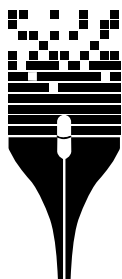


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# The Howey Political Report

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**Brian A. Howey, publisher**

**Mark Schoeff Jr., Washington writer**

**Jack E. Howey, editor**

The Howey Political Report      Office: 317-254-1533  
PO Box 40265                      Fax: 317-466-0993  
Indianapolis, IN 46240-0265      Mobile: 317-506-0883

**brianhowey@earthlink.net**  
**www.howeypolitics.com**

Washington office: 202-775-3242;  
Business Office: 317-254-0535.

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## “QUOTE” OF THE WEEK

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“There are no troops in the streets, no tanks in the street, no riots in the street. But the democracy stands, strong and vibrant and rings out with one lesson: Every vote counts...” - NBC’s Tim Russert at Notre Dame

## Bush’s DUI haunts today’s epic drama

He might have lost that crucial sliver

By **BRIAN A. HOWEY** in Indianapolis

The critical date in the 2000 presidential election may not have been Nov. 7, or even this coming Saturday, when the overseas ballots are all counted in Florida and a winner of 25 Electoral College votes is certified. It may not even be some Supreme Court date yet to come this November, December or January.

The key date - if George W. Bush does not become the 43rd president of the United States - may be Labor Day 1974, the day Bush was arrested on a DUI charge in Kennebunkport. And another key date occurred sometime in 1998 or 1999 when Bush made the fateful decision not to disclose the arrest.

When news of Bush’s DUI became known five days before the election, the polls that followed during the campaign’s last weekend showed that an overwhelming majority of Americans didn’t see it as a significant factor. In CNN’s final weekend survey, only 9 percent said Bush’s arrest made them less likely to vote for him. But 16 percent said it was relevant to Bush’s ability to serve. In a *Washington Post* survey, about 15 percent said the arrest might make a difference and 7 percent said it raised “serious” questions about whether they would vote for Bush. HPR observed in its Election Eve Special Report, “Those numbers don’t seem too great, but in a razor thin race, that little sliver of support could be critical.”

What transpired on Nov. 7 lends credence to the critical nature of that little sliver. Florida had the Bush lead at a mere 300 votes, pending the arrival of overseas ballots that will be announced on Saturday. Estimates on the total num-

*Continued on page 2*

## INSIDE FEATURES

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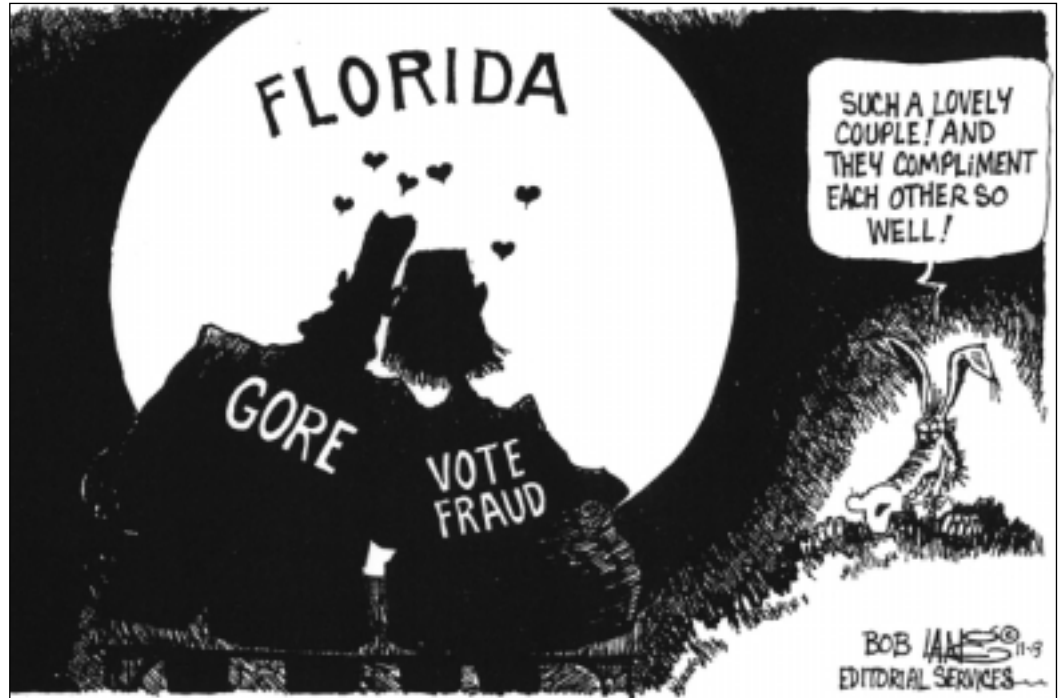
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# TICKER T A P E

**LESS THAN HALF OF THE HOOSIERS VOTE:** For the first time in modern Indiana history, less than half of the voters failed to show up on Election Day. The Indiana Election Division said preliminarily that 2,200,932 people voted, or 49.5 percent. Turnout nationwide was 50.7 percent.

