady replaced Nunez as chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana.

Brady also replaced Alario as chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana.

But Brady contends that he was always in charge of both PACs and actually appointed Nunez and Alario as chairmen.

Nunez did not return phone calls Friday, but Brady emphasized the decision to channel big bucks into Nunez's re-election bid was not made by Nunez, but by the committee consisting of legislators and party officials.

Records show that Nunez spent \$ 77,450.28 of the Senate PAC money on his own unsuccessful bid for re-election.

"There was not misuse or abuse - he (Nunez) had a tremendous race," Brady said.

"The reason that so much money went to him was, No. 1, he was president of the Senate and that was important for us, but also, he was under attack very early from the Republicans and Lynn Dean - and we felt it was important to respond in kind," Brady added.

Brady said he met with the PAC committee of lawmakers and they tried to allocate the legislative PACs' resources based on what they anticipated to be hotly contested races.

Brady said the Senate PAC had former Sen. Armand Brinkhaus listed in a third tier at one point because "it didn't look like he was going to have much of a fight. " When Tommy Casanova, an ex-LSU football star from Crowley, entered the race at the 11th hour, the Democratic Senate PAC made an adjustment.

The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), March 3, 1996

Before the election was finished, the Senate PAC had spent \$ 52,771 in an unsuccessful attempt to re-elect Brinkhaus, D-Sunset.

Brady said if the Republicans want to reform political PACs, they should pass a law requiring them to disclose all the sources of all their contributions.

"We do file reports that account and show where all our funds come from," Brady said, noting that the Republican PACs don't.

Records show that the only contributions reported by the Republican Legislative Delegation Campaign Committee was a lump sum of \$ 60,000 from the "Louisiana Republican Legislative Delegation. "

"We will support any bill that requires full disclosure of where you got your money and who you paid," Brady said.

However, critics claim that the Democrats are following a similar strategy in another political party PAC, DEMOPAC, which gets much of its contributions from the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana.

At this point, Foster staffers are looking at proposals that would prohibit political party PACs from making contributions of more than \$ 20,000. The PAC would also be prohibited from accepting contributions of more than \$ 50,000 over a four-year period.

Currently, political party PACs have no limits under Louisiana law.

However, legislative candidates are limited to a combined total of \$ 35,000 from all PACs, except for political PACs.

Dardenne said the limits proposed by the Foster administration are subject to change, but will likely remain outside the normal PAC limits.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; Mug of James Brady

LOAD-DATE: May 20, 1996

155TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.  
The Times-Picayune

December 10, 1995 Sunday, THIRD

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B7

LENGTH: 746 words

HEADLINE: FIELDS SEEKING CHANGES IN PARTY

BYLINE: By Iris Kelso

BODY:

US. Rep. Cleo Fields is still angry about the way so many white Democratic elected officials and politicians ran for the hills after he became the Democratic candidate in the runoff for governor.

Former U.S. Rep. "Lindy Boggs was the only one I can recall who stood by me," said Fields, the first African-American to make a Louisiana runoff for governor.

Other white Democrats, from Gov. Edwards on down, either made no endorsement in the race between Fields and white Republican Mike Foster, or endorsed Fields but made no public appearances for him.

"They ran from me," Fields said.

Fields said he's not bitter, but he's looking for a way to give black Democrats more influence in the party. He said he wants to work within the party, but some of his supporters are angry and want to leave the Democratic fold and create another party.

Fields may be getting ready to follow the lead of his mentor, the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Jackson has complained that the Democratic Party nationally takes black voters for granted. He has talked about encouraging black voters to leave the party they've supported since they regained the right to vote in the 1960s.

Fields was scheduled to meet with some of his campaign leaders Saturday in Baton Rouge to discuss the problem and develop a strategy for dealing with it.

In an interview before the meeting, Fields said:

"We are going to assess how we can bring about more party unity, how to get more Democrats to support each other. We will be making our decisions on how the party could be structured to bring that about, and then we'll just go out and structure it that way."

This could mean a drive to elect more black voters to the Democratic State Central Committee, which governs party affairs, and name more African-Americans as delegates to the national convention in Chicago next August.

Or it could mean Fields will lead a movement to get black voters to leave the Democratic Party and join another or form their own party.

The Times-Picayune, December 10, 1995

In any event, it could mean big trouble for Louisiana Democrats, already fighting the wave of Republicanism. Most Louisiana voters are registered Democrats, but white Democrats are voting Republican in droves, as Gov.-elect Mike Foster's 65 percent victory over Fields proved.

Fields points to Gov. Edwards' neutral position as an example of how white elected officials' failed to pay their dues to black voters in this election.

He said he had supported Edwards in elections ever since he was old enough to vote, getting large numbers of people to register to vote for Edwards and making significant contributions to Edwards' campaigns.

"But on Monday, after the first primary, instead of giving the signal for unity in the party, he sent a different message. He said, 'I'm not getting involved in this race.' "

State Treasurer Mary Landrieu also failed to endorse Fields, although on primary election night, when returns indicated she probably was in the runoff, she said she would endorse Fields if she didn't make it.

A group of Democrats, including U.S. Sens. J. Bennett Johnston and John Breaux, endorsed Fields, but didn't campaign for him. When Vice President Al Gore came to the state to stump for Fields, not one Democratic elected official showed up to join them.

Fields did not include Jim Brady, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic party, and Jim Nickle, the party's executive director, in his criticism.

"Jim Brady and Jim Nickle, they're the least at fault," he said.

Brady said, "We did more for Cleo Fields than we have done as a party for anybody else. Financially, we raised around \$250,000 for him in the state and nationally. But it didn't work. We didn't have any magic wands. It didn't work for other Democratic candidates as well."

Brady said Breaux, Johnston, Attorney General Richard Ieyoub and Insurance Commissioner Jim Brown raised money for Fields.

Fields may not get his drive for change off the ground. Among voters, anger over the details of an election dies quickly.

But Fields is a determined man with a cause that may ring a bell for many African-American voters. His talk of "restructuring" the Louisiana Democratic Party or even encouraging black voters to form a new party sends a chill wind toward white Democratic politicians who count on black support in their elections, but are unwilling to return the favor when black politicians run for major offices.

Iris Kelso is a staff writer.

GRAPHIC: U.S. REP. CLEO FIELDS - Some Democrats shunned him PHOTO

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The Times-Picayune, December 10, 1995

COLUMN: Iris Kelso

LOAD-DATE: December 12, 1995

176TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Capital City Press  
The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.)

September 3, 1995 Sunday METRO EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1615 words

HEADLINE: Democrats party PACs build funds

BYLINE: BILL MCMAHON, CAPITOL NEWS BUREAU

BODY:

Two special Democratic Party political committees headed by the leaders of the state House and Senate have amassed substantial sums, including large contributions from gambling interests, to help elect their friends in this year's campaigns.

The Democratic Party's major political action committees have reported more than \$ 600,000 in campaign funds as of the Dec. 31, 1994, end of the latest reporting period.

The Democratic Political Action

Committee, the political arm of the party itself, had only \$ 8,799 in cash at the end of 1994. During the year, the party's PAC received \$ 50,000 and spent \$ 53,770.

Most of the money it spent went for "canvassing" to hundreds of individuals around the state with payments mostly at rates of \$ 35, \$ 50 or \$ 75. The payments were made on Nov. 8, election day, the report says.

Three Democratic PACs affiliated with the leadership of the Louisiana House and Senate had far more money for use in this year's elections than the party itself.

The House Democratic Campaign Committee had \$ 321,611 on hand. It received \$ 144,246 in 1994 and spent \$ 35,135. House Speaker John Alario, D-Westwego, is the chairman of the committee.

The Senate Democratic Campaign Committee had \$ 296,000 on hand, received \$ 178,556 and spent \$ 62,172 in 1994. The chairman of the committee is Senate President Sammy Nunez, D-Chalmette.

SPKR PAC, controlled by House Speaker Alario, shows cash on hand of \$ 84,334, receipts of \$ 36,398 and expenditures of \$ 23,672 in 1994.

In 1993, the PAC received \$ 75,000 from Grand Palais Casino Inc.

Money in the three PACs affiliated with the legislative leadership has traditionally been used by House and Senate Democratic leaders to help re-elect their Democratic friends in the Legislature.

The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), September 3, 1995

Neither Alario nor Nunez returned phone calls.

Democratic Party Chairman James Brady said in a recent interview that most of the party PAC money collected in 1994 is still held by the committees and much of the spending will be done after qualifying for office ends Thursday.

Brady agreed that the party has a substantial amount of money.

"That's the idea," he said.

The FBI is looking into the Louisiana Democratic Party's campaign finance activities in connection with the federal probe of alleged corrupt gambling influence on the Louisiana Legislature. The FBI probe has alleged that state Sen. Larry Bankston, D-Port Hudson, laundered contributions from gambling interests through the Louisiana Democratic Party.

Party leaders have denied any wrongdoing.

"We scrupulously operate within the law," Brady said. "We do not launder money. "

Brady acknowledged that the Democratic Party has received contributions from gambling interests, but he said the Republicans have gotten gambling money as well.

"Gambling interests are not confining their giving to the Democrats," Brady said. "They're trying to influence votes (of members of both parties). "

Campaign finance reports show political committees controlled by Democrats got a lot more gambling money last year than did the Republican committee. Reports of receipts and expenditures this year aren't due until Sept. 21.

Alario's House Democratic Campaign Committee received the following big contributions from gambling interests in 1994: Boomtown Westbank, \$ 2,500; Fairgrounds Corp., \$ 2,500; Good Government for Louisiana (a video poker PAC), \$ 2,500; lobbyist (Randy) Haynie and Associates, \$ 2,500; Horseshoe Casino, \$ 2,500; Isle of Capri Casino, Bossier, \$ 2,500; Louisiana Travel Center Association (video poker truck stop casinos), \$ 2,500; Louisiana Downs, Inc., \$ 5,000, and Louie J. Roussel III, \$ 5,000.

Attorney Paul T. Gallagher of Baton Rouge, who represents gambling interests and was named in an FBI affidavit as renting Bankston's condo, gave the committee \$ 500.

In 1994, Alario's SPKR PAC got contributions from Boomtown, \$ 1,000; La. Gaming Management Inc., \$ 2,500; Charles Pasqua and Associates, \$ 500; REN Enterprises, \$ 1,000, and Louis J. Roussel III, \$ 1,000.



The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), September 3, 1995

The committee gave \$ 1,000 to Rep. Frank Patti, D-Belle Chase, who ran for parish president in 1994.

Nunez's Senate Democratic Campaign Committee received these big money gambling contributions in 1994: Casino Resource Corp., \$ 2,500; Dorbeck Gaming Inc., \$ 1,000; Fairgrounds Corp., \$ 5,000; Finish Line Management Corp., \$ 500; Gallagher, \$ 1,000; Grand Casinos Resorts, \$ 2,500; Haynie and Associates, \$ 2,500; Horseshoe Casino, \$ 2,500; I-49 Truck Plaza, \$ 500; Isle of Capri Casino, Bossier, \$ 2,500; Louisiana Certified Truck Stop, \$ 2,500; Louisiana Downs, \$ 2,500; Manuel's I-10 Auto and Truckstop, \$ 500; Players International, \$ 11,000, and Louie J. Roussel III, \$ 5,000.

Attorney Thomas H. Hudson of Baton Rouge gave the committee \$ 250.

Hudson's name was mentioned in an FBI affidavit in a conversation with Bankston about a loan for an ethanol facility in Jennings.

Hudson also lobbies on behalf of Harrah's Jazz, which operates the New Orleans land casino.

The committee made one payment of \$ 2,500 to Sen. Mike Cross, D-Baker, the report shows.

Brady said the Democratic Party raises money through two committees and two major fundraisers. The House committee has its "Donkey Romp" and the Senate has its "Taste of the Senate" event.

Maris McCrory, attorney for the state campaign finance office, said that political party committees, like other PACs, can receive no more than \$ 100,000 in a calendar year from one source. But, unlike regular PACs, political party committees "have no limits on what they can give to candidates. "

Regular PACs can give \$ 2,500 for each election. Larger PACs with more than 250 members who gave \$ 50 or more can give \$ 5,000 for each election, McCrory explained.

Brady said the political party committees are not used for any individuals, but, "for a whole group of candidates, from police jurors to the governor, all absolutely Democratic," Brady said.

And, he said the legislatively affiliated PACs are not controlled exclusively by Alario and Nunez.

Brady said the House speaker and the Senate president are "just one ingredient" in the decision making that results in campaign spending on particular candidates.

A group of people makes the decisions- including pollsters, "my judgment and John's and Sammy's," Brady said.

"The overriding thing is those with the toughest races get the most," Brady said.

The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), September 3, 1995

While party-affiliated PACs can give unlimited campaign contributions to individual candidates, Brady said the party rarely gives candidates money.

Instead, he said, the party provides help such as direct mail, polling, radio and television production, the creation of ads and research, including research on opponents,

The party's executive committee also has some involvement in deciding how the money is spent, Brady said. The executive committee consists of two representatives from each of the seven congressional districts and party officers.

"They're in the process and have a say," Brady said.

However, one executive committee member, Mayor Sam Jones of Franklin, said last week that he has felt the executive committee has often been outside the loop.

Jones, who said he has some questions to ask at Saturday's committee meeting, said he is aware, however, that the party has not spent any large sums thus far this election year.

"We (the executive committee) still have a chance on the front end" to be more involved, Jones said.

Brady said the party has spent money this year mostly on polling and oppositional research.

Brady said most Democratic incumbents in the Senate are supported by the Senate Democratic Party PAC, except Sens. Randy Ewing of Quitman and Tom Greene of Maringouin, who are not members of the party committee, Brady said.

In contrast to the Democratic Party PACs, "the Republicans aren't very rich," said Rep. Emile "Peppi" Bruneau, R-New Orleans.

Bruneau said the state GOP got some money when presidential candidate Bob Dole appeared at a party fundraiser.

"That's the sexy story of the vaunted, wealthy Republicans' PAC," Bruneaux said. The contributions "are miniscule," he said.

Bruneau said he's "never really been enamored" with the idea of allowing political party PACs to give unlimited support to a candidate.

Bruneau said he believes a \$ 2,500 contribution from most PACs "is a very, very generous contribution" in a legislative race. He added that he is speaking for himself and not from his position as chairman of the Republican Legislative Delegation.

"If you have one entity that contributes an inordinate amount of money for your election, outside of family, the aura is there that you are beholden to that particular entity," Bruneau said. "If a

The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.), September 3, 1995

candidate's whole campaign is financed by, say, the Democrat Party or the Republican Party, then that candidate almost has an allegiance to whatever the party line is on any issue at any given time. That bothers me. "

Other Republican leaders disagree, Bruneau said.

Records show the major Republican Party PACs got little gambling money.

The Republican Leadership 2000 Legislators PAC had just \$ 12,980 in cash at the end of 1994, raised \$ 19,578 and spent \$ 6,244.

The committee got \$ 1,200 from REN Enterprises, owned by Robert Nims, whose name was mentioned by FBI agents when they interviewed legislators about their gambling interest contributions.

The Republican Leadership 2000 PAC had \$ 17,254 in cash at the end of 1994, having received \$ 30,766 and spent \$ 21,665. The committee shows no apparent gambling interest contributions.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; Emile Bruneau

LOAD-DATE: September 06, 1995

CBS News Transcripts, August 31, 1995, Thursday

PELLEY: Others named in the affidavits allegedly tell lobbyists to break large sums into many small checks. One casino owner allegedly boasts, 'We'll be wealthy men.' Even the state Democratic Party has been implicated.

According to the FBI, Senator Bankston told gambling lobbyists they should make their donations to the Democratic Party and the party would make sure the money was forwarded to him dollar for dollar. In that way, the gambling payoffs could be disguised as party funds.

Mr. JAMES BRADY (Chairman, Louisiana Democratic Party): The Democratic Party in Louisiana has never taken any sums from anyone to earmark them back to any particular candidate.

PELLEY: So far no one has been charged in the capital probe and indictments are not likely until after the November election. Scott Pelley, CBS News, Baton Rouge.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: August 31, 1995, Thursday

- FBI missing of charges that LDP funneled funds to  
partic legislators
- Tulane Univ. Scholarship -
  - was it awarded to other children
  - did she accept?
  - ~~did he~~ was he named in the Times - Proquest  
lawsuit?

179TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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CBS News Transcripts

SHOW: CBS EVENING NEWS (6:30 PM ET)

August 31, 1995, Thursday

TYPE: Newscast

LENGTH: 424 words

HEADLINE: FBI INVESTIGATES CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE AND  
STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ANCHORS: JOHN ROBERTS

REPORTERS: SCOTT PELLEY

BODY:

JOHN ROBERTS, anchor:

FBI agents have been busy searching the offices of the Louisiana state Democratic Party and legislative leaders in both houses. They've confiscated documents and computers, trying to get to the bottom of a corruption scandal with allegedly huge jackpots. Scott Pelley has our report.

SCOTT PELLEY reporting:

Even by the colorful standards of Louisiana politics, this state capital scandal is a blockbuster. FBI affidavits name top legislators in an investigation of a 'criminal scheme to manipulate the legislative process' through the 'payment of bribes.' At the heart of the scandal, the state's fast-growing gambling industry. Anti-gambling lobbyist C.B. Forgotston.

Mr. C.B. FORGOTSTON (Lobbyist): (Not identified on screen) It has been the most corrupting influence that I've ever seen. And these people will go to any lengths to keep these lucrative gambling institutions going.

PELLEY: For a year, the FBI has bugged phones and offices of legislators and lobbyists. The resulting affidavits name more than 20 legislators, including the leaders of the House and the Senate, and the senator who controls gambling legislation, Larry Bankston. In one exchange, an informant tells Bankston, 'We'll give you 5 percent,' referring to casino proceeds. Bankston allegedly replies, 'That will be fine.' Later Bankston allegedly boasts he'll stop anti-gambling bills, telling a casino owner 'There's no piece of legislation passed, period.' Since the allegations Bankston has made one brief statement.

