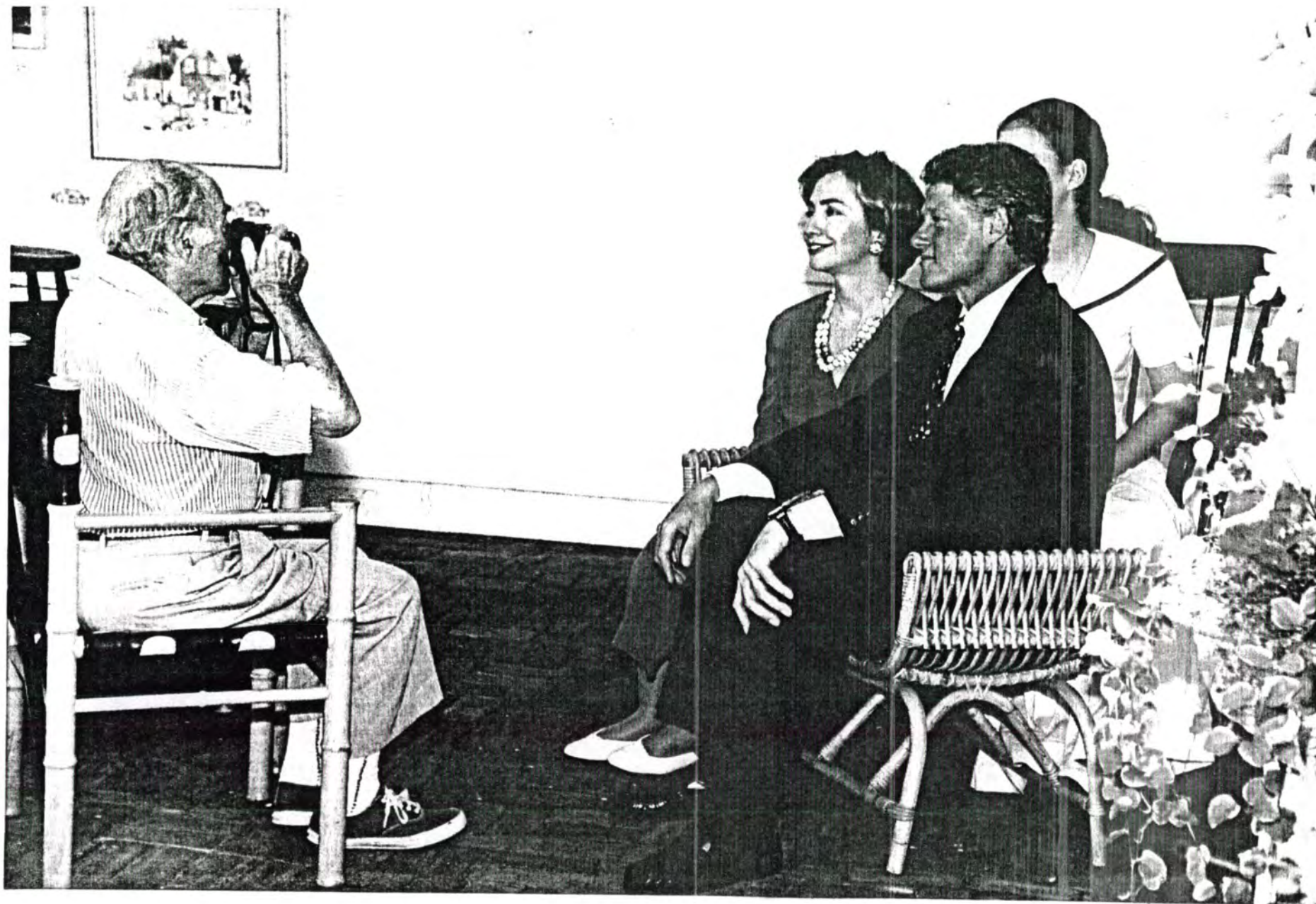


Event: Eisenstaedt Portraits

Event Date: August 29, 1993

Event Location: Martha's Vineyard, MA

Event Description: The President, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea have their portrait taken by Alfred Eisenstaedt at the Red Barn Gallery in Martha's Vineyard. The Clinton's are given two photographs: A 1951 picture of a high-stepping University of Michigan drum major leading a line of children across a lawn and a photo called future ballerinas of the American Ballet Theatre.





BORN 12/6/1898

Alfred Eisenstaedt biography. ^{DIED} August 24, 1995

He was the preeminent photojournalist of his time—a time that spans eight decades of the twentieth century. Alfred Eisenstaedt, the man behind the camera that fixed itself on some of the most enduring images of modern history, died this morning at age 96. Until the last years of his life he was still shooting and adding to an inventory that included hundreds of thousands of negatives.

His final working days would start at nine in the morning when his sister-in-law, LuLu Kaye, escorted him the five blocks from his apartment to the Time and Life Building. Looking natty in suspenders and often a bow-tie, he answered letters and phone calls long before others had arrived. His days were filled supervising the printing of his photographs for the next exhibit or book project. His five-foot-four frame maneuvered agilely in an office crammed with books and papers and tidy yellow cardboard boxes of prints. His filing system was perhaps inefficiently simple: the boxes marked only "Germany," "Great Americans," "Great Englishmen," "Musicians," and "Miscellaneous." He had no trouble locating pictures, however. His memory was photographic.

Eisie's most recent project, 95 for 95, which gathered ninety-five images in a show for his 95th birthday, was exhibited nationwide.

EARLY YEARS

Alfred Eisenstaedt was born December 6, 1898, in Dirschau, West Prussia (now part of Poland), one of three sons of Regina and Joseph Eisenstaedt, a merchant. The family moved to Berlin when Alfred was eight, and remained there until Hitler came to power. He may well have followed in his father's footsteps, were it not for an uncle who, when Eisenstaedt was 14, gave the boy an Eastman Kodak No. 3 folding camera.

At age 17 he was drafted into the German Army and served on the Flanders front. On April 9, 1918 during the second western offensive, shrapnel tore through both his legs. The only survivor of his artillery battery, he was sent home. It was a year before he was able to walk again unaided. During his recuperation, his interest in photography renewed. Walking first with crutches, later with a cane, he attended museums to study light and composition. Although he became a belt-and-button salesman by trade in 1922, with the money he was able to save, he bought photographic equipment. Developing the pictures in his bathroom, Eisenstaedt had yet to learn there was such a thing as an enlarger.

In 1927, while vacationing with his parents in Czechoslovakia, he photographed a woman playing tennis. Taken from a hillside 50 yards away, the photo captured the long shadow the woman cast on the tennis court. He wrote in his book *Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt*: "I took one picture of the scene with a Zeiss Ideal camera, 9 x12 with glass plates. I was rather satisfied when I showed it to a friend of mine. 'Why don't you enlarge it?' he asked. And he showed me a contraption of a wooden box with a frosted light bulb inside attached to a 9x12 camera, same as mine.... When I saw that one could enlarge and eliminate unnecessary details, the photo bug bit me and I saw enormous possibilities."

Including the possibility of making a living with his pictures. That tennis player photo sold to *Der Welt Spiegel* for three marks, about twelve dollars at the time. By age 31, he quit the belt-and-button business to become a full-time photographer. In doing so, he would come to define the profession. As a pioneer in his field, Eisenstaedt had few rules to follow. He looked to the work of Martin Munkaschi and Dr. Erich Salomon, with whom he had the opportunity to work. "He was the real father of candid photography," Eisenstaedt said often.

In 1949, he married Kathy Kaye, a South African whom he met in New York. As a freelancer Eisenstaedt worked for Pacific and Atlantic Photos, which would become the Associated Press in 1931. At that time Eisenstaedt began working with the innovative Leica 35mm camera, which had been invented four years prior. His assignments included portraits of statesmen and famous artists, as well as social events such as the winter season in St. Moritz. By 1933 he was sent to Italy to shoot the first meeting of Hitler and Mussolini. His aggressive yet invisible style of working allowed him to come within arm's reach of the two dictators. Two years after Hitler took power, Eisenstaedt would immigrate to America.

"PROJECT X"

In New York he was soon hired with three other photographers—Margaret Bourke-White, Thomas McAvoy and Peter Stackpole—by *Time* founder Henry Luce, for a secret start-up known only as "Project X." After six months of testing the mystery venture, it premiered as LIFE magazine on November 23, 1936. "We had a great time," he once said of the early days at the magazine. "Those times will never come back."

The first ten-cent issue featured five pages of Eisenstaedt's pictures. The second week Eisenstaedt—now dubbed "Eisie" by his peers—had his photo of Westpoint on the cover. Other early assignments included the recovery of America as the country pulled out of the Depression. He traveled his new homeland sending back images of shacks and abandoned cars in Oregon, skid row derelicts in Los Angeles and signs advertising beer for a nickel. Because he was not yet a citizen, Eisenstaedt could not be sent to cover the war, and so landed a good deal of celebrity coverage instead.

THE KISS

To capture what has become perhaps his most reproduced image, the kiss in Times Square on V-J Day, Eisenstaedt had been following the sailor who was "running along the street grabbing any and every girl in sight. Whether she was a grandmother, stout, thin, old, didn't make any difference. None of the pictures that were possible pleased me. Then, suddenly in a flash, I saw something white being grabbed. I turned around and clicked the moment the sailor kissed the nurse." In 1991 he told a *New York Times* reporter, "Although I am 92, my brain is 30 years old." To prove it he recalled that to shoot that victory kiss he used 1/125 second exposure, aperture between 5.6 and 8 on Kodak Super Double X film.

But this image, he said, was not his personal favorite. That honor goes to a photo of a young woman in a box seat at La Scala Opera. Editors at *Die Dame*, who had assigned Eisie to the opera, did not feel similarly. They never printed the picture.

AFTER THE WAR

In 1942 Eisenstaedt became a U.S. citizen and traveled overseas to document the effects of the war. In Japan he accompanied Emperor Hirohito on tours to see the destruction caused by the bomb. He recalls a particularly stirring experience in Hiroshima. "A mother and child were looking at some green vegetables they had raised from seeds and planted in the ruins. When I asked the woman if I could take her picture, she bowed deeply and posed for me. Her expression was one of bewilderment, anguish and resignation ... all I could do, after I had taken her picture, was to bow very deeply before her."

The 1950s took him to Korea with the American troops, to Italy to show the plight of the poor there, and to England, where Winston Churchill would sit for him. Portrait assignments such as this one often made Eisenstaedt privy to little-known secrets about his subjects. When he asked Lord Beaverbrook how many cigars Churchill smoked each day, he said, "It's all a fake. He smokes only two cigars a day, but when photographed he always has one handy. That's his trademark."

For LIFE's Fourth of July issue in 1952 Charles Laughton chose his favorite American writings to be read aloud. Eisenstaedt illustrated these verses by traveling across the country—to Minnehaha Falls for Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, to the Hudson Valley for Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, and on a Riverboat for Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*.

He documented the lighter side of life with no less earnest an approach. "You learn something from every picture you take," he said after shooting a story on women's underwear for LIFE. In total, he shot nearly 100 covers for the magazine and some 10,000 prints.

THE PEOPLE IN THE PICTURES

Portraiture remained a constant. Marlene Dietrich smoldering in top hat and tails. Marilyn Monroe vamping in her backyard. JFK clowning with little Caroline. Albert Einstein lecturing to a class of physicists at Princeton. Sophia Loren—Eisie's favorite model—wearing a negligee in a cover shot that caused some LIFE readers to cancel their subscriptions. No matter how famous or notorious the subject, Eisenstaedt was at ease with them. "In 1938 our picture editor, Wilson Hicks, told me, 'Alfred, I'm sending you to Hollywood. Don't be afraid and in awe of these queens—you are a king in your profession.' I've never forgotten that," he said. He did, however, allow himself to ask for a few autographs, and treasured a collection that includes notes from Norman Rockwell, Henry Kissinger and Lillian Gish.

By far the most difficult subject was Ernest Hemingway. Once he told Eisenstaedt after a fishing tournament, "I think you came up too close to me, so I had to shoot at you." "I said, 'Papa, I don't believe it.' Hemingway dropped his gin glass, grabbed me and started to throw me, cameras and all, into the water. I threw my arm around his neck to keep from falling and he pushed me with his fist—but very softly because he had quickly got control of himself. 'Never say again that you don't believe Papa,' he said."

INDEFATIGABLE EISIE

In 1979, at age 81, Eisenstaedt returned to Germany for the first time. An exhibition of 93 photographs of German life from the 1930s through that year traveled through Europe and the U.S. Remarkably, Eisenstaedt's first major retrospective show did not come until age 88 when the International Center of Photography presented 125 of his prints.

In recent years Eisenstaedt received awards too copious to enumerate. The city of New York named an Alfred Eisenstaedt Day in his honor. President Bush bestowed him with the Presidential Medal of Arts, and ICP recognized Eisenstaedt with its Master of Photography award in 1988. Far from resting on his laurels, Eisie continued to take commissions. When President Clinton vacationed on Martha's Vineyard last year, he was there to photograph the first family, and to present them with their choice of his prints as a gift. Bill Clinton chose "Drum Major at the University of Michigan" (1951), and Chelsea picked "Future Ballerinas of the American Ballet Theater" (1936).

At the openings of his shows photographers who looked up to Eisie would ask to take their pictures with him, and perhaps to get some advice. Modestly, Eisie would say, "When the young photographers come ... I ask them questions. They know more about the modern cameras than I do."

Last year LIFE and *Vanity Fair* ran portraits of Eisie on the Brooklyn Bridge by Annie Leibovitz. "He was telling me what to do during the entire shoot," recalled Leibovitz. "But then he'd say, 'This is your picture, do whatever you want.'" Although Eisie did choose the location. "Because I am still younger than the Brooklyn Bridge," he told the *Times*.

Another photographer, and later LIFE's director of photography, John Loengard, explained Eisenstaedt's enduring success: "He never tries to please editors. He only makes pictures that please him." For some sixty years, LIFE readers were the beneficiaries of those pictures, a life's work that was also his pleasure.

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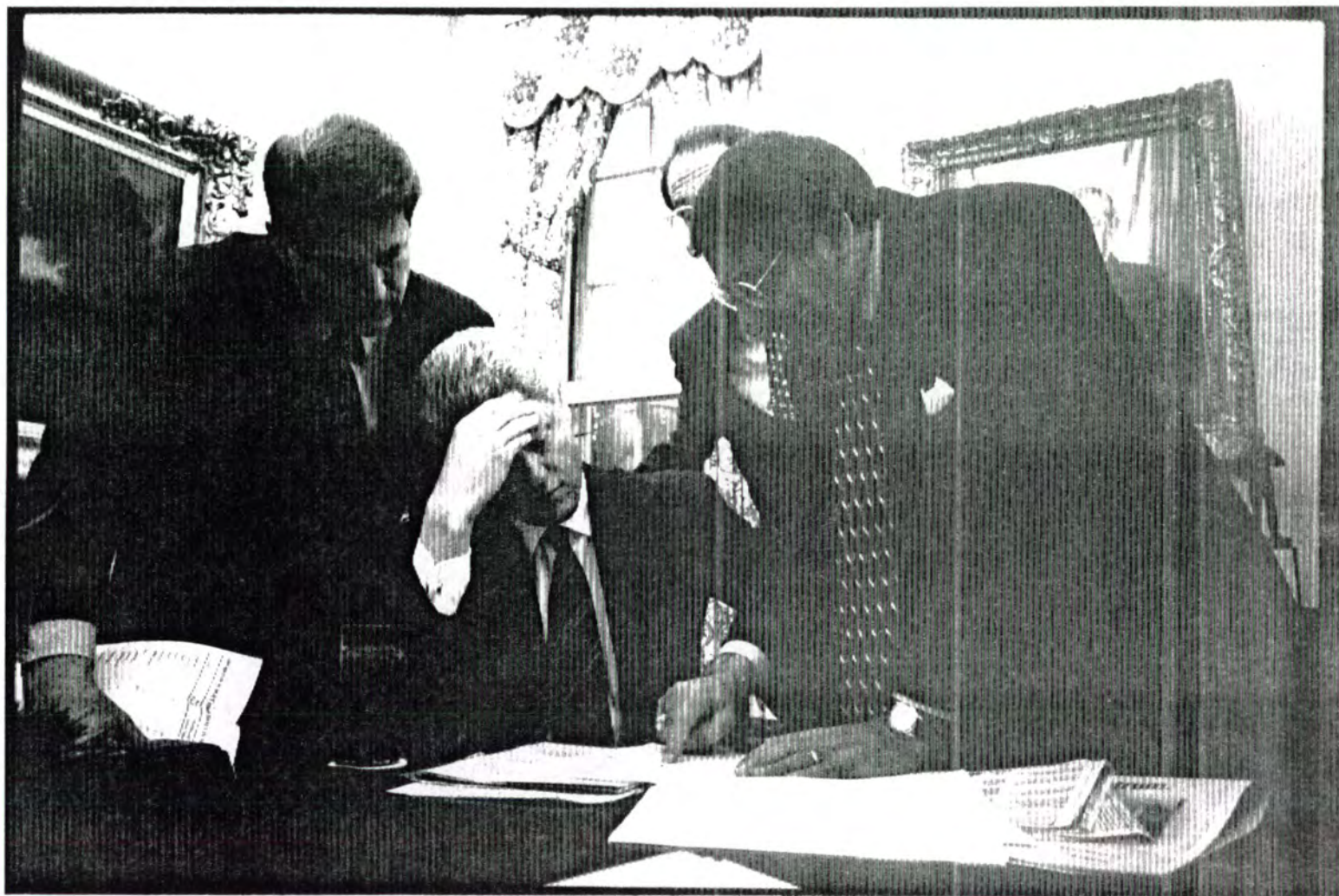
Return to Eisenstaedt home page

Event: Congressional Leadership Briefing

Event Date: September 19, 1995

Event Location: Oval Office, The White House

Event Description: The President prepares for his budget meeting with: Erskine Bowles Leon Panetta, George Stepanopoulos, Pat Griffin and the Vice President.



Event: HRC 48th Birthday Party

Event Date: October 27, 1995

Event Location: State Floor, The White House

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton dance at Mrs. Clinton's birthday party. Mrs. Clinton wears a wig and cowboy hat for the country and western theme party. Guests at the party included: Chelsea Clinton, Dorothy Rodham, Dick Kelley, Tony and Nicole Rodham, Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Alexis Herman, Madeleine Albright, Neel Lattimore, Karen Finney, Capricia Marshall, Patti Solis, Todd Stern, Vernon Jordan, Ann Stock, and Barbara Boxer.

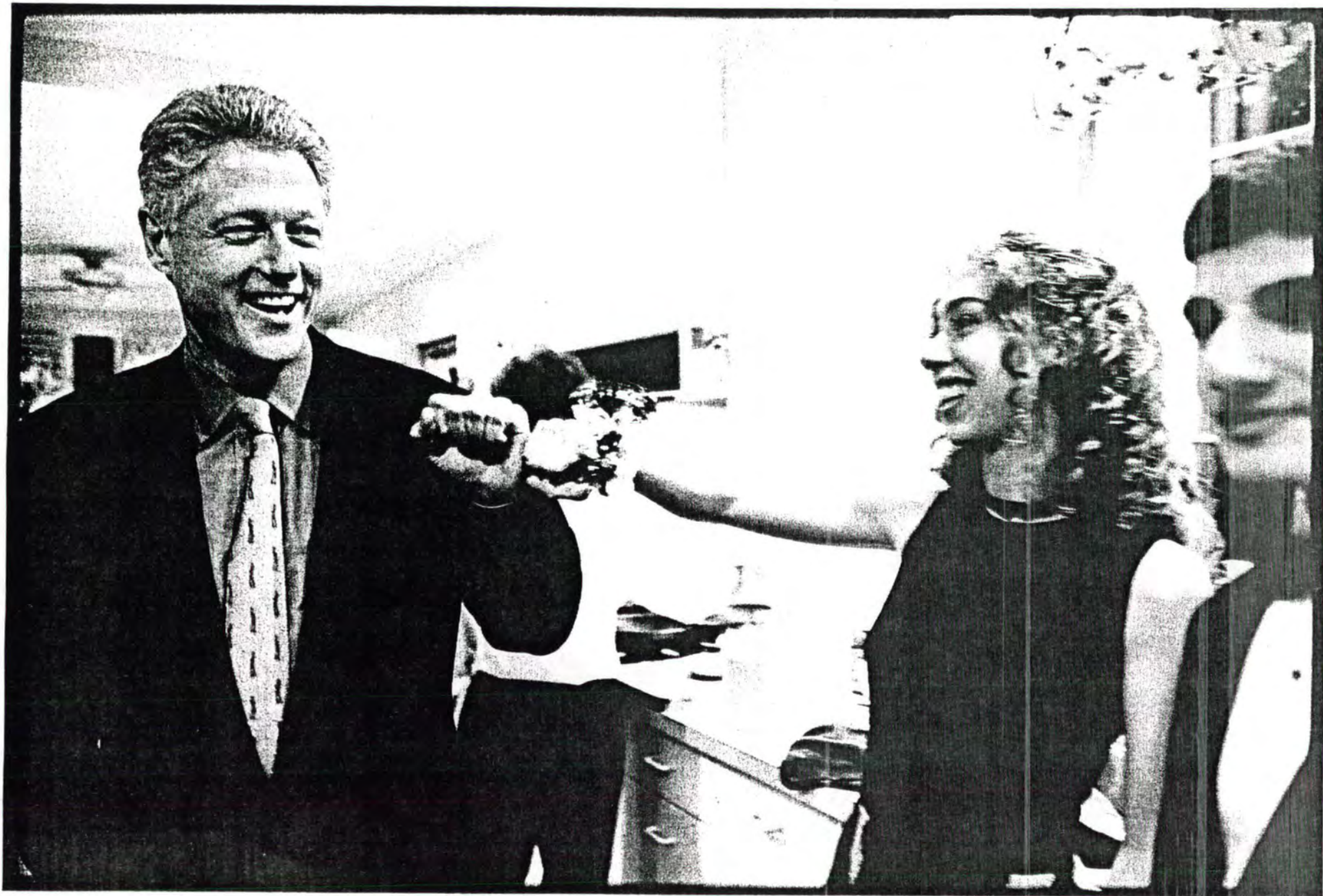


Event: Chelsea's Prom

Event Date: June 3, 1997

Event Location: Washington, DC

Event Description: The President jokes with Chelsea in a kitchen of a private residence prior to her senior prom. The President and Mrs. Clinton say Goodbye to Chelsea at a pre-prom party at Emily Hawkin's home.

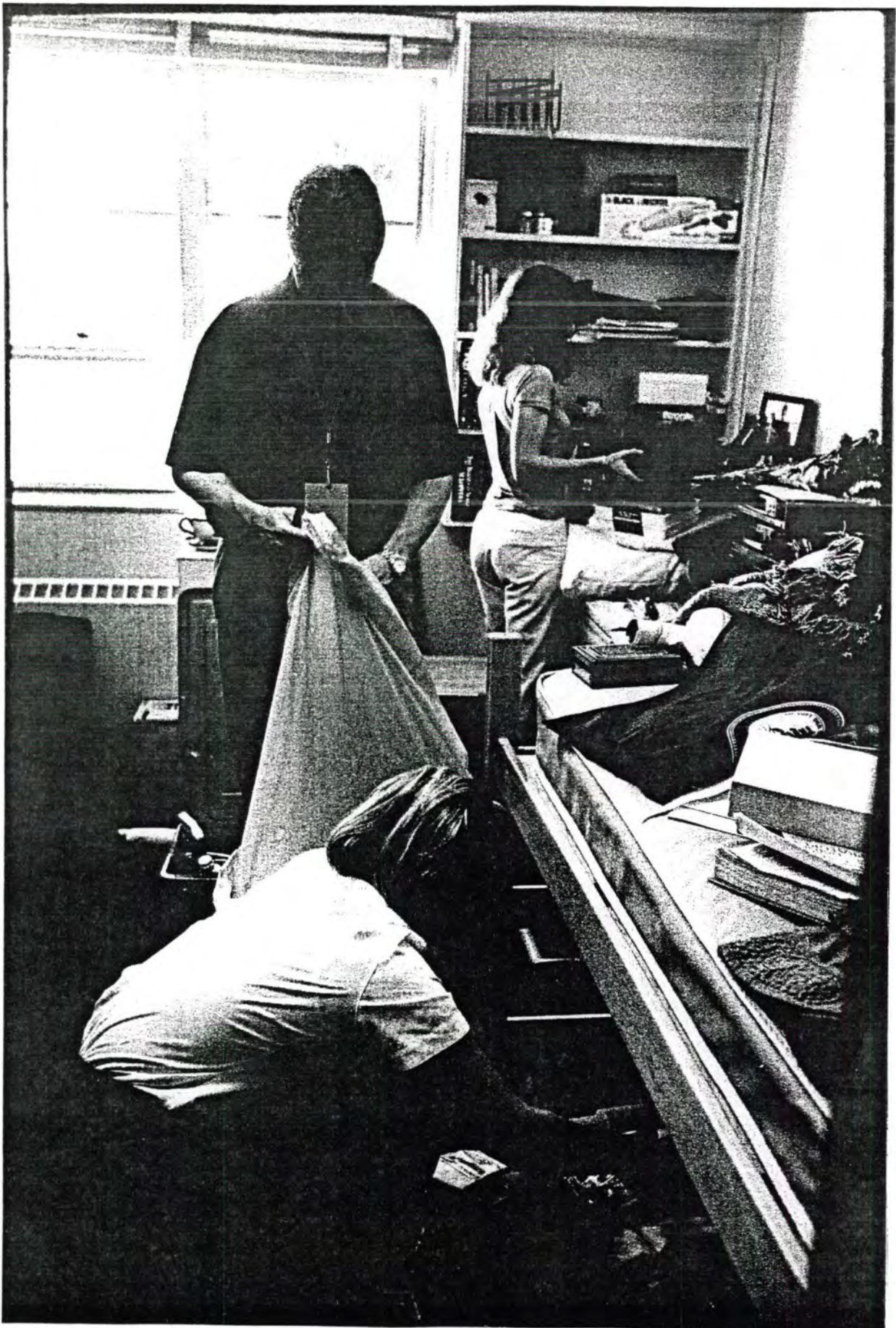


Event: Chelsea Moves to Stanford

Event Date: September 19, 1997

Event Location: Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton help Chelsea move into her dorm room at Stanford University on her first day of school.



Event Description: Christmas Day

Event Date: December 25, 1997

Event Location: South Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President, Tyler and Buddy take a walk along the south lawn.
The President is carrying a plastic bag.



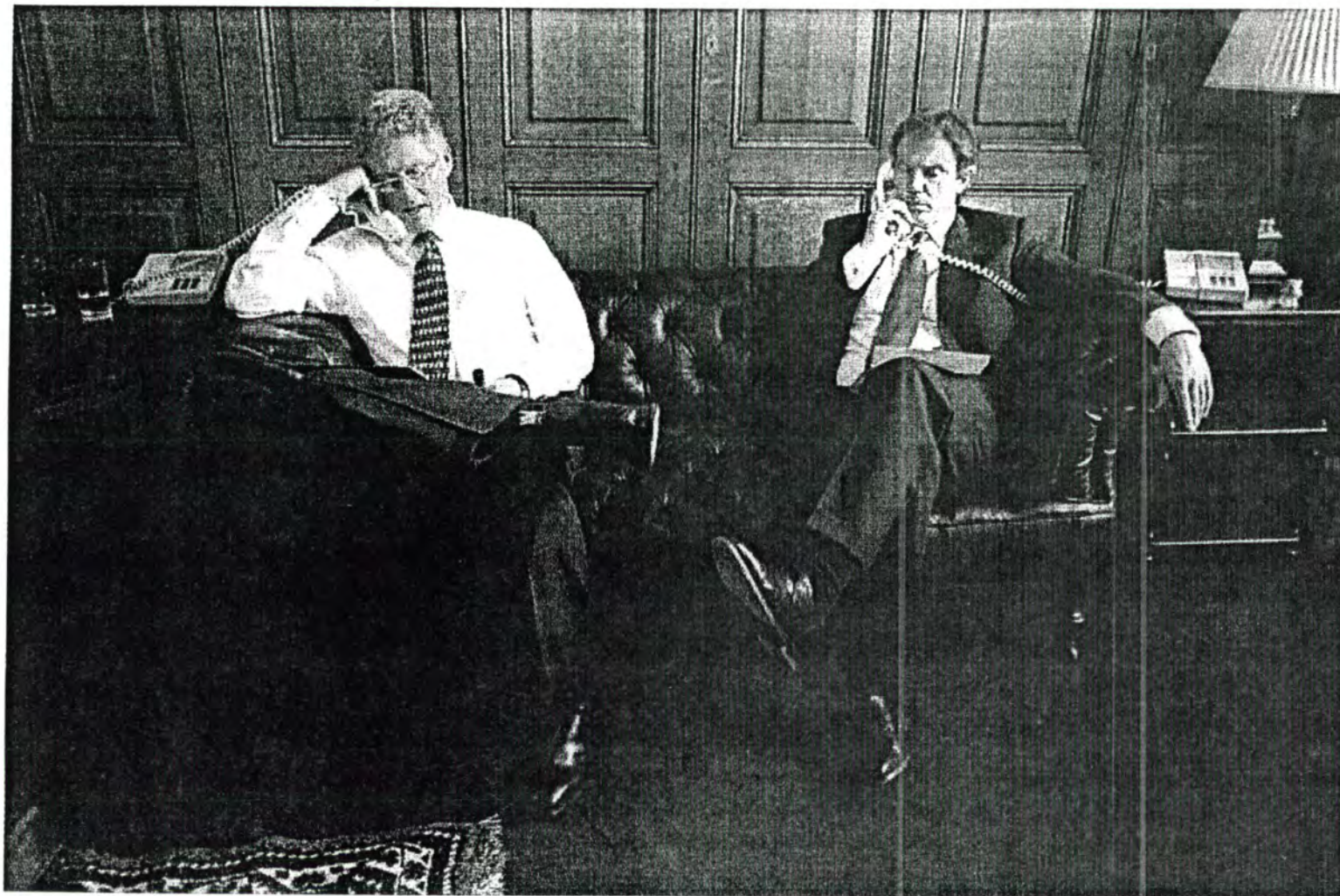
Event: Phone Call With Prime Minister Blair

Event Date: May 18, 1998

Event Location: London, England

Event Description: The President and British Prime Minister Blair talk on telephones with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan at the Foreign Ministry, 10 Downing Street.

This date falls between the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. We were engaged in an effort at the time to discourage a follow-on Pakistani nuclear test.



Event: Election Night

Event Date: November 3, 1998

Event Location: Chief of Staff's Office West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President watches election night returns on the Internet in the Chief of Staff's office. Participants include John Podesta, Ann Richards, Harold Ickes, and Karen Tramatrano.



America Votes 23

A HANDBOOK OF
CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN
ELECTION STATISTICS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON
ALICE V. MCGILLIVRAY
RHODES COOK

1998

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Introduction

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* details in tabular form the sweep of the 1997–1998 election cycle, from the two gubernatorial elections in 1997 in New Jersey and Virginia through the 1998 primary season to the focus of this book, the November 1998 general election for governor and Congress.

For the Democrats and Republicans, there were plenty of results both to cheer and frustrate. But which party won the election of 1998 depends on the prism through which one chooses to look.

From the standpoint of winning the most races, the Republicans were the winners. They emerged from the 1998 election with 62 percent of the nation's governorships, 55 percent of the seats in the U.S. Senate, and 51 percent in the U.S. House of Representatives. Republicans hold the governorships in eight of the nine largest states, and control both sides of Capitol Hill for the third consecutive Congress, the first time that the GOP has accomplished that feat since the 1920s.

But measured against expectations, the Democrats were the winners. They gained five House seats, the first time since 1934 that the party occupying the White House had picked up seats in a midterm election. The partisan balance remained unchanged in the Senate, even though Democrats had more seats to defend than the Republicans. And Democrats won the governorship in the "nation-state" of California for the first time in twenty years.

In short, the results of the election of 1998 were far less decisive than four years earlier, when a Republican tidal wave brought the GOP control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. Fueled by a powerful voter reaction to Democratic dominance both in Washington and most state capitals, Republicans in 1994 scored dramatic gains across the country. They won over 7 million more votes than the Democrats in the nationwide voting for governorships. They took nearly 5 million more votes than the Democrats in balloting for the House, and garnered more than 4 million more votes than the Democrats in voting for the Senate.

But in 1998 there was a split decision. With popular Republican governors on the ballot from George E.

1998: A Status Quo Election

Republicans maintained their dominance in Congress and the nation's governorships as a result of the 1998 election, with little change in the status quo. The partisan balance in the Senate remained unchanged, while Republicans lost a net of five seats in the House and one governorship. The chart below reflects the partisan totals immediately before and after the 1998 election.

	Pre-Election			Post-Election		
	Rep.	Dem.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Other
Governor	32	17	1	31	17	2
Senate	55	45	0	55	45	0
House	228	206	1	223	211	1

Pataki in New York to George W. Bush in Texas, the GOP maintained their clear-cut advantage in voting at the gubernatorial level. Republicans drew over 4 million more votes than Democrats in races for governor. But in Senate races, Democrats had plenty of popular candidates of their own and won the nationwide Senate tally by more than 1 million votes.

In the House vote, which party ran ahead depended on how one counted the votes. The results from all races showed the Republicans in front by slightly more than three-quarters of a million votes. But in the tally of contested races, those where both the Democrats and Republicans fielded candidates, the Democrats ran ahead by an even greater margin. Still, for the second consecutive election, neither party was able to win a majority of the nationwide vote cast for the House of Representatives.

In many respects, the election of 1998 was never very focused. It was overshadowed throughout the year by Bill Clinton's sex scandal and the resulting threat to his presidency. At no time did the election seem to fully engage either party. Rather, they tended to treat it as a series of skirmishes rather than an all-out war, concentrating their resources on a small number of targeted races.

Counting the Vote 1997–1998

The vote for governor is based on elections held in 38 states during the 1997–1998 election cycle. Republicans held 26 governorships before the voting began, and emerged with 25. The vote for Senate is based on 1998 elections in 34 states. The Democrats held 18 of the seats both before and after the 1998 election. Two totals are presented for the House vote. The vote for "All Races" is for the 414 districts in which votes were tallied (in 21 districts there was no vote, as only one candidate filed for the ballot). The vote for "Contested Races" is for the 341 districts where Democratic and Republican candidates went head-to-head (or in the case of the Vermont at-large seat, where the victorious independent incumbent had a Republican challenger). Democrats won 172 of the contested races, Republicans 168. Of the other 94 districts where only one of the major parties fielded a candidate, Republicans won 55, Democrats 39.

Office	Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
						Total Vote		Major Vote	
						Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	62,103,167	31,689,154	27,093,701	3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%
Senate	53,798,771	25,718,603	26,924,649	1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%
House									
All Races	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%
Contested Races	56,685,953	27,323,133	28,202,307	1,160,513	879,174 D	48.2%	49.8%	49.2%	50.8%

As a result, few incumbents were defeated and a comparative handful of elections were even very close. Actually, almost five times as many candidates were elected to the

1998: Close House Races

Far more House candidates had minimal opposition in the 1998 election than faced serious competition. The chart lists the House candidates that won election in 1998 with less than 52 percent of the total vote in their district. An asterisk (*) indicates candidates who won their first election to the House in November 1998.

Republicans	1998 Winning Percentage	Democrats	1998 Winning Percentage
Heather A. Wilson, N.M. 1	48.4	Shelley Berkley, Nev. 1 *	49.2
Don Sherwood, Pa. 10 *	48.7	Jay Inslee, Wash. 1	49.8
Brian P. Bilbray, Cal. 49	48.8	Mark Udall, Colo. 2 *	49.9
Steven Kuykendall, Cal. 36 *	48.9	James H. Maloney, Conn. 5	49.9
James E. Rogan, Cal. 27	50.7	William P. Luther, Minn. 6	50.0
Richard H. Baker, La. 6	50.7	Rush Holt, N.J. 12 *	50.1
Robin Hayes, N.C. 8 *	50.7	David Wu, Ore. 1 *	50.1
Anne M. Northup, Ky. 3	51.5	Baron Hill, Ind. 9 *	50.8
Jim Kolbe, Ariz. 5	51.6	Lane Evans, Ill. 17	51.6
		Joseph M. Hoeffel, Pa. 13 *	51.6

House in 1998 without major-party opposition (a total of 94) than were elected with less than 52 percent of the vote (a total of 19). Not surprisingly, a byproduct of this lack of competition was low voter turnout—the lowest, according to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, for a national election since 1942 (when the nation was in the midst of World War II).

Turnout in 1998 represented 36.1 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia), a percentage based on the gubernatorial, Senate, or House race in each state that drew the highest number of voters. A total of 32.9 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia) cast ballots in House races.

The discrepancy between the two percentages is due, in part, to the abnormally large number of House incumbents that were elected in 1998 without major-party opposition. In more than 20 percent of the congressional districts across the country (94 out of 435), either the Democrat or Republican candidate was given a free ride because the other party did not field a candidate. Sixty of these districts were in the South alone, meaning that close to half of the House seats across the region went by default to one party or the other.

Altogether, the number of ballots cast for the House in 1998 was nearly 5 million less than 1994. But voters

The House in the 1990s: From Democrat to Republican

The House of Representatives has gone from Democratic to Republican in the 1990s, fueled by the GOP upsurge in the South. But since winning control of the House in 1994, Republicans have lost ground in every region except the South. Regions are defined below. "I" indicates independent.

	South			West			Midwest			East				Total House			
	R	D		R	D		R	D		R	D	I		R	D	I	
1990	44	85	D	37	48	D	45	68	D	41	66	1	D	167	267	1	D
1992	52	85	D	38	55	D	44	61	D	42	57	1	D	176	258	1	D
1994	73	64	R	53	40	R	59	46	R	45	54	1	D	230	204	1	R
1996	82	55	R	51	42	R	55	50	R	39	60	1	D	227	207	1	R
1998	82	55	R	49	44	R	54	51	R	38	61	1	D	223	211	1	R
Net Change in GOP Seats, 1990-1998	+38			+12			+9			-3				+56			

Note: Traditionally, Congressional Quarterly has defined the four regions as follows:

East—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.

Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

showed they would turn out when there was spirited competition. That was the case in the Minnesota governor's race, which featured not only the two major-party candidates, but also Reform Party entry Jesse Ventura, who closed fast to win the election. The excitement of the race helped propel the total turnout in Minnesota upwards by more than 300,000 votes from 1994.

Ventura's victory continued the trend of a gradually growing number of states to look outside the two major parties for political leadership. Alaska and Connecticut elected governors from third parties earlier in the 1990s. Maine re-elected Angus King, an independent, as its governor in 1998.

