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CONFIDENTIAL

July 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Opposition Research

Lyn Nofziger--very likeable, but a hard fighter and can be very caustic and divisive in the way that he goes about his business.

Mike Deaver, close to Reagan, has a socially ambitious wife, and could be motivated by a job offer with the government.

Ed Meese, a good lawyer but poor politician, is a poor administrator but would be good in the Justice Department or on the Bench.

Jim Lake in Washington, once Bob Mathias' AA. He knows Agriculture well and is a good man. (We should find out more about him from Bob Mathias.)

Bob Walker, a right-wing political organizer. He's on the Coors payroll. He is a believing, hard conservative to whom ideology is very important.

John Sears - smart, good delegate counter.

Don Livingston - close friend of Deaver.

Ed Gillenwater - got in a fight with Reagan. Could be helpful, but is not very heavy.

HWC
Bo Callaway
Chairman



BC/th

mja

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BC/th



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CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 25, 1975

Mrs. Mary Louise Smith
Republican National Chairman
310 1st Street S.E.
Washington D.C. 20003

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter recently received from Mr. Clarence E. Warner of Citizens for Reagan. The tone of his letter and many of the statements he makes trouble me greatly. A Republican primary campaign which has reached this low level a year ahead of the convention is certain to have a serious detrimental impact on Republican efforts to retain the White House.

I urge you , in your capacity as Republican National Chairman, to take steps along the lines followed by Ray Bliss in the 1968 primary to keep Republicans from destroying themselves and the party itself.

Sincerely,

Henry Bellmon
United States Senator
O K L A H O M A



HB:smt
Encl

CITIZENS for REAGAN
P.O. Box 60798
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106

July 31, 1975

Dear Friend:

We need your financial support NOW!!

The "Citizens for Reagan" organization was formed last week in Washington, D.C., with the knowledge and consent of Ronald Reagan. This is an exciting announcement for all conservatives in America.....and recent polls show this includes 60% of the American people.

We are now forming the Oklahoma "Citizens for Reagan". To do this we need your personal, moral and financial support. Our goal is a full-time operation in Oklahoma, with every County organized, by the first of November.

This goal must be achieved if we are to win the delegate votes over the established power of the Presidency with vast campaign funds available. Ours must be a grass roots organization with you, and other dedicated Oklahomans like you, giving your money, your time and your energy.

Ours is not an easy task. However, neither was the work of our Founding Fathers 200 years ago. It is a responsibility we must perform successfully if we are to pass on to future generations the great nation we inherited from our forefathers.

We are opposed by the powerful forces which have brought us the Welfare way of life, the largest Federal budget deficits ever proposed or enacted, total amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters, a weak foreign policy, our first defeat in war.. . . .the list goes on and on. What might we see next? Giving away the Panama Canal? Clothing Stamps with abuses as wild as in the Food Stamp Program? Gun registration, possibly confiscation? Ever increasing Federal deficits? These programs are all proposed!! WHERE WILL IT END???

It will end when America has that for which she has long cried.....LEADERSHIP. Ronald Reagan can provide this LEADERSHIP and, with your help now, Ronald Reagan will provide this LEADERSHIP. Please fill out the enclosed card today and return it in the envelope provided. Your personal and financial help is greatly needed right now during the embryonic stage of the campaign.

SEND YOUR MONEY TODAY-----YOUR TOMORROW DEPENDS ON IT!!

Sincerely,

Clarence E Warner

Clarence E. Warner
Oklahoma Coordinator
CITIZENS FOR REAGAN

Enclosures

P.S. Send a check from a friend also!





BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 9, VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA

We, The People, inc.
P.O. Box 469 • Virginia City, Nevada 89440



Is **INFLATION** our problem?

NO, it is not!

Is **UNEMPLOYMENT** our problem?

NO, it is not!

Is **RECESSION** our problem?

NO, it is not!

HERE ARE OUR PROBLEMS:

1. The outrageous and unwise spending of exorbitant sums of taxpayer's money.
2. Giving away billions of dollars to foreign governments.
3. Wasting untold money on foreign wars.
4. Political tinkering with the economic machinery of our nation.
5. Stifling the initiative of the people with bureaucratic regulations.
6. Taxing savings and capital formation to death.
7. Payments by the government that reward failure, non-production, laziness and inefficiency.

Inflation, unemployment and recession are the result of the problems created by the follies and stupidity of professional politicians over the last 40 years.

CAN WE LEARN FROM HISTORY?

Cicero advised the politicians of Rome 2000 years ago the budget should be balanced, the treasury should be refilled, the public debt should be reduced, the arrogance of officialdom should be tempered and controlled. Assistance to foreign lands should be curtailed lest Rome become bankrupt. The mobs should be forced to work, and not depend on the government for subsistence. **ROME DIDN'T TAKE THAT ADVICE AND FELL.**

THIS IS IT!

Dear Fellow American,

You have just about "BEEN HAD" as a free American.

Most of those in Congress have become apostles of TOTAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States government cannot possibly do EVERYTHING for EVERYONE.

Someone has to pay

Who? **YOU!**

In today's taxes and tomorrow's high prices — until collapse.

The government can DESTROY your business and your freedoms.

Are you going to stand for this? Or would you rather FIGHT now?

JOIN US!

It is decision time ----

Today you have a CHOICE.

TOMORROW?

WE, THE PEOPLE BELIEVE . . .

