

October 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for your appearances throughout the month of October.

Enclosed for your perusal are:

1. Campaign briefing:
 - overview of race
 - biographical materials
 - Bills introduced in 102nd Congress
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. City Stop/District race overview
4. Governor's race brief (WA, UT, MO)
5. Redistricting map/Congressional representation
6. NAFTA Brief
7. Republican National Committee Briefing
8. State Statistical Summary
9. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
10. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)
11. Political Media Recommendations (Clarkson/Walt have copy)

Thank you.

TO: Senator Dole's Staff
FROM: Senator John McCain's Reelection Committee
RE: Trunk and Tusk Dinner in Prescott, Arizona on 10-19-92
DATE: October 7, 1992

Background:

As you may know, Senator McCain has two challengers: Democrat Claire Sargent and Independent Evan Mecham. Claire Sargent is a community activist with very radical viewpoints (see accompanying literature). Evan Mecham is Arizona's controversial ex-governor who was impeached and removed from office in 1988. We do not want him to focus any attention to Mr. Mecham. He has a personal vendetta against Senator McCain and any comments about him would only help him get press.

Our polls as well as other statewide polls consistently show that Senator McCain gets 50-53%, Sargent gets 27-30%, Mecham gets 8-10%, with the rest of the vote undecided. Sargent has not picked up any sort of "bounce" out of her primary victory. Mecham never gets over 10% of the vote. Interestingly, Mecham draws equally from McCain and Sargent. He draws some conservatives from McCain, but an equal amount of anti-incumbency vote from Sargent.

We would like for Senator Dole to focus his comments on Mrs. Sargent. Some of her views you might be interested in discussing are: decriminalization of marijuana, legalized homosexual marriages, Homosexual adoption rights, opposition to capitol punishment, opposition to mandatory sentencing including rapists and murderers, advocacy of extreme gun control and opposition to the Balanced-Budget Amendment.

Senator Dole will be speaking in Sedona, Arizona to a very conservative group. Both the Governor and The Congressman from that district will be in attendance. Congressman Bob Stump is the extremely conservative representative from Prescott. Governor Fife Symington is the Republican Governor and he has very close ties to Senator McCain. The majority of the people who are attending are from Prescott, Arizona. This group will represent two of the most important counties, Yavapai and Coconino, outside of Maricopa Country. Both of which are very conservative, however, Coconino County is sensitive to Environmental issue. The primary issues we would like for him to focus on would be the budget deficit, Congressional reform and Social Security. Specifically:

- Sponsor of The Older Americans Freedom to Work Act which would eliminate Social Security earnings test.
- Support of cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for senior citizens thorough the social security system, military retirees and retired federal workers.

-- Sponsor of the Line-Item Veto, supports a Balanced-Budget Amendment, sponsor of the Tax and Fairness Accountability Act (Supermajority to increase taxes).

In addition to our race there are some controversial initiatives on the November ballot. Proposition 200 is an anti-steel Jaw trap initiative. While it purports to only eliminate steel jaw leghold traps, many believe language in the bill could be construed to eliminate all hunting and fishing in the state. The National Rifle Association is opposed to this measure. Also on the ballot is Proposition 110. This measure would effectively ban abortion in the state except for instances where the health of the mother is at risk. Recent polls have indicated that this measure will probably be defeated. Finally, there is measure on the ballot that is similar to the Tax Fairness and Accountability Act. It would require a supermajority to raise state taxes and a majority to decrease them.

If you need any further information please feel free to contact Wes Gullett our Campaign manager. (602) 222-8877

John McCain

BIOGRAPHY:

John McCain was born in the Panama Canal Zone and resides in Phoenix. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and was a Navy pilot during the Vietnam War. His plane was shot down over North Vietnam and he spent 5 1/2 years as a prisoner of war. He received numerous medals during his Navy career, including the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Purple Heart and Distinguished Flying Cross. After retiring from the Navy, McCain moved to Arizona and in 1982 was elected to Congress, succeeding Republican John Rhodes who retired after holding the seat for 30 years. McCain served two terms in the U.S. House before he ran successfully for the Senate in 1986. He serves on the Senate Armed Services and Commerce, Science and Transportation committees; the Select Committee on Indian Affairs; and the Special Committee on Aging. McCain is a deputy whip and is co-chairman of the Central America Negotiations Observer Group. He and his wife, the former Cindy Hensley have six children.

PROFILE:

When McCain announced in January that he would be a candidate for a second Senate term, he told reporters he would "run hard, as if I'm behind all the way." He downplayed any political fallout from his past association with discredited Phoenix financier Charles Keating Jr., but acknowledged that Keating probably would become a major campaign issue. If so, he said he was confident he could "fully respond to all that." McCain was one of the "Keating five" senators hauled before the Senate Ethics Committee last year to answer allegations that they had improperly intervened on Keating's behalf with federal banking regulators. The committee criticized McCain for "showing poor judgement" in his actions on behalf of Keating but recommended that no action be taken against him. He later returned \$112,000 in campaign loans that he had received from Keating, who since has been convicted of securities fraud and faces criminal and civil complaints in Los Angeles and Phoenix stemming from the collapse of his American Continental Corp. and its Lincoln Savings and Loan Subsidiary. "I think clearly this will be raised as an issue in the campaign,"

McCain said. "I think most people know that Mr. Keating came to me and asked that I do something improper. I refused to do so and that was the end of our relationship." McCain's January announcement coincided with an apparent rebound in his popularity among Arizona voters, which had bottomed out at the height of the "Keating five" controversy. A mid-January poll conducted by the Behavior Research Center of Phoenix indicated that 53 percent of the voters state wide would vote for McCain this year, up from 45 percent in October. He said his re-election campaign will be positive and issue-oriented, concentrating on such issues as reducing government spending and taxes, maintaining a strong national defense while reducing military spending and reforming the nation's health-care industry.

PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

McCain was elected to the U.S. House in 1982 with 65.9 percent of the vote defeating Democrat William E. Hegarty. In 1984 he won re-election with 78.1 percent of the vote to defeat Democrat Harry W. Braun. He ran successfully for the Senate in 1986, winning 60.5 percent of the vote defeating (D) Richard Kimball.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MCCAIN IN THE 102ND CONGRESS

1. S.CON.RES.22: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A concurrent resolution extending the appreciation of Congress to all American Indian veterans for their service in the Armed Forces of the United States. LATEST ACTION=Apr 17, 91 Resolution Agreed to in House by voice vote.
2. S.RES.9: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate concerning U.S. Military Forces in the Persian Gulf region. LATEST ACTION=Jan 4, 91 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
3. S.RES.69: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A resolution calling for the establishment of an international tribunal with jurisdiction to judge and punish the war crimes committed by the political and military leadership of Iraq. LATEST ACTION=Feb 28, 91 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
4. S.RES.118: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A resolution commending the agreement for the establishment of an American POW/MIA office in Hanoi, Vietnam, and recommending that such office be authorized to serve as a liaison between the families of Americans missing-in-action and the Government of Vietnam. LATEST ACTION=May 9, 91 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
5. S.RES.266: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the arms cargo of the North Korean merchant ship Dae Hung Ho. LATEST ACTION=Mar 11, 92 Resolution agreed to in Senate without amendment and with a preamble by Voice Vote.
6. S.J.RES.307: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A joint resolution designating the month of July 1992 as "National Muscular Dystrophy Awareness Month". LATEST ACTION=Jun 30, 92 Referred to the Subcommittee on Census and Population.
7. S.144: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Oct 24, 91 Subcommittee on Water and Power. Hearings held.
8. S.160: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE =Veterans Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Feb 3, 92 Indefinitely postponed by Senate by U unanimous Consent.
9. S.193: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Medicare Enhanced Benefits Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jan 14, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
10. S.194: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Older Americans' Freedom to Work Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jan 14, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
11. S.290: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indian Anti-Drug Abuse Amendments of 1991; LATEST ACTION=May 23, 91 Committee on Indian Affairs. Hearings held. Hearings printed: S.Hrg. 102-212.

12. S.291: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Nov 26, 91 Message on Ho use action received in Senate and held at desk: House amendment to Senate bill.
13. S.292: SPONSOR=McCain; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to expand the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument. LATEST ACTION=Jun 19, 91 Became Public Law No: 102-61.
14. S.309: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Non-Pro liferation and Arms Transfer Control Act; LATEST ACTION=Jan 31, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
15. S.383: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Indian Economic Development Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Feb 6, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
16. S.384: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=CHAMPUS Mental Health Benefit Restoration Act; LATEST ACTION=Feb 6, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
17. S.459: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Feb 22, 91 Referred to Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks.
18. S.471: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=900 Services Consumer Protection Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jul 16, 91 Subcommittee on Communications. Hearings held.
19. S.503: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=United States-Mexico Border Environmental Protection Act; LATEST ACTION=Nov 19, 91 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 328.
20. S.667: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Tribal Judicial Enhancement Act; LATEST ACTION=Jun 5, 91 Committee on Indian Affairs. Hearings held. Hearings printed: S.Hrg. 102-291.
21. S.668: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Indian Environmental Consolidated Grant Program Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Nov 13, 91 Ordered to be Reported (Amended).
22. S.809: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Tax Fairness and Accountability Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Apr 11, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules.
23. S.839: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Airline Computer Reservation System Availability Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Apr 17, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
24. S.964: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Social Security Notch Fairness Investigatory Commission Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Apr 25, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

25. S.994: SPONSOR=McCain; SHORT TITLE=Veterans Hospice Benefit Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=May 7, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans.
26. S.1015: SPONSOR=McCain; SHORT TITLE=Public Access to National Sporting Events Act; LATEST ACTION=May 8, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
27. S.1021: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Private Long-Term Care Insurance and Accelerated Death Benefit Incentive Act ;of 1991; LATEST ACTION=May 9, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
28. S.1229: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Small Employer Health Insurance Incentive Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jun 6, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
29. S.1270: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to require the heads of departments and agencies of the Federal Government to disclose information concerning United States personnel classified as prisoners of war or missing in action. LATEST ACTION=Jun 11, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
30. S.1287: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act; LATEST ACTION=Mar 30, 92 See H.R.3394.
31. S.1315: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Oct 22, 91 Committee on Indian Affairs. Hearings held.
32. S.1383: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Military Disabled Retiree Protection Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Jun 26, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
33. S.1619: SPONSOR=McCain; SHORT TITLE=Water Conservation Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Aug 1, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
34. S.1628: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Airline Competition Equity Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Aug 2, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
35. S.1648: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Area Health Education Centers Reauthorization Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Aug 2, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.
36. S.1687: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indian Tribal Government Waste Management Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Aug 12, 92 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 625.
37. S.1869: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991; LATEST ACTION=Nov 22, 91 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 352.

38. S.1960: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to indentify States, political subdivisions of States, and certain other entities from liability relating to the release of hazardous substances at military installations that are closed pursuant to a base closure law. LATEST ACTION=Nov 13, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
39. S.1961: SPONSOR=McCain; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to remove the requirement that individual employees join and pay dues and fees to labor organizations and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Nov 27, 91 Referred to Subcommittee on Labor.
40. S.1977: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LA TEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit the Secretary of Transportation to authorize certain foreign investment in United States air carriers in excess of 25 percent. LATEST ACTION=Nov 15, 91 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.
41. S.1980: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS RE FERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to permit the Secretary of Transportation to authorize certain foreign investment in United States air carriers in excess of 25 percent. LATEST ACT ION=Nov 15, 91 Introduced in the Senate. Read twice. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders . Calendar No. 325. By unanimous consent.
42. S.2034: SPONSOR=McCain; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to establish certain requirements for the Secretary of the Interior to undertake environmental cleanup at the Phoenix Indian School property. LATEST ACTION=Jan 3, 92 Referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
43. S.2254: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indian Employment and Investment Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Feb 25, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
44. S.2312: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); SHORT TITLE=Airline Competition Enhancement Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Jun 10, 92 Subcommittee on Aviation. Hearings held.
45. S.2347: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Children's Health Care Improvement Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Mar 12, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
46. S.2362: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the reduced medicare payment provision for new physicians. LATEST ACTION=Mar 17, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
47. S.2388: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Democracy Corps Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Mar 24, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