Mr. LARRY BANKSTON (Louisiana State Senator): (Not identified on screen) Nobody, and I underline the word 'nobody,' has given me any illegal money.

304TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Times-Picayune

November 23, 1993 Tuesday, FIRST

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B1

LENGTH: 360 words

HEADLINE: BIG PARTY FOR DEMOS DRAWS FEW

BYLINE: By BRUCE ALPERT and SUSAN FINCH Staff writers

BODY:

What if you held a fund-raiser and almost nobody came?

That's the predicament Democratic National Committee Chairman David Wilhelm faced Saturday night when a party fund-raiser at the Windsor Court Hotel drew 10 paying guests.

Party officials declined to say how many people had been invited, but did say that some of those who were asked to pay between \$1,000 and \$5,000 apiece for the dinner declined out of unhappiness with what they called a scarcity of Louisiana appointments by the Clinton administration.

Bonnie Rubenstein, a Democratic National Committee fund-raiser who helped organize the event, said she heard an "ear full" from some Louisiana Democrats.

"There were some people who, as I understand it, were concerned that there haven't been the federal appointments they were hoping would be made," Rubenstein said.

Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman James Brady said party officials had approached him about holding a large fund-raiser to coincide with last weekend's meeting of state Democratic chairmen in New Orleans.

But Brady said he told party officials that a large fund-raiser probably wouldn't succeed because many party activists "are upset" that appointments of judges and U.S. attorneys in Louisiana are lagging, and that state party activists were mostly locked out of key agency appointments.

That is beginning to change, Brady said. Friday, Clinton nominated three Louisianians for federal judgeships, including Ginger Berrigan of New Orleans for the U.S. District Court in the state's Eastern District. Brady said he expects Clinton to name Bill Arceneaux of Baton Rouge to head the federal student loan agency

Rubenstein said some of those invited did not attend because the sponsors of the event, Sens. J. Bennett Johnston and John Breaux, both Louisiana Democrats, were in Washington for an unusual weekend congressional session.

Others said no because of conflicts Saturday night, including the Louisiana State University-Tulane football game, Rubenstein said.

The Times-Picayune, November 23, 1993

"Overall, it was a nice, small event," Rubenstein said. "It wasn't intended to be a big, major party event. We raised \$25,000."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 24, 1993

315TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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SHOW: All Things Considered (NPR 4:30 pm ET)

November 15, 1993

Transcript # 1302-9

TYPE: Package

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 959 words

HEADLINE: Suppressing Minority Voters Nothing new in America

GUESTS: ROSS BAKER, Prof. of Political Science, Rutgers Univ.; JIM BRADY, Dem. Party Chair; DAVID BESEIDUS, Senior Research Associate, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; CAROL SWAIN, Assoc. Prof. of Politic

BYLINE: JIM ZARROLI

HIGHLIGHT:

Allegations that Republicans in New Jersey tried to discourage blacks from voting are similar to GOP efforts to do the same in Senate elections in 1986 and 1990. The practice dates back to the Civil War era.

BODY:

NOAH ADAMS, Host: Whatever happened during the New Jersey gubernatorial campaign, efforts to discourage voter turnout have long been a part of American politics. History books are full of cases in which subtle threats, intimidation or convoluted election laws were used to keep certain people from going to the polls. And as NPR's Jim Zarroli reports many of the best documented efforts to suppress turnout have been aimed at minorities, especially African-Americans.

JIM ZARROLI, Reporter: The controversy in New Jersey illustrates some basic truths about the American political system. One of them has to do with the importance of voter turnout in a campaign. To win elections, politicians must try not just to galvanize their own supporters but also to discourage their opponents supporters from showing up at the polls. Ross Baker is a professor of Political Science at Rutgers University.

ROSS BAKER, Prof. of Political Science, Rutgers Univ.: You can discourage people very easily, because the impulse to vote, unfortunately is not very strong. Bad weather keeps people away, age and infirmity keeps people away, registration requirements keep people away, almost anything will stop a person from voting.

ZARROLI: One of the most recent instances of alleged voter suppression took place in Louisiana in 1986, during the U.S. Senate race in between Republican Henson Moore and Democrat John Breaux. Republicans engineered a so-called ballot integrity program, ostensibly aimed at verifying voter registration. According to Democratic Party Chairmen Jim Brady, they began by sending a mailing to voters in certain parishes.

*Breaux v. Moore  
1996 race*

*voter purge  
can  
be handled by  
Brady*



All Things Considered (NPR), November 15, 1993

JIM BRADY, Dem. Party Chair: They then sent out a mailing to these people at the address that they had obtained from the Registrar of Voters, and asked that it not be forwarded. When these returns came back, knowing that the person wasn't at this address, they then took these to the Registrar of Voters in 11 selected parishes and asked that these people filed so-called affidavits and asked that these people be stricken from the voter rolls and not permitted to vote.

ZARROLI: Democrats maintain that because the program was aimed at parishes where Ronald Reagan had polled poorly two years earlier, it was essentially an attempt to purge blacks from the voting rolls. Their charge was bolstered by the release of a memo from a Republican official saying the program would 'keep the black vote down considerably.' Something similar happened in 1990 in North Carolina when black Democrat Harvey Gant was trying to unseat incumbent Senator Jesse Helms. The Helms campaign was accused of sending 125,000 postcards containing misleading information to blacks, in an effort to discourage them from voting. In both of these cases Republican officials signed a consent decree promising not to continue the activity, but did not admit any wrongdoing. Many of the most recent instances of alleged voter suppression have involved Republicans and have been targeted at blacks. Many political analysts say blacks are particularly vulnerable to such efforts, because more than any other group, they tend to vote overwhelmingly for one party. David Beseidus [sp] is a senior research associate at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

DAVID BESEIDUS, Senior Research Associate, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies: For some sorts of voters it's something of a crapshoot, influencing turnout, because you have to be careful you don't dissuade voters who might support you from going to the polls. Since African-American voters are so overwhelmingly Democratic and except for Cuban-Americans most Hispanics are substantially Democratic. If you target those kind of voters you are almost guaranteed to be targeting Democratic voters.

ZARROLI: But Beseidus says that over the years, both parties have adopted strategies aimed at discouraging voter turnout. Southern Democrats once imposed poll taxes and literacy tests aimed at keeping blacks and working class whites from the polls, impediments that were removed under the Voting Rights Act. In fact compared to past attempts to keep blacks from the polls, some observers say what allegedly happened in the New Jersey governor's race this month was relatively benign. Carol Swain [sp], an associate professor of politics and public affairs at Princeton University, believes the alleged effort raises ethical questions about the conduct of the party officials and the ministers. But she says it probably was not illegal.

CAROL SWAIN, Assoc. Prof. of Politics, Princeton Univ.: I understand that some people are saying that if the events did occur in New Jersey, then that is a Voting Rights violation because it is intimidation of black voters. I don't see how this could be construed as intimidation of black voters since no one was actually prevented from going to the polls. There's no law that says you have to remind people to go out and vote.

ZARROLI: Some legal analysts say it's uncertain whether the New Jersey case violates the law. They say much may depend on who was involved. The Voting Rights Act clearly bans government officials from doing anything to discourage turnout, but whether that applies equally to campaign and party workers is unclear. In the questions it raises, the New Jersey case may be unique, even

All Things Considered (NPR), November 15, 1993

if efforts to discourage voter turnout are not. In New York, this is Jim Zarroli reporting.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against tape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 29, 1993

Ebony, May, 1993

FOUR years ago, when he became the first Black leader of a major political party, his selection was considered by many to be a political debacle. "He just sends the wrong message to the electorate in this state," Louisiana Democratic State Chairman Jim Brady said at the time, "and I think to the country." Though no one would admit it publicly, that was a sideways way of saying that the Democratic National Committee wasn't ready for a Black chairman.

Of course, now that everyone agrees Brown was the principal architect of the strategy that took Bill Clinton to victory, the commentary about the D.C.-born lawyer couldn't be more different.

Those who know the outgoing Democratic National Committee chairman say the turn-around shouldn't be surprising. After all, they point out, his whole career has been a blueprint for proving others wrong. Take, for example, his appointment as the first Black secretary of commerce.

When President Clinton announced Brown was his choice to head the federal agency responsible for promoting international trade and domestic economic growth, Washington insiders insisted the Senate would never confirm him because of his past legal and lobbying work on behalf of such clients as the government of Haiti and American subsidiaries of Japanese firms. Brown coasted through the three-hour hearing.

Just as he ignored the he'll-never-be-confirmed talk, Brown has never let other people's judgements affect him. He grew up in Harlem, spending much of his childhood in the Hotel Theresa where his father was manager. Brown has said, "You can't grow up in Harlem, surrounded by legendary figures in Black sports and entertainment, and come away without a strong ethnic identity."

And, apparently, a burning desire to succeed. His first job after graduating from Middlebury College (where he was the only Black student in his class) was as a New York City welfare caseworker, a job he held while attending St. John's Law School at night.

Following a four-year stint in the Army, he spent 12 years at the National Urban League as a civil rights advocate, then left in 1979 to be deputy national campaign manager for Sen. Edward Kennedy in his run for the White House. Brown then served as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and practiced last at one of Washington's most influential lobbying law firms, Patton, Boggs & Blow.

Now, as he takes the helm at Commerce, Brown has promised he will also be a strong advocate for Black business.

Name: Alphonso Michael (Mike) Espy  
Position: Secretary of Agriculture  
Budget: \$ 62 Billion  
Personal: Age 40, divorced, 2 children

MIKE Espy wanted this job. So much so, in fact, that -- just weeks before President Clinton took the oath of office -- the Mississippi congressman scrawled on the back of an envelope, a list of ten reasons why Clinton should appoint him as the first Black secretary of agriculture and passed it to him at a Washington dinner they both were attending. The president read it, flashed him the thumbs-up sign and the rest, as they say, is history. Literally.

349TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Ebony

May, 1993

SECTION: POLITICS; Pg. 60

LENGTH: 3255 words

HEADLINE: Black Clout In The Clinton Administration

HIGHLIGHT:

Never before has a president named so many African-Americans to the top ranks of the executive branch

BODY:

IT'S the hottest story to come out of Washington since Bill Clinton broke the 12-year Republican lock on the White House. For the first time in history, four African-Americans -- Ron Brown, Mike Espy, Jesse Brown and Hazel O'Leary -- will hold seats in the president's cabinet. That's the largest number of Black cabinet officials ever.

Just how significant are these appointments? Never before has a president appointed so many Blacks to the highest ranks of the executive branch. In fact, with the exception of Jimmuy Carter, since Lyndon Johnson became the first president to appoint an African-American to his cabinet in 1966, the number of Black cabinet officials in any administration has never exceeded one. One.

But it isn't just the unparalleled increase in number that makes Clinton's selections so historic. Never before has a Black American headed any of these departments: not Commerce, not Agriculture, not Energy, not Veterans Affairs.

What's more, with the appointment of Clifton Wharton Jr. as the No. 2 man at the State Department, Black America has achieved yet another historic first.

In the White House, two Black women -- Maggie Williams and Alexis Herman -- hold two of the most powerful jobs in Washington. Williams is the first Black chief of staff to a first lady -- a first lady who, insiders say, is the second most powerful person in the government -- while Alexis Herman directs the White House Office of Public Liaison.

Now more than ever, African-Americans are poised to wield unprecedented influence at the highest levels of government. More importantly, the government they create could very well define America in the 21st century.

So, as they begin to direct the policies and budgets that will shape the quality of life for all Americans, here is a roll call of the five most influential Blacks in the Clinton Administration.

Name: Ronald H. Brown  
Position: Secretary of Commerce  
Budget: \$ 3.2 Billion  
Personal: Age 51, married, 2 children

As Espy noted on the envelope, not only did he have six years of experience on the House Agriculture Committee, his appointment as secretary would be "non-traditional."

That's putting it mildly, since agriculture secretaries are usually White male farmers from the Midwest. Espy, on the other hand, is the first Black head of the \$ 62 billion department and the first secretary from the Deep South.

Of course, the Yazoo City, Miss.-born lawyer is accustomed to leading the way. During his six years in Congress, the Santa Clara Law School graduate developed a reputation as a spokesman for rural America. In 1990, four years after he upset a two-term Republican incumbent and became the first Black elected to the House of Representatives from Mississippi in more than 100 years, he secured \$ 10 million for assistance to preserve the dwindling number of Black farmers.

The new agriculture secretary got off to a fast start, imposing a department-wide job freeze on his first day in office. Then he made national headlines by tackling tough issues in several press conferences and speeches. He also visited a Washington supermarket to check the meat department and addressed the Mississippi legislature.

A former assistant attorney general in Mississippi, Espy, who has also called for an overhaul of meat inspection programs, dedicated his nomination to his late father, Henry Espy, who worked for the Agriculture Department during the 1930s and '40s.

"We need a USDA which helps lead the way, and which doesn't stand in the way," said the Howard University graduate when his nomination was announced.

Name: Hazel O'Leary  
Position: Secretary of Energy  
Budget: \$ 18 Billion  
Personal: Age 55, widow, 1 son

IN many ways, I feel I have been training for this job for about 20 years," Hazel O'Leary said when President Clinton announced she was his choice to head the \$ 18 billion Energy Department.

Clinton didn't disagree. "Of all the people I considered for this position, I thought she had the best mix of experience," he said of O'Leary when he nominated her as the first woman to run the department charged with, among other things, creating a safe facility for nuclear waste and spearheading efforts to reduce the nation's dependence on oil and coal.

The experience he referred to is extensive. The Fisk University and Rutgers Law School graduate has worked on energy issues at the national level since she was a regulator in the Ford and Carter administrations. When she left government, from 1981 to 1989, she and her late husband (who served as deputy energy secretary under President Carter) ran their own international energy economics and strategic planning consulting firm.

Before joining the Clinton cabinet the Newport News, Va.-born lawyer served for three years as executive vice president at Northern States Power Co., Minnesota's largest utility, where she was in charge of environmental affairs,

Ebony, May, 1993

public relations and lobbying. She was also a board member of the Executive Leadership Council, composed of the top Black executives in corporate America.

As secretary of energy, O'Leary, a former assistant attorney general for New Jersey has vowed to fight U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Name: Jesse Brown  
Position: Secretary of Veterans Affairs  
Budget: \$ 34.4 Billion  
Personal: Age 48, married, 2 children

WHEN President Clinton nominated Jesse Brown to head the \$ 34 billion VA, he praised him as someone who "knows first-hand that those who have given of themselves to fight for our country deserve the best we can offer."

Indeed, the Detroit-born former Marine who lost partial use of his right arm after he was wounded in Vietnam brings unique insight to the agency charged with administering benefit programs for veterans and their families. As Congressman G. V. Montgomery, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, put it, "As a combat-disabled veteran, he brings to the job essential perspective, understanding and sensitivity."

Brown's unique understanding of veterans issues began in 1965 when sniper fire shattered his right arm while he was on patrol near Danang. When he returned home two years later, the Chicago City College honor graduate went to work for the Disabled American Veterans, the multimillion-dollar veterans advocacy group that helped him file benefit claims while he recovered in a VA hospital.

In 1988, he became the agency's first Black executive director, directing its advocacy and lobbying efforts before the federal government and providing policy guidance on federal laws that affect the lives of the nation's 27 million veterans and their families.

Now, as he takes over as secretary of veterans affairs, the first VA leader to come from a veterans' advocacy group has vowed to be an activist for veterans.

Name: Clifton R. Wharton Jr.  
Position: Deputy Secretary of State  
Budget: \$ 5.2 Billion  
Personal: Age 66, married, 2 children

THE list of "firsts" on his resume is almost unbelievable: He is the first Black American to receive a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago. (That's in addition to his B.A. from Harvard, his M.A. from Johns Hopkins and his 48 honorary degrees). He is the first Black to chair the board of a major U.S. foundation (the Rockefeller Foundation); the first Black to head a Fortune 100 Company (before Clinton tapped him to be deputy secretary of state, he was chief executive of the largest pension fund in the world, the \$ 112 billion Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Funds). And now, he is the first Black deputy secretary of state.

Wharton's professional credentials in education and foreign policy are equally impressive. He was president of Michigan State University from 1970

Ebony, May, 1993

to 1978 and chancellor of the State University of New York System from 1978-1987. He held foreign policy appointments under Presidents Johnson, Carter, Ford and Bush.

As he settles into his new position as the No. 2 man at the State Department, the boston-born economist is savoring the new challenge.

He has only one regret: that his father, the first U.S. Black career ambassador -- who always wanted his son to join the Foreign Service -- isn't here to see him assume his new post.

"I wish he were still alive because I think he'd be chuckling at how finally, at long last, I've joined the Department of State at its No. 2 level," the deputy secretary says.

### Three Veterans Chair Key Congressional Committees

BLACK folks," says Missouri Congressman William Clay, "have no permanent friends, no permanent enemies, just permanent interests."

With the election of 17 new Black lawmakers to the 103rd Congress, those interests will be represented at the national level by the largest number of Black lawmakers -- 40 -- in history.

Three of these legislators are strategically positioned to wield special clout: Rep. Donald Dellums, the first Black chairman of the powerful House Armed Services Committee, and two other African-Americans -- Rep. William Clay and Rep. John Conyers -- who chair full House committees.

Although none of the nine (up from four in the last Congress) Black women representatives chair full House committees, Rep. Cardiss Collins, the "dean" of Black women legislators and former chair of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, sits on the Energy and Commerce Committee and chairs the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness.

And with the almost 50 percent increase in the number of Blacks on Capitol Hill (in the last Congress, there were 26 Blacks in the House and none in the Senate), the Congressional Black Caucus, under its new chairman, Rep. Dweisi Mfume, is expecting its influence, like its numbers, to reach a new high.

"I think this is a watershed point in the history of African-Americans in American politics," says Rep. John Conyers, a cofounder of the CBC in 1972 and its senior member.

Among the point men in this historic transformation are the three committee heads profiled here.

Name: Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif.  
Chairman: House Armed Services Committee  
Personal: Age 57, married, 3 children

ALMOST 20 years ago, when the Congressional Black Caucus first attempted to win a seat for Ron Dellums on the House Armed Services Committee, the House leadership cringed. That is, until Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, informed

then-Speaker Carl Albert that "White people don't tell Black people who their leaders are."