1. In the CONSTITUTION of the United States, the BILL OF RIGHTS and in the principles set forth in the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
2. In FREEDOM of the INDIVIDUAL so long as the exercise of that freedom does not deprive others of the same freedom.
3. In FREE ENTERPRISE.
4. In the COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.
5. Control of the MONETARY SYSTEM should be a function of the CONGRESS and the EXECUTIVE.
6. That the United States should establish a STABLE CURRENCY and replace the "flexible currency" policy presently administered by the Federal Reserve System.
7. In the ELIMINATION OF "GIVE-AWAY" PROGRAMS to foreign nations.
8. In a STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE and an active opposition to any take-over or attempted take-over either physically, economically or politically, or any neighboring country on the continent of North America.
9. In a policy of NON-INTERVENTION in FOREIGN WARS, unless such an intervention is dictated by a special mandate of the people.
10. In a minimum net annual INCOME for the HELPLESS; this means, the elderly, the handicapped, the sick, and uncared for children.
11. In the ELIMINATION OF WELFARE and UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE for the ABLE-BODIED. Instead, the creation of public improvement programs to provide jobs that pay a minimum subsistence income.

12. INCOME TAXES, estate taxes and gift taxes should be ELIMINATED. We propose that the IRS be abolished and that the income tax be replaced by a Federal Transaction Tax to provide the funds needed for proper government functions.
13. Federal SUBSIDIES should be ELIMINATED.
14. Government sponsored and sanctioned MONOPLIES and oligopolies should be ELIMINATED.
15. There should be NO RESTRAINT of domestic TRADE permitted by any entity including business, labor and government.
16. In the ELIMINATION OF LAWS created by BUREAUCRATS. All Federal laws should be passed by Congress.
17. In the RETURN of the POWERS taken over by the federal government to our States, Counties, and Cities. These powers include, but are not limited to, education and the local police forces.
18. In the RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

WE, THE PEOPLE, INC. IS DEDICATED TO THE ELECTION OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN FREEDOM.

IT IS DEDICATED TO THE DEFEAT OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN A SOCIALIST WELFARE STATE AND BIG BROTHERISM.

When those of us, with a common political and economic philosophy, act on an informed and factual basis, the *citizens* of this country will control our destiny and the direction of our Nation.

If you can encourage and support these beliefs or if you have questions that require explanation, please mail in the attached postage paid card.



Richard L. Downing
WE, THE PEOPLE, INC.

SPONSOR

Dear Mr. Downing;

Without obligation or commitment, please see that I get more information. I would like to know what this is all about.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____



THERE ARE _____ VOTERS IN MY HOUSEHOLD.

REAGAN LOSES GROUND TO FORD, SURVEY FINDS

BY MERVIN D. FIELD

© 1975 Field Research Corp.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan has lost ground among California Republicans as their choice for the party's presidential nomination next year.

A statewide California Poll completed in August finds that the preference margin Reagan had over President Ford in a May measurement has evaporated and now Mr. Ford leads Reagan among this state's rank-and-file GOP voters. In May Reagan led Mr. Ford by 9 percentage points; now he trails the President by 7 percentage points.

Following is a comparison of the



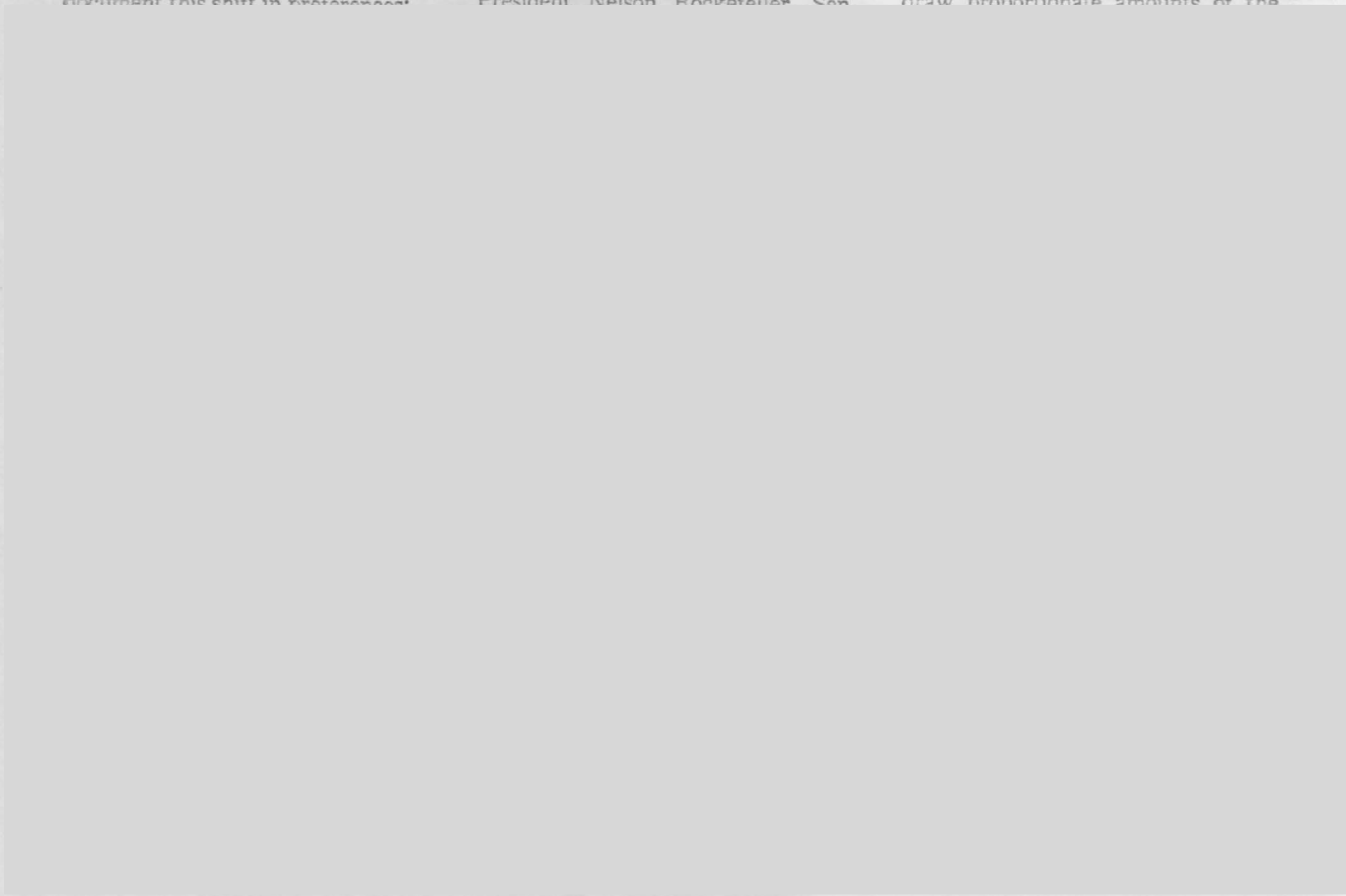
18 Part I—Wed., Sept. 3, 1975 Los Angeles Times