48. S.2411-2480: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to approve the President's rescission proposals submitted to the Congress on March 20, 1992. LATEST ACTION=Mar 25, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Budget pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that the Budget Committee be authorized to report its views to the Appropriations Committee, and that the latter alone be authorized to report the bill.
49. S.2581-2603: SPONSOR=McCain; (CROSS REFERENCE BILLS EXIST); LATEST TITLE=A bill to approve the President's rescission proposals submitted to the Congress on April 9, 1992. LATEST ACTION=Apr 9, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Budget pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that the Budget Committee be authorized to report its views to the Appropriations Committee, and that the latter alone be authorized to report the bill.
50. S.2604: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A bill to approve the President's rescission proposals submitted to the Congress on April 9, 1992. LATEST ACTION=Apr 9, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Budget pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, with instructions that the Budget Committee be authorized to report its views to the Appropriations Committee, and that the latter alone be authorized to report the bill.
51. S.2637: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Indian Housing Development Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Apr 29, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
52. S.2697: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Selected Reserve Transition Benefits Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=May 12, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
53. S.2710: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Military Health Care Reform Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=May 13, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
54. S.2836: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to promote economic development on Indian reservations by making loans to States to assist States in constructing roads on Indian reservations. LATEST ACTION=Aug 6, 92 Committee on Indian Affairs. Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably.
55. S.2848: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A bill to authorize the conveyance of certain lands located at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. LATEST ACTION=Jun 15, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.
56. S.2898: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A bill to authorize a project to identify, map and assess transboundary aquifers along the border between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Jun 25, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.
57. S.2939: SPONSOR=McCain; SHORT TITLE=Fort Mojave Water Use Act of 1992;

LATEST ACTION=Jul 2, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

58. S.2947: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; LATEST TITLE=A bill to authorize the transfer of certain funds from the Defense Environmental Restoration Account to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990, and for other purposes. LATEST ACTION=Jul 2, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
59. S.2975: SPONSOR=McCain; SHORT TITLE=Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992; LATEST ACTION=Sep 18, 92 Committee on Indian Affairs. Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably.
60. S.3125: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Amendments Act of 1992 Southern ;Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act; LATEST ACTION=Aug 6, 92 Committee on Indian Affairs. Hearings held.
61. S.3157: SPONSOR=McCain, et. al; SHORT TITLE=Native American Veterans' Memorial Establishment Act; LATEST ACTION=Sep 18, 92 Committee on Indian Affairs. Ordered to be reported with amendments favorably.
62. S.3227: SPONSOR=McCain; LATEST TITLE=A bill to provide for the resolution of the conflicting water rights claims for lands within the Roosevelt Water Conservation District in Maricopa County, Arizona, and the Gila River Indian Reservation. LATEST ACTION=Sep 10, 92 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR BOB DOLE
FM: Jim Arnold / NRSC
DT: October 6, 1992
RE: Arizona Trip / Sen. John McCain

A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Earlier in the year, it appeared as if Senator McCain would have a fairly easy reelection bid, since the Democrats had been unable to find a big name to run against him. However, because of the anti-incumbent mood, the fascination in the media with liberal women candidates and the wild-card candidacy of former Governor Evan Mecham, this race has become more competitive.

The Democrat nominee, Claire Sargent, was largely unknown and raised and spent very little money to defeat former general Truman Spangrud in the primary. She's known as an environmental activist. She focused her attention on McCain during the primary and for his attendance at a Tailhook Convention back in the '80's. It is still not clear whether she will be able to raise large enough sums of money to attack McCain about the Keating affair. The national women's groups and other liberal fundraising organizations don't view this race as competitive as others in California, Illinois, and Washington.

Impeached former Governor Evan Mecham began making noises about running against McCain during the summer. He is now officially on the ballot as an Independent. He is heavily in debt from the recall effort against him but has a solid 10-15% of the electorate. He has a strong personal dislike of McCain and is expected to hammer away about the Keating affair.

McCain has now begun a series of "soft" television spots. The campaign wants to create a positive image of McCain early, so that when the inevitable ads about Keating come on, the effect will be diminished.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN

Sen. John McCain, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, enjoyed a distinguished career in the military before entering public service. The son and grandson of admirals, McCain spent 22 years as a Navy fighter pilot, five of those as a POW in Vietnam. He also served as a Navy congressional liaison from 1977 to 1981.

After settling in his wife's home state of Arizona in 1981, he was elected to the House in 1982. He has served one term in the Senate. He is currently a member of the

committees on Armed Services; Commerce, Science and Transportation; Aging; and Indian Affairs.

CLAIRE SARGENT

Community activist Claire Sargent is a native Mississippian who lived in New York City for a time before moving to Phoenix, Arizona in 1978. She is married to a prominent businessman who is currently involved in a class action lawsuit dealing with an S&L. Although Sargent won her primary against Air Force General Truman Spangrud by a 57 to 43 percent margin, she was a disappointment to the Democrats who thought she had a legitimate shot at unseating a prominent Republican Senator. Sargent ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the state legislature in 1984. This is her first attempt at state-wide politics.

Although Former Gov. Evan Mecham creates additional problems for McCain, recent polls show that he is drawing equally from McCain and Sargent. (Six points from each and three points from the undecided column). Current polls show the race: McCain 48, Sargent 30, and Mecham 15.

Sargent is everything that Arizona is not. She has called for her own SDI, the Strategic Domestic Initiative. When Sargent gave out her issue book, *Sargent On The Issues, On The Record* an editorial in the *Arizona Republic* said it was enough to sink her candidacy. In it, she outlines her support for Gun Control, for the Freedom of Choice Act (Including abortions for sex selection), and for homosexuals in the military. Her support for the homosexual lifestyle includes allowing homosexuals to adopt children. She goes on to support the decriminalization of marijuana and supports euthanasia. If all this weren't enough *Sargent On The Issues, On The Record* further outlines her opposition to the death penalty and mandatory sentencing, opposition to term limits, and opposition to the Balanced Budget Amendment.

Not known for her polish, Sargent has been quoted as saying, "It's time we start electing some Senators with breasts; we've been electing boobs long enough."

B. SURVEY DATA

9/21 Behavior Research

Three way ballot

McCain	48%
Sargent	30%
Mecham	14%

9/20 Arizona State University

Ballot

McCain 46%
Sargent 33%
Mecham 11%

9/2 Political Media Research

Ballot

McCain 52%
Sargent 28%

C. FINANCIAL UPDATE

	Cash-on-hand	Gross (Cycle)
Incumbent: John McCain	\$1,200,000 (6/30/92)	\$1,818,567 (6/30/92)
Democrat: Claire Sargent	\$30,927 (6/30/92)	\$53,928 (6/30/92)

D. ORGANIZATION

Campaign Manager:	Jerry Nichols
Finance Director:	Gail Holmgren
Media:	Smith & Harroff
Polling:	Public Opinion Strategies

E. STATE INFORMATION

- Population:** 3,665,228
- Voter Identification:** 1,863,418 Registered voters; 779,351 (42%) Democrats
871,073 (47%) Republicans; 212,994 (11%) Unaffiliated
- U.S. Congress:** Senate 1D and 1R / House 4D and 3R
- Legislature:** Senate 13D and 17R / House 28D and 32R
- Elections:**

1988 Presidential	Bush	60%	Dukakis	39%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	66%	Mondale	33%

6. Major Media Markets:

Phoenix	70%
Tucson	25%
El Centro/Yuma	2%
Albuquerque	1%

7. Political Leadership:

Governor:	Fife Symington, III (R)
Lt. Governor:	
U.S. Senator:	Dennis DeConcini (D) John McCain (R), up in '92 defeated Richard Kimball, 60% to 40%

ARIZONA STOPS

Phoenix & Prescott

Phoenix is separated into Districts 1 through 4.

1st District

The 1st also takes in a politically diverse portion of southeastern Phoenix, a tabletop-flat area of the "Valley of the Sun" that includes upper-middle-class neighborhoods with a distinctly Republican bent as well as the district's only significant populations of blacks and Hispanics.

The 1st is represented by three-term Rep. John Rhodes III (R). Rhodes barely won his primary winning by just under 1300 votes in a 4 person field. He will meet Phoenix lawyer Sam Coppersmith (D) in the general. While Republicans are confident that Rhodes will prevail, Congressional Quarterly lists this as a "race to watch".

2nd District

The 2nd stretches from downtown Phoenix to downtown Tuscon and is considered the most Hispanic. The Maricopa County (Phoenix) portion dominates the 2nd politically. Maricopa casts a majority of the district vote, most of it in Hispanic areas. The south side of Phoenix, included in the 2nd, traditionally has been the poorest and most faithfully Democratic part of the city.

You'll recall that Mo Udall represented the 2nd. Incumbent Ed Pastor (D), who replaced Udall, will meet Republican Don Shooter (R) in the general.

3rd District

The 3rd CD is home to Yavapai County, a mountainous area that includes ancient Indian ruins and ghost mining towns. The county centers on Prescott, the former territorial capital that hosted the first session of the Arizona Legislature in 1864. Yavapai County has been tough sledding for Senator DeConcini in his last two elections; he lost it in 1982 and barely won it in 1988.

Bob Stump (R), an 8-term Representative and former Democrat ('76-'80), is in a tough battle with Democrat Roger Hartstone.

4th District

The wilds of northeastern Arizona provide most of the territory in the 4th, but most of the District's vote is cast in the comfortable confines of northern Phoenix. The 4th is represented by 3-term Representative Jon Kyl, who is expected to win in this solid Republican district.

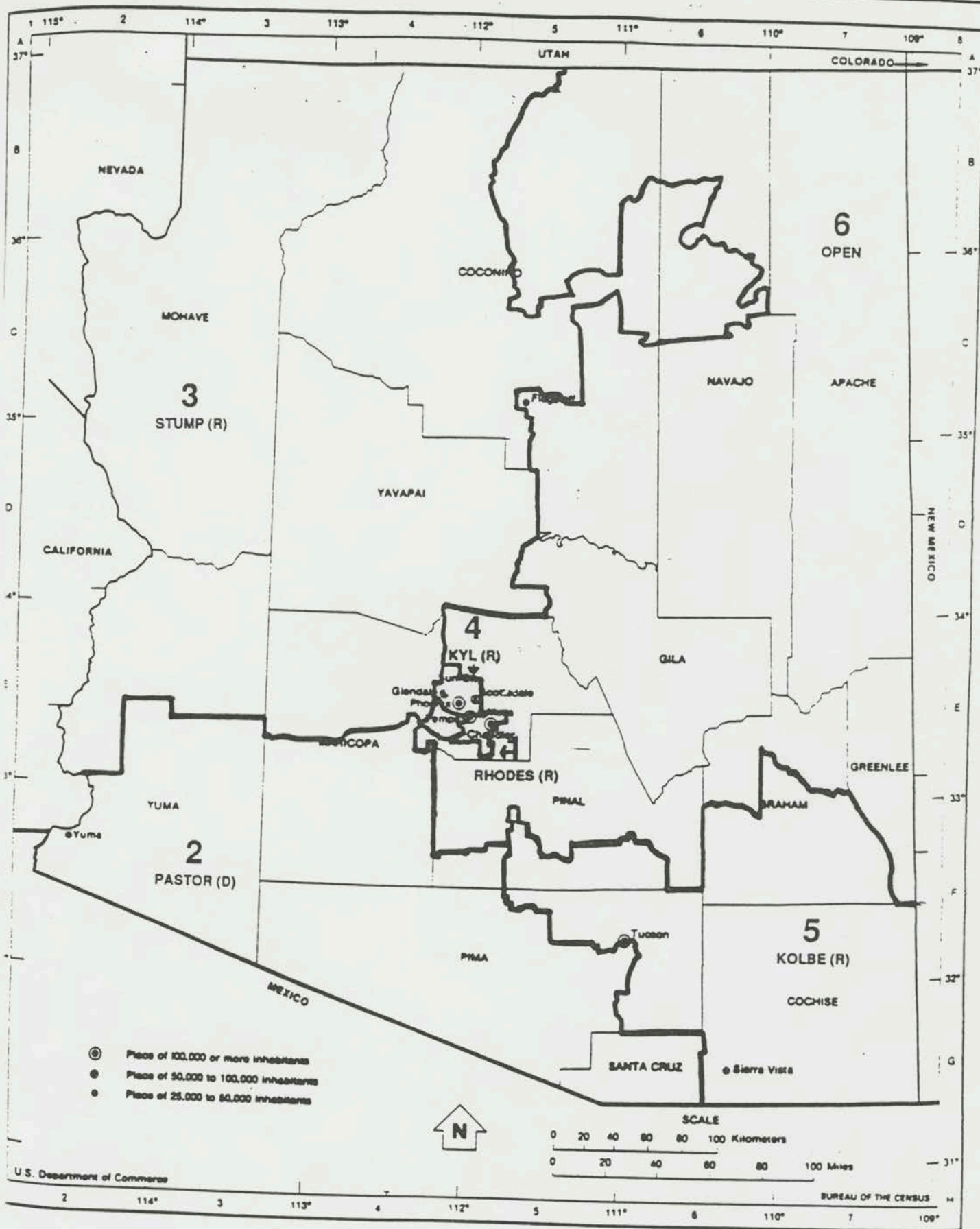
1992 ARIZONA REDISTRICTING
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS*