Today, Dellums runs the committee that once opposed his membership because it considered his opposition to war incompatible with service on the panel that oversees the military.

Indeed, throughout his 22 years in Congress, Dellums has been a leading critic of U.S. defense policy. A former Marine, he opposed military intervention in Grenada and the Persian Gulf, fought against the B-2 bomber and the "Star Wars" missile defense system, and advocated steep cuts in the defense budget as a way to finance domestic social programs.

Ironically, despite his opposition to major military spending ("War is archaic"), the 20-year veteran of the Armed Services Committee is respected by the military establishment.

"I hate to disappoint you, but most of the defense wonks I've talked to . . . have good things to say about Dellums," said Pentagon spokesman Peter Williams when asked how the Oakland-born 12-term congressman was viewed by the military establishment.

In fact, Dellums won the post, say insiders, because of the enormous respect he has earned from his colleagues, including Republicans, who praise his knowledge, his operating style, his fairness and his candor. "Would I prefer a more conservative chairman?" asked Republican Congressman Randy Cunningham, a decorated Vietnam Navy fighter pilot. "Of course. But am I upset [over Dellums]? No."

As he settles into his new role as chairman, Dellums -- who, with the exception of the humanitarian mission in Somalia, has criticized every U.S. military intervention abroad since he came to Congress in 1971 -- says he will "continue to exercise my duties in the manner I have in the past.

"I believe that we have entered a new era in world affairs, one that calls on all of us to rethink our assumption upon which the defense budget is based," said Dellums, who will oversee a budget authority of \$ 274 billion and is already planning to introduce legislation to create a military civil rights commission to strengthen enforcement of civil rights in the military.

Name: John Conyers Jr., D-Mich.  
Chairman: House Committee On Government Operations  
Personal: Age 64, married, 1 child

DURING his 28 years in Congress, social justice and economic opportunity have become focal points of the Detroit Democrat's accomplishments. The senior member of the Congressional Black Caucus, Conyers authored and coordinated the drive for passage of the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Bill, generated the Justice Department's national study on police brutality, and was the original sponsor of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act requiring the Justice Department to collect data on the incidence of crimes based on racial and sexual prejudice.

As chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations, the panel which oversees every government agency and program and every dime the feds spend, Conyers recently exposed \$ 310 billion in wasted taxpayers funds. "Until now



there has never been a comprehensive congressional review of the size and extent of serious management problems across the executive branch," Conyers said last year when he released a report citing hundreds of examples of wasteful spending in the federal government.

In addition to ferreting out government fraud, waste and abuse, Conyers, who has a B.A. and a doctor of law degree from Wayne State University, has found creative ways to use his chairmanship to expand the government's role in opening opportunities for Black-owned businesses.

Last year, for example, before the energy bill that President Bush signed into law left Capitol Hill, Conyers inserted a provision requiring that at least 10 percent of all federal contracts for energy conservation in government buildings be awarded to small businesses owned by minorities or women, to historically Black colleges, or to universities whose student body is more than 20 percent Hispanic or American Indian.

If all measures authorized in the bill are fully funded, Conyers, who is also a leading voice for the rights of Haitian refugees, says the provision will mean \$ 1 billion in contracts awarded to minorities and women.

Name: William Clay, D-Mo.  
Chairman: Post Office And Civil Service Committee  
Personal: Age 62, married, 3 children

IF Blacks are to unshackle the chains of bondage that bind us to a status of economic and political slavery," says Rep. William Clay, "we must learn the basic rules of the political game." And the way the St. Louis, Missouri-born legislator sees it, those rules are crystal clear.

"Rule Number One," says Clay, "is take what you can, give what you must. Rule Number Two is take it whenever, however, and from whomever. Rule Number Three is if you are not ready to abide by the first two rules you are not qualified for a career in politics."

Clay, who in 1963 spent almost four months in jail for participating in a civil rights demonstration, has been following those rules since his election to Congress in 1968. As chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the third-ranking member of Education and Labor, the St. Louis University graduate is known as a chief supporter of workers' rights.

In 1990, for example, he sponsored a law overturning a Supreme Court decision that allowed age discrimination in employee benefits. And it is Clay who fought for seven years to pass the recently enacted "family leave" legislation, which requires most employers to allow unpaid, job-protected leave to a worker upon the birth or adoption of a child, or to care for a sick family member.

As chairman of the House Administration Committee's Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, Clay is also playing a key role in the move to establish a new National African-American Museum on the Mall in Washington.

GRAPHIC: Pictures 1 and 2, Backstage at the White House, Commerce Secretary Ronald (Ron) H. Brown shares a light moment with President Clinton. Powerful first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, checks her schedule with her chief of staff, Maggie Williams. Ctsy. The White House; Pictures 3 through 6, no caption,

Byron Schumaker, Maurice Sorrell, Ctsy. Disabled American Veterans, Ctsy. Clifton R. Wharton; Picture 7, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums of California heads the Armed Services Committee. Observers say it is the most powerful committee post ever held by a Black Congressman.; Picture 8, Detroit Congressman John Conyers, the senior member of the Congressional Black Caucus, is chairman of House Committee on Government Operations. Pictures 7 and 8 by Maurice Sorrell; Picture 9, Rep. William Clay of Missouri is chairman of Post Office and Civil Service Committee and House Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials. Ctsy. William Clay

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

400TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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June 29, 1992, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: Political News

LENGTH: 747 words

HEADLINE: Democrats' Platform Shows How Fragile Party Unity Is

BYLINE: By JILL LAWRENCE, AP Political Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Democrats are bragging about their unified party this year, but it's a fragile unity, with roiling tensions underneath.

Bill Clinton has pretty much worked out convention roles - or non-roles - for the men he defeated in the primaries. He'll avoid the protracted haggling that made Michael Dukakis seem like a hostage to Jesse Jackson in 1988.

The signals from the Clinton camp are clear. The primaries are history and any also-ran who wants favors has to make it worth Clinton's while.

In some ways 1992 is easier than 1988.

Paul Tsongas and Jerry Brown, who will be coming to the convention with 553 and 613 delegates respectively, have little in common ideologically. They were unlikely to join forces even before Clinton worked out a deal with Tsongas that effectively divided and conquered the pair.

No racial overtones cloud the plans this year as Clinton tries to assert control over his party and convention. Unlike Dukakis with Jackson, Clinton doesn't face a losing candidate who also is a symbol of broken barriers and overcome oppression, and who leads a critical party constituency.

Democrats' hopes to win the presidential election after so many losses also are helping Clinton keep the lid on potential conflicts. The platform he wanted and got departs from some liberal traditions and can be read as an acknowledgement of the party's big-government, spend-money past. He's persuaded the party such a departure is the only way to win.

The divisions lurking below the surface flared up only a few times Saturday at a national platform committee meeting.

When New York Mayor David Dinkins tried to add a racial balance requirement to an endorsement of public-school choice, Louisiana State Chairman Jim Brady said he was concerned that could be construed as quotas.

The Associated Press, June 29, 1992

Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, furiously called his use of that word "reprehensible" and said hardly anyone at the meeting had black kids in schools with no textbooks and rain falling through the roof.

But the amendment was defeated. So was an extensive list of political and government reforms promoted by Jerry Brown, leading one of his supporters to observe that "nothing bold has come out of this - and yet there are some polls showing Bill Clinton running third in 48 states."

Still, as one veteran operative noted, emotions ran remarkably low on subjects like boot camps for young offenders - something that might have aroused liberal passions in previous years.

"The debate you see does not address the core of the document. There's recognition of how we have to change the way we do things," said Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., co-chairwoman of the platform committee.

But not necessarily enthusiasm, as the other co-chairman - Colorado Gov. Roy Romer - pointed out, perhaps inadvertently. "Do you see labor chewing on this platform? No, they have reconciled themselves to it," he said.

Still, Clinton's weekend deal with Tsongas, enabling him to bring his stringent economic plan to the convention floor, ensures that the ghost of the contentious primary season will hover over the convention.

But it won't hurt Clinton to appear generous to a vanquished foe whose fiscal conservatism underscores Clinton's more politically palatable "put people first" approach.

The deal brought other benefits as well. Tsongas narrowed his platform demands to the core of his face-reality, eat-your-spinach campaign. He told his supporters they shouldn't be disruptive. He agreed he wouldn't form any coalitions with Brown. And he disavowed any intent to endorse independent Ross Perot.

Brown won a concession two weeks ago when Democrats bent the rules and let him personally promote a long liberal agenda at a platform drafting meeting. But that was as far as they were willing to go.

The former California governor wanted to speak again Saturday but Clinton aides refused. They didn't cut a platform deal with Brown, saying his myriad demands were impossible to sort out. The freeze-out appeared complete; Brown was unlikely to get the signatures he needed by this evening, the deadline, to bring minority planks to the floor.

Is peace at hand? Clinton aides and Democratic officials say they're not worried, although the unpredictable Brown has said he'll make himself heard somehow. "I'm looking," he said Saturday, "for a creative convention experience."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jill Lawrence covers national politics for The Associated Press.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

401ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

June 29, 1992, Monday

SECTION: ANOTHER VOICE

LENGTH: 786 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON STRUGGLES TO ZAP LIBERAL CONTROL OF PARTY

BYLINE: DeWAYNE WICKHAM; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

With its expected presidential nominee trailing badly in public opinion polls, the Democratic Party is caught up in the throes of a philosophical redefinition that may ultimately prove more important than the outcome of November's election.

Bill Clinton is the stalking horse for a movement that seeks to shift Democratic Party politics to the political right.

Born of the Democratic Leadership Council, a conservative-leaning faction of the party, Clinton's presidential campaign is really an attempt at a political coup. He is trying to wrest control of the party away from its liberal core.

His intent was all too apparent this past weekend when Democrats met in Washington to design the party's platform in advance of its upcoming national convention.

A party's platform is suppose to represent its philosophical underpinnings. It's a document that states the party's stance on issues. And even though it has no binding effect on the nominee, the platform is used to help define the party and its presidential candidate to the American people.

Nobody understands this better than Bill Clinton.

For a platform issue to be voted on at the convention, it had to win the support of at least 20 percent of the platform committee's membership.

At the weekend meeting, Jerry Brown and Paul Tsongas, two men who unsuccessfully challenged Clinton for the party's presidential nomination, each controlled 15 percent of the committee votes. And rumor had it that they agreed to join forces to get their platform amendments to the convention floor for a vote.

This worried Clinton.

What he feared was that if Brown, the liberal former governor of California, got his proposals before the full convention many of them - like those calling for an increase in the minimum wage, campaign finance reform and national health care - would win the support of delegates.

To keep Brown's ideas from being voted on at the convention, Clinton needed to break the Brown-Tsongas alliance. And that's just what he did.

The Arkansas governor secretly agreed to have his delegates give four of Tsongas' platform amendments - a capital gains tax cut, a federal spending cap, an increase in the federal tax on gasoline and a pledge not to cut taxes until the deficit is under control - enough support to get them to the full convention for a vote, even though there is no chance of any of them being adopted.

Ironically, days before the platform committee meeting, a group of Tsongas backers threw its support behind Ross Perot, the as-yet-unannounced third party candidate for the presidency. And while refusing to follow its lead, Tsongas waffled badly.

"I'm a Democrat, but I'm not a Democrat who is going to be trashing Ross Perot," he proclaimed.

It's clear that Clinton fears Brown's liberal ideas more than he does the loss of Tsongas' supporters to the Perot campaign.

There's more.

When New York Mayor David Dinkins pushed a platform plank that would oppose letting children attend the public school of their parent's choice unless racial balance "is established and maintained," one of Clinton's key supporters objected.

Such a policy would require the use of racial quotas, complained James Brady, chairman of the Louisiana state Democratic Party and a Clinton operative at the weekend meeting. He hardly needed to state his case. The amendment was quickly defeated by Clinton's supporters, who dominated the platform committee voting.

Clinton strategists believe they have nothing to lose by tearing the Democratic Party away from its liberal roots. After all, they say privately, organized labor and black voters - the core of the party's liberal wing - have no choice but to accept what Clinton is trying to accomplish.

No choice, because the Republicans are even more conservative and less likely to do anything about their concerns.

And so a lot of labor leaders and black politicians have swallowed hard and signed on to the Clinton campaign, in much the same way that large numbers of African-Americans supported the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas - in the hope that once he got the job, he'd reverse course and do the right thing.

They were wrong with Thomas and they are wrong in their support of Clinton. Bill Clinton's brand of conservatism is just as bad for the Democratic Party's liberal wing as are the policies of George Bush. It may seem expedient to some to go along with him in the hope that a Democratic president - regardless of ideology - is better than four more years of Republicanism.

Those who think so misread what is happening.

For Democrats, this is a campaign for the hearts and soul of the party, not just a race for the White House.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

402ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

June 28, 1992

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 9

LENGTH: 210 words

HEADLINE: Flare-up over 'quotas'

BYLINE: By A.L. May STAFF WRITER

BODY:

In what could be a preview of the convention next month, the Clinton campaign, which has only about 55 percent of the delegates, proved that it was in charge but showed that it must tread lightly with the party's liberal wing, including black leaders.

Emotions flared in a racial divide over public school choice as one top Clinton supporter charged that a platform amendment by New York Mayor David Dinkins smacked of racial quotas.

Jim Brady, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party and a Clinton floor leader, sparked a hot exchange when he opposed Mayor Dinkins's amendment to require racial balance in any plan that gives parents a choice of public schools for their children. "That would almost establish quotas," Mr. Brady said.

Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, called Mr. Brady's remark "reprehensible" and "outrageous." The Dinkins amendment was defeated 79-44, and tempers cooled later.

The Clinton forces retreated from some fights, such as one over whether funding for abortion should be included in the call for a national health-care program. A plank to restrict abortions failed to even get a second.

"We're not here for confrontation," said Mr. Ickes, who engineered the deal with Mr. Tsongas.

GRAPHIC: photo: Democratic Chairman Ron Brown and Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) chair platform talks Saturday in Washington. / The Associated Press /

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 29, 1992



403RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Newsday, Inc.  
Newsday

June 28, 1992, Sunday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; CAMPAIGN '92; Pg. 19  
Other Edition: City Pg. 15

LENGTH: 621 words

HEADLINE: Dinkins Clashes Over Party Platform

BYLINE: By Martin Kasindorf. WASHINGTON BUREAU

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins clashed repeatedly with Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton's forces over the 1992 Democratic platform yesterday, chalking up wins, losses and compromises in demanding stronger language on big-city and black issues.

At the final meeting of the party's platform committee before the national convention July 13-16 in Manhattan, Dinkins proposed several amendments challenging the carefully generalized, moderate language in the platform's final draft, which is supported by Clinton, the likely nominee, and outlines the official positions the party will base its campaigns upon.

Dinkins, a platform committee vice chairman, urged endorsement of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' \$ 35-billion, one-year plan for federal aid to cities. He was opposed by Louisiana state Democratic chairman James J. Brady, Clinton's leader at the meeting, and by Al From, executive director of the moderate Democratic Leadership Council.

Brady noted that Clinton's recently announced economic plan incorporates "a great deal of what the mayors proposed," including \$ 50 billion in federal urban funds over four years.

The two sides conferred privately and several hours later agreed on compromise language committing Democrats only to "consideration" of the mayors' economic growth ideas. "It's bland," Dinkins said. "It threatens no one."

Introducing an amendment backed by the Congressional Black Caucus, Dinkins suffered a loss when the committee wouldn't go along with language expressing wariness over parental-choice plans involving public schools.

Rhetoric grew heated and racially tinged when Brady said the Dinkins proposal "would almost establish quotas," prompting U.S. Civil Rights Commission member Mary Frances Berry, who is black, to denounce Brady's use of the word "quotas" as "reprehensible." Brady is white.

Dinkins got his way on an amendment asking a "safety net" for cities "through support of public hospitals," but only after staring down Brady, who wanted

the words "safety net" removed.

"I am one of those who is going to be out on the stump trying to sell your candidate," Dinkins told Brady, "and I wish you would go along with it." Brady conferred with Clinton aides and gave up, saying, "We will support you."

The mayor persuaded platform drafters to suggest a possible reimposition of U.S. sanctions against South Africa in reaction to the recent massacre in Boipatong and the collapse of black-white negotiations on a new constitution.

Dinkins also urged the committee to "review" the 10-year, \$ 500-billion urban renewal plan proposed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Felix Rohatyn.

In other action at the meeting, the Clinton campaign made a deal with former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas to allow a convention-floor fight over four minority platform planks proposed by Tsongas on economic questions and rejected for inclusion in the platform. The planks deal with capital gains tax cuts for business, a 5-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax increase, capping federal spending and postponing middle-class tax relief, all issues Tsongas championed in his presidential campaign.

To avoid having Tsongas strike a bargain with former California Gov. Jerry Brown that could have brought some liberal Brown minority planks to the convention floor, Clinton agreed to lend Tsongas enough votes to get his amendments out of committee.

Except for some language on the environment that the Brown and Clinton forces worked out, Brown's 22 amendments failed. Brown called the resulting platform "fuzzy" and "full of fluff" but did not criticize Tsongas for leaving him out in the cold while dealing with Clinton. "I think that's the politics of conventions," Brown told reporters.

GRAPHIC: Newsday File Photo- Mayor Dinkins [P 15 C)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

417TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Star Tribune  
Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)

March 1, 1992, State Edition

SECTION: News; CAMPAIGN ROUNDUP; Pg. 18A

LENGTH: 788 words

HEADLINE: Democrats see Bush as loser but agonize over winner

SOURCE: News Services

DATELINE: Denver, Colorado

BODY:

The more vulnerable President Bush looks, the more Democrats worry about nominating the right candidate to run against him in November.

And the man Democratic Party leaders are most worried about right now is Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, who is positioned to win as many as 10 primaries in the next 18 days, mostly in the South.

Though Clinton might have the talent and the support to amass the most delegates of the five major Democratic contenders, many party leaders say they no longer believe he can beat Bush in November.

