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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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## 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 preferences:

	August	May
Gerald Ford .....	45%	30%
Ronald Reagan .....	38	39
Charles Percy .....	6	8
Nelson Rockefeller ...	3	9
John Connally .....	3	3
Elliott Richardson ...	2	4
Howard Baker .....	2	3
Undecided .....	1	4

More than eight out of 10 California Republicans favor either Mr.

Ford or Reagan. Other possible GOP presidential hopefuls such as Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Charles Percy, former Treasury Secretary John Connally, Sen. Howard Baker and former Atty. Gen. Elliott Richardson now have less support individually and in the aggregate than they did last May. Today these other possible candidates account for 16% of the combined votes whereas they accounted for a combined vote of 27% last May.

If it were a choice between Mr.

Ford and Reagan, the President and the former governor would each draw proportionate amounts of the second-choice votes of people who support other candidates. Thus, when Republicans choose between the two, Reagan trails the President by 9 percentage points:

Ford .....	54%
Reagan .....	45
Undecided .....	1

At present approximately 70% of this state's Republicans classify themselves as conservative, 14% say they are liberal, and "middle of the roaders" or "moderates" account for 16% of the total. Reagan has only a slight edge over Mr. Ford among conservative Republicans, and the President gets large majority support from moderates and liberals within the California GOP.

Prefer:

	Conservatives	Liberals and Moderates
Ford .....	48%	68%
Reagan .....	51	31
Undecided .....	1	1

Interviewing for this survey was conducted between Aug. 6 and 13. Out of the total sample of 1,006 persons, 348 listed themselves as Republicans and were questioned on this phase of the survey.



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

November 20, 1975

*File  
Reagan*

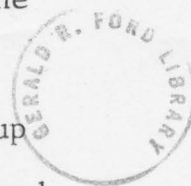
Despite how well Ronald Reagan does or does not do in the early primaries, the simple political fact is that he cannot defeat any candidate the Democrats put up. Reagan's constituency is much too narrow, even within the Republican Party.

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





Mr. Callaway  
**REAGAN**

**for President**

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

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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, 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."

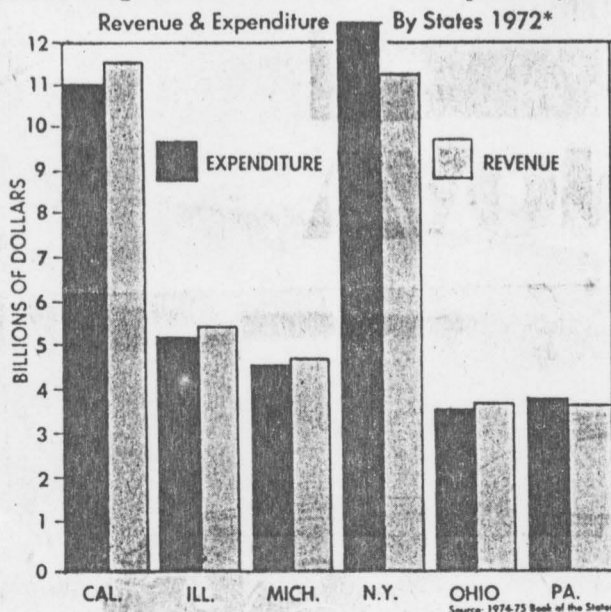
REAGAN, of course, was and is a master at using the press and other media. He is also a master of the vivid phrase, although it often degenerates into demagoguery and is sometimes cruel.

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



The Washington Star Feb. 12, 76

# REAGAN: Is the California Paradox

judicial appointments, however, from women's and minority groups and even Democrats. Inheriting a government that was running a daily deficit of about \$1.5 million from Edmund G. Brown Sr., he put it on a sound fiscal basis and presented his successor with a \$500,000 surplus, although this was diluted by a \$350 million operating budget.

"HE ALWAYS paid for things by raising taxes," says Dixon Arnett, a moderate Republican assemblyman. "We're solvent. There's no spectre of New York here."

He was forced to raise taxes by \$1 billion his first year because of Brown's deficits and refusal to raise taxes in an election year: \$500 million in 1971, and \$1 billion in 1972. He tried to avoid the first by calling for an across-the-board cut in the \$2.2 billion operating budget, but it was politically and practically impossible.

"People asked him if he wanted to cut the highway patrol and the prisons by 10 percent and of course he didn't," Arnett recalls.

Many of his actions were dictated by inflation and a fluctuating national economy and much of his tax increases are returned to home and business owners and senior citizens at the rate of about \$1.25 billion annually. A lot also has gone to increase state aid to schools and try to close the gap in school expenditures between rich and poor districts.

The homeowner's property tax exemption shifts much of the school burden to corporate taxes and the state income tax, but it is the source of some criticism. Arnett, the assemblyman, contends that the homeowner's property tax exemption, which averages about \$225 per household, has been eaten up by inflation and increased assessments.

POST, THE legislative analyst, contends that what is needed is some sort of statewide property tax base and locally adjusted rate, particularly in light of a state Supreme Court ruling that the current local property tax base is unconstitutional. "Reagan is so conceptually tied to local control he isn't realistic about the ability of local governments to handle their problems," he says.

With his ill-fated "Proposition 1" in 1973 Reagan tried to put a lid on the percentage of personal income the state could take in taxes but it was defeated nearly 2-1, partly because opponents argued it would result in higher local taxes.

By the same token he resisted collecting the state income tax by withholding until 1971, when the state almost went bankrupt because of the uneven cash flow and the inability to make enough short-term loans to meet the bills. He then had to accept a more steeply graduated rate from the Democratic legislature.

"He looked out for his wealthy friends, though," notes Post. "The limit on the top brackets is 11 percent."

Per capita state taxes have increased from \$426 to \$768, up 80 percent, although adjusted for inflation the real increase is 31 percent.

HIS PROUDEST boast is his 1971 welfare reform that shrunk the Aid to Families with Dependent Children rolls from nearly 1.7 million to 1.3 million. At the same time grants increased from \$175 per month when Reagan took office to \$261 when the reform was enacted to \$349 now.

