

WOMEN PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

At least **twenty-two** women have sought the presidency of the United States.¹ Fourteen sought major party nominations (Smith [R-1964]; Chisholm [D-1972]; Schroeder [D-1988]; Doerchuck [R-1996]; Ducey [R-1996]; Harder [D-1996]; Jennings [R-1996]; Killeen [D-1996]; LeTulle [R-1996]; Lloyd-Duffie [D-1996]; Masters [R-1996]; Pharr [R-1996]; Dole [R-2000]); Braun (D-2004). Six were minor party candidates (Woodhull [Equal Rights Party-1872]; Lockwood [Equal Rights Party-1884 and 1888]; Fulani [New Alliance Party-1992]; Hollis [Socialist Party-1996]; Moorehead [Workers World Party-1996]; Templin [Reform Party-1996]).

One woman, Geraldine Ferraro, was nominated by the Democratic party to run for the office of Vice President in 1984. Another, Frances "Sissy" Farenthold, had her name put into nomination at the Democratic National Convention in 1972.

Presidential Candidates

Victoria Clafin Woodhull (1872) - The first woman to run for United States President, Woodhull was the candidate of the Equal Rights Party. Her opponents were Ulysses S. Grant (R) and Horace Greeley (D). Woodhull, born in Homer, Ohio on September 23, 1838, traveled with her parents practicing spiritualist activities. She fought for women's rights and founded her own newspaper. She became the first woman to own a Wall Street investment firm. Woodhull died in 1927.

Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood (1884 and 1888) - Lockwood ran for President under the banner of the Equal Rights Party in 1884, when the major party candidates were Grover Cleveland (D) and James G. Blaine (R), and in 1888, when the election was decided by the electoral college, with Grover Cleveland (D) winning the popular vote and Benjamin Harrison (R) winning the electoral vote and the presidency. Lockwood was born in Royalton, New York in 1830, and educated at Genesee College in Lima, New York and National University, Washington, D.C. She was admitted to the bar in Washington, D.C. in 1873. In 1879 she drafted the law passed by Congress which admitted women to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court; she then became the first woman lawyer to practice before the Court. Lockwood died in 1917.

Margaret Chase Smith (1964) - Smith was the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for President by a major party. She received Republican primary votes in New Hampshire, Illinois, Massachusetts, Texas, and Oregon, among others, and had twenty-seven first ballot votes at the Republican National Convention. She removed herself from contention after the first ballot. Smith was born in Skowhegan, Maine on December 14, 1897, graduated from Skowhegan High School, and was a primary school teacher for two years. In 1940 she was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death; she served in the House for four terms. She was easily elected in 1948 to her first term in the U.S. Senate and reelected to the Senate three more times. Smith died in 1995.

Shirley Anita Chisholm (1972) - Chisholm was the first African American woman to run for U.S. President. She campaigned throughout the country and was on the ballot in twelve primaries in what was largely an educational campaign. She received 151.25 delegate votes at the Democratic National Convention. Born in Brooklyn, New York on November 30, 1924, she graduated from Brooklyn College and earned a master's degree at Columbia University. Chisholm served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1983, the first African American woman to serve in Congress. Prior to her service in Congress, she served in the New York state legislature from 1964 to 1968. She was a school teacher and director of child care centers before going into public service. Chisholm died in 2005.

Toni Nathan (1972) - Nathan, a Libertarian, made history as the first woman to receive an electoral vote for vice president when a Virginia Republican elector voted for President Nixon, but declined to vote for Vice President and former Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew and instead voted for Toni Nathan of Lane County, Oregon.

Patricia S. Schroeder (1988) - Schroeder, a Democrat, made headlines when she took preliminary steps toward making a serious run for the presidency, but dropped out before the primaries because she could not raise the necessary funds. Born in Portland, Oregon on July 30, 1940, Schroeder graduated from the University of Minnesota with a B.A. She attended Harvard Law School and received a J.D. in 1964. She began her law

¹This list includes all candidates known to CAWP. We welcome additional information sent to the above address to supplement our records.

Sources: Federal Election Commission, 1996 Presidential Primary and General Election Results. Available at <http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/presge.htm> [26 Mar. 1998]. *Women as Politicians*, "Congressional Biographies," University of Maryland. Available at <http://www.glue.umd.edu/~cliswp/Politicians/> [26 Mar. 1998]. "Not One of the Boys" a discussion guide, written by Katherine E. Kleeman, Center for American Women and Politics.