There is growing concern that Republicans will be able to exploit charges of marital infidelity and questions about Clinton's avoiding the draft during the Vietnam War.

In the race for the Democratic nomination, Clinton still has the advantage in money and organization in a number of states over former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas, Sen. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa and former California Gov. Jerry Brown.

But the prospect of Clinton as the party's nominee was undergoing an agonizing reappraisal by many party leaders who gathered in Denver this weekend to plan the Democratic nominating convention that will be held in July in New York.

Democratic national chairman Ron Brown set an upbeat tone for the meeting by pointing to Bush's plunge in public opinion polls from an 89 percent approval rating a year ago to a 39 percent rating in one recent poll and to continuing attacks on Bush by conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan that have pitched the Republican Party into "complete disarray."

But many of the party leaders say it is far too early to celebrate.

Bruce Lee, a Democratic national committeeman from California who is also Western regional director of the United Auto Workers, said Clinton could ultimately win the nomination but would be a sitting duck for hardball Republican tactics.

Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN), March 1, 1992

"It doesn't matter whether there is any validity to the charges that he's an adulterer or a draft dodger, they will bring it all up and that will shift the debate away from the real issues," Lee said. "It's frustrating when you have the president sitting out there and you know you can knock him off and you are not able to field the best candidate."

Utah Democratic chairman Peter Billings said that in his state, marital infidelity "ranks very high on the list of unacceptable behavior for politicians."

One Southern Democratic leader who has been supporting Clinton called him "damaged goods" and said, "The Republicans will dig into every cesspool in the country to find stuff against him."

This party leader, speaking on condition he not be identified, said, "I truly think Clinton, clean and whole and running, could give Bush hell - and still might."

John Greenfield, Democratic national committeeman from Idaho, called the race for the Democratic nomination this year "unbelievably perplexing." "The only candidate with any serious money is Clinton, and he's got the most problems," he said.

New York Democratic chairman John Marino said concern about the "overall character issue" is emerging as a big problem. "Clinton appealed to a lot of people initially who felt they might not agree with him on every issue but wanted to win," he said. "Now they're not too sure that he's the guy."

Clinton still has many supporters in the party leadership. Some, such as Louisiana chairman James Brady, insist the so-called "character" or personal issues won't matter in the general election when voters will focus on economic concerns. "This race is going to be won on who can put people back to work and who has a definite plan and vision for America," Brady said.

Georgia chairman Ed Sims said Clinton's opposition to the Vietnam War would help him with liberals, who might otherwise have written him off as "just another ignorant white Southern male."

The test for Clinton is the next round of primaries and caucuses on Tuesday in Georgia, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Utah and Washington, and next Saturday in Arizona, South Carolina and Wyoming.

"If Bill Clinton in fact is able to move through the primary process and gain the approval of voters through that process, I think it will be very difficult for George Bush and the Republicans to come back with the same kind of garbage," said Brown.

But there is evidence Clinton may be losing strength in states where he is expected to win. In Georgia, a poll published Saturday showed Clinton's support had slipped from 42 percent in survey interviews conducted last Monday and Tuesday to 37 percent in interviews conducted Wednesday and Thursday, after Kerrey had attacked his electability on the draft issue.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 3, 1992

429TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992, The Commercial Appeal  
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis)

January 25, 1992, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A1

LENGTH: 907 words

HEADLINE: STAR CLAIM WON'T DO IN CLINTON, DEMOCRATS SAY

BYLINE: Joan I. Duffy and Jerry Huston; The Commercial Appeal

DATELINE: LITTLE ROCK

BODY:

Democrats in New Hampshire and the South said Friday that presidential candidate Bill Clinton can survive an accusation of womanizing leveled in a supermarket tabloid.

The latest charges arose Thursday when Star magazine, a personality tabloid, said it would publish in its Monday issue claims by a state employee and part-time lounge singer that she and Clinton carried on a torrid 12-year affair.

Clinton, considered the front-runner in the Feb. 18 New Hampshire primary, categorically denied Thursday that he had an affair with Gennifer Flowers, believed to be 42.

The five-term Arkansas governor and his wife, Hillary, agreed Friday to appear on CBS's 60 Minutes at about 9 p.m. Sunday, after the Super Bowl. CBS claimed an exclusive with the Clintons, but ABC's This Week with David Brinkley and Cable News Network said they planned to have interviews with one or both on Sunday.

Clinton, 45, five-term governor of Arkansas, has been dogged by rumors of extramarital affairs since announcing for president in October 1991 and during his previous state races. Both Clintons have admitted rocky periods in their marriage in the past, but they said they are committed to each other and the union is now strong.

James Brady, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party, said he talked with a number of his colleagues around the country Friday and concluded Clinton would survive the allegations.

"The people who have called me made comments that it has not diminished their thinking about Bill Clinton and his campaign," Brady said.

He said Clinton was due to swing through Louisiana Monday on a fund-raising tour, and money collections picked up Friday after news of the Star allegations broke.

But a prominent Democratic leader in New Hampshire, the site of the first presidential primary Feb. 18, angrily attacked the mainstream press for publishing the rumors.

The Commercial Appeal, January 25, 1992

"Nobody deserves to have their candidacy destroyed by a bunch of unsubstantiated charges published in a crap tabloid," said Joe Grandmaison, a former state Democratic chairman in New Hampshire.

"The mainstream media took a deep breath and then declared they had a responsibility to follow up on these charges because they were published in the Star," said Grandmaison, a friend of Clinton's since the two men worked together on George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign.

"You don't see the media following up on the stories about human babies born with two cow heads. And there is no reason to believe this is not as unsubstantiated as all the other stuff they run," he said.

But some observers declined to predict how badly the publicity would hurt Clinton's presidential bid.

University of Virginia professor Larry Sabato, author of the book Feeding Frenzy and other books on the political process, said the charges likely will cause some damage to Clinton's campaign.

He said the issue is how long the "feeding frenzy" over the charges will last. "This might be an episodic frenzy and will go away in a little while. Or it's entirely possible it will come up again and again, which would be much more damaging," he said.

Sabato said he also was "very surprised to see responsible news organizations taking their cue from a sleazy, trashy supermarket tabloid. The thing is, this isn't a new charge."

Grandmaison and Sabato said they believe Clinton can escape further damage from the accusations, but disagreed as to method.

Grandmaison said he believes Clinton should aggressively confront the charges and "force the press in this feeding frenzy to start acting responsibly. He should step forward and force his accuser and the Star to substantiate this story," Grandmaison said.

Sabato said Clinton is boxed in. "If he completely denies the charges, then the media will try to find the one exception to prove him a liar. If he ignores it completely, people will think he's guilty," said Sabato.

"My advice would be for him to try to tough it out with dignity, both from himself and his family," said Sabato.

Flowers claims she tape recorded telephone conversations with the governor in which he advised her to deny any liaison. Clinton confirmed Thursday he had returned calls to the woman after she became inundated with telephone calls from reporters wanting to know about her relationship with Clinton.

Flowers's name first surfaced in 1990 when an ex-state employee, Larry Nichols, filed a lawsuit claiming he was fired because of his alleged knowledge of Clinton's extramarital affairs. The suit named five women, including Flowers.

Nichols's suit was thrown out of state court, but he refiled in federal court and is scheduled to go to trial March 23. He met with Republican National

The Commercial Appeal, January 25, 1992

Committeeman Bob Leslie a week ago and Leslie has said he has been giving Nichols free legal advice. But Leslie denied he was advising Nichols in his suit against Clinton.

In January 1991, an attorney representing Flowers threatened to sue radio station KBIS after a caller on a talk show mentioned Flowers as one of the women in Nichols's suit.

The letter, signed by Little Rock attorney Robert McHenry, said a defamation suit seeking punitive damages would be filed, "if we have not begun a meaningful discussion about Ms. Flowers' compensation."

Phillip Johnson, president and general manager of the station, said he and his attorney refused to pay Flowers anything and the suit was never filed.

GRAPHIC: Gennifer Flowers

LOAD-DATE: April 2, 1996



480TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 Little Rock Newspapers, Inc.  
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

August 26, 1991, Monday

LENGTH: 718 words

HEADLINE: Gore's timing lousy, analysts say //His move, on day coup crumbled, says 'it's all over' for Democrats Gazette Washington Bureau JEFFREY STINSON,

BYLINE: PAUL BARTON Al Gore announced he wasn't going to run for president. Not only is he out of the race, one Democratic consultant complained, the timing of his announcement on the day Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was returned to power couldn't have been worse. " I think Al Gore pulled one of the silliest moves in the last 10 years," said consultant David Garth.

BODY:

. WASHINGTON The woe-is-us hand-wringing and belly-aching among Democrats reached new heights last week when Tennessee Sen. Al Gore announced he wasn't going to run for president.

Not only is he out of the race, one Democratic consultant complained, the timing of his announcement on the day Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was returned to power couldn't have been worse.

" I think Al Gore pulled one of the silliest moves in the last 10 years," said consultant David Garth.

President Bush already was having a great day as the foreign-policy president, and then Gore comes along and adds to it, he said.

The move, Garth said, probably convinced many voters that the Democrats truly think they are already beaten for 1992.

" In a not-so-subliminal sense it says, ' Christ, it's all over.<' "

In East Coast Democratic circles, Gore's announcement prompted new, wishful calls for New York Gov. Mario Cuomo to save his party by jumping into the race.

The conventional wisdom back East is that the 800-pound political gorilla is the only candidate who can put up any kind of showing against Bush.

The same thinking doesn't hold in the South, however.

" Cuomo would have an image problem here," Louisiana Democratic chairman Jim Brady said. " He would have to come down and prove to the people he's not a big, New England, Northeastern liberal.<"

And even if Cuomo got into the race for the nomination, he said, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, should he choose to run, wouldn't be hurt by it.

" Clinton would still do well," he said.

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette August 26, 1991

From the Clinton presidential watch comes strong word that Democratic National Committee treasurer Bob Farmer will be raising dough for a soon-to-be Clinton presidential campaign.

But the only two people who can confirm the rumor Clinton and Farmer were on vacation.

And there's plenty of caution issued from the Clinton corner that nobody including adviser and media whiz Frank Greer, and some of Clinton's own gubernatorial staffers should assume they will be working for the Clinton campaign because no decision on a campaign team has been made by the top man.

On top of that, a slew of nationally prominent Democrats are sending word to Little Rock that they think Clinton should go full-speed ahead and that they are willing to sign on with him, doing whatever they can.

Second-hand scuttlebutt picked up from last week's Boston Globe has it that White House chief of staff John Sununu is counseling the Bush campaign people not to underestimate a Clinton candidacy.

Sununu, who became pals with Clinton through the National Governors' Association when he was New Hampshire governor, said he learned from dealing with him at the NGA that " Clinton is bright and tough.<"

In contrast, the Globe reported, Bush campaign staffers are said to be "eager" to face Cuomo or Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin.

From the "promises, promises" department: Asa Hutchinson, co-chairman of the Arkansas Republican Party, declared in no uncertain terms that Democratic Sen. Dale Bumpers won't get the same free re-election ride that Sen. David Pryor got last year.

Hutchinson, who has said as much before without offering any names, was defiant this time.

" He's going to have an opponent next year," he vowed.

He offered no names.

And Bumpers, meanwhile, stays on both Republican and Democratic lists of so-called "safe" Senate seats in 1992.

The Senate pay hike is now law. And Sens. Bumpers and Pryor will pick up an extra \$63.56 a day for representing Arkansans, beginning with the paychecks cut last week.

The increase, slipped quickly through Congress and signed earlier this month by President Bush, gives senators an annual salary of \$125,100.

Rep. Beryl Anthony, D-Ark., and his wife, Sheila, made the National Journal's list of Washington's "connected couples" those duos who have one spouse in Congress and one in the lobbying, consulting, government or interest-group fields that work Capitol Hill.

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette August 26, 1991

The report, written by former Arkansas Gazette Washington Bureau Chief Carol Matlack, lists 50 couples who "rub elbows professionally."<

Sheila Anthony is a lawyer with the firm of Dow, Lohnes & Albertson.

Missing from the list is Betty Bumpers, wife of the senator and founder of Peace Links which has never been bashful about forwarding its views to Congress.<

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 28, 1996

511TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 Gannett Company Inc.  
USA TODAY

March 19, 1991, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3A

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: GOP trumpeting switch in parties;  
Dems play it down

BYLINE: Adam Nagourney

BODY:

Louisiana Gov. Buddy Roemer's defection to the Republican Party marks another setback for Southern Democrats - but how serious of one remains to be seen.

Even as President Bush jubilantly greeted the GOP's latest convert at the White House on Monday, analysts said Roemer's actions could end up being significant only on the Louisiana political stage.

To be sure, the loss of such a big-name Democrat was a major public relations blow for the party, coming after two-plus years in which 219 Democrats had jumped ship.

It also comes as Southern voters have all but abandoned Democratic presidential contenders, and Democrats have watched nervously for signs of party abandonment in state and other federal elections as well.

Republicans across the South eagerly grasped the Roemer decision Monday, arguing it demonstrates younger politicians have concluded white blue-collar Democrats are out of step.

They said the Democrats' initial resistance to the gulf war proved that.

"We're gaining all the time, and they're not," said Mississippi GOP chairman Evelyn McPhail. "The movement is toward Republicans."

But it is far from clear that Roemer's change is significant beyond the Byzantine world of Louisiana politics. His decision was as much a function of ideology as a political calculation that his best hope for re-election was as a Republican.

"He did it for his own political fortunes," said Louisiana Democratic Chairman James Brady. "It's got nothing to do with ideology. It's not part of any trend."

If Roemer, 47, loses his re-election bid, Monday's photo session with Bush in the Oval Office might well be a memory Bush would just as soon forget. In 1989, Florida Rep. Bill Grant switched parties with great fanfare - and then lost re-election the following year, to great embarrassment for the GOP.

USA TODAY, March 19, 1991

And while 219 Democrats have switched to the GOP since Bush took office, there's barely a nationally recognizable name in the bunch. Even with Roemer's switch, the Democrats control seven of 11 Southern governorships.

In the Senate, Democrats control two-thirds of the region's seats, up from half in 1986.

"The South is not as Republican today as it was five years ago," said Hastings Wyman, editor of the Southern Political Reporter. "On the presidential level, it's become solidly Republican. But below that level, it's really highly competitive."

Long-term trends don't seem good for Democrats. More and more voters are identifying themselves as Republicans.

University of Virginia political scientist Larry Sabato said that while the "vast majority" of local officials are still Democrats, "More and more local officials are finding their Democratic Party label is an added burden."

Brookings Institution analyst Stephen Hess said the party's decline is a "steady process that simply reflects the degree to which the Southern states are normally fitting into the Republican coalition. This is the wave of the future."

Earl Black of the University of South Carolina said the shift in the Democratic Party over the years is making it unattractive to younger officials.

"Roemer is converting in part because of that process," he said. "And he's sending a signal to a lot of politicians that maybe they ought to be thinking about the same thing."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; b/w, Barry Thumma, AP

CUTLINE: AT WHITE HOUSE: President Bush meets with Buddy Roemer, center, and GOP National Committee Chairman Clayton Yeutter.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

517TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 The American Political Network Inc.  
The Hotline

March 12, 1991

SECTION: CAMPAIGNS '91

LENGTH: 813 words

HEADLINE: LOUISIANA GOVERNOR: ROEMER REAX

BODY:

Gov. Buddy Roemer's switch to the GOP makes the national gov. lineup as follows: 27 Dem, 21 GOP, 2 Ind. Roemer was invited to the White House 3/19 (BOSTON GLOBE, 3/12). At a press conference on the steps of the Governor's Mansion yesterday, Roemer signed a voter registration form handed to him by Rep. Bob Livingston (R-01), among the candidates Roemer beat in '87. Livingston: "Four years ago I campaigned to put a Republican in the Governor's Mansion. It took me a while, but now I've succeeded." Roemer: "It's time to stop the debate about Buddy Roemer and the party to which I belong. I am a Republican. But most of all, I am a Louisianian and an American" (New Orleans TIMES-PICAYUNE, 3/12).

TIMES-PICAYUNE's Anderson & Wardlaw write Roemer "admits he isn't sure whether the new deal is to his advantage. ... He joins a state party that can claim only about (20% of reg. voters), a party that has just lost two major U.S. Senate races and that has won only one governor's election in this century" (3/12). Pollster Bob Teeter found Roemer's numbers dipping 4-5% as a GOPer (WASH. POST, 3/12). LA GOPers "say Roemer's first task will be to convince fellow party members that he is, indeed, one of them and not a political opportunist -- a liberal in elephant's clothing." Rep. Richard Baker (R-06), who had been considering a run, formally took himself out of the race yesterday. LG Paul Hardy "said he'll probably seek re-election instead." Other GOPers in or considering: State Rep. David Duke, ex-Gov. David Treen, ex-Rep./Dep. US Energy Sec. Henson Moore and Rep. Clyde Holloway (R-08). Holloway: "I indicated to (Roemer) that it is quite possible that I will be a candidate in the caucuses" (3/12). Monroe NEWS STAR editorial: "He's managed to breed quite a bit of resentment in both parties. His performance in this episode has made him appear indecisive and opportunistic, and virtually killed any political advantage he could have expected to gain. ... At the moment, his prospects look pretty dim simply because of the way he's handled things. If he fails to get another term as (gov.) his dreaming and scheming won't amount to a hill of beans" (3/11). RNC Chair Clayton Yeutter: "We're delighted by (Gov) Roemer's decision to switch to the (GOP). This is an historic event for the (GOP) in both (LA) and across the country. ... Roemer joins almost 240 (Dem) elected officials and key leaders who have switched ... since George Bush was sworn in as President" (RNC release, 3/11). GOP strategist John Buckley: "It puts one very big layer between David Duke and the rest of the Republican Party" (Balto. SUN,

1991 The Hotline, March 12, 1991

3/12). CNN's Catherine Crier reported Roemer received a "warm welcome" from Bush (3/11). LA Dem chair James Brady: "I would suggest to his newfound party friends that he's not going to be much of a Republican either" (TIMES-PICAYUNE, 3/12). Big-name party-switchers in the Bush era have a "dismal" record; ex-Reps. Bill Grant, Tommy Robinson and ex-DC police chief Maurice Turner lost in their first go-rounds since switching (John Mashek, BOSTON GLOBE, 3/12). The open primary is 10/19; runoff 11/16.