Dist	Incumbent	Persons	Devn	New CD % Bush	Old CD % Bush	Diff % Bush	% GOP Reg	% Afr-Am	% Hisp	% NHW
1	Rhodes (R)	610,872	1	64%	65%	-1%	53%	3%	13%	83%
2	Pastor (D)	610,871	0	42%	55%	-13%	28%	7%	50%	44%
3	Stump (R)	610,871	0	66%	64%	2%	53%	2%	12%	86%
4	Kyl (R)	610,871	0	67%	65%	2%	55%	2%	8%	89%
5	Kolbe (R)	610,871	0	55%	55%	0%	43%	3%	16%	81%
6	Open - newly created seat	610,872	1	58%	-	-	44%	1%	13%	70%
Totals/Averages		3,665,228			60%		46%	3%	19%	76%

* Partisan data are approximations and useful only as indicators

Arizona

1992 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



U.S. Department of Commerce

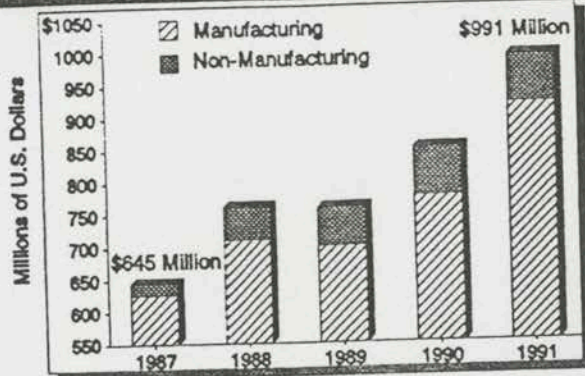
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ARIZONA EXPORTS & JOBS

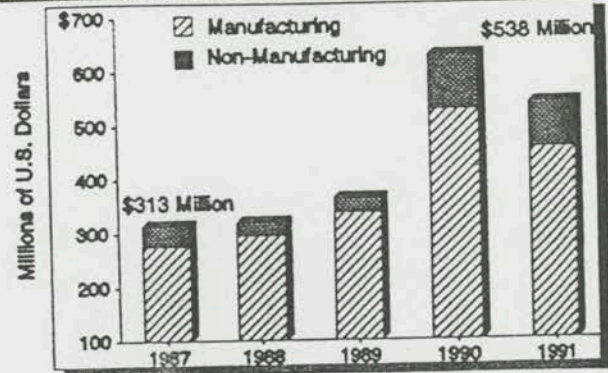


THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

**Arizona's Merchandise Exports to Mexico
Totalled \$991 Million in 1991**



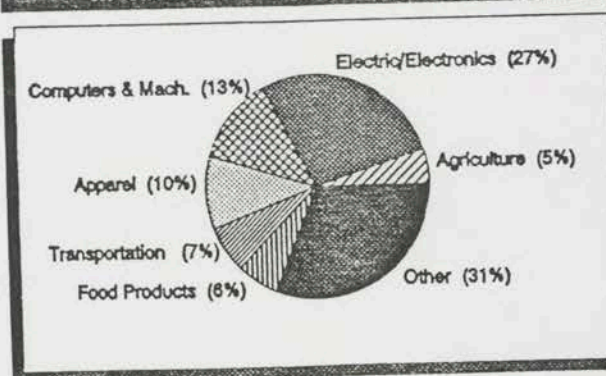
**Arizona's Merchandise Exports to Canada
Totalled \$538 Million in 1991**



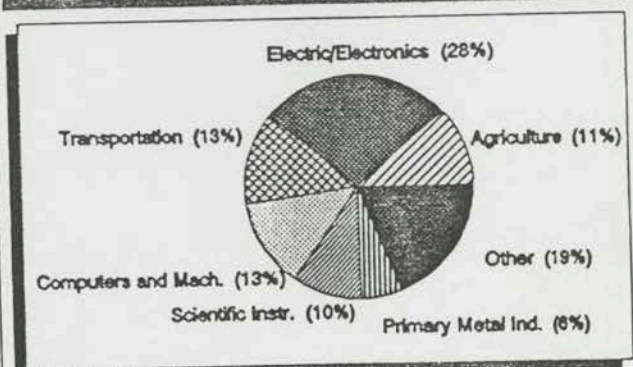
Manufactured exports accounted for 90 percent of Arizona's \$1.5 billion in exports to Canada and Mexico in 1991, and supported an estimated 29,400 jobs.

- Arizona's sales to Mexico and Canada accounted for 28 percent of the state's total exports. In 1991, Arizona was the fifth largest U.S. exporter to Mexico.
- Since 1987, Arizona's exports to Mexico have grown by over 50 percent and its exports to Canada have increased by over 70 percent.
- Canada and Mexico are now Arizona's third- and first-largest export markets.
- An estimated 4,500 new jobs have been created by growth in Arizona's manufactured exports to our North American trade partners since 1987.

Composition of Arizona's Exports to Mexico 1991: Total \$991 Million

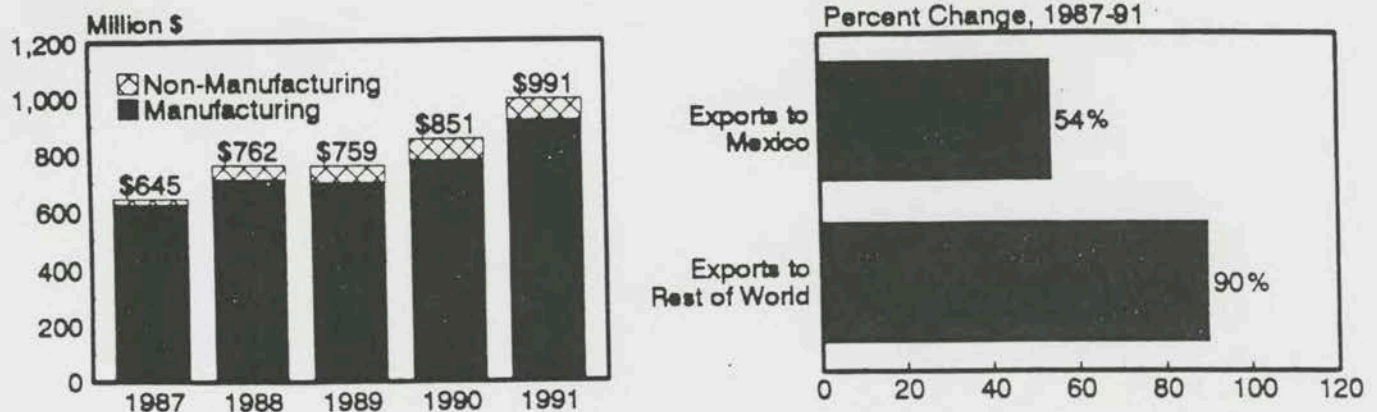


Composition of Arizona's Exports to Canada 1991: Total \$538 Million



ARIZONA: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Arizona's Exports to Mexico Grew 54% from 1987 to 1991
36 Percentage Points Slower Than Export Growth to the Rest of the World

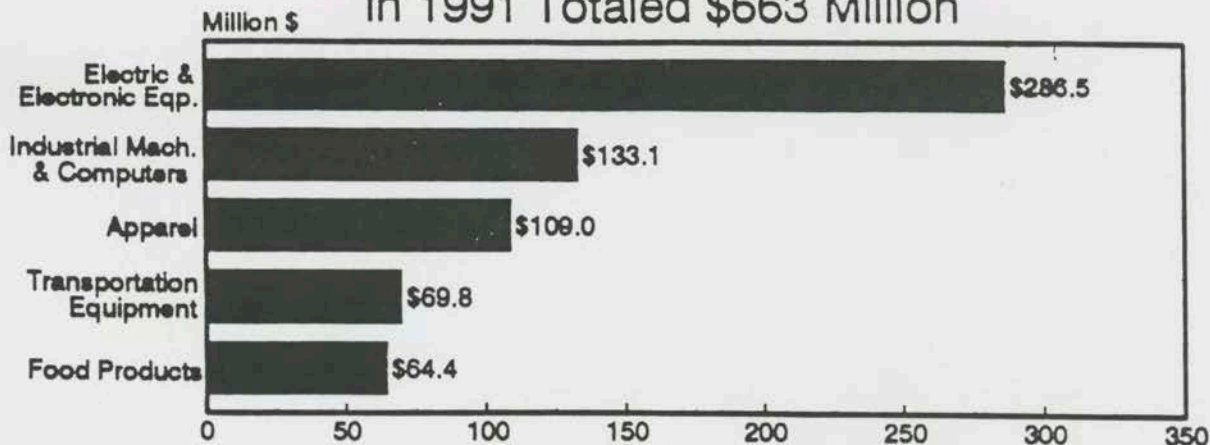


ARIZONA'S 1991 EXPORTS TO MEXICO WERE \$991 MILLION

- Arizona's merchandise exports to Mexico grew 54 percent from 1987 to 1991, rising from \$645 million to \$991 million. Only seven other states posted a larger dollar increase in shipments to Mexico over the period.
- During 1990-91, Arizona's exports to Mexico grew 16.5 percent, rising by \$140 million. The dollar increase was the sixth largest recorded by the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona in 1991 ranked fifth among all states and the District of Columbia in the value of exports to Mexico.
- Arizona has consistently outranked every other state except Texas in the share of exports destined for Mexico. Over the 1987-91 period, Mexico's share of Arizona's exports varied between 17.8 percent and 21.5 percent. In 1991, the state shipped 18.1 percent of its exports to the Mexican market.
- Throughout the 1987-91 period, Mexico consistently ranked first among Arizona's export markets, even as the state's exporters expanded into sixteen additional foreign markets (from 128 to 144 export destinations).
- Arizona's exports to Mexico in 1991 were broad-based, with three industries each shipping over \$100 million. The top exports were: electric & electronic equipment (\$287 million), industrial machinery & computers (\$133 million), apparel (\$109 million), transportation equipment (\$70 million), and food products (\$64 million). These five categories together accounted for 67 percent of the state's total merchandise exports to Mexico in 1991.
- Arizona boosted exports of a wide range of manufactured products to Mexico from 1987 to 1991. Categories that recorded sizable and steady gains included: furniture & fixtures (from \$507 thousand to \$21 million), food products (from \$2.2 million to \$64 million), scientific & measuring instruments (from \$4.9 million to \$37 million), and apparel (from \$35 million to \$109 million).

ARIZONA: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Arizona's Top Five Exports to Mexico in 1991 Totaled \$663 Million



ARIZONA'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	11,411	36,269	42,718	28,592	53,281
Agriculture - crops	6,624	25,810	36,581	24,317	33,335
Agriculture - livestock	4,116	10,386	5,570	3,742	19,734
Forestry	671	73	160	163	92
Fishing & Hunting	0	0	407	371	119
MINING	52	79	215	23,680	2,570
Metal Mining	0	0	63	0	53
Coal Mining	0	0	0	10,930	0
Oil & Gas	0	0	0	12,585	2,226
Non-Metallic Minerals	52	79	152	164	291
MANUFACTURING	627,079	711,586	700,741	776,134	917,563
Food Products	2,195	12,174	29,830	40,541	64,418
Tobacco Products	0	136	535	192	853
Textile Mill Products	20,439	35,503	2,624	4,601	13,299
Apparel	34,591	47,674	114,326	109,765	108,968
Lumber & Wood Products	1,133	4,209	2,157	2,749	5,344
Furniture & Fixtures	507	1,472	4,567	7,966	21,069
Paper Products	23,411	33,719	45,971	42,334	57,783
Printing & Publishing	783	1,458	1,061	1,019	4,445
Chemical Products	11,651	13,394	8,930	12,732	16,327
Refined Petroleum Products	4,997	523	7,484	3,332	599
Rubber & Plastic Products	27,068	33,441	11,671	19,622	26,257
Leather Products	686	2,449	4,932	3,305	6,967
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	988	1,298	2,819	3,414	4,974
Primary Metal Industries	16,741	22,395	21,590	25,041	28,900
Fabricated Metal Products	6,551	14,244	42,683	19,978	19,513
Industrial Machinery & Computers	199,599	143,120	100,367	121,041	138,107
Electric & Electronic Equipment	252,367	268,159	217,773	265,796	286,513
Transportation Equipment	53,460	64,664	51,498	56,506	69,806
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	4,921	7,371	24,847	28,407	37,352
Miscellaneous Manufactures	4,989	4,182	5,078	7,793	11,109
OTHER	6,136	13,852	15,820	22,207	17,372
Scrap & Waste	652	1,540	1,116	754	616
Second Hand Goods	2,979	5,403	2,555	2,655	167
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	2,505	6,910	12,148	18,798	16,590
AZ'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO	644,677	761,786	759,494	850,613	990,787
AZ'S EXPORTS TO THE WORLD	2,999,012	3,547,608	4,058,324	4,769,355	5,474,401
MEXICO'S SHARE OF AZ'S EXPORTS	21.5%	21.5%	18.7%	17.8%	18.1%

ARIZONA

REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor **J. FIFE SYMINGTON III**
Treasurer **TONY WEST**
Attorney General **GRANT WOODS**
State Mine Inspector **DOUGLAS MARTIN**

Congressional Delegation:

U.S. Senate

1 R, 1 D

JOHN MCCAIN (R) - up for reelection in 1992.