POLL ON REAGAN AND FORD

Continued from Third Page
two California Poll surveys which document this shift in preference

Ford or Reagan. Other possible GOP presidential hopefuls such as Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Sen.

Ford and Reagan, the President and the former governor would each draw proportionate amounts of the



THE PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE'S REACTION TO R. REAGAN ANNOUNCEMENT

November 20, 1975

*File
Reagan*

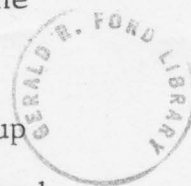
Despite how well Ronald Reagan does or does not do in the early primaries, the simple political fact is that he cannot defeat any candidate the Democrats put up. Reagan's constituency is much too narrow, even within the Republican Party.

Now that he has finally ended his indecision and declared his candidacy, it does nothing to change our plans to run an aggressive, grassroots campaign for President Ford.

Although former Governor Reagan's announcement was not unexpected, it is disappointing to many Republicans. While not unmindful of his ability, he does not have the critical national and international experience that President Ford has gained through 25 years of public service, first in the House of Representatives, then as Vice-President and as President.

We have an incumbent president who is doing an effective job in dealing with the tough problems confronting our nation. I am confident that Republicans throughout the entire nation recognize this fact and overwhelmingly support the President.

The President Ford Committee is a broad-based group working for President Ford's nomination. We want a united party going into the General Election. Any motion against unity is counter-productive and damaging to our prospects next November.



12/15

FACT SHEET

Keeping the size of the California state government constant

TAXES DURING REAGAN YEARS

Fiscal Year	Local Taxes (in billions)	State Taxes (in billions)	Total State & Local Taxes (in billions)	Total Per capita Tax Load (in dollars)	Adjusted for Inflation (in dollars)
1966-67	\$4.3	\$3.8	\$8.1	\$426.26	\$426.26
1967-68	4.7	4.7	9.4	484.66	466.92
1968-69	5.2	5.2	10.4	529.56	489.88
1969-70	5.7	5.4	11.1	556.49	489.01
1970-71	6.6	5.6	12.2	605.29	508.65
1971-72	7.3	6.6	13.9	682.98	555.72
1972-73	8.0	7.2	15.2	739.82	577.98
1973-74	8.4	7.6	16.0	768.44	556.84

Source: Board of Equalization

BUDGET GROWTH UNDER REAGAN

Fiscal Year	(in billions)				
	State Operations	% of Total	Local Assistance	% of Total	Total Budget
1966-67	\$2.2	48.0	\$2.4	52.0	\$4.6
1967-68	2.3	45.6	2.7	54.4	5.0
1968-69	2.5	43.9	3.2	56.1	5.7
1969-70	2.7	42.8	3.6	57.2	6.3
1970-71	2.6	39.2	4.0	60.8	6.6
1971-72	2.6	39.3	4.1	60.7	6.7
1972-73	2.9	39.4	4.5	60.6	7.4
1973-74	3.4	35.6	6.2	64.4	9.6
1974-75	3.5	34.5	6.7	65.5	10.2

Source: Department of Finance





REAGAN

for President

CITIZENS FOR REAGAN
2021 L Street, N.W. • Suite 340
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. Callaway

F U I

Bob Vasser

- PAUL D. LAXALT, United States Senator
- Executive Vice Chairman JOHN P. SEARS
- Treasurer HENRY M. BUCHANAN, C.P.A.
- Committee Members
- GEORGE B. COOK
- H. R. GROSS, Former U.S. Congressman, State of Iowa
- LOUIE B. NUNN, Former Governor, State of Kentucky
- Mrs. STANHOPE C. RING, Former Republican National Committeewoman, State of California

Dear Fellow American,

The Reagan for President campaign is under way!

Millions of Americans have been anxiously waiting to hear this great news. They know that Ronald Reagan is the one American statesman who can set the nation on the path to peace, prosperity, and freedom.

He has firm and definite solutions to our welfare mess, to rising crime, runaway taxes, crippling inflation, and our out-of-control federal bureaucracy.

Ronald Reagan believes in the wisdom of our founding fathers...limited constitutional government, maximum freedom for the individual, and a healthy, growing, unfettered free enterprise system.

He wants to restore our weakened military posture, and he is determined to stand up to the threat of Communist imperialism.

Ronald Reagan is proud to be an American. You will be proud to have Ronald Reagan as your President.

Now is the time. Today. Join the march for America. Help put Ronald Reagan in the White House!

Make no mistake about it...liberal candidates have already amassed huge war chests for their 1976 Presidential drive. They plan to spend whatever is necessary to continue the policies of big spending, high taxes and increasing government control. Of course, they are aided in their efforts by liberal members of the news media.

