

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

**EXHIBIT 18**

**Wisconsin Right to Life URGENT E-ALERT**  
10625 W. North Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53226  
414-778-5780 or toll free: 877-855-5007

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Wednesday, July 21, 2004

## **FEINGOLD AND KOHL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT UNPRECEDENTED FILIBUSTERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS**

### ***Another Vote to Take Place Tomorrow, Thursday, July 22***

As expected, Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl voted yesterday to uphold the filibuster of judicial nominee William Myers of Idaho to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. By a 53-44 vote, the Senate rejected a cloture motion to end the filibuster. (It takes 60 votes to end a filibuster). This marks the 17<sup>th</sup> time since March 2003 that the Senate, with the assistance of Senators of Feingold and Kohl, has voted to continue the unprecedented filibuster of the President's judicial nominees. The Judicial Conference of the United States has declared a judicial emergency in the Ninth Circuit which could be relieved with the confirmation of this nominee.

Tomorrow, Thursday, July 22, there will be a showdown vote on the nomination of Henry Saad of Michigan to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. There are three nominees for the Sixth Circuit awaiting confirmation, a court in dire straits because of the vacancies. President Bush highlighted the situation in a recent visit to Michigan.

#### **Please call and e-mail Senators Feingold and Kohl prior to tomorrow's vote.**

Please tell both of our U. S. Senators that you want them to vote to allow an up or down vote tomorrow on Henry Saad's nomination and on the other judicial nominations that will be coming before them in the coming weeks.

#### **Contact information for Senator Feingold:**

Phone: 202-224-5323 To e-mail, go to Sen. Feingold's website at <http://feingold.senate.gov> Then click on "Contact Me" and you can type in your message. Make sure to give your name and address

#### **Contact information for Senator Kohl:**

Phone: 202-224-5653 To e-mail, go to Sen. Kohl's <http://kohl.senate.gov> Then click on "Contact Information" and you can type in your message. Make sure to give your name and address.

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**EXHIBIT 19**

[Reserved]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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**EXHIBIT 20**

**Wisconsin Right to Life NEWS RELEASE**  
10625 W. North Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53226  
414-778-5780 or toll free: 877-855-5007

**For immediate release:** Friday, March 26, 2004

**Contact:** Susan Armacost, Legislative/PAC Director

**FEINGOLD'S, KOHL'S AND KERRY'S VOTES AGAINST UNBORN  
VICTIMS BILL  
DEMONSTRATES AN UTTER DISRESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE!**

*Top Election Priorities for Right to Life Movement in Wisconsin:  
Re-elect George W. Bush...Send Feingold Packing!*

If there ever was an event that demonstrates how radical and out of touch some federal office holders are, one only has to look at how Wisconsin Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl and presidential candidate John Kerry voted yesterday on the *Unborn Victims of Violence Act*. Feingold is running for re-election in November and John Kerry wants to be the next President of the United States.

**"The passage of the Unborn Victims of Violence Act passed by a wide margin yesterday and President Bush will sign the legislation into law,"** said Susan Armacost, Legislative Director for Wisconsin Right to Life. **"While that is a tremendous victory, it is deeply disturbing that Wisconsin's senators and John Kerry are so tied to the radical pro-abortion philosophy that they cannot even bring themselves to respect the lives of unborn children in a non-abortion context."**

Wisconsin Right to Life's parent organization, the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) was the lead national organization in promoting the *Unborn Victims of Violence Act*. In commenting on John Kerry's vote against the bill, NRLC's Legislative Director Douglas Johnson said, **"Apparently, John Kerry believes that if a criminal commits a federal crime that injures a pregnant woman and kills her unborn son or daughter, prosecutors should tell the grieving mother that she did not really lose a baby."**

Three national polls show that about 80% of the public agrees that a crime like the killing of Laci and Conner Peterson has two victims and should be charged as two homicides. But the position of Feingold, Kohl and Kerry is only supported by 7 to 10% of the public.

Sharon Rocha, mother of Laci Peterson and grandmother of Conner Peterson, had pleaded with Feingold to support the *Unborn Victims of Violence Act*.

After the U. S. House of Representatives passed the *Unborn Victims of Violence Act* on February 26, President George W. Bush issued a statement saying, **"Pregnant women who have been harmed by violence and their families, know that there are two victims – the mother and the unborn child – and both victims should be protected by federal law. I urge the Senate to pass this bill so that I can sign it into law."**

Wisconsin Right to Life worked with several families who had lost unborn children under similar tragic circumstances and with Rep. Steve Freese and State Sen. Bob Welch to enact a state unborn victims bill. Then-Governor Tommy Thompson signed the measure into law in 1998 and it is one of the strongest measures of its kind in the nation. The federal unborn victims bill

passed yesterday is necessary to address federal crimes that cannot be included in state unborn victims laws.

**“One of the most important elections in the history of the right to life movement will take place in November,”** said Armacost. **The people who represent us in Washington should, at the very least, have some modicum of respect for human life. Apparently, Feingold, Kohl and Kerry do not. This issue only increases our resolve to do everything possible to win Wisconsin for President Bush and to send Russ Feingold packing! “**

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**EXHIBIT 21**

# Bob on the Issues



**WHY I'M RUNNING**

**TEAM WELCH**

**BOB'S BIO**

**BOB ON THE ISSUES**

**WELCH PRESS ROOM**

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## Bob Welch on the Issues

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Russ Feingold and I differ greatly.

I am a fourth generation entrepreneur. My great grandfather owned a tavern, my father owned a small manufacturing company, and my dad started a Christmas tree farm when I was still in high school. I quit my job when I was 23 to start my own land surveying business. It is entrepreneurs like those represented in my family that create the American Dream every day. The primary reason I got into politics was because I believed that the stifling nature of government bureaucracies was stifling that dream. Throughout my time in public service I have voted to cut the role and intrusive nature of government bureaucracies and to fight to assure that children and my neighbors' children will have the same opportunity to pursue the American Dream.

