

EXHIBIT A

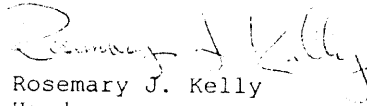
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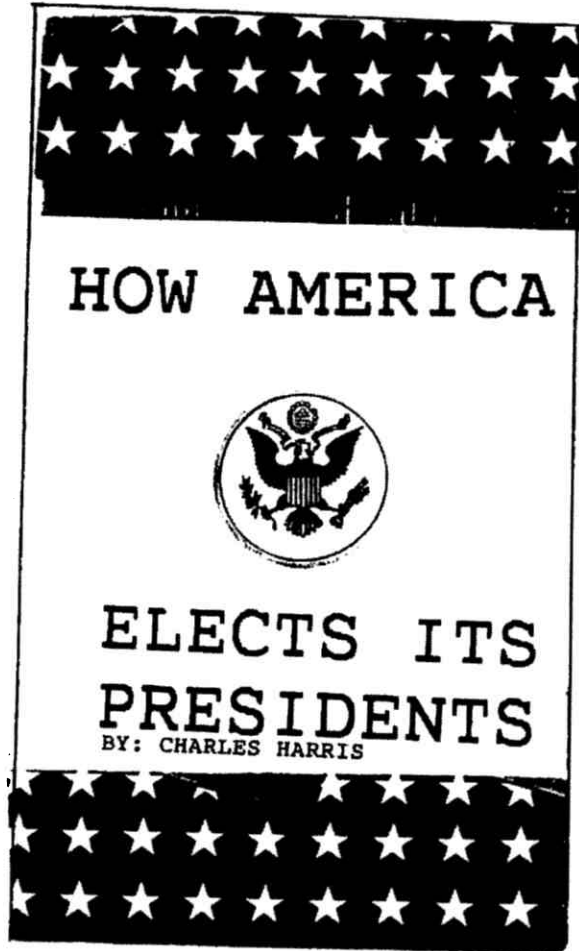
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INTRODUCTION

For years in conversations, on television, and on talk shows, you hear people say, "I didn't vote for him" "you helped put him in office", or "I'll make sure you never become president".

The problems with these statements are, they are not entirely accurate and represent an uninformed public.

I am convinced the general public does not understand how America elects it's president / vice president.

From the outset let's be clear, the votes cast by the general public - the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years, does not necessarily determine who will be President/Vice President of the United States.

All Americans need to know and understand how these two most important offices are filled.

This booklet will hopefully make the process easier to understand.

1ST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WAS JOHN HANSON (1721-1783). HIS PICTURE HANGS IN INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IN 1781, WHILE GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS STILL FIGHTING THE LAST BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION, THE 13 COLONIES JOINED TOGETHER UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. THE FEDERATION DECIDED IT NEEDED A LEADER.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, IN NOVEMBER 1781, ELECTED JOHN HANSON TO BE THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WROTE AND CONGRATULATED HANSON ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO FILL "THE MOST IMPORTANT SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES".

AFTER SERVING FOR 1 YEAR, HANSON RESIGNED DUE TO BAD HEALTH. HIS PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSORS WERE *ELIAS BOWDING *THOMAS HIFFLIN, *RICHARD HENRY LEE, *NATHAN BORHAM, *ARTHUR ST. CLAIR AND CYRUS GRIFFIN.

NOTE :

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS THE 1ST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

CONVENTIONS

Both major parties hold their conventions during the summer of a Presidential election year. The delegates to these conventions are elected in several ways according to the various states - committees, conventions, primaries, etc.

PARTY PLATFORMS

After the delegates are certified and seated, the platform committee submits a party platform which the delegates vote on and that becomes the parties platform.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

On the third or fourth day of the conventions, the nominations for president begin. The states are called on alphabetically. They will either nominate a candidate or yield to another state, and the yielding states will be called on after all the other states have been called.

VOTING ON NOMINATIONS

Voting to elect a party standard bearer begins after all nominations have been made and seconded. States are called upon again alphabetically to cast their vote for one of the nominated candidates. This process will be repeated until one person receives a majority vote. This may require several ballots.

VICE PRESIDENT

vice presidential candidates are not from the same state as the presidential candidate although there is no law saying that they can't be. The 12th Amendment restricts one to voting for one candidate from their state. Conceivably a candidate could receive a majority of the electoral votes and his running mate would not if they are both from the same state.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

* ELECTORS: The individual or individuals chosen by the voters to elect the president and vice president of the United States.