This is our chance! Today...send your absolute maximum contribution to the Reagan campaign. Consider what your contribution will mean to the future of our nation. \$10, \$100, or \$1,000--we need your check immediately!

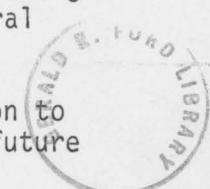
We urgently need hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for printing, postage, staff salaries, TV & radio, rent, etc.

The future of freedom in America rests in our hands. Don't lay this letter aside! Send your generous contribution today.

Sincerely,

Paul Laxalt
Paul Laxalt, U.S.S.

P.S. With your help, we are going to win!



The Washington Star, Feb. 12, '76

Taking a Look at the Records: Today—Ronald Reagan

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Star Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — It may be, as one of his closest colleagues in state government suggests, that Ronald Reagan's eight years as governor of California are best summed up by a paraphrase of former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell: Watch what he said, not what he did.

That is to say, like Dwight Eisenhower, with whom some compare

** President Ford suggests voters look at "the record" in deciding between him and his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan. This is the first of two articles on the records of Ford as President and Reagan as governor of California*

him in this respect, Reagan did not halt, let alone turn around, the growth of government the way he led his conservative admirers to hope.

But even his opponents concede he forced an examination and debate of the underlying liberal assumptions about state government that his liberal Democratic successor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., is continuing.

Still the paradox of his eight-year tenure is that California state government is probably about where it would have been if someone else had been governor. Government in California looms larger in the lives of its citizens than it did eight years ago.

This ironically strengthens the suspicion that the growth and inertia of government make reducing it a conservative's dream that is beyond capability, a point many of Reagan's political opponents hoped to make by trying to defeat his efforts.

A further paradox is that many of his conservative supporters believe that if he had made greater use of his power, a step he philosophically disapproved, he might have made greater progress toward his conservative goals.

FOR A MAN AS colorful and controversial, as loved, hated and feared as Reagan, the judgment on him is remarkably bland: He was neither as bad as his liberal critics contend nor as conservative as his admirers believe.

"He was neither a disaster nor spectacular," says A. Alan Post, the scholarly head of the legislative anal-

ysis office with whom Reagan had many budget disagreements. "He was basically a hold-the-line governor. He did as little as he had to, but he did do what little he had to."

To many Republicans, however, Reagan was a man ahead of his time. "He realized that government was too involved in people's lives and he turned around the attitude of 40 years," says Paul Priolo, the Assembly minority leader.

Continued From A-1

In eight heated years, however, Reagan never did get a hammerlock on spending as he'd hoped. But he did wrestle it to a draw. His often-stentorian conservative rhetoric easily overshadowed his performance in his latter years as a pragmatic compromiser.

Republicans view his rhetoric as a tactic of staking out a tough position that gave him room to bargain. Some Democrats see him as a big-talking pragmatist who eventually caved in, who was more of a mediocrity than an extremist.

One outside observer, Ed Salzman, editor of the "California Journal," praises the quality of many of Reagan's appointments, however, and notes that they were like him — conservative in principle but realistic about making government work.

THERE ARE MANY paradoxes in his gubernatorial career and some patterns that might offer a clue as to what kind of president he might be.

One is that he was a more capable governor than his critics expected or yet concede. For a self-avowed "citizen in politics," he sometimes wielded power with authority and even relish, although one of his admirers contends that with "his powers of private and public persuasion he could have owned this place if he had come up here to the legislators' offices and exercised them more."

His sweeping, simplistic proposals such as an across-the-board operating budget cut and a constitutional amendment to limit government and taxation, which his supporters loved so avidly, resulted in his most humiliating setbacks. But he made the retreats when he had to. His proposal to turn \$90 billion in programs and taxes from the federal government back to the states fits the pattern of these sweeping initial promises, according to veteran Reagan watchers.

He was guilty of promising more than he could deliver in his early years. And his later accomplishments were the result of hard-nosed and often sophisticated negotiations with the Democrat-controlled legislature he and his admirers despised as a group of professional political hacks.

HIS EFFORTS forced a re-examination of the assumptions about government partly because he was spokesman for a conservatism that was greatly aided by a need for a breather in the state's post-World War II boom.

Nevertheless, because of growth and inflation the state budget and total tax load have doubled. And funding of the state university system, with whose administrators, faculty and students he bitterly feuded, went on apace during his eight years.

The state income tax — which falls primarily on the middle class, his major base of support and a group to whom he had an extraordinary ability to appeal — increased five-fold in total collections, from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion during his tenure. Homeowners got a total of more than \$5 billion in property tax relief, primarily because the state government — and income tax system — which he wanted to cut, he increased instead to assume some of their school-financing burden.

Many of his major problems concerned this irreconcilable conflict between his desire to cut the state budget and taxes and his belief that local governments could best deal with problems because they are closer to the people. This generally resulted in shifting the burden to property taxpayers because that's local government's chief source of income, and welfare and education costs just don't go away.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS for which he is most often praised, how-

ever, are welfare reform that pared many ineligibles from the rolls and raised benefits, the property tax relief, and nearly halting the growth of the number of state employees.

This is as close as he got to his first inaugural pledge to "cut, squeeze and trim" the state government after promising his affluent suburban audiences, who shared his contempt, that he would go to Sacramento and clean up the mess.

"He wasn't as accessible to the legislators or as independent of his advisers as a lot of us would have liked," says Priolo, the Assembly minority leader. "He seldom talked to anyone without an aide present and he'd been advised not to share his thoughts with the Republican caucus.

"This was a mistake because his powers of persuasion were incredible. A lot of Democrats, including the leadership, said they didn't like the SOB but admitted he could talk them into anything."

"Reagan has good personality, intelligence and instincts and he's the only political orator in the country," says state Sen. Dennis Carpenter of Orange County, leader of the GOP caucus and one of the men who talked Reagan into running for governor.