The Methodology

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* follows the general pattern used in previous editions of this series. There is an expanded introduction with tables designed to help tie together various aspects of the 1997-1998 election cycle. The front section also contains tables with the state-by-state voter turnout and vote for Senate, House, and gubernatorial elections in the 1997-1998 election cycle.

And there are sections with the results of special elections held between the general elections of 1996 and 1998 to fill vacancies in the 105th Congress, as well as a listing of changes in congressional membership that occurred between the 1998 general election and the end of May 1999.

Following this introductory material is the heart of the volume, fifty chapters—one for each state. Each chapter begins with a profile sheet listing the current governor, senators, and representatives followed by tables of the statewide vote for president, governor, and senator from 1946 or 1948 to the present. Following this information is a map of the state showing its counties and congressional districts for members of the House. Following the map are the county-by-county tables of gubernatorial and Senate elections. Most tables are for the 1998 general election except for the governorships in New Jersey and Virginia, which were decided in 1997.

Virtually all the county tables feature a three-column format (Republican, Democratic, Other). The only exceptions are for elections where an independent or third-party candidate received at least 10 percent of the vote, in which case a column for their vote is also

Defeated Incumbents

The 1998 election was hospitable to incumbents. Only two sitting governors, three senators, and six House members were defeated in the November 1998 general election. In addition, Republican Rep. Jay C. Kim was beaten for renomination in his party's primary earlier in the year. The losers were a mixed group of veterans and freshmen, but they had a common denominator—none had won by a very comfortable margin in their previous election. The chart indicates the number of terms that incumbents had served before their loss in 1998, and the percentage of the total vote they had received the previous time they had run for that office (1992 for senators, 1994 for governors, 1996 for House members). The asterisk (*) indicates that Bill Redmond was elected in a 1997 special election and his vote percentage is from that election.

	Number of Terms	Previous Election Percentage
Governors		
(2 Republicans)		
David Beasley, R-S.C.	1	50.4
Forrest H. James, R-Ala.	2	50.3
Senators		
(2 Republicans, 1 Democrat)		
Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y.	3	49.0
Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C.	1	50.3
Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill.	1	53.3
Representatives		
(5 Republicans, 1 Democrat)		
Jon D. Fox, R-Pa. 13	2	48.9
Jay Johnson, D-Wis. 8	1	52.0
Michael Pappas, R-N.J. 12	1	50.4
Bill Redmond, R-N.M. 3	1*	42.7*
Vince Snowbarger, R-Kan. 3	1	49.8
Rick White, R-Wash. 1	2	53.7

included. All the county tables include mid-decade (1995) population estimates from the Census Bureau.

The county tables are followed by a listing of votes cast for candidates for the House of Representatives, arranged by congressional district. The implementation of the 1990 Census for redistricting purposes led to changes in all multimember states. Most states are using the same lines that were established for the 1992 election, although court-ordered changes have required several states to redraw their lines since then. Between the 1996 and 1998 elections major changes were made in the district lines in North Carolina, as well as in parts of New York and Virginia.

The redrawn maps for these states appear in this volume and the election returns are for the altered con-

gressional districts. Votes for House members are for the districts as defined for the 106th Congress and in most states extend back to 1992. Votes for districts before 1992 are not included except for states with a single member in the House.

The last pages of each state chapter consist of two parts. The first is the notes section, containing a breakdown of votes cast in the general election for third-party, independent and write-in candidates. In states such as New York, where Democratic and Republican candidates can receive votes on the ballot lines of third parties, those votes are included in the Democratic and Republican totals.

The second part provides official results for the primary elections for governor and Congress held in the 1997–1998 election cycle, which are published in more detail in *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998* (a companion volume to *America Votes*).

Voting data also are provided in the appropriate state chapters for six large urban areas: Chicago, Detroit, Harris County (Houston), Los Angeles County, New York City, and Philadelphia. In the chapters for New England states, tables are also included that list the vote for governor and senator by larger cities and towns. In Rhode Island, the results are listed for all cities and towns.

The America Votes series is compiled from the final, official results obtained from election authorities in each state. Perfection, while always the goal, can sometimes prove elusive in a work such as this, which is so heavy with data. It must be noted that on occasion a state may belatedly report changes in their vote totals that occur after publication of this volume. Any such changes will be noted in the next volume.

As in the preparation of *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998*, thanks are in order to Eileen Canavan of the Federal Election Commission, with whom the author consulted in an effort to find any discrepancy in vote totals.

And special thanks are in order to David Tarr, the executive editor of CQ Press, whose continued good grace, keen eye, and knowledge of the electoral process has for years steered these election volumes to a successful completion.

As always, there is the desire to make these reference volumes of maximum efficiency in meeting the needs of its users. Suggestions for new materials, together with any corrections of data, are welcome.

Rhodes Cook
June 1999

VOTER TURNOUT IN 1998 ELECTIONS

STATE	1998 Voting Age Population	November 1998 Registration	Percentage Voting Age Registered	U.S. House Vote	House Vote as Percent of		Senate vote	Governor vote	Largest vote	Largest Vote as Percent of Voting Age Population
					Voting Age Population	Registered Voters				
ALABAMA	3,293,000	2,316,598	70.3%	1,215,179	36.9%	52.5%	1,293,405	1,317,842	G	40.0%
ALASKA	437,000	453,332	103.7%	223,300	51.1%	49.3%	221,807	220,177	H	51.1%
ARIZONA	3,547,000	2,592,676	73.1%	1,003,766	28.3%	38.7%	1,013,280	1,017,616	G	28.7%
ARKANSAS	1,882,000	1,471,971	78.2%	525,308	27.9%	35.7%	700,644	706,011	G	37.5%
CALIFORNIA	23,665,000	14,969,185	63.3%	7,989,694	33.8%	53.4%	8,314,953	8,385,196	G	35.4%
COLORADO	2,961,000	2,563,441	86.6%	1,274,149	43.0%	49.7%	1,327,235	1,321,307	S	44.8%
CONNECTICUT	2,464,000	1,806,751	73.3%	954,459	38.7%	52.8%	964,457	999,537	G	40.6%
DELAWARE	568,000	467,388	82.3%	180,527	31.8%	38.6%			H	31.8%
FLORIDA	11,383,000	8,220,266	72.2%	1,213,252	10.7%	14.8%	3,900,162	3,964,441	G	34.8%
GEORGIA	5,678,000	4,188,762	73.8%	1,631,715	28.7%	39.0%	1,753,911	1,792,808	G	31.6%
HAWAII	878,000	601,404	68.5%	397,442	45.3%	66.1%	398,124	407,556	G	46.4%
IDAHO	888,000	661,433	74.5%	378,829	42.7%	57.3%	378,174	381,248	G	42.9%
ILLINOIS	8,755,000	6,754,998	77.2%	3,215,262	36.7%	47.6%	3,394,521	3,358,705	S	38.8%
INDIANA	4,410,000	3,693,982	83.8%	1,575,871	35.7%	42.7%	1,588,617		S	36.0%
IOWA	2,157,000	1,865,520	86.5%	900,701	41.8%	48.3%	947,907	956,418	G	44.3%
KANSAS	1,925,000	1,513,685	78.6%	727,448	37.8%	48.1%	727,236	742,665	G	38.6%
KENTUCKY	2,990,000	2,590,339	86.6%	1,098,862	36.8%	42.4%	1,145,414		S	38.3%
LOUISIANA	3,149,000	2,684,228	85.2%	310,194	9.9%	11.6%	969,165		S	30.8%
MAINE	957,000	933,753	97.6%	414,553	43.3%	44.4%		421,009	G	44.0%
MARYLAND	3,824,000	2,811,533	73.5%	1,481,945	38.8%	52.7%	1,507,447	1,535,978	G	40.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	4,731,000	3,718,528	78.6%	1,741,753	36.8%	46.8%		1,903,336	G	40.2%
MICHIGAN	7,266,000	6,915,613	95.2%	2,985,233	41.1%	43.2%		3,027,104	G	41.7%
MINNESOTA	3,483,000	2,667,692	76.6%	2,039,603	58.6%	76.5%		2,090,518	G	60.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2,014,000	1,806,668	89.7%	550,917	27.4%	30.5%			H	27.4%
MISSOURI	4,042,000	3,635,991	90.0%	1,572,117	38.9%	43.2%	1,576,857		S	39.0%
MONTANA	658,000	639,241	97.1%	331,551	50.4%	51.9%			H	50.4%
NEBRASKA	1,231,000	1,056,351	85.8%	525,959	42.7%	49.8%		545,238	G	44.3%
NEVADA	1,314,000	897,865	68.3%	409,845	31.2%	45.6%	435,790	433,630	S	33.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	890,000	747,608	84.0%	317,745	35.7%	42.5%	314,956	318,940	G	35.8%
NEW JERSEY	6,075,000	4,538,944	74.7%	1,815,489	29.9%	40.0%			H	29.9%
NEW MEXICO	1,250,000	910,571	72.8%	497,690	39.8%	54.7%		498,703	G	39.9%
NEW YORK	13,590,000	10,740,788	79.0%	4,267,360	31.4%	39.7%	4,670,805	4,735,236	G	34.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	5,685,000	4,764,036	83.8%	1,903,766	33.5%	40.0%	2,012,143		S	35.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	476,000			212,888	44.7%		213,358		S	44.8%
OHIO	8,401,000	7,109,109	84.6%	3,374,941	40.2%	47.5%	3,404,351	3,354,213	S	40.5%
OKLAHOMA	2,463,000	2,050,606	83.3%	858,648	34.9%	41.9%	859,713	873,585	G	35.5%
OREGON	2,484,000	1,965,981	79.1%	1,090,357	43.9%	55.5%	1,117,747	1,113,098	S	45.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	9,118,000	7,259,692	79.6%	2,895,912	31.8%	39.9%	2,957,772	3,025,152	G	33.2%
RHODE ISLAND	751,000	632,955	84.3%	292,948	39.0%	46.3%		306,445	G	40.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,886,000	2,021,766	70.1%	973,676	33.7%	48.2%	1,068,367	1,070,869	G	37.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	538,000	496,718	92.3%	258,590	48.1%	52.1%	262,111	260,187	S	48.7%
TENNESSEE	4,120,000	3,188,840	77.4%	913,581	22.2%	28.6%		976,236	G	23.7%
TEXAS	14,299,000	11,538,235	80.7%	3,461,885	24.2%	30.0%		3,738,483	G	26.1%
UTAH	1,432,000	1,115,821	77.9%	470,849	32.9%	42.2%	494,909		S	34.6%
VERMONT	448,000	402,603	89.9%	215,133	48.0%	53.4%	214,036	218,120	G	48.7%
VIRGINIA	5,165,000	3,724,683	72.1%	1,148,861	22.2%	30.8%			H	22.2%
WASHINGTON	4,257,000	3,091,177	72.6%	1,858,048	43.6%	60.1%	1,888,561		S	44.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,406,000	1,007,811	71.7%	351,277	25.0%	34.9%			H	25.0%
WISCONSIN	3,877,000			1,673,475	43.2%		1,760,836	1,756,014	S	45.4%
WYOMING	354,000	239,539	67.7%	174,219	49.2%	72.7%		174,888	G	49.4%
TOTAL	200,515,000	152,046,677	75.8%	65,896,772	32.9%	43.3%	53,798,771	57,948,509		36.1%

Note: Registration data was compiled by the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate; North Dakota and Wisconsin do not have statewide registration totals. The estimated voting age population was compiled by the Census Bureau. Including the District of Columbia, the estimated voting age population in 1998 was 200,929,000. The vote for governor does not include 1997 contests in New Jersey and Virginia. Using the race in each state with the largest vote, the nationwide turnout in 1998 was 72,324,715 voters.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS 1997 AND 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,317,842	554,746	James, Forrest H.	760,155	Siegelman, Don	2,941	205,409 D	42.1%	57.7%	42.2%	57.8%
Alaska	220,177	39,331	Lindauer, John	112,879	Knowles, Tony	67,967	73,548 D	17.9%	51.3%	25.8%	74.2%
Arizona	1,017,616	620,188	Hull, Jane Dee	361,552	Johnson, Paul	35,876	258,636 R	60.9%	35.5%	63.2%	36.8%
Arkansas	706,011	421,989	Huckabee, Mike	272,923	Bristow, Bill	11,099	149,066 R	59.8%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
California	8,385,196	3,218,030	Lungren, Dan	4,860,702	Davis, Gray	306,464	1,642,672 D	38.4%	58.0%	39.8%	60.2%
Colorado	1,321,307	648,202	Owens, Bill	639,905	Schoettler, Gail	33,200	8,297 R	49.1%	48.4%	50.3%	49.7%
Connecticut	999,537	628,707	Rowland, John G.	354,187	Kennelly, Barbara B.	16,643	274,520 R	62.9%	35.4%	64.0%	36.0%
Florida	3,964,441	2,191,105	Bush, Jeb	1,773,054	MackKay, Buddy	282	418,051 R	55.3%	44.7%	55.3%	44.7%
Georgia	1,792,808	790,201	Millner, Guy	941,076	Barnes, Roy E.	61,531	150,875 D	44.1%	52.5%	45.6%	54.4%
Hawaii	407,556	198,952	Lingle, Linda	204,206	Cayetano, Benjamin J.	4,398	5,254 D	48.8%	50.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Idaho	381,248	258,095	Kempthorne, Dirk	110,815	Huntley, Robert C.	12,338	147,280 R	67.7%	29.1%	70.0%	30.0%
Illinois	3,358,705	1,714,094	Ryan, George H.	1,594,191	Poshard, Glenn	50,420	119,903 R	51.0%	47.5%	51.8%	48.2%
Iowa	956,418	444,787	Lightfoot, Jim Ross	500,231	Vilsack, Tom	11,400	55,444 D	46.5%	52.3%	47.1%	52.9%
Kansas	742,665	544,882	Graves, Bill	168,243	Sawyer, Tom	29,540	376,639 R	73.4%	22.7%	76.4%	23.6%
Maine	421,009	79,716	Longley, James B., Jr.	50,506	Connolly, Thomas J.	290,787	167,056 I	18.9%	12.0%	61.2%	38.8%
Maryland	1,535,978	688,357	Sauerbrey, Ellen R.	846,972	Glendening, Parris N.	649	158,615 D	44.8%	55.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Massachusetts	1,903,336	967,160	Cellucci, Paul	901,843	Harshbarger, Scott	34,333	65,317 R	50.8%	47.4%	51.7%	48.3%
Michigan	3,027,104	1,883,005	Engler, John	1,143,574	Fieger, Geoffrey	525	739,431 R	62.2%	37.8%	62.2%	37.8%
Minnesota	2,090,518	716,880	Coleman, Norm	587,060	Humphrey, Hubert H., III	786,578	56,523 V	34.3%	28.1%	55.0%	45.0%
Nebraska	545,238	293,910	Johanns, Mike	250,678	Hoppner, Bill	650	43,232 R	53.9%	46.0%	54.0%	46.0%
Nevada	433,630	223,892	Guinn, Kenny	182,281	Jones, Jan Laverty	27,457	41,611 R	51.6%	42.0%	55.1%	44.9%
New Hampshire	318,940	98,473	Lucas, Jay	210,769	Shaheen, Jeanne	9,698	112,296 D	30.9%	66.1%	31.8%	68.2%
New Jersey ¹	2,418,344	1,133,394	Whitman, Christine T.	1,107,968	McGreevey, James	176,982	25,426 R	46.9%	45.8%	50.6%	49.4%
New Mexico	498,703	271,948	Johnson, Gary E.	226,755	Chavez, Martin J.	45,193	45,193 R	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%
New York	4,735,236	2,571,991	Pataki, George E.	1,570,317	Vallone, Peter F.	592,928	1,001,674 R	54.3%	33.2%	62.1%	37.9%
Ohio	3,354,213	1,678,721	Taft, Robert A., II	1,498,956	Fisher, Lee	176,536	179,765 R	50.0%	44.7%	52.8%	47.2%
Oklahoma	873,585	505,498	Keating, Frank	357,552	Boyd, Laura	10,535	147,946 R	57.9%	40.9%	58.6%	41.4%
Oregon	1,113,098	334,001	Sizemore, Bill	717,061	Kitzhaber, John	62,036	383,060 D	30.0%	64.4%	31.8%	68.2%
Pennsylvania	3,025,152	1,736,844	Ridge, Thomas J.	938,745	Itkin, Ivan	349,563	798,099 R	57.4%	31.0%	64.9%	35.1%
Rhode Island	306,445	156,180	Almond, Lincoln C.	129,105	York, Myrth	21,160	27,075 R	51.0%	42.1%	54.7%	45.3%
South Carolina	1,070,869	484,088	Beasley, David	570,070	Hodges, James H.	16,711	85,982 D	45.2%	53.2%	45.9%	54.1%
South Dakota	260,187	166,621	Janklow, William J.	85,473	Hunhoff, Bernie	8,093	81,148 R	64.0%	32.9%	66.1%	33.9%
Tennessee	976,236	669,973	Sundquist, Don	287,750	Hooker, John J.	18,513	382,223 R	68.6%	29.5%	70.0%	30.0%
Texas	3,738,483	2,551,454	Bush, George W.	1,165,444	Mauro, Garry	21,585	1,386,010 R	68.2%	31.2%	68.6%	31.4%
Vermont	218,120	89,726	Dwyer, Ruth	121,425	Dean, Howard B.	6,969	31,699 D	41.1%	55.7%	42.5%	57.5%
Virginia ¹	1,736,314	969,062	Gilmore, James S., III	738,971	Beyer, Donald S., Jr.	28,281	230,091 R	55.8%	42.6%	56.7%	43.3%
Wisconsin	1,756,014	1,047,716	Thompson, Tommy G.	679,553	Garvey, Edward R.	28,745	368,163 R	59.7%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
Wyoming	174,888	97,235	Geringer, Jim	70,754	Vinich, John P.	6,899	26,481 R	55.6%	40.5%	57.9%	42.1%
Total	62,103,167	31,689,154		27,093,701		3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%

¹1997 election

Note: In Maine, the winner was Angus King, an independent candidate (I), who received 246,772 votes (58.6% of the total vote). In Minnesota, the winner was Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate (V), who received 773,403 votes (37.0% of the total vote). In both cases, the plurality indicated is the winner's margin of victory over the runner-up. In all other gubernatorial elections, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

SENATE ELECTIONS 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,293,405	817,973	Shelby, Richard C.	474,568	Suddith, Clayton	864	343,405 R	63.2%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%
Alaska	221,807	165,227	Murkowski, Frank H.	43,743	Sonneman, Joseph	12,837	121,484 R	74.5%	19.7%	79.1%	20.9%
Arizona	1,013,280	696,577	McCain, John	275,224	Ranger, Ed	41,479	421,353 R	68.7%	27.2%	71.7%	28.3%
Arkansas	700,644	295,870	Boozman, Fay	385,878	Lincoln, Blanche	18,896	90,008 D	42.2%	55.1%	43.4%	56.6%
California	8,314,953	3,576,351	Fong, Matt	4,411,705	Boxer, Barbara	326,897	835,354 D	43.0%	53.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Colorado	1,327,235	829,370	Campbell, Ben N.	464,754	Lamm, Dottie	33,111	364,616 R	62.5%	35.0%	64.1%	35.9%
Connecticut	964,457	312,177	Franks, Gary A.	628,306	Dodd, Christopher J.	23,974	316,129 D	32.4%	65.1%	33.2%	66.8%
Florida	3,900,162	1,463,755	Crist, Charlie	2,436,407	Graham, Robert		972,652 D	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%
Georgia	1,753,911	918,540	Coverdell, Paul	791,904	Coles, Michael	43,467	126,636 R	52.4%	45.2%	53.7%	46.3%
Hawaii	398,124	70,964	Young, Crystal	315,252	Inouye, Daniel K.	11,908	244,288 D	17.8%	79.2%	18.4%	81.6%
Idaho	378,174	262,966	Crapo, Michael D.	107,375	Mauk, Bill	7,833	155,591 R	69.5%	28.4%	71.0%	29.0%
Illinois	3,394,521	1,709,041	Fitzgerald, Peter G.	1,610,496	Moseley-Braun, Carol	74,984	98,545 R	50.3%	47.4%	51.5%	48.5%
Indiana	1,588,617	552,732	Helmke, Paul	1,012,244	Bayh, Evan	23,641	459,512 D	34.8%	63.7%	35.3%	64.7%
Iowa	947,907	648,480	Grassley, Charles E.	289,049	Osterberg, David	10,378	359,431 R	68.4%	30.5%	69.2%	30.8%
Kansas	727,236	474,639	Brownback, Sam	229,718	Feleciano, Paul, Jr.	22,879	244,921 R	65.3%	31.6%	67.4%	32.6%
Kentucky	1,145,414	569,817	Bunning , Jim	563,051	Baesler, Scotty	12,546	6,766 R	49.7%	49.2%	50.3%	49.7%
Louisiana	969,165	306,616	Donelon, Jim	620,502	Breaux, John B.	42,047	313,886 D	31.6%	64.0%	33.1%	66.9%
Maryland	1,507,447	444,637	Pierpont, Ross Z.	1,062,810	Mikulski, Barbara A.		618,173 D	29.5%	70.5%	29.5%	70.5%
Missouri	1,576,857	830,625	Bond, Christopher	690,208	Nixon, Jeremiah W.	56,024	140,417 R	52.7%	43.8%	54.6%	45.4%
Nevada	435,790	208,222	Ensign, John	208,650	Reid, Harry	18,918	428 D	47.8%	47.9%	49.9%	50.1%
New Hampshire	314,956	213,477	Gregg, Judd	88,883	Condodemetraky, George	12,596	124,594 R	67.8%	28.2%	70.6%	29.4%
New York	4,670,805	2,058,988	D'Amato, Alfonse M.	2,551,065	Schumer, Charles E.	60,752	492,077 D	44.1%	54.6%	44.7%	55.3%
North Carolina	2,012,143	945,943	Faircloth, Lauch	1,029,237	Edwards, John	36,963	83,294 D	47.0%	51.2%	47.9%	52.1%
North Dakota	213,358	75,013	Nalewaja, Donna	134,747	Dorgan, Byron L.	3,598	59,734 D	35.2%	63.2%	35.8%	64.2%
Ohio	3,404,351	1,922,087	Voinovich, George	1,482,054	Boyle, Mary O.	210	440,033 R	56.5%	43.5%	56.5%	43.5%
Oklahoma	859,713	570,682	Nickles, Don	268,898	Carroll, Don E.	20,133	301,784 R	66.4%	31.3%	68.0%	32.0%
Oregon	1,117,747	377,739	Lim, John	682,425	Wyden, Ron	57,583	304,686 D	33.8%	61.1%	35.6%	64.4%
Pennsylvania	2,957,772	1,814,180	Specter, Arlen	1,028,839	Lloyd, Bill	114,753	785,341 R	61.3%	34.8%	63.8%	36.2%
South Carolina	1,068,367	488,132	Inglis, Robert D.	562,791	Hollings, Ernest F.	17,444	74,659 D	45.7%	52.7%	46.4%	53.6%
South Dakota	262,111	95,431	Schmidt, Ron	162,884	Daschle, Thomas A.	3,796	67,453 D	36.4%	62.1%	36.9%	63.1%
Utah	494,909	316,652	Bennett, Robert F.	163,172	Leckman, Scott	15,085	153,480 R	64.0%	33.0%	66.0%	34.0%
Vermont	214,036	48,051	Tuttle, Fred H.	154,567	Leahy, Patrick J.	11,418	106,516 D	22.4%	72.2%	23.7%	76.3%
Washington	1,888,561	785,377	Smith, Linda	1,103,184	Murray, Patty		317,807 D	41.6%	58.4%	41.6%	58.4%
Wisconsin	1,760,836	852,272	Neumann, Mark W.	890,059	Feingold, Russell D.	18,505	37,787 D	48.4%	50.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Total	53,798,771	25,718,603		26,924,649		1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%

Note: There was no primary as such in Louisiana in 1998. All candidates ran on a single ballot Nov. 3, including another Democratic candidate, who received 9,893 votes, and another Republican candidate, who received 7,964 votes. Their votes are included in the "Other Vote" column.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS 1998

State	Seats Won			Total Vote					Percentage				
	Republican	Democratic	Independent		Republican	Democratic	Other	Plurality	Total Vote		Major Vote		
									Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
ALABAMA	5	2		1,215,179	665,625	545,465	4,089	120,160	R	54.8%	44.9%	55.0%	45.0%
ALASKA	1			223,300	139,676	77,232	6,392	62,444	R	62.6%	34.6%	64.4%	35.6%
ARIZONA	5	1		1,003,766	573,651	406,834	23,281	166,817	R	57.1%	40.5%	58.5%	41.5%
ARKANSAS	2	2		525,308	319,863	168,528	36,917	151,335	R	60.9%	32.1%	65.5%	34.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	28		7,989,694	3,510,494	4,040,164	439,036	529,670	D	43.9%	50.6%	46.5%	53.5%
COLORADO	4	2		1,274,149	715,820	533,297	25,032	182,523	R	56.2%	41.9%	57.3%	42.7%
CONNECTICUT	2	4		954,459	442,066	495,557	16,836	53,491	D	46.3%	51.9%	47.1%	52.9%
DELAWARE	1			180,527	119,811	57,446	3,270	62,365	R	66.4%	31.8%	67.6%	32.4%
FLORIDA	15	8		1,213,252	557,825	580,605	74,822	22,780	D	46.0%	47.9%	49.0%	51.0%
GEORGIA	8	3		1,631,715	1,039,711	592,004		447,707	R	63.7%	36.3%	63.7%	36.3%
HAWAII		2		397,442	119,328	260,947	17,167	141,619	D	30.0%	65.7%	31.4%	68.6%
IDAHO	2			378,829	204,568	169,389	4,872	35,179	R	54.0%	44.7%	54.7%	45.3%
ILLINOIS	10	10		3,215,262	1,624,558	1,565,998	24,706	58,560	R	50.5%	48.7%	50.9%	49.1%
INDIANA	6	4		1,575,871	861,951	673,322	40,598	188,629	R	54.7%	42.7%	56.1%	43.9%
IOWA	4	1		900,701	551,767	338,431	10,503	213,336	R	61.3%	37.6%	62.0%	38.0%
KANSAS	3	1		727,448	450,025	272,252	5,171	177,773	R	61.9%	37.4%	62.3%	37.7%
KENTUCKY	5	1		1,098,862	637,091	456,218	5,553	180,873	R	58.0%	41.5%	58.3%	41.7%
LOUISIANA	5	2		310,194	97,044	213,150		116,106	D	31.3%	68.7%	31.3%	68.7%
MAINE		2		414,553	124,834	280,537	9,182	155,703	D	30.1%	67.7%	30.8%	69.2%
MARYLAND	4	4		1,481,945	689,532	792,280	133	102,748	D	46.5%	53.5%	46.5%	53.5%
MASSACHUSETTS		10		1,741,753	412,508	1,306,281	22,964	893,773	D	23.7%	75.0%	24.0%	76.0%
MICHIGAN	6	10		2,985,233	1,438,283	1,469,111	77,839	30,828	D	48.2%	49.2%	49.5%	50.5%
MINNESOTA	2	6		2,039,603	862,972	1,090,488	86,143	227,516	D	42.3%	53.5%	44.2%	55.8%
MISSISSIPPI	2	3		550,917	232,415	262,858	55,644	30,443	D	42.2%	47.7%	46.9%	53.1%
MISSOURI	4	5		1,572,117	748,432	787,655	36,030	39,223	D	47.6%	50.1%	48.7%	51.3%
MONTANA	1			331,551	175,748	147,073	8,730	28,675	R	53.0%	44.4%	54.4%	45.6%
NEBRASKA	3			525,959	392,736	104,548	28,675	288,188	R	74.7%	19.9%	79.0%	21.0%
NEVADA	1	1		409,845	275,163	79,315	55,367	195,848	R	67.1%	19.4%	77.6%	22.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2			317,745	190,170	124,000	3,575	66,170	R	59.8%	39.0%	60.5%	39.5%
NEW JERSEY	6	7		1,815,489	858,367	902,374	54,748	44,007	D	47.3%	49.7%	48.8%	51.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	1		497,690	246,127	228,084	23,479	18,043	R	49.5%	45.8%	51.9%	48.1%
NEW YORK	13	18		4,267,360	1,857,572	2,278,407	131,381	420,835	D	43.5%	53.4%	44.9%	55.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	5		1,903,766	1,014,010	827,078	62,678	186,932	R	53.3%	43.4%	55.1%	44.9%
NORTH DAKOTA		1		212,888	87,511	119,668	5,709	32,157	D	41.1%	56.2%	42.2%	57.8%
OHIO	11	8		3,374,941	1,752,443	1,593,873	28,625	158,570	R	51.9%	47.2%	52.4%	47.6%
OKLAHOMA	6			858,648	538,194	314,358	6,096	223,836	R	62.7%	36.6%	63.1%	36.9%
OREGON	1	4		1,090,357	401,501	631,246	57,610	229,745	D	36.8%	57.9%	38.9%	61.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	11		2,895,912	1,472,161	1,380,834	42,917	91,327	R	50.8%	47.7%	51.6%	48.4%
RHODE ISLAND		2		292,948	76,630	203,705	12,613	127,075	D	26.2%	69.5%	27.3%	72.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	2		973,676	580,028	369,790	23,858	210,238	R	59.6%	38.0%	61.1%	38.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1			258,590	194,157	64,433		129,724	R	75.1%	24.9%	75.1%	24.9%
TENNESSEE	5	4		913,581	469,551	412,378	31,652	57,173	R	51.4%	45.1%	53.2%	46.8%
TEXAS	13	17		3,461,885	1,786,731	1,531,234	143,920	255,497	R	51.6%	44.2%	53.9%	46.1%
UTAH	3			470,849	304,256	126,505	40,088	177,751	R	64.6%	26.9%	70.6%	29.4%
VERMONT			1	215,133	70,740		144,393	65,663	I	32.9%		100.0%	
VIRGINIA	5	6		1,148,861	542,216	514,435	92,210	27,781	R	47.2%	44.8%	51.3%	48.7%
WASHINGTON	4	5		1,858,048	818,552	980,157	59,339	161,605	D	44.1%	52.8%	45.5%	54.5%
WEST VIRGINIA		3		351,277	29,136	283,272	38,869	254,136	D	8.3%	80.6%	9.3%	90.7%
WISCONSIN	4	5		1,673,475	880,320	761,821	31,334	118,499	R	52.6%	45.5%	53.6%	46.4%
WYOMING	1			174,219	100,687	67,399	6,133	33,288	R	57.8%	38.7%	59.9%	40.1%
TOTAL	223	211	1	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521	R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%

Note: In Vermont, the plurality indicated is the independent winner's margin of victory over the Republican runner-up. In other states, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

UNITED STATES

POST-ELECTION CHANGES

Following the 1998 General Election, and prior to June 1, 1999, there were two changes in the membership of the 106th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES

6th Georgia—House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) resigned January 3, 1999, in the wake of a poorer-than-expected Republican showing in the 1998 congressional elections. Gingrich was never sworn in as a member of the 106th Congress; Johnny Isakson (R) was elected February 23, 1999, to succeed him.

1st Louisiana—Representative Bob Livingston (R) resigned February 28, 1999, after admitting during the House impeachment debate in December 1998 to marital infidelity. Livingston was the would-be successor to Gingrich as House speaker. David Vitter (R) was elected May, 29, 1999, to succeed Livingston.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS TO THE 105TH CONGRESS

District	Old Member	New Member	Date Elected	New Members	Voter Turnout
				Percentage	
California 9th	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	Barbara Lee (D)	April 7, 1998	66.8%	50,140
California 22nd	Walter Capps (D)	Lois Capps (D)	March 10, 1998	53.5%	174,695
California 44th	Sonny Bono (R)	Mary Bono (R)	April 7, 1998	64.0%	84,014
New Mexico 1st	Steven H. Schiff (R)	Heather Wilson (R)	June 23, 1998	44.6%	123,055
New Mexico 3rd	Bill Richardson (D)	Bill Redmond (R)	May 13, 1997	42.7%	101,942
New York 6th	Floyd H. Flake (D)	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	February 3, 1998	56.5%	25,173
New York 13th	Susan Molinari (R)	Vito J. Fossella (R)	November 4, 1997	61.3%	130,211
Pennsylvania 1st	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	Robert A. Brady (D)	May 19, 1998	73.6%	18,910
Texas 28th	Frank Tejeda (D)	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	April 12, 1997	66.7%	29,982

Note: Results in this chart are from the decisive round of voting when new member was elected to Congress.

Event: G-8 Working Dinner

Event Date: June 18, 1999

Event Location: Cologne, Germany

Event Description: The President attends a working dinner for the G-8 at the Romisch Germanisches Museum. The dinner is held in the Mosaic Room. The President is seated next to President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain.

Additional Context: Just five weeks before this trip, the President had traveled to a Europe darkened by the shadow of war in Kosovo. This time, he went there at the dawn of a peace won in no small measure through his leadership and on his terms. The President's leadership of the alliance -- including close and constant communication with other leaders like Chirac -- was a key to success. What the President and Chirac were possibly talking about was the challenge of moving their efforts from prosecuting the war to winning the peace, i.e. by deploying KFOR swiftly and safely into Kosovo, bringing the refugees back home, rebuilding a shattered land and stabilizing the region. As the President put it at the time "there is an enormous opportunity to be seized: a chance to shift our focus from defeating something evil to building something good."

At the G-8 itself, the focus was on one of the foundations of the President's domestic and foreign policies: sharing the burdens and maximizing the benefits of globalization. The agenda included steps to make globalization less threatening to those who feel most vulnerable in both developed and emerging economies: financial architecture reform, debt relief, strengthening the social safety nets, improving education.



Event: Congressional Meeting on China

Event Date: March 7, 2000

Event Location: Yellow Oval, The White House

Event Description: The President meets Senator Bacucus, Senator Breaux, Senator Lott, Senator Daschle and Senator Roth for a meeting on China PNTR.

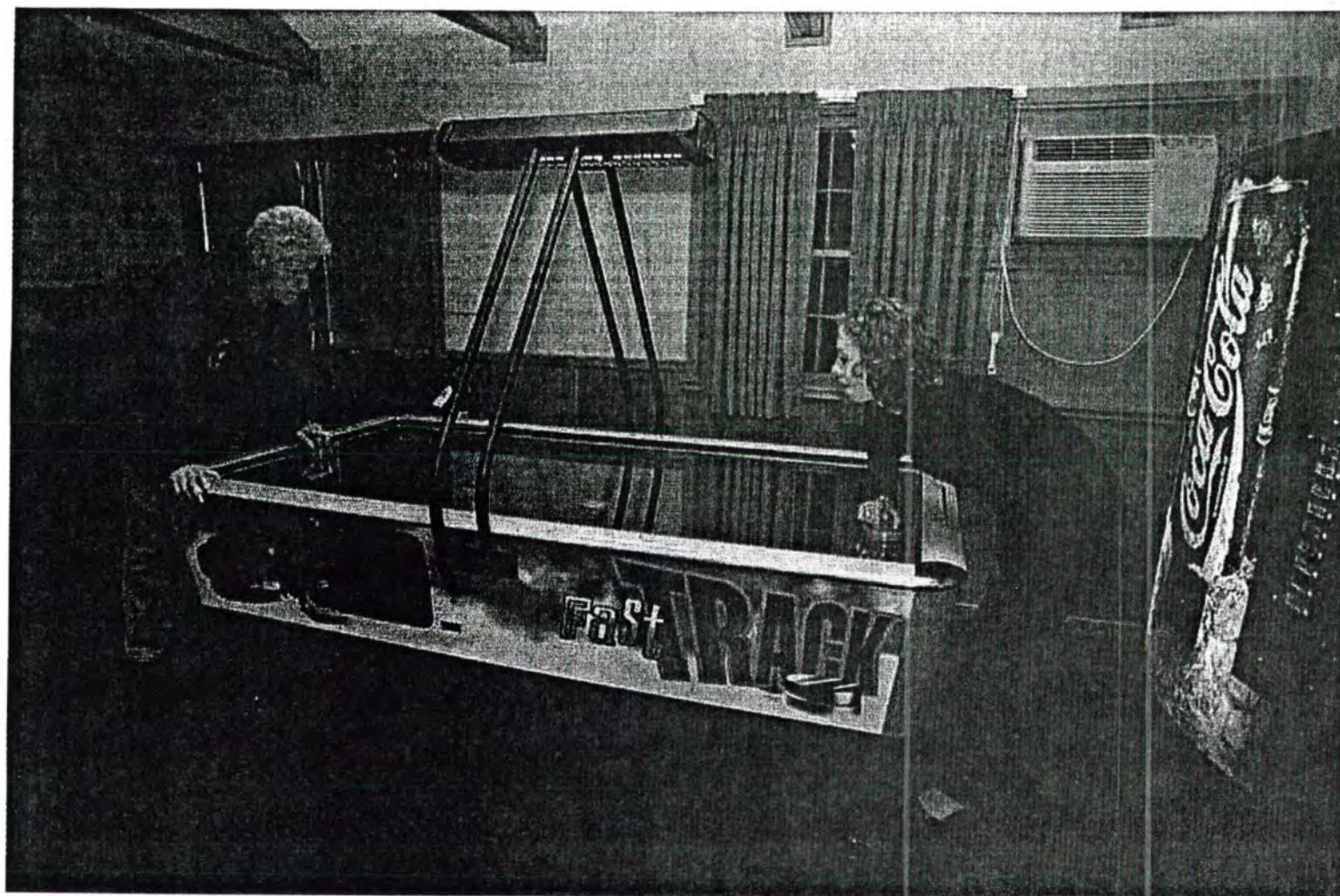


Event: Weekend at Camp David

Event Date: April 22, 2000

Event Location: Camp David, Thurmont, MD

Event Description: The President plays "Fast Track" with Chelsea at Camp David.



Event: Video Taping for White House Correspondents Dinner

Event Date: April 29, 2000

Event Location: Eisenhower Executive Office Building

Event Description: The President works on skits for the White House Correspondents Dinner Video. The President and Terry McAuliffe ride bicycles in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.



Event: Cabinet Portrait

Event Date: June 29, 2000

Event location: North Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President poses with his cabinet and senior advisors for an official portrait.