**O'BANNON CARRIES ALLEN COUNTY:** Gov. O'Bannon feasted on what was once a bastion of Hoosier Republicanism - he carried Allen County. O'Bannon had a 4,700 vote victory over Republican David McIntosh, winning 59 percent of the county's 279 precincts (Scott Smith, Fort Wayne News-Sentinel). O'Bannon carried the state's other major Republican bulwark - Marion County - by 50,000 votes. O'Bannon won only 32 percent of the vote in 1996 against Stephen Goldsmith. "People are missing the point," said Allen County Republican Chairman Steve Shine, who lost all three mayoral races in the county in 1999. "Five thousand votes is not a very large margin of victory when you see the margins of victory for all the Republican candidates. O'Bannon basically spent the last four years traveling between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. For all the effort he put in, he should

*Continued on page 3*



## President, *from page 1*

ber of those ballots range from 3,000 to 5,000 and many observers believe they will be roughly split between Bush and Gore. In 1996, Bob Dole received 54 percent of the overseas ballots sent to Florida.

**New Mexico:** An additional 500 ballots were found in a mathematical oversight, taking a 126-vote Bush lead to a 178 Gore advantage. Gore carried a majority of the overseas votes there - many from expatriates living in Mexico.

**Iowa:** Gore has about a 4,000 vote lead, but the Republicans are contemplating a statewide recount after canvassing is finished.

**Oregon:** Gore has a 4,826 vote lead. No decision has been made on a recount.

**Wisconsin:** Gore has a 5,480 vote lead and the Republicans are weighing a recount.

That's 50 Electoral College votes among Florida, New Mexico, Oregon, Iowa and Wisconsin. Post Election Eve polls gave Bush at least a 2 percent lead (see page 8), which was within the error

margin. Even if .5 percent of the people voting in those states had changed their votes due to the late Bush DUI revelation, that looks like it was enough to at least cloud the election, if not swing it to Gore outright.

## Fears for daughters

Bush's reasoning for not revealing the DUI certainly resonated with a vast majority of Americans and the Baby Boom generation. Bush has teenage twin daughters and he didn't want them to know about the arrest, fearing it would set a bad example. The fact that Bush quit drinking more than a decade ago and that it hasn't played any kind of role in his public life is something Baby Boomers generally see as an attribute.

We were living in a political era when many politicians lied about their behavior between the Summer of Love (1967), Owsley acid, Colombian redbud and the death of Boston Celtic-to-be Lennie Bias due to a cocaine overdose on the night he signed a multi-million NBA contract (1986). It was normal for politicians to say they smoked marijuana only once (and cigar-chomping Bill Clinton

didn't inhale), as opposed to the reality of many of today's Baby Boom politicians who might have indulged in pot smoking, free love and binge drinking for a period of their lives on campus before they began focusing on their careers and families. When Democrats shopped a clip of video last summer showing a tipsey Bush at a wedding reception, no one bit. The pervading thought was, "Who hasn't had too much to drink at a wedding?"

In that respect, Bush and Gore were refreshing in their candor. Gore was an acknowledged pot smoker in his college and Army days. Bush had the reputation as a wildcat drinker and skirt-chaser after work in the West Texas oilfields. Both made decisions to shelve the hops and chemicals well before they entered public life. Many Baby Boomers wanted their next generation of leaders to have "been there; done that" in hopes that the realities of counter-culture behavior might help them employ more realistic approaches to the disease of alcoholism and the War on Drugs, the biggest boondoggle in 20th Century America largely directed by military men and other bureaucrats and politicians who might have had a scotch or participated in a three-martini lunch, but whose lips had never touched a bong packed with sinsemilla.