Legislators contend that they increased the benefits in return for tightening up the eligibility standards, however. "We made them so complicated it's almost

impossible to get on," says one. "They're an administrative nightmare."

The eligibility requirements were tightened partly because Reagan's political clout in 1971 induced the Nixon White House, which was looking toward re-election, to force the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to ease off its strict interpretation of federal regulations.

Reagan's opponents contend that the welfare rolls dropped by 110,000 in the six months before the reform bill was enacted, partly because of reforms, partly because of increased employment. His claim to have saved the taxpayers \$2 billion through the reforms also is based on the assumption that the rolls would have continued to increase at the same rate.

Reagan's contention that the reforms were solid are bolstered, however, by states such as Michigan that copied them.

REAGAN ALSO points out that the number of state employees had increased 7,000 annually under Brown but in his eight years only went up from 114,403 to 129,044, or about 1,830 a year. He also vetoed more than \$1 billion in spending bills during his eight years.

Nevertheless, state spending more than doubled, from \$4.6 billion in 1967 to \$10.2 billion last year, because of growth and inflation.

It is also due partly to state subsidies to local governments in return for their offering parole and home care programs to decrease the prison and mental hospital populations. While the percentage of the budget for state operations shrank from 48 percent of the total to 34.5 percent in his eight years, the percentage for local assistance increased from 52 percent to 65.5 percent.

For all Reagan's verbal warfare against the University of California, annual state support increased from \$240 million to \$509 million and aid to the state university system rose by nearly 200 percent. By comparison, funding for state

operations increased by only 50 percent.

Gov. Brown's current budget offers an increase of 9.7 percent, which is less than Reagan's eight-year annual average of more than 10 percent.

"His fight was on a personal level, not with money," says Post.

ON ENVIRONMENT, Reagan had a mixed record. He rejected developments that would have destroyed the Eel River and signed tough air and water quality controls. He never got behind land-use planning, however, and made some bad appointments to the smog control agency.

Many of his appointments were of high quality although some, such as the Public Utilities Commission, were criticized as too friendly to the industries they were supposed to regulate.

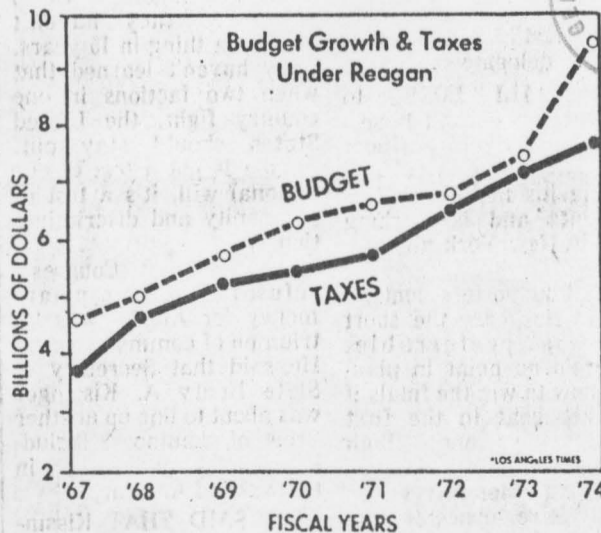
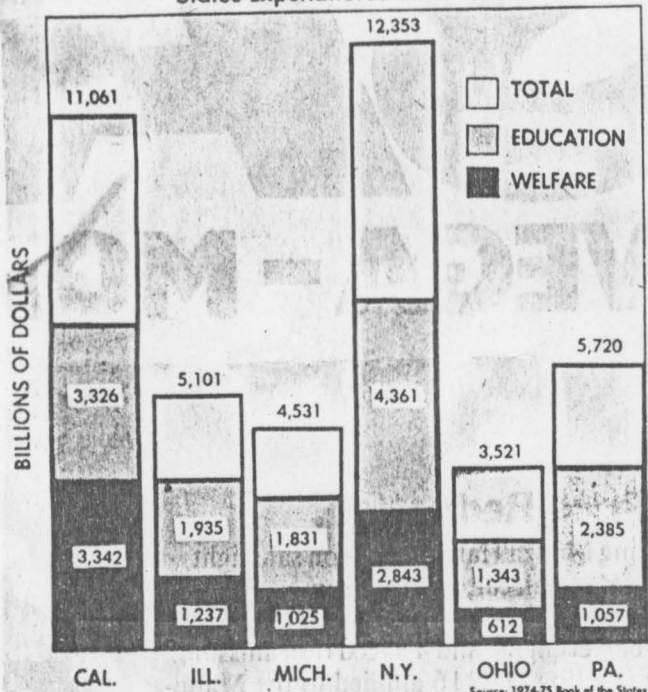
There was little taint of scandal in his administration and absolutely no question of his personal integrity. He left office with the reputation of a man of principle who kept his word when negotiating with his foes.

Reagan assumed office as a political naif surrounded by equally naive assistants. He became a shrewd, pragmatic infighter once he got over the idea that professional politicians were the devil incarnate, but he never enjoyed the traditional dining and drinking with the legislators.

He was a 9-to-5 executive who preferred early dinners and evenings with his wife and who delegated a lot of authority. He is a quick study, a man with a fantastic memory and a short attention span.

The fact that California government didn't grow more is a tribute to his single-mindedness. What tantalizes California conservatives is the thought that he might have been more effective holding the line if he had been more aggressive using the governmental powers they philosophically despise. Tomorrow: President Ford.

States Expenditures 1972\*





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 reconsideration 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

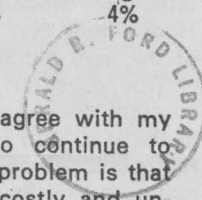
Here's good news again, and of course I agree with my constituency. And what's more, I intend to continue to implement my position with actual votes. The problem is that even if Congress has the courage to reject costly and untested new programs, will it get down to the hard work of studying, improving, 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



fact, we have competing considerations of great importance—the need for Congress, or at least part of Congress, to know everything that our government is doing and the unassailable fact that for a government to exist in this untidy world it is going to have to conduct some operations on a secret basis. I'm inclined to agree with the majority of my constituents. That position is an act of faith in the Congressmen and staff who are conducting the investigations. One can only hope that the confidence will not be misplaced in spite of the poor record on the part of at least some Congressmen and staff in regard to maintaining necessary secrecy for reasons of national security.