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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES (continued)

practice in Colorado as a field attorney with the National Labor Relations Board for two years and later entered private practice. In 1972, she entered her first political contest to challenge an incumbent in Colorado's first congressional district. She won a close election and went on to serve twenty-four years in the U. S. House of Representatives. An anti-Vietnam war protestor, she secured an appointment to the Armed Services Committee in her first term. Schroeder served as co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, which she helped to found. After leaving Congress, she became president of the Association of American Publishers, the trade association for book publishers.

Lenora Fulani (1992) - New Alliance Party. Ran for U.S. President and qualified for \$2 million in Federal matching funds.

Heather Harder (1996) - Democratic Party. Entered primaries in Indiana, Ohio, Texas, Illinois and New Hampshire. Total votes - 29,149.

Elvena Lloyd-Duffie (1996) - Democratic Party. Entered primaries in the Arkansas, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. Total votes - 92,324.

Caroline P. Killeen (1996) - Democratic Party. Entered the New Hampshire primary. Total votes - 395.

Susan Ducey (1996) - Republican Party. Entered primaries in Arizona, New Hampshire and Texas. Total votes - 1,783.

Ann Jennings (1996) - Republican Party. Entered the Arizona primary. Total votes - 304.

Joann Pharr (1996) - Republican Party. Entered the Arizona primary. Total votes - 125.

Mary "France" Le Tulle (1996) - Republican Party. Entered primaries in Nevada and Texas. Total votes - 940.

Georgiana H. Doerschuck (1996) - Republican Party. Entered the New Hampshire primary. Total votes - 154.

Isabell Masters (1996) - Republican Party. Entered the Oklahoma primary. Total votes - 153.

Mary Cal Hollis (1996) - Socialist Party. General Election total votes - 4,228.

Monica Moorehead (1996) - Workers World Party. General Election total votes - 28,336.

Diane Beall Templin (1996) - Reform Party. General Election total votes - 1,847.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole (2000) - In January 1999, Elizabeth Hanford Dole resigned her position as president of the American Red Cross, a position she had held since 1991, to consider a run for the Republican nomination for the U.S. presidency. She dropped out of the race in October, 1999. During the 1996 presidential campaign, Dole took a leave of absence for the Red Cross to campaign with her husband, Senator Robert Dole. She has held two cabinet posts: Secretary of Transportation (1983-87) and Secretary of Labor (1989-91). An attorney, Dole served as White House aide in the Johnson and Reagan administrations and was appointed by President Nixon to the Federal Trade Commission. She left her Reagan administration cabinet post in to work for the presidential campaign of her husband. She was later appointed as Secretary of Labor by President Bush.

Carol Moseley Braun (2004) - Ambassador Carol Moseley Braun (D-IL) was among ten Democrats seeking the 2004 presidential nomination. Braun was born in Chicago, Illinois on August 16, 1947. She graduated from the University of Illinois-Chicago in 1968 and received her law degree from the University of Chicago in 1972. An attorney and a one-term U.S. senator (1992-1998) she was the first African American woman to serve in the U.S. Senate. Appointed in 1999 by President Bill Clinton, Braun served as U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand. Earlier in her political career, she had served as Illinois state representative and assistant majority leader (1978-1988) and Cook County recorder of deeds (1988-1992).

Vice Presidential Candidates

Frances "Sissy" Farenthold (1972) - Gloria Steinem, author and feminist activist, put Farenthold's name into nomination for the office of Vice President at the 1972 Democratic National Convention. A Former Texas state legislator and gubernatorial candidate, Farenthold finished second in the balloting for the vice presidential nomination, receiving 400 votes.

Geraldine Anne Ferraro (1984) - Ferraro was the first — and to date, only — woman vice-presidential nominee of a major U.S. party. Shortly before the Democratic National Convention in July of 1984, Ferraro was named by Walter F. Mondale as his choice for the vice-presidency. The ticket received 13 electoral votes. Born on August 26, 1935, in Newburgh, New York, she attended Marymount Manhattan College and Fordham University Law School. She was an assistant district attorney in Queens, New York. She won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1978 and was subsequently elected to two more terms. In 1992 and again in 1998, she lost bitterly con-tested primaries to challenge Alfonse D'Amato for the U.S. Senate seat. She also served as co-host on the CNN public affairs program Crossfire and was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.