"To a degree he wasted them in not working with the legislature and there's where the direction the state will take lies," Carpenter continued. "Ford has demonstrated that he's much better at it. But Reagan got us talking about responsibility in spending and taxing and welfare reform."

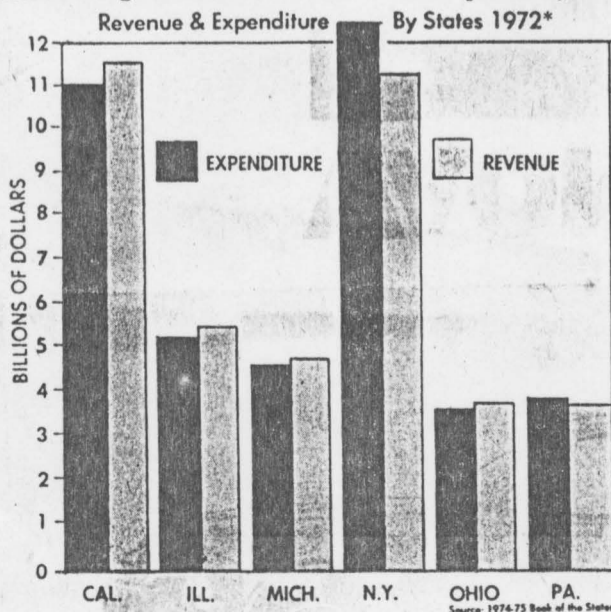
REAGAN, of course, was and is a master at using the press and other media. He is also a master of the vivid phrase, although it often degenerates into demagoguery and is sometimes cruel.

Of student demonstrators against the Vietnam war: "Their signs say, 'Make Love, Not War,' but they don't look capable of either." He attacked them as "weirdos and misfits" and suggested, "If it's a bloodbath they want, let it be now."

Of Cesar Chavez, the organizer of migrant farm workers: "Chavez is the only one I know who can gain weight on a hunger strike." Defending his welfare and MediCal (the state medical assistant program) reforms: "I think the average taxpayer deserves at least as good medical care as welfare recipients."

When the Hearsts distributed free food to the poor in response to the demands of Patricia's kidnapers he hoped publicly for an outbreak of botulism.

He got high marks for





POSTAL PATRON—LOCAL
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Cleveland Gives Questionnaire Results—Answers It Himself

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1975

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Cleveland) is recognized for 60 minutes.

MR. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, during each of the 13 years I have served in Congress I have sent questionnaires to my constituents in the Second District of New Hampshire. The results, together with my own answers and comments, are reported here for the Record and then mailed to my constituency.

This has been one of many ways in which I have attempted to keep in touch with the people in my district. Representing 400,000 people living in 148 cities and towns in a district stretching from Massachusetts to Canada and bounded by Vermont and Maine presents difficult problems of communication. Thanks to the new Congressional policy, with which I agree, of establishing regular Congressional recesses throughout the year, with advance notice, keeping in touch has been somewhat easier. It has permitted me to back up conferences, mail, telephone calls, and the questionnaire with more visits to the district, office hours, and an increased number of personal appearances on a scheduled basis.

Based on the experience of previous years, it is clear that the results of my questionnaire reflect quite accurately an important cross-section of opinion and the shifting focus of public concern.

Later in my remarks, the priorities section of the questionnaire will be discussed. This year for the first time in a number of years, government waste heads the list, followed closely by reform of the welfare system. Here in Washington, this stark message may fall on deaf ears but it underscores my confidence in the collective wisdom of the people.

This year, approximately 12,000 individuals responded, compared with last year's record of 18,000.



Each year a limited number of New Hampshire students serve as interns in my office. In addition to performing a variety of office tasks, the interns assist in the opening, sorting, and preparing for tabulation of my questionnaire responses. Shown here with some of this year's 12,000 responses are (l. to r.) Rick Clark, a student at Dartmouth, Jack Calhoun of Gilsum, George Tetler of Nashua—a former intern and now a member of my staff, Julie Puksta of Claremont, and Charlie Kelsey of New London.

Mr. Speaker, it is always difficult to frame questions and to do so objectively. In retrospect, some of this year's questions could have been better. This became evident through some of the comments my constituents were kind enough to share with me. However, for better or worse, they represented an honest attempt to do the job.

You will note that some of these questions are duplicates of previous years. It is interesting to ascertain shifts in opinion and, of course, changing times do require the re-consideration of continuing concerns and fresh approaches to the problems we face. The questions I asked and my comments thereon follow.

1. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY: Should Congress support the President's request that government regulation in such areas as transportation, business, and trade be reduced in order to increase business competition

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
41%	27%	10%	13%	9%

1. Government Regulatory Authority

The strong affirmative answer to this question, with which of course I agree, is good news for me and it should be bad news for Washington. A study by the Office of Management and Budget reported in U.S. News and World Report on June 30, 1975, indicated that government regulation may be costing the consumer a staggering \$130 billion (yes, \$130 billion) per year. That President Ford's proposals for regulatory reform in light of these shocking facts has drawn so little thoughtful discussion in Washington is a sign of the times. That my constituency recognizes the issue is encouraging. It is one reason why I view with increasing distrust and skepticism the bright and easy promises to go to Washington for the solution of problems. The great expectations thus aroused have become one of the great exploitations of our time.

This is not to say all regulation by government is bad. Without any at all, there would be anarchy. It's time, however, for a bit more common sense.