**4. OFF-SHORE OIL:** Should oil and natural gas explorations off the coast of New England be speeded up?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
49%	24%	9%	9%	9%

#### 4. Offshore oil

The answer to this question is encouraging and reflects a position I've taken for a long time. It is incredible to me that so many New England leaders and commentators have been in stubborn opposition to offshore resource development while at the same time complaining bitterly about energy shortages. It is the same type of inconsistency that is bothersome with regard to New England political leaders who have opposed the use of alternative sources of energy such as coal and atomic power while at the same time protesting the high price of foreign oil on which we have become dependent. And for years many of them opposed the trans-Alaska pipeline and the construction of oil refineries in New England. It seems that much of the misinformation in this area is being dressed up as protecting the consumer when actually it is the New England consumer who is paying so dearly for the long list of miscalculations directly attributable to some of the opponents of alternate exploration and development.

I recognize the serious concern over the possibility of an oil spill damaging our beautiful coastline. But balancing our need for locally produced oil and the proven safeguards against such a spill, I am convinced that such explorations are essential.

**5. ROLE OF A REPRESENTATIVE:** On matters on which a Congressman has strong convictions, should he use his own knowledge, experience and judgment to decide how to vote and represent his constituents even though the views of a majority of his constituents as reflected in letters, polls, and personal conversations may differ from his views?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
17%	25%	10%	23%	25%

#### 5. Role of a Representative

Here I find myself in disagreement with a majority of my constituency.

First of all, it would be difficult if not sometimes impossible to ascertain how a majority of my constituents might feel on many of the issues which reach me, some of which require immediate decision.

Also, there is the familiar problem involving legislation which constituents urge me to support but which is later changed drastically before it comes up for final passage. A recent example of this was the energy tax legislation which initially contained some conservation provisions, including a "gas guzzler" tax. My office received a large number of letters urging my unequivocal support for the bill. The legislation was amended to such an extent during its days on the House floor that the organization which had generated much of the mail denounced the bill as "meaningless."

This question was included in the questionnaire because so many people ask it. It is an old question. It was addressed in the late 18th Century by Edmund Burke, who said, "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion." I think that many people who would disagree with Mr. Burke's position and mine feel that representatives have a tendency to go to Washington and get "brainwashed," succumb to Potomac fever and forget the people who elected them. I guess some do. This is one reason why I'm fortunate in being able to get home on almost every weekend and why I continue to applaud the new Congressional plan of regularly scheduled recesses with advance notice.

**6. THE ENVIRONMENT:** In your opinion are efforts to reduce air, water, and other forms of pollution now receiving adequate attention and effort by various levels of government?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
13%	39%	9%	24%	15%
1974	Yes, 45%	No, 50%	Undecided, 5%	
1973	Yes, 41%	No, 50%	Undecided, 7%	

## 6. The Environment

This question has been asked now for three straight years and it shows an interesting shift in opinion, in part perhaps because of the worsened economic situation. Those who feel that not enough is being done to improve the quality of our environment must also face the stark reality of costs.

Perhaps the best explanation of how I now feel on this is the reasoning behind my decision to change my vote on federal strip mining regulation—a goal I basically support and had voted for previously. Due to the energy and economic crisis, which I consider to be very serious, I felt the risk of diminishing the availability of an energy resource, coal, which we have in abundant supply, outbalanced at this time the desirable objectives of federal strip mining regulation legislation.

An additional reason why, for the first time, a majority may feel we're doing enough is the fact that in at least some areas, water pollution particularly, we have actually accomplished a great deal and it is increasingly evident. The sighting of salmon in the Connecticut River and the fact that there is better fishing and swimming in the Pemigewasset and other New Hampshire rivers are examples. In New Hampshire, our water pollution clean-up program is now considerably bigger than the highway program.

This is not to justify complacency. For example, the related problems of solid waste disposal and conservation of natural resources/recycling are areas which need more attention and leadership.

**7. NEWS MEDIA:** Do you believe that the news you read, see, and hear is generally accurate and fair?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
4%	33%	16%	26%	21%
1974	Yes, 44%	No, 50%	Undecided, 6%	
1973	Yes, 46%	No, 42%	Undecided, 10%	
1972	Yes, 34%	No, 49%	Undecided, 12%	
1971	Yes, 36%	No, 48%	Undecided, 11%	

#### 7. News Media

I've now asked this question for five years and I have discussed many aspects of it in great detail. I agree with the majority of my constituents but admittedly we may have different reasons for doing so. I asked the question not because I think there is much the government can or should do about fair and factual reporting beyond being more candid, but because I consider the issue of getting facts and information to the American people one of the most important of the day.

If one wishes to point a finger of blame for the lack of information available to the public and decision makers, there are many villains and certainly politicians with their self-serving statements and their penchant for secrecy are high on the list.

The lack of objective and factual information is a major national problem. There is evidence that the problem exists throughout the entire spectrum of our society, but there have been heartening developments. Some major newspapers have adopted a policy of presenting a wide spectrum of opinion on their editorial pages and some have even gone so far as to establish ombudsman sections to address the problem.

When I discussed some of the shortcomings of Congress in my last six-month report, I pointed out on an optimistic note that "a strength of Congress as an institution is its built-in systems for self-correction." An important factor contributing to that self-correction is a public adequately informed through the media which will eventually insist on reform. An informed public may also be persuasive in encouraging steps towards further self-correction of the media.

**8. DEFENSE:** Have world tensions relaxed to the point where the U. S. should substantially reduce our defense establishment and expenditures?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
10%	13%	8%	30%	39%
1974	Yes, 29%	No, 67%	Undecided, 4%	

#### 8. Defense

I agree with my constituency. The results of this question are substantially similar to last year when I discussed this matter at some length. It is interesting to note that this year the House with my assenting votes has consistently resisted efforts to whack away at the defense authorization bill. The Senate, unfortunately, failed to follow the House in this matter; but the realities of the untidy world in which we live will hopefully result in a reappraisal by that body.