### Youthful indiscretions

Bush, however, hedged his bets on what U.S. Rep. Henry Hyde described as "youthful indiscretions" when an extramarital affair he had in the 1960s was vetted on the eve of President Clinton's impeachment. The speculation from Bush's days at the family compound in Maine, Yale University and West Texas was that he had dabbled in cocaine. Despite an array of investigative journalists tracing the cocoa trail to the Bush nostrils, no one could ever place Bush over a mirror, a razor blade and a line of coke.

Throughout his presidential candi-

dacy, Bush steadfastly refused to even talk about any youthful indiscretions that had him at odds with federal and state narcotic laws. There were questions that hounded him during the early primaries. The standard answer was always, "I'm not going to talk about that." The speculation was largely left to Jay Leno and David Letterman during their opening monologues.

The DUI arrest was a different animal. For the first time in modern presidential history, Americans discovered that a presidential candidate had actually been arrested, booked and convicted on a charge that conceivably involved public safety.

The timing of the DUI revelation couldn't have been worse. It came too late to spin; too late to design TV ads to counter any negative fallout. Bush came forward in West Allis, Wis., and acknowledged the incident, his fears for his daughters, and that he had moved on. Most Americans bought it.

Somewhere between .5 and 9 percent of American voters, however, were caught off-guard by the revelation, and it may have cost Bush the presidency.

The lesson to be learned from this is if you contemplate running for elective office ranging from city council to president an initial disclosure is prudent. The American people are inclined to take into account the context of any arrest and conviction and subsequent behavior.

A rude disclosure in the final days of a campaign becomes the rogue element, casting doubts from the offices of MADD to fundamentalist Christians, who in 2000 were looking for the next occupant of the White House to be a font of virtue and self-control. Some of those folks may not have turned to Gore; they may just not have voted.

As we've learned in places like Florida and New Mexico this past week, every vote counts. ❖

## TICKER T A P E

have carried the county by 30,000 votes."

**O'BANNON DOWN AT THE BARN:** It's off to work for newly elected Gov. Frank O'Bannon. Four years ago O'Bannon and his fellow Democrats savored their victory for several days after the election. Not this year (Mike Smith, Associated Press). The governor is spending a few days this week at his wooded home near Corydon, and then he'll gear up for the task of dealing with the 150 members of the General Assembly, each with agendas of their own. He'll have the same 53-47 majority in the House he had in the last session, but he had some tough times there even with those numbers. It's a different matter in the Senate, where the Republicans picked up a seat and now have a 32-18 advantage. Full-day kindergarten is still high on his to-do list, but he now is floating a plan to give block grants to schools that could be used for full-day kindergarten, pre-school programs, and earlier kindergarten enrollment. It should be a busy session.

**BOSMA, SMITH ELECTED:** House Republicans elected State Rep. Brian Bosma to be minority leader, replacing Paul Mannweiler, while Rep. Michael Smith was elected floor leader and

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# TICKER

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Kathy Richardson was elected caucus chair.

**SENATE REPUBLICANS RE-ELECT GARTON, WHEELER:** Indiana Senate Republicans resisted earlier notions of turning to a new generation and re-elected Bob Garton president pro tempore, and Harold "Potch" Wheeler as majority caucus chairman. Garton is the longest-serving president pro tempore in the nation. Prior to the election, there was some grumbling from the mid-ranks of the GOP caucus about turning to a new leader. However, sources have told HPR that Garton locked up at least 21 votes in the 32-member caucus prior to the election, making the rebellion moot.

**LAKE COUNTY'S SHERIFF BUNCICH LOOKS TO FUTURE:** It's official: Lake County Sheriff John Buncich won't seek another elected office in 2002 (Rich Bird, Times of Northwest Indiana). He intends to support his chief of police, Miguel Arredondo, for sheriff and may trade jobs with him. He said he also might seek the job of Lake County Democratic Party chairman. The current chairman is Stephen Stiglich, also a former sheriff. Buncich is completing his second term as sheriff and cannot seek a third. Buncich has been a key figure in Lake County politics. His department investigated vote fraud last

*continued on page 5*

## 2000 Election and Bayh's future

**BRIAN A. HOWEY** in Indianapolis

U.S. Sen. Evan Bayh wasn't even on the ballot this year, but this election may have gone a long way toward defining his future.

Someday Bayh would like to live at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

The 2000 election was to have helped establish that time line:

**Scenario 1:** Al Gore and Hillary Clinton lose. If that had happened, Bayh would have assumed the chair of the Democratic Leadership Council, stumped for party Congressional candidates near and far in 2002, collecting fists full of IOUs, set up an exploratory committee late that year and would have announced for the presidency in 2003, returning to the cities, towns, fairs and picnics of Iowa and New Hampshire, where he stumped for his father in 1972.