DUKE: He will formally enter the race 3/13. Duke on Roemer: "Today's move spells desperation on his part. And if one more Republican runs -- and I think at least one could -- it means I've got a lock on a runoff spot" (WASH. TIMES, 3/12). More Duke: "(Roemer) is the only Republican I know who is a bona-fide member of the NAACP. He favors racial quotas, affirmative action, raising taxes and gun control" (TIMES-PICAYUNE, 3/12).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: 03/12/91

576TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1989 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

April 20, 1989, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A4

LENGTH: 889 words

HEADLINE: Democrats Fear Spillover From Wright Inquiry;  
State Party Chairmen, Particularly in South, Are Concerned About Next Year's  
Elections

BYLINE: Thomas B. Edsall, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

A number of state Democratic Party chairmen, especially in the South, are openly voicing fears that failure to quickly resolve the ethics charges against House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) could damage other candidates in next year's congressional elections.

"I feel uncomfortable talking about someone under these circumstances, but this is not helping us any," said Charles Whitehead, chairman of the Florida Democratic Party. "People are judging him guilty. It's not correct, [but] there is nothing I can do about that. Congress is not trusted by a majority of the people anyway and with something like this, they are saying, 'I told you so.' "

"We don't need any clouds left over anything in politics," Georgia Democratic Chairman John Henry Anderson said. Anderson described the charges against Wright as "very serious to me."

Asked if he thinks Wright can survive as speaker, Anderson said, "You know, the allegations, if proven correct, would look to be most damaging." Anderson noted that he does not want to prejudge Wright, but added that "if the allegations prove to be true, that [resignation] might prove to be the proper thing to do."

As House members scattered to their home districts for a week-long recess, an informal survey of party chairmen in major states produced many who contend that the Wright inquiry will have little or no effect on races in their states and that Republican plans to use the speaker as a vehicle to paint the Democratic Party as corrupt will fail.

Democratic Party chairmen, however, are usually the hard core of partisan loyalists, and the public concerns voiced by Anderson and Whitehead, combined with more cautious expressions by other chairmen, suggest that Wright may face major political difficulties in retaining his leadership post.

South Carolina chairman Frank Holleman, for example, contended that "in the long run, it [the Wright controversy] won't have a significant effect on us." For Wright to continue his role as "national spokesman" for the Democratic Party, Holleman said, he "has to be able to strongly exonerate himself." Asked if he thinks exoneration is possible, Holleman said "I don't know . . . I think it is a very tough job for him."



The Washington Post, April 20, 1989

Even those who now view the debate over the allegations against Wright as a matter of concern only to Washington insiders said that extended publicity about the investigation could damage the Democratic Party.

At the moment, the controversy appears likely to continue for weeks, if not months. Yesterday, William C. Oldaker, Wright's lawyer, and Richard J. Phelan, special counsel to the House ethics committee, continued to negotiate over the timing of Wright's appearance before the panel.

The committee has charged that there is "reason to believe" that Wright violated House rules in 69 separate instances. It must now decide whether there is "clear and convincing" evidence to support the charges that Wright used sales of a book as "an overall scheme to evade" House limits on outside income, and whether he improperly accepted gifts valued at \$ 145,000 from a Texas businessman.

If the committee then recommends penalties -- reprimand, censure or expulsion -- the issue must be taken up by the full House.

Southern party chairmen voiced the most concern about the Wright inquiry. President Bush won some of his highest margins in the once solidly Democratic South, and the region has been the target of a sustained GOP drive to persuade incumbent Democratic officeholders to switch parties.

In the North, most Democratic chairmen dismissed the Wright controversy as irrelevant to House candidates and in races for state and local offices.

"No one is alleging any violation of the law, and we just came through by comparison an administration [under President Ronald Reagan] in which officials were charged and convicted of serious crimes," New York chairman Lawrence Kirwan said. "My own sense is that we are early enough in the election cycle where this thing will have been considered and disposed of. Life will go on."

"You people living inside the Beltway are the only people paying attention to it," said Larry Yatch, Pennsylvania Democratic chairman. "The people here, the first thing they do when they get the paper is turn to the local section. They care about streets, neighborhoods, education."

Ohio chairman Jim Ruvolo said, "It's not getting the attention out here that it's getting in Washington . . . Everything has the potential for damage to the party, but on a scale of one to 10, this is a two or three."

One southern Democratic chairman shared the optimism of his northern colleagues. Louisiana chairman James Brady said, "It's not having any effect down here. Jim Wright is well-liked in most of the South." Brady contended that recent corruption cases involving Republicans will make it difficult for the GOP to capitalize on Wright.

"It's hard for them to call the kettle black," he said, arguing that Louisiana voters are more interested in revelations about Bush and the Iran-contra scandal generated by the trial of Oliver L. North.

A more typically cautious note, however, was voiced by E. Lawrence Davis III, North Carolina chairman, who said, "It is something we need to watch very closely and see what the effect might be and seek to minimize them."

592ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1989 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

January 26, 1989, Thursday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 12, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 984 words

HEADLINE: Ex-Jackson Aide Confident Of Winning Top Party Post

BYLINE: By MICHAEL ORESKES, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan. 25

BODY:

Ronald H. Brown, a former aide to both Senator Edward M. Kennedy and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, has lined up the votes to become the new chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr. Brown and other Democrats said today.

Mr. Brown would be the first black to be chairman of a major American political party and would take the helm just as the Democratic Party is struggling to stem the defections of conservative white voters in the South and in northern cities and suburbs.

Mr. Brown issued a statement this afternoon saying that he had the votes to win when the party elects its new chairman Feb. 10.

Mr. Brown made his assertion after one of his main opponents, Richard Wiener, the Michigan Democratic chairman, withdrew and endorsed him. The other remaining serious opponent, former Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, said tonight he had not yet decided whether to throw in the towel but would make an announcement Thursday.

'It's Pretty Much Over'

A few conservative Democrats were discussing a last-ditch effort to rally around Mr. Jones, but most Democrats, including many who had been opposing Mr. Brown or fear his victory, said today they believed he had clinched the chairmanship, and that an effort to stop him would only divide the party.

"It's pretty much over," said a key Democratic party official. "Now the party will deal with the consequences."

Mr. Brown said his first mission will be to try to bridge the gaps within the party and persuade voters that the party's control of Congress and many statehouses is producing benefits that should be recognized the next time the country picks a President.

Mr. Jackson hailed Mr. Brown's apparent victory as a proud moment for the party and the nation. More conservative members of the party expressed trepidation and said they feared Mr. Brown's ascension would further fuel an image of liberalism the party needs to combat.

Republicans Respond

The New York Times, January 26, 1989

Even before Mr. Brown said that he had clinched the chairmanship, the Republican Party was moving to take advantage. In Louisiana, the Republican Party sent out mail in which it said that liberals were seizing control of the Democratic Party. Included in the mailing was a card for changing voter registration.

Mr. Brown, now a Washington lobbyist, was born in Harlem 47 years ago in the Hotel Theresa, which his parents managed. He was Senator Kennedy's aide on the Judiciary Committee and has worked in various Democratic Party posts.

Last summer, Mr. Brown was Mr. Jackson's manager at the Democratic National Convention, a role in which he served as Mr. Jackson's chief negotiator with the campaign of Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts. He advised Mr. Dukakis in the fall political campaign.

Mr. Brown has expressed exasperation on several occasions that his brief service for Mr. Jackson has created an image problem for him with the party's conservative wing.

#### 'The Wrong Message'

"He just sends the wrong message to the electorate in this state, and I think to the country," Jim Brady, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party, said today. He said he and other centrist Democrats had worked hard to refashion the party's image to appeal to more conservative voters. Mr. Brady suggested that this effort would not be helped by selecting a chairman endorsed by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Jackson and Gov. Mario M. Cuomo of New York, who taught Mr. Brown legal writing at St. John's University.

At the same time, these more conservative leaders have been sensitive to the suggestion that Mr. Brown's race, rather than his political philosophy, has prompted their resistance.

"The last thing we need the press to do is to have the press say we're opposed to him because of race," said John Henry Anderson, the Georgia Democratic Chairman. "You've got to remember we opposed Paul Kirk four years ago because of his perceived closeness to Kennedy."

Paul Kirk Jr. is the departing chairman of the party. Mr. Anderson said that, once Mr. Kirk had been elected, "We became his greatest supporters."

#### Praise From Strauss

A similar hopefulness toward Mr. Brown was expressed by Robert Strauss, a former Democratic chairman.

"Ron Brown is an extremely talented and honorable and able political operator," Mr. Strauss said. "By background and experience, he has the qualifications to chair the Democratic Party. In the short run, for all the wrong reasons, his accepting that position will meet with very mixed reviews. My personal view is he has the opportunity, on a much smaller scale, to be like Nixon to China or Reagan to Russia."

The next few years are crucial for both parties. While the Democrats try to figure out why they keep losing Presidential races, the Republicans are

The New York Times, January 26, 1989

gearing up for a major drive to capture governorships and state legislatures before the reapportionments the states will carry out after the 1990 census.

Both parties enter this period under new leadership. Lee Atwater took over last week as President Bush's hand-picked chairman of the Republican National Committee.

'We wish Ron Brown good luck,' said Leslie Goodman, the Republican Party's spokeswoman, 'because it's going to take all the luck in the world to turn around a party that's been on the wrong side of the issues and putting up the wrong candidates for so long.'

While there is concern among some Democrats about the image of a chairman who is close to Mr. Jackson, there are others who see Mr. Brown as the best hope for disagreeing with Mr. Jackson without alienating blacks.

One of the first tests of this could come in the Chicago mayoral primary, if Richard Daley, son of the late Mayor, defeats Mayor Eugene Sawyer, who is black. Many blacks in the city would then be expected to support an independent candidacy against Mr. Daley in the general election. But white Democrats in Chicago will look for Mr. Brown to stick with the party.

GRAPHIC: photo of Ronald H. Brown (NYT)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

593RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1989 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

January 26, 1989, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 1294 words

HEADLINE: Brown's DNC Rival Bows Out;  
Lawyer-Lobbyist Would Be First Black To Head Major Party

BYLINE: Thomas B. Edsall, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Ronald H. Brown yesterday received the endorsement of his chief competitor for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), virtually guaranteeing that the lawyer and lobbyist will become the first black chairman of either major national party.

"I now have more than enough votes to win," Brown, who was born here and raised in Harlem, declared in a statement shortly after getting the backing of Richard N. Wiener, chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party.

"By my action today, I have guaranteed the outcome of this election and effectively ended it," Wiener said. The election will take place when the DNC meets in Washington Feb. 10.

Brown's candidacy has provoked an intense debate within the Democratic Party. His backers contend that the former Washington representative of the Urban League, known for his negotiating skills, is ideally suited to confront the racial conflicts that have divided the party in past elections. Many of the party's most prominent leaders back his bid.

A number of white southerners, however, are openly fearful that Brown's past involvement in the presidential campaigns of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Jesse L. Jackson, along with endorsements from New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and the AFL-CIO, would send a signal that the Democratic Party is continuing to move to the left, out of the mainstream.

The third major candidate in the contest, former Oklahoma representative James R. Jones, said he and his staff are calling DNC members to see whether it is still possible to sustain his campaign. Jones contended that Brown's backers are generating a "myth that it was wrapped up," but Jones added that the danger for him is "that at some point the myth becomes reality." A fourth candidate, former Ohio representative James Stanton, is expected to drop out today, according to Ohio sources.

Brown, who served as national convention manager for Jackson in 1988 and as deputy manager of Kennedy's 1980 challenge to President Jimmy Carter, has received the backing of numerous northern Democrats, including Sen. Bill Bradley (N.J.) and Pennsylvania Gov. Robert P. Casey, and some white southern support, including former South Carolina state chairman Don Fowler.

The Washington Post, January 26, 1989

Many other white southerners, however, remain wary of Brown's bid, even after learning of Wiener's endorsement and, with it, the growing likelihood that Brown will win.

"I still believe that our national party is going to have a problem with our spokesman identified with Teddy Kennedy and Jesse Jackson," said Frank Holleman, South Carolina Democratic chairman. "It sends a message to the electorate in this state and, I think, the nation that we are going away from the middle," said Louisiana Chairman James J. Brady. Average voters "don't feel comfortable with Ron Brown, and they have expressed that -- the moderate, every-day voter that we have to depend on to win elections," Brady added.

The most outspoken critic of Brown has been Alabama Chairman John Baker. "Brown's election will say that Ted Kennedy, Mario Cuomo and the other northeast liberals are back in control. . . . It's a giant step backward for the Democratic Party."

The Democratic chairmanship fight has received more than usual attention this year, in part because the Republicans have chosen as their chairman Lee Atwater, President Bush's campaign manager who has earned a reputation as a specialist in negative campaigning with a talent for driving "wedges" between major elements of the Democratic coalition.

All of the southern leaders opposed to Brown said their concerns are based on his liberal ties, not his race. A number of these Democrats voiced the hope, however, that Brown would follow the pattern of outgoing DNC Chairman Paul G. Kirk Jr., whose ties to Kennedy prompted strong southern opposition in 1985 but who then won enthusiastic backing in the region by ending official recognition of six caucuses, including those representing gay people, women and various racial and ethnic groups.

"Ron is probably the most qualified candidate in the race, but there is a perception that he is the candidate of too many things that are not popular in my part of the country," said Charles Whitehead, Florida chairman. "I know he's his own man, and I hope he can unify the party and do what Paul Kirk did." Whitehead cited concern about Brown in the Jewish community, where some voters "are not comfortable with his perceived relationship with Rev. Jackson."

However, the chief Washington lobbyists for two major Jewish organizations, Steve Silbiger of the American Jewish Congress and David Harris of the American Jewish Committee, said they think Brown would work to heal rifts in black-Jewish relations.

"He is clearly reaching out to both sides," Silbiger said, adding that Brown has the potential to have "a lasting effect on rebuilding the black-Jewish coalition."

"We have known Ron Brown as an individual who has worked vigorously in supporting black and Jewish relations over the years. The Jewish community looked to Ron Brown during the [1988] campaign as one of those voices of moderation and reason with whom we could maintain a dialogue," Harris said.

Brown, who exudes self-confidence, is a partner in the Democratic Washington law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. His 1988 clients, according to the publication "Washington Representatives," include a host of far eastern companies --

The Washington Post, January 26, 1989

Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., Sansui Electronics -- and Columbia Inc., US JCV Corp. and American Express Co.

He has countered charges that his ties to Jackson would weaken his ability to be DNC chairman by accusing his critics of assuming "that I was born in May 1988," when he joined the Jackson campaign, serving primarily as a negotiator with the organization of Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, the eventual Democratic presidential nominee. "It ought to be a requirement that the next chairman of the Democratic Party be able to work with Jackson," he said.

Appearing on Cable New Network, Jackson said: "Ron Brown's victory -- if that is confirmed -- represents democracy at its best." Jackson said Brown "apparently convinced people in every region of the country -- across lines of race, sex and religion -- that he will be fair."

A graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont, Brown now serves as a trustee of that liberal arts school. After completing a law degree at St. John's University in New York, where Cuomo was one of his teachers, Brown served in the Army in Germany and Korea.

A protoge of Whitney Young at the Urban League, he served from 1973 to 1979 as the Washington representative of the moderate civil rights organization. In 1980, he joined the ill-fated Kennedy presidential campaign as deputy manager.

After briefly serving as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, Brown went to work for Patton, Boggs & Blow, one of Washington's most politically active law-lobbying firms.

Currently a member of the DNC's executive committee, he served from 1982 to 1985 as the deputy chairman of the party.

Brown has said that he supports a move to restore automatic national convention delegate status to all DNC members -- a position likely to be opposed by Jackson, who won approval for stripping them of that status and for other rules changes in negotiations with Dukakis at the Democratic National Convention last July. The changes were designed to placate Jackson, but a large number of DNC members contend that the rules shifts serve only to encourage candidates to stay in the race long after they have effectively lost any chance of winning. Brown has indicated that he does not want to open most of these new party rules to revision.

Staff writer David Broder contributed to this report.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, RONALD H. BROWN

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

596TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1988 The New York Times Company  
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November 19, 1988, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 8, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 695 words

HEADLINE: Democratic Leaders Look Back at Defeat but Are Wary of Change

BYLINE: By ROBIN TONER, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: PHOENIX, Nov. 18

BODY:

In a ritual that has become aching familiar, Democratic state chairmen gathered here today to pick through the rubble of the 1988 Presidential election. But they were clearly wary of making broad changes in reaction to that defeat.

Many of the state chairmen here were urging Paul G. Kirk Jr. to stay in the job of party chairman when his term expires early next year. They are hoping to avoid a battle over the national chairmanship, with one of the most popular buttons here declaring: "If It Ain't Broke, Don't Fix It - Keep Kirk."

Mr. Kirk himself, while not disclosing his plans as to the chairmanship, made the case for caution and continuity this afternoon, suggesting that campaign tactics and external events were behind the party's loss.

"Did we make the compelling case for changing from a status quo of relative peace and perceived prosperity?" the party chairman said. "No. But should we fall into the trap of thinking we must change everything we've done in order to win the next Presidential election? I say no again."

Caution on Changing

Mr. Kirk warned the party leaders that "the one thing predictable about changing party rules" is that the results will be "unpredictable." Indeed, some party leaders seemed haunted by the major rule change after the 1984 defeat: the designation of one day on which about two-fifths of the states ended up holding their primaries. Many of the advocates of that mega-primary hoped it would produce a more conservative nominee than the two big winners that day, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, who went on to win the nomination, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

As the party leaders opened their two-day meeting in a cliffside resort here, they seemed to place much of the blame for their recent loss on negative campaigning and their own candidate's response to it.

Lee Atwater, manager of President-elect Bush's campaign as well as his recent choice for chairman of the Republican Party, took a heavy share of abuse today. Richard Wiener, the state chairman from Michigan, who is president of the Association of State Democratic Chairs, told the group that with Mr. Atwater's new position "we can look forward to four years of pit bull style politics in



The New York Times, November 19, 1988

this country.''