**9. LIMITED TERMS FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES:** Do you believe that there should be a limit on the number of years a Member of Congress can serve?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
25%	26%	8%	32%	9%

### 9. Limited Terms for Elected Representatives

I agree with the concept of limited terms and in fact introduced legislation at one time, patterned after that of former Congressman Curtis of Missouri, to set a limit on the number of consecutive years a Congressman can serve. Given the present situation, as one increases in years of service and experience, there is a tendency to either be, or appear to be, more useful and effective as seniority and experience do play an important, though probably an exaggerated, role. This is often accompanied by the regrettable tendency of a Congressman to move his abode and family to Washington and to become increasingly removed from his constituency and the real world.

**10. AGE LIMITED FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES:** Do you believe that there should be an upper age limit for Members of Congress?

Strong Yes	Yes	Uncertain	No	Strong No
34%	32%	5%	22%	7%

### 10. Age Limit for Elected Representatives

Here again, I agree with my constituents although I'm not quite sure of what age limit I would suggest. In any event, I believe the same age limit should be applied also to federal judges. Many of my constituents pointed out the close connection between this and the previous question and noted that if one limitation applied, there might not be as much need for the other.

Both questions reflect my continuing interest and concern in the reform of Congress. If Congress is enabled to perform better it may not have to promise more.

**PRESIDENT FORD:** How would you rate President Gerald Ford's performance in office thus far?

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
9%	40%	36%	15%

### President Ford

My personal view is that the President is doing a good job and I'm pleased that a majority of my constituents rate him as good or fair. From my vantage point, I don't see how anybody could have done much better in taking over under the circumstances. The return of candor is refreshing.

In addition, I believe that the U.S. government has now become practically unmanageable. For this reason, I'm not sure if I think anybody can be an excellent President until he has a Congress with enough guts to start reducing agencies and bureaus and sending back more of the problems to where they belong—to the states and local governments and the private sector.

**RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT:** Which of the following levels of government do you feel is most responsive to the needs of the people?

Federal	State-Local
26%	74%

### Responsive government

My previous comment suggests my satisfaction in finding so many of my constituents agreeing that local and state government is more responsive than the federal bureaucracy which the U.S. Congress has permitted to proliferate here on the banks of the Potomac. In my last report to you, I spoke of the bureaucracy as "proliferating beyond reason and beyond control." I repeat the sentiment because I feel it is not only true but relevant to my response to this question.

**PERSPECTIVE:** As the approaching Bicentennial observances focus our attention on our country's heritage, at which one of the following periods in our history do you feel that the average American family had the most difficult times and faced the most trying problems?

Revolutionary War Period	(1776)	13%
Civil War Period	(1862)	19%
Great Depression	(1933)	40%
World War II	(1942)	2%
The Present	(1975)	25%

### Perspective

A number of constituents criticized this question. Some pointed out quite perceptively that not having lived through the different periods it is difficult to accurately answer the

question. True enough. My principal reason for asking the question was a reminder to those who feel that our own period is presenting the most difficult and trying of times. There have been other difficult and trying times and there are many blessings for which we can be thankful. Although I wasn't alive at the time, my answer would be 1776, with 1862 as a close second. Personally, 1942 was a pretty tough year but then at least the nation was united and had a clear sense of common purpose.

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS: THE U. S. AND THE WORLD:** Which one of the following two choices most closely coincides with your views?

- (1) The U. S. should sharply reduce its foreign commitments and concentrate on solving its social and economic problems at home 65%
- (2) The U. S. should take the view that its own interests and those of the world at large impose upon us the obligation to bear the burdens of world leadership in keeping the peace. 35%

### Foreign Affairs

In answering and commenting on this question I again find myself in disagreement with my constituency although I'm not sure if the question was as well phrased as it should have been. I do think that many of our foreign commitments should be reevaluated and on a continuing basis.

As a starter, I think each of the 8 treaties that call for us to defend a total of 43 countries should be reviewed publicly by the U.S. Senate. I have also long felt that any further treaties which call for a military commitment by the U.S. should also be reviewed by the House of Representatives which is normally closer to the people. In addition, I have voted against foreign aid for the last eight years. I don't think it is getting down to the people we're trying to help or accomplishing its intended result. Nor do I think we can afford this aid, given other more pressing demands on the available tax dollar.

However, given the treaties and the commitments which we do have, there is no acceptable way we can now avoid the burdens of leadership which our position as a nation and history have imposed upon us.

**THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM:** Which one of the following two choices most closely coincides with your views?

- (1) The two-party system (Democrat and Republican) despite its problems, is still the best way for the U. S. to conduct its government and politics and elect its officials. 59%
- (2) The two-party system is out-dated and inadequate and offers voters too little choice; one or more additional political parties are needed to strengthen the political system and broaden voters' choices. 41%

### The Two-Party System

I agree with the majority of my constituents that the two-party system is still the best way we have to conduct our political system. The large number of responses suggesting the need for additional political parties is noteworthy.

One reason why many people may have lost confidence in the two-party system is their lack of appreciation of the fact there are still some real differences between the two parties. Based on my 25 years experience in elective office, I view these differences as real and substantial. From my vantage point, more fiscal restraint, more problem-solving at the state and local level and a more important role for private institutions would be illustrative.

In conclusion, I would add two thoughts: at least part of the ills besetting both parties can be attributed to a failure by individuals to avail themselves of the opportunity to work to affect government through the party system. It is also worth recalling that our system of government has through the interaction of the major parties managed to accommodate a massive amount of change over the years while essentially preserving stability.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES:** In order of preference, whom would you like to see as Presidential candidates, regardless of party, in the 1976 election?

Ford	45%
Reagan	20%
Wallace	12%
Kennedy	12%
Goldwater	7%
Rockefeller	4%

### Presidential Preferences

As would be expected, I agree with the majority on this question. Many people, of course, pointed out and quite properly, that it is entirely too soon to ask for such a choice. The principal reason I included this question was to generate interest and because our first-in-the-nation presidential primary is fast approaching.