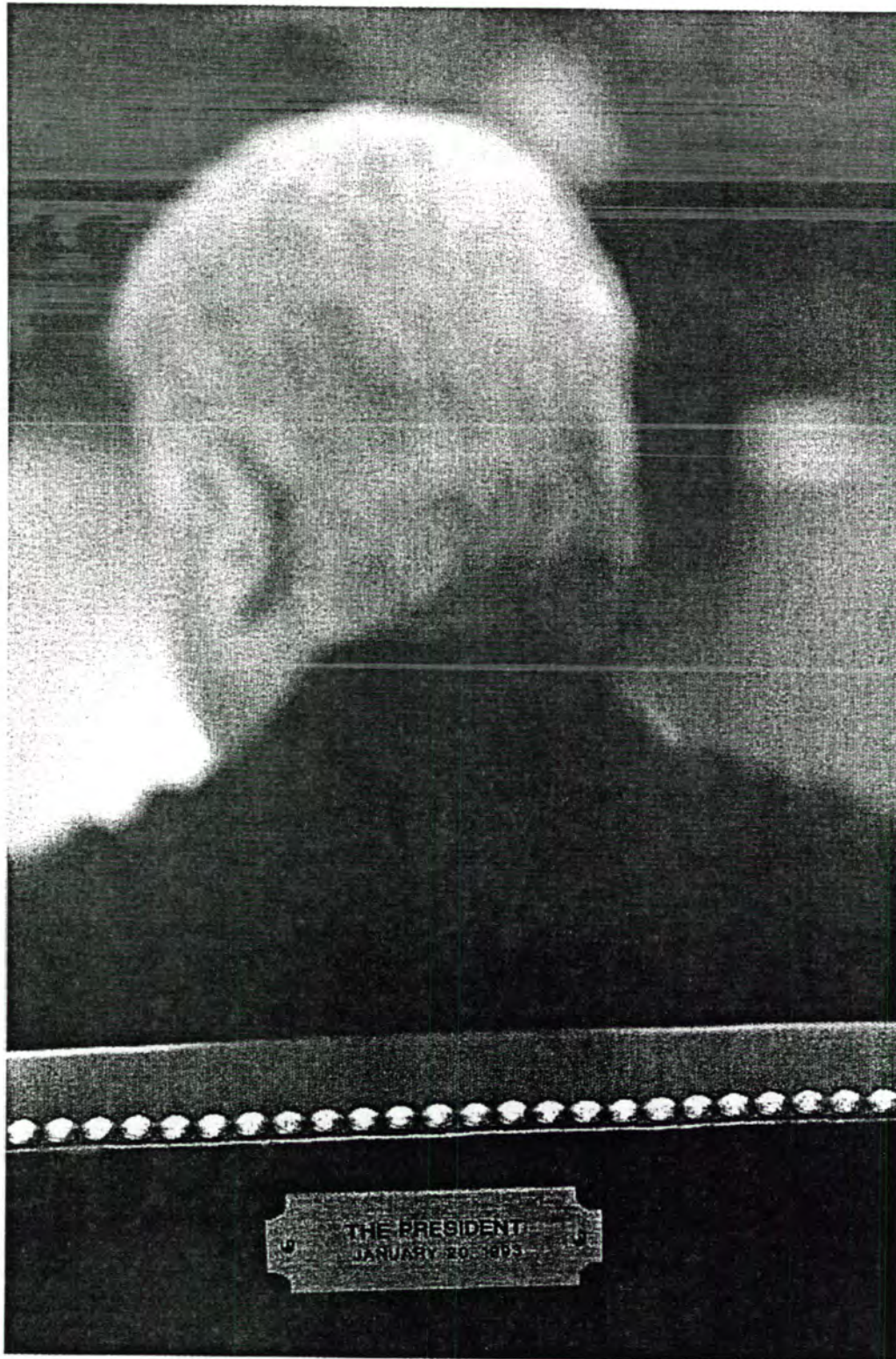


Event: Meeting re: Camp David Summit

Event Date: July 9, 2000

Event location: Cabinet Room West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President meets with senior members of his foreign policy team. John Podesta and Maria Eschaveste are seated next to him.

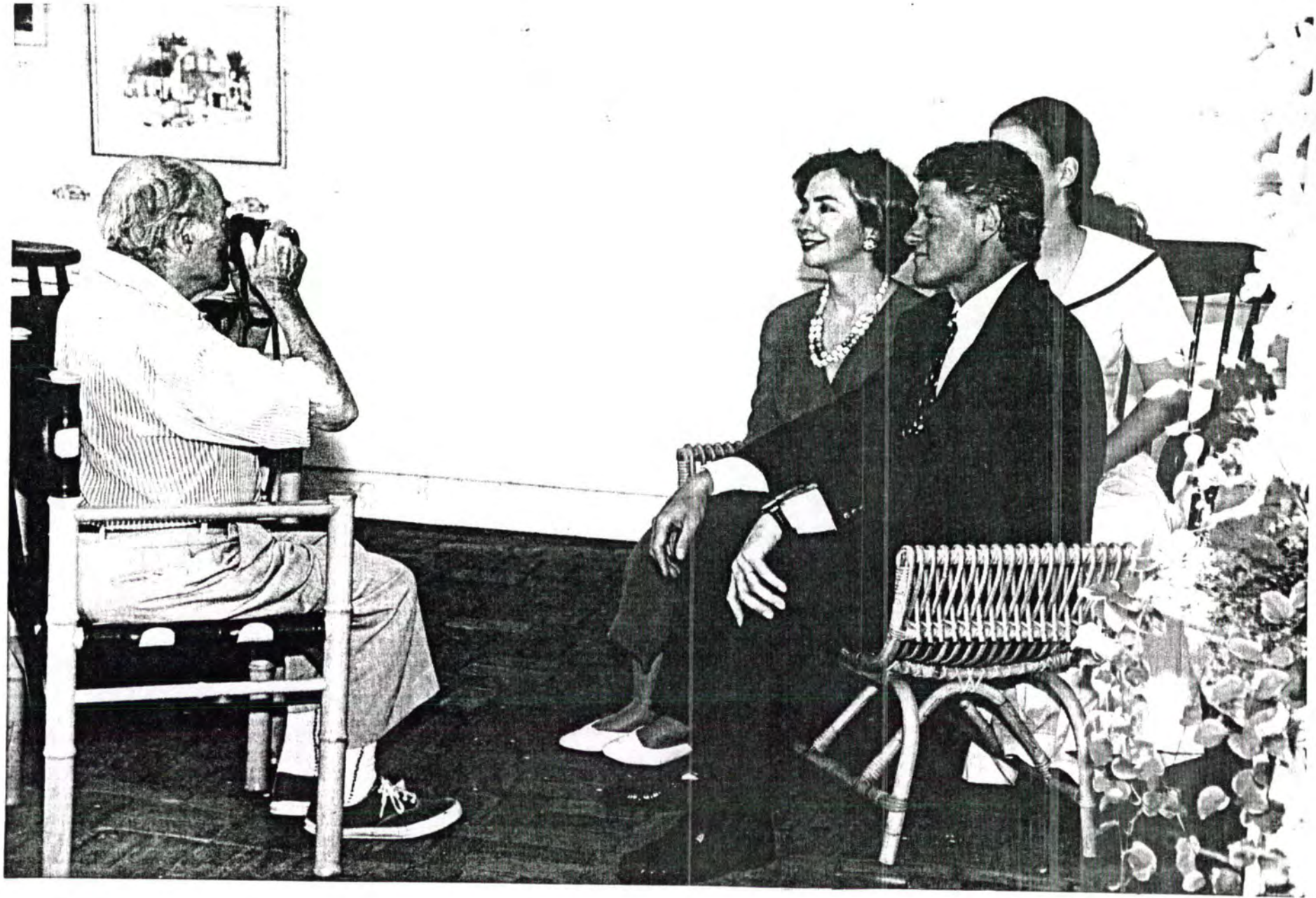


Event: Eisenstaedt Portraits

Event Date: August 29, 1993

Event Location: Martha's Vineyard, MA

Event Description: The President, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea have their portrait taken by Alfred Eisenstaedt at the Red Barn Gallery in Martha's Vineyard. The Clinton's are given two photographs: A 1951 picture of a high-stepping University of Michigan drum major leading a line of children across a lawn and a photo called future ballerinas of the American Ballet Theatre.





BORN 12/6/1898

Alfred Eisenstaedt biography. ^{DIED} August 24, 1995

He was the preeminent photojournalist of his time—a time that spans eight decades of the twentieth century. Alfred Eisenstaedt, the man behind the camera that fixed itself on some of the most enduring images of modern history, died this morning at age 96. Until the last years of his life he was still shooting and adding to an inventory that included hundreds of thousands of negatives.

His final working days would start at nine in the morning when his sister-in-law, LuLu Kaye, escorted him the five blocks from his apartment to the Time and Life Building. Looking natty in suspenders and often a bow-tie, he answered letters and phone calls long before others had arrived. His days were filled supervising the printing of his photographs for the next exhibit or book project. His five-foot-four frame maneuvered agilely in an office crammed with books and papers and tidy yellow cardboard boxes of prints. His filing system was perhaps inefficiently simple: the boxes marked only "Germany," "Great Americans," "Great Englishmen," "Musicians," and "Miscellaneous." He had no trouble locating pictures, however. His memory was photographic.

Eisie's most recent project, 95 for 95, which gathered ninety-five images in a show for his 95th birthday, was exhibited nationwide.

EARLY YEARS

Alfred Eisenstaedt was born December 6, 1898, in Dirschau, West Prussia (now part of Poland), one of three sons of Regina and Joseph Eisenstaedt, a merchant. The family moved to Berlin when Alfred was eight, and remained there until Hitler came to power. He may well have followed in his father's footsteps, were it not for an uncle who, when Eisenstaedt was 14, gave the boy an Eastman Kodak No. 3 folding camera.

At age 17 he was drafted into the German Army and served on the Flanders front. On April 9, 1918 during the second western offensive, shrapnel tore through both his legs. The only survivor of his artillery battery, he was sent home. It was a year before he was able to walk again unaided. During his recuperation, his interest in photography renewed. Walking first with crutches, later with a cane, he attended museums to study light and composition. Although he became a belt-and-button salesman by trade in 1922, with the money he was able to save, he bought photographic equipment. Developing the pictures in his bathroom, Eisenstaedt had yet to learn there was such a thing as an enlarger.

In 1927, while vacationing with his parents in Czechoslovakia, he photographed a woman playing tennis. Taken from a hillside 50 yards away, the photo captured the long shadow the woman cast on the tennis court. He wrote in his book *Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt*: "I took one picture of the scene with a Zeiss Ideal camera, 9 x12 with glass plates. I was rather satisfied when I showed it to a friend of mine. 'Why don't you enlarge it?' he asked. And he showed me a contraption of a wooden box with a frosted light bulb inside attached to a 9x12 camera, same as mine.... When I saw that one could enlarge and eliminate unnecessary details, the photo bug bit me and I saw enormous possibilities."

Including the possibility of making a living with his pictures. That tennis player photo sold to *Der Welt Spiegel* for three marks, about twelve dollars at the time. By age 31, he quit the belt-and-button business to become a full-time photographer. In doing so, he would come to define the profession. As a pioneer in his field, Eisenstaedt had few rules to follow. He looked to the work of Martin Munkasci and Dr. Erich Salomon, with whom he had the opportunity to work. "He was the real father of candid photography," Eisenstaedt said often.

In 1949, he married Kathy Kaye, a South African whom he met in New York. As a freelancer Eisenstaedt worked for Pacific and Atlantic Photos, which would become the Associated Press in 1931. At that time Eisenstaedt began working with the innovative Leica 35mm camera, which had been invented four years prior. His assignments included portraits of statesmen and famous artists, as well as social events such as the winter season in St. Moritz. By 1933 he was sent to Italy to shoot the first meeting of Hitler and Mussolini. His aggressive yet invisible style of working allowed him to come within arm's reach of the two dictators. Two years after Hitler took power, Eisenstaedt would immigrate to America.

"PROJECT X"

In New York he was soon hired with three other photographers—Margaret Bourke-White, Thomas McAvoy and Peter Stackpole—by *Time* founder Henry Luce, for a secret start-up known only as "Project X." After six months of testing the mystery venture, it premiered as LIFE magazine on November 23, 1936. "We had a great time," he once said of the early days at the magazine. "Those times will never come back."

The first ten-cent issue featured five pages of Eisenstaedt's pictures. The second week Eisenstaedt—now dubbed "Eisie" by his peers—had his photo of Westpoint on the cover. Other early assignments included the recovery of America as the country pulled out of the Depression. He traveled his new homeland sending back images of shacks and abandoned cars in Oregon, skid row derelicts in Los Angeles and signs advertising beer for a nickel. Because he was not yet a citizen, Eisenstaedt could not be sent to cover the war, and so landed a good deal of celebrity coverage instead.

THE KISS

To capture what has become perhaps his most reproduced image, the kiss in Times Square on V-J Day, Eisenstaedt had been following the sailor who was "running along the street grabbing any and every girl in sight. Whether she was a grandmother, stout, thin, old, didn't make any difference. None of the pictures that were possible pleased me. Then, suddenly in a flash, I saw something white being grabbed. I turned around and clicked the moment the sailor kissed the nurse." In 1991 he told a *New York Times* reporter, "Although I am 92, my brain is 30 years old." To prove it he recalled that to shoot that victory kiss he used 1/125 second exposure, aperture between 5.6 and 8 on Kodak Super Double X film.

But this image, he said, was not his personal favorite. That honor goes to a photo of a young woman in a box seat at La Scala Opera. Editors at *Die Dame*, who had assigned Eisie to the opera, did not feel similarly. They never printed the picture.

AFTER THE WAR

In 1942 Eisenstaedt became a U.S. citizen and traveled overseas to document the effects of the war. In Japan he accompanied Emperor Hirohito on tours to see the destruction caused by the bomb. He recalls a particularly stirring experience in Hiroshima. "A mother and child were looking at some green vegetables they had raised from seeds and planted in the ruins. When I asked the woman if I could take her picture, she bowed deeply and posed for me. Her expression was one of bewilderment, anguish and resignation ... all I could do, after I had taken her picture, was to bow very deeply before her."

The 1950s took him to Korea with the American troops, to Italy to show the plight of the poor there, and to England, where Winston Churchill would sit for him. Portrait assignments such as this one often made Eisenstaedt privy to little-known secrets about his subjects. When he asked Lord Beaverbrook how many cigars Churchill smoked each day, he said, "It's all a fake. He smokes only two cigars a day, but when photographed he always has one handy. That's his trademark."

For LIFE's Fourth of July issue in 1952 Charles Laughton chose his favorite American writings to be read aloud. Eisenstaedt illustrated these verses by traveling across the country—to Minnehaha Falls for Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, to the Hudson Valley for Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, and on a Riverboat for Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*.

He documented the lighter side of life with no less earnest an approach. "You learn something from every picture you take," he said after shooting a story on women's underwear for LIFE. In total, he shot nearly 100 covers for the magazine and some 10,000 prints.

THE PEOPLE IN THE PICTURES

Portraiture remained a constant. Marlene Dietrich smoldering in top hat and tails. Marilyn Monroe vamping in her backyard. JFK clowning with little Caroline. Albert Einstein lecturing to a class of physicists at Princeton. Sophia Loren—Eisie's favorite model—wearing a negligee in a cover shot that caused some LIFE readers to cancel their subscriptions. No matter how famous or notorious the subject, Eisenstaedt was at ease with them. "In 1938 our picture editor, Wilson Hicks, told me, 'Alfred, I'm sending you to Hollywood. Don't be afraid and in awe of these queens—you are a king in your profession.' I've never forgotten that," he said. He did, however, allow himself to ask for a few autographs, and treasured a collection that includes notes from Norman Rockwell, Henry Kissinger and Lillian Gish.

By far the most difficult subject was Ernest Hemingway. Once he told Eisenstaedt after a fishing tournament, "I think you came up too close to me, so I had to shoot at you." "I said, 'Papa, I don't believe it.' Hemingway dropped his gin glass, grabbed me and started to throw me, cameras and all, into the water. I threw my arm around his neck to keep from falling and he pushed me with his fist—but very softly because he had quickly got control of himself. 'Never say again that you don't believe Papa,' he said."

INDEFATIGABLE EISIE

In 1979, at age 81, Eisenstaedt returned to Germany for the first time. An exhibition of 93 photographs of German life from the 1930s through that year traveled through Europe and the U.S. Remarkably, Eisenstaedt's first major retrospective show did not come until age 88 when the International Center of Photography presented 125 of his prints.

In recent years Eisenstaedt received awards too copious to enumerate. The city of New York named an Alfred Eisenstaedt Day in his honor. President Bush bestowed him with the Presidential Medal of Arts, and ICP recognized Eisenstaedt with its Master of Photography award in 1988. Far from resting on his laurels, Eisie continued to take commissions. When President Clinton vacationed on Martha's Vineyard last year, he was there to photograph the first family, and to present them with their choice of his prints as a gift. Bill Clinton chose "Drum Major at the University of Michigan" (1951), and Chelsea picked "Future Ballerinas of the American Ballet Theater" (1936).

At the openings of his shows photographers who looked up to Eisie would ask to take their pictures with him, and perhaps to get some advice. Modestly, Eisie would say, "When the young photographers come ... I ask them questions. They know more about the modern cameras than I do."

Last year LIFE and *Vanity Fair* ran portraits of Eisie on the Brooklyn Bridge by Annie Leibovitz. "He was telling me what to do during the entire shoot," recalled Leibovitz. "But then he'd say, 'This is your picture, do whatever you want.'" Although Eisie did choose the location. "Because I am still younger than the Brooklyn Bridge," he told the *Times*.

Another photographer, and later LIFE's director of photography, John Loengard, explained Eisenstaedt's enduring success: "He never tries to please editors. He only makes pictures that please him." For some sixty years, LIFE readers were the beneficiaries of those pictures, a life's work that was also his pleasure.

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Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt, 1985
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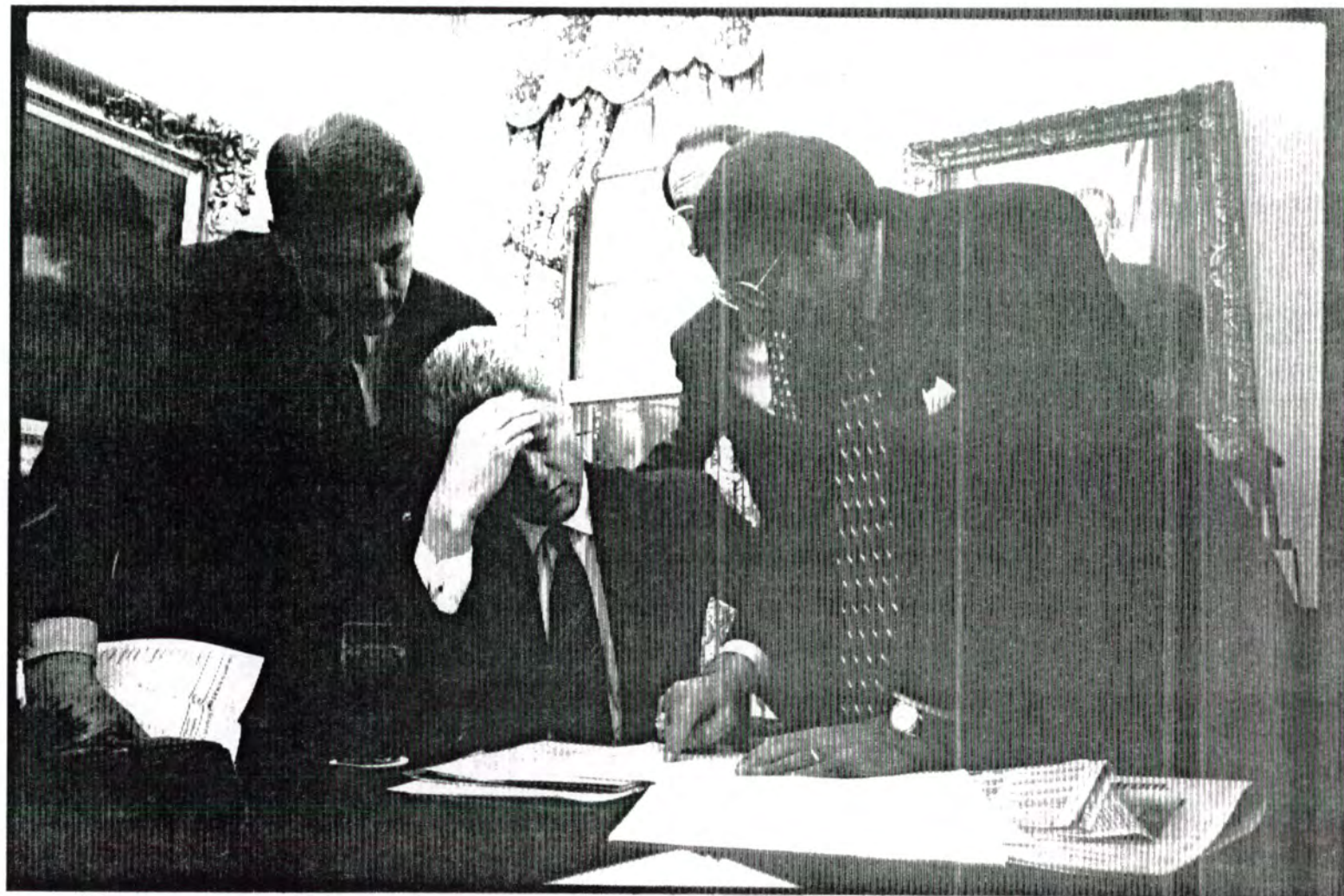
Return to Eisenstaedt home page

Event: Congressional Leadership Briefing

Event Date: September 19, 1995

Event Location: Oval Office, The White House

Event Description: The President prepares for his budget meeting with: Erskine Bowles Leon Panetta, George Stepanopoulos, Pat Griffin and the Vice President.



Event: HRC 48th Birthday Party

Event Date: October 27, 1995

Event Location: State Floor, The White House

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton dance at Mrs. Clinton's birthday party. Mrs. Clinton wears a wig and cowboy hat for the country and western theme party. Guests at the party included: Chelsea Clinton, Dorothy Rodham, Dick Kelley, Tony and Nicole Rodham, Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Alexis Herman, Madeleine Albright, Neel Lattimore, Karen Finney, Capricia Marshall, Patti Solis, Todd Stern, Vernon Jordan, Ann Stock, and Barbara Boxer.

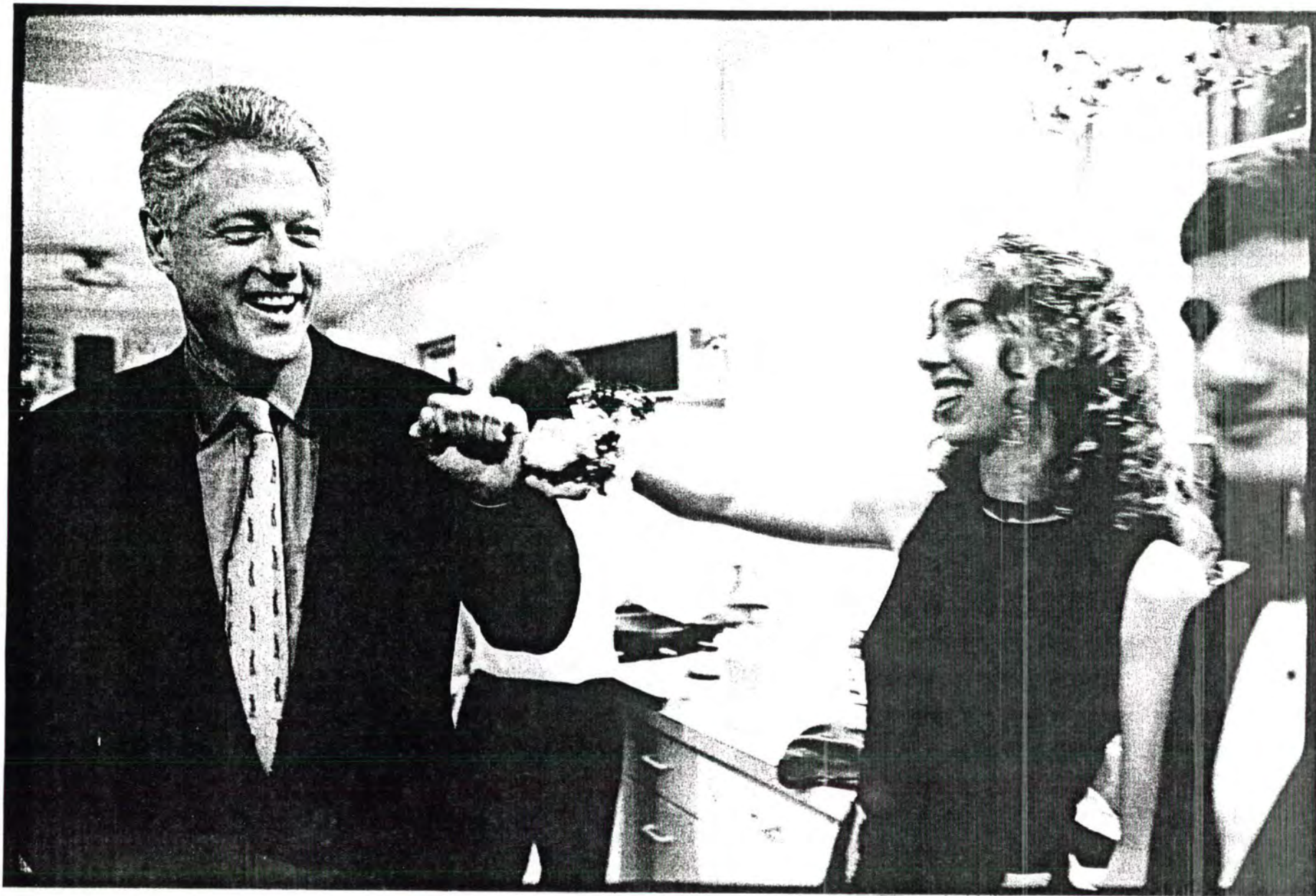


Event: Chelsea's Prom

Event Date: June 3, 1997

Event Location: Washington, DC

Event Description: The President jokes with Chelsea in a kitchen of a private residence prior to her senior prom. The President and Mrs. Clinton say Goodbye to Chelsea at a pre-prom party at Emily Hawkin's home.

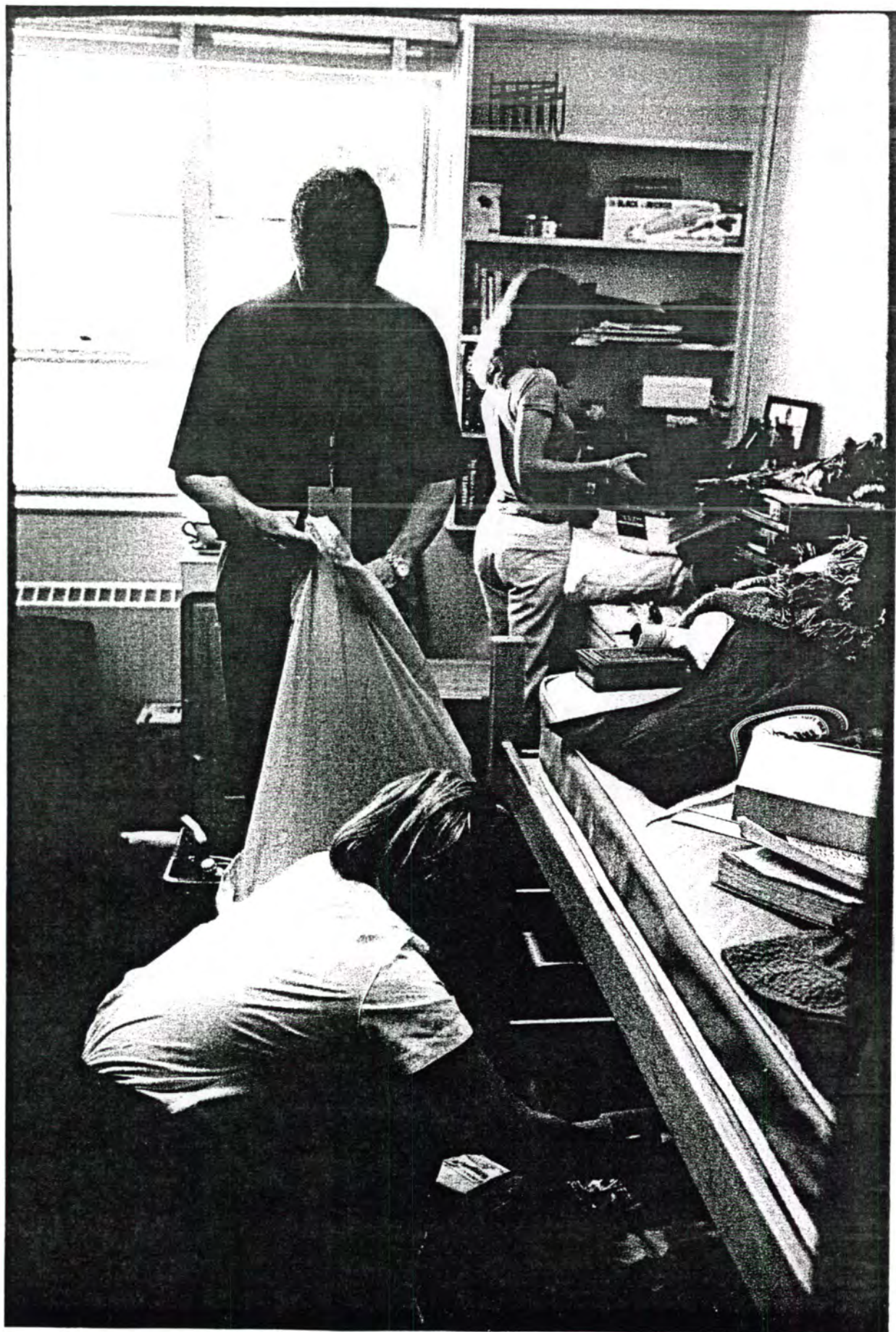


Event: Chelsea Moves to Stanford

Event Date: September 19, 1997

Event Location: Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton help Chelsea move into her dorm room at Stanford University on her first day of school.



Event Description: Christmas Day

Event Date: December 25, 1997

Event Location: South Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President, Tyler and Buddy take a walk along the south lawn.
The President is carrying a plastic bag.



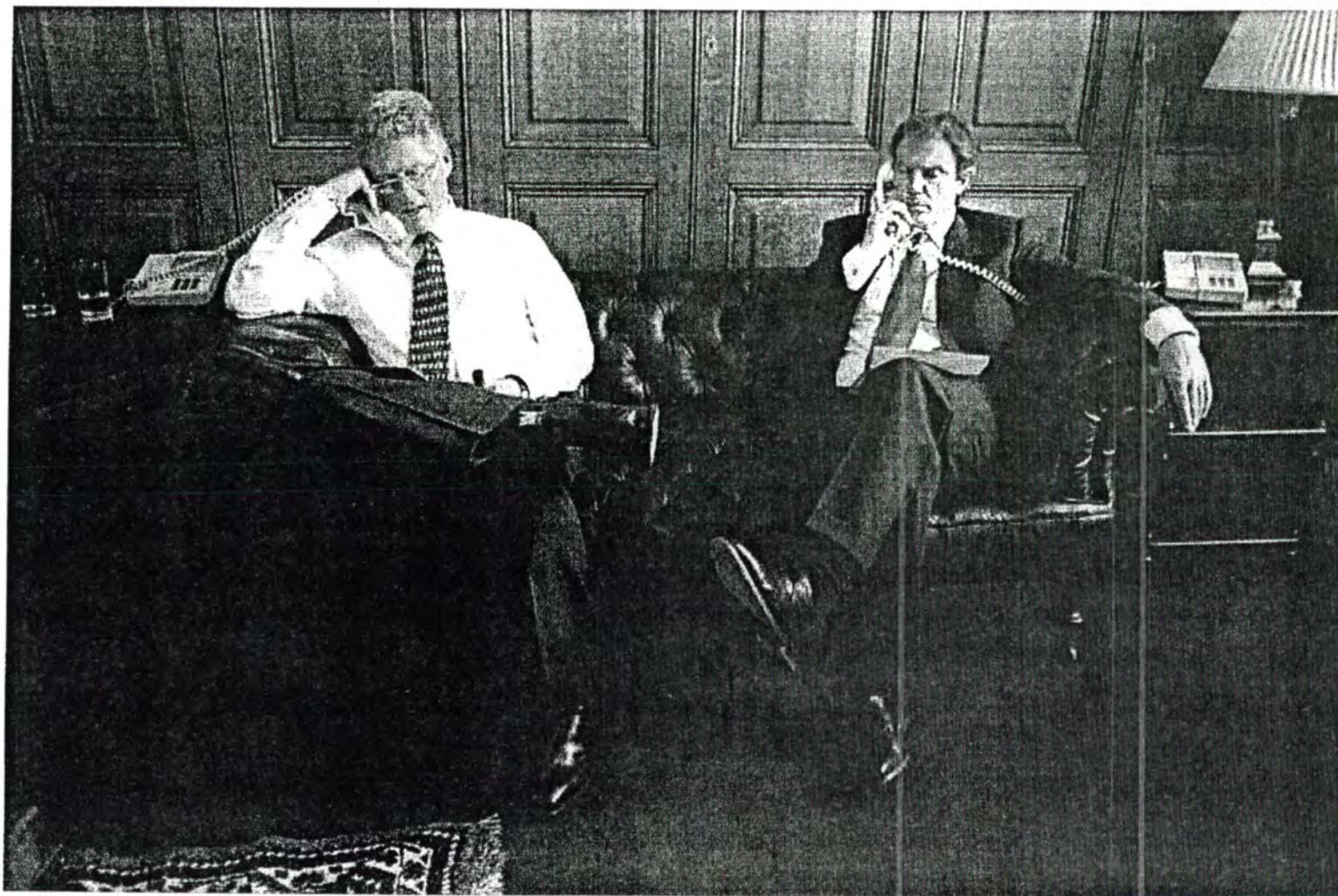
Event: Phone Call With Prime Minister Blair

Event Date: May 18, 1998

Event Location: London, England

Event Description: The President and British Prime Minister Blair talk on telephones with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan at the Foreign Ministry, 10 Downing Street.

This date falls between the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. We were engaged in an effort at the time to discourage a follow-on Pakistani nuclear test.



Event: Election Night

Event Date: November 3, 1998

Event Location: Chief of Staff's Office West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President watches election night returns on the Internet in the Chief of Staff's office. Participants include John Podesta, Ann Richards, Harold Ickes, and Karen Tramatrano.



America Votes 23

A HANDBOOK OF
CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN
ELECTION STATISTICS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON
ALICE V. MCGILLIVRAY
RHODES COOK

1998

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Introduction

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* details in tabular form the sweep of the 1997–1998 election cycle, from the two gubernatorial elections in 1997 in New Jersey and Virginia through the 1998 primary season to the focus of this book, the November 1998 general election for governor and Congress.

For the Democrats and Republicans, there were plenty of results both to cheer and frustrate. But which party won the election of 1998 depends on the prism through which one chooses to look.

From the standpoint of winning the most races, the Republicans were the winners. They emerged from the 1998 election with 62 percent of the nation's governorships, 55 percent of the seats in the U.S. Senate, and 51 percent in the U.S. House of Representatives. Republicans hold the governorships in eight of the nine largest states, and control both sides of Capitol Hill for the third consecutive Congress, the first time that the GOP has accomplished that feat since the 1920s.

But measured against expectations, the Democrats were the winners. They gained five House seats, the first time since 1934 that the party occupying the White House had picked up seats in a midterm election. The partisan balance remained unchanged in the Senate, even though Democrats had more seats to defend than the Republicans. And Democrats won the governorship in the "nation-state" of California for the first time in twenty years.

In short, the results of the election of 1998 were far less decisive than four years earlier, when a Republican tidal wave brought the GOP control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. Fueled by a powerful voter reaction to Democratic dominance both in Washington and most state capitals, Republicans in 1994 scored dramatic gains across the country. They won over 7 million more votes than the Democrats in the nationwide voting for governorships. They took nearly 5 million more votes than the Democrats in balloting for the House, and garnered more than 4 million more votes than the Democrats in voting for the Senate.

But in 1998 there was a split decision. With popular Republican governors on the ballot from George E.

1998: A Status Quo Election

Republicans maintained their dominance in Congress and the nation's governorships as a result of the 1998 election, with little change in the status quo. The partisan balance in the Senate remained unchanged, while Republicans lost a net of five seats in the House and one governorship. The chart below reflects the partisan totals immediately before and after the 1998 election.

	Pre-Election			Post-Election		
	Rep.	Dem.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Other
Governor	32	17	1	31	17	2
Senate	55	45	0	55	45	0
House	228	206	1	223	211	1

Pataki in New York to George W. Bush in Texas, the GOP maintained their clear-cut advantage in voting at the gubernatorial level. Republicans drew over 4 million more votes than Democrats in races for governor. But in Senate races, Democrats had plenty of popular candidates of their own and won the nationwide Senate tally by more than 1 million votes.

In the House vote, which party ran ahead depended on how one counted the votes. The results from all races showed the Republicans in front by slightly more than three-quarters of a million votes. But in the tally of contested races, those where both the Democrats and Republicans fielded candidates, the Democrats ran ahead by an even greater margin. Still, for the second consecutive election, neither party was able to win a majority of the nationwide vote cast for the House of Representatives.

In many respects, the election of 1998 was never very focused. It was overshadowed throughout the year by Bill Clinton's sex scandal and the resulting threat to his presidency. At no time did the election seem to fully engage either party. Rather, they tended to treat it as a series of skirmishes rather than an all-out war, concentrating their resources on a small number of targeted races.

Counting the Vote 1997–1998

The vote for governor is based on elections held in 38 states during the 1997–1998 election cycle. Republicans held 26 governorships before the voting began, and emerged with 25. The vote for Senate is based on 1998 elections in 34 states. The Democrats held 18 of the seats both before and after the 1998 election. Two totals are presented for the House vote. The vote for “All Races” is for the 414 districts in which votes were tallied (in 21 districts there was no vote, as only one candidate filed for the ballot). The vote for “Contested Races” is for the 341 districts where Democratic and Republican candidates went head-to-head (or in the case of the Vermont at-large seat, where the victorious independent incumbent had a Republican challenger). Democrats won 172 of the contested races, Republicans 168. Of the other 94 districts where only one of the major parties fielded a candidate, Republicans won 55, Democrats 39.

Office	Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
						Total Vote		Major Vote	
						Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	62,103,167	31,689,154	27,093,701	3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%
Senate	53,798,771	25,718,603	26,924,649	1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%
House									
All Races	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%
Contested Races	56,685,953	27,323,133	28,202,307	1,160,513	879,174 D	48.2%	49.8%	49.2%	50.8%

As a result, few incumbents were defeated and a comparative handful of elections were even very close. Actually, almost five times as many candidates were elected to the

House in 1998 without major-party opposition (a total of 94) than were elected with less than 52 percent of the vote (a total of 19). Not surprisingly, a byproduct of this lack of competition was low voter turnout—the lowest, according to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, for a national election since 1942 (when the nation was in the midst of World War II).

Turnout in 1998 represented 36.1 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia), a percentage based on the gubernatorial, Senate, or House race in each state that drew the highest number of voters. A total of 32.9 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia) cast ballots in House races.