Russ Feingold on the other hand, votes as if government is the solution to every problem.

I do not and will not vote to raise taxes. Senator Feingold has no record of cutting support for less government bureaucracy and less regulation. Senator Feingold supports more and more burdensome regulations on individuals and businesses. I support ending campaign finance abuse. Self-styled campaign finance 'reformer,' Senator Feingold receives hundreds of thousands of dollars support from trial lawyers and opposes tort reform.

I support President Bush and his efforts to secure our nation and win the war on terror while Senator Feingold has been AWOL in the war on terror. I believe strongly in the first and second amendments. Senator Feingold has attacked both.

Too often in American politics you hear people say there is no difference between the two parties or that the candidates they have to choose from are all the same. In this contrast could not be clearer.

-Bob

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## The Welch Health Care Agenda

Click [here](#) for Bob's Health Care Agenda (pdf format).

Click [here](#) for a Comparison of U.S. Senate Candidates' Health Care Plans.

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## Welch vs. Feingold: Head-to-Head on Partial Abortion Ban

Bob Welch: [Feingold's Abortion Actions are Shameful](#)

Russ Feingold: [Roe v. Wade Sets Good Guidelines](#)

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### You have questions, Bob Welch has answers.

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Below are some answers to questions Bob has received on the campaign trail. Bob a question of your own? Send your question to [campaign@votewelch.com](mailto:campaign@votewelch.com) back and check this page often for new information.

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#### Do you agree with the Bush Doctrine? Explain.

I believe in acting to secure this nation before threats are imminent. I will work with Bush to win the war on terrorism, keep America safe, and promote democracy world.

The tyrants and terrorists who are our opponents in this global war on terror are the enemy of America and our ideas. Our enemies abhor and fear democracy. Fighting and winning this war on terrorism is essential for the security of not only our country but the stability of the global economy in which American employers and workers compete.

That being said, the war on terrorism does not come with a blank check. We should do what is necessary to secure our homeland and promote democracy abroad, but not at any cost. Each appropriation should have attached to it a standard by which success should be measured. Any homeland security measures imposed on local government or industry should also be fully funded.

We should also provide market-based incentives for business and industry to increase innovations that will improve our security.

#### Would you vote to repeal any or all of the Bush tax cuts?

No. To paraphrase one of my heroes, President Ronald Reagan, the federal budget deficit is not the result of working families not paying too little in taxes, but rather the result of federal government spending too much.

From the onerous burdens of taxation on inheritance, dividends and capital gains to tax incentives to encourage venture capital and research and development, there are ample opportunities to make a real difference in the wallets of the working taxpayers in the United States.

The federal government is too big and takes far too much money out of the har-

working people of this country. This past spring I authored the Property Tax Freeze which would have put an end to double-digit property tax increases that prevent young families from purchasing their first house and drive older couples out of the homes they have spent their lifetime building. This was merely a continuation of the fight for lower taxes that has been a theme throughout my Legislative tenure. In 1992 I proposed a property tax rate freeze which would have directly tied Wisconsin's current controls on local government spending. I was also the first elected official in the nation to sign the Americans for Tax Reform "no tax increase pledge."

#### **Would you vote to make the Bush tax cuts permanent?**

Absolutely and without hesitation. I look at the Bush tax cuts as an important step towards an end. As I noted above, I am deeply committed to cutting taxes and spending. I am the author of the working family tax credit, the proposed constitutional amendment requiring a 2/3 supermajority vote of the legislature before any tax increase can be implemented, and have been referred to as the father of the Wisconsin property tax freeze. I also introduced legislation to eliminate Wisconsin's Death Tax, which drew the support of the American For A Sound Economy, the United Seniors Association, the 60-Plus Association, and the American For Tax Reform.

I was proud to be one of the first elected officials in the nation to sign the American For Tax Reform "no tax increase pledge." If elected U.S. Senator, I will make it my first priority to work with fellow fiscal conservatives to make the federal government

#### **How should the federal government reduce the deficit?**

By balancing the budget. I believe in cutting taxes every chance we get, but cutting taxes is only half the battle in balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit. The other half is cutting spending and imposing a new fiscal discipline on the federal government. If we cut taxes AND cut spending, taxpayers have more money in their pockets, government has less money to spend on needless new programs, and we can eliminate the deficit and get back on the road to fiscal responsibility. I have and will continue to oppose efforts to shift the burden from one sector of the economy to another. Advocates of shifting the tax burden to businesses and industry confuse motion with progress.

Every dollar government extracts from the marketplace be it from the employee or the employer, has a high opportunity cost. The problem with government spending is not too little tax money coming into the government, it's too little fiscal discipline. The government in how they spend it and what they spend it on. I had a motto in the Wisconsin legislature - "Freeze it and fix it!" We need to freeze the government's taxes at current levels and then fix how the government spends that money. In the past I have proposed selling off unnecessary state assets like excess planes and fleet vehicles as a first step towards fixing our budget mess. We also need to take a hard look at what the government spends on and eliminate or fix those that are unnecessary, duplicative, or wasteful. The deficit can be eliminated. All it will take is a solid commitment to cutting government waste, an iron-clad stand against raising any taxes, and a willingness to eliminate unnecessary spending, corporate welfare and needless or ineffective government programs.

#### **When does human life begin?**

Conception. Period. That belief, and my leadership in this area is the reason I have been endorsed by Wisconsin Right to Life in this and every election in which I have ever

#### **What do you think about the McCain-Feingold law?**

I believe "McCain-Feingold" infringes on the rights of individuals and groups to the democratic process by exercising their right to freedom of speech. Our free speech is no less valuable than any of the other rights that are guaranteed to all of us by the Bill of Rights, like the right to keep and bear arms. However, the U.S. Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, disagrees with me.