**SENATE ELECTION:** Should the disputed Senatorial election in New Hampshire  
 (1) be decided by the U. S. Senate. 19%  
 (2) be returned to the people of New Hampshire for a runoff election. 81%

**Senate election**

By this time, of course, the U.S. Senate has come to its senses and has thus agreed with me and more than 80% of the people who returned the questionnaire. The way the matter had evolved, it seemed so obvious the election was too close to call.

I certainly hope that now the election has been returned to the people of New Hampshire, it will be decided definitely and as the result of an election in which there has been good voter participation. It would seem quite ironic if we didn't have a good turnout in view of the very strong feeling in favor of returning the election to the State.

**Priorities**

Determining priorities is, of course, vital to any national decision-making process. Unfortunately, although national priorities seem to change rapidly, Congressional attempts to deal with them often are very slow. By the time the Congressional response has taken shape, there is often a new set of priorities resulting in an increasing difficulty in establishing national objectives.

This year we left space for people to write in priorities which had been omitted from the list. The problem of inflation, last year's number one priority, was omitted; and it was interesting to note how few people chose to write it in although it clearly remains a serious problem.

That government waste is first on the list, followed closely by reform of the welfare system, is an interesting commen-

tary. It obviously reflects the outrage of many of my constituents that in spite of high taxes and proliferating government, visible performance is woefully inadequate.

The energy crisis or energy shortage was again high on the list of my constituents' priorities. This indicates my constituency is well ahead of Congress. We have not yet had a return to the shortages which were so highly visible in the long lines at the gasoline pumps and an almost day-to-day problem for many people with their heating oil. However, the problem does remain one of crisis proportion, and regrettably the Congressional response to date has been one of inaction.

Tax reform and the equally important and related matter of simplifying our tax system is again high on the list of priorities. It would appear that my constituents agree with an increasing number of people who are raising the fundamental question of whether we're getting our money's worth out of government. Taxes at all levels continue to increase and now account for more than 1/3 of the gross national product. But what the average American seems to be getting from his government does not appear commensurate. This helps to explain, following of course the Watergate situation, why confidence in government continues to be a matter of important concern.

As happened last year, a number of constituents criticized this part of the questionnaire as suggesting that Congress could or should solve the problems enumerated. This was obviously not my intent. My position that state and local government, private institutions and individuals still have important roles to play should make that clear.

The comparison between this year's results and last year's cannot be precise as we didn't use exactly the same categories. However, a comparison between results of the two years should be of interest.

**PRIORITIES**

1974

**PRIORITIES:** Using the following scale of 1 to 5, rate each of the following issues as to the urgency of its consideration by Congress. (1)—Most important. (2)—Very important. (3)—Important. (4)—Somewhat important. (5)—Not important.

Issues are ranked in this report in order of votes as "Most important."

	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Inflation	72	18	7	2	1
2. Energy shortages	61	26	10	2	1
3. Confidence in Government	61	18	11	6	4
4. Government waste	59	23	11	5	2
5. Tax reform	45	27	19	7	2
6. Crime	44	26	22	6	2
7. Conservation of natural resources	43	27	21	7	2
8. Reform of welfare system	41	27	22	8	2
9. Water pollution	33	32	25	8	2
10. Drug abuse	32	26	26	12	4
11. Congressional reform	32	23	25	15	5
12. Consumer protection	31	28	25	11	5
13. Air pollution	30	27	28	11	4
14. Protection of private pensions	28	23	26	16	7
15. National health insurance	28	21	22	15	14
16. Social security reform	25	25	28	15	7
17. Unemployment	25	27	31	12	5
18. Campaign financing reform	25	21	24	17	13
19. Poverty	22	25	31	15	7
20. Education	21	26	31	15	7
21. Land use	21	24	29	17	9
22. Transportation	19	23	32	18	8
23. Economic development	17	26	33	17	7
24. Postal Service	17	17	29	24	13
25. Trade legislation	13	21	34	24	8
26. Housing	13	20	34	23	10
27. Amnesty	13	9	12	17	49
28. Foreign aid	7	9	22	29	33

1975

**PRIORITIES:** Perhaps the most important function of Congress is to set priorities in meeting the needs of the country. Keeping in mind the often conflicting problems of restraining inflation and stimulating the economy, use the following scale of 1 to 5 to indicate how much attention or financial support Congress should devote to each of the following: (1)—Much more. (2)—More. (3)—The same. (4)—Less. (5)—Much less.

	Percent				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Government Waste	69	18	6	2	5
2. Reform of the Welfare System	64	24	8	2	2
3. Energy Shortages	57	30	9	2	2
4. Income Tax Reform & Simplification	47	30	17	4	2
5. Confidence in Government	46	23	15	7	9
6. Crime	40	33	22	3	2
7. Conservation of Natural Resources	35	32	27	4	2
8. Unemployment	33	29	28	6	4
9. Recession/Depression	33	29	24	8	6
10. Financing of Social Security	32	33	26	5	4
11. Social Security Benefit Reform	32	32	28	5	3
12. Mass Transportation	29	35	22	9	5
13. National Defense	29	20	29	11	11
14. National Health Insurance	28	26	20	12	14
15. Recycling	26	37	25	8	4
16. Postal Service	25	22	33	11	9
17. Consumer Protection	24	31	30	8	7
18. Aid to the Elderly	22	40	33	3	2
19. Drug Abuse	22	26	36	9	7
20. Vocational/Technical Training	15	31	41	8	5
21. Poverty	15	26	38	14	7
22. Pollution Control	15	23	38	16	8
23. Land Use	14	25	36	14	11
24. Education	13	22	44	14	7
25. Housing	11	27	42	13	7
26. Equal Rights	10	13	38	19	20
27. Highway Safety	9	21	51	13	6
28. Roads in Rural Areas and Small Cities	8	17	45	17	13
29. World Hunger	8	16	38	21	17
30. Foreign Aid	1	3	17	35	44

While I consider the annual questionnaire and comments on the answers to be my most comprehensive single statement of the year on a variety of issues, the format does not permit much discussion in depth, nor on every issue. As time permits, I therefore issue speeches, statements, testimony and releases on a number of issues and make them available on request.