U.S. House of Representatives

4 R, 1 D

GOP Members:

1st district **JOHN RHODES**

3rd district **BOB STUMP**

4th district **JON KYL**

5th district **JIM KOLBE**

Congressman Udall (D-2) has announced his retirement and was replaced by Ed Pastor (D) in a special election..

State Legislature:

State Senate

13 R

17 D

The Republican leader is **TOM PATTERSON**.

State House

33 R

27 D

The Speaker of the House is **JANE HULL**. The Majority Leader is **MARK KILLIAN**.

ARIZONA

1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

Committee Members:

Chairman **JERRY DAVIS**

Elected: January 1991

Term expires: January 1993

JERRY DAVIS was elected in January after former state party chairman **BURT KRUGLICK** retired. Jerry served on the Committee on the Call for the 1992 Convention.

National Committeeman **MIKE HELLON**

Elected: May 1992

Term expires: May 1996

MIKE HELLON was elected National Committeeman at the Arizona State Convention in May. Hellon was opposed by fellow Tucson businessman **GREG MOORE**. Hellon ran against **JERRY DAVIS** for Chairman of the Arizona Party in 1990, losing narrowly. He took over as National Committeeman at the National Committee meeting immediately after the National Convention, replacing **JACK LONDEN**, who decided not to seek another term.

National Committeewoman **SUE SOSSAMAN**

Elected: May 1992

Term expires: May 1996

SUE SOSSAMAN was elected National Committeewoman at the State Convention in May. Sossaman is the wife of State Senator **JAMIE SOSSAMAN**, and was supported by most of the elected officials in the state. She defeated **MARGO WHITTENBERG**, whose husband headed the Buchanan for President effort in the state. Sossaman took over as National Committeewoman at the National Committee meeting immediately after the National Convention, replacing **KIT MEHTENS**, who decided not to seek re-election.

Party Leaders:

Governor **FIFE SYMINGTON**

Attorney General **GRANT WOODS**

Former U.S. Senator **BARRY GOLDWATER**

Former Governor **JACK WILLIAMS**

Former Governor **PAUL FANIN**

Former Governor **EVAN MECHAM**

U.S. Congressman **JIM KOLBE**

U.S. Congressman **BOB STUMP**
U.S. Congressman **JON KYL**
U.S. Congressman **JAY RHODES**

Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

General Co-Chairman Governor **FIFE SYMINGTON**
General Co-Chairman Senator **JOHN MCCAIN**
General Co-Chairman House Speaker **JANE HULL**
Honorary Co-Chairman Attorney General **GRANT WOODS**

1988 leaders **JIM CLICK** and **JIM SIMMONS** have been selected again to control finances.

State Party Overview:

The RNC was a big player in voter programs last cycle, having contributed over \$600,000. They will work to build upon gains made in 1990. A key state GOP/RNC objective in 1992 is to win a majority in the State Senate and the state's new congressional seat.

Financial Status:

Former Chairman **BURT KRUGLICK** did a remarkable job in keeping the \$30,000-a-month operation going. Arizona is one of the few states that keeps and maintains voting lists, both public and private. Chairman **JERRY DAVIS** recently paid off the second mortgage of the party headquarters, leaving the first mortgage to be paid.

The State Party held their 28th annual Tunk-N-Tusk (TNT) dinner program on April 20. The event was successful and raised around \$100,000 for the State Party. Around 325 people attended the event.

On July 6, **MRS. QUAYLE** was in Phoenix to do four fundraising events. The State Party raised approximately \$16,000.

On August 11, Secretary of the Treasury **NICHOLAS BRADY** visited Phoenix to host a breakfast and photo opportunity for Victory '92.

State Convention: May 30th

The State Party elected its delegates and alternates, as well as two new National Committeepeople. Governor **FIFE SYMINGTON** headed the Arizona delegation. On the Platform Committee were State Representative **LELA STEFFEY** and District chairman **LEO MAHONEY**. **HELEN SEADER** and **MAC MAGRUDER** sat on the Credentials Committee. **SYDNEY HOFF** and **DOYLE SCOTT** sat on the Rules Committee and **DOYEN SLASIG** and **BRUCE EDMONDS** on the Permanent Organization Committee.

ARIZONA

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

ELECTION UPDATE

1992 Ballot:

President

U.S. Senate - 1R, 1D

JOHN MCCAIN (R)

U.S. House- 6 seats (gain of 1 in redistricting), 4R, 1D

JAY RHODES (R)-1st D

ED PASTOR (D)-2nd D

BOB STUMP (R)-3rd D

JON KYL (R) 4th D

JIM KOLBE (R) 5th D

New Congressional Seat

State House all 60 seats, currently 33R, 17D

State Senate all 30 seats , currently 13R, 17D

1992 Electoral Votes:

8

1992 Congressional Primary:

September 8

1992 State Convention:

May 30

POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

1992 Presidential Election:

A Rocky Mountain poll by Behavioral Research Center surveyed 500 likely voters from September 20-21; margin of error +/-4.5%. Also, a KAET-TV/ASU poll conducted a poll from September 18-19; margin of error +/-4%:

	Rocky Mountain		KAET-TV
	<u>Now</u>	<u>7/92</u>	
Clinton	36%	28%	33%
Bush	31	23	30
Perot	17	26	18
Undec.	16	23	19

Perot Note: Perot is officially on the ballot in Arizona. On September 18, approximately 200 Perot supporters held a rally in front of the state capitol in Phoenix and presented the Secretary of State with 73,954 signatures. Only 10,55 signatures were needed.

U.S. Senate Race:

Republican U.S. Senator **JOHN MCCAIN** is up for re-election in 1992, and will face Phoenix civic leader **CLAIRE SARGENT** in November. Sargent defeated retired Air Force General **TRUMAN SPANGRUD** in the primary, 57% to 43%. A strong Presidential campaign will be needed to help McCain's re-election chances. Associations of his name with the Keating Savings and Loan affair may have negative effects. According to FEC reports for the period of April 1 through June 30, McCain has raised \$921,977 and has \$1,231,297 on hand.

EX-GOVERNOR EVAN MECHAM (R), who was impeached and removed from office in 1988 for misusing state money, announced on August 26 that he will run as an independent for the Senate against Senator **JOHN MCCAIN** (R). The Draft Mecham Committee opened their headquarters on August 13, complete with an 800 phone number for supporters to pledge money. Draft Mecham head **DAVID EISENTEIN** said Mecham is well aware of their efforts and has not opposed them. On September 18, Mecham turned in 16,000 signatures to have his name placed on the ballot. Mecham needed to collect 10,555 valid signatures of registered voters who did not vote in the September 8 primary, within 10 days of the primary, in order to have his name on the ballot.

Democrat U.S. Senator **DENNIS DECONCINI** is up for re-election in 1994. He also has been tainted by the Keating Savings and Loan affair. DeConcini's re-election chances are weak, and some predict that he may retire.

A Rocky Mountain poll by Behavioral Research Center surveyed 500 likely voters from September 20-21; margin of error +/-4%. Also, a KAET-TV poll surveyed voters from September 19-20; margin of error +/-4%:

	Rocky Mountain	Rocky Mountain	KAET	
<u>2-Way</u>		<u>3-Way</u>		
McCain	54%	McCain	48%	46%
Sargent	36	Sargent	30	33
Undec.	10	Mecham	14	11
		Undec.	8	10

Governor Fife Symington:

An Arizona State University poll showed 45 percent of Arizonans believing the Resolution Trust Corporation was justified in its pursuit of **GOVERNOR SYMINGTON** over his involvement in the failed Southwest Savings and Loan. This same poll showed the Governor's approval rating to be 29 percent.

Congressional Races:

CD-1:

Arizona Republican Congressman **JAY RHODES** narrowly defeated his four primary opponents, with 33% of the vote. His primary challengers were Republican State Representatives **BILL MUNDELL** and **STAN BARNES**, Maricopa County Deputy Prosecutor **JOHN LINCOLN** and **TRACE BARLETT**. Rhodes is a three-term incumbent, and his father, John Rhodes Jr., also held the first district seat for 30 years. Rhodes' campaign suffered, however, when he admitted bouncing 32 checks at the House Bank.

Republican Primary Results:

Incumbent Jay Rhodes	15,283	33%
Stan Barnes	13,891	30
Bill Mundell	11,238	24
Trace Barlett	3,885	8
John Lincoln	2,109	5

Rhodes will now face attorney **SAM COPPERSMITH**, who won the Democrat primary against teacher **DAVE SANSON** with 73% of the vote. Coppersmith is a former Director of Central and Northern Arizona Planned Parenthood.

CD-2:

Democrat incumbent **ED PASTOR** is currently safe in his 62% Democrat district. He should easily defeat his Republican challenger **DON SHOOTER** in the general election. Neither candidate had primary opposition. This heavily Hispanic district also drew minor party candidate **DAN DETARANTO**.

CD-3:

Republican incumbent **BOB STUMP** handily defeated para-legal **BARBARA KEOUGH** of Prescott Valley in the primary. Stump's challenger, Democrat businessman **ROGER HARTSTONE**, who has run against Stump before, was unopposed in his primary. According to FEC reports for the period of April 1 through June 30, Hartstone has \$10,000 on hand, compared to Stump's \$179,000.

CD-4:

Republican incumbent **JON KYL** is currently safe in the most Republican CD in the state. Kyl was unopposed in his primary and will face Democrat **WALTER MYBECK** and Libertarian **TIM MCDERMOTT** in the general election.

CD-5:

Incumbent Congressman **JIM KOLBE (R)** won a tough primary challenge from conservative **MIKE BEEHLER**. Beehler had been running for Corporation Commissioner until deciding to run for this congressional seat. Kolbe will now face Democrat gay rights activist **JIM TOEVES**, who defeated **JOSEPH SWEENEY** in the primary. **SWEENEY** ran as a Republican in another district last election.

CD-6:

This is Arizona's new district in the northeast corner of the state, and is split nearly evenly between the two parties in voter registration. On the Republican side, former White House aide **DOUG WEAD** defeated former state liquor superintendent **PHIL MACDONNELL**, with a few votes going to businessman and health care executive **MIKE MEYER**. Wead has been criticized because he moved to Arizona less than two years ago.

NEIL BUSH was in Phoenix on August 24 to raise funds for the Arizona Party and speak at a \$75 per person Wead fundraiser.

Wead has hired State Representative **LELA STEFFEY (R)** as his campaign chair.

On the Democrat side, State Senators **KAREN ENGLISH** defeated her primary opponents, Senate Majority Leader **ALAN STEPHENS** and attorney **ALBERT HALE**. According to FEC reports for the period of April 1 through June 30, English had \$2,700 on hand.

English has been endorsed by Emily's List, the National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Campaign Fund.

1991 Special Elections:

A special election was held Sept. 24 to fill the seat vacated by Democrat Congressman **MORRIS K. UDALL**, a long time fixture in Arizona and national politics. He resigned from his seat for health reasons. Democrat and former Maricopa County Supervisor **ED PASTOR** defeated Republican **PAT CONNOR** 56% to 44% for this heavily Hispanic seat. Connor fought a spirited campaign mainly by attacking Pastor for past contributions from less-than-ethical businessmen, especially **CHARLES KEATING**. The district, however, was weighed heavily in Pastor's favor due to a preponderance of Hispanic and/or Democrat voters.

Legislative Races:

Arizona has 30 state legislative districts from which voters select one Senator and two House members every two years. Currently, the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, holding 17 of the 30 seats. The Republicans, however, hold the majority in the

House, with 33 of the 60 seats. The Republicans have an excellent chance of retaining control of the House this year, and of taking back the Senate.

Redistricting:

Although the legislature appointed a ten-member bipartisan task force to address redistricting, the group never met, forcing the court to enact a Congressional plan. The three-judge federal panel enacted a plan closely resembling one submitted by the Native American interest group. The resulting plan has three strong GOP districts, one strong Democrat district, and two swing districts.