### **Who is responsible for determining what is constitutional?**

The constitution is an expression of our human rights as provided by God, so the United States are ultimately responsible for guaranteeing and protecting the rights. Federal judges have been empowered to interpret the constitution, but they should use their lifetime job security to try and be lawmakers by liberally interpreting the constitution. If judges want to make the laws, then they should resign from their lifetime appointment to the bench and run for the legislature. Otherwise, they should stick to strictly interpreting the constitution, as the Founding Fathers intended.

### **Do you support a single-payer healthcare system?**

Absolutely not. We need to look no farther than Canada to see that Government-run health care would result in rationing of care and more government meddling which ties up and interferes with their relationship with their patients.

For too many politicians, like incumbent U.S. Senator Russ Feingold, the government is the solution to every problem. I am not one of those lawmakers. I believe in the free market. I think that the more choices the American people have and the more competition in the marketplace, the better the health care options will be for all Americans.

### **What can the federal government do to make healthcare more affordable?**

Quite simply, re-inject the spirit of the free market into the health care system.

The more options and choices patients have for their health care, the better the health care every American can find. With more competition in the market place, prices will go down and innovation will go up as health care providers try to make their plans more attractive to consumers. We should encourage the development and expansion of things like Health Savings Accounts as a way to encourage consumers to shop around and find the best plan for their needs at an affordable price.

There are some things the government does well, but delivering health care is not one of them. The market is the answer, and the government should let it develop and grow without meddling.

### **Is healthcare a right or a service?**

All Americans have a right to have access to health care, but the U.S. constitution does not guarantee health care in and of itself. We need to create an ownership culture as it pertains to their financial security. Individuals should have the ability to own their own health care and to own their own retirement.

We are at a critical moment in this nation's history when it comes to our health care. There are two very distinct sides in this dispute. We will either help the marketplace develop a system that meets our needs through innovation and choice, or the government will create a system that stifles innovation, increases the true cost and lowers the quality of care in the name of standardization, aka rationing. I intend on pursuing the former. The latter would cripple our economy and lead to the rationing of health care services.

**Do you think that the 2nd Amendment refers to an individual right or a group right?**

The second amendment guarantees the right of individual citizens to keep and bear arms. A life-long commitment to this precious right has been recognized by the National Rifle Association, which has endorsed my campaign to serve as your U.S. Senator.

**What role does the federal government have in improving education in America?**

Education decisions are best made on as local a level as feasible. The federal government can provide financial assistance to local schools with as few strings as possible. The federal government may be appropriate to set generalized standards for achievement, particularly in high-achieving school districts and low-achieving states. Education is and should remain a primary issue.

I have always been a strong supporter of School Choice. The Milwaukee Choice program worked well, and has served as a model for other states and cities to follow. I was not surprised that Congress' recent efforts to implement school choice in the District of Columbia were opposed by Russ Feingold sided with the teacher's union instead of standing up for low-income students and their families and giving them a way out of a troubled school system.

**Do you support the No Child Left Behind Act?**

I have concerns about the costs and the possible encroachment of the federal government into primarily local concerns, however I support efforts to hold those that receive federal money to basic accountability standards with regards to student and educator performance.

**How would you define "marriage?" What role, if any, do you believe the Federal government has in defining marriage?**

I believe in the centuries old traditional sanctity of marriage between one man and one woman, that predates any government on this planet. It is one of the fundamental values of our society, and should not be destroyed by activist judges and left-wing politicians.

I supported an amendment to Wisconsin's constitution defining marriage as between one man and one woman. While I am generally reluctant to support amendments to the Constitution, the actions of judges in Massachusetts, who are using their position on the bench to advance a political agenda, have forced our hands. I agree with President Bush that all Americans should be treated with dignity and respect, but think an amendment to the Constitution is now the only way to protect the traditions and sanctity of marriage in our country against the actions of some activist mayors in California who willingly bend the law and some activist judges in Massachusetts who attempt to legislate from the bench. Russ Feingold won't stand up for Wisconsin's traditional values. I have and I will.

**How would you prevent Social Security from becoming insolvent?**

For those that want to keep their Social Security as it is now, they should believe we should allow American workers to have personal control and personal responsibility over a portion their Social Security funds, including the ability to invest a portion of their funds in the stock market, mutual funds or bonds.

I support Social Security reform that would guarantee the benefits promised to currently retired or soon to be retired, allows workers to invest some of the Social Security taxes in personal retirement accounts, ensures that workers - not the government - own and control these accounts, and, most importantly does not raise taxes.

**What criteria would a judicial appointee have to meet in order for you to vote for her confirmation?**

I want federal judges who view the constitution as a document that means what the fathers intended, not what some today might want it to say. I believe a judge's job is to interpret the law, not make law, and would only support judicial nominees who share that belief. Reasonable minds can disagree about the merits of various social policies, but the place to decide those arguments is not the courtroom, it's the legislature. And the people deciding those issues should not be judges with lifetime tenure and no fear of losing their jobs, but the representatives of the people, duly elected and accountable to the voters for their actions. If a judge wants to make law, he or she can resign from the bench and go back to practicing law.

I support the nominations of people like Patricia Owen, Miguel Estrada and Bill Pryor. Three individuals, and many more like them, are clearly qualified to serve on the bench, but had their nominations stonewalled or killed by Russ Feingold and his cronies in the Senate.

**What can the federal government do to prevent frivolous lawsuits?**

We must put an end to the lawsuit abuses that are stifling innovations and efficient care. There is a basic truth that even the trial bar would admit, "lawsuit abuse is a substitute for common sense and personal responsibility."