* ELECTORS CANNOT BE FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS

In the November election voters are actually cast their votes for electors not the President of the United States.

* In 1824, 1876, and 1888 the candidate with the largest popular vote failed to obtain an electoral vote majority.

ELECTORAL VOTES

Each state has as many electoral votes as it has U.S. Senators, and U.S. Representatives. There are 100 Senators, 435 Representatives, and 3 votes for the District Of Columbia based on the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December of a election year, the electors cast their votes in their respective state capitals.

LESS THAN A MAJORITY

If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes for president, the House Of Representatives voting by states choose a president from among the candidates with the highest number of electoral votes.

If no Vice Presidential candidate receives a majority, the U.S. Senate voting individually select a candidate between the two candidates with the highest number of votes.

EXCEPTIONS

Electors pledge to vote for the parties candidate but they are not required to do so.

Should the presidential or vice presidential candidates die before the November election and the December meeting, the electors who pledged to vote for him or her can vote for whom ever they choose.

WHO RECEIVES THE ELECTORAL VOTES

Certified and sealed list of the votes of the electors of each state are mailed to the President of the United States Senate (the vice president).

He / she opens the envelopes at a full and joint session of congress on January 6th (the next day if the 6th is a Sunday). At this session, the votes are counted.

the 38th first lady
FIRST LADIES

Hillary R. Clinton
1897-91. The term itself dates only from the time of Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, who was the 16th first lady in 1850.

FIRST AND EARLIEST BORN	June 21, 1731	Maria Desha	1793-1807	in George Washington
LONGEST TENURE	12 years, 39 days	(Anna) Eliza Bessie	1864-1883	in Franklin D. Roosevelt
SHORTEST TENURE	31 days in 1841	Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
MOST CHILDREN	5 sons, 4 daughters	Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
FEWEST CHILDREN	None	Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
LARGEST GATHERING	8	Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
COMMONEST BIRTH STATE	New York (8)	Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
COMMONEST ANCESTRY		Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison
RAREST ANCESTRY		Ann Todd	1775-1864	in William H. Harrison

Ann Todd's year dates: Maria Desha (1793-1807) in George Washington (1793-43); Anna Eliza Bessie (1864-1883) in Franklin D. Roosevelt (1913-1867); Ann Todd (1775-1864) in William H. Harrison (1841-1849); Ann Todd (1775-1864) in William H. Harrison (1841-1849); "Dolly" Payne Madison (1768-1849), Sarah Chase Polk (1803-91), Edith Bouvier Clark Wilson (1877-1961) and Frances Clarke De Wolfe Randolph (1860-1924) all have 20 children; John F. Kennedy (1917-63) in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 20, 1961; his wife, 4 sons and 3 Adams first ladies; Louisa Catherine Adams (1775-1852), in London, England on Feb. 12, 1775 and then married John Quincy Adams on July 26, 1797; All 37 have British ancestry; 25 have purely English ancestry; Only 1 has Native American blood—Edith Bouvier Clark Wilson (see above) was a sixth-generation descendant of Princess Pocahontas (c. 1595-1617)

MINORITY PRESIDENTS

Fifteen candidates have become president of the United States with a popular vote of less than 50%.

VOTES RECEIVED BY MINORITY PRESIDENTS

YEAR	PRESIDENT	ELECTORAL	POPULAR
		PERCENT	VOTE
1824	John O. Adams	31.8	29.8
1844	James K. Polk(D)	61.8	49.3
1848	Zachary Taylor(W)	56.2	47.3
1856	James Buchanan(D)	58.7	45.3
1860	Abraham Lincoln(R)	59.4	39.9
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes(R)	50.1	47.9
1880	James A. Garfield(R)	57.9	48.3
1884	Grover Cleveland(D)	54.6	48.8
1888	Benjamin Harrison(R)	58.1	47.8
1892	Grover Cleveland(D)	62.4	46.0
1912	Woodrow Wilson(D)	81.9	41.8
1916	Woodrow Wilson(D)	52.1	49.3
1948	Harry S. Truman(D)	57.1	49.5
1960	John F. Kennedy(D)	56.4	49.7
1968	Richard M. Nixon(R)	56.1	43.4

PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS

Article II of the Constitution provides for the office of the president: The President is head of all executive agencies, has full responsibility for the conduct of the laws, is commander in chief of the army, navy, militia, and all other executive officials. The Constitution sets the term of office at four years and requires that the president appear before Congress through the electoral college. The Twenty-second Amendment (1951) limits a President to two consecutive four-year terms. To be eligible for that presidency, one must be a natural-born citizen, over 35 years old, and at least 14 years resident in the United States.