10/1/92

ARIZONA STATE STATISTICS

POPULATION: 3,665,228
Largest City: Phoenix (983,403)
Second Largest: Tucson (405,390)
Third Largest: Mesa (288,091)

GOVERNOR: Fife Symington (R) elected 1991
next election - 1994

SENATORS: DeConcini (Tucson) and McCain
(Phoenix)

DEMOGRAPHICS: 81% White, 84% Urban, & 16% Rural

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: \$19,017 (30th)

VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 600 per 100,000 (16th)

ARIZONA

ARIZONA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

3501 North 24th Street, Phoenix, 85016-6607

Executive Director: Griffin Merkel

(602) 957-7770

(602) 224-0932 FAX #

Chairman:

Gerald Davis

3501 North 24th Street

Phoenix, 85016-6607

(602) 957-7770 (GOP)

National Committeeman:

Jack Londen

33 Biltmore Estates

Phoenix, 85016

(602) 957-1650 (o)

(602) 956-7971 (h)

National Committeewoman:

Kit Mehrtens

8708 E. San Jacinto

Scottsdale, 85258

(602) 998-9555 (h)

1988 DOLE FOR PRESIDENT, POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

Sen. Paul Fannin

2990 E. Orange Blossom

Phoenix, 85108

(602) 945-7803 (o)

(additional supporters attached)

9/24/92

DOLE FOR PRESIDENT, POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

Page 4

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS 1	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	PHONE (O)	PHONE (H)	CODE
Bacal	Amy	Ms.	1700 W. Washington - Executive Tower	Phoenix	AZ	85007	602-542-4331		*AZ
Betts	Steven	Mr.	100 W. Washington, Suite 2100	Phoenix	AZ	85003			*AZ
Burton	Dwayne	Mr.	Two N. Central Avenue	Phoenix	AZ	85003	602-257-8700		*AZ
Cody	Karyn	Ms.	1343 28th Street, N.W.	Washington	DC	20007			*AZ
Crosby	Jim	Mr. & Mrs.	P.O. Box 487	St. Johns	AZ	85936	602-337-4111		*AZ
Day	Leora	Ms.	1225 Warm Springs Avenue	Boise	ID	83712	208-345-3867		*AZ
Fannin	Paul	Senator	2990 E. Orange Blossom Lane	Phoenix	AZ	85108	602-945-7803		*AZ
Freshley Lee	Marylene	Mrs.	423 West Flower	Phoenix	AZ	85013			*AZ
Gagle	Phillip	Mr.	427 E. Minton Drive	Tempe	AZ	85282			*AZ
Gibbs	Christine	Ms.	P.O. Box 60365	Phoenix	AZ	85082	602-894-1422		*AZ
Hursh	Judy	Ms.	105 South 6th East	Riverton	WY	82501	307-856-4157	307-856-8290	*AZ
Jewett	Jack	Honorable	House Wing, 1700 West Washington	Phoenix	AZ	85007	602-225-5839		*AZ
L'Ecuyer	Robert	Mr.	3933 E. LaSalle, Suite D	Phoenix	AZ	85040			*AZ
McConnell Barrett	Barbara	Mrs.	4617 East Ocotillo Road	Paradise Valley	AZ	85253			*AZ
Miner**	Marjorie	Mrs.	7550 N. 61st Avenue	Glendale	AZ	85044		602-893-3635	*AZ
Ouellette	Albert	Mr.	2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Ste. 365	Washington	DC	20037	202-785-0500	202-298-7813	*AZ
Sanchez	Ed	Mr.	5353 N. 16th Street	Phoenix	AZ	85014	602-640-2567		*AZ
Schoenburg	Stuart	Mr. & Mrs.	625 Demyan Drive	Annapolis	MD	21403			*AZ
Schwartz	David	Mr.	251 W. Washington	Phoenix	AZ	85003	602-261-8623		*AZ
Stevenson	William	Mr.	4170 South 530 E., 22-A	Salt Lake City	UT	84107	801-268-6535	801-268-6535	*AZ
Symington III	Fife	Governor	4954 E. Rockridge Road	Phoenix	AZ	85016	602-840-2070		*AZ
West	David	Mr.	1300 E. Missouri Avenue, Suite B-200	Phoenix	AZ	85014	602-263-7891		*AZ
Whitecraft	Candis		5124 N. 31st Place, #523	Phoenix	AZ	85016			*AZ

ADI: PHOENIX ADI IN AZ

Political Landscape:

ADI is contiguous to the State of Arizona, representing 6.2 electoral votes out of a total of 8.

The Phoenix ADI performed extremely well when ranked by 1988 Bush/Quayle Percentage. It ranks 24 out of 210 ADI's

Past Republican Electoral Performance has been positive in both Presidential Elections, and statewide races.

1990:	Symington/Gov.	52.2% of ADI Vote
1988:	BUSH/QUAYLE	64.1% of ADI Vote
	DeGreen/Senate	46.9% of ADI Vote
1986:	McCain/Senate	64.2% of ADI Vote
1984	REAGAN/BUSH	70.8% of ADI Vote

Turnout for past Presidential elections has close to 63% in the past two races topping out at 63.2% in 1984 down to 63.0% in 1988.

As of 1990 Census, Total Population of the ADI was 2,621,984 people with Voting Age Population at 1,925,345.

Breakdown of Voting Age Population reveals an ADI that mirrors the nation. Breakdown is as follows:

30-49 year olds	38%	of Voting Age Population
50-64 yr. olds	17%	" "
65 and Above	18%	" "
18-24 yr. olds	14%	" "
25-29 yr. olds	12%	" "

*Average cost for a paid political commercial is \$200 per GRP. By doing a free 5 minute Q/A for a local TV station, the estimated savings from the hit would **\$80,000 dollars**. This is based upon a 400 GRP during the early news. Cost is based upon 4th Quarter Arbitron Cost Information.

Media Recommendation:

The following stations would be ideal to penetrate the key county in the Phoenix ADI. The stations are ranked by largest share during the 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. & 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. time slot.

- KTSP for interview purposes has the largest viewership during the evening.
- KTVK is second, with a moderate share in the key counties.
- KPNX would be third, with marginal share in Maricopa County.

The top Radio stations based on morning commute times:

- KTRS - share 30.5
- KVOG - share 15.6

Key Counties

MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

Represents 81% of ADI VAP.

3% Black VAP.

33% of Households w/ children

18% Retail, 12% Manufacturing

Bush %: 60.5%; W/L Contr.:82.1%

Commute time: 15 to 29 minutes

Media Share

<u>Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)</u>		<u>Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)</u>	
KTSP	28%	KTSP	26%
KTVK	24%	KTVK	24%
KPNX	15%	KPNX	17%
		KPHO	17%

ADI #275: PHOENIX, AZ - KEY POINTS:

Significant demographics:

- American-Indian voting age population is 4%.
- Education levels among those with highschool diplomas and some college are higher than the National average.
- Family income distribution is similar to the the National average.
- Predominant industries include retail trade (18%) and durable manufacturing (11%).
- The average commute time is 20-29 minutes with 2% using public transportation.
- Median home value is above \$75,000. 35% of homes are rented, compared to 36% nation
- Veterans account for 17% of those age 16 and over. Active military is less than 1%.

Sargent shares controversial views

By Mark Flatten
Tribune writer

Democratic Senate candidate Claire Sargent advocated decriminalization of marijuana possession, licensing of handgun owners and laws ensuring homosexuals the right to marry and adopt children in a position paper and an interview this week.

Sargent, who was criticized in the primary for providing few details of her stands on key issues, also said her husband is a member of a racially restricted country club, but said she has never asked him to quit.

On the issue of abortion, one of the key areas in which she will be markedly different from her opposition, Sargent said she opposes requirements that underage girls notify or obtain consent from their parents prior to having an abortion. Sargent said parental consent should be required before any girl can give up an unwanted child for adoption.

The 31-page position paper says generically that Sargent wants to simplify personal income taxes and use savings from defense cuts to finance a "strategic domestic initiative," but does not offer any detail.

When questioned about several issues in the

McCain calls stances extreme



"I'm not running to sell something. I'm running because I'm trying to change things."

— Claire Sargent

position paper, Sargent acknowledged her answers lack detail but added she will be addressing her stances more completely throughout the campaign.

Sargent said she is not concerned that some of her stands will be controversial to voters.

"I don't care how it's going to sell," Sargent said. "I'm not running to sell something. I'm running because I'm trying to change things."

Incumbent Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., whom Sargent is trying to unseat, said the



position paper shows she is out of touch with mainstream Arizona. "Having been around the state of Arizona for 10 years as an elected official, I guarantee you I cannot believe they (voters) will greet these positions with anything but total rejection," McCain said. "They are more extreme than I had anticipated them to be and I knew she was a liberal Democrat."

The position paper was not released directly by the Sargent campaign, but copies of it began trickling to the media after the Sept. 8 primary election that made Sargent the Democratic nominee.

Sargent said in the paper that she supports decriminalization of marijuana because the

system has failed.

In the same section of her paper, Sargent said the Constitution does not prevent the government from requiring registration of gun owners, waiting periods for handgun purchases or restrictions on the sale of firearms.

In an interview about her position paper, Sargent said handgun owners should be required to obtain a license and meet training requirements before they can buy the weapon.

"The only reason to have a handgun is to kill somebody," Sargent said. "If people are trained to use them that would be fine. I'm not trying to take away guns. I don't want to register anybody's gun. But in order to have a handgun you need to be trained to use it."

McCain said he opposes waiting periods or licensing for handgun purchasers.

On the abortion issue, Sargent said in the position paper that government restrictions are inappropriate. She favors federal funding for abortions and legalization of RU-486, a pill developed in France that can trigger a miscarriage.

Sargent also said in her paper that she sup-

Please see Sargent / B4

ports distribution of condoms in public schools and opposes giving sex education programs that stress abstinence priority for federal funds.

McCain said he opposes legal abortions and said preference should be given to sex education programs that stress abstinence. He also opposes distribution of condoms at public schools, saying that is a decision that should be left up to parents.

Homosexuals should be given the same protection in affirmative action laws as other minorities and should be factored into hiring and promotion targets for employers, Sargent said in the paper.

Sargent said homosexual marriages should be recognized by the federal government, homosexuals should be allowed to serve in the military and there should not be restrictions against homosexual couples adopting children.

McCain said he believes homosexuals should be afforded the same legal protection as anyone else, but not minority status in affirmative action laws. He also said he opposes recognizing gay marriages or allowing homosexual couples to adopt children.

Sargent's husband, Henry, a vice president at Arizona Public Service Co., is a member of a country club that restricts members, Sargent said. She added she has not asked him to resign, but has not been to the club in almost two years.

McCain resigned his honorary membership in an all-white country club in Paradise Valley two years ago, after it was revealed in news accounts that the club did not accept blacks.

He said he did not know about the honorary membership until the controversy erupted.

Mesa Tribune
9/20/92

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10-07-92 10:54PM P004 #23

ID :

DOCT 07'92 19:52 No.025 P.04

Sunday

September 20, 1992

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 Tribune Newspapers
 Mesa, Arizona - 260 pages - \$1.25

Mesa Tribune

Sargent vs. McCain

Abortion:

■ Sargent opposes restrictions on abortions, including requirements that underage girls notify or obtain permission from parents before having an abortion.

■ McCain favors a ban on abortions. Short of such restrictions, he favors parental consent requirements and a 24-hour waiting period before an abortion can be performed.

Balanced Budget Amendment:

■ Sargent opposes a balanced budget amendment, saying the better solution is a president and Congress that will force a balanced federal budget.

■ McCain favors a balanced budget amendment and has proposed legislation to force a balanced federal budget.

Gun control:

■ Sargent favors requirements that handgun purchasers undergo a mandatory training program and obtain a license prior to buying the weapon. She also supports background checks on handgun purchasers so long as the checks are paid for by the buyers. Would accept a federally mandated waiting period for the purchase of a handgun.

■ McCain opposes licensure of handgun purchasers and voted against a waiting period included in the so-called Brady bill.

Mandatory sentencing:

■ Sargent opposes mandatory sentences for any crime, saying it is best to leave sentencing decisions up to a judge.

■ McCain favors mandatory sentences for "heinous crimes," such as rape and crimes against children.

Death penalty:

■ Sargent opposes the death penalty.

■ McCain supports a federal death penalty for certain crimes, including drug crimes, in which a murder occurs.

Legalization of marijuana:

■ Sargent favors decriminalization of drug offenses involving marijuana.

■ McCain opposes legalization or decriminalization of marijuana offenses.

Homosexuals in the military:

■ Sargent favors repealing the ban on homosexuals serving in the military.

■ McCain said that decision should be left to the commanders of the military.

Allowing homosexual couples to adopt children:

■ Sargent favors.

■ McCain opposes.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1992

JACK ANDERSON and MICHAEL BINSTEIN

Rhetoric and Revenge in Arizona

If there were a Richter scale for sleazy political campaigns, Arizona would be experiencing what is known in earthquake parlance as "the Big One."

Independent U.S. Senate candidate Evan Mecham, the impeached and disgraced former governor of the state, is accusing Sen. John McCain (R) of "selling out his fellow POWs" by aiding a federal government coverup. Mecham says McCain has "knowingly supported the official government policy of deceiving MIA families and the public in general."

McCain serves on the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, and during his decade-long involvement with the issue in Congress, he has been an outspoken supporter of releasing intelligence reports on POW sightings. He also helped negotiate the opening of a U.S. POW/MIA investigation in Hanoi.

But McCain has angered the fringe elements of the POW movement by questioning their operations and fund-raising practices.

Few people, however, bear McCain's scars—and it goes beyond his nearly six years of torture and confinement to a 12-by-12-foot unventilated cell. Recently declassified documents by the POW/MIA committee indicate that in 1968, then-POW McCain could have walked out of the Hanoi Hilton a free man—but refused so that he would not leave his fellow POWs behind.