The judicial system exists to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, not to punish shady lawyers who prey on the fears and insecurity of troubled people. The cost of litigation in America is skyrocketing, and it's costing us jobs and economic growth. Common sense restrictions on class action lawsuits, million and billion dollar damage awards, and caps on individual lawsuits would go a long way towards reforming our legal system and protecting American companies from "extortion by lawsuit." I supported legislation instituting caps on medical malpractice awards that would have eased the crushing burden of malpractice insurance that was forcing doctors out of business and out of Wisconsin. I also supported a bill that would have prohibited frivolous lawsuits against the food industry by the lack of self-control has led to unhealthy weight gain. This bill was opposed (not by the trial bar-which has contributed approximately \$350,000 to Russ Feingold's campaign) and was, unfortunately, vetoed by Governor Doyle.

**What is the proper balance between federal and state power?**

As a legislator and as a board member of the American Legislative Exchange Council, I am a states' rights advocate. Of course, the federal government should secure the country's defense and have oversight over interstate commerce, but the states should be given the authority to exercise those powers and duties not specifically outlined in the Constitution. In the 17 years I have carried a copy of the Bill of Rights in my jacket pocket. Refer to the 10th Amendment. That accurately describes my stance on states' rights.

**What reforms are necessary, if any, in America's immigration policies?**

The United States is not only the land of opportunity, it is a nation built by immigrants. Without immigrants, it is foolish to suggest that the United States can build a wall around its borders to keep foreigners out. I feel blessed each and every day that I was born in the greatest country in the history of the world, and understand why people from other countries would want to come to the American Dream. That said, immigration should be controlled and monitored. We need to know who it is that is coming into our country. The world changed with the attacks of 9/11, 2001, and immigration is, now more than ever, an issue of national security that needs to be closely monitored and enforced, and the State Department needs to improve its procedures for approving visas for visitors from countries or regions of the world.

produce terrorists who attack America and our allies.

### **What is the federal government's role in protecting the environment?**

Even before the days of President Theodore Roosevelt, Republicans has been protecting the environment. As a sportsman whose parents still own and operate a tree farm, I believe we all have a commitment to our natural resources. But, I reject the false choice of either jobs or the environment. We can have both. I use common sense in balancing the costs and benefits of a particular environment with its effects on jobs.

In the State Senate, I fought to establish a program to re-introduce the Whooping Crane in Central Wisconsin, helping preserve a critically endangered species and enhance Wisconsin's already bountiful variety of wildlife. I also worked to reform Wisconsin's Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund (PECFA) to make the program more effective and saved taxpayers money and led to better results for the environment.

### **What should America's posture be toward international organizations like N.A.T.O. and the W.T.O.?**

We should participate in but not be beholden to international and internationalist organizations. We should lead the way, but always keeping our own interests first and not feel compelled to give petty tyrants and vile dictators the right to exercise dictatorial power in organizations like the UN and expect us to be beholden to their dictates when it comes to their own people the basic freedom of self-determination.

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## **Bob's Financial and Ethics Statements**

Federal Ethics Statement, August 20, 2003    Federal Ethics Statement, April 2004

Tax Returns, 1998-2003    State Ethics Statements, 1985-2004

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If you have additional questions, you can email your questions to Bob at [campaign@votewelch.com](mailto:campaign@votewelch.com).

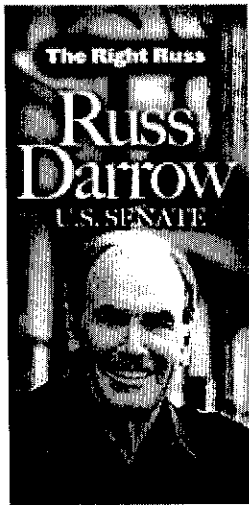
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**EXHIBIT 22**



Issues

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World Premiere  
The Right Russ  
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The Right Russ will cut your taxes and create more jobs in Wisconsin.

The Right Russ will support President Bush in the fight against terrorism and work to keep our borders secure.

The Right Russ will oppose partial birth abortion and vote pro-life.

The Right Russ will not hold judicial nominations hostage.

The Right Russ will work to improve the business climate in Wisconsin by fighting against frivolous lawsuits, investing in science and math education, and giving businesses tax credits for investing in the U.S.

The Right Russ will work to make it easier and cheaper for small business to provide health insurance to their employees.

The Right Russ will hold corporations accountable when they drain their employees' pension plans.

Paid for by Russ Darrow For

Senate Inc.

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**EXHIBIT 23**



At the Top

**In the Spotlight**



**Representative Frank G. Lasee**  
 Click Here for Spotlight Information

**Our Views & Current News**

**Our Views Archives:**

Jun 4th, 2004 - GOP GRASSROOTS ARMY SWELLS IN ...

**News Archives:**

Jul 28th, 2004 - DOYLE'S DECEITFUL RHETORIC EXP...



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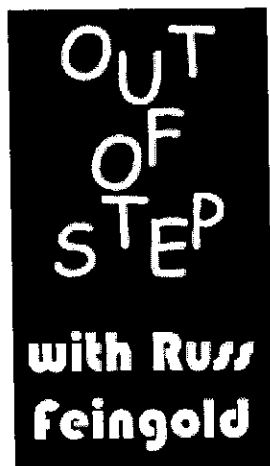
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**RPW Poll**

**What is the #1 reason why Russ Feingold should be voted out of office in 2004?**

- Ⓒ His opposition to common-sense tax relief for hard-working Wisconsin families
- Ⓒ His votes against providing tools to fight the war on terrorism, including the Patriot Act
- Ⓒ His extremist views on abortion, including partial-birth abortion
- Ⓒ His obstruction of President Bush's judicial nominees

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**WI GOP  
Links/Candidate  
Websites**