**Scenario 2:** Hillary Clinton wins; Al Gore loses. This could still happen. If Gore lost by a wide margin, there were notions of a Bayh-Hillary showdown in 2003-04. But earlier this week, Hillary Clinton appeared to have taken herself out of the '04 running. "No, I'm going to serve my six years as junior senator from New York," Mrs. Clinton said when asked if she would seek the presidency. Of course, that doesn't include 2008 or 2012, when Mrs. Clinton would be 65 years old. And who's to say what might happen if there was a "Draft Hillary" movement that took hold in 2003 or early '04. Despite all the pain and controversy of her White House days and her early departure to run for the Senate, there can be no doubt that Hillary Clinton would love to return, on her own terms. Remember, another famously transplanted junior senator from New York - Robert F. Kennedy - toyed with a presidential run for nearly four years, then jumped in late - April 1968 - after Eugene McCarthy had softened up LBJ and Hubert H. Humphrey. And Mrs.

Clinton has already staked out a national issue - abolishing the Electoral College - a rather bold entry to the national scene.

As for Al Gore, a loss to Bush by a miniscule margin would seem to poise him for a rematch in 2004. David Von Drehle of the *Washington Post* has documented the elections of 1800 (John Adams over Thomas Jefferson), 1824 (John Quincy Adams over Andrew

### CONGRESS

W A T C H

Jackson), 1888 (Benjamin Harrison over Grover Cleveland), and 1960 (John F. Kennedy over Richard Nixon) where the loser came back to win the presidency, usually on the next cycle. Nixon's ascension was delayed by his loss in California in 1962.

"Often in American history, the man who loses the White House in a murky finish comes back to win the presidency a few years later, and the legitimacy of the disputed race is left forever in doubt," Von Drehle observed. "Past experience suggests that this election is likely to spawn epic grudges and damage otherwise sound reputations."

That scenario doesn't always hold. Samuel Tilden did not rebound after his controversial 1876 loss to Rutherford B. Hayes and Hubert Humphrey retired after his miniscule loss to Nixon in 1968. Gore will be in line for some hearty criticism for the 2000 campaign, including the fact that he gave up on Ohio too early (it ended up coming in late on election night with Bush polling only 51 percent), couldn't carry his home state of Tennessee, and failed to dispatch President Clinton to hold on to Arkansas. How Gore is perceived after a possible loss remains to be seen.

In that scenario, Bayh could make the case that Gore should have won with a

robust economy in his favor, and couldn't, and that it is time to put aside divisive politics and make a bipartisan approach. Indeed, if Bush wins, watch for Bayh's newly formed centrist coalition to reach out to the new president, while Bush fends off his fellow Texans DeLay and Armev, who will try to drag him to the confrontational right.

**Scenario 3:** Gore wins the presidency sometime between Saturday and Jan. 20, then seeks re-election in 2004. In that scenario, a possible Bayh-Clinton matchup looms for 2008, although it is impossible to gauge how either of them will be perceived.

All of this reminds me of the night of Bayh's keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in 1996, when Bayh and his entourage stewed in the hallways while Al Gore's and Hillary Clinton's earlier speeches kept pushing Bayh's time in the spotlight back until it almost pushed him off the networks on the Eastern Seaboard. It appeared at that time that the seeds intense rivalry were sown that night.

## Gore could learn from Bayh

There are lessons in leadership with their roots in a couple of contested Indiana congressional races that George W. Bush and Al Gore might be well advised to heed.

The 1984 Bloody 8th CD race launched the career of Newt Gingrich. Republican Rick McIntyre was proclaimed a 196-vote winner on Election Night over freshman Rep. Frank McCloskey. A vote tabulation failure swung the election to McCloskey by 72-votes in the next day, only to be followed by news out of Gibson County that some precincts were counted twice. McIntyre was back on top by 34 votes. Then nearly 5,000 votes were thrown out due to lack of proper initialing, and McIntyre led by more than 400 votes. Indiana Secretary of State Ed Simcox certified McIntyre, but the U.S. House didn't. A task force head-

ed by U.S. Rep. Leon Panetta then reviewed 233,000 ballots and ruled they had to be counted (but not 32 improperly notarized sealed absentee ballots), giving McIntyre a four-vote victory

Two years later, Secretary of State Evan Bayh found himself presiding over the 3rd CD race between Republican Rep. John Hiler and Democrat Tom Ward, along with two legislative races. Bayh had something that Simcox didn't - a newly established state recount commission.