The discrepancy between the two percentages is due, in part, to the abnormally large number of House incumbents that were elected in 1998 without major-party opposition. In more than 20 percent of the congressional districts across the country (94 out of 435), either the Democrat or Republican candidate was given a free ride because the other party did not field a candidate. Sixty of these districts were in the South alone, meaning that close to half of the House seats across the region went by default to one party or the other.

Altogether, the number of ballots cast for the House in 1998 was nearly 5 million less than 1994. But voters

1998: Close House Races

Far more House candidates had minimal opposition in the 1998 election than faced serious competition. The chart lists the House candidates that won election in 1998 with less than 52 percent of the total vote in their district. An asterisk (*) indicates candidates who won their first election to the House in November 1998.

Republicans	1998 Winning Percentage	Democrats	1998 Winning Percentage
Heather A. Wilson, N.M. 1	48.4	Shelley Berkley, Nev. 1 *	49.2
Don Sherwood, Pa. 10 *	48.7	Jay Inslee, Wash. 1	49.8
Brian P. Bilbray, Cal. 49	48.8	Mark Udall, Colo. 2 *	49.9
Steven Kuykendall, Cal. 36 *	48.9	James H. Maloney, Conn. 5	49.9
James E. Rogan, Cal. 27	50.7	William P. Luther, Minn. 6	50.0
Richard H. Baker, La. 6	50.7	Rush Holt, N.J. 12 *	50.1
Robin Hayes, N.C. 8 *	50.7	David Wu, Ore. 1 *	50.1
Anne M. Northup, Ky. 3	51.5	Baron Hill, Ind. 9 *	50.8
Jim Kolbe, Ariz. 5	51.6	Lane Evans, Ill. 17	51.6
		Joseph M. Hoeffel, Pa. 13 *	51.6

The House in the 1990s: From Democrat to Republican

The House of Representatives has gone from Democratic to Republican in the 1990s, fueled by the GOP upsurge in the South. But since winning control of the House in 1994, Republicans have lost ground in every region except the South. Regions are defined below. "I" indicates independent.

	South			West			Midwest			East				Total House			
	R	D		R	D		R	D		R	D	I		R	D	I	
1990	44	85	D	37	48	D	45	68	D	41	66	1	D	167	267	1	D
1992	52	85	D	38	55	D	44	61	D	42	57	1	D	176	258	1	D
1994	73	64	R	53	40	R	59	46	R	45	54	1	D	230	204	1	R
1996	82	55	R	51	42	R	55	50	R	39	60	1	D	227	207	1	R
1998	82	55	R	49	44	R	54	51	R	38	61	1	D	223	211	1	R
Net Change in GOP Seats, 1990-1998	+38			+12			+9			-3				+56			

Note: Traditionally, Congressional Quarterly has defined the four regions as follows:

East—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.

Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

showed they would turn out when there was spirited competition. That was the case in the Minnesota governor's race, which featured not only the two major-party candidates, but also Reform Party entry Jesse Ventura, who closed fast to win the election. The excitement of the race helped propel the total turnout in Minnesota upwards by more than 300,000 votes from 1994.

Ventura's victory continued the trend of a gradually growing number of states to look outside the two major parties for political leadership. Alaska and Connecticut elected governors from third parties earlier in the 1990s. Maine re-elected Angus King, an independent, as its governor in 1998.

The Methodology

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* follows the general pattern used in previous editions of this series. There is an expanded introduction with tables designed to help tie together various aspects of the 1997-1998 election cycle. The front section also contains tables with the state-by-state voter turnout and vote for Senate, House, and gubernatorial elections in the 1997-1998 election cycle.

And there are sections with the results of special elections held between the general elections of 1996 and 1998 to fill vacancies in the 105th Congress, as well as a listing of changes in congressional membership that occurred between the 1998 general election and the end of May 1999.

Following this introductory material is the heart of the volume, fifty chapters—one for each state. Each chapter begins with a profile sheet listing the current governor, senators, and representatives followed by tables of the statewide vote for president, governor, and senator from 1946 or 1948 to the present. Following this information is a map of the state showing its counties and congressional districts for members of the House. Following the map are the county-by-county tables of gubernatorial and Senate elections. Most tables are for the 1998 general election except for the governorships in New Jersey and Virginia, which were decided in 1997.

Virtually all the county tables feature a three-column format (Republican, Democratic, Other). The only exceptions are for elections where an independent or third-party candidate received at least 10 percent of the vote, in which case a column for their vote is also

Defeated Incumbents

The 1998 election was hospitable to incumbents. Only two sitting governors, three senators, and six House members were defeated in the November 1998 general election. In addition, Republican Rep. Jay C. Kim was beaten for renomination in his party's primary earlier in the year. The losers were a mixed group of veterans and freshmen, but they had a common denominator—none had won by a very comfortable margin in their previous election. The chart indicates the number of terms that incumbents had served before their loss in 1998, and the percentage of the total vote they had received the previous time they had run for that office (1992 for senators, 1994 for governors, 1996 for House members). The asterisk (*) indicates that Bill Redmond was elected in a 1997 special election and his vote percentage is from that election.

	Number of Terms	Previous Election Percentage
Governors		
<i>(2 Republicans)</i>		
David Beasley, R-S.C.	1	50.4
Forrest H. James, R-Ala.	2	50.3
Senators		
<i>(2 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y.	3	49.0
Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C.	1	50.3
Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill.	1	53.3
Representatives		
<i>(5 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Jon D. Fox, R-Pa. 13	2	48.9
Jay Johnson, D-Wis. 8	1	52.0
Michael Pappas, R-N.J. 12	1	50.4
Bill Redmond, R-N.M. 3	1*	42.7*
Vince Snowbarger, R-Kan. 3	1	49.8
Rick White, R-Wash. 1	2	53.7

included. All the county tables include mid-decade (1995) population estimates from the Census Bureau.

The county tables are followed by a listing of votes cast for candidates for the House of Representatives, arranged by congressional district. The implementation of the 1990 Census for redistricting purposes led to changes in all multimember states. Most states are using the same lines that were established for the 1992 election, although court-ordered changes have required several states to redraw their lines since then. Between the 1996 and 1998 elections major changes were made in the district lines in North Carolina, as well as in parts of New York and Virginia.

The redrawn maps for these states appear in this volume and the election returns are for the altered con-

gressional districts. Votes for House members are for the districts as defined for the 106th Congress and in most states extend back to 1992. Votes for districts before 1992 are not included except for states with a single member in the House.

The last pages of each state chapter consist of two parts. The first is the notes section, containing a breakdown of votes cast in the general election for third-party, independent and write-in candidates. In states such as New York, where Democratic and Republican candidates can receive votes on the ballot lines of third parties, those votes are included in the Democratic and Republican totals.

The second part provides official results for the primary elections for governor and Congress held in the 1997–1998 election cycle, which are published in more detail in *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998* (a companion volume to *America Votes*).

Voting data also are provided in the appropriate state chapters for six large urban areas: Chicago, Detroit, Harris County (Houston), Los Angeles County, New York City, and Philadelphia. In the chapters for New England states, tables are also included that list the vote for governor and senator by larger cities and towns. In Rhode Island, the results are listed for all cities and towns.

The America Votes series is compiled from the final, official results obtained from election authorities in each state. Perfection, while always the goal, can sometimes prove elusive in a work such as this, which is so heavy with data. It must be noted that on occasion a state may belatedly report changes in their vote totals that occur after publication of this volume. Any such changes will be noted in the next volume.

As in the preparation of *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998*, thanks are in order to Eileen Canavan of the Federal Election Commission, with whom the author consulted in an effort to find any discrepancy in vote totals.

And special thanks are in order to David Tarr, the executive editor of CQ Press, whose continued good grace, keen eye, and knowledge of the electoral process has for years steered these election volumes to a successful completion.

As always, there is the desire to make these reference volumes of maximum efficiency in meeting the needs of its users. Suggestions for new materials, together with any corrections of data, are welcome.

Rhodes Cook
June 1999

VOTER TURNOUT IN 1998 ELECTIONS

STATE	1998 Voting Age Population	November 1998 Registration	Percentage Voting Age Registered	U.S. House Vote	House Vote as Percent of		Senate vote	Governor vote	Largest vote	Largest Vote as Percent of Voting Age Population
					Voting Age Population	Registered Voters				
ALABAMA	3,293,000	2,316,598	70.3%	1,215,179	36.9%	52.5%	1,293,405	1,317,842	G	40.0%
ALASKA	437,000	453,332	103.7%	223,300	51.1%	49.3%	221,807	220,177	H	51.1%
ARIZONA	3,547,000	2,592,676	73.1%	1,003,766	28.3%	38.7%	1,013,280	1,017,616	G	28.7%
ARKANSAS	1,882,000	1,471,971	78.2%	525,308	27.9%	35.7%	700,644	706,011	G	37.5%
CALIFORNIA	23,665,000	14,969,185	63.3%	7,989,694	33.8%	53.4%	8,314,953	8,385,196	G	35.4%
COLORADO	2,961,000	2,563,441	86.6%	1,274,149	43.0%	49.7%	1,327,235	1,321,307	S	44.8%
CONNECTICUT	2,464,000	1,806,751	73.3%	954,459	38.7%	52.8%	964,457	999,537	G	40.6%
DELAWARE	568,000	467,388	82.3%	180,527	31.8%	38.6%			H	31.8%
FLORIDA	11,383,000	8,220,266	72.2%	1,213,252	10.7%	14.8%	3,900,162	3,964,441	G	34.8%
GEORGIA	5,678,000	4,188,762	73.8%	1,631,715	28.7%	39.0%	1,753,911	1,792,808	G	31.6%
HAWAII	878,000	601,404	68.5%	397,442	45.3%	66.1%	398,124	407,556	G	46.4%
IDAHO	888,000	661,433	74.5%	378,829	42.7%	57.3%	378,174	381,248	G	42.9%
ILLINOIS	8,755,000	6,754,998	77.2%	3,215,262	36.7%	47.6%	3,394,521	3,358,705	S	38.8%
INDIANA	4,410,000	3,693,982	83.8%	1,575,871	35.7%	42.7%	1,588,617		S	36.0%
IOWA	2,157,000	1,865,520	86.5%	900,701	41.8%	48.3%	947,907	956,418	G	44.3%
KANSAS	1,925,000	1,513,685	78.6%	727,448	37.8%	48.1%	727,236	742,665	G	38.6%
KENTUCKY	2,990,000	2,590,339	86.6%	1,098,862	36.8%	42.4%	1,145,414		S	38.3%
LOUISIANA	3,149,000	2,684,228	85.2%	310,194	9.9%	11.6%	969,165		S	30.8%
MAINE	957,000	933,753	97.6%	414,553	43.3%	44.4%		421,009	G	44.0%
MARYLAND	3,824,000	2,811,533	73.5%	1,481,945	38.8%	52.7%	1,507,447	1,535,978	G	40.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	4,731,000	3,718,528	78.6%	1,741,753	36.8%	46.8%		1,903,336	G	40.2%
MICHIGAN	7,266,000	6,915,613	95.2%	2,985,233	41.1%	43.2%		3,027,104	G	41.7%
MINNESOTA	3,483,000	2,667,692	76.6%	2,039,603	58.6%	76.5%		2,090,518	G	60.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2,014,000	1,806,668	89.7%	550,917	27.4%	30.5%			H	27.4%
MISSOURI	4,042,000	3,635,991	90.0%	1,572,117	38.9%	43.2%	1,576,857		S	39.0%
MONTANA	658,000	639,241	97.1%	331,551	50.4%	51.9%			H	50.4%
NEBRASKA	1,231,000	1,056,351	85.8%	525,959	42.7%	49.8%		545,238	G	44.3%
NEVADA	1,314,000	897,865	68.3%	409,845	31.2%	45.6%	435,790	433,630	S	33.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	890,000	747,608	84.0%	317,745	35.7%	42.5%	314,956	318,940	G	35.8%
NEW JERSEY	6,075,000	4,538,944	74.7%	1,815,489	29.9%	40.0%			H	29.9%
NEW MEXICO	1,250,000	910,571	72.8%	497,690	39.8%	54.7%		498,703	G	39.9%
NEW YORK	13,590,000	10,740,788	79.0%	4,267,360	31.4%	39.7%	4,670,805	4,735,236	G	34.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	5,685,000	4,764,036	83.8%	1,903,766	33.5%	40.0%	2,012,143		S	35.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	476,000			212,888	44.7%		213,358		S	44.8%
OHIO	8,401,000	7,109,109	84.6%	3,374,941	40.2%	47.5%	3,404,351	3,354,213	S	40.5%
OKLAHOMA	2,463,000	2,050,606	83.3%	858,648	34.9%	41.9%	859,713	873,585	G	35.5%
OREGON	2,484,000	1,965,981	79.1%	1,090,357	43.9%	55.5%	1,117,747	1,113,098	S	45.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	9,118,000	7,259,692	79.6%	2,895,912	31.8%	39.9%	2,957,772	3,025,152	G	33.2%
RHODE ISLAND	751,000	632,955	84.3%	292,948	39.0%	46.3%		306,445	G	40.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,886,000	2,021,766	70.1%	973,676	33.7%	48.2%	1,068,367	1,070,869	G	37.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	538,000	496,718	92.3%	258,590	48.1%	52.1%	262,111	260,187	S	48.7%
TENNESSEE	4,120,000	3,188,840	77.4%	913,581	22.2%	28.6%		976,236	G	23.7%
TEXAS	14,299,000	11,538,235	80.7%	3,461,885	24.2%	30.0%		3,738,483	G	26.1%
UTAH	1,432,000	1,115,821	77.9%	470,849	32.9%	42.2%	494,909		S	34.6%
VERMONT	448,000	402,603	89.9%	215,133	48.0%	53.4%	214,036	218,120	G	48.7%
VIRGINIA	5,165,000	3,724,683	72.1%	1,148,861	22.2%	30.8%			H	22.2%
WASHINGTON	4,257,000	3,091,177	72.6%	1,858,048	43.6%	60.1%	1,888,561		S	44.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,406,000	1,007,811	71.7%	351,277	25.0%	34.9%			H	25.0%
WISCONSIN	3,877,000			1,673,475	43.2%		1,760,836	1,756,014	S	45.4%
WYOMING	354,000	239,539	67.7%	174,219	49.2%	72.7%		174,888	G	49.4%
TOTAL	200,515,000	152,046,677	75.8%	65,896,772	32.9%	43.3%	53,798,771	57,948,509		36.1%

Note: Registration data was compiled by the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate; North Dakota and Wisconsin do not have statewide registration totals. The estimated voting age population was compiled by the Census Bureau. Including the District of Columbia, the estimated voting age population in 1998 was 200,929,000. The vote for governor does not include 1997 contests in New Jersey and Virginia. Using the race in each state with the largest vote, the nationwide turnout in 1998 was 72,324,715 voters.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS 1997 AND 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,317,842	554,746	James, Forrest H.	760,155	Siegelman, Don	2,941	205,409 D	42.1%	57.7%	42.2%	57.8%
Alaska	220,177	39,331	Lindauer, John	112,879	Knowles, Tony	67,967	73,548 D	17.9%	51.3%	25.8%	74.2%
Arizona	1,017,616	620,188	Hull, Jane Dee	361,552	Johnson, Paul	35,876	258,636 R	60.9%	35.5%	63.2%	36.8%
Arkansas	706,011	421,989	Huckabee, Mike	272,923	Bristow, Bill	11,099	149,066 R	59.8%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
California	8,385,196	3,218,030	Lungren, Dan	4,860,702	Davis, Gray	306,464	1,642,672 D	38.4%	58.0%	39.8%	60.2%
Colorado	1,321,307	648,202	Owens, Bill	639,905	Schoettler, Gail	33,200	8,297 R	49.1%	48.4%	50.3%	49.7%
Connecticut	999,537	628,707	Rowland, John G.	354,187	Kennelly, Barbara B.	16,643	274,520 R	62.9%	35.4%	64.0%	36.0%
Florida	3,964,441	2,191,105	Bush, Jeb	1,773,054	MacKay, Buddy	282	418,051 R	55.3%	44.7%	55.3%	44.7%
Georgia	1,792,808	790,201	Millner, Guy	941,076	Barnes, Roy E.	61,531	150,875 D	44.1%	52.5%	45.6%	54.4%
Hawaii	407,556	198,952	Lingle, Linda	204,206	Cayetano, Benjamin J.	4,398	5,254 D	48.8%	50.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Idaho	381,248	258,095	Kemphorne, Dirk	110,815	Huntley, Robert C.	12,338	147,280 R	67.7%	29.1%	70.0%	30.0%
Illinois	3,358,705	1,714,094	Ryan, George H.	1,594,191	Poshard, Glenn	50,420	119,903 R	51.0%	47.5%	51.8%	48.2%
Iowa	956,418	444,787	Lightfoot, Jim Ross	500,231	Vilsack, Tom	11,400	55,444 D	46.5%	52.3%	47.1%	52.9%
Kansas	742,665	544,882	Graves, Bill	168,243	Sawyer, Tom	29,540	376,639 R	73.4%	22.7%	76.4%	23.6%
Maine	421,009	79,716	Longley, James B., Jr.	50,506	Connolly, Thomas J.	290,787	167,056 I	18.9%	12.0%	61.2%	38.8%
Maryland	1,535,978	688,357	Sauerbrey, Ellen R.	846,972	Glendening, Parris N.	649	158,615 D	44.8%	55.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Massachusetts	1,903,336	967,160	Cellucci, Paul	901,843	Harshbarger, Scott	34,333	65,317 R	50.8%	47.4%	51.7%	48.3%
Michigan	3,027,104	1,883,005	Engler, John	1,143,574	Fieger, Geoffrey	525	739,431 R	62.2%	37.8%	62.2%	37.8%
Minnesota	2,090,518	716,880	Coleman, Norm	587,060	Humphrey, Hubert H., III	786,578	56,523 V	34.3%	28.1%	55.0%	45.0%
Nebraska	545,238	293,910	Johanns, Mike	250,678	Hoppner, Bill	650	43,232 R	53.9%	46.0%	54.0%	46.0%
Nevada	433,630	223,892	Guinn, Kenny	182,281	Jones, Jan Laverty	27,457	41,611 R	51.6%	42.0%	55.1%	44.9%
New Hampshire	318,940	98,473	Lucas, Jay	210,769	Shaheen, Jeanne	9,698	112,296 D	30.9%	66.1%	31.8%	68.2%
New Jersey	2,418,344	1,133,394	Whitman, Christine T.	1,107,968	McGreevey, James	176,982	25,426 R	46.9%	45.8%	50.6%	49.4%
New Mexico	498,703	271,948	Johnson, Gary E.	226,755	Chavez, Martin J.		45,193 R	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%
New York	4,735,236	2,571,991	Pataki, George E.	1,570,317	Vallone, Peter F.	592,928	1,001,674 R	54.3%	33.2%	62.1%	37.9%
Ohio	3,354,213	1,678,721	Taft, Robert A., II	1,498,956	Fisher, Lee	176,536	179,765 R	50.0%	44.7%	52.8%	47.2%
Oklahoma	873,585	505,498	Keating, Frank	357,552	Boyd, Laura	10,535	147,946 R	57.9%	40.9%	58.6%	41.4%
Oregon	1,113,098	334,001	Sizemore, Bill	717,061	Kitzhaber, John	62,036	383,060 D	30.0%	64.4%	31.8%	68.2%
Pennsylvania	3,025,152	1,736,844	Ridge, Thomas J.	938,745	Itkin, Ivan	349,563	798,099 R	57.4%	31.0%	64.9%	35.1%
Rhode Island	306,445	156,180	Almond, Lincoln C.	129,105	York, Myrth	21,160	27,075 R	51.0%	42.1%	54.7%	45.3%
South Carolina	1,070,869	484,088	Beasley, David	570,070	Hodges, James H.	16,711	85,982 D	45.2%	53.2%	45.9%	54.1%
South Dakota	260,187	166,621	Janklow, William J.	85,473	Hunhoff, Bernie	8,093	81,148 R	64.0%	32.9%	66.1%	33.9%
Tennessee	976,236	669,973	Sundquist, Don	287,750	Hooker, John J.	18,513	382,223 R	68.6%	29.5%	70.0%	30.0%
Texas	3,738,483	2,551,454	Bush, George W.	1,165,444	Mauro, Garry	21,585	1,386,010 R	68.2%	31.2%	68.6%	31.4%
Vermont	218,120	89,726	Dwyer, Ruth	121,425	Dean, Howard B.	6,969	31,699 D	41.1%	55.7%	42.5%	57.5%
Virginia ¹	1,736,314	969,062	Gilmore, James S., III	738,971	Beyer, Donald S., Jr.	28,281	230,091 R	55.8%	42.6%	56.7%	43.3%
Wisconsin	1,756,014	1,047,716	Thompson, Tommy G.	679,553	Garvey, Edward R.	28,745	368,163 R	59.7%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
Wyoming	174,888	97,235	Geringer, Jim	70,754	Vinich, John P.	6,899	26,481 R	55.6%	40.5%	57.9%	42.1%
Total	62,103,167	31,689,154		27,093,701		3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%

¹1997 election

Note: In Maine, the winner was Angus King, an independent candidate (I), who received 246,772 votes (58.6% of the total vote). In Minnesota, the winner was Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate (V), who received 773,403 votes (37.0% of the total vote). In both cases, the plurality indicated is the winner's margin of victory over the runner-up. In all other gubernatorial elections, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

SENATE ELECTIONS 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,293,405	817,973	Shelby, Richard C.	474,568	Suddith, Clayton	864	343,405 R	63.2%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%
Alaska	221,807	165,227	Murkowski, Frank H.	43,743	Sonneman, Joseph	12,837	121,484 R	74.5%	19.7%	79.1%	20.9%
Arizona	1,013,280	696,577	McCain, John	275,224	Ranger, Ed	41,479	421,353 R	68.7%	27.2%	71.7%	28.3%
Arkansas	700,644	295,870	Boozman, Fay	385,878	Lincoln, Blanche	18,896	90,008 D	42.2%	55.1%	43.4%	56.6%
California	8,314,953	3,576,351	Fong, Matt	4,411,705	Boxer, Barbara	326,897	835,354 D	43.0%	53.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Colorado	1,327,235	829,370	Campbell, Ben N.	464,754	Lamm, Dottie	33,111	364,616 R	62.5%	35.0%	64.1%	35.9%
Connecticut	964,457	312,177	Franks, Gary A.	628,306	Dodd, Christopher J.	23,974	316,129 D	32.4%	65.1%	33.2%	66.8%
Florida	3,900,162	1,463,755	Crist, Charlie	2,436,407	Graham, Robert		972,652 D	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%
Georgia	1,753,911	918,540	Coverdell, Paul	791,904	Coles, Michael	43,467	126,636 R	52.4%	45.2%	53.7%	46.3%
Hawaii	398,124	70,964	Young, Crystal	315,252	Inouye, Daniel K.	11,908	244,288 D	17.8%	79.2%	18.4%	81.6%
Idaho	378,174	262,966	Crapo, Michael D.	107,375	Mauk, Bill	7,833	155,591 R	69.5%	28.4%	71.0%	29.0%
Illinois	3,394,521	1,709,041	Fitzgerald, Peter G.	1,610,496	Moseley-Braun, Carol	74,984	98,545 R	50.3%	47.4%	51.5%	48.5%
Indiana	1,588,617	552,732	Helmke, Paul	1,012,244	Bayh, Evan	23,641	459,512 D	34.8%	63.7%	35.3%	64.7%
Iowa	947,907	648,480	Grassley, Charles E.	289,049	Osterberg, David	10,378	359,431 R	68.4%	30.5%	69.2%	30.8%
Kansas	727,236	474,639	Brownback, Sam	229,718	Feleciano, Paul, Jr.	22,879	244,921 R	65.3%	31.6%	67.4%	32.6%
Kentucky	1,145,414	569,817	Bunning, Jim	563,051	Baesler, Scotty	12,546	6,766 R	49.7%	49.2%	50.3%	49.7%
Louisiana	969,165	306,616	Donelon, Jim	620,502	Breaux, John B.	42,047	313,886 D	31.6%	64.0%	33.1%	66.9%
Maryland	1,507,447	444,637	Pierpont, Ross Z.	1,062,810	Mikulski, Barbara A.		618,173 D	29.5%	70.5%	29.5%	70.5%
Missouri	1,576,857	830,625	Bond, Christopher	690,208	Nixon, Jeremiah W.	56,024	140,417 R	52.7%	43.8%	54.6%	45.4%
Nevada	435,790	208,222	Ensign, John	208,650	Reid, Harry	18,918	428 D	47.8%	47.9%	49.9%	50.1%
New Hampshire	314,956	213,477	Gregg, Judd	88,883	Condodemetraky, George	12,596	124,594 R	67.8%	28.2%	70.6%	29.4%
New York	4,670,805	2,058,988	D'Amato, Alfonse M.	2,551,065	Schumer, Charles E.	60,752	492,077 D	44.1%	54.6%	44.7%	55.3%
North Carolina	2,012,143	945,943	Faircloth, Lauch	1,029,237	Edwards, John	36,963	83,294 D	47.0%	51.2%	47.9%	52.1%
North Dakota	213,358	75,013	Nalewaja, Donna	134,747	Dorgan, Byron L.	3,598	59,734 D	35.2%	63.2%	35.8%	64.2%
Ohio	3,404,351	1,922,087	Voinovich, George	1,482,054	Boyle, Mary O.	210	440,033 R	56.5%	43.5%	56.5%	43.5%
Oklahoma	859,713	570,682	Nickles, Don	268,898	Carroll, Don E.	20,133	301,784 R	66.4%	31.3%	68.0%	32.0%
Oregon	1,117,747	377,739	Lim, John	682,425	Wyden, Ron	57,583	304,686 D	33.8%	61.1%	35.6%	64.4%
Pennsylvania	2,957,772	1,814,180	Specter, Arlen	1,028,839	Lloyd, Bill	114,753	785,341 R	61.3%	34.8%	63.8%	36.2%
South Carolina	1,068,367	488,132	Inglis, Robert D.	562,791	Hollings, Ernest F.	17,444	74,659 D	45.7%	52.7%	46.4%	53.6%
South Dakota	262,111	95,431	Schmidt, Ron	162,884	Daschle, Thomas A.	3,796	67,453 D	36.4%	62.1%	36.9%	63.1%
Utah	494,909	316,652	Bennett, Robert F.	163,172	Leckman, Scott	15,085	153,480 R	64.0%	33.0%	66.0%	34.0%
Vermont	214,036	48,051	Tuttle, Fred H.	154,567	Leahy, Patrick J.	11,418	106,516 D	22.4%	72.2%	23.7%	76.3%
Washington	1,888,561	785,377	Smith, Linda	1,103,184	Murray, Patty		317,807 D	41.6%	58.4%	41.6%	58.4%
Wisconsin	1,760,836	852,272	Neumann, Mark W.	890,059	Feingold, Russell D.	18,505	37,787 D	48.4%	50.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Total	53,798,771	25,718,603		26,924,649		1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%

Note: There was no primary as such in Louisiana in 1998. All candidates ran on a single ballot Nov. 3, including another Democratic candidate, who received 9,893 votes, and another Republican candidate, who received 7,964 votes. Their votes are included in the "Other Vote" column.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS 1998

State	Seats Won			Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Plurality	Percentage			
	Republican	Democratic	Independent						Total Vote		Major Vote	
									Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
ALABAMA	5	2		1,215,179	665,625	545,465	4,089	120,160 R	54.8%	44.9%	55.0%	45.0%
ALASKA	1			223,300	139,676	77,232	6,392	62,444 R	62.6%	34.6%	64.4%	35.6%
ARIZONA	5	1		1,003,766	573,651	406,834	23,281	166,817 R	57.1%	40.5%	58.5%	41.5%
ARKANSAS	2	2		525,308	319,863	168,528	36,917	151,335 R	60.9%	32.1%	65.5%	34.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	28		7,989,694	3,510,494	4,040,164	439,036	529,670 D	43.9%	50.6%	46.5%	53.5%
COLORADO	4	2		1,274,149	715,820	533,297	25,032	182,523 R	56.2%	41.9%	57.3%	42.7%
CONNECTICUT	2	4		954,459	442,066	495,557	16,836	53,491 D	46.3%	51.9%	47.1%	52.9%
DELAWARE	1			180,527	119,811	57,446	3,270	62,365 R	66.4%	31.8%	67.6%	32.4%
FLORIDA	15	8		1,213,252	557,825	580,605	74,822	22,780 D	46.0%	47.9%	49.0%	51.0%
GEORGIA	8	3		1,631,715	1,039,711	592,004		447,707 R	63.7%	36.3%	63.7%	36.3%
HAWAII		2		397,442	119,328	260,947	17,167	141,619 D	30.0%	65.7%	31.4%	68.6%
IDAHO	2			378,829	204,568	169,389	4,872	35,179 R	54.0%	44.7%	54.7%	45.3%
ILLINOIS	10	10		3,215,262	1,624,558	1,565,998	24,706	58,560 R	50.5%	48.7%	50.9%	49.1%
INDIANA	6	4		1,575,871	861,951	673,322	40,598	188,629 R	54.7%	42.7%	56.1%	43.9%
IOWA	4	1		900,701	551,767	338,431	10,503	213,336 R	61.3%	37.6%	62.0%	38.0%
KANSAS	3	1		727,448	450,025	272,252	5,171	177,773 R	61.9%	37.4%	62.3%	37.7%
KENTUCKY	5	1		1,098,862	637,091	456,218	5,553	180,873 R	58.0%	41.5%	58.3%	41.7%
LOUISIANA	5	2		310,194	97,044	213,150		116,106 D	31.3%	68.7%	31.3%	68.7%
MAINE		2		414,553	124,834	280,537	9,182	155,703 D	30.1%	67.7%	30.8%	69.2%
MARYLAND	4	4		1,481,945	689,532	792,280	133	102,748 D	46.5%	53.5%	46.5%	53.5%
MASSACHUSETTS		10		1,741,753	412,508	1,306,281	22,964	893,773 D	23.7%	75.0%	24.0%	76.0%
MICHIGAN	6	10		2,985,233	1,438,283	1,469,111	77,839	30,828 D	48.2%	49.2%	49.5%	50.5%
MINNESOTA	2	6		2,039,603	862,972	1,090,488	86,143	227,516 D	42.3%	53.5%	44.2%	55.8%
MISSISSIPPI	2	3		550,917	232,415	262,858	55,644	30,443 D	42.2%	47.7%	46.9%	53.1%
MISSOURI	4	5		1,572,117	748,432	787,655	36,030	39,223 D	47.6%	50.1%	48.7%	51.3%
MONTANA	1			331,551	175,748	147,073	8,730	28,675 R	53.0%	44.4%	54.4%	45.6%
NEBRASKA	3			525,959	392,736	104,548	28,675	288,188 R	74.7%	19.9%	79.0%	21.0%
NEVADA	1	1		409,845	275,163	79,315	55,367	195,848 R	67.1%	19.4%	77.6%	22.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2			317,745	190,170	124,000	3,575	66,170 R	59.8%	39.0%	60.5%	39.5%
NEW JERSEY	6	7		1,815,489	858,367	902,374	54,748	44,007 D	47.3%	49.7%	48.8%	51.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	1		497,690	246,127	228,084	23,479	18,043 R	49.5%	45.8%	51.9%	48.1%
NEW YORK	13	18		4,267,360	1,857,572	2,278,407	131,381	420,835 D	43.5%	53.4%	44.9%	55.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	5		1,903,766	1,014,010	827,078	62,678	186,932 R	53.3%	43.4%	55.1%	44.9%
NORTH DAKOTA		1		212,888	87,511	119,668	5,709	32,157 D	41.1%	56.2%	42.2%	57.8%
OHIO	11	8		3,374,941	1,752,443	1,593,873	28,625	158,570 R	51.9%	47.2%	52.4%	47.6%
OKLAHOMA	6			858,648	538,194	314,358	6,096	223,836 R	62.7%	36.6%	63.1%	36.9%
OREGON	1	4		1,090,357	401,501	631,246	57,610	229,745 D	36.8%	57.9%	38.9%	61.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	11		2,895,912	1,472,161	1,380,834	42,917	91,327 R	50.8%	47.7%	51.6%	48.4%
RHODE ISLAND		2		292,948	76,630	203,705	12,613	127,075 D	26.2%	69.5%	27.3%	72.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	2		973,676	580,028	369,790	23,858	210,238 R	59.6%	38.0%	61.1%	38.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1			258,590	194,157	64,433		129,724 R	75.1%	24.9%	75.1%	24.9%
TENNESSEE	5	4		913,581	469,551	412,378	31,652	57,173 R	51.4%	45.1%	53.2%	46.8%
TEXAS	13	17		3,461,885	1,786,731	1,531,234	143,920	255,497 R	51.6%	44.2%	53.9%	46.1%
UTAH	3			470,849	304,256	126,505	40,088	177,751 R	64.6%	26.9%	70.6%	29.4%
VERMONT			1	215,133	70,740		144,393	65,663 I	32.9%		100.0%	
VIRGINIA	5	6		1,148,861	542,216	514,435	92,210	27,781 R	47.2%	44.8%	51.3%	48.7%
WASHINGTON	4	5		1,858,048	818,552	980,157	59,339	161,605 D	44.1%	52.8%	45.5%	54.5%
WEST VIRGINIA		3		351,277	29,136	283,272	38,869	254,136 D	8.3%	80.6%	9.3%	90.7%
WISCONSIN	4	5		1,673,475	880,320	761,821	31,334	118,499 R	52.6%	45.5%	53.6%	46.4%
WYOMING	1			174,219	100,687	67,399	6,133	33,288 R	57.8%	38.7%	59.9%	40.1%
TOTAL	223	211	1	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%

Note: In Vermont, the plurality indicated is the independent winner's margin of victory over the Republican runner-up. In other states, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

UNITED STATES

POST-ELECTION CHANGES

Following the 1998 General Election, and prior to June 1, 1999, there were two changes in the membership of the 106th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES

6th Georgia—House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) resigned January 3, 1999, in the wake of a poorer-than-expected Republican showing in the 1998 congressional elections. Gingrich was never sworn in as a member of the 106th Congress; Johnny Isakson (R) was elected February 23, 1999, to succeed him.

1st Louisiana—Representative Bob Livingston (R) resigned February 28, 1999, after admitting during the House impeachment debate in December 1998 to marital infidelity. Livingston was the would-be successor to Gingrich as House speaker. David Vitter (R) was elected May, 29, 1999, to succeed Livingston.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS TO THE 105TH CONGRESS

District	Old Member	New Member	Date Elected	New Members Percentage	Voter Turnout
California 9th	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	Barbara Lee (D)	April 7, 1998	66.8%	50,140
California 22nd	Walter Capps (D)	Lois Capps (D)	March 10, 1998	53.5%	174,695
California 44th	Sonny Bono (R)	Mary Bono (R)	April 7, 1998	64.0%	84,014
New Mexico 1st	Steven H. Schiff (R)	Heather Wilson (R)	June 23, 1998	44.6%	123,055
New Mexico 3rd	Bill Richardson (D)	Bill Redmond (R)	May 13, 1997	42.7%	101,942
New York 6th	Floyd H. Flake (D)	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	February 3, 1998	56.5%	25,173
New York 13th	Susan Molinari (R)	Vito J. Fossella (R)	November 4, 1997	61.3%	130,211
Pennsylvania 1st	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	Robert A. Brady (D)	May 19, 1998	73.6%	18,910
Texas 28th	Frank Tejeda (D)	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	April 12, 1997	66.7%	29,982

Note: Results in this chart are from the decisive round of voting when new member was elected to Congress.

Event: G-8 Working Dinner

Event Date: June 18, 1999

Event Location: Cologne, Germany

Event Description: The President attends a working dinner for the G-8 at the Romisch Germanisches Museum. The dinner is held in the Mosaic Room. The President is seated next to President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain.

Additional Context: Just five weeks before this trip, the President had traveled to a Europe darkened by the shadow of war in Kosovo. This time, he went there at the dawn of a peace won in no small measure through his leadership and on his terms. The President's leadership of the alliance -- including close and constant communication with other leaders like Chirac -- was a key to success. What the President and Chirac were possibly talking about was the challenge of moving their efforts from prosecuting the war to winning the peace, i.e. by deploying KFOR swiftly and safely into Kosovo, bringing the refugees back home, rebuilding a shattered land and stabilizing the region. As the President put it at the time "there is an enormous opportunity to be seized: a chance to shift our focus from defeating something evil to building something good."

At the G-8 itself, the focus was on one of the foundations of the President's domestic and foreign policies: sharing the burdens and maximizing the benefits of globalization. The agenda included steps to make globalization less threatening to those who feel most vulnerable in both developed and emerging economies: financial architecture reform, debt relief, strengthening the social safety nets, improving education.



Event: Congressional Meeting on China

Event Date: March 7, 2000

Event Location: Yellow Oval, The White House

Event Description: The President meets Senator Bacucus, Senator Breaux, Senator Lott, Senator Daschle and Senator Roth for a meeting on China PNTR.