Russ Darrow for U.S. Senate

Bob Welch for U.S. Senate

Tim Michels for U.S. Senate

Robert Gerald Lorge for U.S. Senate

Ronnie Greer for Congress -- 2nd CD

Dave Magnum for Congress: 2nd CD

Dale Schultz for Congress -- 3rd CD


Corey Hoze for Congress - 4th CD

Assembly

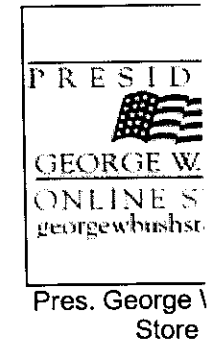
Senate

Wisconsin Republican Labor Federation

Dan Kapanke for State Senate



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W. Bush



The White House  
GOP on Esplanade

Milwaukee County Executive Scott

Wisconsin County Republican

Joan Ballweg:  
Republican for District  
41 State Assembly

Mike Gustin:  
Republican for District  
41 State Assembly

Reince Priebus for  
State Senate

Joel Kleefisch:  
Republican for District  
38 State Assembly

Tom Tiffany for State  
Senate

Judy Schmirler:  
Republican for District  
96 State Assembly

Gary Baier for State  
Senate

Brett Davis: 80th  
Assembly District

Scott Nelson: 13th  
Assembly District



Bush/Cheney '04  
Leaders

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Committee

New Milwaukee  
GOP Web

Wisconsin Feder  
Republican V

St. Norbert C  
Republica

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**Republican Party of Wisconsin**  
P.O. Box 31  
Madison, WI 53701  
Phone: (608) 257-4765  
Email: [hq@wisgop.org](mailto:hq@wisgop.org)

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____		

**EXHIBIT 24**

## Wisconsin Right to Life URGENT E-Alert

10625 W. North Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53226  
414-778-5780 or toll free: 877-855-5007

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July 14, 2004

### FILIBUSTERS BY FEINGOLD, KOHL OF THE PRESIDENT'S JUDICIAL NOMINEES MUST STOP!

#### *The Courts are Crucial to the Right to Life Cause*

Is it fair for Senators Feingold and Kohl to continually vote to filibuster the President's judicial nominees? You probably agree that the President's nominees deserve an up or down vote in a reasonable time frame. Yet, 16 out of 16 times over the past two years, Feingold and Kohl have voted to filibuster certain of the President's nominees. Seven of the votes were against Miguel Estrada, an individual who has worked in administrations of both parties, received a unanimous well-qualified rating by the American Bar Association, and would have been the first Latino to sit on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Estrada finally withdrew his nomination after waiting two years to be confirmed.

Feingold and Kohl are putting politics into the court system, creating gridlock, and costing taxpayers money.

In the upcoming months, votes on up to 25 judicial nominees will come before the US Senate. Feingold and Kohl and their colleagues are likely to filibuster most or all of these nominees.

**You can help!** Because of the importance of the federal courts to the right to life cause, Wisconsin Right to Life urges you to e-mail or call Feingold and Kohl and urge them to be fair and allow an up or down vote on the President's judicial nominees. Tell them to stop filibustering and allow the court system to operate efficiently. Urge your friends and family to do the same.

Senator Russ Feingold  
202-224-5323  
[russell\\_feingold@feingold.senate.gov](mailto:russell_feingold@feingold.senate.gov)

Senator Herb Kohl  
202-224-5653  
You must go to his web site and type in a message: [kohl.senate.gov/gen\\_contact.html](http://kohl.senate.gov/gen_contact.html)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____		

**EXHIBIT 25**

## **Wisconsin Right to Life NEWS RELEASE**

10625 W. North Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53226  
414-778-5780 or toll free: 877-855-5007

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**For immediate release:** Wednesday, July 21, 2004

**Contact:** Barbara Lyons, Executive Director  
Susan Armacost, Legislative Director

### **Feingold and Kohl Continue to Support Unprecedented Filibusters of Judicial Nominees**

As expected, Senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl voted yesterday to uphold the filibuster of judicial nominee William Myers of Idaho to the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. By a 53-44 vote, the Senate rejected a cloture motion to end debate. This marks the 17<sup>th</sup> time since March of 2003 that the Senate, with the assistance of Senators Kohl and Feingold, has voted to continue the unprecedented filibuster of judicial nominees. The Judicial Conference of the United States has declared a judicial emergency in the Ninth Circuit which could be relieved with the confirmation of this nominee.

A cloture motion has been filed to set up a showdown vote on Thursday, July 22 on the nomination of Henry Saad of Michigan to the US Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. There are three nominees for the Sixth Circuit awaiting confirmation, a court in dire straits because of the vacancies. President Bush highlighted the situation in a recent visit to Michigan.

Wisconsin Right to Life Executive Director Barbara Lyons stated the following: "Senators Feingold and Kohl need to hear from constituents who overwhelmingly believe that every judicial nominee deserves a yes or no vote in a reasonable time frame."

Wisconsin Right to Life will intensify its efforts in the upcoming months to urge Wisconsin residents to contact Senators Feingold and Kohl and urge them to stop the filibustering of judicial nominees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
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Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

**EXHIBIT 26**

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

WILLIAM K. SUTER  
CLERK OF THE COURT

May 23, 2003

James Bopp, Jr., Esquire  
James Madison Center for Free Speech  
Bopp, Coleson & Bostrom  
1 South Sixth Street  
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

Re: 02A989  
02A990  
Club for Growth, et al.  
v. FEC, et al.

Dear Mr. Bopp:

The above-entitled applications were presented to The Chief Justice, who on May 23, 2003, noted thereon the following:

"Applicants have filed an application to vacate the stay entered by the District Court. After consulting with other members of the Court, I shall deny the application to vacate the stay entered by the District Court. An act of Congress is presumed to be constitutional, see *Bowen v. Kendrick*, 483 U. S. 1304 (1987), and the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act should remain in effect until the disposition of this case by the Supreme Court. The application to vacate the stay is denied, and the application for an injunction pending appeal, which was contingent on my vacating the District Court's stay, is thereby rendered moot."