LONGEST TERM IN OFFICE 12 years 39 days Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-45

YOUNGEST TO ASSUME OFFICE 32 days William Henry Harrison Mar. 4-Apr. 4, 1841

OLDEST ELECTED 72 years 256 days John F. Fitzgerald Kennedy 1961-63

TALLEST 69 years 149 days Abraham Lincoln 1861-65

SHORTEST 6 ft. 4 in. John Adams 1789-1797

LONGEST LIVED 90 years 228 days John Adams 1735-1826

LONGEST LIFE-AFTER PRESIDENCY 46 years 6 months John Fitzgerald Kennedy 1961-63

SHORTEST LIFE-AFTER PRESIDENCY 31 years 7 months Herbert Clark Hoover 1909-13

DEPARTED 100 days James E. Polk 1845-49

HIGHEST CHIEF EXECUTIVE 354 ft. William Howard Taft 1909-13

BACKSLIDER 15 years 10 months William Henry Harrison 1841-45

REPEATEDLY 10 years 10 months Andrew Jackson 1829-37

RE-ELECTED 1871-81

RE-ELECTED 1849-53

RE-ELECTED 1869-77

RE-ELECTED 1893-97

RE-ELECTED 1901-05

RE-ELECTED 1913-17

RE-ELECTED 1921-25

RE-ELECTED 1933-37

RE-ELECTED 1945-49

RE-ELECTED 1953-57

RE-ELECTED 1961-63

RE-ELECTED 1965-69

RE-ELECTED 1977-1981

RE-ELECTED 1981-85

Presidents

Oldest The oldest president was Ronald Wilson Reagan, who was 69 years 349 days old when he took the oath of office. He was reelected at age 73.

Youngest The youngest president to assume office was Theodore Roosevelt. Vice-President Roosevelt became President at the age of 42 years, 10 months when President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. The youngest president ever elected was John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who took the oath of office at age 43 years 236 days in 1961.

Term of office Franklin Delano Roosevelt served the longest term—12 years 99 days (1933-45) as President of the United States. The shortest term in office was 32 days (4 Mar.—4 Apr. 1841) by William Henry Harrison.

Most ex-presidents living Between 4 Mar. 1861 (the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln) and the death of ex-president Tyler on 18 Jan. 1862, there were five ex-presidents living: Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan and John Tyler.

Largest gathering The largest gathering of men who had been or would become President of the United States was eight, on 30 Dec. 1834 in the old House Chamber of the Capitol: ex-president John Quincy Adams; ex-president Andrew Jackson; Vice-president Martin Van Buren; Senator John Tyler; Senator James Buchanan and Representatives James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce.

Handshaking The record number of hands shaken by a public figure at an official function was 8,513 by President Theodore Roosevelt (1876-1919) at a New Year's Day White House presentation in Washington, D.C. in 1907.

Rainer Vikström of Turku, Finland shook 19,592 different hands in 8 hours on 15 May 1968 during Turku's Fourth Annual Spring Market "Mämmä Markkinat."

CONCLUSION

HOPEFULLY AFTER READING THIS BOOKLET, YOU WILL HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROCESS AS WELL AS THE IMPORTANCE OF GOING INTO THE VOTING BOOTH EVERY LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTION.

*** YOU MUST KNOW WHO REPRESENTS YOU AT EVERY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.

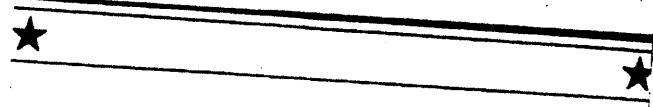
*** "A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, AND BY THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH".
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

REFERENCE SOURCES

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THE WORLD ALMANAC 1990 - 91 - 92 - 96-97-98-99