2. NEW PROGRAMS: Should Congress postpone enactment of new or expanded federal programs this year to hold down government spending and to permit reevaluation of existing programs?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
54%	28%	6%	8%	4%

2. New Programs

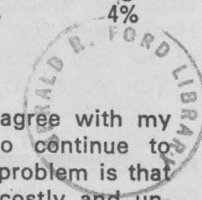
Here's good news again, and of course I agree with my constituency. And what's more, I intend to continue to implement my position with actual votes. The problem is that even if Congress has the courage to reject costly and untested new programs, will it get down to the hard work of studying, improving, and in some cases, terminating, the myriad programs we already have? Alas, the answer is probably no. It's easier to promise than to perform. The politics of promise, despite the visible reality of bankruptcy in New York City and inflation throughout the country still seems to be the safest route to a political roost.

3. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES: Does the need to investigate the secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency by a Presidential Commission and Select Committee of the House and Senate outweigh the danger of news leaks and unauthorized disclosures?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
24%	21%	13%	22%	20%

3. Intelligence Agencies

This question drew a good deal of criticism. The reason for this is obvious as the issue is complex and difficult. In





We, The People, inc.

P.O. Box 469 Virginia City, Nevada 89440



CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

VOLUME I NO. 3

WESTERN EDITION

JUNE 1975

FREE ENTERPRISE

Personal freedom and individual achievement are traditions of America. The Free Enterprise system provides the only climate where these traits can be realized. Free enterprise is the opposite of Socialism and Communism.

We are rapidly drifting down the sewer to Socialism. Capitalism and Free Enterprise seem to have become dirty words. Congress seems to feel that the road to prosperity and security for the American people is lined with government ownership of business. Quoting Mr. R. Hal Dean, (Chairman of the Board of Ralston Purina Co), "It is incredible to comprehend, but clearly a sign of the times, that when a high government agency, the TVA, recently offered to buy Peabody Coal Company, (one of the nation's largest private coal Companies), the story hardly roused a ripple".



"Congress has been creating most of the economic problems which it is endeavoring to solve."

— Steve Symms
Congressman (Idaho)

We have, since World War I, followed in the political and economic footsteps of Great Britain. British social welfare "goodies" now cost 77% of Britain's average per capita income.

The British government is heading toward the total take-over of private business. This, in spite of the fact that almost every government-owned business loses money. These losses are made up by the British taxpayer. What's worse, in Britain, the government-owned railroads charge over 2½ times more per ton mile than United States freight charges. Britain's citizens get it in the neck

both ways. Measured by our standards, personal and business freedoms in Britain are gone.



"The more I hear of nationalization of the entire railroad system in the United States, the more it scares me."

— William Goodling
Congressman (Penn.)

Borrowing a phrase from the Wall Street Journal, "Good Bye, Great Britain. It was nice knowing you. Since we're following down the same road, perhaps we'll meet again."

Our Plymouth Rock Pilgrims learned very quickly that a socialist society does not work. They almost starved to death the first winter. They had a community owned, controlled and directed system of production. (Socialism/Communism). It became necessary for them to try free enterprise: Private property and every man for himself. When they did, as John Smith said, "Production increased 10 fold."

As with the Pilgrims, the only solutions to our Nation's problems are Free Enterprise solutions.

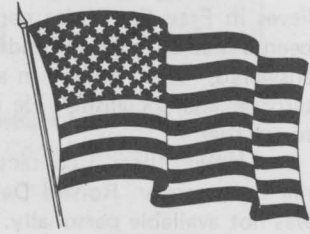


"... Government interference in the free market system is costing the American taxpayer more money. The Government is attempting to solve the problem by employing more of the medicine that almost killed the patient the first time around."

— Phillip M. Crane
Congressman (Illinois)



We, The People, inc.
P.O. Box 469 Virginia City, Nevada 89440



News-Letter

VOLUME I NO. 2

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-NEVADA EDITION

MAY 1975

CONGRESSIONAL ISSUE

A Message To Congress

Having just returned from Washington, D.C., there is a need to get a frustration out of my system. Here it is:

Dear Senators and Congressmen:

I have been to Washington, D.C. twice in the last 60 days. Two full weeks, short of 1 day, talking with Congressmen, Senators, and both Administrative and Legislative Assistants.

The last trip, I returned home one day earlier than scheduled. I left with fear in my heart. A renewed fear for our future after observing you, who are supposed to chart and steer the course for our Nation.

There are many of you, but certainly not a majority, who have the qualifications to fulfill what is a terrifying and awful responsibility. But, oh so few.

Now, what follows is not intended for all of you. I have met many loyal and dedicated Senators and Congressmen of principle. However, if the "shoe" that follows fits you, wear it!

Granted, most of you are intelligent, Highly intelligent. Where you are falling down is in your integrity.

To be a person of integrity, you must be a person of principle. Then you must have the honesty to live and act based on your principles. First, you must have principles.

I can't stand to talk to many of you any more. Many of you seem to lack all feeling of National responsibility.

You have become creatures of pressures. You are attempting, probably sincerely, to answer needs and pressures as they arise day by day.

You try to respond to problems as they arise with your solutions based on what you interpret to be the mood of the moment.

You are involved as the key figure in a giant rip-off system. Whichever voter group has the most muscle or "juice" now, or at any given moment, gets your vote.

You are failing to get to the basic sources of our problems. Your efforts are shallow. You are treating the surface problems, the symptoms, not the causes.

You remind me of a kid trying to keep a pot of mush from boiling by holding down the bubbles with

a spoon. Everytime you put the spoon on one bubble, six more pop up. You keep switching from bubble to bubble with a frantic flurry of motion. You cannot possibly succeed.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Congress; use your heads, turn down the fire.

Your ineptitude has created a shambles of our economy; our unemployment is intolerable, our old people live in fear of tomorrow, crime is on the rise, racial problems are not resolved, our tax system cheats the middle class and makes criminals out of the ordinary citizen and internationally we are "Uncle Sucker."