Sincerely,  
WILLIAM K. SUTER, Clerk

By

Christopher W. Vasil  
Chief Deputy Clerk

cc: All counsel

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL ELECTION  
COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL  
COUNSEL

2003 MAY 28 A 10:35

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC., )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, ) No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)  
 ) (Three-Judge Court)  
 v. )  
 ) FEC EXHIBITS  
 FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, )  
 999 E Street, N.W. )  
 Washington, DC 20463 )  
 )  
 Defendant. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

**EXHIBIT 27**

# THE HILL

JULY 21, 2004

## Senators spar over 'Thurmond Rule'

By *Geoff Earle*

The arguments over judicial nominations have become so staid that senators can articulate them almost by rote. But a new concept has crept into the back-and-forth between Republicans and Democrats — or at least a long-dormant one has been dusted off: the “Thurmond Rule.”

A true definition of the Thurmond Rule is almost impossible to ascertain. The Senate parliamentarian's office doesn't keep track of committee rules, and Judiciary Committee precedents have been subject to multiple interpretations and applications, depending on who was chairman over the years.



PATRICK G. RYAN

*The late Sen. Strom Thurmond*

But the upshot is straightforward: The Senate won't be confirming many — or perhaps any — more of the president's judicial nominees.

By invoking the Thurmond Rule, Democrats may be able to attach legitimacy to their ongoing campaign against some President Bush's controversial nominees in a chamber that reveres history and precedent.

Even some of the most skillful senators aren't quite sure whether the Thurmond Rule is really a rule at all. Some call it a “precedent.” Others term it a “general understanding.” Some have never even heard of it.

Asked about the rule, named for the late Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), Sen. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) could only come up with a guess at what it might mean: for a senator to stay in the Senate “until you can't walk.”

But the rule has nothing to do with Strom Thurmond's record-

breaking career of service in the Senate into the last years of his life. Nor does it relate to the late senators' tendency to pass out hard candy to attractive women he encountered in the Senate.

The rule, according to one senior Democratic senator who didn't want to be quoted by name is as follows: "In election years, judges are not normally brought up after July first." Democrats have started referring to the rule when protesting the Judiciary Committee's continued action on judicial nominees, including a committee markup yesterday of both controversial and noncontroversial nominees.

"People say: 'Why are we voting on judges? Wasn't there a Thurmond rule?'" said the senator.

Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) has referred to the rule at Judiciary hearings for the last few weeks. Leahy believes that since the Senate has already confirmed 198 judges during President Bush's term, the time for confirming judicial nominees is essentially over.

Even some individual interpretations of the Thurmond Rule have changed over time. In 1997, Leahy said on the Senate floor that the "so-called" Thurmond rule kicks in "about the last few months of [the president's] term in office," and faulted Republicans for stalling nominees in the first hours of President Clinton's second term.

On July 12, 2000, near the end of the Clinton administration, Leahy said on the floor, "We cannot afford to follow the Thurmond Rule and stop acting on these nominees now in anticipation of the presidential election in November." In October of 2000, Leahy said the rule "cuts off judicial nominations after about midyear."

Republicans acknowledge that there is a Thurmond Rule, or at least a precedent dating back to the days when Thurmond chaired the Judiciary Committee.

But one senior Republican aide said the tradition was a general understanding that there would be no floor votes on controversial nominees, rather than an understanding that there would be no action on nominees at all.

Republicans are already planning to schedule a series of votes in the fall on controversial nominations in what Democrats say is a plan to rev up the GOP base and make Democrats appear to be obstructionists.

"There have been lots of cases when judges have gone through after July," said Senate Judiciary Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-Utah).

Even the date when the Thurmond Rule would take effect is in dispute. "Someone says it's the fourth of July," said Sen. Dick Durbin (D-Ill.). Others say it takes effect once the first political convention begins (Democrats meet in Boston next week). According to this theory, after the first convention, "the nomination process stops," Durbin said. "This is kind of legend and lore," he added.

According to Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), who has served on the committee for years, the Thurmond rule means that "for all intents and purposes, we'd leave it," meaning not confirm any more judges. "That having been said," he added, "there has always been sort of an effort to try and work through some sort of accommodation at different times."

Still, members don't rule out action on widely popular nominees, or a few district court judges. But floor action on lifetime circuit court appointees appears highly unlikely. Durbin suggested a deal linking judicial nominees to stalled executive appointments was still a possibility, though.

According to a spokeswoman for Hatch, who chose not to use the word "rule" when queried on the subject, there is no "Senate tradition" on Judiciary Committee hearings after the convention. She noted that in December 1980, Judge Steven Breyer was confirmed to the Court of Appeals for the 1st Circuit.

In 1984, when Thurmond chaired the Judiciary Committee, Senate confirmations occurred in the fall.

Aides noted that the Thurmond Rule dates back to a more collaborative time when committee members and party leaders would sometimes agree to move judges by mutual understanding. Others said the main issue is that judges deserve a vote on the floor of the Senate.

"We should not filibuster Bush judges, and we should not filibuster Kerry judges," said Lott, referring to Sen. John Kerry. "Even if Kerry wins, which I don't think he will, we should not filibuster his judges."

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Washington, DC 20005  
202-628-8500 tel | 202-628-8503 fax

web site design + development  
[www.tammayegrissom.com](http://www.tammayegrissom.com)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____		

**EXHIBIT 28**

1 of 1 DOCUMENT

Copyright 2004 Roll Call, Inc.  
Roll Call

July 21, 2004 Wednesday

**LENGTH:** 1793 words

**HEADLINE:** GOP Senators Pan Glickman Hire;  
Fall Showdown Seen on Judges

**BYLINE:** By Paul Kane ROLL CALL STAFF By Brody Mullins ROLL CALL STAFF

**BODY:**

With the number of judicial filibusters growing by the week, Senate Republicans are preparing for a major floor action in the fall highlighting their allegations of unprecedented Democratic obstructionism.