Bob Slagle, the Democratic chairman from Texas, shot back, ''I really don't appreciate your comparing Lee Atwater to a pit bull; I think the breed is better than that.''

#### Hindsight on Campaign

However, for all the anger at the Republican tactics, there was also considerable frustration voiced here over the way the Dukakis campaign chose to respond to it. James J. Brady, the chairman from Louisiana, asserted that the way to deal with negative campaigning was ''you slam dunk it right back in their face.''

And Mr. Kirk himself used a similar metaphor to diagnose the problem of the Democratic campaign, when he suggested it was a matter of ''ball control.''

He added, ''In politics, the campaign that controls the dialogue can control the political turf on which it wants to play, and it can control the terms, the dynamics and the political message it wants to define and convey.''

The race for the national party chairmanship was highlighted by the presence of several probable candidates, including Mr. Wiener; Ron Brown, a lawyer; Jim Jones, former Representative of Oklahoma; Michael Barnes of Maryland and James V. Stanton of Ohio.

But the race seemed to be waiting on a decision by Mr. Kirk, who told the chairmen he would announce his plans after Thanksgiving.

Mr. Brown, a longtime party leader who was a senior adviser to Mr. Jackson in the primary season, privately told leaders today that he was no stalking horse for Mr. Jackson, according to a participant in the meetings. In an interview, Mr. Brown underscored that, asserting, ''I am not running as a Jackson candidate, and if people are perceiving my candidacy as a Jackson candidacy, they're misperceiving it.''

Mr. Brown said he had not yet decided whether he would seek the national party post if Mr. Kirk decided to seek another term. The four other likely candidates here said they would support Mr. Kirk if he decided to stay for another term.

GRAPHIC: Photo of Paul G. Kirk Jr., the Democratic national chairman, addressing a meeting of state chairmen in Phoenix at which the loss of the Presidential election was rehashed (AP)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

601ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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July 21, 1988, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

LENGTH: 148 words

HEADLINE: Democratic Convention Southern Notebook

DATELINE: ATLANTA

BODY:

New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy, mentioned as a Jesse Jackson supporter who now may take a high profile in Michael Dukakis's Louisiana campaign, said Thursday he had not been formally approached to do so.

'I probably will. I'd be willing to,' Barthelemy said when asked if he would work for Dukakis if asked.

The mayor said he was preparing to leave Atlanta for New Orleans and would miss Thursday night's final session of the Democratic National Convention.

Despite state party Chairman Jim Brady's opposition, the delegation adopted a resolution calling for the Dukakis campaign in Louisiana to include a Jackson supporter as a co-chair.

'I come from one of the most conservative areas of Louisiana, and this doesn't offend me in any way,' said delegate Jack Burson Jr. of Eunice.

Brady, of Alexandria, had predicted the move may hamper the party in the fall election.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

609TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

## The Associated Press

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April 29, 1988, Friday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 674 words

BYLINE: By RICHARD L. VERNACI, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

## BODY:

Delegates committed to Albert Gore Jr. and Paul Simon are beginning to defect to Democratic front-runner Michael Dukakis, whose presidential campaign is gently pursuing them.

"We don't consider it raiding," said Susan Brophy, a delegate tracker for Dukakis. "We consider it a re-introduction."

"It's definitely a soft sell," she said.

Gore and Simon have both suspended their campaigns but have not formally dropped out of the race. They hold a combined total of just over 600 delegates.

Tad Devine, director of field operations for Dukakis, said, "We've seen some come in in the last few weeks and we expect to rack up some more with another couple of wins, which has been the case since New York and Pennsylvania."

The number of public converts to other campaigns is still small.

One of them, Jack Burson, was among 23 delegates in Louisiana pledged to support Gore based on the results of the state's March 8 presidential primary. But he has recently switched to Dukakis.

"Gore was my first choice, but as I see it, he's no longer in the race and I had to choose between the people who are," Burson said Friday.

Burson is one of more than 3,500 "pledged" delegates to the Democratic National Convention who were being picked because of their support for a particular presidential candidate. Party rules say those delegates "shall in all good conscience reflect the sentiments of those who elected them."

Party leaders say that means they are free to change their minds.

Louisiana Democratic Chairman James Brady said Tennessee Sen. Gore's decision to put his campaign on hold makes his delegates "Gore delegates" in name only. Brady said he's fielded questions from a number of them since the campaign was suspended on April 21.

"The main question is: 'Are we still going?'" Brady said. "We had a number of the Gore people who thought that since Gore was no longer there that they may be bumped."

The Associated Press, April 29, 1988

"They will go to the convention as Gore delegates," Brady said. "They'll vote for somebody other than Gore; that's for sure."

That's not how the Gore campaign prefers to see it.

"Our preference is at this point in time that the Gore delegates remain Gore delegates," said Rick Hutcheson, Gore's delegate tracker, who was not aware of Burson's defection. "I think there remains a great deal of affection and loyalty to Al and that's what we're going to continue to see."

But David Carle, a spokesman for Simon, said the Illinois senator expected that some of his delegates would go elsewhere when his campaign was suspended on April 7.

"He made clear to his delegates and other supporters around the country that he remained a candidate and intended to go to the convention but also expressed understanding for any individual decisions that his changed status prompted with his supporters and delegates," Carle said.

However, Carle said later that he was wrong about the Simon campaign being resigned to losing delegates. He said the campaign was staying in contact with the delegates by telephone and letter to encourage them to stay with Simon.

Simon is considering a meeting after June 7 to "consult with his delegates about what they would prefer to do at that point." Carle said.

So far, Simon has lost one delegate to Dukakis Rep. Barbara Boxer of California although she is one of the "super delegates," a special class reserved for party leaders and politicians who are free to support whomever they please.

Kathleen Vick, who chairs the Democrats' Rules Committee, said two recent developments in the party have contributed to the phenomenon of defecting delegates: the suspended campaign that is neither active nor abandoned and a rules change.

"We've got a new fuzzy area of the law, as it were," Ms. Vick said.

Eight years ago, a Democratic delegate was bound to support his candidate, no matter what, and the rules were changed specifically to soften that, she said.

"I think the operative word here is 'in all good conscience,'" she said. "In 1980 people were calling the delegates automatons."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

612TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Business Week

March 28, 1988

SECTION: TOP OF THE NEWS; Campaign '88; Pg. 25

LENGTH: 641 words

HEADLINE: 'HELLO, TIP. IT'S TIPPER -- LET'S HAVE LUNCH'

BYLINE: By Douglas A. Harbrecht and Howard Gleckman in Washington

BODY:

The phone is ringing off the hook in Mark Siegel's office these days, but many of the callers aren't interested in his services as a Washington lobbyist. Siegel, a member of the Democratic National Committee, is one of 645 superdelegates -- a group that could provide the margin of victory for the party's next Presidential nominee. "My demands are modest," Siegel grins. "I tell the campaigns to treat me like a small primary."

Disgruntled party leaders created superdelegates before the 1984 primaries to claim a greater say in picking the nominee. As a result, a large bloc of officeholders and political pros will go to the convention as unpledged delegates. And with no candidate likely to get the 2,082 votes needed for nomination when the primaries end in June, Siegel and his fellow superdelegates will have choice seats in Atlanta. "These are the inside players," says James Free, an adviser to Senator Albert Gore Jr. "We want them."

So does everyone else. Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis already has five aides making calls, sending newspaper clippings, setting up personal calls to Capitol Hill offices and statehouses. The day after Super Tuesday, Free, a Washington corporate lobbyist, was on the phone to Louisiana state Democratic chairman and superdelegate James J. Brady, securing a nod for Gore.

WARHORSES. The objects of all this affection, who each have one vote, are a diverse group. They include 253 of the 310 Democrats in the House and Senate, all 28 Democratic governors, 250 members of the DNC, and the 112 state and territorial party chairs and vice-chairs. Also among the ranks are such warhorses as retired House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, former President Jimmy Carter, and former Vice-President Walter F. Mondale.

The candidates themselves will be well represented. Governor Dukakis is an automatic superdelegate, as is his campaign manager, DNC member Susan Estrich. Gore and Illinois Senator Paul Simon may well be chosen as superdelegates when Senate Democrats pick their contingent on Apr. 19. And House Democratic Caucus Chairman Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri also gets a free seat.

The creation of the superdelegates may be a rare example of a rules change that is working out the way the Democrats intended. After insurgent supporters of George McGovern kept party regulars out of the 1972 convention, Democratic leaders vowed never again to be excluded from the selection process. In 1976 and 1980 they quietly started working their way back onto state delegations.

1988 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Business Week, March 28, 1988

And in 1983 party pros carved themselves a big niche at the convention by formally creating the superdelegate system. The idea was "to provide some ballast to pure democracy," says Lawrence D. Longley, associate professor of political science at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis.

STANDING PAT. The standard wisdom is that most superdelegates will be inclined to support the candidate who arrives at the convention with the most delegates. As party regulars who always keep a finger to the wind, "they will be very concerned about electability and unity," says Anne Wexler, a longtime party official who is serving as a consultant to Dukakis. Adds William L. Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute: "They will want a minimum of blood on the floor."

Not all of the superdelegates agree with this pat assessment. "The more talk there is about a brokered process, the less incentive there is to commit early," says one. "We'd only commit if the train was leaving the station, and it ain't leaving."

For now, phone calls from the candidates, the candidates' wives, and a slew of newfound friends will keep pouring in. Until they pack their bags for Atlanta, these 645 pols will remain the most sought-after voters in America. And they'll love every minute of it.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, no caption, LES KANTUREK

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

618TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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February 27, 1988, Saturday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 1140 words

HEADLINE: Super Tuesday Fields Crowded and Still Unclear

BYLINE: By WILLIAM M. WELCH, Associated Press Writer

BODY:

North Florida farmer Fred Williams has an analysis of the Super Tuesday primaries across the South and elsewhere: "There are too many hogs in the creek and the water is muddy."

Little more than a week from the regionwide presidential primaries in both parties, his farm analogy remains apt. The picture in both parties hasn't entirely cleared, and the races remain crowded.

Super Tuesday, the closest the nation has ever come to a national primary, could crystallize the nomination races, particularly on the Republican side. But there's as much likelihood it won't.

Pat Robertson is a wild card that threatens to confuse the Republican race. He has the opportunity to do well, maybe even win, in some small-turnout primaries in areas where he built devoted followings through years as a television evangelist.

And if no Democrat strongly emerges, that race may not come close to being decided on March 8 and the field will move on to the next round of Northern industrial states, still crowded with three or four candidates.

"Super Tuesday is not fulfilling the wishes of its founders," said University of Virginia political scientist Larry Sabato.

Twenty states hold Democratic primaries or caucuses on Tuesday, March 8, and they stretch from Massachusetts to Florida to Idaho; there are 17 GOP contests. The day is mainly Southern, with 14 contests in Southern or border states. Democrats also hold a caucus in American Samoa.

At stake are 1,307 Democratic and 712 Republican delegates about one-third the total in both parties.

Southern legislators set the whole thing up with the aim of providing a conservative or moderating influence on the Democratic nomination process, countering and perhaps stealing the thunder of earlier contests. The GOP went along, often because Democrats control the legislatures in those Southern states.

The primary may yet move the Democratic nominee to the right. But it didn't diminish the early contests. Wins in Iowa and New Hampshire have helped propel

The Associated Press, February 27, 1988

Richard Gephardt and Michael Dukakis in polls of the South.

And so far no single Democrat has emerged with broad appeal across the South the region Democrats agree they must carry to regain the White House.

Among the Republicans, the South looks like George Bush territory. President Reagan has always been popular there and the vice president has successfully so far at least managed to appear the heir. Polls show him leading Dole two-to-one or better in the region.

He has the added benefit of a Southern organization regarded as unsurpassed. But all those strengths looked as thin as the paper they were written on when Bush appeared on the verge of losing New Hampshire to Sen. Bob Dole.

Bush won, of course, but Dole, Robertson and New York Rep. Jack Kemp hope to attack Bush's base and prove it broad but thin.

Kemp needs to do well somewhere in the South to be able to sustain his campaign and the argument that he is the conservative alternative.

Robertson, who became known across the South and elsewhere as host of the "700 Club" program on his own religious cable network, has drawn a line in the dirt of South Carolina. He needs to win somewhere, and he says that's where it will be.

South Carolina isn't a Super Tuesday state; its GOP caucuses are three days earlier. But it is being watched.

Bush has organizational and institutional strength there. But Robertson contends the state is fertile ground for him too. Its GOP primary usually has a low voter turnout, and crossover Democratic voting is allowed a made-to-order formula for Robertson's strength based in fundamentalist churches.

Dole is contesting the state, too, but could finish third. Dole must pick his shots and concentrate in areas where he can profit under the GOP's winner-take-all rules in many congressional districts and states.

Should Robertson produce victories in the South, the GOP race could prove a prolonged and bitter fight with Bush, Dole and Robertson. But Robertson must still demonstrate he has appeal beyond his evangelical base and can be more than a disruptive force for the GOP.

Jesse Jackson leads in the polls in many Southern states and is certain to do well in states with heavy black voting populations. He wants to do well in the South but will go on to the convention in Atlanta this summer regardless.

"He's going to have enough votes to play somebody's fiddle," said Williams, the Grand Ridge, Fla., farmer who backs Jackson. "They'll trade for votes just like we trade pigs and cows."

Dukakis has run well in some Southern polls and has a good organization in many states. As governor of Massachusetts, he carries the image of a liberal state that triggers opposition in many Southern quarters.



The Associated Press, February 27, 1988

"There is just an innate fear of somebody from Massachusetts," said Louisiana Democratic chairman James Brady. "They're associated with Tip O'Neill and Teddy Kennedy."

But Dukakis hopes to win Florida, where he has strong support in the southern end of the state, and perhaps Texas too. With Massachusetts voting that day as well he could be the big delegate winner.

Sen. Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee has tried to position himself to the right of the Democratic field, depicting the rest as liberal "peas in a pod." He must do well across the region, and polls have shown him running as high as second and as low as fourth in the region.

Rep. Richard Gephardt, winner in Iowa and South Dakota, is also attracting conservative and moderate Democratic voters in some states with his well-honed appeal to concerns about foreign competition and a message that America is in economic decline.

He has shown strength among blue-collar voters, and so far has concentrated his effort in the economically hard-hit energy-producing states of the South, where his call for an oil-import fee is a further boost. A Texas poll had him leading that huge delegate state but falling back after Dukakis won New Hampshire.

Sen. Paul Simon of Illinois has no visible Southern strength. Gary Hart appears to be fading.

With so broad a field and so many contests, how will we know who wins Super Tuesday?

Florida and Texas are the big prizes, and if a candidate carries both of those, it will be hard for anyone else to argue they won Super Tuesday, although some no doubt will.

As the nomination race moves on, delegates are what matters. Massachusetts has the next biggest Democratic total, and Dukakis figures to get most of them. Jackson, too, will get a big share of Southern delegates.

Still another measure will be the cross-over voting. It is allowed in eight of Southern and border Super Tuesday states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

A big Republican primary vote in those states, at the cost of Democratic votes, could be a harbinger for the fall.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

625TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 12, 1988, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 322 words

DATELINE: NEW ORLEANS

BODY:

The chairman of Louisiana's Democratic Party said recent allegations made against the party by the head of Gov.-elect Buddy Roemer's transition team were absurd and uninformed.

Roemer aide Len Sanderson, during a party meeting Friday in New Orleans, charged the Democratic Party in Louisiana has been more interested in winning elections than providing leadership.

Sanderson did not stop there, saying many Louisiana residents view the party and its leadership as "a place for some less successful politicians."

State Democratic Party Chairman James Brady, who attended Friday's meeting, characterized Sanderson's statements as "silly". Brady said he was preparing a written response to Sanderson's charges.

"He just didn't take time to check, or he wouldn't have made those statements," Brady said Monday.

He said Sanderson must not be aware of the party's efforts in the areas of campaign spending reform and voter registration.

"We were working for these things before the 'Roemer Revolution' ever came along," Brady said.

"He was wrong too when he said the state central committee is kind of a refuge for less successful politicians. He have three senators, and one of them, Sen. Allen Bares (D-Lafayette), is the man he (Roemer) is recommending for Senate president."

Sanderson said he was speaking as an active Democrat who wants to see the party improve, and he added his aim was to offer constructive criticism "as a member of the family."

"I remember so many times in the past when there was great enthusiasm among people just getting active in the party," he said. "But the party was interested in body count, in winning elections, not in what the party stood for."

"Now there is a real opportunity for the Democratic Party and the Roemer administration to grow together. The best way to get the ear of this governor is to stand for something, and I hope the party is going to do that."

661ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

February 10, 1987, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 231 words

DATELINE: NEW ORLEANS

BODY:

An exclusionary clause in the contract for the 1988 Republican National Convention prevented the Crescent City from also hosting the Democratic Convention, the chairman of the state Democratic Party said Tuesday.

The Democratic site selection committee Tuesday awarded the convention to Atlanta about an hour after Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman James Brady called a news conference to bitterly complain about the wording of the GOP contract with New Orleans.

Brady said Republicans were ''arbitrary, selfish and petty'' in their insistence that New Orleans withdraw from the race to host the Democratic convention July 17-20, 1988.

''Make no mistake about it, the Democratic Party was coming to New Orleans,'' Brady said. ''The reasons why our state will not be the beneficiaries of over \$55 million in an initial impact rests solely and squarely upon the Republican Party.''

The clause in the contract naming New Orleans as host city for the GOP presidential nominating convention Aug. 15-18, 1988, required the city to ''respectfully withdraw its invitation to the Democratic National Committee to host the 1988 Democratic National Convention.''

Republicans said they need the Superdome, site of the convention, for six weeks prior to the convention and said that kind of lead time would not be available if the Democrats held their convention in New Orleans.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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January 25, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: January 23, 1987, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Financial

LENGTH: 645 words

HEADLINE: Republican Party coming to party town;  
UPI Spot News Weekender

BYLINE: By ROYAL BRIGHTBILL

DATELINE: NEW ORLEANS

BODY:

The Superdome pylon sign welcoming the Republican Party decision to hold its national convention in this city famed for Mardi Gras fun and frolic said it all -- ''RNC '88, we love a good party.''