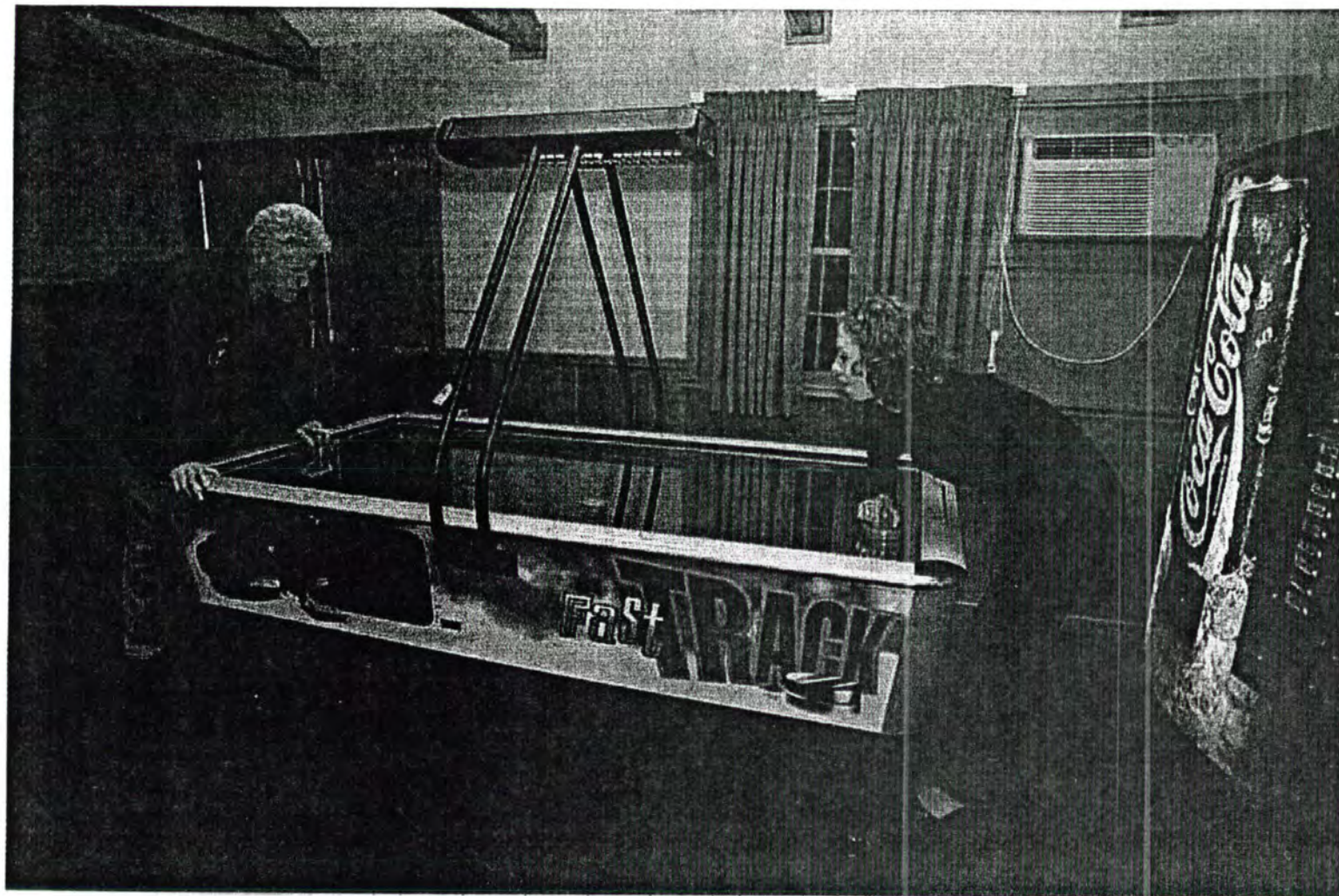


Event: Weekend at Camp David

Event Date: April 22, 2000

Event Location: Camp David, Thurmont, MD

Event Description: The President plays "Fast Track" with Chelsea at Camp David.



Event: Video Taping for White House Correspondents Dinner

Event Date: April 29, 2000

Event Location: Eisenhower Executive Office Building

Event Description: The President works on skits for the White House Correspondents Dinner Video. The President and Terry McAuliffe ride bicycles in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.



Event: Cabinet Portrait

Event Date: June 29, 2000

Event location: North Lawn, The White House.

Event Description: The President poses with his cabinet and senior advisors for an official portrait.

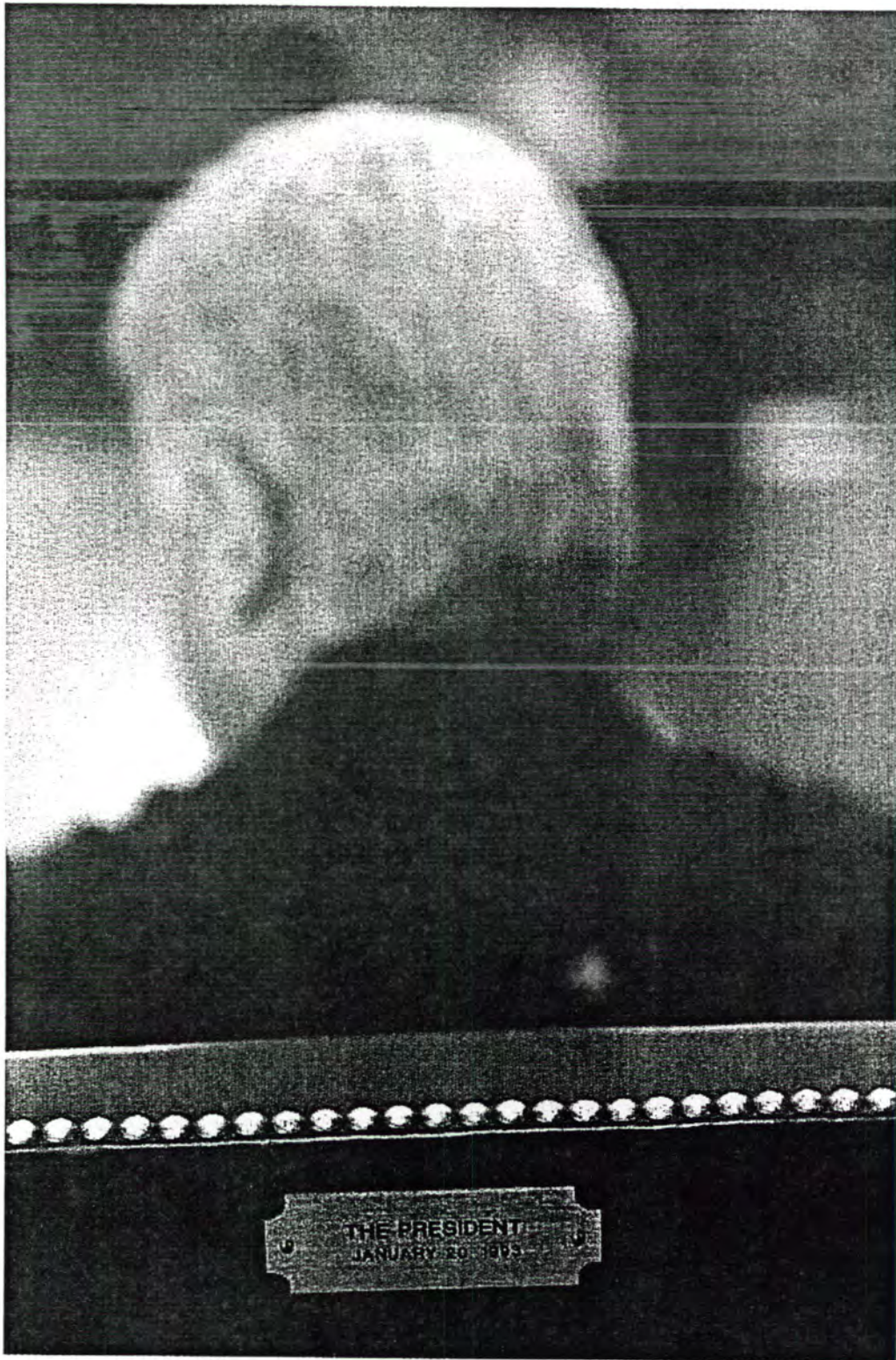


Event: Meeting re: Camp David Summit

Event Date: July 9, 2000

Event location: Cabinet Room West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President meets with senior members of his foreign policy team. John Podesta and Maria Eschaveste are seated next to him.

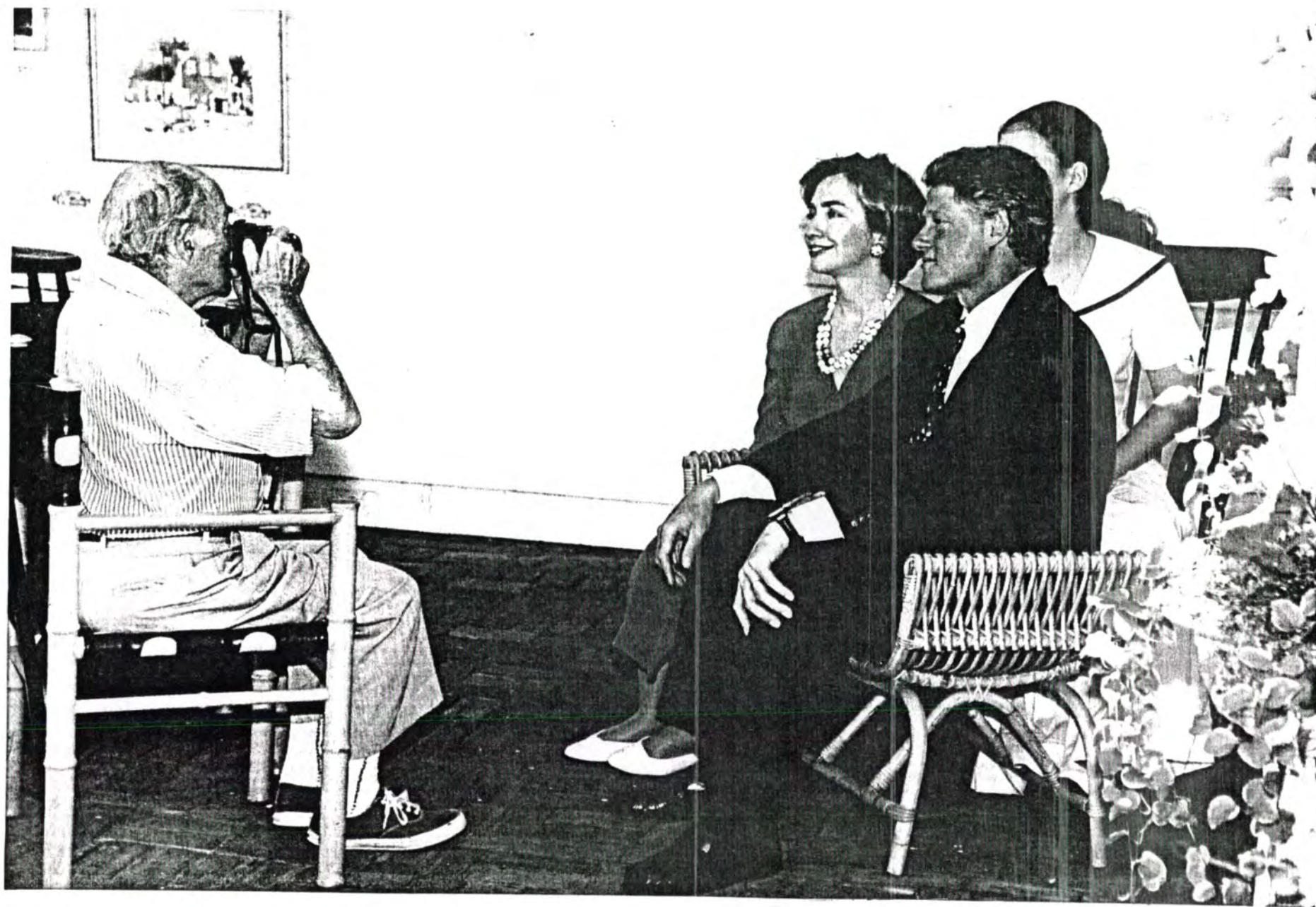


Event: Eisenstaedt Portraits

Event Date: August 29, 1993

Event Location: Martha's Vineyard, MA

Event Description: The President, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea have their portrait taken by Alfred Eisenstaedt at the Red Barn Gallery in Martha's Vineyard. The Clinton's are given two photographs: A 1951 picture of a high-stepping University of Michigan drum major leading a line of children across a lawn and a photo called future ballerinas of the American Ballet Theatre.





BORN 12/6/1898

Alfred Eisenstaedt biography. ^{DIED} August 24, 1995

He was the preeminent photojournalist of his time—a time that spans eight decades of the twentieth century. Alfred Eisenstaedt, the man behind the camera that fixed itself on some of the most enduring images of modern history, died this morning at age 96. Until the last years of his life he was still shooting and adding to an inventory that included hundreds of thousands of negatives.

His final working days would start at nine in the morning when his sister-in-law, LuLu Kaye, escorted him the five blocks from his apartment to the Time and Life Building. Looking natty in suspenders and often a bow-tie, he answered letters and phone calls long before others had arrived. His days were filled supervising the printing of his photographs for the next exhibit or book project. His five-foot-four frame maneuvered agilely in an office crammed with books and papers and tidy yellow cardboard boxes of prints. His filing system was perhaps inefficiently simple: the boxes marked only "Germany," "Great Americans," "Great Englishmen," "Musicians," and "Miscellaneous." He had no trouble locating pictures, however. His memory was photographic.

Eisie's most recent project, 95 for 95, which gathered ninety-five images in a show for his 95th birthday, was exhibited nationwide.

EARLY YEARS

Alfred Eisenstaedt was born December 6, 1898, in Dirschau, West Prussia (now part of Poland), one of three sons of Regina and Joseph Eisenstaedt, a merchant. The family moved to Berlin when Alfred was eight, and remained there until Hitler came to power. He may well have followed in his father's footsteps, were it not for an uncle who, when Eisenstaedt was 14, gave the boy an Eastman Kodak No. 3 folding camera.

At age 17 he was drafted into the German Army and served on the Flanders front. On April 9, 1918 during the second western offensive, shrapnel tore through both his legs. The only survivor of his artillery battery, he was sent home. It was a year before he was able to walk again unaided. During his recuperation, his interest in photography renewed. Walking first with crutches, later with a cane, he attended museums to study light and composition. Although he became a belt-and-button salesman by trade in 1922, with the money he was able to save, he bought photographic equipment. Developing the pictures in his bathroom, Eisenstaedt had yet to learn there was such a thing as an enlarger.

In 1927, while vacationing with his parents in Czechoslovakia, he photographed a woman playing tennis. Taken from a hillside 50 yards away, the photo captured the long shadow the woman cast on the tennis court. He wrote in his book *Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt*: "I took one picture of the scene with a Zeiss Ideal camera, 9 x12 with glass plates. I was rather satisfied when I showed it to a friend of mine. 'Why don't you enlarge it?' he asked. And he showed me a contraption of a wooden box with a frosted light bulb inside attached to a 9x12 camera, same as mine.... When I saw that one could enlarge and eliminate unnecessary details, the photo bug bit me and I saw enormous possibilities."

Including the possibility of making a living with his pictures. That tennis player photo sold to *Der Welt Spiegel* for three marks, about twelve dollars at the time. By age 31, he quit the belt-and-button business to become a full-time photographer. In doing so, he would come to define the profession. As a pioneer in his field, Eisenstaedt had few rules to follow. He looked to the work of Martin Munkaschi and Dr. Erich Salomon, with whom he had the opportunity to work. "He was the real father of candid photography," Eisenstaedt said often.

In 1949, he married Kathy Kaye, a South African whom he met in New York. As a freelancer Eisenstaedt worked for Pacific and Atlantic Photos, which would become the Associated Press in 1931. At that time Eisenstaedt began working with the innovative Leica 35mm camera, which had been invented four years prior. His assignments included portraits of statesmen and famous artists, as well as social events such as the winter season in St. Moritz. By 1933 he was sent to Italy to shoot the first meeting of Hitler and Mussolini. His aggressive yet invisible style of working allowed him to come within arm's reach of the two dictators. Two years after Hitler took power, Eisenstaedt would immigrate to America.

"PROJECT X"

In New York he was soon hired with three other photographers—Margaret Bourke-White, Thomas McAvoy and Peter Stackpole—by *Time* founder Henry Luce, for a secret start-up known only as "Project X." After six months of testing the mystery venture, it premiered as LIFE magazine on November 23, 1936. "We had a great time," he once said of the early days at the magazine. "Those times will never come back."

The first ten-cent issue featured five pages of Eisenstaedt's pictures. The second week Eisenstaedt—now dubbed "Eisie" by his peers—had his photo of Westpoint on the cover. Other early assignments included the recovery of America as the country pulled out of the Depression. He traveled his new homeland sending back images of shacks and abandoned cars in Oregon, skid row derelicts in Los Angeles and signs advertising beer for a nickel. Because he was not yet a citizen, Eisenstaedt could not be sent to cover the war, and so landed a good deal of celebrity coverage instead.

THE KISS

To capture what has become perhaps his most reproduced image, the kiss in Times Square on V-J Day, Eisenstaedt had been following the sailor who was "running along the street grabbing any and every girl in sight. Whether she was a grandmother, stout, thin, old, didn't make any difference. None of the pictures that were possible pleased me. Then, suddenly in a flash, I saw something white being grabbed. I turned around and clicked the moment the sailor kissed the nurse." In 1991 he told a *New York Times* reporter, "Although I am 92, my brain is 30 years old." To prove it he recalled that to shoot that victory kiss he used 1/125 second exposure, aperture between 5.6 and 8 on Kodak Super Double X film.

But this image, he said, was not his personal favorite. That honor goes to a photo of a young woman in a box seat at La Scala Opera. Editors at *Die Dame*, who had assigned Eisie to the opera, did not feel similarly. They never printed the picture.

AFTER THE WAR

In 1942 Eisenstaedt became a U.S. citizen and traveled overseas to document the effects of the war. In Japan he accompanied Emperor Hirohito on tours to see the destruction caused by the bomb. He recalls a particularly stirring experience in Hiroshima. "A mother and child were looking at some green vegetables they had raised from seeds and planted in the ruins. When I asked the woman if I could take her picture, she bowed deeply and posed for me. Her expression was one of bewilderment, anguish and resignation ... all I could do, after I had taken her picture, was to bow very deeply before her."

The 1950s took him to Korea with the American troops, to Italy to show the plight of the poor there, and to England, where Winston Churchill would sit for him. Portrait assignments such as this one often made Eisenstaedt privy to little-known secrets about his subjects. When he asked Lord Beaverbrook how many cigars Churchill smoked each day, he said, "It's all a fake. He smokes only two cigars a day, but when photographed he always has one handy. That's his trademark."

For LIFE's Fourth of July issue in 1952 Charles Laughton chose his favorite American writings to be read aloud. Eisenstaedt illustrated these verses by traveling across the country—to Minnehaha Falls for Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, to the Hudson Valley for Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, and on a Riverboat for Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*.

He documented the lighter side of life with no less earnest an approach. "You learn something from every picture you take," he said after shooting a story on women's underwear for LIFE. In total, he shot nearly 100 covers for the magazine and some 10,000 prints.

THE PEOPLE IN THE PICTURES

Portraiture remained a constant. Marlene Dietrich smoldering in top hat and tails. Marilyn Monroe vamping in her backyard. JFK clowning with little Caroline. Albert Einstein lecturing to a class of physicists at Princeton. Sophia Loren—Eisie's favorite model—wearing a negligee in a cover shot that caused some LIFE readers to cancel their subscriptions. No matter how famous or notorious the subject, Eisenstaedt was at ease with them. "In 1938 our picture editor, Wilson Hicks, told me, 'Alfred, I'm sending you to Hollywood. Don't be afraid and in awe of these queens—you are a king in your profession.' I've never forgotten that," he said. He did, however, allow himself to ask for a few autographs, and treasured a collection that includes notes from Norman Rockwell, Henry Kissinger and Lillian Gish.

By far the most difficult subject was Ernest Hemingway. Once he told Eisenstaedt after a fishing tournament, "I think you came up too close to me, so I had to shoot at you." "I said, 'Papa, I don't believe it.' Hemingway dropped his gin glass, grabbed me and started to throw me, cameras and all, into the water. I threw my arm around his neck to keep from falling and he pushed me with his fist—but very softly because he had quickly got control of himself. 'Never say again that you don't believe Papa,' he said."

INDEFATIGABLE EISIE

In 1979, at age 81, Eisenstaedt returned to Germany for the first time. An exhibition of 93 photographs of German life from the 1930s through that year traveled through Europe and the U.S. Remarkably, Eisenstaedt's first major retrospective show did not come until age 88 when the International Center of Photography presented 125 of his prints.

In recent years Eisenstaedt received awards too copious to enumerate. The city of New York named an Alfred Eisenstaedt Day in his honor. President Bush bestowed him with the Presidential Medal of Arts, and ICP recognized Eisenstaedt with its Master of Photography award in 1988. Far from resting on his laurels, Eisie continued to take commissions. When President Clinton vacationed on Martha's Vineyard last year, he was there to photograph the first family, and to present them with their choice of his prints as a gift. Bill Clinton chose "Drum Major at the University of Michigan" (1951), and Chelsea picked "Future Ballerinas of the American Ballet Theater" (1936).

At the openings of his shows photographers who looked up to Eisie would ask to take their pictures with him, and perhaps to get some advice. Modestly, Eisie would say, "When the young photographers come ... I ask them questions. They know more about the modern cameras than I do."

Last year LIFE and *Vanity Fair* ran portraits of Eisie on the Brooklyn Bridge by Annie Leibovitz. "He was telling me what to do during the entire shoot," recalled Leibovitz. "But then he'd say, 'This is your picture, do whatever you want.'" Although Eisie did choose the location. "Because I am still younger than the Brooklyn Bridge," he told the *Times*.

Another photographer, and later LIFE's director of photography, John Loengard, explained Eisenstaedt's enduring success: "He never tries to please editors. He only makes pictures that please him." For some sixty years, LIFE readers were the beneficiaries of those pictures, a life's work that was also his pleasure.

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Witness to Nature, 1971

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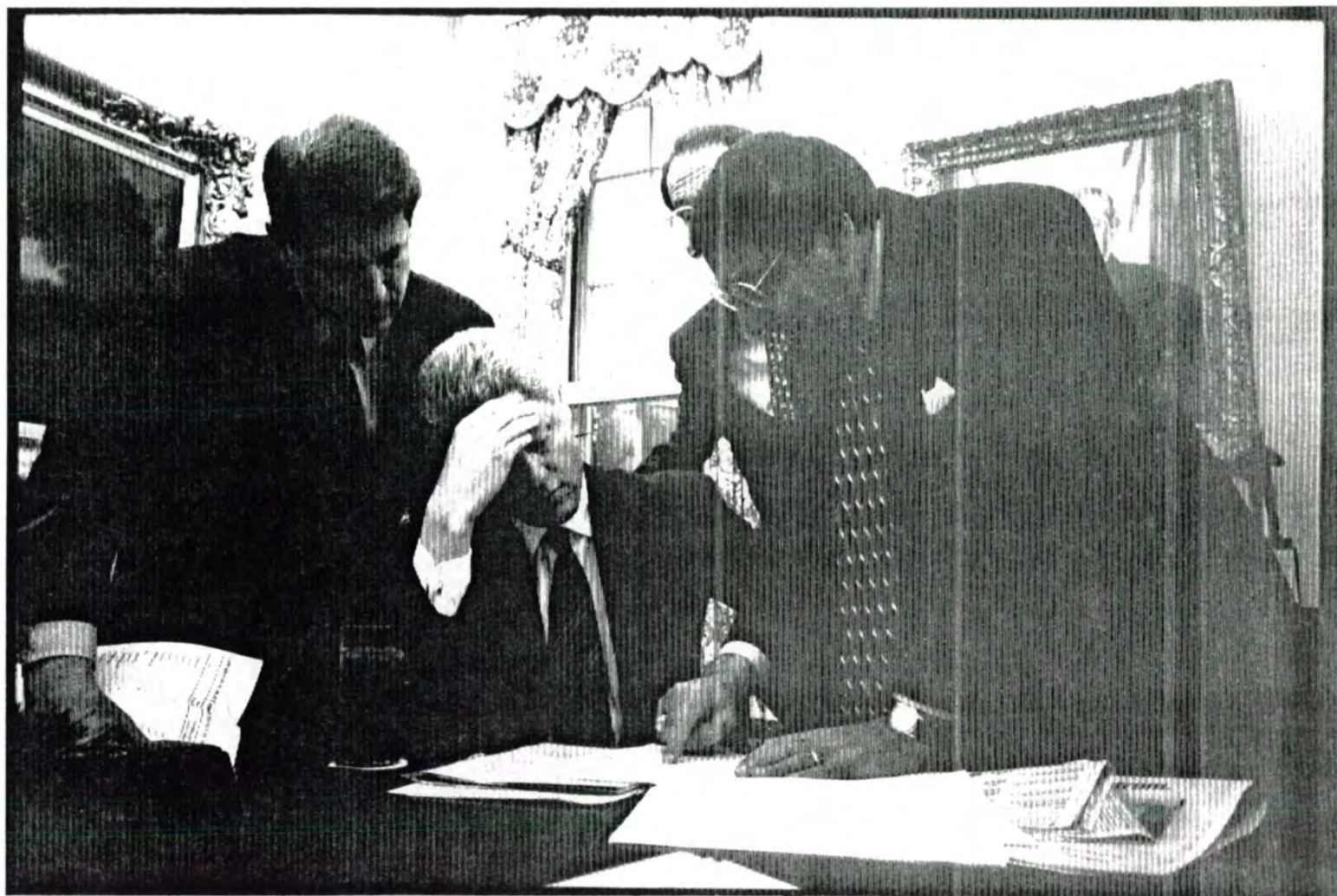
Return to Eisenstaedt home page

Event: Congressional Leadership Briefing

Event Date: September 19, 1995

Event Location: Oval Office, The White House

Event Description: The President prepares for his budget meeting with: Erskine Bowles Leon Panetta, George Stepanopoulos, Pat Griffin and the Vice President.



Event: HRC 48th Birthday Party

Event Date: October 27, 1995

Event Location: State Floor, The White House

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton dance at Mrs. Clinton's birthday party. Mrs. Clinton wears a wig and cowboy hat for the country and western theme party. Guests at the party included: Chelsea Clinton, Dorothy Rodham, Dick Kelley, Tony and Nicole Rodham, Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Alexis Herman, Madeleine Albright, Neel Lattimore, Karen Finney, Capricia Marshall, Patti Solis, Todd Stern, Vernon Jordan, Ann Stock, and Barbara Boxer.



Event: Chelsea's Prom

Event Date: June 3, 1997

Event Location: Washington, DC

Event Description: The President jokes with Chelsea in a kitchen of a private residence prior to her senior prom. The President and Mrs. Clinton say Goodbye to Chelsea at a pre-prom party at Emily Hawkin's home.

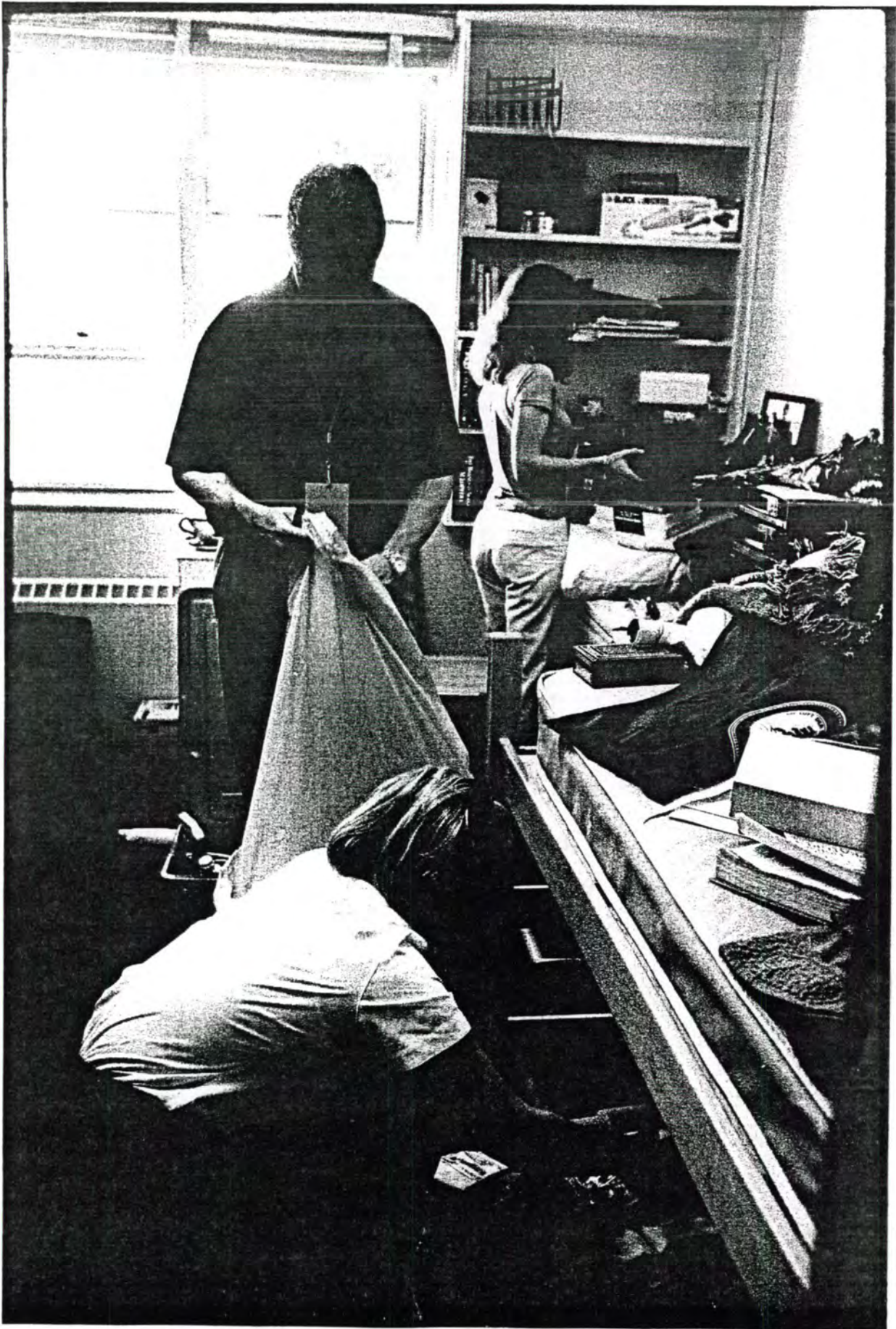


Event: Chelsea Moves to Stanford

Event Date: September 19, 1997

Event Location: Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton help Chelsea move into her dorm room at Stanford University on her first day of school.

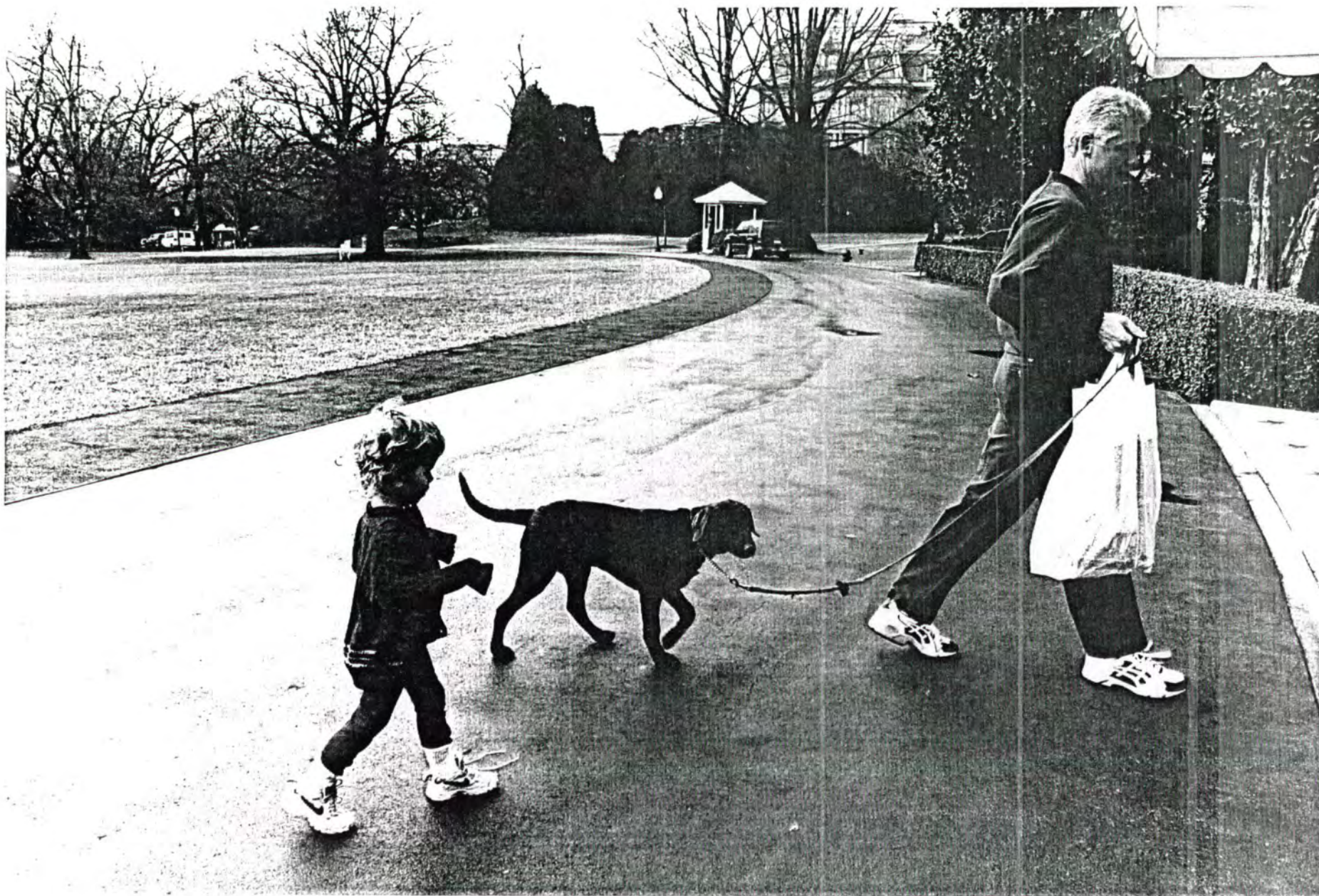


Event Description: Christmas Day

Event Date: December 25, 1997

Event Location: South Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President, Tyler and Buddy take a walk along the south lawn.
The President is carrying a plastic bag.



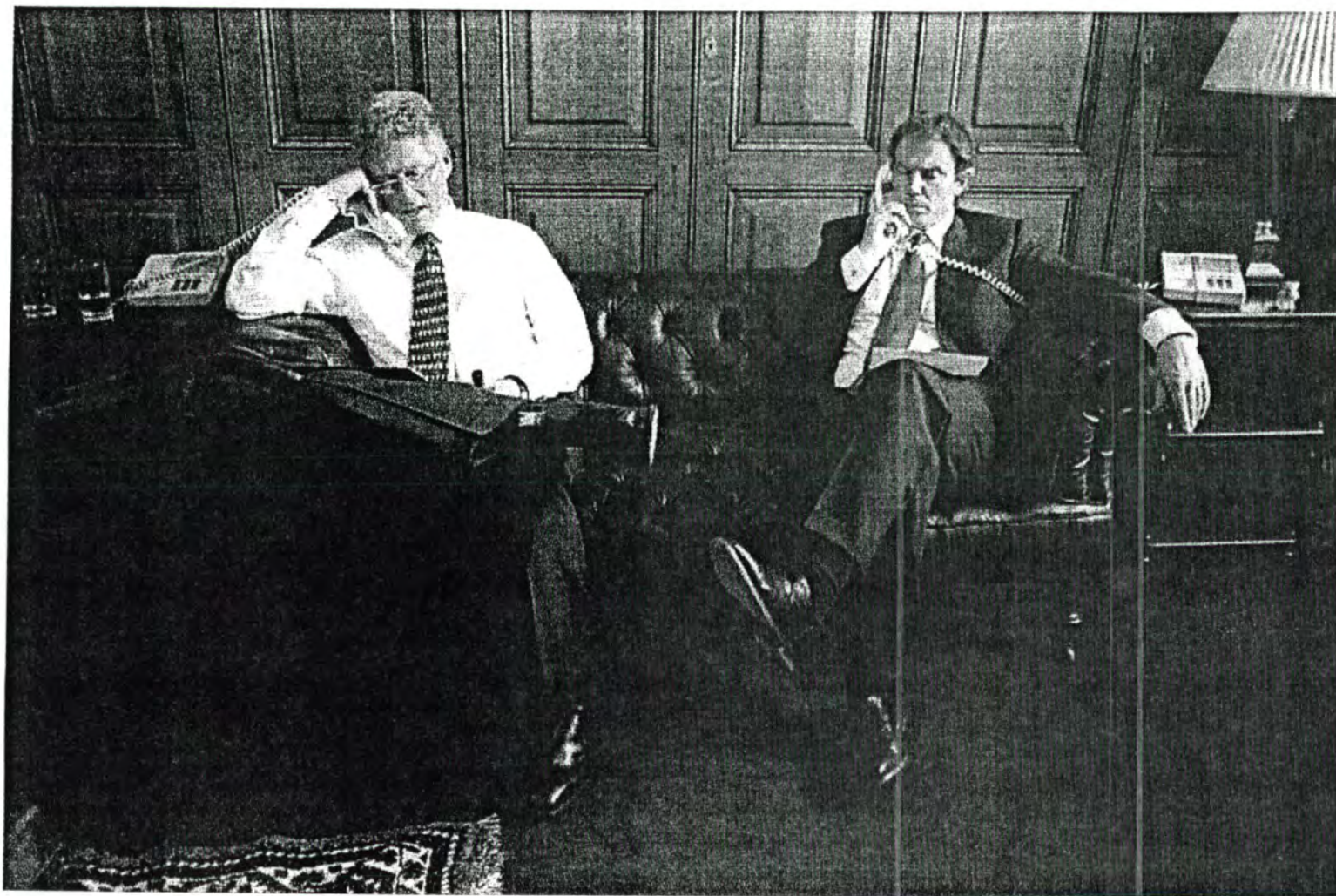
Event: Phone Call With Prime Minister Blair

Event Date: May 18, 1998

Event Location: London, England

Event Description: The President and British Prime Minister Blair talk on telephones with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan at the Foreign Ministry, 10 Downing Street.

This date falls between the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. We were engaged in an effort at the time to discourage a follow-on Pakistani nuclear test.



Event: Election Night

Event Date: November 3, 1998

Event Location: Chief of Staff's Office West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President watches election night returns on the Internet in the Chief of Staff's office. Participants include John Podesta, Ann Richards, Harold Ickes, and Karen Tramatrano.



America Votes 23

A HANDBOOK OF
CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN
ELECTION STATISTICS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON
ALICE V. MCGILLIVRAY
RHODES COOK

1998

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Introduction

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* details in tabular form the sweep of the 1997–1998 election cycle, from the two gubernatorial elections in 1997 in New Jersey and Virginia through the 1998 primary season to the focus of this book, the November 1998 general election for governor and Congress.

For the Democrats and Republicans, there were plenty of results both to cheer and frustrate. But which party won the election of 1998 depends on the prism through which one chooses to look.

From the standpoint of winning the most races, the Republicans were the winners. They emerged from the 1998 election with 62 percent of the nation's governorships, 55 percent of the seats in the U.S. Senate, and 51 percent in the U.S. House of Representatives. Republicans hold the governorships in eight of the nine largest states, and control both sides of Capitol Hill for the third consecutive Congress, the first time that the GOP has accomplished that feat since the 1920s.

But measured against expectations, the Democrats were the winners. They gained five House seats, the first time since 1934 that the party occupying the White House had picked up seats in a midterm election. The partisan balance remained unchanged in the Senate, even though Democrats had more seats to defend than the Republicans. And Democrats won the governorship in the "nation-state" of California for the first time in twenty years.

In short, the results of the election of 1998 were far less decisive than four years earlier, when a Republican tidal wave brought the GOP control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. Fueled by a powerful voter reaction to Democratic dominance both in Washington and most state capitals, Republicans in 1994 scored dramatic gains across the country. They won over 7 million more votes than the Democrats in the nationwide voting for governorships. They took nearly 5 million more votes than the Democrats in balloting for the House, and garnered more than 4 million more votes than the Democrats in voting for the Senate.