Republicans are heading toward a choice between stacking up a one-day record number of cloture votes on controversial nominees or pulling the trigger on the so-called "nuclear" option, unilaterally changing the cloture rules on a simple majority vote, according to numerous GOP Senators and aides.

Republicans have ruled out launching the kind of 40-hour marathon debate they did last fall, but they have decided that they need to make another statement to further demonstrate the Democratic judicial blockade and energize base voters alienated of late on the GOP's inability to break through on the nomination front.

"Before we break, before the election, you'll see a very high-profile effort," said Sen. John Cornyn (R-Texas), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The line in the sand over nominations was drawn again Tuesday when Democrats officially blocked cloture on another circuit court nominee, William Myers, launching their seventh judicial filibuster of the 108th Congress, easily a record for the most judges rejected by cloture in one Congress.

And several more nominees considered controversial by Democrats are waiting in the wings, including three Michigan nominees to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals who have cleared Judiciary and are awaiting floor action.

Judiciary Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) predicted Tuesday that the number of Democratic filibusters would hit double digits before the Senate adjourns in the fall. "There will be 10, maybe more," he said.

Republicans now have to decide how to play out their judicial endgame, whether they can gather enough votes in their Conference to win a "nuclear" vote on the floor or if they just pursue a series of cloture votes all on one day to get as much attention to the topic as possible.

Sen. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) is leading the effort to gather support for the nuclear option, which would involve a request for a ruling from the chair that filibusters of judicial nominees were unconstitutional. The chair would likely be occupied by either Vice President Cheney or Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), the chamber's President Pro Tem.

After the ruling came down against filibusters, Democrats would object and demand a vote, requiring Republicans to round up 50 votes on their side to do away with filibuster on judges. Because it is such a rarely used parliamentary maneuver, Democrats have vowed to bring the chamber to a near-complete halt if the GOP takes the step and is successful.

"It would be a disaster for them," Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) said Tuesday.

Roll Call July 21, 2004 Wednesday

Senate Republicans have long admitted, however, that they simply don't have the votes from their own ranks to go the nuclear route, knowing that conservative Sen. Zell Miller (D-Ga.) is the only vote they will get from the minority.

But Lott said Tuesday that he has been working his colleagues on the issue and that he sees a chance for getting to 50 votes by the fall. "We're about there, and I hope to have it before we go home," he said.

"We are closer than we have been in the past," Cornyn said.

Lott's efforts to secure votes for the extreme option are separate from his task of examining changes in the internal Senate Republican Conference rules. He's leading the charge, aides said, partly because of his new role as Rules chairman and partly because his past tenure as GOP leader left him with many relationships with Senators that he can employ in the process.

But this task may be a bit too much even for Lott, given the stiff resistance to the nuclear route from GOP moderates as well as some "old bull" committee chairmen.

Two Republicans reiterated their opposition Tuesday to the unilateral change in chamber rules on judicial filibusters.

"I'm very nervous about it, but I'm willing to listen," said Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

"I'm very reluctant," said Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.). Asked if he could envision any scenario in which he'd support such a move, he said, "I don't see that ... but I'm always willing to listen."

Some aides suggested that the Old Bulls had grown so increasingly frustrated with Democrats and Daschle's objections to moving bills to a House-Senate conference, that more of them were willing to support the option than ever before.

It's unclear whether Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) would hold the vote on the nuclear option if he knew he didn't have the votes, whether there was a way to lose the vote but still win politically.

If they don't push the judicial nuclear button, Republicans expect at minimum to have a day-long voting session of cloture votes on the controversial judges still awaiting floor votes. A deal in the spring allowed for up-or-down votes on 25 noncontroversial nominees, each of which has since been confirmed, in exchange for Frist's promise to hold off on any controversial votes and a vow from President Bush not to make any further recess appointments of judges this year.

With that deal settled, conservative activists are urging Frist to bring as many controversial nominees to the floor as possible, guessing that by year's end Democrats could have to filibuster as many 16 nominees for the entire 108th Congress.

Senate Republican Conference Chairman Rick Santorum (Pa.) has begun discussing what the consequences are for the movie industry after its decision to hire a prominent Democrat to lead Hollywood's lobbying operations in Washington.

Santorum raised the issue last week during a closed-door meeting with Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and a half-dozen other party leaders.

"Yeah, we had a meeting and, yeah, we talked about making sure that we have fair representation on K Street," Santorum said Tuesday. "I admit that I pay attention to who is hiring and I think it's important for leadership to pay attention."

The discussion among Senate leaders came just days after the Motion Picture Association of America tapped former Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.) to serve as Hollywood's top lobbyist and as the Biotechnology Industry Organization considers hiring another Democratic lawmaker, retiring Rep. Cal Dooley (Calif.).

Republican Members and lobbyists have made it clear that trade associations and corporations will get a better reception on Capitol Hill if they fill key lobbying posts with Republicans because the GOP controls the House, Senate and White House.

However, it is highly unusual for Senators to meet to discuss hiring decisions made by trade associations and corporations, and even more uncommon for a Senator to talk publicly about private-sector employment.

Roll Call July 21, 2004 Wednesday

In this case, several Republican Senators echoed Santorum's sentiment and said that Glickman carries significant baggage to his new role.

"If it was a Republican officeholder it would have been very good. He's no Jack Valenti," said Sen. John Sununu (R-N.H.), referring to the 81-year-old retiring president of the MPAA. "He's a little more partisan."

Sen. Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.) added: "He's from Kansas - that's not a movie center."

The topic is so sensitive, said those familiar with the meeting, that Santorum would not even discuss the matter before the most trusted aides in the Republican leadership, including his own chief aide.

Before talking about MPAA's decision to hire Glickman at a Republican leadership meeting last Tuesday, Santorum asked all of the Republican staff members at the weekly leadership meeting to leave the gathering, held in Frist's conference room on the second floor of the Capitol.