The story of uncommon valor that McCain recently recounted to us began on Oct. 26, 1967, when naval aviator McCain was flying a mission in his A-4 Skyhawk off the carrier USS Oriskany. His plane was struck by a North Vietnamese missile, and he parachuted into a lake in Hanoi with two broken arms and a broken leg. After his capture, he was bayoneted and brutally beaten by the North Vietnamese.

Things got worse when they learned that McCain's father was commander of the Pacific Fleet, which meant that he was ordering the daily bombing of North Vietnamese forces.

A previously secret State Department cable dated Sept. 13, 1968, reveals that the North Vietnamese tried to "release Admiral McCain's son as one of the three pilots freed recently, but he had refused."

After repeated entreaties by his captors, McCain

bypassed freedom until other Americans captured before him were released.

The North Vietnamese started with gentle persuasion. McCain was told at the time that President Lyndon B. Johnson was ordering him to come home, and they handed him a letter from his wife wishing that he was one of the prisoners who had recently been freed.

On the morning of the Fourth of July in 1968—ironically the same day his father was promoted to commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific—McCain was led into an interrogation room where he was given his final chance at freedom. When McCain refused once again, one of the interrogators broke his pen in two. As ink spurted out of his hands, the interrogator stood up, kicked the chair behind him and said, "Now, McCain, it will be very bad for you! Go back to your room!"

About six weeks later, the worst torture of his captivity began, lasting for the next year and a half and leaving McCain badly scarred to this day. He was taken to what is known as the Calcutta Room, where they broke his left arm, bound both arms behind his back and tied his neck between his legs. McCain was forced to spend a week in that position.

His resistance posed such a serious threat that his captors threw him into solitary confinement, lest his fellow prisoners follow his example. As he sat in solitary confinement, McCain memorized the names of all 335 of his fellow prisoners of war at that camp.

Nevertheless, Mecham hopes to unseat McCain based on the odd contention that McCain has forgotten his fellow POWs. McCain calls this attack "the kind of contemptuous lie which the people of Arizona have sadly come to expect in any of Mecham's political campaigns."

Many political observers in Arizona believe that Mecham is running in order to seek revenge on McCain because he was one of the first politicians to call for Mecham's resignation in 1988. McCain, who leads in the polls, is also being challenged by Democrat Claire Sargent.

For the most part, Mecham's political career has been punctuated by inflammatory rhetoric, such as this 1990 statement: "I guess [the Rev. Martin Luther] King did a lot for the colored people, but I don't think he deserves a national holiday."

DCT 07'92 19:54 No.025 P.07

10-07-92 10:54PM P007 #23

B4 Tribune Newspapers, Wednesday, October 7, 1992

Drug czar derides Sargent stand on marijuana, guns

By Mark Flatten
Tribune writer

Senate candidate Claire Sargent's plan to decriminalize marijuana use was called "one of the dumbest ideas I've ever heard" by the nation's drug czar Tuesday.

Bob Martinez, head of the president's Office of Drug Policy, also said Sargent's proposal to license handgun buyers will do nothing to curb violent drug gangs.

"She is really going against the tide," Martinez said of Sargent's call to relax marijuana laws. "The nation has gotten culturally more adamant about the misuse and use of products that cause great harm. The idea



"The current system of criminalization has failed and must be re-evaluated," says Claire Sargent about marijuana in a position paper.

to reverse on marijuana has no audience."

Sargent, a Democrat trying to unseat incumbent Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., raised the issue in an issue

paper generated by her campaign with the question "do you support the decriminalization of marijuana?"

"Yes," she wrote. "The current system of criminalization has failed and must be re-evaluated."

Sargent could not be reached Tuesday for comment.

Martinez, who is in the Valley to stump for McCain and President Bush, said the administration's policy coupling tough sanctions against drug use and trafficking with treatment and education programs is working. Since 1988, the number of people who say they had used illicit drugs in a one-year period has dropped from 14.6 million to 12.6 million, Martinez said. Since 1985, the number of people

who say they'd used drugs in the past year has been cut in half, from about 23 million people, he said.

Marijuana typically is the drug adolescents begin experimenting with, Martinez said. Tough laws coupled with strict enforcement have driven up the price of marijuana and cut reported use, he said.

"Marijuana, because of good supply-control, is more expensive per ounce than gold," Martinez said. "As a result of that, marijuana is in rapid decline in usage. I think if she wants to be a U.S. senator, she ought to learn what happens before she tries to alter a policy that is devastating to those who use marijuana or any other drug."

Martinez also scoffed at Sargent's statement that handgun purchasers should be licensed and required to pass training courses, saying it will do nothing to curb the violence of drug gangs. Criminals would not be deterred from getting guns through illegal means, he said.

Sargent said in her issue paper that she supports a federally mandated waiting period before a handgun could be purchased. She also said she would support a method of instantly checking the backgrounds of handgun purchasers in lieu of a mandatory waiting period, so long as gun buyers paid for the system.

"The constitution assures the right to bear arms for defense," Sargent said in her campaign paper. "It does

not address issues of registration, waiting periods or restrictions on sales of handguns. I believe that as a society we must examine how to appropriately control the violence associated with guns without betraying our fundamental constitutional rights."

Martinez said a waiting period would deter some crimes of passion, but like licensure would not affect violent drug gangs. Martinez signed legislation imposing a waiting period for handgun purchases while he was governor of Florida.

Both McCain and independent candidate Evan Mecham oppose decriminalization of marijuana, as well as licensure or waiting periods imposed on handgun purchasers.

ID:

SECTION

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SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 27, 1992



WILLIAM P. CHESHIRE

Editor of the Editorial Pages

Mrs. Sargent on the issues, on the record

If I were handling Democrat Claire Sargent's effort to unseat Republican U.S. Sen. John McCain, I'd have no doubt about what I needed to do.

First, I'd rent Mrs. Sargent a comfortable seaside apartment in southern California, where the locals would provide camouflage for her eccentricities, and I'd hold her incommunicado until after the polls closed on Nov. 3.

Second, I'd beg, borrow or steal every copy of her policy anthology entitled "Claire Sargent On the Issues, On the Record." These I would burn, scattering the ashes far out into the Pacific.

Third, with scissors and glue, I'd cobble together four or five slick TV spots portraying the candidate as moderate, wise and steeped in the grave issues of the day. These I would air lavishly, building to a crescendo just before the election.

Finally, I'd cross my fingers and hope that nobody found the California hideout and that no copies of "Claire Sargent On the Issues" had survived my search-and-destroy mission.

Mrs. Sargent is a charming and disarmingly honest woman. I would say "lady" except that my critics, numb to good manners, already consider me a period piece.

What she is not is an adroit politician. Perhaps this can be attributed to her lack of experience. Perhaps her mind works at another level.

Whatever the reason, an adroit politician speaking before a Jewish audience and asked about Israel, does not pause awkwardly and then respond, as I'm reliably told Mrs. Sargent responded, "Does it really matter?"

Nor does an adroit politician, in an interview with editors of the state's largest newspaper, recommend dropping the Scawolf submarine and the B-2 bomber as a way of trimming the deficit and, when advised that both these programs have been scrapped already, respond, "Well, they want more of them."

As a community activist Mrs. Sargent served a worthwhile purpose, but as a U.S. senator she would have more negatives than Kodak.

This should be obvious to any reader of her 31-page issues anthology, widely circulated but little noticed.

Here's a sampling of where she stands:

She is open to the idea of a means test for Social Security benefits.

She would allow women to serve in combat and would permit homosexual couples to adopt children.

She opposes a balanced budget amendment, hanging her hopes on "a president and a Congress with a spine."

If deficit reduction meant raising taxes, she would raise taxes — or, as she puts it, "I will proudly stand up for what is right!"

She opposes cutting the capital gains tax and says she favors "a simplified tax structure that eliminates all special preferences and loop-holes," including, presumably, the write-off for mortgage interest.

She opposes mandatory prison sentences, even in cases of rape, armed robbery, child pornography and selling crack to children.

The death penalty she regards as "a barbaric custom of the late 19th century" — an odd chronology.

She supports the decriminalization of marijuana.

She wants to make the taxpayers fund congressional campaigns.

She would repeal right-to-work laws.

She would not favor abstinence-based sex education over contraceptive-based programs, but does favor condom distribution in the schools.

She supports unrestricted abortion — including abortion for sex selection — and says that anyone who believes in liberty must agree with her that the subject is "beyond public debate."

She also favors euthanasia — putting the old people to sleep — and says that this, too, is "beyond public debate."

One may admire Mrs. Sargent's blunt outspokenness without supposing that these are winning positions in most of the country, let alone Arizona.

As I've suggested, if they are smart, Mrs. Sargent's handlers will keep her safely under wraps.

A winning strategy for John McCain is equally clear. He should make a substantial contribution to Mrs. Sargent's campaign on condition that she use the money to publicize her wonderfully zany ideas.

PERSPECTIVE

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

The Hotline
September 25, 1992

HEADLINE: ARIZONA: MECHAM ENTRY SLIGHTLY BOOSTS SARGENT'S CHANCES

A Rocky Mountain poll, conducted 9/20-21 by Behavior Res. Center, surveyed 500 likely voters; margin of error +/- 4% (release, 9/23). KAET-TV poll, conducted 9/19-20 by ASU's Bruce Merrill, surveyed 518 registered voters; margin of error +/- 4% (AP, 9/24). Tested: Sen. John McCain (R), activist Claire Sargent (D), ex-GOP Gov. Evan Mecham (I).

	ROCKY		ROCKY	
2-WAY	MTN	3-WAY	MTN	KAET
McCain	54%	McCain	48%	46%
Sargent	36	Sargent	30	33
Undec.	10	Mecham	14	11
		Undec.	8	10

McCain's campaign abandoned its effort to "boot" Mecham off the ballot after filing suit 9/22 claiming Mecham fell about 400 signatures short of the required number. The suit was dropped when Maricopa Co. election officials validated 570 of the challenged signatures. McCain manager Wes Gullett: "Because of the time and sensitivity of the situation, we're going to dismiss the case." Mecham, referring to the "disruption caused by the challenge": "We had a clean petition drive. ... Without any hope of success, they (McCain's campaign) cost the taxpayers a lot of money" (Williams, ARIZONA REPUBLIC, 9/25).

ARIZONA

Women, Incumbents Take Lead; Rhodes Squeaks By in 1st

Incumbents and women fared well in Arizona's primaries Sept. 8.

Rep. John J. Rhodes III escaped a five-candidate race with a narrow victory, and fellow Republicans Bob Stump (3rd District) and Jim Kolbe (5th District) easily dispatched their primary foes.

Neither GOP Rep. Jon Kyl nor Democratic Rep. Ed Pastor had primary opposition.

Arizona Democrats jumped aboard this year's bandwagon for female candidates when they nominated women to oppose GOP Sen. John McCain and former White House aide Doug Wead, the Republican nominee in the new 6th District.

Community activist Claire Sargent defeated retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Truman Spangrud in the Democratic Senate race, and in the 6th, state Sen. Karan English defeated state Senate Majority Leader Alan Stephens and attorney Albert Hale. Sargent and English won by wide margins.

Rhodes Survives Scare

The 1st District Republican primary was the most competitive. Rhodes, faced with his toughest battle since being elected to the House in 1986, took about 33 percent of the primary vote, compared with 30 percent for state Rep. Stan Barnes. State Rep. Bill Mundell finished a strong third, with about 24 percent.

Anti-Rhodes sentiment within the Republican Party first surfaced in 1990, when Rhodes drew a primary challenge from state Sen. John T. Wrzesinski.

Rhodes won 62 percent of the vote in that race, but the electoral scene changed dramatically over two years. In redistricting, Rhodes lost some of his base. Also, he got tangled up in the House bank scandal; Rhodes had 32 overdrawn checks at the bank, for a total of \$60,000.

The number of challengers in this year's primary, however, worked to Rhodes' advantage. Lawyers John C. Lincoln and Trace Bartlett won 13 percent of the vote between them.

Rhodes will be the favorite in No-

vember in this strongly Republican district, but his overdrafts may once again become an issue in the race against Democrat Sam Coppersmith.

Sargent Over Spangrud

Sargent became the 10th woman in the country — nine of them Democrats — to win a Senate primary in what has been dubbed "The Year of the Woman."

Her late entry into the race — she did not announce until April — stunned many Arizona Democratic officials, most of whom already had rallied around Spangrud as the party's consensus candidate.

But Sargent quickly became the front-runner. Throughout the primary campaign, she argued that Spangrud, like McCain, had come to Arizona to run for office only after a successful military career.

A resident of Arizona since 1978, Sargent said she had earned the right to the Senate nomination.

Democratic voters apparently agreed. Sargent won all 15 Arizona counties, garnering about 57 percent of the vote.