Hiler defeated Ward by about 75 votes on Election Night, with a bleary-eyed Hiler making accusations the next day of vote tampering in the "bowels of the St. Joseph County courthouse."

When a hand recount was finally ordered, it was an extraordinary experience in Elkhart County, which used a computer punchcard system, whereas St. Joseph and other counties still had the old mechanical machines. A team led by octogenarian former county Sheriff Bernard Buckley (who served back in the 1940s), met in a stiflingly hot room at the county courthouse in Goshen, going through each punchcard by hand, checking out the votes for the three races and errant chads.

Watching the group of counters around that long table in Goshen was one of the most excruciating experiences this reporter had ever witnessed. Due to sheer fatigue, we wondered how any subsequent count would be any more definitive than the original one completed late on Election Night.

In February 1987, the recount favored Hiler, who was subsequently seated for a fourth term, while Bayh took brutal heat from local Democratic partisans for refusing to play the kind of politics that had occurred in the Bloody 8th two years earlier. It was a move that would later give Bayh credibility among Hoosier Republicans - where a significant number of them supported his two runs for governor and another for the U.S. Senate in 1998. Now Evan Bayh's political future swings with dimpled chads in Florida. ❖

# TICKER T A P E

year, targeting supporters of mayor candidate Stiglich, a bitter foe of East Chicago Mayor Robert Pastrick. Buncich supported Pastrick. What followed was chaos, with 2,000 absentee ballots being nullified, then reinstated. Stiglich lost by about 2,000 votes.

**RUSSET OBSERVES, NO TROOPS OR TANKS IN THE STREETS:** NBC's Tim Russert, speaking at the University of Notre Dame Monday night, said he doesn't have a clue who will win the presidential race (Jack Colwell, South Bend Tribune). He observed, "There are no troops in the streets, no tanks in the street, no riots in the street. But the democracy stands, strong and vibrant and rings out with one lesson: Every vote truly does count." Russert, who held up a "Go Irish!" sign on his now-famous white clipboard before speaking, said that the "Electoral College is No. 10 in the latest AP Poll." As for the bad network projections on Election Night, Russert said, "It was just wrong, not once, but twice.

**BRODER SPEAKS:** Washington Post columnist David Broder observed of the current presidential deadlock, "They've worked - in Bush's case 20 months, and in Gore's much longer - for this goal. Eash has worked extremely hard, and

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# TICKER

## T A P E

one was told he achieved it. Now neither can be sure of it. The psychological pressure must be unbelievable" (Fort Wayne News-Sentinel). Broder observed of the nearly evenly split presidential race and Congress, "It's almost like there are two different nations." And does he see a Gore/Bush rematch in 2004? "Anything's possible," Broder said. "There are two young men who may want to run again after they fought to a draw."

**AMERICANS SEE A "SERIOUS PROBLEM": A CNN/TIME poll Saturday indicates many Americans are anxious about the stability of the country because of the presidential election impasse between GOP candidate Texas Gov. George W. Bush and Democratic Vice President Al Gore. Fifty-five percent of Americans surveyed said the situation was a "serious problem," 28 percent said it was "not a problem," and 15 percent said it was a "crisis." Only about a quarter of respondents said they believed that Gore should concede immediately; another 27 percent said he should concede if he is behind Bush in the official Florida vote count scheduled to be released next week.**

**BIRCH BAYH DOESN'T SEE ELECTORAL COLLEGE ABOLITION: Former Indiana**

# 2001 HPR 50 Most Influential List Needs Your Input

Obviously, due to changing fortunes - electoral, financial and perceptions - our "2001 HPR 50 Most Influential" list needs updating and we ask for your help. Do your own list (full or partial), send it to us by fax (317-466-0493) or e-mail (brianhowey@earthlink.net) by Dec. 20 and then watch for the new rankings in our Jan. 4 edition.