It could have said, ''We NEED a good party.''

Suffering a depressed economy because of the oil price slump, and a tarnished national image because of recent incidents involving tourists ranging from the absurd to the tragic, city officials glowed at the GOP decision.

''Thank God! We have been so hungry for some good news,'' exclaimed Mayor Sidney Barthelemy following the decision of the Republican Site Selection Committee.

''We've been maligned, but we have a great city and great people. We needed something to cheer about. Finally we're breaking through.''

The city actually found itself in the position of a deb with two dates to the prom as both the Republican and Democratic parties vied for the Louisiana Superdome as a Deep South focal point for their 1988 conventions.

But the GOP made the first firm offer and tied it to a requirement the Superdome could not be used for anything else within six weeks of the start of its Aug. 15-18, 1988, convention.

That effectively blocked the Democrats from holding their scheduled July 17-20 convention in New Orleans unless they changed their dates.

''We do not intend to let a small, petty, selfish group of Republicans monopolize this situation to the detriment of so many thousands who need help and work in the city of New Orleans, and in our state,'' said state Democratic Central Committee Chairman Jim Brady, who threatened to sue the GOP over the issue.

The reason for the fight had less to do with the exotic ambience of the Crescent City than with a political Southern strategy by both parties.

United Press International January 25, 1987, Sunday, BC cycle

New Orleans' excellent convention and entertainment facilities and hotel space aside, the Republicans hoped the location would help them consolidate their gains and cut recent losses in political offices throughout the South.

And the Democrats wanted a Deep South location to reassert their traditional political dominance in the region by demonstrating a return to a more conservative posture from its liberal-left swing of the '70s.

New Orleans itself is predominantly black and heavily Democratic. There is only one Republican on the City Council, and the majority of the city is represented in the U.S. House by Rep. Lindy Boggs, D-La. In the U.S. Senate election last fall, the city went 3-1 in favor of Rep. John Breaux, D-La., over Rep. Henson Moore, R-La.

That was one of the key defeats that contributed to the Republicans' loss of a majority in the Senate.

But politics did not enter into the decision of city leaders eager to generate revenue and wipe out the memory of such incidents as the daylight shooting death of tourist Patricia Lobaugh of Bristolville, Ohio, by a mugger, and police harassment of Nebraska football players before the Sugar Bowl.

The GOP convention was expected to put the city in the national spotlight for about a week in mid-summer 1988, pump \$50-80 million into the local economy and fill up the 30,000 available hotel rooms with convention delegates, party officials, their families and an estimated 5,000 members of the news media from around the world.

There will be no problem accommodating the political spectacle.

The GOP required a facility that could seat at least 17,000 people for its convention. The Superdome can seat 78,000, and set a world indoor record crowd of 87,500 for a Rolling Stones concert in 1981.

City police are accustomed to big crowds. They handle them every year during Carnival when a million or more people cram the downtown area for Mardi Gras.

The only problem should be the weather. On a typical August day in New Orleans, the temperature and humidity reach into the high 90s. The nights don't bring much relief.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

669TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1987 U.P.I.

January 24, 1987, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Georgia

LENGTH: 517 words

HEADLINE: Democrats to fight for Superdome meeting site

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, La.

BODY:

Attorneys for state Democrats have found legal conflicts in a Republican contract that bars the Democrats from holding their 1988 national convention in the Superdome, a state party official says.

Louisiana Democratic Central Committee Chairman James Brady said Friday his party would negotiate with the Republicans for the right to hold their meeting in the dome but also would consider filing suit against the GOP.

"Our attorneys have reviewed the contract and there is, in their minds, some clear conflicts with state and federal law," Brady said from his Alexandria law office.

"We want to explore every possibility. We want to negotiate. We want to impress upon the Republican leadership in the state the errors of the decision of the National Republican Committee."

The GOP Friday affirmed New Orleans as the site of its 1988 national convention, scheduled Aug. 15-18.

The problem with the Democrats involves a clause in the contract New Orleans signed with the Republicans granting the GOP unrestricted access to the Superdome for six week prior to its convention.

The clause effectively locks out the Democrats, whose 1988 convention is scheduled July 17-20.

Brady said he polled the Democratic Site Selection Committee and 80 percent were overwhelmingly in favor of New Orleans despite the problems with the contract clause.

"The Superdome still is the superior facility to hold the convention," he said. "That is the overriding consideration most of them have. It has the seating. It has the hotels nearby. It has the meeting rooms. It has the lighting and sound. It's all built in."

The Democrats said they would announce their choice of a site for the convention Feb. 10. Other cities being considered are Houston, Kansas City, Atlanta, New York and Washington. If New Orleans is out of the running for the giant meeting, party officials have indicated Houston is the front-runner with Kansas City a second choice.

United Press International January 24, 1987, Saturday, AM cycle

The state chairman said Democrats did not want to sue the Republicans, but "that's still an option."

"The major conflict is saying the city cannot host both conventions," he said. "I don't foresee the Republicans wanting to deny the city an extra \$55 million on a time technicality. What we do want them to take out is the clause we have that says the city cannot continue to extend an invitation to the Democrats."

Republican National Chairman Frank Fahrenkopf Friday said the GOP would not back down on its demand that New Orleans turn over the Superdome to the party six weeks before the convention.

But Democratic National Committee spokesman Terry Michael said the Democrats would not officially give up on New Orleans until it was notified by New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy and Democratic party officials in the city.

Fahrenkopf said he had reviewed a draft copy of the Democrats' proposed contract, which included a 13-week exclusivity clause for whichever city was chosen for that convention.

Democratic leaders confirmed the exclusivity clause, but said Democrats routinely ask for the 90-day window and seldom get it.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

671ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 22, 1987, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 381 words

HEADLINE: Democrats threaten to sue for Superdome convention

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE, La.

BODY:

New Orleans, already contracted by Republicans to host their 1988 national convention, also is the overwhelming choice of Democrats who may sue the GOP for room in the Louisiana Superdome, the the state party chairman said Thursday.

"We do not intend to let a small, petty, selfish group of Republicans monopolize this situation to the detriment of so many thousands who need help and work in the city of New Orleans, and in our state," Democratic State Central Committee Chairman Jim Brady told a news conference.

The location squabble began earlier this week when New Orleans signed a contract to host the Republican National Convention in 1988, agreeing to a clause that prohibits use of the Dome for other purposes for six weeks prior to the Aug. 15-18 convention.

The Democrats' convention, scheduled for July 17-20, would end less than four weeks before the start of the GOP convention.

New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy met with Republican Party officials Wednesday in hopes of getting them to ease their position, but the GOP refused to budge.

The Republican Site Selection Committee voted 6-3 earlier this week to hold the GOP convention in New Orleans. The 192-member National Committee was expected to ratify the decision Friday.

Brady said his poll of the Democratic Site Selection Committee showed more than 80 percent of its members favored having their convention in New Orleans, also.

"They will vote overwhelmingly to select New Orleans as the site for the convention," if the city is eligible, Brady said.

The alternate cities under consideration are Kansas City, Atlanta, Houston, New York and Washington.

Brady said he was calling on the Republican Party, Rep. Bob Livingston, R-La., and the city of New Orleans to negotiate with the Democratic Party to revise the GOP contract and withdraw objections to the city hosting the Democratic convention.



United Press International January 22, 1987, Thursday, AM cycle

The provision is ''a horrible situation and an insult to the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana,'' Brady said. ''We call on them to see the error of their ways.''

Brady said the Democrats do not want to go to court, and he was certain the GOP did not want to, either. He noted both conventions have been held in the same city in the past, the latest being in 1972 in Miami.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

675TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Record

November 2, 1986; SUNDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A11

LENGTH: 639 words

HEADLINE: GRAND OLD PROBLEMS IN LA.

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: David Maraniss, Washington Post News Service

DATELINE: LAKE CHARLES, La.

BODY:

One night this week, on his way to a rally at a longshoremen's hall in the black section of this southwest Louisiana port city, John Breaux, the Democratic Senate candidate, started practicing the victory speech he plans to give election night.

"I'd like to thank the people who worked in my campaign, and I'd like to thank the voters of Louisiana," said the Cajun congressman.

"And, most of all, I'd like to thank the state and national Republican parties for making this possible."

Although Breaux's vision of triumph might be premature, his race with Republican W. Henson Moore is still considered close, and nothing is certain in baseball or politics these days, he got the priorities right. For several weeks now the Louisiana race has been the Republicans' to lose, and at times it seems as though they are determined to lose it.

If that happens, Louisiana will be remembered as the place where the Republican strategy was done in by its own superfluity, too much money, too much negative advertising, too much advice from outsiders, too blatant an attempt to cut down on the black and rural vote, even in a state known above all else for its tolerance of political excess.

"I call it the arrogance of money," said Breaux, a seven-term congressman seeking to preserve retiring Sen. Russell Long's Senate seat for the Democrats, who have held it for more than 100 years. "They had so much money down here they didn't know what to do with it."

The worst investment the Republicans made was perhaps the cheapest the state GOP's decision to finance Louisiana's role in a nationwide effort to rid the voting rolls of dead or ineligible voters.

Last Friday, in a federal court in New Jersey, documents were released quoting a Republican National Committee official as saying that the voter purge project could "eliminate at least 60 thousand to 80,000 folks from the rolls" in Louisiana, a move that "could keep the

The Record, November 2, 1986

black vote down considerably."

Moore has been on the defensive ever since.

In a debate with Breaux, Moore said he knew of no evidence that his campaign was involved in the purge attempt, which he criticized only for its timing.

State Democratic Party Chairman Jim Brady then produced vouchers showing that Moore's campaign manager, Larry Kinlaw, had met three times with an official for the Chicago-based company that was hired to coordinate the project.

When it was revealed that the project had also received help from another Moore campaign worker, Ann LaPeze of Baton Rouge, Moore said she was merely a volunteer. Documents later showed that LaPeze had been paid \$ 913 a month from the Moore campaign during the past eight months.

If there was any doubt about Breaux's support in Louisiana's black community, which is onequarter of the electorate, the voting purge fiasco removed it. Wherever Breaux traveled this week, he was embraced by large and enthusiastic crowds of blacks. His campaign took on the fervor of the civil rights movement.

"The Republicans are saying they don't want black people to vote," Breaux told a gathering of community leaders and dock workers at the longshoremen's hall. "There's a reason to be angry about this election.

The dream of equality, of voting rights, shines, but there are people in Louisiana who would like to turn those lights off."

Moore has attempted to direct the campaign focus away from that issue by reemphasizing, this time harder than ever, his original theme that the Democratic Party in Louisiana has a history of corruption, that Gov. Edwin Edwards, indicted but acquitted last year, was the symbol of that corruption, and that Breaux, who was Edwards' legislative aide in Congress 15 years ago, is part of the Edwards machine.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: April 8, 1996

681ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

## The Associated Press

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October 25, 1986, Saturday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 668 words

HEADLINE: La. Republican Says His Campaign Not Actively Involved in Purge Attempt

BYLINE: By BILL CORMIER, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: NEW ORLEANS

## BODY:

Republican Senate candidate Henson Moore says no one on his campaign staff was actively involved in a GOP attempt to challenge voter registrations in Louisiana a tactic one party official said could "keep the black vote down" to Moore's advantage.

U.S. Rep. Moore, R-La., responded to Friday's court release in New Jersey of a Republican Party memo, which referred to Louisiana's Sept. 27 primary.

"I would guess that this program will eliminate at least 60-80,000 folks from the rolls," Kris Wolfe, a Midwest regional director for the Republican National Committee, wrote in the August memo.

"If it's a close race, which I'm assuming it is, this could keep the black vote down considerably," she wrote, referring to the primary.

For months, Moore and his Democratic opponent, seven-term congressman John Breaux, have been battling for the seat of Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., who is retiring after 38 years in office.

The race has been rated close by both camps. But observers were predicting Sunday that it was pulling even closer as the last full week of campaigning before the Nov. 4 election began.

Moore vehemently denied any connection with the ballot program, calling it ill-timed and ill-conceived.

"Our campaign did not participate in it, did not run it, did not do anything with it," Moore said Friday at a New Orleans fundraiser. "Ultimately, I'm the guy who said, 'Hey, this is a mistake. Drop the thing.'" But Breaux said evidence "clearly indicates that paid (Moore) staff personnel at a high level were directly involved in setting up the program to keep voters, particularly black voters, from exercising their right to vote." In a statement, Breaux said, "I now call on my opponent to explain to the people of Louisiana his role in this program, which is un-American and clearly un-Louisianan." Democrats have said the purge attempt was targeted at black voters, while Republicans say it was simply an attempt to eliminate voter fraud.

The Associated Press, October 25, 1986

GOP and court records show that a Chicago firm hired by the Republicans had mailed letters to registered voters in Louisiana precincts that provided less than 20 percent support for President Reagan in the 1984 election. State voting patterns in that election effectively mean that most voters in those precincts are black.

For letters returned as undeliverable, the GOP challenged the registrations of the addresses on grounds that the voters no longer lived at their reported addresses. But the Democrats won a halt to the effort in state court.

In her August memo, Ms. Wolfe said a Moore campaign worker identified only as "Mary Anne" told her she had sent voter records to Ms. Wolfe's office.

Louisiana Democratic Chairman James Brady said that the "Mary Anne" mentioned in the memo apparently is Mary Ann LaPeze of Baton Rouge.

Moore has said that Ms. LaPeze works in his Baton Rouge campaign office. On Friday he said that someone named Mary Ann "does work in our headquarters as a loyal volunteer." "It's the first knowledge I have that she did anything," Moore said. "If what she did was get a registration list and send it to the RNC or Republican Party, I don't see anything problematical about that. I don't see her playing an active role in the voter integrity program." Two black leaders in New Orleans said they were disturbed by the memo's implications.

"It's shocking that a national party would be doing anything to discourage voter participation," former New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial said. "It shows very clearly to what depths some people will stoop to win an election." State Sen. William Jefferson, like Morial a Democrat who is supporting Breaux, said he thinks the purge was a "misguided effort by a few people in the Republican Party to win a campaign at any cost that did not necessarily reflect the philosophy of the national GOP." But Jefferson said the memo "makes it pretty clear that there was a deliberate effort to exclude blacks from voter rolls and that the Henson Moore campaign knew about it."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The Associated Press

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October 23, 1986, Thursday, PM cycle

LENGTH: 222 words

HEADLINE: Congressional Candidate Claims Lifelong Residency Despite Resume

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE, La.

BODY:

Congressional candidate Faye Williams continues to describe herself as a lifelong resident of Louisiana, despite having lived out of state from 1962 until announcing her campaign last year.

"We do not believe it is misleading," said Williams' press spokeswoman, Monica McFadden. "It's clear she's lived in other places, but as she says, 'Home is where the heart is and I'm a Louisianan at heart.'"

McFadden was interviewed Wednesday after mailing reporters the latest in a series of news releases describing Williams as "an Alexandria native and lifelong resident of Louisiana and the 8th Congressional District."

Her resume lists a continuous series of jobs in Los Angeles, Atlanta, the Orient, Michigan and Washington, D.C., beginning when she graduated from Grambling University in 1962 and continuing until late last year, when she returned to Alexandria.

Williams' Republican opponent, Clyde Holloway, has made her time away from Louisiana an issue in the campaign.

Louisiana Democratic Party Chairman Jim Brady said he saw no conflict between Williams' employment history and her claim to lifelong residency.

"She's made repeated trips back into the state and her family's here," Brady said. "I guess it's kind of in the mind of the beholder where you call home."jcic Returns Contributions From Topless Bars

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

684TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 1, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 447 words

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE, La.

BODY:

The state Elections Integrity Commission, called upon by Secretary of State Jim Brown to investigate claims of voting irregularities in Louisiana's primary election, still is in business even though it was not funded, Brown's office said Wednesday.

Brown disputed claims by some members and former members of the commission that it no longer existed. Rannah Gray, spokeswoman for Brown, said although the commission lost funding in a wave of state budget cuts, the operating costs have been absorbed by Brown's office.

"They still have all the authority given to them in the law - subpoena power and the right to investigate any elections complaints that come under their jurisdiction," Gray said.

Brown is withholding official publication of the primary results in three parishes to give voters a chance to complain to the commission they were illegally purged from registration rolls and denied the right to vote.

Five of 11 members of the integrity commission contacted by the Baton Rouge State-Times said the panel had been disbanded because of the budget cuts.

"That no longer exists," former chairman Ledoux Provosty said of the commission.

However, Gray said the commission was continuing to work, with former Secretary of State Wade Martin serving as unpaid legal counsel. She said there never was any pay for commission members, and there were only two staff positions -- one occupied by Martin, and another by a researcher.

Investigators for the Democratic National Congressional Committee were in Louisiana looking into the vote purge allegations.

Rep. Billy Tauzin, D-La., said any evidence of a concerted effort to purge legitimate voters from the rolls could lead to a House of Representatives challenge to the election Saturday of Republican Richard Baker.

Baker won 50.9 percent of the vote in a three-way race for the 6th District against state Sen. Thomas Hudson, D-Baton Rouge, and Holden Democrat Willis Blackwell.

"Enough votes are in dispute that it could have been a runoff," Tauzin said.

United Press International October 1, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

Baker was in Washington to bid on committee assignments.

State Democratic Party Chairman James Brady said the party would initiate contempt of court action against East Baton Rouge Parish Registrar of Voters Nat Bankston, a Republican. Brady said Bankston's actions to purge from registration lists the names of voters who no longer lived in the precinct violated a court order issued in Alexandria.

The Alexandria court suit was filed after the Louisiana Republican Party challenged the validity of voters on rolls in all 64 parishes. The suit was filed by Rep. Cathy Long, D-La., who said her name was purged from the 8th District rolls.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

*What role did  
Brady really  
play in the  
suit.*



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September 27, 1986, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 537 words

HEADLINE: Insider Report;  
Two Sides To Every Story:

BYLINE: By JOAN I. DUFFY, UPI Capitol Correspondent

BODY:

Capitolites say Gov. Edwin Edwards' news conference announcing his plans for dealing with the newly discovered budget deficits was the first time he acted like a governor in more than two years.