6th: English vs. Wead

English's victory in the 6th District

was equally impressive. She won about 44 percent of the vote, comfortably outdistancing both Stephens and Hale.

Stephens' lackluster performance was unexpected. He had been hurt by his ties to the AzScam political corruption scandal in 1990 that rocked the Legislature. He was indicted and also listed in a civil racketeering suit, but the indictment was dropped, and Stephens was dismissed from the lawsuit; he was still considered a strong House candidate.

Stephens did not win any of the eight counties that make up the 6th, and he finished behind Hale in four counties — Apache, Coconino, Graham and Navajo.

Republicans in the 6th chose Wead over two political newcomers, attorney Phil MacDonnell and health-care consultant Mike Meyer.

Wead, who had raised about \$170,000 (nearly half of it his own money) through the end of June, won about 45 percent of the vote.

MacDonnell collected about 30 percent, and Meyer with nearly 25 percent.

Wead won in every county except the northern part of Graham County in the 6th, where only 11 votes were cast. Meyer won five votes there; Wead and MacDonnell each got three.

Democrats have a slight voter-registration advantage over Republicans in the 6th, but 9 percent of the voters have no party affiliation, making the fall matchup between English and Wead a tossup.

Nearly complete, unofficial returns appear on the following page. ■

VERMONT

Leahy, Douglas To Face Off

Secretary of State James H. Douglas breezed to victory in Vermont's Sept. 8 GOP Senate primary, earning a November date against Democratic incumbent Patrick J. Leahy.

It will be a contest between two veteran politicians who have built up high statewide name recognition during their long careers in public office. Leahy, first elected to the Senate in 1974, is seeking his fourth term. Douglas was a state representative in the 1970s and has won six elections for secretary of state since 1980. (*Background, Weekly Report, p. 2542*)

Douglas' only foe in the Senate primary was wealthy businessman and political neophyte John L. Gropper. He managed to carry his hometown of Rochester by an 88-44 tally, but lost in all the other 262 voting places, typically by margins of 4-1.

In the Republican primary for Vermont's at-large House seat, voters nominated the more conservative of the two top candidates, Tim Philbin. He will meet Rep. Bernard Sanders, the House's only independent. In 1990, Philbin waged a strong primary challenge against moderate GOP Rep. Peter Smith.

Thanks to the name recognition and organization he built then, this time Philbin ran comfortably ahead of Rutland mayor Jeff Wennberg and a third candidate. Nearly complete, unofficial returns appear on the following page.

By Keith Glover

ARIZONA — SENATE

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Claire Sargent (D)	Phoenix	58	Community activist	123,137	56.8
Truman Spangrud (D)	Phoenix	57	Retired Air Force officer	93,715	43.2
* John McCain (R)	Phoenix	56	Incumbent		Unopposed

ARIZONA — HOUSE

District	Location	Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
1	Southeastern Phoenix — Tempe; Mesa	* Sam Coppersmith (D)	Phoenix	37	Lawyer	17,189	73.5
		David J. Sanson III (D)	Mesa	51	Teacher	6,206	26.5
		* John J. Rhodes III (R)	Mesa	49	Incumbent	15,392	32.9
		Stan Barnes (R)	Mesa	31	State representative	14,014	30.0
		Bill Mundell (R)	Chandler	39	State representative	11,328	24.2
		Trace Bartlett (R)	Tempe	30	Lawyer	3,914	8.4
		John C. Lincoln (R)	Phoenix	42	Lawyer	2,128	4.5
2	Southwest — Southwestern Tucson; southern Phoenix; Yuma	* Ed Pastor (D)	Phoenix	49	Incumbent		Unopposed
		* Don Shooter (R)	Yuma	40	Farmer		Unopposed
3	North and West — Glendale; part of Phoenix; Hopi Reservation	* Roger Hartstone (D)	Flagstaff	42	Printing company owner		Unopposed
		* Bob Stump (R)	Tolleson	65	Incumbent	38,398	67.5
		Barbara Keough (R)	Prescott Valley	46	Paralegal	18,485	32.5
4	Northern Phoenix; Scottsdale	* Walter R. Mybeck II (D)	Phoenix	39	Lawyer		Unopposed
		* Jon Kyl (R)	Phoenix	50	Incumbent		Unopposed
5	Southeast — Tucson	* Jim Toevs (D)	Tucson	51	Business consultant		Unopposed
		* Jim Kolbe (R)	Tucson	50	Incumbent	36,834	65.1
		Mike Beehler (R)	Tucson	33	Engineer	19,750	34.9
6	Northeast — Flagstaff; Navajo Reservation	* Karan English (D)	Flagstaff	53	State senator	23,225	43.9
		Alan Stephens (D)	Casa Grande	42	State senator	15,616	29.5
		Albert Hale (D)	St. Michael	42	Lawyer	14,064	26.6
		* Doug Wead (R)	Scottsdale	46	Former White House aide	17,714	44.9
		Phil MacDonnell (R)	Phoenix	44	Former U.S. attorney	12,012	30.4
		Mike Meyer (R)	Phoenix	39	Health care recruiter	9,755	24.7

* Nominee

VERMONT — GOVERNOR

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Howard Dean (D)	Burlington	43	Incumbent		Unopposed
* John McClaughry (R)	Kirby	54	State senator		Unopposed

VERMONT — SENATE

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Patrick J. Leahy (D)	Middlesex	52	Incumbent		Unopposed
* James H. Douglas (R)	Middlebury	41	Secretary of state	26,554	79.7
John L. Gropper (R)	Rochester	54	Computer consultant	6,772	20.3

VERMONT — HOUSE

District	Location	Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
AL	Vermont — At Large	* Lewis E. Young (D)	Dummerston	56	Food service manager		Unopposed
		* Tim Philbin (R)	Wallingford	38	Insurance underwriter	17,156	51.0
		Jeff Wennberg (R)	Rutland	39	Mayor	13,623	40.5
		Ralph H. Sinclair (R)	Rutland	36	Food vending company owner	2,841	8.5

* Nominee

The incumbent in the Vermont at-large seat is Independent Bernard Sanders.

LEVEL 1 - 26 OF 37 STORIES

Copyright 1992 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

September 21, 1992

SECTION: SENATE WATCH

LENGTH: 466 words

HEADLINE: ARIZONA: MECHAM TURNS IN PETITIONS, McCAIN TO CHALLENGE

BODY:

Ex-Gov. Evan Mecham (R) "apparently qualified" 9/18 as an independent, turning in 16,000 signatures. Mecham needs at least 10,555 valid signatures of registered voters who did not cast ballots in the 9/8 primary and "as a rule, candidates are successful if they gather 30% more than the required number of signatures." Sen. John McCain's (R) staff "has requested copies of Mecham's petitions and will scrutinize them. ... Any legal challenge of the petitions must be filed" by 9/25. Mecham has "called for four or five debates with McCain" and activist Claire Sargent (D) (Williams, ARIZONA REPUBLIC, 9/19).

AD WATCH: McCain release two TV ads 9/19. First ad: Video: "Sweeping views of McCain in a red polo shirt before the Grand Canyon." Partial text: "John McCain is known as the Grand Canyon's best friend in Congress. He played a key role in this year's historic agreement to reduce air pollution at the canyon. He also worked to protect over 3 million acres of Arizona wilderness land." Analysis: "Technically true, but possibly misleading." McCain is not "consistently pro-environment." LCV gave him a 33% ranking this year. Second ad: Partial text: McCain: "A lot of us working together were able to bring the situation (of raw sewage running through the Nogales Wash in Arizona from Mexico) under control rapidly." Anncr: "Senator McCain convinced U.S. and Mexican authorities to clean up the problem and introduced legislation to deal with future health emergencies." Video: McCain meeting with Nogales Mayor Mary Macias (ARIZONA REPUBLIC, 9/20). REPUBLIC's Willey on second ad: "The ad's appeal to rural and minority voters may sell well in Phoenix and Tucson, ... but in Nogales, it's practically made McCain a laughingstock. ... Macias is to Nogales what Evan Mecham is to Arizona: a disaster" (9/20).

MARICOPA COUNTY POLL: PHOENIX GAZETTE poll, conducted 9/9-13, 404 selected residents were surveyed; margin of error +/- 5%. McCain 44%, Sargent 34%, Mecham 10% (9/17).

ARIZONA

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The 1st District Republican primary was the most competitive. Rhodes, faced with his toughest battle since being elected to the House in 1986, took about 33 percent of the primary vote, compared with 30 percent for state Rep. Stan Barnes. State Rep. Bill Mundell finished a strong third, with about 24 percent.

Anti-Rhodes sentiment within the Republican Party first surfaced in 1990, when Rhodes drew a primary challenge from state Sen. John T. Wrzesinski.

Rhodes won 62 percent of the vote in that race, but the electoral scene changed dramatically over two years. In redistricting, Rhodes lost some of his base. Also, he got tangled up in the House bank scandal; Rhodes had 32 overdrawn checks at the bank, for a total of \$60,000.

The number of challengers in this year's primary, however, worked to Rhodes' advantage. Lawyers John C. Lincoln and Trace Bartlett won 13 percent of the vote between them.

Rhodes will be the favorite in No-

By Keith Glover

vember in this strongly Republican district, but his overdrafts may once again become an issue in the race against Democrat Sam Coppersmith.

Sargent Over Spangrud

Sargent became the 10th woman in the country — nine of them Democrats — to win a Senate primary in what has been dubbed "The Year of the Woman."

Her late entry into the race — she did not announce until April — stunned many Arizona Democratic officials, most of whom already had rallied around Spangrud as the party's consensus candidate.

But Sargent quickly became the front-runner. Throughout the primary campaign, she argued that Spangrud, like McCain, had come to Arizona to run for office only after a successful military career.

A resident of Arizona since 1978, Sargent said she had earned the right to the Senate nomination.

Democratic voters apparently agreed. Sargent won all 15 Arizona counties, garnering about 57 percent of the vote.

6th: English vs. Wead

English's victory in the 6th District

was equally impressive. She won about 44 percent of the vote, comfortably outdistancing both Stephens and Hale.

Stephens' lackluster performance was unexpected. He had been hurt by his ties to the AzScam political corruption scandal in 1990 that rocked the Legislature. He was indicted and also listed in a civil racketeering suit, but the indictment was dropped, and Stephens was dismissed from the lawsuit; he was still considered a strong House candidate.

Stephens did not win any of the eight counties that make up the 6th, and he finished behind Hale in four counties — Apache, Coconino, Graham and Navajo.

Republicans in the 6th chose Wead over two political newcomers, attorney Phil MacDonnell and health-care consultant Mike Meyer.

Wead, who had raised about \$170,000 (nearly half of it his own money) through the end of June, won about 45 percent of the vote.

MacDonnell collected about 30 percent, and Meyer with nearly 25 percent.

Wead won in every county except the northern part of Graham County in the 6th, where only 11 votes were cast. Meyer won five votes there; Wead and MacDonnell each got three.

Democrats have a slight voter-registration advantage over Republicans in the 6th, but 9 percent of the voters have no party affiliation, making the fall matchup between English and Wead a tossup.

Nearly complete, unofficial returns appear on the following page. ■

VERMONT

Leahy, Douglas To Face Off

Secretary of State James H. Douglas breezed to victory in Vermont's Sept. 8 GOP Senate primary, earning a November date against Democratic incumbent Patrick J. Leahy.

It will be a contest between two veteran politicians who have built up high statewide name recognition during their long careers in public office. Leahy, first elected to the Senate in 1974, is seeking his fourth term. Douglas was a state representative in the 1970s and has won six elections for secretary of state since 1980. (*Background, Weekly Report, p. 2542*)

Douglas' only foe in the Senate primary was wealthy businessman and political neophyte John L. Gropper. He managed to carry his hometown of Rochester by an 88-44 tally, but lost in all the other 262 voting places, typically by margins of 4-1.

In the Republican primary for Vermont's at-large House seat, voters nominated the more conservative of the two top candidates, Tim Philbin. He will meet Rep. Bernard Sanders, the House's only independent. In 1990, Philbin waged a strong primary challenge against moderate GOP Rep. Peter Smith.

Thanks to the name recognition and organization he built then, this time Philbin ran comfortably ahead of Rutland mayor Jeff Wennberg and a third candidate. Nearly complete, unofficial returns appear on the following page.