Some of the most recent include: Water pollution • Congressional Reform • Energy • National Health Insurance Proposals • Vietnam • Housing Legislation • Increases in Congressional Allowances • the Veterans' Pension Program • the Stripmining Veto • the 200 mile Fishing Limit Bill • My Clean Water Reform Bill • Military Assistance to Turkey • Red Tape and Bureaucratic Inertia • and Campaign Reform.



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## 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)

# HOUSE VOTES

# WE BELIEVE...

## HOUSE VOTES "THE BOX SCORE"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	CUMULATIVE			
											Vot	+	Ave	
ALASKA														
Al Young	Y	N +	N +	Y +	N +	N +	N	N +	Y +	N +	10	8	80%	
ARIZONA														
1 Rhodes	N +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	4	40%	
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	•	•	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
3 Steiger	N +	N +	N +	Y +	N +	N +	Y +	N +	Y +	N +	10	10	100%	
4 Conlan	N +	N +	N +	Y +	N +	•	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	8	80%	
CALIFORNIA														
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
2 Clausen	Y	N +	Y	Y +	Y	Y	Y +	Y +	Y +	N +	10	5	50%	
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	•	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
4 Leggett	Y	N +	Y	•	•	•	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
5 Burton, J.	Y	Y	N +	•	N +	Y	N	N	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
6 Burton, P.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
7 Miller	Y	Y	N +	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
8 Dellums	Y	Y	N +	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
9 Stark	Y	Y	N +	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
10 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
11 Ryan	Y	Y	N +	N	Y	•	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
12 McCloskey	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	•	•	•	•	N +	10	2	20%	
13 Mineta	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
14 McFall	Y	Y	•	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
15 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
16 Talcott	Y	Y	•	Y +	N +	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	5	50%	
17 Krebs	Y	N +	N +	N	N +	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	10	4	40%	
18 Ketchum	N +	N +	Y	Y +	N +	N +	Y +	Y	Y +	•	10	7	70%	
19 Lagomarsino	Y	N +	N +	Y +	N +	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	7	70%	
20 Goldwater	Y	N +	N +	•	•	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	5	50%	
21 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
22 Moorhead	N +	N +	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	N +	10	3	30%	
23 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
24 Waxman	Y	Y	Y	•	Y	•	•	•	•	•	10	0	0	
25 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
26 Roussetot	N +	N +	N +	Y +	N +	N +	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	9	90%	
27 Bell	Y	•	Y	Y +	Y	•	•	•	•	N +	10	2	20%	
28 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
29 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
30 Danielson	Y	N +	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
31 Wilson	Y	N +	N +	N	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	Y	10	4	40%	
32 Anderson	Y	N +	N +	Y +	N +	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	Y	10	6	60%	
33 Clawson	N +	N +	•	•	•	Y +	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	6	60%	
34 Hannaford	Y	N +	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
35 Lloyd	Y	N +	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
36 Brown	Y	N +	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	N +	10	4	40%	
37 Vacancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	
38 Patterson	Y	N +	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	•	10	2	20%	
39 Wiggins	N +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y +	N +	10	4	40%	
40 Hinshaw	N +	Y	N +	Y +	N +	Y	Y +	U	U +	N +	10	7	70%	
41 Wilson	Y	Y	•	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y +	N +	10	3	30%	
42 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	•	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
43 Burgener	Y	N +	Y	Y +	N +	Y	Y +	N +	Y +	N +	10	7	70%	
HAWAII														
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
IDAHO														
1 Symms	N +	N +	N +	Y +	Y	N +	Y +	N +	Y +	N +	10	9	90%	
2 Hansen, G.	N +	N +	•	Y +	Y	N +	Y +	N +	Y +	N +	10	8	80%	
NEVADA														
Al Santini	Y	N +	Y	•	•	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
OREGON														
1 AuCoin	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
3 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
4 Weaver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	1	10%	
UTAH														
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
2 Howe	Y	N +	Y	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
WASHINGTON														
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	N +	Y +	Y	Y	Y +	Y	•	N +	10	4	40%	
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
3 Bonker	•	Y	N +	Y +	Y	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
4 McCormack	•	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	3	30%	
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	N +	Y	N	•	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N +	N	N +	Y	N	N +	Y +	Y	10	4	40%	
7 Adams	Y	Y	•	N	N +	Y	N	Y	Y +	Y	10	2	20%	

**KEY** Y Voted for (yea Paired for Announced for) N Voted against (nay) Paired against Announced against • Did not vote or make a position known + Voted in favor of WE, THE PEOPLE principles

1. HR 1589. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: A Department of Agriculture regulation would raise the cost of food stamps as of March 1, 1975. This bill would stop the increase until at least December 30, 1975. Passed 374-38 on February 4, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principles No. 6 and No. 11.

2. HR 2634. DEBT CEILING INCREASE: This bill would increase the temporary debt ceiling from \$495 billion to \$531 billion through June 30, 1975. Passed 248-170 on February 5, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

3. HR 2051. ASSISTANCE FOR NORTHEAST RAILROADS: A bill to authorize additional financing of \$347 million to railroads in the Northeast and Mid-west. Passed 270-137, February 19, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 13.

Congressman Delbert Latta (Ohio), "It is a disgrace to ask the taxpayers of this nation to come up with millions of dollars year after year to keep these railroads operating when they don't seem to be doing anything to improve their condition."

4. HJ RES 210. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS: An amendment to cut out \$16.9 million that would be used to renovate and maintain a building vacated by the F.B.I. It would be used for additional Congressional office space. Rejected 170-236, February 20, 1975.

A "Yea" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE position No. 6.

"Another attempt to reduce spending that was defeated."

5. HJ RES. 210. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS: A resolution to appropriate \$125 million in gifts and loans to financially sick railroads and \$17.2 million to renovate and maintain the building vacated by the F.B.I. Passed 273-134, February 20, 1975.