Deny any of this if you can. Who is responsible? You are. Congress is the supreme authority, as the representative of the people, in the United States. There is no one and no body in the United States that can correct these disgraces except you. What a terrible responsibility you have, and you are failing.

If you are sincere in your interest for the welfare of our Country, and not just interested in satisfying some special interest group from your home district to get or keep their votes, then please get back to principle.

Define what you believe in on issues, vote the principle. You have been compromising your principles because of coercion and pressures of the moment. You have been living in the gray areas. There is a right and a wrong, and "right is right and wrong is wrong."

Day after day in Washington I was told, "Yes, I voted for that bill but very reluctantly. The urgency left me no choice." No choice, my foot. You could have voted no. President Ford approved the tax cut bill, "very reluctantly." If he didn't believe in the bill in principle, he should have vetoed it.

This Country can't stand any more rule by compromise.

Listen to the kind of answers I get from many of you.

Downing: "Do you believe in the Free Enterprise System?"

Congressman: "Yes, but I think we should consider nationalizing our transportation industry for the public good!"

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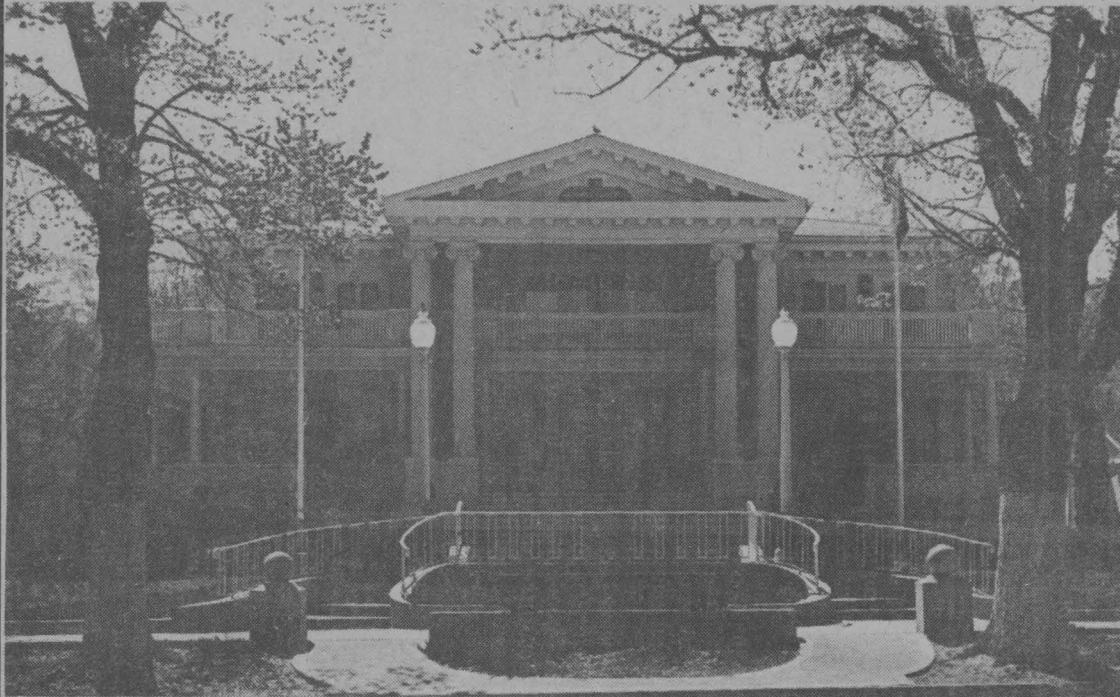
Silver State

JUNE 1975

FORUM

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COMPLIMENTARY
COPY



GOVERNOR'S MANSION CARSON CITY

Photo by Bill Penny

SPECIAL —

Know Your Governor

Meet Dick Downing

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Articles

by

"ROCKY" ADAMSON

JERRY ROWE

RON ST. JEAN

DOROTHY WALTER



SILVER STATE FORUM

VOLUME 1—No. 3

JUNE, 1975

KNOW YOUR GOVERNOR

Now serving his second term as Nevada's governor, Mike O'Callaghan was re-elected in the 1974 campaign by the largest majority in Nevada's election history.

Gov. O'Callaghan, the state's 23rd governor, was born September 10, 1929, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the son of the late Neil T. and Olive Berry O'Callaghan.

His father was an Operating Engineer and a midwest farmer. Mike graduated from Cotter High School in Winona, Minn., in 1946. As a high school student, he played football and boxed. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps, and was with the Pacific Fleet. In 1948, he was discharged as a Sergeant.

He then went to Pasco, Wash., and worked as an ironworker in construction work, earning a journeyman Ironworker's card.

He entered Gonzaga University at Spokane, then transferred to St. Martin's College in Olympia, Wash. Later, he moved to Boise (Idaho) Junior College, graduating with an associate of arts degree in May, 1950.

When the Korean conflict began that summer, O'Callaghan joined the U.S. Air Force, was assigned as an intelligence operator in Alaska. He qualified to attend officer candidate school, and was discharged from the Air Force and assigned to the Army.

On completion of the Army leadership school, he waived officers candidate school in favor of an enlisted assignment in Korea. There he led raids from such points as "Old Baldy," "Arrowhead Hill," "The Snook," and "T-Bone Hill." Later he was wounded in action at "The Hook" in February, 1953, and was returned to the United States and subsequently discharged. He holds the Purple Heart, Bronze Star with "V" and Silver Star medals for action in Korea.

O'Callaghan returned to Idaho, to attend the University at Moscow, Idaho. In 1956, he received both bachelor of science and masters degrees as one of the top ten students of the year. In 1971 he was installed in the University's Hall of Fame. He also holds the St. Martin of Tours alumni award from St. Martin's College, awarded in 1974.