## HPR's 2000 '50 Most Influential List'

- |                              |                               |   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1.) U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar     | 22.) Sen. Teresa Lubbers      | 43.) Butch Morgan   |
| 2.) U.S. Sen. Evan Bayh      | 23.) Jeff Smulyan             | 44.) Mayor John Fernandez   |
| 3.) Gov. Frank O'Bannon      | 24.) U.S. Rep. Baron Hill     | 45.) Auditor Connie Nass  |
| 4.) U.S. Rep. David McIntosh | 25.) Tom Sugar                | 46.) Steve Hilbert  |
| 5.) State Sen. Larry Borst   | 26.) Mel & Herb Simon         | 47.) Mayor Steve Leucke   |
| 6.) Chair Robin Winston      | 27.) Stephen Goldsmith        | 48.) Supt. Suellen Reed   |
| 7.) DNC Chair Joe Andrew     | 28.) U.S. Rep. Dan Burton     | 49.) Betty Cockrum  |
| 8.) Speaker John Gregg       | 29.) U.S. Rep. Steve Buyer    | 50.) Mayor Scott King   |
| 9.) Mayor Bart Peterson      | 30.) Sen. Bob Garton          | <b>Honorable Mention:</b> Karl Berron, Norm Cox, Dick Freeland, John Hammond, Al Hubbard, David Johnson, Kevin Kellems, Bob Knight, Jeff Modisett, Min Moses, Mike Pence, Jim Purucker, Scott Newman, Chris Sautter, Steve Shine, Stephen Stiglich, Becky Skillman, George Van Til and Harrison J. Ullmann. |
| 10.) U.S. Rep. Tim Roemer    | 31.) Pat Kiely                |   |
| 11.) U.S. Rep. Mark Souder   | 32.) Ken Zeller               |   |
| 12.) U.S. Rep. Ed Pease      | 33.) U.S. Rep. Pete Visclosky |   |
| 13.) Lt. Gov. Joe Kernan     | 34.) U.S. Rep. Julia Carson   |   |
| 14.) Rep. Patrick Bauer      | 35.) David Gogol              |   |
| 15.) Rep. Jeff Espich        | 36.) Margaret Burlingame      |   |
| 16.) Mayor Graham Richard    | 37.) John R. Price            |   |
| 17.) Mayor Russell Lloyd     | 38.) Rep. Paul Mannweiler     |   |
| 18.) Marty Morris            | 39.) Mayor Bob Pastrick       |   |
| 19.) Chair Mike McDaniel     | 40.) Tom New                  |   |
| 20.) Judy O'Bannon           | 41.) Lee Hamilton             |   |
| 21.) Mitch Daniels           | 42.) Chris Jones              |   |

## HPR's 1999 '50 Most Influential List'

- |                               |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.) U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar      | 21.) Chair Robin Winston                | 39.) Michael K. Phillips   |
| 2.) Gov. Frank O'Bannon       | 22.) Pros. Scott Newman                 | 40.) Gordon Durnil   |
| 3.) U.S. Sen. Evan Bayh       | 23.) Ken Zeller                         | 41.) Mayor John Fernandez  |
| 4.) State Sen. Larry Borst    | 24.) U.S. Rep. Julia Carson             | 42.) AG Jeff Modisett  |
| 5.) Chairman Joe Andrew       | 25.) U.S. Rep. Steve Buyer              | 43.) Lee Hamilton  |
| 6.) Dan Quayle                | 26.) State Sen. Bob Garton              | 44.) Bart Peterson   |
| 7.) Mel & Herb Simon          | 27.) Tom New                            | 45.) Supt. Suellen Reed  |
| 8.) Steve Hilbert             | 28.) State Rep. Paul Mannweiler         | 46.) Nancy Pappas  |
| 9.) Speaker John Gregg        | 29.) Secretary of State Sue Anne Gilroy | 47.) Dick Freeland   |
| 10.) Marty Morris             | 30.) Tom Sugar                          | 48.) Teresa & Mark Lubbers   |
| 11.) U.S. Rep. David McIntosh | 31.) U.S. Rep. Dan Burton               | 49.) Ed & Ann DeLaney  |
| 12.) U.S. Rep. Tim Roemer     | 32.) David Gogol                        | 50.) Jeff Smulyan  |
| 13.) U.S. Rep. Ed Pease       | 33.) Bernie Toon                        | <b>Honorable Mention:</b> Vi Simpson, Jack Cottey, Rex Early, Peter Rusthoven, John Hammond, Jeff Espich, Eric Miller, Karl Berron, Mike Smith, Jim Purucker, and Peggy Welch. |
| 14.) State Rep. Patrick Bauer | 34.) Stephen Stiglich                   |  |
| 15.) Mitch Daniels            | 35.) Steve Shine                        |  |
| 16.) GOP Chair Mike McDaniel  | 36.) Butch Morgan                       |  |
| 17.) Pat Kiely                | 37.) Mayor Stephen Goldsmith            |  |
| 18.) Judy O'Bannon            | 38.) Mayor Paul Helmke                  |  |
| 19.) Lt. Gov. Joe Kernan      |   |  |
| 20.) U.S. Rep. Mark Souder    |   |  |