But in 1998 there was a split decision. With popular Republican governors on the ballot from George E.

1998: A Status Quo Election

Republicans maintained their dominance in Congress and the nation's governorships as a result of the 1998 election, with little change in the status quo. The partisan balance in the Senate remained unchanged, while Republicans lost a net of five seats in the House and one governorship. The chart below reflects the partisan totals immediately before and after the 1998 election.

	Pre-Election			Post-Election		
	Rep.	Dem.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Other
Governor	32	17	1	31	17	2
Senate	55	45	0	55	45	0
House	228	206	1	223	211	1

Pataki in New York to George W. Bush in Texas, the GOP maintained their clear-cut advantage in voting at the gubernatorial level. Republicans drew over 4 million more votes than Democrats in races for governor. But in Senate races, Democrats had plenty of popular candidates of their own and won the nationwide Senate tally by more than 1 million votes.

In the House vote, which party ran ahead depended on how one counted the votes. The results from all races showed the Republicans in front by slightly more than three-quarters of a million votes. But in the tally of contested races, those where both the Democrats and Republicans fielded candidates, the Democrats ran ahead by an even greater margin. Still, for the second consecutive election, neither party was able to win a majority of the nationwide vote cast for the House of Representatives.

In many respects, the election of 1998 was never very focused. It was overshadowed throughout the year by Bill Clinton's sex scandal and the resulting threat to his presidency. At no time did the election seem to fully engage either party. Rather, they tended to treat it as a series of skirmishes rather than an all-out war, concentrating their resources on a small number of targeted races.

Counting the Vote 1997–1998

The vote for governor is based on elections held in 38 states during the 1997–1998 election cycle. Republicans held 26 governorships before the voting began, and emerged with 25. The vote for Senate is based on 1998 elections in 34 states. The Democrats held 18 of the seats both before and after the 1998 election. Two totals are presented for the House vote. The vote for "All Races" is for the 414 districts in which votes were tallied (in 21 districts there was no vote, as only one candidate filed for the ballot). The vote for "Contested Races" is for the 341 districts where Democratic and Republican candidates went head-to-head (or in the case of the Vermont at-large seat, where the victorious independent incumbent had a Republican challenger). Democrats won 172 of the contested races, Republicans 168. Of the other 94 districts where only one of the major parties fielded a candidate, Republicans won 55, Democrats 39.

Office	Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
						Total Vote		Major Vote	
						Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	62,103,167	31,689,154	27,093,701	3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%
Senate	53,798,771	25,718,603	26,924,649	1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%
House									
All Races	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%
Contested Races	56,685,953	27,323,133	28,202,307	1,160,513	879,174 D	48.2%	49.8%	49.2%	50.8%

As a result, few incumbents were defeated and a comparative handful of elections were even very close. Actually, almost five times as many candidates were elected to the

House in 1998 without major-party opposition (a total of 94) than were elected with less than 52 percent of the vote (a total of 19). Not surprisingly, a byproduct of this lack of competition was low voter turnout—the lowest, according to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, for a national election since 1942 (when the nation was in the midst of World War II).

Turnout in 1998 represented 36.1 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia), a percentage based on the gubernatorial, Senate, or House race in each state that drew the highest number of voters. A total of 32.9 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia) cast ballots in House races.

The discrepancy between the two percentages is due, in part, to the abnormally large number of House incumbents that were elected in 1998 without major-party opposition. In more than 20 percent of the congressional districts across the country (94 out of 435), either the Democrat or Republican candidate was given a free ride because the other party did not field a candidate. Sixty of these districts were in the South alone, meaning that close to half of the House seats across the region went by default to one party or the other.

Altogether, the number of ballots cast for the House in 1998 was nearly 5 million less than 1994. But voters

1998: Close House Races

Far more House candidates had minimal opposition in the 1998 election than faced serious competition. The chart lists the House candidates that won election in 1998 with less than 52 percent of the total vote in their district. An asterisk (*) indicates candidates who won their first election to the House in November 1998.

Republicans	1998 Winning Percentage	Democrats	1998 Winning Percentage
Heather A. Wilson, N.M. 1	48.4	Shelley Berkley, Nev. 1 *	49.2
Don Sherwood, Pa. 10 *	48.7	Jay Inslee, Wash. 1	49.8
Brian P. Bilbray, Cal. 49	48.8	Mark Udall, Colo. 2 *	49.9
Steven Kuykendall, Cal. 36 *	48.9	James H. Maloney, Conn. 5	49.9
James E. Rogan, Cal. 27	50.7	William P. Luther, Minn. 6	50.0
Richard H. Baker, La. 6	50.7	Rush Holt, N.J. 12 *	50.1
Robin Hayes, N.C. 8 *	50.7	David Wu, Ore. 1 *	50.1
Anne M. Northup, Ky. 3	51.5	Baron Hill, Ind. 9 *	50.8
Jim Kolbe, Ariz. 5	51.6	Lane Evans, Ill. 17	51.6
		Joseph M. Hoeffel, Pa. 13 *	51.6

The House in the 1990s: From Democrat to Republican

The House of Representatives has gone from Democratic to Republican in the 1990s, fueled by the GOP upsurge in the South. But since winning control of the House in 1994, Republicans have lost ground in every region except the South. Regions are defined below. "I" indicates independent.

	South			West			Midwest			East				Total House			
	R	D		R	D		R	D		R	D	I		R	D	I	
1990	44	85	D	37	48	D	45	68	D	41	66	1	D	167	267	1	D
1992	52	85	D	38	55	D	44	61	D	42	57	1	D	176	258	1	D
1994	73	64	R	53	40	R	59	46	R	45	54	1	D	230	204	1	R
1996	82	55	R	51	42	R	55	50	R	39	60	1	D	227	207	1	R
1998	82	55	R	49	44	R	54	51	R	38	61	1	D	223	211	1	R
Net Change in GOP Seats, 1990-1998	+38			+12			+9			-3				+56			

Note: Traditionally, Congressional Quarterly has defined the four regions as follows:

East—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.

Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

showed they would turn out when there was spirited competition. That was the case in the Minnesota governor's race, which featured not only the two major-party candidates, but also Reform Party entry Jesse Ventura, who closed fast to win the election. The excitement of the race helped propel the total turnout in Minnesota upwards by more than 300,000 votes from 1994.

Ventura's victory continued the trend of a gradually growing number of states to look outside the two major parties for political leadership. Alaska and Connecticut elected governors from third parties earlier in the 1990s. Maine re-elected Angus King, an independent, as its governor in 1998.

The Methodology

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* follows the general pattern used in previous editions of this series. There is an expanded introduction with tables designed to help tie together various aspects of the 1997-1998 election cycle. The front section also contains tables with the state-by-state voter turnout and vote for Senate, House, and gubernatorial elections in the 1997-1998 election cycle.

And there are sections with the results of special elections held between the general elections of 1996 and 1998 to fill vacancies in the 105th Congress, as well as a listing of changes in congressional membership that occurred between the 1998 general election and the end of May 1999.

Following this introductory material is the heart of the volume, fifty chapters—one for each state. Each chapter begins with a profile sheet listing the current governor, senators, and representatives followed by tables of the statewide vote for president, governor, and senator from 1946 or 1948 to the present. Following this information is a map of the state showing its counties and congressional districts for members of the House. Following the map are the county-by-county tables of gubernatorial and Senate elections. Most tables are for the 1998 general election except for the governorships in New Jersey and Virginia, which were decided in 1997.

Virtually all the county tables feature a three-column format (Republican, Democratic, Other). The only exceptions are for elections where an independent or third-party candidate received at least 10 percent of the vote, in which case a column for their vote is also

Defeated Incumbents

The 1998 election was hospitable to incumbents. Only two sitting governors, three senators, and six House members were defeated in the November 1998 general election. In addition, Republican Rep. Jay C. Kim was beaten for renomination in his party's primary earlier in the year. The losers were a mixed group of veterans and freshmen, but they had a common denominator—none had won by a very comfortable margin in their previous election. The chart indicates the number of terms that incumbents had served before their loss in 1998, and the percentage of the total vote they had received the previous time they had run for that office (1992 for senators, 1994 for governors, 1996 for House members). The asterisk (*) indicates that Bill Redmond was elected in a 1997 special election and his vote percentage is from that election.

	Number of Terms	Previous Election Percentage
Governors		
<i>(2 Republicans)</i>		
David Beasley, R-S.C.	1	50.4
Forrest H. James, R-Ala.	2	50.3
Senators		
<i>(2 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y.	3	49.0
Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C.	1	50.3
Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill.	1	53.3
Representatives		
<i>(5 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Jon D. Fox, R-Pa. 13	2	48.9
Jay Johnson, D-Wis. 8	1	52.0
Michael Pappas, R-N.J. 12	1	50.4
Bill Redmond, R-N.M. 3	1*	42.7*
Vince Snowbarger, R-Kan. 3	1	49.8
Rick White, R-Wash. 1	2	53.7

included. All the county tables include mid-decade (1995) population estimates from the Census Bureau.

The county tables are followed by a listing of votes cast for candidates for the House of Representatives, arranged by congressional district. The implementation of the 1990 Census for redistricting purposes led to changes in all multimember states. Most states are using the same lines that were established for the 1992 election, although court-ordered changes have required several states to redraw their lines since then. Between the 1996 and 1998 elections major changes were made in the district lines in North Carolina, as well as in parts of New York and Virginia.

The redrawn maps for these states appear in this volume and the election returns are for the altered con-

gressional districts. Votes for House members are for the districts as defined for the 106th Congress and in most states extend back to 1992. Votes for districts before 1992 are not included except for states with a single member in the House.

The last pages of each state chapter consist of two parts. The first is the notes section, containing a breakdown of votes cast in the general election for third-party, independent and write-in candidates. In states such as New York, where Democratic and Republican candidates can receive votes on the ballot lines of third parties, those votes are included in the Democratic and Republican totals.

The second part provides official results for the primary elections for governor and Congress held in the 1997–1998 election cycle, which are published in more detail in *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998* (a companion volume to *America Votes*).

Voting data also are provided in the appropriate state chapters for six large urban areas: Chicago, Detroit, Harris County (Houston), Los Angeles County, New York City, and Philadelphia. In the chapters for New England states, tables are also included that list the vote for governor and senator by larger cities and towns. In Rhode Island, the results are listed for all cities and towns.

The America Votes series is compiled from the final, official results obtained from election authorities in each state. Perfection, while always the goal, can sometimes prove elusive in a work such as this, which is so heavy with data. It must be noted that on occasion a state may belatedly report changes in their vote totals that occur after publication of this volume. Any such changes will be noted in the next volume.

As in the preparation of *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998*, thanks are in order to Eileen Canavan of the Federal Election Commission, with whom the author consulted in an effort to find any discrepancy in vote totals.

And special thanks are in order to David Tarr, the executive editor of CQ Press, whose continued good grace, keen eye, and knowledge of the electoral process has for years steered these election volumes to a successful completion.

As always, there is the desire to make these reference volumes of maximum efficiency in meeting the needs of its users. Suggestions for new materials, together with any corrections of data, are welcome.

Rhodes Cook
June 1999

VOTER TURNOUT IN 1998 ELECTIONS

STATE	1998 Voting Age Population	November 1998 Registration	Percentage Voting Age Registered	U.S. House Vote	House Vote as Percent of		Senate vote	Governor vote	Largest vote	Largest Vote as Percent of Voting Age Population
					Voting Age Population	Registered Voters				
ALABAMA	3,293,000	2,316,598	70.3%	1,215,179	36.9%	52.5%	1,293,405	1,317,842	G	40.0%
ALASKA	437,000	453,332	103.7%	223,300	51.1%	49.3%	221,807	220,177	H	51.1%
ARIZONA	3,547,000	2,592,676	73.1%	1,003,766	28.3%	38.7%	1,013,280	1,017,616	G	28.7%
ARKANSAS	1,882,000	1,471,971	78.2%	525,308	27.9%	35.7%	700,644	706,011	G	37.5%
CALIFORNIA	23,665,000	14,969,185	63.3%	7,989,694	33.8%	53.4%	8,314,953	8,385,196	G	35.4%
COLORADO	2,961,000	2,563,441	86.6%	1,274,149	43.0%	49.7%	1,327,235	1,321,307	S	44.8%
CONNECTICUT	2,464,000	1,806,751	73.3%	954,459	38.7%	52.8%	964,457	999,537	G	40.6%
DELAWARE	568,000	467,388	82.3%	180,527	31.8%	38.6%			H	31.8%
FLORIDA	11,383,000	8,220,266	72.2%	1,213,252	10.7%	14.8%	3,900,162	3,964,441	G	34.8%
GEORGIA	5,678,000	4,188,762	73.8%	1,631,715	28.7%	39.0%	1,753,911	1,792,808	G	31.6%
HAWAII	878,000	601,404	68.5%	397,442	45.3%	66.1%	398,124	407,556	G	46.4%
IDAHO	888,000	661,433	74.5%	378,829	42.7%	57.3%	378,174	381,248	G	42.9%
ILLINOIS	8,755,000	6,754,998	77.2%	3,215,262	36.7%	47.6%	3,394,521	3,358,705	S	38.8%
INDIANA	4,410,000	3,693,982	83.8%	1,575,871	35.7%	42.7%	1,588,617		S	36.0%
IOWA	2,157,000	1,865,520	86.5%	900,701	41.8%	48.3%	947,907	956,418	G	44.3%
KANSAS	1,925,000	1,513,685	78.6%	727,448	37.8%	48.1%	727,236	742,665	G	38.6%
KENTUCKY	2,990,000	2,590,339	86.6%	1,098,862	36.8%	42.4%	1,145,414		S	38.3%
LOUISIANA	3,149,000	2,684,228	85.2%	310,194	9.9%	11.6%	969,165		S	30.8%
MAINE	957,000	933,753	97.6%	414,553	43.3%	44.4%		421,009	G	44.0%
MARYLAND	3,824,000	2,811,533	73.5%	1,481,945	38.8%	52.7%	1,507,447	1,535,978	G	40.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	4,731,000	3,718,528	78.6%	1,741,753	36.8%	46.8%		1,903,336	G	40.2%
MICHIGAN	7,266,000	6,915,613	95.2%	2,985,233	41.1%	43.2%		3,027,104	G	41.7%
MINNESOTA	3,483,000	2,667,692	76.6%	2,039,603	58.6%	76.5%		2,090,518	G	60.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2,014,000	1,806,668	89.7%	550,917	27.4%	30.5%			H	27.4%
MISSOURI	4,042,000	3,635,991	90.0%	1,572,117	38.9%	43.2%	1,576,857		S	39.0%
MONTANA	658,000	639,241	97.1%	331,551	50.4%	51.9%			H	50.4%
NEBRASKA	1,231,000	1,056,351	85.8%	525,959	42.7%	49.8%		545,238	G	44.3%
NEVADA	1,314,000	897,865	68.3%	409,845	31.2%	45.6%	435,790	433,630	S	33.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	890,000	747,608	84.0%	317,745	35.7%	42.5%	314,956	318,940	G	35.8%
NEW JERSEY	6,075,000	4,538,944	74.7%	1,815,489	29.9%	40.0%			H	29.9%
NEW MEXICO	1,250,000	910,571	72.8%	497,690	39.8%	54.7%		498,703	G	39.9%
NEW YORK	13,590,000	10,740,788	79.0%	4,267,360	31.4%	39.7%	4,670,805	4,735,236	G	34.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	5,685,000	4,764,036	83.8%	1,903,766	33.5%	40.0%	2,012,143		S	35.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	476,000			212,888	44.7%		213,358		S	44.8%
OHIO	8,401,000	7,109,109	84.6%	3,374,941	40.2%	47.5%	3,404,351	3,354,213	S	40.5%
OKLAHOMA	2,463,000	2,050,606	83.3%	858,648	34.9%	41.9%	859,713	873,585	G	35.5%
OREGON	2,484,000	1,965,981	79.1%	1,090,357	43.9%	55.5%	1,117,747	1,113,098	S	45.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	9,118,000	7,259,692	79.6%	2,895,912	31.8%	39.9%	2,957,772	3,025,152	G	33.2%
RHODE ISLAND	751,000	632,955	84.3%	292,948	39.0%	46.3%		306,445	G	40.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,886,000	2,021,766	70.1%	973,676	33.7%	48.2%	1,068,367	1,070,869	G	37.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	538,000	496,718	92.3%	258,590	48.1%	52.1%	262,111	260,187	S	48.7%
TENNESSEE	4,120,000	3,188,840	77.4%	913,581	22.2%	28.6%		976,236	G	23.7%
TEXAS	14,299,000	11,538,235	80.7%	3,461,885	24.2%	30.0%		3,738,483	G	26.1%
UTAH	1,432,000	1,115,821	77.9%	470,849	32.9%	42.2%	494,909		S	34.6%
VERMONT	448,000	402,603	89.9%	215,133	48.0%	53.4%	214,036	218,120	G	48.7%
VIRGINIA	5,165,000	3,724,683	72.1%	1,148,861	22.2%	30.8%			H	22.2%
WASHINGTON	4,257,000	3,091,177	72.6%	1,858,048	43.6%	60.1%	1,888,561		S	44.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,406,000	1,007,811	71.7%	351,277	25.0%	34.9%			H	25.0%
WISCONSIN	3,877,000			1,673,475	43.2%		1,760,836	1,756,014	S	45.4%
WYOMING	354,000	239,539	67.7%	174,219	49.2%	72.7%		174,888	G	49.4%
TOTAL	200,515,000	152,046,677	75.8%	65,896,772	32.9%	43.3%	53,798,771	57,948,509		36.1%

Note: Registration data was compiled by the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate; North Dakota and Wisconsin do not have statewide registration totals. The estimated voting age population was compiled by the Census Bureau. Including the District of Columbia, the estimated voting age population in 1998 was 200,929,000. The vote for governor does not include 1997 contests in New Jersey and Virginia. Using the race in each state with the largest vote, the nationwide turnout in 1998 was 72,324,715 voters.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS 1997 AND 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,317,842	554,746	James, Forrest H.	760,155	Siegelman, Don	2,941	205,409 D	42.1%	57.7%	42.2%	57.8%
Alaska	220,177	39,331	Lindauer, John	112,879	Knowles, Tony	67,967	73,548 D	17.9%	51.3%	25.8%	74.2%
Arizona	1,017,616	620,188	Hull, Jane Dee	361,552	Johnson, Paul	35,876	258,636 R	60.9%	35.5%	63.2%	36.8%
Arkansas	706,011	421,989	Huckabee, Mike	272,923	Bristow, Bill	11,099	149,066 R	59.8%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
California	8,385,196	3,218,030	Lungren, Dan	4,860,702	Davis, Gray	306,464	1,642,672 D	38.4%	58.0%	39.8%	60.2%
Colorado	1,321,307	648,202	Owens, Bill	639,905	Schoettler, Gail	33,200	8,297 R	49.1%	48.4%	50.3%	49.7%
Connecticut	999,537	628,707	Rowland, John G.	354,187	Kennelly, Barbara B.	16,643	274,520 R	62.9%	35.4%	64.0%	36.0%
Florida	3,964,441	2,191,105	Bush, Jeb	1,773,054	MacKay, Buddy	282	418,051 R	55.3%	44.7%	55.3%	44.7%
Georgia	1,792,808	790,201	Millner, Guy	941,076	Barnes, Roy E.	61,531	150,875 D	44.1%	52.5%	45.6%	54.4%
Hawaii	407,556	198,952	Lingle, Linda	204,206	Cayetano, Benjamin J.	4,398	5,254 D	48.8%	50.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Idaho	381,248	258,095	Kempthorne, Dirk	110,815	Huntley, Robert C.	12,338	147,280 R	67.7%	29.1%	70.0%	30.0%
Illinois	3,358,705	1,714,094	Ryan, George H.	1,594,191	Poshard, Glenn	50,420	119,903 R	51.0%	47.5%	51.8%	48.2%
Iowa	956,418	444,787	Lightfoot, Jim Ross	500,231	Vilsack, Tom	11,400	55,444 D	46.5%	52.3%	47.1%	52.9%
Kansas	742,665	544,882	Graves, Bill	168,243	Sawyer, Tom	29,540	376,639 R	73.4%	22.7%	76.4%	23.6%
Maine	421,009	79,716	Longley, James B., Jr.	50,506	Connolly, Thomas J.	290,787	167,056 I	18.9%	12.0%	61.2%	38.8%
Maryland	1,535,978	688,357	Sauerbrey, Ellen R.	846,972	Glendening, Parris N.	649	158,615 D	44.8%	55.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Massachusetts	1,903,336	967,160	Cellucci, Paul	901,843	Harshbarger, Scott	34,333	65,317 R	50.8%	47.4%	51.7%	48.3%
Michigan	3,027,104	1,883,005	Engler, John	1,143,574	Fieger, Geoffrey	525	739,431 R	62.2%	37.8%	62.2%	37.8%
Minnesota	2,090,518	716,880	Coleman, Norm	587,060	Humphrey, Hubert H., III	786,578	56,523 V	34.3%	28.1%	55.0%	45.0%
Nebraska	545,238	293,910	Johanns, Mike	250,678	Hoppner, Bill	650	43,232 R	53.9%	46.0%	54.0%	46.0%
Nevada	433,630	223,892	Guinn, Kenny	182,281	Jones, Jan Laverty	27,457	41,611 R	51.6%	42.0%	55.1%	44.9%
New Hampshire	318,940	98,473	Lucas, Jay	210,769	Shaheen, Jeanne	9,698	112,296 D	30.9%	66.1%	31.8%	68.2%
New Jersey ¹	2,418,344	1,133,394	Whitman, Christine T.	1,107,968	McGreevey, James	176,982	25,426 R	46.9%	45.8%	50.6%	49.4%
New Mexico	498,703	271,948	Johnson, Gary E.	226,755	Chavez, Martin J.	45,193	45,193 R	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%
New York	4,735,236	2,571,991	Pataki, George E.	1,570,317	Vallone, Peter F.	592,928	1,001,674 R	54.3%	33.2%	62.1%	37.9%
Ohio	3,354,213	1,678,721	Taft, Robert A., II	1,498,956	Fisher, Lee	176,536	179,765 R	50.0%	44.7%	52.8%	47.2%
Oklahoma	873,585	505,498	Keating, Frank	357,552	Boyd, Laura	10,535	147,946 R	57.9%	40.9%	58.6%	41.4%
Oregon	1,113,098	334,001	Sizemore, Bill	717,061	Kitzhaber, John	62,036	383,060 D	30.0%	64.4%	31.8%	68.2%
Pennsylvania	3,025,152	1,736,844	Ridge, Thomas J.	938,745	Itkin, Ivan	349,563	798,099 R	57.4%	31.0%	64.9%	35.1%
Rhode Island	306,445	156,180	Almond, Lincoln C.	129,105	York, Myrth	21,160	27,075 R	51.0%	42.1%	54.7%	45.3%
South Carolina	1,070,869	484,088	Beasley, David	570,070	Hodges, James H.	16,711	85,982 D	45.2%	53.2%	45.9%	54.1%
South Dakota	260,187	166,621	Janklow, William J.	85,473	Hunhoff, Bernie	8,093	81,148 R	64.0%	32.9%	66.1%	33.9%
Tennessee	976,236	669,973	Sundquist, Don	287,750	Hooker, John J.	18,513	382,223 R	68.6%	29.5%	70.0%	30.0%
Texas	3,738,483	2,551,454	Bush, George W.	1,165,444	Mauro, Garry	21,585	1,386,010 R	68.2%	31.2%	68.6%	31.4%
Vermont	218,120	89,726	Dwyer, Ruth	121,425	Dean, Howard B.	6,969	31,699 D	41.1%	55.7%	42.5%	57.5%
Virginia ¹	1,736,314	969,062	Gilmore, James S., III	738,971	Beyer, Donald S., Jr.	28,281	230,091 R	55.8%	42.6%	56.7%	43.3%
Wisconsin	1,756,014	1,047,716	Thompson, Tommy G.	679,553	Garvey, Edward R.	28,745	368,163 R	59.7%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
Wyoming	174,888	97,235	Geringer, Jim	70,754	Vinich, John P.	6,899	26,481 R	55.6%	40.5%	57.9%	42.1%
Total	62,103,167	31,689,154		27,093,701		3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%

¹1997 election

Note: In Maine, the winner was Angus King, an independent candidate (I), who received 246,772 votes (58.6% of the total vote). In Minnesota, the winner was Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate (V), who received 773,403 votes (37.0% of the total vote). In both cases, the plurality indicated is the winner's margin of victory over the runner-up. In all other gubernatorial elections, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

SENATE ELECTIONS 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,293,405	817,973	Shelby, Richard C.	474,568	Suddith, Clayton	864	343,405 R	63.2%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%
Alaska	221,807	165,227	Murkowski, Frank H.	43,743	Sonneman, Joseph	12,837	121,484 R	74.5%	19.7%	79.1%	20.9%
Arizona	1,013,280	696,577	McCain, John	275,224	Ranger, Ed	41,479	421,353 R	68.7%	27.2%	71.7%	28.3%
Arkansas	700,644	295,870	Boozman, Fay	385,878	Lincoln, Blanche	18,896	90,008 D	42.2%	55.1%	43.4%	56.6%
California	8,314,953	3,576,351	Fong, Matt	4,411,705	Boxer, Barbara	326,897	835,354 D	43.0%	53.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Colorado	1,327,235	829,370	Campbell, Ben N.	464,754	Lamm, Dottie	33,111	364,616 R	62.5%	35.0%	64.1%	35.9%
Connecticut	964,457	312,177	Franks, Gary A.	628,306	Dodd, Christopher J.	23,974	316,129 D	32.4%	65.1%	33.2%	66.8%
Florida	3,900,162	1,463,755	Crist, Charlie	2,436,407	Graham, Robert		972,652 D	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%
Georgia	1,753,911	918,540	Coverdell, Paul	791,904	Coles, Michael	43,467	126,636 R	52.4%	45.2%	53.7%	46.3%
Hawaii	398,124	70,964	Young, Crystal	315,252	Inouye, Daniel K.	11,908	244,288 D	17.8%	79.2%	18.4%	81.6%
Idaho	378,174	262,966	Crapo, Michael D.	107,375	Mauk, Bill	7,833	155,591 R	69.5%	28.4%	71.0%	29.0%
Illinois	3,394,521	1,709,041	Fitzgerald, Peter G.	1,610,496	Moseley-Braun, Carol	74,984	98,545 R	50.3%	47.4%	51.5%	48.5%
Indiana	1,588,617	552,732	Helmke, Paul	1,012,244	Bayh, Evan	23,641	459,512 D	34.8%	63.7%	35.3%	64.7%
Iowa	947,907	648,480	Grassley, Charles E.	289,049	Osterberg, David	10,378	359,431 R	68.4%	30.5%	69.2%	30.8%
Kansas	727,236	474,639	Brownback, Sam	229,718	Feleciano, Paul, Jr.	22,879	244,921 R	65.3%	31.6%	67.4%	32.6%
Kentucky	1,145,414	569,817	Bunning, Jim	563,051	Baessler, Scotty	12,546	6,766 R	49.7%	49.2%	50.3%	49.7%
Louisiana	969,165	306,616	Donelon, Jim	620,502	Breaux, John B.	42,047	313,886 D	31.6%	64.0%	33.1%	66.9%
Maryland	1,507,447	444,637	Pierpont, Ross Z.	1,062,810	Mikulskij, Barbara A.		618,173 D	29.5%	70.5%	29.5%	70.5%
Missouri	1,576,857	830,625	Bond, Christopher	690,208	Nixon, Jeremiah W.	56,024	140,417 R	52.7%	43.8%	54.6%	45.4%
Nevada	435,790	208,222	Ensign, John	208,650	Reid, Harry	18,918	428 D	47.8%	47.9%	49.9%	50.1%
New Hampshire	314,956	213,477	Gregg, Judd	88,883	Condodemetraky, George	12,596	124,594 R	67.8%	28.2%	70.6%	29.4%
New York	4,670,805	2,058,988	D'Amato, Alfonse M.	2,551,065	Schumer, Charles E.	60,752	492,077 D	44.1%	54.6%	44.7%	55.3%
North Carolina	2,012,143	945,943	Faircloth, Lauch	1,029,237	Edwards, John	36,963	83,294 D	47.0%	51.2%	47.9%	52.1%
North Dakota	213,358	75,013	Nalewaja, Donna	134,747	Dorgan, Byron L.	3,598	59,734 D	35.2%	63.2%	35.8%	64.2%
Ohio	3,404,351	1,922,087	Voinovich, George	1,482,054	Boyle, Mary O.	210	440,033 R	56.5%	43.5%	56.5%	43.5%
Oklahoma	859,713	570,682	Nickles, Don	268,898	Carroll, Don E.	20,133	301,784 R	66.4%	31.3%	68.0%	32.0%
Oregon	1,117,747	377,739	Lim, John	682,425	Wyden, Ron	57,583	304,686 D	33.8%	61.1%	35.6%	64.4%
Pennsylvania	2,957,772	1,814,180	Specter, Arlen	1,028,839	Lloyd, Bill	114,753	785,341 R	61.3%	34.8%	63.8%	36.2%
South Carolina	1,068,367	488,132	Inglis, Robert D.	562,791	Hollings, Ernest F.	17,444	74,659 D	45.7%	52.7%	46.4%	53.6%
South Dakota	262,111	95,431	Schmidt, Ron	162,884	Daschle, Thomas A.	3,796	67,453 D	36.4%	62.1%	36.9%	63.1%
Utah	494,909	316,652	Bennett, Robert F.	163,172	Leckman, Scott	15,085	153,480 R	64.0%	33.0%	66.0%	34.0%
Vermont	214,036	48,051	Tuttle, Fred H.	154,567	Leahy, Patrick J.	11,418	106,516 D	22.4%	72.2%	23.7%	76.3%
Washington	1,888,561	785,377	Smith, Linda	1,103,184	Murray, Patty		317,807 D	41.6%	58.4%	41.6%	58.4%
Wisconsin	1,760,836	852,272	Neumann, Mark W.	890,059	Feingold, Russell D.	18,505	37,787 D	48.4%	50.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Total	53,798,771	25,718,603		26,924,649		1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%

Note: There was no primary as such in Louisiana in 1998. All candidates ran on a single ballot Nov. 3, including another Democratic candidate, who received 9,893 votes, and another Republican candidate, who received 7,964 votes. Their votes are included in the "Other Vote" column.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS 1998

State	Seats Won			Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Plurality	Percentage			
	Republican	Democratic	Independent						Total Vote		Major Vote	
									Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
ALABAMA	5	2		1,215,179	665,625	545,465	4,089	120,160 R	54.8%	44.9%	55.0%	45.0%
ALASKA	1			223,300	139,676	77,232	6,392	62,444 R	62.6%	34.6%	64.4%	35.6%
ARIZONA	5	1		1,003,766	573,651	406,834	23,281	166,817 R	57.1%	40.5%	58.5%	41.5%
ARKANSAS	2	2		525,308	319,863	168,528	36,917	151,335 R	60.9%	32.1%	65.5%	34.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	28		7,989,694	3,510,494	4,040,164	439,036	529,670 D	43.9%	50.6%	46.5%	53.5%
COLORADO	4	2		1,274,149	715,820	533,297	25,032	182,523 R	56.2%	41.9%	57.3%	42.7%
CONNECTICUT	2	4		954,459	442,066	495,557	16,836	53,491 D	46.3%	51.9%	47.1%	52.9%
DELAWARE	1			180,527	119,811	57,446	3,270	62,365 R	66.4%	31.8%	67.6%	32.4%
FLORIDA	15	8		1,213,252	557,825	580,605	74,822	22,780 D	46.0%	47.9%	49.0%	51.0%
GEORGIA	8	3		1,631,715	1,039,711	592,004		447,707 R	63.7%	36.3%	63.7%	36.3%
HAWAII		2		397,442	119,328	260,947	17,167	141,619 D	30.0%	65.7%	31.4%	68.6%
IDAHO	2			378,829	204,568	169,389	4,872	35,179 R	54.0%	44.7%	54.7%	45.3%
ILLINOIS	10	10		3,215,262	1,624,558	1,565,998	24,706	58,560 R	50.5%	48.7%	50.9%	49.1%
INDIANA	6	4		1,575,871	861,951	673,322	40,598	188,629 R	54.7%	42.7%	56.1%	43.9%
IOWA	4	1		900,701	551,767	338,431	10,503	213,336 R	61.3%	37.6%	62.0%	38.0%
KANSAS	3	1		727,448	450,025	272,252	5,171	177,773 R	61.9%	37.4%	62.3%	37.7%
KENTUCKY	5	1		1,098,862	637,091	456,218	5,553	180,873 R	58.0%	41.5%	58.3%	41.7%
LOUISIANA	5	2		310,194	97,044	213,150		116,106 D	31.3%	68.7%	31.3%	68.7%
MAINE		2		414,553	124,834	280,537	9,182	155,703 D	30.1%	67.7%	30.8%	69.2%
MARYLAND	4	4		1,481,945	689,532	792,280	133	102,748 D	46.5%	53.5%	46.5%	53.5%
MASSACHUSETTS		10		1,741,753	412,508	1,306,281	22,964	893,773 D	23.7%	75.0%	24.0%	76.0%
MICHIGAN	6	10		2,985,233	1,438,283	1,469,111	77,839	30,828 D	48.2%	49.2%	49.5%	50.5%
MINNESOTA	2	6		2,039,603	862,972	1,090,488	86,143	227,516 D	42.3%	53.5%	44.2%	55.8%
MISSISSIPPI	2	3		550,917	232,415	262,858	55,644	30,443 D	42.2%	47.7%	46.9%	53.1%
MISSOURI	4	5		1,572,117	748,432	787,655	36,030	39,223 D	47.6%	50.1%	48.7%	51.3%
MONTANA	1			331,551	175,748	147,073	8,730	28,675 R	53.0%	44.4%	54.4%	45.6%
NEBRASKA	3			525,959	392,736	104,548	28,675	288,188 R	74.7%	19.9%	79.0%	21.0%
NEVADA	1	1		409,845	275,163	79,315	55,367	195,848 R	67.1%	19.4%	77.6%	22.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2			317,745	190,170	124,000	3,575	66,170 R	59.8%	39.0%	60.5%	39.5%
NEW JERSEY	6	7		1,815,489	858,367	902,374	54,748	44,007 D	47.3%	49.7%	48.8%	51.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	1		497,690	246,127	228,084	23,479	18,043 R	49.5%	45.8%	51.9%	48.1%
NEW YORK	13	18		4,267,360	1,857,572	2,278,407	131,381	420,835 D	43.5%	53.4%	44.9%	55.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	5		1,903,766	1,014,010	827,078	62,678	186,932 R	53.3%	43.4%	55.1%	44.9%
NORTH DAKOTA		1		212,888	87,511	119,668	5,709	32,157 D	41.1%	56.2%	42.2%	57.8%
OHIO	11	8		3,374,941	1,752,443	1,593,873	28,625	158,570 R	51.9%	47.2%	52.4%	47.6%
OKLAHOMA	6			858,648	538,194	314,358	6,096	223,836 R	62.7%	36.6%	63.1%	36.9%
OREGON	1	4		1,090,357	401,501	631,246	57,610	229,745 D	36.8%	57.9%	38.9%	61.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	11		2,895,912	1,472,161	1,380,834	42,917	91,327 R	50.8%	47.7%	51.6%	48.4%
RHODE ISLAND		2		292,948	76,630	203,705	12,613	127,075 D	26.2%	69.5%	27.3%	72.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	2		973,676	580,028	369,790	23,858	210,238 R	59.6%	38.0%	61.1%	38.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1			258,590	194,157	64,433		129,724 R	75.1%	24.9%	75.1%	24.9%
TENNESSEE	5	4		913,581	469,551	412,378	31,652	57,173 R	51.4%	45.1%	53.2%	46.8%
TEXAS	13	17		3,461,885	1,786,731	1,531,234	143,920	255,497 R	51.6%	44.2%	53.9%	46.1%
UTAH	3			470,849	304,256	126,505	40,088	177,751 R	64.6%	26.9%	70.6%	29.4%
VERMONT			1	215,133	70,740		144,393	65,663 I	32.9%		100.0%	
VIRGINIA	5	6		1,148,861	542,216	514,435	92,210	27,781 R	47.2%	44.8%	51.3%	48.7%
WASHINGTON	4	5		1,858,048	818,552	980,157	59,339	161,605 D	44.1%	52.8%	45.5%	54.5%
WEST VIRGINIA		3		351,277	29,136	283,272	38,869	254,136 D	8.3%	80.6%	9.3%	90.7%
WISCONSIN	4	5		1,673,475	880,320	761,821	31,334	118,499 R	52.6%	45.5%	53.6%	46.4%
WYOMING	1			174,219	100,687	67,399	6,133	33,288 R	57.8%	38.7%	59.9%	40.1%
TOTAL	223	211	1	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%

Note: In Vermont, the plurality indicated is the independent winner's margin of victory over the Republican runner-up. In other states, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

UNITED STATES

POST-ELECTION CHANGES

Following the 1998 General Election, and prior to June 1, 1999, there were two changes in the membership of the 106th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES

6th Georgia—House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) resigned January 3, 1999, in the wake of a poorer-than-expected Republican showing in the 1998 congressional elections. Gingrich was never sworn in as a member of the 106th Congress; Johnny Isakson (R) was elected February 23, 1999, to succeed him.

1st Louisiana—Representative Bob Livingston (R) resigned February 28, 1999, after admitting during the House impeachment debate in December 1998 to marital infidelity. Livingston was the would-be successor to Gingrich as House speaker. David Vitter (R) was elected May, 29, 1999, to succeed Livingston.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS TO THE 105TH CONGRESS

District	Old Member	New Member	Date Elected	New Members Percentage	Voter Turnout
California 9th	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	Barbara Lee (D)	April 7, 1998	66.8%	50,140
California 22nd	Walter Capps (D)	Lois Capps (D)	March 10, 1998	53.5%	174,695
California 44th	Sonny Bono (R)	Mary Bono (R)	April 7, 1998	64.0%	84,014
New Mexico 1st	Steven H. Schiff (R)	Heather Wilson (R)	June 23, 1998	44.6%	123,055
New Mexico 3rd	Bill Richardson (D)	Bill Redmond (R)	May 13, 1997	42.7%	101,942
New York 6th	Floyd H. Flake (D)	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	February 3, 1998	56.5%	25,173
New York 13th	Susan Molinari (R)	Vito J. Fossella (R)	November 4, 1997	61.3%	130,211
Pennsylvania 1st	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	Robert A. Brady (D)	May 19, 1998	73.6%	18,910
Texas 28th	Frank Tejeda (D)	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	April 12, 1997	66.7%	29,982

Note: Results in this chart are from the decisive round of voting when new member was elected to Congress.