By Robert Stewart, Press Secretary



Mike O'Callaghan

While at Moscow, he met and married Carolyn Randall. The couple now have five children—Michael Neil, Mary Colleen, Teresa Marie, Brian Jack and Timothy Joe.

"I had an offer to be a school vice principal in Idaho, and another to teach in a Henderson, Nevada, classroom. The Henderson job paid more, and was not an office job. The choice really wasn't at all difficult," O'Callaghan recalls.

He stayed in the Henderson classroom for five years. "In Nevada, I found an open land. Carolyn and I love to walk in the open. In Nevada, we can walk for miles without having to climb a fence."

While teaching, he also worked with young athletes, particularly in boxing. In 1959, O'Callaghan was elected president of the Southern Nevada Amateur Athletic Union (AAU). He joined Lions in Henderson, and later became club president and deputy district governor of that group. He also maintains memberships in the Knights of Columbus, Veterans of Foreign Wars, DAV, and American Legion.

During the summer of 1958, O'Callaghan studied at Georgetown University. In the summer of 1959 he worked for Sen. Howard Cannon while attending evening school.

He and a team of Nevada broadcasters

covered the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, and the Republican Convention in Chicago, in 1960.

In 1961 he won a General Electric fellowship and studied economics at Claremont Graduate School during that summer. He was active in politics in Southern Nevada, and served as county Democratic chairman in 1962 and 1963. When the Nevada Legislature created the Department of Health and Welfare in 1963, then Gov. Grant Sawyer named O'Callaghan as the first director of the department.

Judge Davis Zenoff of Clark County had named O'Callaghan as chief probation officer and director of court services in Clark County in 1961, a position he held until the state appointment was made by Gov. Sawyer.

When the Job Corps was created, O'Callaghan moved into federal service as project management director for the Job Corps conservation centers. He worked until 1966 in setting up job corps conservation centers.

He sought the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor in 1966. Despite a late start in campaigning, he ran third in a field of seven and carried 8 of the 17 counties.

During the general election campaign he worked for the re-election of Sawyer.

He then re-joined the federal government, as a Commerce Department representative working mainly to help Indian reservations to establish industries.

He was appointed director of the Western Region of the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) with offices in Santa Rosa, Calif.

One of the biggest challenges of that post was leading the clean up of the California beaches after the Santa Barbara oil spill incident, the California floods, and Typhoon Jean's destruction of Saipan.

He was born Donal Neil O'Callaghan and was known for many of his younger years as "Don." He had adopted the name "Mike" early in an amateur boxing career, and his certificate of election and all gubernatorial documents carry the name "Mike O'Callaghan."

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?

The Los Angeles Police Department conducted an experimental race between four unmarked cars. The course? A 10-mile stretch of eight-lane freeway. The rules? Three of the cars were permitted to go as fast as possible without changing lanes. The fourth car was permitted to change lanes at will, and jockey for position.

The result? Car No. 4 made the trip in 15 minutes, 30 seconds. No. 1, made it in four seconds more, while No. 2 required 16 minutes, 16 seconds, and No. 3 finished in 16 minutes, 22 seconds.

Very little time is saved by taking the unnecessary chances involved in rushing through traffic. But much time is lost when this foolishness results in a collision, not to mention the expense and physical suffering.

The longer I live, the more deeply I am convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another—between the weak and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed and then death or victory.

—Powell Buxton

Why be a Congressman?

By Jerry Rowe

Ever wonder why anyone would want to be a Congressman? There are a number of reasons. The personal viewpoint might differ greatly if a survey were made of the 535 incumbents. Some, no doubt wanted the opportunity to be of service to their respective constituencies. The hours are endless, and the problems to be considered are innumerable, and seemingly, insurmountable. Once there, after long and tenuous planning and hard campaigning, it is a rare incumbent who will not fight to the last ditch to perpetuate himself in office.

Perhaps some of the reasons can be found in a look at the employment rewards and fringe benefits. The annual pay for both Senators and Representatives is \$42,500 per year. In addition there is \$204,000 for staff payroll, and a \$6,500 stationary allowance annually. Each new member is eligible for a \$45,000 life in-

surance policy for \$26.82 per month premium, one third of which is paid by the government. The family of a member who dies in office receives a year's salary, which is the equivalent of \$42,500 in free life insurance. Health insurance available to other civil servants is carried by the members, with the government picking up the tab for 40 per cent of the premiums.

Representatives get 18 free trips home per year, mileage and costs notwithstanding, while Senators trips home are based on a population and distance formula.

There are other benefits, to be sure, but the above facts seem to be enough to give understanding to the statement made by one former member who said, "Once you become a member of the Club, it is very hard to give it up. Therefore you do whatever is necessary to stay as long as you can."

"Any government which gets so big that it can give you everything and you want will also be so big that it can take away everything you've got."

—William E. Miller

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was so terrible, he should see how it is two hundred years later with what we call representation.

—Ed

450 Mile Freedom Walk

The Freedom Walk on behalf of the thirteen hundred men missing in action in Southeast Asia is scheduled for May 29, Mrs. June Van Renselaar, state coordinator for the Nevada Citizens for the Return of American Missing, announced today.

"At least four of our members are walking the four hundred and fifty miles from Las Vegas to Carson City to help the public become aware that our loved ones are still unaccounted for. Now that South Vietnam has fallen, this is a very crucial time for people to demand action from our government in this matter." The walk is expected to take approximately eighteen days, and residents of towns on the itinerary are invited to walk along with the members for any distance they may wish.

Itinerary includes stopovers in Tonopah, June 6; Hawthorne, June 10; and Fallon on June 13, with arrival in Carson City on Sunday, June 15, the 18th day of the walk. A reception is being planned in the Capital City, but details were not available at press time.—ED.