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GLOSSARY

- ballot** A device such as a sheet of paper on which voters mark their choice of candidates.
- bandwagon** A political campaign that attracts an ever increasing number of supporters.
- boss** A leader with great power within a political party; bosses often manipulate voting and elections.
- candidate** An individual who seeks or is nominated for political office.
- caucus** A meeting of small groups of party members for the purpose of deciding questions of policy or selecting a candidate for elected office.
- conservative** A political point of view. Conservatives are generally traditionalists. They have a narrow view of what government can achieve. Conservatives are generally opposed to high taxes and big spending programs.
- convention** A formal meeting of members of a party to nominate candidates to run for President or other political offices.
- democracy** A government of, by, and for the people, who have the right to choose their leaders and establish policy.

direct mail Mail from a candidate or party, usually consisting of letters, brochures, or postcards, that is sent to large numbers of people.

election Organized voting to choose a candidate for office.

elector The individual or individuals (electors) chosen by the voters to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. Each state has a certain number of electors; the number is the same as the total of the state's senators and representatives.

electoral college The body of presidential electors chosen in each state and the District of Columbia every four years to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. To win a presidential election, a candidate must claim a majority of the electoral votes.

electoral vote The vote cast by members of the electoral college.

electorate A body of qualified voters.

exit poll A poll taken of voters as they leave their polling places just after having voted. The results enable the TV networks to forecast the election winner.

Federal Election Commission (FEC) A government commission established by Congress to watch over elections and see that they are fair. The FEC also keeps records on campaign contributions and investigates instances of wrongdoing.

flier A political pamphlet or circular for mass distribution. Fliers are an important political part of any political campaign and are usually handed out by volunteers.

general election A nationwide election involving most or all political parties and their foremost candidates.

grandfather clause A clause in a state law saying that any person whose grandfather had been eligible to vote prior to 1867 would not

media Television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and other means of mass communication; an important tool in present-day politics and political campaigns.

minor party See third party.

National Committee A group of people chosen by a political party that selects the national chairperson and helps that person run the party, including the making of plans for the next national convention. In the case of the Democratic and Republican parties, the National Committee consists of a man and woman from each state and territory, plus the District of Columbia.

national convention The convention held every four years by a major party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

nominate To propose as a candidate.

party A political group organized to support its principles and candidates for public office and ultimately to gain control of the running of the government.

plurality In a contest of more than two candidates, the number of votes cast for the winner, when the winner is not able to claim a majority of the vote.

political action committee (PAC) An organization formed to raise money to be donated to candidates.

politics The art and science of gaining elective office; also, the activities and affairs of a political party.

poll See public opinion poll.

poll tax A fee charged by local officials as a requirement for vot-

ing. Poll taxes are unconstitutional as a result of the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1964.

polls The place where votes are cast in an election.

pollster A person who takes a public opinion poll.

popular vote The votes cast by the voters at large.

precinct An election district in a city or town; the smallest local unit within the organization of a political party.

primary election A preliminary election in which members of a party in a state vote to select delegates to the party's national convention. The delegates in turn cast their ballots for the voters' choice. Depending on the state, the primary election may also involve party members in a state choosing a candidate.

public opinion poll A survey of a sample of the public to obtain information or record opinion.

register The process of formally enrolling the name of a qualified voter with a precinct.

registered voter A person who is eligible to vote by means of formally enrolling his or her name with a precinct.

representative A member of the House of Representatives, the lower house of the United States Congress. Representatives are usually called congressmen or congresswomen. The number of representatives elected by each state is proportional to the state's population.

senator A member of the Senate, the upper house of the United States Congress. Two senators are elected from each state.

soft money Contributions given to candidates, meant to be used for "party building" and voter registration, and which are not subject to restrictions on campaign financing.

sound bite A fragment of television videotape, usually nine or ten seconds in length.

spot A commercial, often thirty seconds in length, on television or radio.

suffrage The right to vote in a political election.

third party A party organized as an alternative to the two major parties; also called a minor party.

ticket The list of candidates offered by a party in an election; also called a slate.

ticket splitting To vote for candidates from different parties.

tracking poll A poll that measures voter opinion on a day-to-day basis.

unit rule A voting rule permitted by the Democratic party at its presidential convention from 1860 to 1968. Under unit rule, the entire vote of a state delegation had to be cast for the candidate preferred by the majority, even though a portion of the delegation members might favor another candidate.

volunteer A person who works for a party or a party's candidate without being paid; often volunteers are the closest link between a party and the voters.