# COLUMNISTS ON INDIANA

**Jack Colwell**, *South Bend Tribune* - No candidate for office in Indiana is likely any time soon to "guarantee" a tax cut. Not after David McIntosh was clobbered by Hoosier voters after making a "guaranteed" 25 percent cut in property taxes the centerpiece of his campaign. The Republican nominee for governor wouldn't budge from that failing theme even as fellow Republicans warned him that it wasn't working. He thought it was, that it showed his determination to provide his promised tax cut, "guaranteed." As far back as when prominent Indiana Republicans gathered in Philadelphia in the summer for the Republican National Convention, there was grumbling in private discussions that McIntosh was sounding like a used car salesman: "I'll give you a real deal on an automobile. Gaaaruunteed!" Voters just didn't believe him, especially after he wasn't ready for too long to give details. Maybe McIntosh could have done it. He really thought he could. But it is indeed impossible to guarantee what the Indiana General Assembly in its wisdom or lack thereof will approve. Or to guarantee that the economy will continue to boom to provide all the revenue now projected. McIntosh had potential to at least come much closer, although popular Gov. Frank O'Bannon was going to win anyway, unless he made some terrible blunders during the campaign. He didn't blunder. ❖

**Max Jones**, *Terre Haute Tribune-Star* - Confusion reigns over the national election, but here in Vigo County, the dust is beginning to settle. With results tallied and posted from Tuesday's election, it's now time to compare actual vote totals to the Indiana State University public opinion survey conducted in late October.

So, how did ISU's poll results match up with Election Day totals? Not bad, actually. Not bad at all. "I have to say I was pretty pleased with how well our survey results mirrored the outcomes in Vigo County," said Robert "Kirby" Goidel, associate professor of political science at ISU. Using only major-party vote totals, Goidel calculated Republican George W. Bush receiving 50.6 percent of the actual two-party vote Tuesday. When throwing out the poll's undecideds, or assuming they split evenly between Bush and Democrat Al Gore, the ISU polls had Bush receiving 50.3 percent of the two-party vote. Amazing. ❖

**Gary Gerard**, *Warsaw Times-Union* - I get the sense that it's going to be a long time before we know who our next president will be. And I think what the Democrats are trying to pull in Florida is a travesty. If you think the Democrats are going to simply abide by the results of a recount, you're out of your mind. Abiding by the results of the recount would be the honorable thing to do. The state of Florida, by law, should recount every vote properly cast in Tuesday's election - absentee or otherwise. They should take all steps necessary to ensure that the vote count is as accurate as humanly possible. After that, they should certify the results and name the winner. If Gore has more votes, Gore gets the 25 electoral votes he needs to win the presidency. If Bush has more votes, Bush gets the 25 electoral votes he needs to win the presidency. Then Gore, or Bush as the case may be, should congratulate his opponent and life should go on. That, of course, is in a perfect world. In a world of honor. In a world of character. That's not this world. ❖

## TICKER TAPE

Senator Birch Bayh led the 1970 effort to eliminate the Electoral College and failed. "In the '60s we spent almost 10 years trying to see that everyone had one man, one vote," said Bayh (Tara Copp, Scripps Howard News Service). "I wasn't able to get the support I needed. The irony was that all the black voters in the South - as they were in this election - were totally ignored. They were courted in Florida, but nowhere else in the South, because Democrats knew they would lose those electoral votes. And in some of those states, 95 percent of the black vote went for Gore. But all of their electoral votes were cast for George W." Bayh said it's unlikely for the Constitution to be amended to rid the Electoral College, even after this disputed election. "Let's assume the Florida vote comes out for Bush. How in the world are you going to get any Republicans to support for change in a system that elected their man president? The same would be true for Democrats." And smaller states would not support such a change because they would lose their clout. Bayh authored two other successful amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

**VIGO COUNTY SUPPORTED BUSH:** Vigo County, which had supported all but two

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# TICKER T A P E

20th Century presidents, voted for Bush by 451 votes (Terre Haute Tribune-Star).