A "Nay" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 13.

Senator Barry Goldwater, "If we can advance money to Penn Central and to Lockheed, why cannot the corner family store come in here and ask for the money to be used to pay its bills and prevent bankruptcy?"

6. HJ RES 219. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: A bill to make continued appropriations for foreign aid programs until March 31, 1975 and for various other H.E.W. and Community Service Administration programs until June 30, 1975. Passed 308-75, February 25, 1975.

A "Nay" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principles No. 7 and No. 11.

7. HR 3260. 1975 RECISSIONS AND REDUCTIONS: An amendment to approve \$664 million in 1975 appropriation reductions. Also to reject a proposal to cut out \$284 million to be used for a hospital construction program. Rejected 127-268, February 25, 1975.

A "Yea" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principles No. 6 and No. 10.

8. HR 3260. 1975 RECISSIONS AND REDUCTIONS: An amendment to approve cutting out \$122 million that had been approved to buy F-111 fighter bombers. Passed 230-164, February 25, 1975.

A "Nay" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 8.

"We believe in a strong national defense."

9. HR 3260. 1975 RECISSIONS AND REDUCTIONS: A bill to cut out \$222 million in 1975 expenditures previously approved and to limit spending by the General Services Administration to \$20 million. Passed 389-3, February 25, 1975.

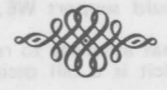
A "Yea" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

"They should have cut out the \$949 million requested by the President."

10. HR 2166. TAX REDUCTIONS: A motion to stop the debate and the possibility of further amendments on the bill to cut taxes by \$21.3 billion. Passed 222-180, February 27, 1975.

A "Nay" vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE position.

"Many wanted an opportunity to continue resisting the passing of HR 2166 which is against WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6. We don't need more inflation."



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 in the 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 vote and mandate of the people.

10. In a minimum net annual INCOME for the HELPLESS, ie; 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. (Our nation functioned for 140 years without these taxes. We can do it again.) We propose that the income tax be replaced by a Federal Transaction Tax to provide the funds for NECESSARY functions of government.

13. Federal SUBSIDIES should be ELIMINATED.

14. Government sponsored and sanctioned MONOPOLES 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 virtue of BUREAUCRATIC REGULATIONS as opposed to legislation by our elected officials.

17. In the RETURN of the POWERS USURPED by the federal government to our States, Counties and Cities including, but not limited to, education and the local police force.

18. In the RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

# SENATE VOTES

"THE BOX SCORE"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	CUMULATIVE			
											Vot	+	AVE	
<b>ALASKA</b>														
Gravel	Y	N	Y	Y	•	•	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	1	10%	
Stevens	Y	Y +	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N +	Y +	Y +	10	4	40%	
<b>ARIZONA</b>														
Fannin	N +	Y +	N +	•	N +	N +	Y	N +	N	N	10	6	60%	
Goldwater	N +	Y +	N +	N +	N +	N +	Y	N +	Y +	Y +	10	9	90%	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>														
Cranston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N +	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	2	20%	
Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	1	10%	
<b>HAWAII</b>														
Inouye	Y	•	•	Y	Y	•	Y	N +	Y +	N	10	2	20%	
Fong	Y	Y +	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	2	20%	
<b>IDAHO</b>														
Church	N +	N	Y	Y	N +	Y	•	•	•	•	10	2	20%	
McClure	•	•	•	N +	N +	N +	Y	N +	N	Y +	10	5	50%	
<b>NEVADA</b>														
Cannon	N +	N	Y	N +	N +	N +	Y	N +	N	N	10	5	50%	
Laxalt	N +	Y +	Y	Y	N +	N +	Y	N +	Y +	Y +	10	7	70%	
<b>OREGON</b>														
Hatfield	Y	N	Y	N +	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	Y +	10	3	30%	
Packwood	N +	Y +	N +	Y	N +	N +	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	6	60%	
<b>UTAH</b>														
Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y +	N	10	1	10%	
Garn	N +	Y +	Y	N +	N +	N +	Y	N +	Y +	N	10	7	70%	
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N +	Y +	N	10	2	20%	
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N +	Y +	N	10	2	20%	

**KEY**

Y Voted for (yea)  
Paired for  
Announced for

N Voted against (nay)  
Paired against  
Announced against

• Did not vote or  
make a position  
known

+ Voted in favor of  
WE, THE PEOPLE  
principles

# SENATE VOTES

1. S 281. ASSISTANCE FOR NORTHEAST RAILROADS: A bill to authorize \$275 million in grants and guaranteed loans for financially ailing Northeast railroads. Passed 59-27, January 29, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 13.

2. HR 1589. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: An amendment that would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to study the food stamp program and submit recommendations by June 30, 1975. Rejected 34-51, February 5, 1975.

A "Yea" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principles No. 6 and No. 11.

If passed, this amendment would create a delay that would permit the increase in food stamp prices as of March 1, 1975.

3. HR 1589. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: A Department of Agriculture regulation would raise the cost of food stamps as of March 1, 1975. This bill would stop the increase until at least December 30, 1975. Passed 76-8, February 5, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principles No. 6 and No. 11.

"A food stamp price increase would have saved the taxpayer \$215 million in 1975 and nearly \$650 million a year after that.

4. HR 2634. FEDERAL DEBT LIMIT: This bill would increase the temporary debt ceiling from \$495 billion to \$531 billion through June 30, 1975. Passed 70-20, February 18, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

5. S 281. ASSISTANCE FOR NORTHEAST RAILROADS: This was a motion that the Senate agree to a change in the bill made by the House on February 19, 1975. This bill would authorize \$347 million in grants and loans to the bankrupt Penn Central railroad and other financially distressed railroads. Passed 62-30, February 26, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 13.

6. HJ RES 210. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 1975: This bill would appropriate \$125 million for financially distressed railroads in the northeast and also the mid-west. It would also appropriate \$18.2 million for additional House office space and Senate parking facilities. Passed 61-29, February 26, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 13.