Event: G-8 Working Dinner

Event Date: June 18, 1999

Event Location: Cologne, Germany

Event Description: The President attends a working dinner for the G-8 at the Romisch Germanisches Museum. The dinner is held in the Mosaic Room. The President is seated next to President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain.

Additional Context: Just five weeks before this trip, the President had traveled to a Europe darkened by the shadow of war in Kosovo. This time, he went there at the dawn of a peace won in no small measure through his leadership and on his terms. The President's leadership of the alliance -- including close and constant communication with other leaders like Chirac -- was a key to success. What the President and Chirac were possibly talking about was the challenge of moving their efforts from prosecuting the war to winning the peace, i.e. by deploying KFOR swiftly and safely into Kosovo, bringing the refugees back home, rebuilding a shattered land and stabilizing the region. As the President put it at the time "there is an enormous opportunity to be seized: a chance to shift our focus from defeating something evil to building something good."

At the G-8 itself, the focus was on one of the foundations of the President's domestic and foreign policies: sharing the burdens and maximizing the benefits of globalization. The agenda included steps to make globalization less threatening to those who feel most vulnerable in both developed and emerging economies: financial architecture reform, debt relief, strengthening the social safety nets, improving education.



Event: Congressional Meeting on China

Event Date: March 7, 2000

Event Location: Yellow Oval, The White House

Event Description: The President meets Senator Bacucus, Senator Breaux, Senator Lott, Senator Daschle and Senator Roth for a meeting on China PNTR.

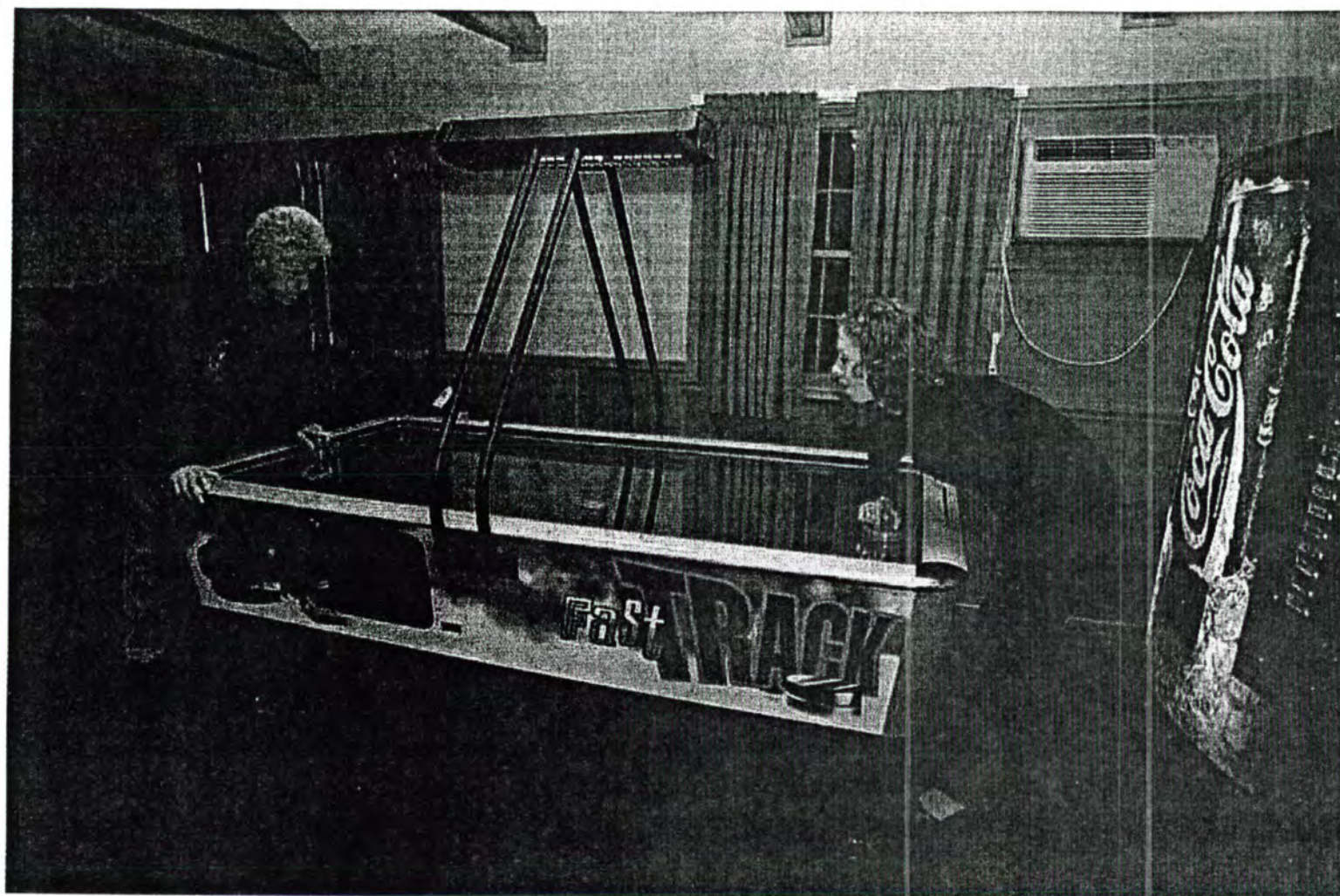


Event: Weekend at Camp David

Event Date: April 22, 2000

Event Location: Camp David, Thurmont, MD

Event Description: The President plays "Fast Track" with Chelsea at Camp David.



Event: Video Taping for White House Correspondents Dinner

Event Date: April 29, 2000

Event Location: Eisenhower Executive Office Building

Event Description: The President works on skits for the White House Correspondents Dinner Video. The President and Terry McAuliffe ride bicycles in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.



Event: Cabinet Portrait

Event Date: June 29, 2000

Event location: North Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President poses with his cabinet and senior advisors for an official portrait.

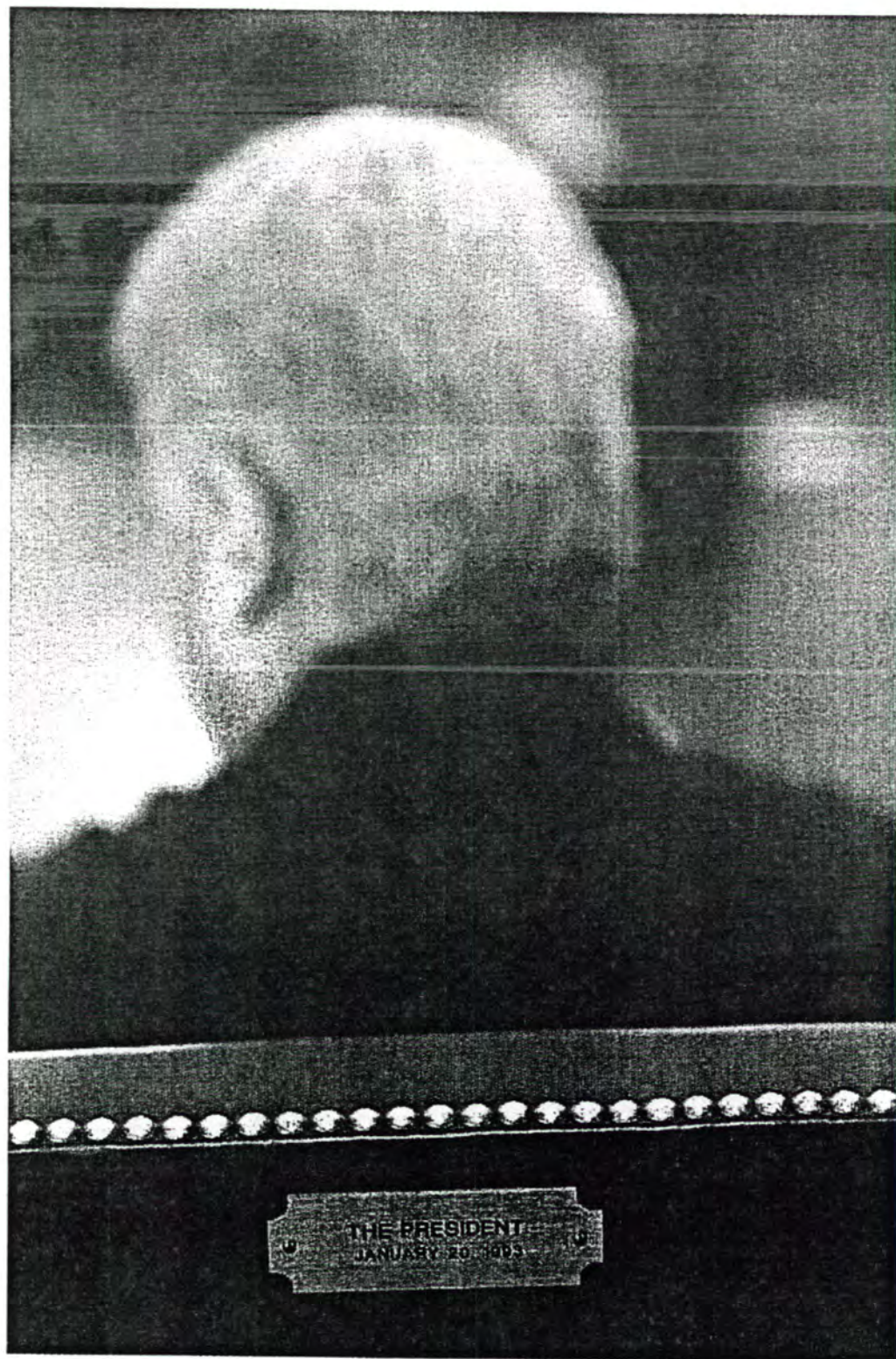


Event: Meeting re: Camp David Summit

Event Date: July 9, 2000

Event location: Cabinet Room West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President meets with senior members of his foreign policy team. John Podesta and Maria Eschaveste are seated next to him.



Event: Eisenstaedt Portraits

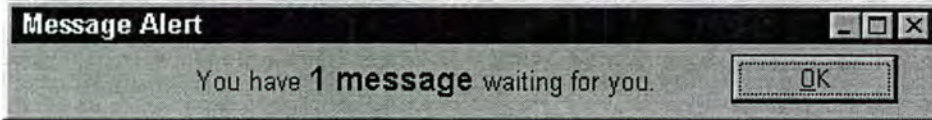
Event Date: August 29, 1993

Event Location: Martha's Vineyard, MA

Event Description: The President, Mrs. Clinton and Chelsea have their portrait taken by Alfred Eisenstaedt at the Red Barn Gallery in Martha's Vineyard. The Clinton's are given two photographs: A 1951 picture of a high-stepping University of Michigan drum major leading a line of children across a lawn and a photo called future ballerinas of the American Ballet Theatre.

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BORN 12/6/1898

Alfred Eisenstaedt biography. ^{DIED} August 24, 1995

He was the preeminent photojournalist of his time—a time that spans eight decades of the twentieth century. Alfred Eisenstaedt, the man behind the camera that fixed itself on some of the most enduring images of modern history, died this morning at age 96. Until the last years of his life he was still shooting and adding to an inventory that included hundreds of thousands of negatives.

His final working days would start at nine in the morning when his sister-in-law, LuLu Kaye, escorted him the five blocks from his apartment to the Time and Life Building. Looking natty in suspenders and often a bow-tie, he answered letters and phone calls long before others had arrived. His days were filled supervising the printing of his photographs for the next exhibit or book project. His five-foot-four frame maneuvered agilely in an office crammed with books and papers and tidy yellow cardboard boxes of prints. His filing system was perhaps inefficiently simple: the boxes marked only "Germany," "Great Americans," "Great Englishmen," "Musicians," and "Miscellaneous." He had no trouble locating pictures, however. His memory was photographic.

Eisie's most recent project, 95 for 95, which gathered ninety-five images in a show for his 95th birthday, was exhibited nationwide.

EARLY YEARS

Alfred Eisenstaedt was born December 6, 1898, in Dirschau, West Prussia (now part of Poland), one of three sons of Regina and Joseph Eisenstaedt, a merchant. The family moved to Berlin when Alfred was eight, and remained there until Hitler came to power. He may well have followed in his father's footsteps, were it not for an uncle who, when Eisenstaedt was 14, gave the boy an Eastman Kodak No. 3 folding camera.

At age 17 he was drafted into the German Army and served on the Flanders front. On April 9, 1918 during the second western offensive, shrapnel tore through both his legs. The only survivor of his artillery battery, he was sent home. It was a year before he was able to walk again unaided. During his recuperation, his interest in photography renewed. Walking first with crutches, later with a cane, he attended museums to study light and composition. Although he became a belt-and-button salesman by trade in 1922, with the money he was able to save, he bought photographic equipment. Developing the pictures in his bathroom, Eisenstaedt had yet to learn there was such a thing as an enlarger.

In 1927, while vacationing with his parents in Czechoslovakia, he photographed a woman playing tennis. Taken from a hillside 50 yards away, the photo captured the long shadow the woman cast on the tennis court. He wrote in his book *Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt*: "I took one picture of the scene with a Zeiss Ideal camera, 9 x12 with glass plates. I was rather satisfied when I showed it to a friend of mine. 'Why don't you enlarge it?' he asked. And he showed me a contraption of a wooden box with a frosted light bulb inside attached to a 9x12 camera, same as mine.... When I saw that one could enlarge and eliminate unnecessary details, the photo bug bit me and I saw enormous possibilities."

Including the possibility of making a living with his pictures. That tennis player photo sold to *Der Welt Spiegel* for three marks, about twelve dollars at the time. By age 31, he quit the belt-and-button business to become a full-time photographer. In doing so, he would come to define the profession. As a pioneer in his field, Eisenstaedt had few rules to follow. He looked to the work of Martin Munkaschi and Dr. Erich Salomon, with whom he had the opportunity to work. "He was the real father of candid photography," Eisenstaedt said often.

In 1949, he married Kathy Kaye, a South African whom he met in New York. As a freelancer Eisenstaedt worked for Pacific and Atlantic Photos, which would become the Associated Press in 1931. At that time Eisenstaedt began working with the innovative Leica 35mm camera, which had been invented four years prior. His assignments included portraits of statesmen and famous artists, as well as social events such as the winter season in St. Moritz. By 1933 he was sent to Italy to shoot the first meeting of Hitler and Mussolini. His aggressive yet invisible style of working allowed him to come within arm's reach of the two dictators. Two years after Hitler took power, Eisenstaedt would immigrate to America.

"PROJECT X"

In New York he was soon hired with three other photographers—Margaret Bourke-White, Thomas McAvoy and Peter Stackpole—by *Time* founder Henry Luce, for a secret start-up known only as "Project X." After six months of testing the mystery venture, it premiered as LIFE magazine on November 23, 1936. "We had a great time," he once said of the early days at the magazine. "Those times will never come back."

The first ten-cent issue featured five pages of Eisenstaedt's pictures. The second week Eisenstaedt—now dubbed "Eisie" by his peers—had his photo of Westpoint on the cover. Other early assignments included the recovery of America as the country pulled out of the Depression. He traveled his new homeland sending back images of shacks and abandoned cars in Oregon, skid row derelicts in Los Angeles and signs advertising beer for a nickel. Because he was not yet a citizen, Eisenstaedt could not be sent to cover the war, and so landed a good deal of celebrity coverage instead.

THE KISS

To capture what has become perhaps his most reproduced image, the kiss in Times Square on V-J Day, Eisenstaedt had been following the sailor who was "running along the street grabbing any and every girl in sight. Whether she was a grandmother, stout, thin, old, didn't make any difference. None of the pictures that were possible pleased me. Then, suddenly in a flash, I saw something white being grabbed. I turned around and clicked the moment the sailor kissed the nurse." In 1991 he told a *New York Times* reporter, "Although I am 92, my brain is 30 years old." To prove it he recalled that to shoot that victory kiss he used 1/125 second exposure, aperture between 5.6 and 8 on Kodak Super Double X film.

But this image, he said, was not his personal favorite. That honor goes to a photo of a young woman in a box seat at La Scala Opera. Editors at *Die Dame*, who had assigned Eisie to the opera, did not feel similarly. They never printed the picture.

AFTER THE WAR

In 1942 Eisenstaedt became a U.S. citizen and traveled overseas to document the effects of the war. In Japan he accompanied Emperor Hirohito on tours to see the destruction caused by the bomb. He recalls a particularly stirring experience in Hiroshima. "A mother and child were looking at some green vegetables they had raised from seeds and planted in the ruins. When I asked the woman if I could take her picture, she bowed deeply and posed for me. Her expression was one of bewilderment, anguish and resignation ... all I could do, after I had taken her picture, was to bow very deeply before her."

The 1950s took him to Korea with the American troops, to Italy to show the plight of the poor there, and to England, where Winston Churchill would sit for him. Portrait assignments such as this one often made Eisenstaedt privy to little-known secrets about his subjects. When he asked Lord Beaverbrook how many cigars Churchill smoked each day, he said, "It's all a fake. He smokes only two cigars a day, but when photographed he always has one handy. That's his trademark."

For LIFE's Fourth of July issue in 1952 Charles Laughton chose his favorite American writings to be read aloud. Eisenstaedt illustrated these verses by traveling across the country—to Minnehaha Falls for Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, to the Hudson Valley for Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, and on a Riverboat for Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*.

He documented the lighter side of life with no less earnest an approach. "You learn something from every picture you take," he said after shooting a story on women's underwear for LIFE. In total, he shot nearly 100 covers for the magazine and some 10,000 prints.

THE PEOPLE IN THE PICTURES

Portraiture remained a constant. Marlene Dietrich smoldering in top hat and tails. Marilyn Monroe vamping in her backyard. JFK clowning with little Caroline. Albert Einstein lecturing to a class of physicists at Princeton. Sophia Loren—Eisie's favorite model—wearing a negligee in a cover shot that caused some LIFE readers to cancel their subscriptions. No matter how famous or notorious the subject, Eisenstaedt was at ease with them. "In 1938 our picture editor, Wilson Hicks, told me, 'Alfred, I'm sending you to Hollywood. Don't be afraid and in awe of these queens—you are a king in your profession.' I've never forgotten that," he said. He did, however, allow himself to ask for a few autographs, and treasured a collection that includes notes from Norman Rockwell, Henry Kissinger and Lillian Gish.

By far the most difficult subject was Ernest Hemingway. Once he told Eisenstaedt after a fishing tournament, "I think you came up too close to me, so I had to shoot at you." "I said, 'Papa, I don't believe it.' Hemingway dropped his gin glass, grabbed me and started to throw me, cameras and all, into the water. I threw my arm around his neck to keep from falling and he pushed me with his fist—but very softly because he had quickly got control of himself. 'Never say again that you don't believe Papa,' he said."

INDEFATIGABLE EISIE

In 1979, at age 81, Eisenstaedt returned to Germany for the first time. An exhibition of 93 photographs of German life from the 1930s through that year traveled through Europe and the U.S. Remarkably, Eisenstaedt's first major retrospective show did not come until age 88 when the International Center of Photography presented 125 of his prints.

In recent years Eisenstaedt received awards too copious to enumerate. The city of New York named an Alfred Eisenstaedt Day in his honor. President Bush bestowed him with the Presidential Medal of Arts, and ICP recognized Eisenstaedt with its Master of Photography award in 1988. Far from resting on his laurels, Eisie continued to take commissions. When President Clinton vacationed on Martha's Vineyard last year, he was there to photograph the first family, and to present them with their choice of his prints as a gift. Bill Clinton chose "Drum Major at the University of Michigan" (1951), and Chelsea picked "Future Ballerinas of the American Ballet Theater" (1936).

At the openings of his shows photographers who looked up to Eisie would ask to take their pictures with him, and perhaps to get some advice. Modestly, Eisie would say, "When the young photographers come ... I ask them questions. They know more about the modern cameras than I do."

Last year LIFE and *Vanity Fair* ran portraits of Eisie on the Brooklyn Bridge by Annie Leibovitz. "He was telling me what to do during the entire shoot," recalled Leibovitz. "But then he'd say, 'This is your picture, do whatever you want.'" Although Eisie did choose the location. "Because I am still younger than the Brooklyn Bridge," he told the *Times*.

Another photographer, and later LIFE's director of photography, John Loengard, explained Eisenstaedt's enduring success: "He never tries to please editors. He only makes pictures that please him." For some sixty years, LIFE readers were the beneficiaries of those pictures, a life's work that was also his pleasure.

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The Eye of Eisenstaedt, 1969
Martha's Vineyard, 1970
Witness to Nature, 1971

Wimbledon: A Celebration, 1972
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Eisenstaedt: Guide to Photography, 1978
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Eisenstaedt on Eisenstaedt, 1985
Eisenstaedt: Martha's Vineyard, 1988
Eisenstaedt: Remembrances, 1990

Return to Eisenstaedt home page

Event: Congressional Leadership Briefing

Event Date: September 19, 1995

Event Location: Oval Office, The White House

Event Description: The President prepares for his budget meeting with: Erskine Bowles Leon Panetta, George Stepanopoulos, Pat Griffin and the Vice President.



Event: HRC 48th Birthday Party

Event Date: October 27, 1995

Event Location: State Floor, The White House

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton dance at Mrs. Clinton's birthday party. Mrs. Clinton wears a wig and cowboy hat for the country and western theme party. Guests at the party included: Chelsea Clinton, Dorothy Rodham, Dick Kelley, Tony and Nicole Rodham, Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Alexis Herman, Madeleine Albright, Neel Lattimore, Karen Finney, Capricia Marshall, Patti Solis, Todd Stern, Vernon Jordan, Ann Stock, and Barbara Boxer.



Event: Chelsea's Prom

Event Date: June 3, 1997

Event Location: Washington, DC

Event Description: The President jokes with Chelsea in a kitchen of a private residence prior to her senior prom. The President and Mrs. Clinton say Goodbye to Chelsea at a pre-prom party at Emily Hawkin's home.



Event: Chelsea Moves to Stanford

Event Date: September 19, 1997

Event Location: Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

Event Description: The President and Mrs. Clinton help Chelsea move into her dorm room at Stanford University on her first day of school.



Event Description: Christmas Day

Event Date: December 25, 1997

Event Location: South Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President, Tyler and Buddy take a walk along the south lawn.
The President is carrying a plastic bag.



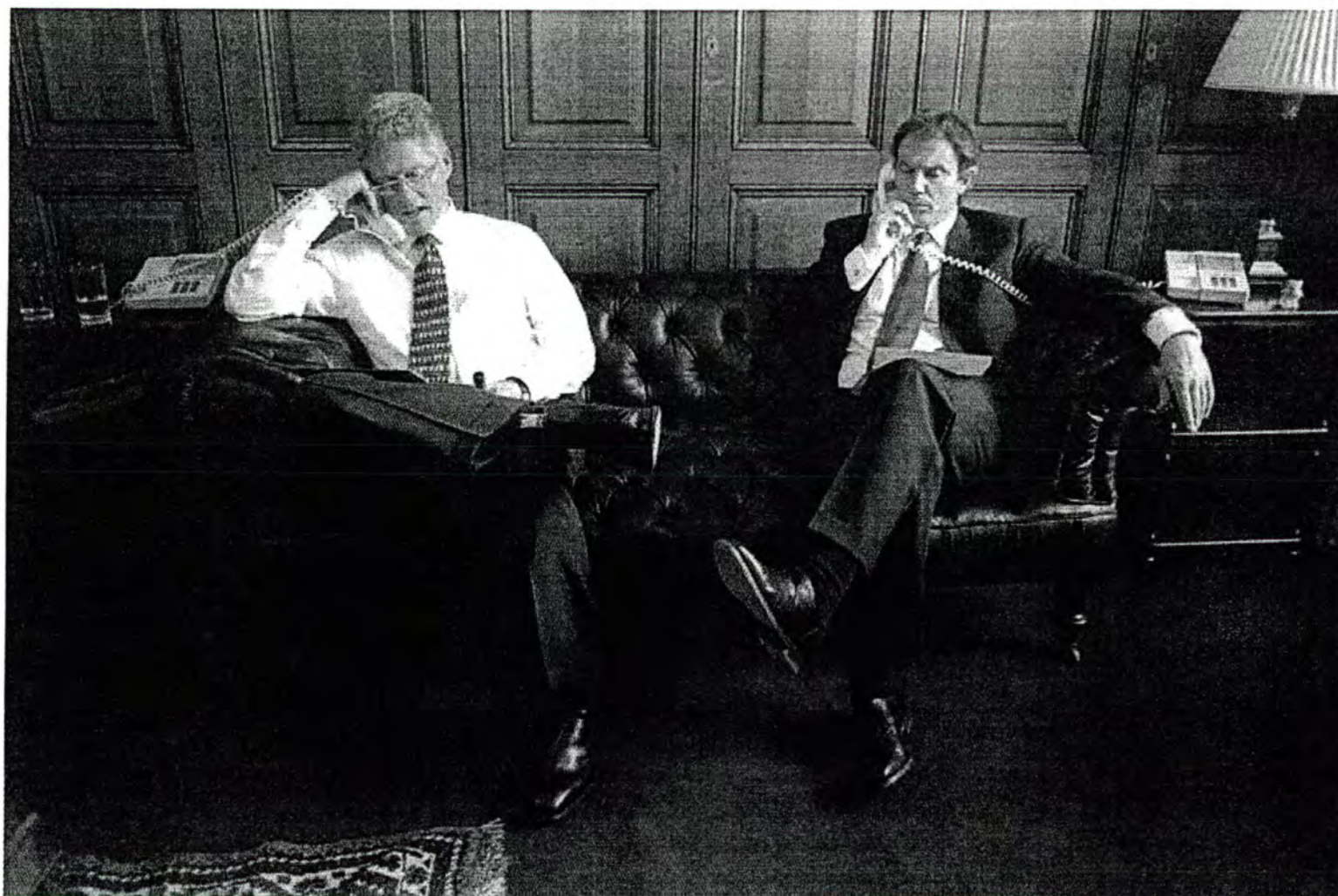
Event: Phone Call With Prime Minister Blair

Event Date: May 18, 1998

Event Location: London, England

Event Description: The President and British Prime Minister Blair talk on telephones with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan at the Foreign Ministry, 10 Downing Street.

This date falls between the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests. We were engaged in an effort at the time to discourage a follow-on Pakistani nuclear test.



Event: Election Night

Event Date: November 3, 1998

Event Location: Chief of Staff's Office West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President watches election night returns on the Internet in the Chief of Staff's office. Participants include John Podesta, Ann Richards, Harold Ickes, and Karen Tramatrano.



America Votes 23

A HANDBOOK OF
CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN
ELECTION STATISTICS



RICHARD M. SCAMMON
ALICE V. MCGILLIVRAY
RHODES COOK

1998

Introduction

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* details in tabular form the sweep of the 1997–1998 election cycle, from the two gubernatorial elections in 1997 in New Jersey and Virginia through the 1998 primary season to the focus of this book, the November 1998 general election for governor and Congress.

For the Democrats and Republicans, there were plenty of results both to cheer and frustrate. But which party won the election of 1998 depends on the prism through which one chooses to look.

From the standpoint of winning the most races, the Republicans were the winners. They emerged from the 1998 election with 62 percent of the nation's governorships, 55 percent of the seats in the U.S. Senate, and 51 percent in the U.S. House of Representatives. Republicans hold the governorships in eight of the nine largest states, and control both sides of Capitol Hill for the third consecutive Congress, the first time that the GOP has accomplished that feat since the 1920s.

But measured against expectations, the Democrats were the winners. They gained five House seats, the first time since 1934 that the party occupying the White House had picked up seats in a midterm election. The partisan balance remained unchanged in the Senate, even though Democrats had more seats to defend than the Republicans. And Democrats won the governorship in the "nation-state" of California for the first time in twenty years.

In short, the results of the election of 1998 were far less decisive than four years earlier, when a Republican tidal wave brought the GOP control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. Fueled by a powerful voter reaction to Democratic dominance both in Washington and most state capitals, Republicans in 1994 scored dramatic gains across the country. They won over 7 million more votes than the Democrats in the nationwide voting for governorships. They took nearly 5 million more votes than the Democrats in balloting for the House, and garnered more than 4 million more votes than the Democrats in voting for the Senate.

But in 1998 there was a split decision. With popular Republican governors on the ballot from George E.

1998: A Status Quo Election

Republicans maintained their dominance in Congress and the nation's governorships as a result of the 1998 election, with little change in the status quo. The partisan balance in the Senate remained unchanged, while Republicans lost a net of five seats in the House and one governorship. The chart below reflects the partisan totals immediately before and after the 1998 election.

	Pre-Election			Post-Election		
	Rep.	Dem.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Other
Governor	32	17	1	31	17	2
Senate	55	45	0	55	45	0
House	228	206	1	223	211	1

Pataki in New York to George W. Bush in Texas, the GOP maintained their clear-cut advantage in voting at the gubernatorial level. Republicans drew over 4 million more votes than Democrats in races for governor. But in Senate races, Democrats had plenty of popular candidates of their own and won the nationwide Senate tally by more than 1 million votes.

In the House vote, which party ran ahead depended on how one counted the votes. The results from all races showed the Republicans in front by slightly more than three-quarters of a million votes. But in the tally of contested races, those where both the Democrats and Republicans fielded candidates, the Democrats ran ahead by an even greater margin. Still, for the second consecutive election, neither party was able to win a majority of the nationwide vote cast for the House of Representatives.

In many respects, the election of 1998 was never very focused. It was overshadowed throughout the year by Bill Clinton's sex scandal and the resulting threat to his presidency. At no time did the election seem to fully engage either party. Rather, they tended to treat it as a series of skirmishes rather than an all-out war, concentrating their resources on a small number of targeted races.

Counting the Vote 1997–1998

The vote for governor is based on elections held in 38 states during the 1997–1998 election cycle. Republicans held 26 governorships before the voting began, and emerged with 25. The vote for Senate is based on 1998 elections in 34 states. The Democrats held 18 of the seats both before and after the 1998 election. Two totals are presented for the House vote. The vote for “All Races” is for the 414 districts in which votes were tallied (in 21 districts there was no vote, as only one candidate filed for the ballot). The vote for “Contested Races” is for the 341 districts where Democratic and Republican candidates went head-to-head (or in the case of the Vermont at-large seat, where the victorious independent incumbent had a Republican challenger). Democrats won 172 of the contested races, Republicans 168. Of the other 94 districts where only one of the major parties fielded a candidate, Republicans won 55, Democrats 39.

Office	Total Vote	Republican	Democratic	Other	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
						Total Vote		Major Vote	
						Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	62,103,167	31,689,154	27,093,701	3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%
Senate	53,798,771	25,718,603	26,924,649	1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%
House									
All Races	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%
Contested Races	56,685,953	27,323,133	28,202,307	1,160,513	879,174 D	48.2%	49.8%	49.2%	50.8%

As a result, few incumbents were defeated and a comparative handful of elections were even very close. Actually, almost five times as many candidates were elected to the

House in 1998 without major-party opposition (a total of 94) than were elected with less than 52 percent of the vote (a total of 19). Not surprisingly, a byproduct of this lack of competition was low voter turnout—the lowest, according to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, for a national election since 1942 (when the nation was in the midst of World War II).

Turnout in 1998 represented 36.1 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia), a percentage based on the gubernatorial, Senate, or House race in each state that drew the highest number of voters. A total of 32.9 percent of the voting-age population (excluding the District of Columbia) cast ballots in House races.

The discrepancy between the two percentages is due, in part, to the abnormally large number of House incumbents that were elected in 1998 without major-party opposition. In more than 20 percent of the congressional districts across the country (94 out of 435), either the Democrat or Republican candidate was given a free ride because the other party did not field a candidate. Sixty of these districts were in the South alone, meaning that close to half of the House seats across the region went by default to one party or the other.

Altogether, the number of ballots cast for the House in 1998 was nearly 5 million less than 1994. But voters

1998: Close House Races

Far more House candidates had minimal opposition in the 1998 election than faced serious competition. The chart lists the House candidates that won election in 1998 with less than 52 percent of the total vote in their district. An asterisk (*) indicates candidates who won their first election to the House in November 1998.

Republicans	1998 Winning Percentage	Democrats	1998 Winning Percentage
Heather A. Wilson, N.M. 1	48.4	Shelley Berkley, Nev. 1 *	49.2
Don Sherwood, Pa. 10 *	48.7	Jay Inslee, Wash. 1	49.8
Brian P. Bilbray, Cal. 49	48.8	Mark Udall, Colo. 2 *	49.9
Steven Kuykendall, Cal. 36 *	48.9	James H. Maloney, Conn. 5	49.9
James E. Rogan, Cal. 27	50.7	William P. Luther, Minn. 6	50.0
Richard H. Baker, La. 6	50.7	Rush Holt, N.J. 12 *	50.1
Robin Hayes, N.C. 8 *	50.7	David Wu, Ore. 1 *	50.1
Anne M. Northup, Ky. 3	51.5	Baron Hill, Ind. 9 *	50.8
Jim Kolbe, Ariz. 5	51.6	Lane Evans, Ill. 17	51.6
		Joseph M. Hoeffel, Pa. 13 *	51.6

The House in the 1990s: From Democrat to Republican

The House of Representatives has gone from Democratic to Republican in the 1990s, fueled by the GOP upsurge in the South. But since winning control of the House in 1994, Republicans have lost ground in every region except the South. Regions are defined below. "I" indicates independent.

	South			West			Midwest			East				Total House			
	R	D		R	D		R	D		R	D	I		R	D	I	
1990	44	85	D	37	48	D	45	68	D	41	66	1	D	167	267	1	D
1992	52	85	D	38	55	D	44	61	D	42	57	1	D	176	258	1	D
1994	73	64	R	53	40	R	59	46	R	45	54	1	D	230	204	1	R
1996	82	55	R	51	42	R	55	50	R	39	60	1	D	227	207	1	R
1998	82	55	R	49	44	R	54	51	R	38	61	1	D	223	211	1	R
Net Change in GOP Seats, 1990-1998	+38			+12			+9			-3				+56			

Note: Traditionally, Congressional Quarterly has defined the four regions as follows:

East—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.
 Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
 South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.
 West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

showed they would turn out when there was spirited competition. That was the case in the Minnesota governor's race, which featured not only the two major-party candidates, but also Reform Party entry Jesse Ventura, who closed fast to win the election. The excitement of the race helped propel the total turnout in Minnesota upwards by more than 300,000 votes from 1994.

Ventura's victory continued the trend of a gradually growing number of states to look outside the two major parties for political leadership. Alaska and Connecticut elected governors from third parties earlier in the 1990s. Maine re-elected Angus King, an independent, as its governor in 1998.

The Methodology

The twenty-third volume of *America Votes* follows the general pattern used in previous editions of this series. There is an expanded introduction with tables designed to help tie together various aspects of the 1997-1998 election cycle. The front section also contains tables with the state-by-state voter turnout and vote for Senate, House, and gubernatorial elections in the 1997-1998 election cycle.

And there are sections with the results of special elections held between the general elections of 1996 and 1998 to fill vacancies in the 105th Congress, as well as a listing of changes in congressional membership that occurred between the 1998 general election and the end of May 1999.

Following this introductory material is the heart of the volume, fifty chapters—one for each state. Each chapter begins with a profile sheet listing the current governor, senators, and representatives followed by tables of the statewide vote for president, governor, and senator from 1946 or 1948 to the present. Following this information is a map of the state showing its counties and congressional districts for members of the House. Following the map are the county-by-county tables of gubernatorial and Senate elections. Most tables are for the 1998 general election except for the governorships in New Jersey and Virginia, which were decided in 1997.

Virtually all the county tables feature a three-column format (Republican, Democratic, Other). The only exceptions are for elections where an independent or third-party candidate received at least 10 percent of the vote, in which case a column for their vote is also

Defeated Incumbents

The 1998 election was hospitable to incumbents. Only two sitting governors, three senators, and six House members were defeated in the November 1998 general election. In addition, Republican Rep. Jay C. Kim was beaten for renomination in his party's primary earlier in the year. The losers were a mixed group of veterans and freshmen, but they had a common denominator—none had won by a very comfortable margin in their previous election. The chart indicates the number of terms that incumbents had served before their loss in 1998, and the percentage of the total vote they had received the previous time they had run for that office (1992 for senators, 1994 for governors, 1996 for House members). The asterisk (*) indicates that Bill Redmond was elected in a 1997 special election and his vote percentage is from that election.

	Number of Terms	Previous Election Percentage
Governors		
<i>(2 Republicans)</i>		
David Beasley, R-S.C.	1	50.4
Forrest H. James, R-Ala.	2	50.3
Senators		
<i>(2 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Alfonse M. D'Amato, R-N.Y.	3	49.0
Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C.	1	50.3
Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill.	1	53.3
Representatives		
<i>(5 Republicans, 1 Democrat)</i>		
Jon D. Fox, R-Pa. 13	2	48.9
Jay Johnson, D-Wis. 8	1	52.0
Michael Pappas, R-N.J. 12	1	50.4
Bill Redmond, R-N.M. 3	1*	42.7 *
Vince Snowbarger, R-Kan. 3	1	49.8
Rick White, R-Wash. 1	2	53.7

included. All the county tables include mid-decade (1995) population estimates from the Census Bureau.

The county tables are followed by a listing of votes cast for candidates for the House of Representatives, arranged by congressional district. The implementation of the 1990 Census for redistricting purposes led to changes in all multimember states. Most states are using the same lines that were established for the 1992 election, although court-ordered changes have required several states to redraw their lines since then. Between the 1996 and 1998 elections major changes were made in the district lines in North Carolina, as well as in parts of New York and Virginia.

The redrawn maps for these states appear in this volume and the election returns are for the altered con-

gressional districts. Votes for House members are for the districts as defined for the 106th Congress and in most states extend back to 1992. Votes for districts before 1992 are not included except for states with a single member in the House.

The last pages of each state chapter consist of two parts. The first is the notes section, containing a breakdown of votes cast in the general election for third-party, independent and write-in candidates. In states such as New York, where Democratic and Republican candidates can receive votes on the ballot lines of third parties, those votes are included in the Democratic and Republican totals.

The second part provides official results for the primary elections for governor and Congress held in the 1997–1998 election cycle, which are published in more detail in *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998* (a companion volume to *America Votes*).

Voting data also are provided in the appropriate state chapters for six large urban areas: Chicago, Detroit, Harris County (Houston), Los Angeles County, New York City, and Philadelphia. In the chapters for New England states, tables are also included that list the vote for governor and senator by larger cities and towns. In Rhode Island, the results are listed for all cities and towns.

The America Votes series is compiled from the final, official results obtained from election authorities in each state. Perfection, while always the goal, can sometimes prove elusive in a work such as this, which is so heavy with data. It must be noted that on occasion a state may belatedly report changes in their vote totals that occur after publication of this volume. Any such changes will be noted in the next volume.