On Tuesday, a week after he spoke to Republican leaders, Santorum said in an interview: "I've been very clear that I think it's important to have a balance on K Street. For too long, there has been an imbalance."

He added: "I'm not surprised that MPAA would pick someone who represents the values of Hollywood. But I am not too sure that that is effective to their approach if they are going to reach across the aisle."

Santorum said that persuading lobbying organizations to hire more Republicans is key to ensuring that the GOP's message is well communicated.

"It's very important for us and our ability to communicate and to be persuasive to have people [on K Street] who are honest and not partisan," he said.

Republican aides familiar with last week's meeting said the movie industry can expect to face "ramifications" for its decision to hire Glickman, but not necessarily "consequences."

The nine-term Democratic Representative and former Agriculture secretary "will not have the opportunities to do some of the things that a Republican could have done," said one Republican aide. "It does nothing to help their interests on the Hill."

However, the effort by Congressional Republicans to place more of their colleagues on K Street could be undermined by Republicans themselves.

Three Senate Republicans told MPAA officials that they supported Glickman for the job, which is expected to pay more than a million dollars a year.

"I helped him get the job," boasted Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which oversees the most issues relating to the movie industry.

Before Glickman was hired July 1, MPAA officials called Hatch to ask if he could weigh in on the two finalists: Glickman and former Pentagon spokeswoman Victoria Clarke, a Republican.

"I recommended both of them," Hatch said. "I get along well with Dan."

In addition, the two Republican Senators from Glickman's home state of Kansas also recommended him for the job.

Sens. Pat Roberts and Sam Brownback each said they spoke well of Glickman in interviews with representatives of Spencer Stuart, the headhunting firm that selected the new MPAA chief.

Roberts said he was "supportive" of his former colleague and found him to be a fast learner when Glickman arrived in Washington in the 1970s.

"When he first got to Congress, he said he didn't know how to pull and plow," joked Roberts, who served as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee when Glickman was Agriculture secretary. "He's a very quick study. He'll do fine."

Brownback, a top Hollywood critic, said he thought Glickman could help convey to the industry "that it should be more responsible for its power."

Roll Call July 21, 2004 Wednesday

Brownback, who met Glickman when the Republican Senator was involved in campus government at Kansas State University and Glickman was on Capitol Hill, said he "told people [at the MPAA search committee] that he didn't want too good a recommendation from me - I thought that would hurt him more than help him."

**LOAD-DATE:** July 21, 2004

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	FEC EXHIBITS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
999 E Street, N.W.	)	
Washington, DC 20463	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

**EXHIBIT 29**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WISCONSIN RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	No. 1:04cv01260 (LFO)
	)	(Three-Judge Court)
v.	)	
	)	DECLARATION
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION,	)	
	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

**DECLARATION OF SHAWN A. HENDERSON**

1. My name is Shawn A. Henderson. I am a resident of New Carrollton, Maryland. I am over 21 years of age.
2. I am a Paralegal Specialist employed in the Litigation Division of the Office of General Counsel at the Federal Election Commission (“FEC” or “Commission”). I have prepared Exhibits 1-28 that the Commission has concurrently filed with this declaration and in support of the Commission’s Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. Unless otherwise indicated, I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge.
3. FEC Exhibits 4, 5, 16, 18, 20, 24, and 25 are true and accurate copies of press releases, e-alerts, and other material posted on Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc. web site at: <http://www.wrtl.org>, (visited on August 9, 2004) or <http://www.befair.org>, (visited on August 9, 2004).
4. FEC Exhibits 3 and 9 are true and accurate copies of disclosure reports filed with the Commission in 2003 and 2004 by Wisconsin Right to Life PAC. These reports are available on the Commission’s web site at <http://herndon1.sdrdc.com/cgi-bin/fecimg/?C00173278> (visited August 9, 2004).

5. FEC Exhibits 2 and 8 are true and accurate copies of statements of organization and disclosure reports filed with the Commission by Wisconsin Right to Life PAC. These reports are available in the Commission's Public Records Office.

6. FEC Exhibits 6, 14, 27, and 28 are true and accurate copies of the press articles as downloaded from Westlaw (Exhs. 6 & 14), <http://www.hillnews.com/news/072104/thurmond.aspx> (visited August 9, 2004) (Exh. 27), and Lexis (Exh. 28).

7. FEC Exhibits 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19 are true and accurate copies of press releases posted on the WisPolitics web site. These press releases are available at <http://www.wispolitics.com/index.iml?Content=21> (visited August 9, 2004).

8. FEC Exhibits 15 and 23 are true and accurate copies of postings from the Republican Party of Wisconsin's web site. The posting is available at <http://www.wisgop.org/view.phtml?func=rf&lg=&id=24> (visited August 9, 2004).

9. FEC Exhibit 17 is a true and accurate copy of the Detailed Comments of BCRA Sponsors Senator John McCain, Senator Russ Feingold, Representative Christopher Shays, Representative Marty Meehan, Senator Olympia Snowe, and Senator James Jeffords. These comments are available at: [http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering\\_comm/comments/us\\_cong\\_members.pdf](http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering_comm/comments/us_cong_members.pdf) (visited August 9, 2004).

10. FEC Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate copy of excerpts from the FEC web site available at [http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering\\_comm/comments.html](http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering_comm/comments.html) (visited August 8, 2004) and [http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering\\_comm/comments.html](http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering_comm/comments.html) and [http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering\\_comm/20020829trans.pdf](http://www.fec.gov/pdf/nprm/electioneering_comm/20020829trans.pdf) (visited August 9, 2004).

11. FEC Exhibit 21 is a true and accurate copy of the issues page from the Welch for Senate web site available at: <http://www.votewelch.com/issues.htm> (visited on August 9, 2004).