ARIZONA — SENATE

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Claire Sargent (D)	Phoenix	58	Community activist	123,137	56.8
Truman Spangrud (D)	Phoenix	57	Retired Air Force officer	93,715	43.2
* John McCain (R)	Phoenix	56	Incumbent	Unopposed	

ARIZONA — HOUSE

District	Location	Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
1	Southeastern Phoenix — Tempe; Mesa	* Sam Coppersmith (D)	Phoenix	37	Lawyer	17,189	73.5
		David J. Sanson III (D)	Mesa	51	Teacher	6,206	26.5
		* John J. Rhodes III (R)	Mesa	49	Incumbent	15,392	32.9
		Stan Barnes (R)	Mesa	31	State representative	14,014	30.0
		Bill Mundell (R)	Chandler	39	State representative	11,328	24.2
		Trace Bartlett (R)	Tempe	30	Lawyer	3,914	8.4
		John C. Lincoln (R)	Phoenix	42	Lawyer	2,128	4.5
2	Southwest — Southwestern Tucson; southern Phoenix; Yuma	* Ed Pastor (D)	Phoenix	49	Incumbent	Unopposed	
		* Don Shooter (R)	Yuma	40	Farmer	Unopposed	
3	North and West — Glendale; part of Phoenix; Hopi Reservation	* Roger Hartstone (D)	Flagstaff	42	Printing company owner	Unopposed	
		* Bob Stump (R)	Tolleson	65	Incumbent	38,398	67.5
		Barbara Keough (R)	Prescott Valley	46	Paralegal	18,485	32.5
4	Northern Phoenix; Scottsdale	* Walter R. Mybeck II (D)	Phoenix	39	Lawyer	Unopposed	
		* Jon Kyl (R)	Phoenix	50	Incumbent	Unopposed	
5	Southeast — Tucson	* Jim Toevs (D)	Tucson	51	Business consultant	Unopposed	
		* Jim Kolbe (R)	Tucson	50	Incumbent	36,834	65.1
		Mike Beehler (R)	Tucson	33	Engineer	19,750	34.9
6	Northeast — Flagstaff; Navajo Reservation	* Karan English (D)	Flagstaff	53	State senator	23,225	43.9
		Alan Stephens (D)	Casa Grande	42	State senator	15,616	29.5
		Albert Hale (D)	St. Michael	42	Lawyer	14,064	26.6
		* Doug Wead (R)	Scottsdale	46	Former White House aide	17,714	44.9
		Phil MacDonnell (R)	Phoenix	44	Former U.S. attorney	12,012	30.4
		Mike Meyer (R)	Phoenix	39	Health care recruiter	9,755	24.7

* Nominee

VERMONT — GOVERNOR

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Howard Dean (D)	Burlington	43	Incumbent	Unopposed	
* John McClaughry (R)	Kirby	54	State senator	Unopposed	

VERMONT — SENATE

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Patrick J. Leahy (D)	Middlesex	52	Incumbent	Unopposed	
* James H. Douglas (R)	Middlebury	41	Secretary of state	26,554	79.7
John L. Gropper (R)	Rochester	54	Computer consultant	6,772	20.3

VERMONT — HOUSE

District	Location	Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
AL	Vermont — At Large	* Lewis E. Young (D)	Dummerston	56	Food service manager	Unopposed	
		* Tim Philbin (R)	Wallingford	38	Insurance underwriter	17,156	51.0
		Jeff Wennberg (R)	Rutland	39	Mayor	13,623	40.5
		Ralph H. Sinclair (R)	Rutland	36	Food vending company owner	2,841	8.5

* Nominee

The incumbent in the Vermont at-large seat is Independent Bernard Sanders.

ARIZONA

Rhodes Faces Crowded Primary; Democrats Eye Senate Seat

Three candidates from each party line up for seat in newly formed 6th District

Two years ago, when Arizona Republican John J. Rhodes III easily dispatched state Sen. John T. Wrzesinski in the House GOP primary, he may have hoped that his 62 percent to 38 percent victory would discourage future intraparty challenges.

Yet by the time the state's congressional filing deadline of June 25 passed this year, Rhodes found himself facing not just one Republican rival for the Sept. 8 primary but four.

Two of his opponents — state Reps. Stan Barnes and Bill Mundell — come to the 1992 race with strong electoral bases in the heavily Republican 1st District, presenting Rhodes with his most significant challenge since being elected in 1986.

State Republican officials, who have taken a hands-off approach to the primary, acknowledge that Rhodes is perhaps more vulnerable than ever. But they are confident that whoever wins the primary will maintain the GOP lock on the district in November.

Meanwhile, in other Arizona primary action, three Democrats and three Republicans are vying for their parties' nominations in the new 6th District, formed because of the state's growth during the 1980s.

The Democratic race pits state Senate Majority Leader Alan J. Stephens against state Sen. Karan L. English and attorney Albert Hale.

In the Republican race, former White House aide Douglas Wead faces health-care consultant Michael Meyer and attorney Phil MacDonnell.

Democrats will nominate a candidate to oppose GOP Sen. John McCain in November; civic activist Claire Sargent and retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Truman Spangrud are seeking the spot.

Battle for Rhodes

Rhodes has won his past two re-election bids by wide margins; he had



Barnes



Mundell



Rhodes

no Democratic opponent in 1990, but his footing in the 1st District has never been as solid as election results appear to suggest. Trying to follow in the footsteps of his father, John J. Rhodes, who represented the 1st from 1953 to 1983, has not been easy.

In the past two years, anti-Rhodes sentiment has continued to gain momentum. Barnes nearly scuttled Rhodes' 1992 re-election bid by challenging some of the signatures submitted by Rhodes to get on the ballot. However, Rhodes had 600 signatures above the minimum, and Barnes subsequently dropped his challenge.

Some of Rhodes' votes and actions in the House have provided his opponents with ammunition for this year's primary. Two votes in particular prompted Barnes to enter the race: Rhodes' 1989 vote for a congressional pay raise and his 1990 vote supporting a budget summit plan that included tax increases.

Sounding the anti-incumbent theme used by challengers across the country, Barnes says that Rhodes is "out of step" with his constituents, adding that his vote to raise congressional pay was "a symptom of Washington."

Rhodes' 32 overdrafts at the House bank, for a total of \$60,000, have also provided ammunition for his foes. Although not branded as one of the abusers of the bank, Rhodes has been criticized by Barnes for saying that he had only two overdrafts before the House ethics committee released its list of members' overdrafts in April.

Having four primary opponents, however, may benefit Rhodes. Barnes and Mundell present him with the strongest challenges, but the other two

candidates — lawyers John Lincoln and Trace Bartlett — may garner enough of the anti-Rhodes vote to prevent any of Rhodes' foes from getting a plurality. (Arizona has no runoff; the candidate with the most votes wins even if he does not win a majority.)

Rhodes also has a huge financial edge. He had spent nearly \$165,000 through the end of June, according to Federal Election Commission (FEC) records, and still had more than \$60,000 in the bank. Barnes had raised about \$53,000 for the race; Mundell had raised about \$36,000.

Scarcity in the 6th

The field of candidates in the newly created 6th District, especially on the Republican side, is smaller than many might have expected. State House Majority Leader Mark Killian, state Rep. David Schweikert and retiring Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone were among those who considered bids in the 6th but chose not to run.

Pundits in Arizona have attributed the scarcity of Republican candidates in part to Wead's decision to run.

In May, Wead sent campaign videos to more than 15,000 voters, signaling would-be challengers that he had money to spend. FEC records show that he had raised almost \$170,000 (almost half of it his own money) for the race through the end of June, far more than Meyer's \$40,488. MacDonnell, who entered the race in late June, had raised less than \$6,000 when he submitted his first report.

Wead, who worked for President Bush's 1988 campaign and as a White House liaison until 1990, gained publicity in Arizona last year while spearheading an anti-tax initiative known as "It's TIME!" The initiative, which would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to raise taxes, will be on the ballot in November.

But Wead's lack of roots in the state has become an issue in the primary. MacDonnell, an 18-year resident of Arizona, has argued not only that Wead moved to Arizona two years ago to run for Congress, but also that he changed addresses four times within the state to make sure he lived in the open 6th District.

Wead said that MacDonnell raised the issue of his moves only to deflect attention from MacDonnell's own move — from Phoenix to Mesa — into the 6th after a federal court finalized new district lines. Meyer also moved into the district after the map was completed.

By Keith Glover

Candidates on the Move

Democrat Stephens has also had to fight charges that he is a carpetbagger. As state Senate majority leader, Stephens had been instrumental in creating a Senate map that put his Phoenix home in the 6th District. The court map, however, left Stephens' home in the 2nd District. Stephens has rented an apartment in the 6th.

English, Stephens' top rival, had planned to run in the 3rd District until the court included her home in the 6th. A 13-year resident of Flagstaff, the largest city in the district, she cites her work as a Cocoonino County supervisor and state senator as one reason why Democrats should nominate her.

What may prove more troublesome to Stephens than his residency is his connection to AzScam, a 1990 political corruption investigation conducted by the Phoenix police and Maricopa County Attorney's Office, which resulted in the indictment of seven state legislators. A grand jury reportedly voted to indict Stephens, but prosecutors dropped the indictment and included Stephens as a defendant in a civil racketeering suit. He was later dismissed from that suit.

In announcing his candidacy, Stephens said he expected no fallout from the publicity. "I went through the process. I had my day in court," he said. "I was totally exonerated."

But questions about his involvement persist. The latest flare-up came during an Aug. 11 segment on CNN's "Larry King Live." Joseph Stedino, a felon who worked undercover in the AzScam probe and who has written a book on the subject, was asked by an Arizona caller about Stephens' role in AzScam. King disallowed the question once he learned that Stephens had not been prosecuted, but he then asked Stedino to offer an assessment of Stephens' chances in the primary. "Mr. Stephens is a wounded bear," Stedino answered.

After the broadcast, Stephens said he was wounded, but only to the extent that Stedino "wounded me with his lie." Stephens said Stedino's comments "cost me money and emotional stress."

Lively Senate Primary

The Democratic Senate primary

Arizona House Candidates

District	Democrat	Republican/Libertarian
1	Sam Coppersmith David J. Sanson III	John J. Rhodes III * Stan Barnes Trace Bartlett John C. Lincoln Bill Mundell
2	Ed Pastor *	Dan Detaranto † Don Shooter
3	Roger Harstone	Bob Stump * Barbara Keough
4	Walter R. Mybeck II	Jon Kyl * Tim McDermott †
5	Jim Toevs	Jim Kolbe * Mike Beehler
6	Karan English Albert Hale Alan Stephens	Phil MacDonnell Mike Meyer Doug Wead

* Incumbent
† Libertarian

was a non-starter until Sargent stormed onto the scene this year.

McCain's personal and financial ties to savings and loan owner Charles H. Keating Jr. had prompted many well-known Democrats to consider opposing the freshman Republican. But when McCain's approval ratings remained steady — as high as 52 percent in one poll — in 1991, would-be candidates chose not to challenge him.

Only Spangrud and Scottsdale attorney Walter Mybeck II stayed in the race. (Mybeck later decided to challenge Kyl in the 4th District.)

Party officials rallied behind Spangrud. Although a newcomer to Arizona politics, he had a military career — 32 years in the Air Force — that rivaled that of McCain, a prisoner of war in Vietnam.

But in January, Sargent formed an exploratory campaign committee. Statewide polls had Sargent faring better against McCain than Spangrud even before she announced her candidacy in mid-April.

Sargent entered the campaign brimming with confidence. When making the rounds in Washington in June, she did not hesitate to predict the outcome of the primary. "I'm going to win it going away," she said.

Sargent touts her ties to the community as one reason why Democrats should nominate her. Since moving to Arizona in 1978, she has served as director of Arizonans for Cultural Development and the Arizona Humanities Council, president of the board of Ari-

zona Action for Displaced Homemakers and trustee of the Osborn School District Educational Foundation.

"I've paid my dues," she said.

Throughout the primary, Sargent and Spangrud have attacked each other, as well as McCain. The testiest exchanges between the two Democrats came in a July debate.

Sargent characterized Spangrud and McCain as opportunists who came to Arizona to seek public office only after successful military careers.

Spangrud, who refers to himself as "Truman" in campaign literature and on the stump, refuted the charge that he is not an Ari-

zonian. His military career took him out of the state, he said, but his legal residence has been in Arizona for decades. "We've paid taxes in Arizona for nearly 40 years," he said.

Spangrud also went on the attack during the debate, criticizing Sargent for her ties to the S & L scandal. Sargent is named in a Resolution Trust Corporation suit against Pinnacle West Capital Corp., which owned the failed MeraBank. Sargent's husband, Henry Sargent, is vice president and chief executive officer of Pinnacle West. All executives and their spouses are named in the suit.

Spangrud claimed to be "the only candidate not blemished by the S & L scandal," but Sargent said the attack was unfair, adding that she was only named in the suit because of Arizona's community-property laws.

Spangrud had raised nearly \$30,000 more than Sargent had through the end of June, but McCain's campaign treasury dwarfs that of both Democrats. He had more than \$1.2 million at the end of June, compared with \$30,473 for Spangrud and \$21,522 for Sargent.

Whoever wins the Democratic primary may have to deal with more than McCain in November. Former Gov. Evan Mecham, who was impeached in 1988, is considering an independent bid for McCain's seat.

Mecham supporters are trying to gather the 10,555 signatures necessary to get his name on the ballot. They have until 10 days after the primary. Mecham says he will announce Aug. 26 whether he will run.