As in the preparation of *U.S. Primary Elections, 1997–1998*, thanks are in order to Eileen Canavan of the Federal Election Commission, with whom the author consulted in an effort to find any discrepancy in vote totals.

And special thanks are in order to David Tarr, the executive editor of CQ Press, whose continued good grace, keen eye, and knowledge of the electoral process has for years steered these election volumes to a successful completion.

As always, there is the desire to make these reference volumes of maximum efficiency in meeting the needs of its users. Suggestions for new materials, together with any corrections of data, are welcome.

Rhodes Cook
June 1999

VOTER TURNOUT IN 1998 ELECTIONS

STATE	1998 Voting Age Population	November 1998 Registration	Percentage Voting Age Registered	U.S. House Vote	House Vote as Percent of		Senate vote	Governor vote	Largest vote	Largest Vote as Percent of Voting Age Population
					Voting Age Population	Registered Voters				
ALABAMA	3,293,000	2,316,598	70.3%	1,215,179	36.9%	52.5%	1,293,405	1,317,842	G	40.0%
ALASKA	437,000	453,332	103.7%	223,300	51.1%	49.3%	221,807	220,177	H	51.1%
ARIZONA	3,547,000	2,592,676	73.1%	1,003,766	28.3%	38.7%	1,013,280	1,017,616	G	28.7%
ARKANSAS	1,882,000	1,471,971	78.2%	525,308	27.9%	35.7%	700,644	706,011	G	37.5%
CALIFORNIA	23,665,000	14,969,185	63.3%	7,989,694	33.8%	53.4%	8,314,953	8,385,196	G	35.4%
COLORADO	2,961,000	2,563,441	86.6%	1,274,149	43.0%	49.7%	1,327,235	1,321,307	S	44.8%
CONNECTICUT	2,464,000	1,806,751	73.3%	954,459	38.7%	52.8%	964,457	999,537	G	40.6%
DELAWARE	568,000	467,388	82.3%	180,527	31.8%	38.6%			H	31.8%
FLORIDA	11,383,000	8,220,266	72.2%	1,213,252	10.7%	14.8%	3,900,162	3,964,441	G	34.8%
GEORGIA	5,678,000	4,188,762	73.8%	1,631,715	28.7%	39.0%	1,753,911	1,792,808	G	31.6%
HAWAII	878,000	601,404	68.5%	397,442	45.3%	66.1%	398,124	407,556	G	46.4%
IDAHO	888,000	661,433	74.5%	378,829	42.7%	57.3%	378,174	381,248	G	42.9%
ILLINOIS	8,755,000	6,754,998	77.2%	3,215,262	36.7%	47.6%	3,394,521	3,358,705	S	38.8%
INDIANA	4,410,000	3,693,982	83.8%	1,575,871	35.7%	42.7%	1,588,617		S	36.0%
IOWA	2,157,000	1,865,520	86.5%	900,701	41.8%	48.3%	947,907	956,418	G	44.3%
KANSAS	1,925,000	1,513,685	78.6%	727,448	37.8%	48.1%	727,236	742,665	G	38.6%
KENTUCKY	2,990,000	2,590,339	86.6%	1,098,862	36.8%	42.4%	1,145,414		S	38.3%
LOUISIANA	3,149,000	2,684,228	85.2%	310,194	9.9%	11.6%	969,165		S	30.8%
MAINE	957,000	933,753	97.6%	414,553	43.3%	44.4%		421,009	G	44.0%
MARYLAND	3,824,000	2,811,533	73.5%	1,481,945	38.8%	52.7%	1,507,447	1,535,978	G	40.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	4,731,000	3,718,528	78.6%	1,741,753	36.8%	46.8%		1,903,336	G	40.2%
MICHIGAN	7,266,000	6,915,613	95.2%	2,985,233	41.1%	43.2%		3,027,104	G	41.7%
MINNESOTA	3,483,000	2,667,692	76.6%	2,039,603	58.6%	76.5%		2,090,518	G	60.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2,014,000	1,806,668	89.7%	550,917	27.4%	30.5%			H	27.4%
MISSOURI	4,042,000	3,635,991	90.0%	1,572,117	38.9%	43.2%	1,576,857		S	39.0%
MONTANA	658,000	639,241	97.1%	331,551	50.4%	51.9%			H	50.4%
NEBRASKA	1,231,000	1,056,351	85.8%	525,959	42.7%	49.8%		545,238	G	44.3%
NEVADA	1,314,000	897,865	68.3%	409,845	31.2%	45.6%	435,790	433,630	S	33.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	890,000	747,608	84.0%	317,745	35.7%	42.5%	314,956	318,940	G	35.8%
NEW JERSEY	6,075,000	4,538,944	74.7%	1,815,489	29.9%	40.0%			H	29.9%
NEW MEXICO	1,250,000	910,571	72.8%	497,690	39.8%	54.7%		498,703	G	39.9%
NEW YORK	13,590,000	10,740,788	79.0%	4,267,360	31.4%	39.7%	4,670,805	4,735,236	G	34.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	5,685,000	4,764,036	83.8%	1,903,766	33.5%	40.0%	2,012,143		S	35.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	476,000			212,888	44.7%		213,358		S	44.8%
OHIO	8,401,000	7,109,109	84.6%	3,374,941	40.2%	47.5%	3,404,351	3,354,213	S	40.5%
OKLAHOMA	2,463,000	2,050,606	83.3%	858,648	34.9%	41.9%	859,713	873,585	G	35.5%
OREGON	2,484,000	1,965,981	79.1%	1,090,357	43.9%	55.5%	1,117,747	1,113,098	S	45.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	9,118,000	7,259,692	79.6%	2,895,912	31.8%	39.9%	2,957,772	3,025,152	G	33.2%
RHODE ISLAND	751,000	632,955	84.3%	292,948	39.0%	46.3%		306,445	G	40.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,886,000	2,021,766	70.1%	973,676	33.7%	48.2%	1,068,367	1,070,869	G	37.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	538,000	496,718	92.3%	258,590	48.1%	52.1%	262,111	260,187	S	48.7%
TENNESSEE	4,120,000	3,188,840	77.4%	913,581	22.2%	28.6%		976,236	G	23.7%
TEXAS	14,299,000	11,538,235	80.7%	3,461,885	24.2%	30.0%		3,738,483	G	26.1%
UTAH	1,432,000	1,115,821	77.9%	470,849	32.9%	42.2%	494,909		S	34.6%
VERMONT	448,000	402,603	89.9%	215,133	48.0%	53.4%	214,036	218,120	G	48.7%
VIRGINIA	5,165,000	3,724,683	72.1%	1,148,861	22.2%	30.8%			H	22.2%
WASHINGTON	4,257,000	3,091,177	72.6%	1,858,048	43.6%	60.1%	1,888,561		S	44.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,406,000	1,007,811	71.7%	351,277	25.0%	34.9%			H	25.0%
WISCONSIN	3,877,000			1,673,475	43.2%		1,760,836	1,756,014	S	45.4%
WYOMING	354,000	239,539	67.7%	174,219	49.2%	72.7%		174,888	G	49.4%
TOTAL	200,515,000	152,046,677	75.8%	65,896,772	32.9%	43.3%	53,798,771	57,948,509		36.1%

Note: Registration data was compiled by the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate; North Dakota and Wisconsin do not have statewide registration totals. The estimated voting age population was compiled by the Census Bureau. Including the District of Columbia, the estimated voting age population in 1998 was 200,929,000. The vote for governor does not include 1997 contests in New Jersey and Virginia. Using the race in each state with the largest vote, the nationwide turnout in 1998 was 72,324,715 voters.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS 1997 AND 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,317,842	554,746	James, Forrest H.	760,155	Siegelman, Don	2,941	205,409 D	42.1%	57.7%	42.2%	57.8%
Alaska	220,177	39,331	Lindauer, John	112,879	Knowles, Tony	67,967	73,548 D	17.9%	51.3%	25.8%	74.2%
Arizona	1,017,616	620,188	Hull, Jane Dee	361,552	Johnson, Paul	35,876	258,636 R	60.9%	35.5%	63.2%	36.8%
Arkansas	706,011	421,989	Huckabee, Mike	272,923	Bristow, Bill	11,099	149,066 R	59.8%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
California	8,385,196	3,218,030	Lungren, Dan	4,860,702	Davis, Gray	306,464	1,642,672 D	38.4%	58.0%	39.8%	60.2%
Colorado	1,321,307	648,202	Owens, Bill	639,905	Schoettler, Gail	33,200	8,297 R	49.1%	48.4%	50.3%	49.7%
Connecticut	999,537	628,707	Rowland, John G.	354,187	Kennelly, Barbara B.	16,643	274,520 R	62.9%	35.4%	64.0%	36.0%
Florida	3,964,441	2,191,105	Bush, Jeb	1,773,054	MacKay, Buddy	282	418,051 R	55.3%	44.7%	55.3%	44.7%
Georgia	1,792,808	790,201	Millner, Guy	941,076	Barnes, Roy E.	61,531	150,875 D	44.1%	52.5%	45.6%	54.4%
Hawaii	407,556	198,952	Lingle, Linda	204,206	Cayetano, Benjamin J.	4,398	5,254 D	48.8%	50.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Idaho	381,248	258,095	Kempthorne, Dirk	110,815	Huntley, Robert C.	12,338	147,280 R	67.7%	29.1%	70.0%	30.0%
Illinois	3,358,705	1,714,094	Ryan, George H.	1,594,191	Poshard, Glenn	50,420	119,903 R	51.0%	47.5%	51.8%	48.2%
Iowa	956,418	444,787	Lightfoot, Jim Ross	500,231	Vilsack, Tom	11,400	55,444 D	46.5%	52.3%	47.1%	52.9%
Kansas	742,665	544,882	Graves, Bill	168,243	Sawyer, Tom	29,540	376,639 R	73.4%	22.7%	76.4%	23.6%
Maine	421,009	79,716	Longley, James B., Jr.	50,506	Connolly, Thomas J.	290,787	167,056 I	18.9%	12.0%	61.2%	38.8%
Maryland	1,535,978	688,357	Sauerbrey, Ellen R.	846,972	Glendening, Parris N.	649	158,615 D	44.8%	55.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Massachusetts	1,903,336	967,160	Cellucci, Paul	901,843	Harshbarger, Scott	34,333	65,317 R	50.8%	47.4%	51.7%	48.3%
Michigan	3,027,104	1,883,005	Engler, John	1,143,574	Fieger, Geoffrey	525	739,431 R	62.2%	37.8%	62.2%	37.8%
Minnesota	2,090,518	716,880	Coleman, Norm	587,060	Humphrey, Hubert H., III	786,578	56,523 V	34.3%	28.1%	55.0%	45.0%
Nebraska	545,238	293,910	Johanns, Mike	250,678	Hoppner, Bill	650	43,232 R	53.9%	46.0%	54.0%	46.0%
Nevada	433,630	223,892	Guinn, Kenny	182,281	Jones, Jan Laverty	27,457	41,611 R	51.6%	42.0%	55.1%	44.9%
New Hampshire	318,940	98,473	Lucas, Jay	210,769	Shaheen, Jeanne	9,698	112,296 D	30.9%	66.1%	31.8%	68.2%
New Jersey	2,418,344	1,133,394	Whitman, Christine T.	1,107,968	McGreevey, James	176,982	25,426 R	46.9%	45.8%	50.6%	49.4%
New Mexico	498,703	271,948	Johnson, Gary E.	226,755	Chavez, Martin J.		45,193 R	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%
New York	4,735,236	2,571,991	Pataki, George E.	1,570,317	Vallone, Peter F.	592,928	1,001,674 R	54.3%	33.2%	62.1%	37.9%
Ohio	3,354,213	1,678,721	Taft, Robert A., II	1,498,956	Fisher, Lee	176,536	179,765 R	50.0%	44.7%	52.8%	47.2%
Oklahoma	873,585	505,498	Keating, Frank	357,552	Boyd, Laura	10,535	147,946 R	57.9%	40.9%	58.6%	41.4%
Oregon	1,113,098	334,001	Sizemore, Bill	717,061	Kitzhaber, John	62,036	383,060 D	30.0%	64.4%	31.8%	68.2%
Pennsylvania	3,025,152	1,736,844	Ridge, Thomas J.	938,745	Itkin, Ivan	349,563	798,099 R	57.4%	31.0%	64.9%	35.1%
Rhode Island	306,445	156,180	Almond, Lincoln C.	129,105	York, Myrth	21,160	27,075 R	51.0%	42.1%	54.7%	45.3%
South Carolina	1,070,869	484,088	Beasley, David	570,070	Hodges, James H.	16,711	85,982 D	45.2%	53.2%	45.9%	54.1%
South Dakota	260,187	166,621	Janklow, William J.	85,473	Hunhoff, Bernie	8,093	81,148 R	64.0%	32.9%	66.1%	33.9%
Tennessee	976,236	669,973	Sundquist, Don	287,750	Hooker, John J.	18,513	382,223 R	68.6%	29.5%	70.0%	30.0%
Texas	3,738,483	2,551,454	Bush, George W.	1,165,444	Mauro, Garry	21,585	1,386,010 R	68.2%	31.2%	68.6%	31.4%
Vermont	218,120	89,726	Dwyer, Ruth	121,425	Dean, Howard B.	6,969	31,699 D	41.1%	55.7%	42.5%	57.5%
Virginia ¹	1,736,314	969,062	Gilmore, James S., III	738,971	Beyer, Donald S., Jr.	28,281	230,091 R	55.8%	42.6%	56.7%	43.3%
Wisconsin	1,756,014	1,047,716	Thompson, Tommy G.	679,553	Garvey, Edward R.	28,745	368,163 R	59.7%	38.7%	60.7%	39.3%
Wyoming	174,888	97,235	Geringer, Jim	70,754	Vinich, John P.	6,899	26,481 R	55.6%	40.5%	57.9%	42.1%
Total	62,103,167	31,689,154		27,093,701		3,320,312	4,595,453 R	51.0%	43.6%	53.9%	46.1%

¹1997 election

Note: In Maine, the winner was Angus King, an independent candidate (I), who received 246,772 votes (58.6% of the total vote). In Minnesota, the winner was Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate (V), who received 773,403 votes (37.0% of the total vote). In both cases, the plurality indicated is the winner's margin of victory over the runner-up. In all other gubernatorial elections, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

SENATE ELECTIONS 1998

State	Total Vote	Republican		Democratic		Other Vote	Rep.-Dem. Plurality	Percentage			
		Vote	Candidate	Vote	Candidate			Total Vote		Major Vote	
								Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	1,293,405	817,973	Shelby, Richard C.	474,568	Suddith, Clayton	864	343,405 R	63.2%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%
Alaska	221,807	165,227	Murkowski, Frank H.	43,743	Sonneman, Joseph	12,837	121,484 R	74.5%	19.7%	79.1%	20.9%
Arizona	1,013,280	696,577	McCain, John	275,224	Ranger, Ed	41,479	421,353 R	68.7%	27.2%	71.7%	28.3%
Arkansas	700,644	295,870	Boozman, Fay	385,878	Lincoln, Blanche	18,896	90,008 D	42.2%	55.1%	43.4%	56.6%
California	8,314,953	3,576,351	Fong, Matt	4,411,705	Boxer, Barbara	326,897	835,354 D	43.0%	53.1%	44.8%	55.2%
Colorado	1,327,235	829,370	Campbell, Ben N.	464,754	Lamm, Dottie	33,111	364,616 R	62.5%	35.0%	64.1%	35.9%
Connecticut	964,457	312,177	Franks, Gary A.	628,306	Dodd, Christopher J.	23,974	316,129 D	32.4%	65.1%	33.2%	66.8%
Florida	3,900,162	1,463,755	Crist, Charlie	2,436,407	Graham, Robert		972,652 D	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%
Georgia	1,753,911	918,540	Coverdell, Paul	791,904	Coles, Michael	43,467	126,636 R	52.4%	45.2%	53.7%	46.3%
Hawaii	398,124	70,964	Young, Crystal	315,252	Inouye, Daniel K.	11,908	244,288 D	17.8%	79.2%	18.4%	81.6%
Idaho	378,174	262,966	Crapo, Michael D.	107,375	Mauk, Bill	7,833	155,591 R	69.5%	28.4%	71.0%	29.0%
Illinois	3,394,521	1,709,041	Fitzgerald, Peter G.	1,610,496	Moseley-Braun, Carol	74,984	98,545 R	50.3%	47.4%	51.5%	48.5%
Indiana	1,588,617	552,732	Helmke, Paul	1,012,244	Bayh, Evan	23,641	459,512 D	34.8%	63.7%	35.3%	64.7%
Iowa	947,907	648,480	Grassley, Charles E.	289,049	Osterberg, David	10,378	359,431 R	68.4%	30.5%	69.2%	30.8%
Kansas	727,236	474,639	Brownback, Sam	229,718	Feleciano, Paul, Jr.	22,879	244,921 R	65.3%	31.6%	67.4%	32.6%
Kentucky	1,145,414	569,817	Bunning , Jim	563,051	Baesler, Scotty	12,546	6,766 R	49.7%	49.2%	50.3%	49.7%
Louisiana	969,165	306,616	Donelon, Jim	620,502	Breaux, John B.	42,047	313,886 D	31.6%	64.0%	33.1%	66.9%
Maryland	1,507,447	444,637	Pierpont, Ross Z.	1,062,810	Mikulski, Barbara A.		618,173 D	29.5%	70.5%	29.5%	70.5%
Missouri	1,576,857	830,625	Bond, Christopher	690,208	Nixon, Jeremiah W.	56,024	140,417 R	52.7%	43.8%	54.6%	45.4%
Nevada	435,790	208,222	Ensign, John	208,650	Reid, Harry	18,918	428 D	47.8%	47.9%	49.9%	50.1%
New Hampshire	314,956	213,477	Gregg, Judd	88,883	Condodemetraky, George	12,596	124,594 R	67.8%	28.2%	70.6%	29.4%
New York	4,670,805	2,058,988	D'Amato, Alfonse M.	2,551,065	Schumer, Charles E.	60,752	492,077 D	44.1%	54.6%	44.7%	55.3%
North Carolina	2,012,143	945,943	Faircloth, Lauch	1,029,237	Edwards, John	36,963	83,294 D	47.0%	51.2%	47.9%	52.1%
North Dakota	213,358	75,013	Nalewaja, Donna	134,747	Dorgan, Byron L.	3,598	59,734 D	35.2%	63.2%	35.8%	64.2%
Ohio	3,404,351	1,922,087	Voinovich, George	1,482,054	Boyle, Mary O.	210	440,033 R	56.5%	43.5%	56.5%	43.5%
Oklahoma	859,713	570,682	Nickles, Don	268,898	Carroll, Don E.	20,133	301,784 R	66.4%	31.3%	68.0%	32.0%
Oregon	1,117,747	377,739	Lim, John	682,425	Wyden, Ron	57,583	304,686 D	33.8%	61.1%	35.6%	64.4%
Pennsylvania	2,957,772	1,814,180	Specter, Arlen	1,028,839	Lloyd, Bill	114,753	785,341 R	61.3%	34.8%	63.8%	36.2%
South Carolina	1,068,367	488,132	Inglis, Robert D.	562,791	Hollings, Ernest F.	17,444	74,659 D	45.7%	52.7%	46.4%	53.6%
South Dakota	262,111	95,431	Schmidt, Ron	162,884	Daschle, Thomas A.	3,796	67,453 D	36.4%	62.1%	36.9%	63.1%
Utah	494,909	316,652	Bennett, Robert F.	163,172	Leckman, Scott	15,085	153,480 R	64.0%	33.0%	66.0%	34.0%
Vermont	214,036	48,051	Tuttle, Fred H.	154,567	Leahy, Patrick J.	11,418	106,516 D	22.4%	72.2%	23.7%	76.3%
Washington	1,888,561	785,377	Smith, Linda	1,103,184	Murray, Patty		317,807 D	41.6%	58.4%	41.6%	58.4%
Wisconsin	1,760,836	852,272	Neumann, Mark W.	890,059	Feingold, Russell D.	18,505	37,787 D	48.4%	50.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Total	53,798,771	25,718,603		26,924,649		1,155,519	1,206,046 D	47.8%	50.0%	48.9%	51.1%

Note: There was no primary as such in Louisiana in 1998. All candidates ran on a single ballot Nov. 3, including another Democratic candidate, who received 9,893 votes, and another Republican candidate, who received 7,964 votes. Their votes are included in the "Other Vote" column.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS 1998

State	Seats Won			Total Vote					Percentage			
	Republican	Democratic	Independent		Republican	Democratic	Other	Plurality	Total Vote		Major Vote	
									Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
ALABAMA	5	2		1,215,179	665,625	545,465	4,089	120,160 R	54.8%	44.9%	55.0%	45.0%
ALASKA	1			223,300	139,676	77,232	6,392	62,444 R	62.6%	34.6%	64.4%	35.6%
ARIZONA	5	1		1,003,766	573,651	406,834	23,281	166,817 R	57.1%	40.5%	58.5%	41.5%
ARKANSAS	2	2		525,308	319,863	168,528	36,917	151,335 R	60.9%	32.1%	65.5%	34.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	28		7,989,694	3,510,494	4,040,164	439,036	529,670 D	43.9%	50.6%	46.5%	53.5%
COLORADO	4	2		1,274,149	715,820	533,297	25,032	182,523 R	56.2%	41.9%	57.3%	42.7%
CONNECTICUT	2	4		954,459	442,066	495,557	16,836	53,491 D	46.3%	51.9%	47.1%	52.9%
DELAWARE	1			180,527	119,811	57,446	3,270	62,365 R	66.4%	31.8%	67.6%	32.4%
FLORIDA	15	8		1,213,252	557,825	580,605	74,822	22,780 D	46.0%	47.9%	49.0%	51.0%
GEORGIA	8	3		1,631,715	1,039,711	592,004		447,707 R	63.7%	36.3%	63.7%	36.3%
HAWAII		2		397,442	119,328	260,947	17,167	141,619 D	30.0%	65.7%	31.4%	68.6%
IDAHO	2			378,829	204,568	169,389	4,872	35,179 R	54.0%	44.7%	54.7%	45.3%
ILLINOIS	10	10		3,215,262	1,624,558	1,565,998	24,706	58,560 R	50.5%	48.7%	50.9%	49.1%
INDIANA	6	4		1,575,871	861,951	673,322	40,598	188,629 R	54.7%	42.7%	56.1%	43.9%
IOWA	4	1		900,701	551,767	338,431	10,503	213,336 R	61.3%	37.6%	62.0%	38.0%
KANSAS	3	1		727,448	450,025	272,252	5,171	177,773 R	61.9%	37.4%	62.3%	37.7%
KENTUCKY	5	1		1,098,862	637,091	456,218	5,553	180,873 R	58.0%	41.5%	58.3%	41.7%
LOUISIANA	5	2		310,194	97,044	213,150		116,106 D	31.3%	68.7%	31.3%	68.7%
MAINE		2		414,553	124,834	280,537	9,182	155,703 D	30.1%	67.7%	30.8%	69.2%
MARYLAND	4	4		1,481,945	689,532	792,280	133	102,748 D	46.5%	53.5%	46.5%	53.5%
MASSACHUSETTS		10		1,741,753	412,508	1,306,281	22,964	893,773 D	23.7%	75.0%	24.0%	76.0%
MICHIGAN	6	10		2,985,233	1,438,283	1,469,111	77,839	30,828 D	48.2%	49.2%	49.5%	50.5%
MINNESOTA	2	6		2,039,603	862,972	1,090,488	86,143	227,516 D	42.3%	53.5%	44.2%	55.8%
MISSISSIPPI	2	3		550,917	232,415	262,858	55,644	30,443 D	42.2%	47.7%	46.9%	53.1%
MISSOURI	4	5		1,572,117	748,432	787,655	36,030	39,223 D	47.6%	50.1%	48.7%	51.3%
MONTANA	1			331,551	175,748	147,073	8,730	28,675 R	53.0%	44.4%	54.4%	45.6%
NEBRASKA	3			525,959	392,736	104,548	28,675	288,188 R	74.7%	19.9%	79.0%	21.0%
NEVADA	1	1		409,845	275,163	79,315	55,367	195,848 R	67.1%	19.4%	77.6%	22.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2			317,745	190,170	124,000	3,575	66,170 R	59.8%	39.0%	60.5%	39.5%
NEW JERSEY	6	7		1,815,489	858,367	902,374	54,748	44,007 D	47.3%	49.7%	48.8%	51.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	1		497,690	246,127	228,084	23,479	18,043 R	49.5%	45.8%	51.9%	48.1%
NEW YORK	13	18		4,267,360	1,857,572	2,278,407	131,381	420,835 D	43.5%	53.4%	44.9%	55.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	5		1,903,766	1,014,010	827,078	62,678	186,932 R	53.3%	43.4%	55.1%	44.9%
NORTH DAKOTA		1		212,888	87,511	119,668	5,709	32,157 D	41.1%	56.2%	42.2%	57.8%
OHIO	11	8		3,374,941	1,752,443	1,593,873	28,625	158,570 R	51.9%	47.2%	52.4%	47.6%
OKLAHOMA	6			858,648	538,194	314,358	6,096	223,836 R	62.7%	36.6%	63.1%	36.9%
OREGON	1	4		1,090,357	401,501	631,246	57,610	229,745 D	36.8%	57.9%	38.9%	61.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	11		2,895,912	1,472,161	1,380,834	42,917	91,327 R	50.8%	47.7%	51.6%	48.4%
RHODE ISLAND		2		292,948	76,630	203,705	12,613	127,075 D	26.2%	69.5%	27.3%	72.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	2		973,676	580,028	369,790	23,858	210,238 R	59.6%	38.0%	61.1%	38.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1			258,590	194,157	64,433		129,724 R	75.1%	24.9%	75.1%	24.9%
TENNESSEE	5	4		913,581	469,551	412,378	31,652	57,173 R	51.4%	45.1%	53.2%	46.8%
TEXAS	13	17		3,461,885	1,786,731	1,531,234	143,920	255,497 R	51.6%	44.2%	53.9%	46.1%
UTAH	3			470,849	304,256	126,505	40,088	177,751 R	64.6%	26.9%	70.6%	29.4%
VERMONT			1	215,133	70,740		144,393	65,663 I	32.9%		100.0%	
VIRGINIA	5	6		1,148,861	542,216	514,435	92,210	27,781 R	47.2%	44.8%	51.3%	48.7%
WASHINGTON	4	5		1,858,048	818,552	980,157	59,339	161,605 D	44.1%	52.8%	45.5%	54.5%
WEST VIRGINIA		3		351,277	29,136	283,272	38,869	254,136 D	8.3%	80.6%	9.3%	90.7%
WISCONSIN	4	5		1,673,475	880,320	761,821	31,334	118,499 R	52.6%	45.5%	53.6%	46.4%
WYOMING	1			174,219	100,687	67,399	6,133	33,288 R	57.8%	38.7%	59.9%	40.1%
TOTAL	223	211	1	65,896,772	32,254,557	31,482,036	2,160,179	772,521 R	48.9%	47.8%	50.6%	49.4%

Note: In Vermont, the plurality indicated is the independent winner's margin of victory over the Republican runner-up. In other states, the plurality represents the difference between the Republican and Democratic vote.

UNITED STATES

POST-ELECTION CHANGES

Following the 1998 General Election, and prior to June 1, 1999, there were two changes in the membership of the 106th Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES

6th Georgia—House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) resigned January 3, 1999, in the wake of a poorer-than-expected Republican showing in the 1998 congressional elections. Gingrich was never sworn in as a member of the 106th Congress; Johnny Isakson (R) was elected February 23, 1999, to succeed him.

1st Louisiana—Representative Bob Livingston (R) resigned February 28, 1999, after admitting during the House impeachment debate in December 1998 to marital infidelity. Livingston was the would-be successor to Gingrich as House speaker. David Vitter (R) was elected May, 29, 1999, to succeed Livingston.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS TO THE 105TH CONGRESS

District	Old Member	New Member	Date Elected	New Members Percentage	Voter Turnout
California 9th	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	Barbara Lee (D)	April 7, 1998	66.8%	50,140
California 22nd	Walter Capps (D)	Lois Capps (D)	March 10, 1998	53.5%	174,695
California 44th	Sonny Bono (R)	Mary Bono (R)	April 7, 1998	64.0%	84,014
New Mexico 1st	Steven H. Schiff (R)	Heather Wilson (R)	June 23, 1998	44.6%	123,055
New Mexico 3rd	Bill Richardson (D)	Bill Redmond (R)	May 13, 1997	42.7%	101,942
New York 6th	Floyd H. Flake (D)	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	February 3, 1998	56.5%	25,173
New York 13th	Susan Molinari (R)	Vito J. Fossella (R)	November 4, 1997	61.3%	130,211
Pennsylvania 1st	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	Robert A. Brady (D)	May 19, 1998	73.6%	18,910
Texas 28th	Frank Tejeda (D)	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	April 12, 1997	66.7%	29,982

Note: Results in this chart are from the decisive round of voting when new member was elected to Congress.

Event: G-8 Working Dinner

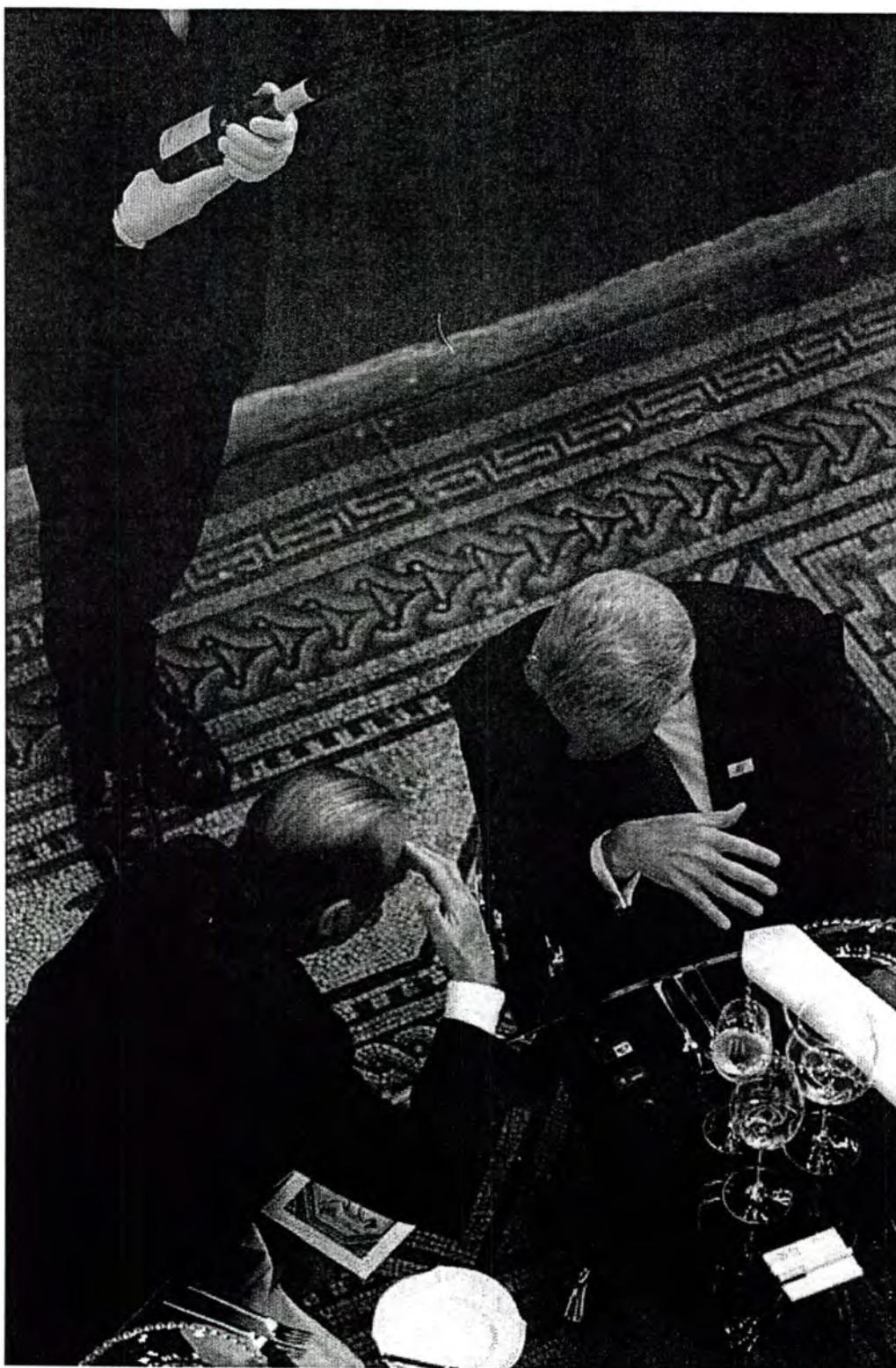
Event Date: June 18, 1999

Event Location: Cologne, Germany

Event Description: The President attends a working dinner for the G-8 at the Romisch Germanisches Museum. The dinner is held in the Mosaic Room. The President is seated next to President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain.

Additional Context: Just five weeks before this trip, the President had traveled to a Europe darkened by the shadow of war in Kosovo. This time, he went there at the dawn of a peace won in no small measure through his leadership and on his terms. The President's leadership of the alliance -- including close and constant communication with other leaders like Chirac -- was a key to success. What the President and Chirac were possibly talking about was the challenge of moving their efforts from prosecuting the war to winning the peace, i.e. by deploying KFOR swiftly and safely into Kosovo, bringing the refugees back home, rebuilding a shattered land and stabilizing the region. As the President put it at the time "there is an enormous opportunity to be seized: a chance to shift our focus from defeating something evil to building something good."

At the G-8 itself, the focus was on one of the foundations of the President's domestic and foreign policies: sharing the burdens and maximizing the benefits of globalization. The agenda included steps to make globalization less threatening to those who feel most vulnerable in both developed and emerging economies: financial architecture reform, debt relief, strengthening the social safety nets, improving education.



Event: Congressional Meeting on China

Event Date: March 7, 2000

Event Location: Yellow Oval, The White House

Event Description: The President meets Senator Bacucus, Senator Breaux, Senator Lott, Senator Daschle and Senator Roth for a meeting on China PNTR.

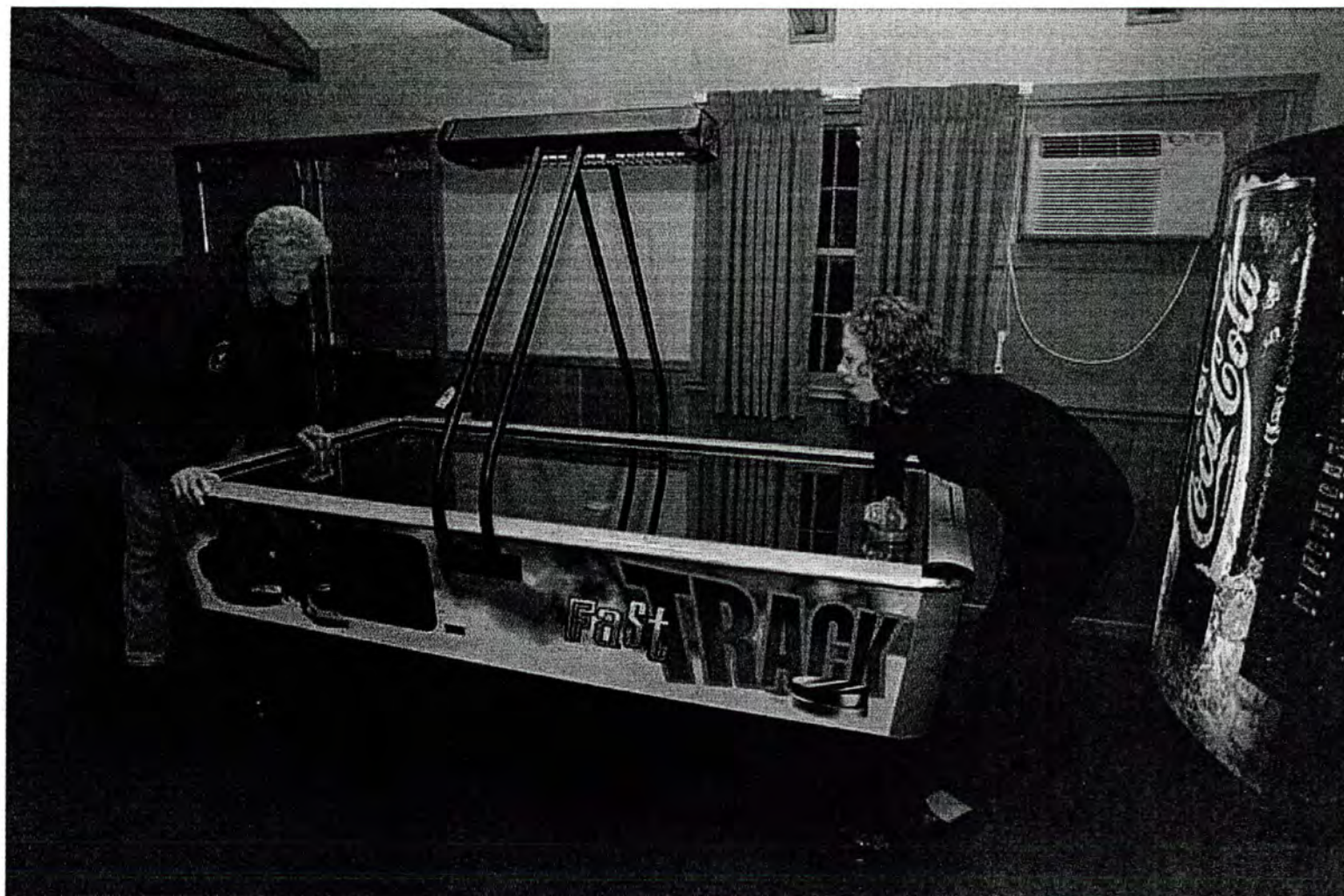


Event: Weekend at Camp David

Event Date: April 22, 2000

Event Location: Camp David, Thurmont, MD

Event Description: The President plays "Fast Track" with Chelsea at Camp David.



Event: Video Taping for White House Correspondents Dinner

Event Date: April 29, 2000

Event Location: Eisenhower Executive Office Building

Event Description: The President works on skits for the White House Correspondents Dinner Video. The President and Terry McAuliffe ride bicycles in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.



Event: Cabinet Portrait

Event Date: June 29, 2000

Event location: North Lawn, The White House

Event Description: The President poses with his cabinet and senior advisors for an official portrait.



Event: Meeting re: Camp David Summit

Event Date: July 9, 2000

Event location: Cabinet Room West Wing, The White House

Event Description: The President meets with senior members of his foreign policy team. John Podesta and Maria Eschaveste are seated next to him.