Edwards has called lawmakers to a summit meeting next Thursday to tell them about the budget cuts and legalized lottery he has planned to deal with the money crunch.

But legislators, who now are veterans at getting along with a governor, plan a pre-summit meeting of their own on Wednesday.

Legislative experts will present their own information on the exact state of the budget. There were hints dropped this week that the Legislature's budget people have a remarkably different view of the situation than does the governor.

Halloween Horrors:

If the money shortage does force a special session, insiders say it probably will convene Oct. 12 and last for three weeks, a record for recent special sessions.

Despite the governor's insistence that a special session will be necessary, some legislative types normally considered Edwards allies are saying it will never happen.

The reason? Too many legislators learned too much about the state budget during this summer's fiscal crisis. They know where the fat is hidden and what the governor can do to keep the vital services going.

A governor who protected an \$80 million giveaway to gasohol producers, who insisted on brand name drugs instead of generics for Medicaid patients and who blocked attempts to pay sheriffs \$15 a day to keep state prisoners instead of the current rate of \$18.25 may have trouble convincing legislators that the sky is falling in.

Coming Attractions:

New Orleans Councilman Mike Early, one of the thousands of Louisiana politicians who wants to run for lieutenant governor next year, is horning in

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September 17, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 330 words

HEADLINE: 'Puppet Show' answers Moore campaign

BYLINE: By JOAN I. DUFFY

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE, La.

BODY:

John Breaux's campaign for Senate engaged the services of a puppet Wednesday for a three-city tour attacking what Democrats said was Henson Moore's negative campaign.

At news conferences in Baton Rouge, Shreveport and New Orleans, State Democratic Party Chairman Jim Brady unveiled a pamphlet he said would be mailed to every register voter in the state.

The mailing -- dubbed "'The Legend of 'Me-Too Moore'''" -- claims the Republican has done little more in Congress than take credit for work accomplished by his colleagues.

Brady read some examples as the string-haired cloth puppet with a tiny "'Moore for Senate'" button popped up from under a table and cried out occasionally, "'Me too!'"

"'We wanted humorously presented to you our response to the negative campaign Moore is running and the dirty tricks being used by the Republican Party,'" Brady said at the Baton Rouge conference.

He claimed Moore unfairly took credit for helping save New Orleans' streetcars, winning the state's offshore oil revenue settlement, certifying the Port of South Louisiana as a foreign trade zone, releasing funds from the Farmers Home Loan Program and creating the National Wildlife Refuge in New Orleans.

The mailout also claims Moore unfairly took credit for taking the lead on calling for an oil import tax and securing a Boeing contract for Lake Charles.

"'This is a tale about a man who is attempting to occupy Louisiana's prestigious U.S. Senate seat by taking credit for the work of other hard-working Louisianaians and engaging in a negative campaign reminiscent of the "'dirty tricks'" that have long plagued Republican politics,'" Brady said.

"'Republicans believe and think ... they can put one over on the people of Louisiana and that money can win the election. They are not going to be able to buy the election.'"

United Press International September 17, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

Brady predicted Breaux -- one of four Democratic elected officials in the Sept. 27 Senate primary -- would win about 30 percent of the vote.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The Associated Press

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September 14, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 291 words

HEADLINE: Kirk Says 1988 Demo Presidential Ticket Must Have Southern Appeal

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, La.

BODY:

Louisiana Democrats have obtained a court order blocking efforts by state Republicans to purge thousands of voters, many of them black, from registration rolls.

"We took this action to prevent some 38,000 citizens of Louisiana from being arbitrarily and capriciously removed from the registration rolls this close to election time," said state Democratic Chairman James Brady. "It was very selective. There was a disproportionate number of blacks."

District Judge Richard Lee of Rapides Parish issued the order telling the registrars in each of Louisiana's 64 parishes not to disqualify, at least for the time being, any voters being challenged by the Republicans.

Brady said the Republicans' purge would have unconstitutionally kept qualified voters from participating in the Sept. 27 elections because the deadline for registration or re-registering was Aug. 27.

Lee set a hearing for Sept. 23 on whether to make permanent the order sought by Rep. Cathy Long, D-La., and others.

In Baton Rouge, a GOP group called Fair Election '86 said it already had identified up to 30,000 questionable Louisiana voter registrations it plans to challenge.

Mike Connelly, a Baton Rouge lawyer, said the group has sent letters to 250,000 of the state's 2 million voters asking verification of registration information.

Connelly said the effort was aimed at helping Republican Senate candidate Henson Moore, who is vying to become the first GOP senator from Louisiana in more than a century.

The same thing is being done in other states with tight races crucial to the GOP's effort to retain control of the Senate, he said.

Even if only a few hundred names are ultimately removed from the rolls, "it can make a difference," said Connelly.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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September 14, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 437 words

HEADLINE: GOP returns to court to purge voting rolls

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, La.

BODY:

The Republican Party is scheduled to ask a state judge to lift an injunction that has barred parish registrars from purging some 30,000 voter registrations from Louisiana rolls.

Judge Richard Lee Friday issued a restraining order to keep registrars in Louisiana's 64 parishes from disqualifying thousands of voter registrations challenged by the state Republican Party.

A list of Louisiana Democrats -- including U.S. Rep. Cathy Long - asked for the restraining order after the state GOP challenged voter registration lists in 11 parishes following a mail survey.

Lee set a Sept. 23 hearing in the lawsuit filed by the Democrats.

Mike Connelly, head of the GOP's ballot security office, said his party wants the judge to modify his restraining order to allow registrars to determine the validity of the registrations.

"Nobody is going to be harmed by that," Connelly said.

Registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by a 6-to-1 margin in Louisiana, so the disqualification of voters could hurt more Democrats than Republicans, Connelly said.

James Brady, state Democratic Party chairman, said Saturday the Republican challenges were "dirty tricks to intimidate and confuse" voters before the Sept. 27 elections.

"This is a deliberate, calculated scheme by the Republican Party to disenfranchise 38,000 or so voters in this state, most of whom are minority or working class people" who do not vote republican, Brady said.

Connelly denied Brady's allegation.

"I find it very interesting that the Democrats are concerned about keeping deceased people and people living out of state on the voter rolls," he said.

He said most of the challenges so far have been in 11 parishes, but by election day it should affect all 64 parishes.

United Press International September 14, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

Official challenges have been made in Caddo, Caldwell, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides and St. Landry parishes.

Connelly said the challenges resulted from findings of a Chicago firm that contacted 350,000 registered voters by mail. Ballot Security Inc. purchased a voter registration list from the election commissioner's office.

Returned mail indicating the recipient was deceased or had moved and had left no forwarding address proved the voter was registered illegally, Connelly said.

"In order to challenge, we have to have some type of evidence," he said. "Registrars in Louisiana make efforts to clean the (voter registration) list. What we have done is supplement those efforts with a mailing around the state."

This is the first time the state GOP has used the mailing procedure, he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

696TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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August 11, 1986, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A3

LENGTH: 1508 words

HEADLINE: Senate Candidate Moore Showing The Way for GOP in Louisiana

BYLINE: By David Maraniss, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE

BODY:

In Louisiana, Republicans are made, not born, and the leading manufacturer of the species these days is W. Henson Moore, a six-term GOP congressman from Baton Rouge who is running against Rep. John B. Breaux and a pack of other Democrats for the Senate seat being vacated by Russell B. Long.

Moore, favored to become the first popularly elected Republican senator in state history, has emerged as the front man in the transformation of Louisiana politics. He is attracting money and recruits to his party's cause in record numbers, and the success of his campaign, said one of his proteges, Richard Baker, is "making it possible for others to run here as Republicans without apology."

There are several major forces in the wave Moore is riding away from Democratic dominance in Louisiana.

First is the popularity of President Reagan, who carried 61 percent of the vote here in 1984 and, according to a survey last month, has an approval rating of 66 percent. Second is the high negative rating of the Democratic governor, ~~Edwin W. Edwards~~, who recently won acquittal in a corruption case but is now taking most of the blame for his state's economic collapse. One recent poll showed that two of every three Louisianans hold the state political system, symbolized by Edwards, responsible for the hard times, with only one in four blaming the Reagan administration.

A third factor is race.

One morning last week, during the ceremonial opening of a storefront campaign office in East Baton Rouge, Moore helped produce another Republican. His name is Marion Allesi, and he owns the building in which the headquarters is located. After shaking hands with the landlord and posing for photographs, Moore handed Allesi a voter registration card and witnessed the on-the-spot party switch. The candidate was on the other side of the room by the time Allesi revealed the motivation for his move.

"I really like that man, but more than that I'm sick and tired of all the giveaways to welfare blacks, okay?" Allesi said. "We just give away too much, and what comes easy goes easy. I'm 57, I never graduated from high school, and I got where I am through hard work. I happen to believe that when you're born in America you have an inalienable right to starve to death if you don't work."

The Washington Post, August 11, 1986

Nearby stood Sidney Bowman, a volunteer in the Moore campaign who switched parties a few years ago. "I switched because there are too many blacks in the Democratic Party around here," Bowman said. "A lot of people in Baton Rouge that I know switched for the same reason. The blacks run things, they dole out all the money and they end up stealing it from the giveaway programs."

Allesi and Bowman speak only for themselves, not for Moore, but the fact that they would so bluntly reveal their feelings on race and politics at a public campaign function indicates how close to the surface such feelings are in Louisiana these days, two decades after the civil rights marches from Bogalusa to Baton Rouge.

"Racial polarization in Louisiana is fairly obvious and is becoming more pronounced," said Ed Renwick, a political scientist and pollster at Loyola University in New Orleans. "In 1984, 83 percent of the blacks were for Mondale and 75 percent of the whites were for Reagan. That's fairly good polarization." As further evidence, Renwick cited his polls on Edwards, which show the governor's popularity still high and holding steady among blacks while reaching record lows among whites.

In an interview last week, Moore acknowledged that his party may be pulling in a number of "longtime conservative Democrats who still think in terms of black and white," but he emphasized that this was happening at a time when he and the Republican Party in the South are moving in the opposite direction, toward trying to bring more blacks into the Republican fold, which they have been doing with some success.

In the last significant election in Louisiana, the 1983 gubernatorial contest, Republican David Treen, the incumbent, received less than 4 percent of the black vote against Edwards. Polls this summer show Moore attracting between 10 percent and 20 percent of the black vote.

"We're beginning to find an allegiance with the black middle class," said Moore. "Our message to them is similar to Jack Kemp's -- opportunity and growth. And as blacks become more assimilated and less clannish, they begin to think as anyone else, any other ethnic group, would think."

Jim Brady, the state Democratic chairman, said that if his party loses voters this year, they are more likely to be conservative whites than middle-class blacks. "There are a lot of people joining the Republican Party because they don't want to associate with blacks," Brady said. "That's a problem the Republicans are going to have to deal with."

Brady has a special problem of his own to deal with in the next two months, and to a degree it has to do with race.

Shortly after Sen. Long announced his retirement last year, Brady and the state party endorsed Breaux, the Democratic House member from southwest Louisiana's Cajun territory. That was followed by the support of the state's entire Democratic congressional delegation, a promise of endorsement from state AFL-CIO chief Victor Bussie, and money and staff support from the national Democratic Party. Brady tried to limit the Sept. 27 primary -- in which candidates from all parties run in one race -- to two serious contenders: Breaux versus Moore.



The Washington Post, August 11, 1986

When Breaux hired Lewis Tuggle to manage the campaign six months ago, Tuggle surveyed the campaign field and was shocked.

"How the hell did you get a one-on-one with Moore?" he asked.

"We worked real hard to keep people out," said Breaux.

Not hard enough. First the insurance commissioner, Sherman Bernard, entered the campaign, then a state senator from southwest Louisiana, J.E. Jumonville Jr., and finally, on July 1, the final day of the state legislative session, came the candidacy of Sammy Nunez, powerful president of the state Senate.

Breaux contends that the entrance of Jumonville and Nunez into the race helps him, that their candidacies effectively eliminated the possibility of Moore receiving 50.1 percent or more of the vote and thus winning the Senate seat without a runoff in November against the second-place finisher.

"If you gave me a quarter right now to get them out of the race, I wouldn't place the call," Breaux said in an interview last week. "The larger the field, the better right now."

But Breaux's managers are less sanguine. Brady said the polls showed Breaux catching up to Moore until the state senators appeared on the scene. "We had the momentum, and we started to lose it," he said. Tuggle said that two months ago he predicted Breaux would catch Moore and win the primary without a runoff, but no longer. "The one certainty now," Tuggle said, "is that Louisiana will not be the first state to elect a senator this fall. There will be a runoff. We've sort of gone from a general election backwards to more like a Democratic primary."

Breaux still holds the top position among the Democrats, but events have not been going his way in recent weeks. On April 10, labor leader Bussie sent a letter to John Perkins, director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) stating: "The Louisiana AFL-CIO, in its convention which will be held on July 27, will endorse John Breaux for United States Senate. The machinery of the state AFL-CIO is already solidly behind him."

On July 27, Bussie had to retract that bold statement. With Jumonville and Nunez, both of whom have stronger labor records than Breaux, seeking the labor endorsement, the convention failed to endorse Breaux, instead giving all three candidates favorable ratings.

About the same time, Nunez, who represents parishes in the southern suburbs of New Orleans, dealt Breaux another blow by picking up endorsements from dozens of legislators around the state, including 16 of the top blacks in state government, and also Sidney Barthelemy, the newly elected mayor of New Orleans. Blacks cast about 25 percent of the votes in Louisiana elections.

Nunez and Jumonville have attacked Breaux from the left, saying, in the words of Jumonville, "you can't drive a wedge between Breaux and Moore on the issues." Even though their standing in the polls is still in single digits, they have forced Breaux to turn his campaign back toward the core voting constituencies within the Democratic Party -- blacks and labor -- rather than putting those in his back pocket and focusing on independent voters.

The Washington Post, August 11, 1986

"In the long run, that's going to have a detrimental impact on Breaux," said Lawrence Chehardy, the Democratic assessor of Jefferson Parish, who has endorsed the Republican candidate, Moore. "His whole strategy was to have blacks and labor as a given and then run up the middle, forcing Moore to the right. Now he has all these candidates on his left, and there's not that much room to move. I would say the least of John Breaux's problems right now is Henson Moore."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Rep. Moore opening a campaign office. He is favored to become the first popularly elected GOP senator in state history; Picture 2, Rep. Breaux, who contends entry of other candidates into Senate race aids him. PHOTOS BY ANDREW MARANISS FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

704TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 16, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 355 words

HEADLINE: Democrats refuse to endorse gambling

DATELINE: BATON ROUGE, La.

BODY:

State Democratic Party officials rejected a move during the weekend to support Gov. Edwin Edwards in his attempts to legalize casino gambling and a statewide lottery.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, member Walter Laundry of Lafayette sought approval of a resolution that the party support a public referendum on the two gambling issues.

'This is too delicate a subject to discuss on the spur of the moment,' Allen Crow of Baton Rouge said.

Crow moved to table the subject and was supported on a voice vote.

Edwards announced earlier in the year he would call a special session of the Legislature to ask lawmakers to vote on casino and cruise ship gambling and a statewide lottery to raise revenues for the state budget, which has been plagued by declining tax receipts.

Edwards has argued casino gambling would provide jobs to large numbers of the jobless.

When Edwards saw he did not have enough votes for the gambling issues, he postponed the special session and began a statewide tour to drum up support.

He traveled to Alexandria, Shreveport, Monroe and New Orleans last week to tout his gambling proposals as a panacea for the state's burgeoning financial woes and warn of impending disaster in store for the state budget and state services without the extra money he claimed gambling would generate.

The Democrats, however, preferred to leave Laundry's proposal alone.

Party Chairman Jim Brady of Alexandria said he would hesitate to ask party officials to vote on the matter, since they had not been given adequate notice the issue was to be presented.

Laundry said the issues are so important to Louisiana that voters should be allowed to decide whether they want gambling in the state.

'Casino gambling would bring us a tremendous number of jobs,' Laundry said.

United Press International February 16, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

Jodi Muscona, New Orleans committee member, said the party had neglected its responsibility by refusing to vote on the gambling issues.

'We shirked our responsibility and didn't even have the guts to bring it to a vote,' Muscona said.

She said the party should stand behind Edwards because he is a Democrat.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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November 4, 1985, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana

LENGTH: 287 words

HEADLINE: Brady demands apology from neophyte Republican Hainkel

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, La.

BODY:

In a stinging letter, State Democratic Chairman James Brady told newly-christened Republican John Hainkel Monday the GOP has no room to talk about corruption and poor leadership.

Former House Speaker Hainkel, who switched to the Republican Party last week, criticized the Democrats as morally bankrupt and said they have a reputation as "riverboat gamblers" in Louisiana.

"I question their morality, their ethics and their truthfulness," Hainkel said.

At a news conference, Brady read a letter demanding that Hainkel apologize to him and more than 1.7 million Democrats in Louisiana.

"For you, clothed in your new mantle of Republicanism, to even suggest the leadership of the Louisiana Democratic Party is without ethics or morality and is untruthful is insulting and beneath the dignity of one holding public office," Brady said.

He reviewed various Republican shames, starting with President Richard Nixon's resignation, and warned Hainkel against running for governor in 1987.

"Your prediction of disaster for Democrats in the state will not come to pass, particularly if you are the Republican candidate for governor," he said.

"The voters of Louisiana know full well how ineffective a leader you were as the hand-picked Speaker of the House of a Republican governor whose administration did nothing but cause rampant unemployment and bankrupt our fine state."

He reminded Hainkel that Treen was booted out of office after one term. Democrat Edwin Edwards, currently on trial for racketeering and fraud, was returned to power.

Brady told reporters he is not worried by Democratic defections to the GOP because most of those people had been acting and voting as Republicans for years.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Detroit Daily  
News

Lat

Levin

Judge

Commission