**LUGAR WILL TURN DOWN SECRETARY OF STATE:** U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar's staff is vividly signalling that the senator is not interested in becoming U.S. Secretary of State. "I think it's been very clear that he wants to be senator for Indiana," said Andy Fisher, his spokesman (Tania Anderson, Fort Wayne News-Sentinel). "Otherwise he wouldn't have run for Senate." With a potential tie for the Senate, depending on the outcome of the Washington race involving Republican Slade Gordon, and Indiana having a Democratic governor, for political reasons the Lugar ascension is unlikely. If the GOP retains control of the Senate, Lugar is in line to take over the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is currently held by the ailing Sen. Jesse Helms.

**FREEMAN-WILSON PLANS** Gov. Frank O'Bannon has said there will be a place in his administration for Attorney-General Karen Freeman-Wilson, but she says she may return to Lake County and private practice (Terry Burns, Times of Northwest Indiana). She also is pondering a suit for defamation, libel or slander against the U.S. Chamber of Commerce over its campaign ads. ❖

**INDIANA**  
PRESIDENT 100%  
Bush, R 1,243,450  
Gore, D 900,462  
Buchanan, Ref 16,876  
Browne, L 15,521

**GOVERNOR** 100%  
O'Bannon, D 1,230,345  
McIntosh, R 906,492  
Horning, L 38,686

**ATTNY GEN.** 100%  
Carter, R 1,075,813  
Freeman-Wilson, D 976,986  
Harshey, L 45,390

**SUPT.** 100%  
Reed, R 1,135,356  
McCullum, D 771,699  
Goldstein, L 80,239

**CONGRESSIONAL**  
U.S. Senate 100%  
Lugar (R) 1,425,150

Johnson (D) 680,046  
Hager, L 33,896  
1ST CD 100%  
Visclosky, D 146,683  
Reynolds, R 56,200  
Nelson, L 2,907

5TH CD 100%  
Buyer, R 130,853  
Goodnight, D 80,733  
Benson, L 3,486

6TH CD 100%  
Burton, R 194,771  
Griesey, D 72,821  
Hauptmann, L 8,874

7TH CD 100%  
Kern, R 131,562  
Graf, D 65,174

8TH CD 100%  
Hostettler, R 116,860  
Perry, D 100,461

**INDIANA RECORDS**  
1988 U.S. SENATE  
Lugar, R 1,430,525  
Wickes, D 668,778  
Lugar 68%, Wickes 31%

1994 U.S. SENATE  
Lugar, R 1,039,625  
Jontz, D 470,799  
Bourland, L 17,343  
Barton, NA 15,801  
Lugar 67%; Jontz 30%

1998 U.S. SENATE  
Bayh, D 1,012,244  
Helmke, R 552,732  
Sink-Burris, L 23,641  
Bayh 63.7%, Helmke 34.7%

1992 GOVERNOR  
Bayh, D 1,382,151  
Pearson, R 822,853  
Bayh 62%, Pearson 37

1980 GOVERNOR  
Orr, R 1,257,383  
Hillenbrand, D 913,116  
Orr 57.9%, Hillenbrand 42%

1976 GOVERNOR  
Bowen, R 1,236,555  
Conrad, D 927,243  
Bowen 57%, Conrad 42%

1972 PRESIDENTIAL  
Nixon, R 1,405,154  
McGovern, D 708,568  
Nixon 66%, McGovern 33%

1984 PRESIDENTIAL  
Reagan, R 1,377,230  
Mondale, D 841,481  
Reagan 62%, Mondale 37 percent. ❖

## Final Presidential Polling Numbers

	CNN/Gallup	ABC	MSNBC/Zog	CBS/NYT	W Post	RasPOA	Newsweek
<b>Bush</b>	47	49	47	49	48	48	45
<b>Gore</b>	45	45	46	45	46	41	43
<b>Nader</b>	4	3	5	3	3	4	5
<b>Buchan</b>	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Unde</b>	4	3	1	2	2	7	7

**POLLWATCH:** So, who had the best poll on Election Eve? Zogby came closest in nailing the margin, although it over-estimated the Nader impact. The *Washington Post* came closer to the actual 49/49 Bush/Gore margin. Gallup didn't do too bad. The big loser? Rasmussen/Portrait of America, which had Bush winning outside the margin of error. Oops. And in the Indiana governor's race, HPR/TeleResearch nailed right on the head the 15-point spread. ❖