7. H CON RES 133. MONETARY POLICY: A resolution requesting that the Federal Reserve expand the money and credit supply of the United States. Passed 86-0, March 17, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

"A vote for this bill is a vote for inflation."

8. HR 3260. 1975 BUDGET RECISSIONS: An amendment to reduce by \$122.9 million previously appropriated funds to buy F-111 fighter bombers. Passed 50-36, March 17, 1975.

A "Nay" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 8.

"We believe in a strong national defense."

9. HR 3260. FISCAL 1975 BUDGET RECISSIONS: A bill to reduce previously appropriated expenditures by \$331.8 million. Passed 76-8, March 17, 1975.

A "Yea" (+) vote supported WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

"The President had requested a reduction of \$949.4 million, but any reduction is better than none."

10. HR 2166. TAX REDUCTIONS: A bill to send back the House tax cut bill of \$29.2 billion with instructions to the Senate Finance Committee to substitute a bill cutting taxes by no more than \$19.9 billion in 1975. Rejected 35-58, March 18, 1975.

A "Yea" (+) vote would support WE, THE PEOPLE principle No. 6.

"Any motion or bill that attempts to reduce our over-spending and Federal deficit is a bill designed to reduce inflation."



**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!"

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CONT.

This Congressman just told me that he only believes in Free Enterprise part of the time. If he had been a man of integrity and principle, he would have answered, "No, I believe in a combination of free enterprise and socialism." He didn't have the courage to say that.

Among others, I contacted the office of California Congressman Ronald Dellums. The Congressman was not available personally. I was advised by one of his assistants that a response would be made to my

questions. The assistant added, "Frankly, we don't agree with several of your positions." Good for him! Congressman Dellums should be congratulated for having such an assistant. We admire this kind of honesty and courage far more than we desire agreement.

I make a personal challenge to each of you. Do you have the guts to write, for publication, what you stand for in principle? I did, and I'm proud to stand up and say, "This I believe." Can you do less?

Richard L. Downing

## HOW THEY STAND

We have now asked four Senators and 10 Congressmen where they stand in principle and in belief on our 18 points. In fairness, in many cases, they have not had time to respond. We trust they will have had time to answer before the next issue.

	District Number	POINT NUMBER																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>SENATE:</b>																			
Nevada																			
	Cannon	A	A	A	A	Q	Q	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
	Laxalt	A	A	A	A	Q	Q	A	A	A	A	Q	Q	•	•	•	•	•	A
California																			
	Cranston	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Tunney	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<b>HOUSE:</b>																			
Nevada																			
	Santini	( 1)	A	A	A	A	A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
California																			
	Johnson	( 1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Clausen	( 2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Moss	( 3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Dellums	( 8)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Stark	( 9)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Edwards	(10)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Mineta	(13)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Sisk	(15)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Krebs	(17)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

**KEY:**

A - Agree    Q - Agree with Qualification    D - Disagree  
 N - No Firm Position    • - No Answer

**Senators and Congressmen,**

If you feel that we have misinterpreted your position in any respect, please write and correct us. One of our dedicated goals is to be fair, honest and factual. -Editor

FOR INFORMATION:

### WHO TO CALL

#### NEVADA

Las Vegas  
 Tom Wood  
 (702) 735-1931

#### Reno

Greg Zweibel  
 (702) 358-0233  
 Emery Widowsen  
 (702) 825-4362

#### Carson City

J.R. Goldman  
 (702) 883-2400  
 Ken Ambrose  
 883-0504

#### Ely

Jean Cummings  
 (702) 235-7403

#### Hawthorne

Joe LaCruze  
 (702) 573-2238

#### Yerington

Kenn Bond  
 (702) 463-3956

#### Virginia City

Denis Pecoraro  
 (702) V.C. 1633

#### Dayton

Rocky Adamson  
 (702) 882-6391

#### Fallon

Earl Allen  
 (702) 423-5394

#### CALIFORNIA

Fremont  
 Dave Wiley  
 (415) 656-6489

**SENATOR PAUL LAXALT**

*United States Senate*

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 29, 1975

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed April newsletter.

I certainly agree with points 7 and 8, regarding the elimination of foreign "give-away" programs and the maintenance of a strong national defense. I would also concur in a policy of non-intervention in foreign wars, unless the national interest of the United States would clearly be served by intervention.

Regarding #10, we must certainly maintain some minimum benefits for the helpless, but the administration of such a program must be necessarily tight so that only the deserving receive benefits. We have an example in the recent California experience, where benefits were increased but the cost of the program was decreased because it was tightly administered and only the truly needy received benefits.

On the issue of #11, I would prefer to tighten up the administration of the existing programs as mentioned above. Regarding #12, I would agree only if some other form of revenue raising was implemented. Funds must be raised in order to carry out the proper functions of our government.

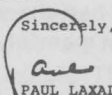
Looking ahead, I would also like to comment on #18, the belief in the right to keep and bear arms. I wholeheartedly support this point.

Frankly, I believe that the supporters of legislation on gun control are misguided. They justify their position principally on the grounds that such controls are needed to curb access to these items by criminals and irresponsible persons. Yet, criminals and irresponsible persons are not likely to pay any attention to gun control laws. However well intentioned, the gun control legislation will really be applicable only to law-abiding citizens.

The purported benefits of gun control will not and cannot justify the infringement of our constitutional rights nor do they outweigh the inconvenience or resentment which will result from their application to law-abiding citizens.

What is actually needed is a crackdown on criminals with penalties sufficient to be a deterrent to the person contemplating a criminal act. A system without these deterrents and swift justice only breeds continued contempt for the law and fosters acts of violence. I personally favor legislation which would create a separate penalty for the use of a gun in committing a criminal act -- subjecting the offender to additional sentences. This, I believe, would curb the criminal use of hand guns far more than impractical and unrealistic gun control.

Sincerely,

  
**PAUL LAXALT**  
 U. S. Senator

PL/caw

Mr. Richard L. Downing  
 WE, THE PEOPLE, INC.  
 P. O. Drawer 469  
 Virginia City, Nevada 89440

## WE 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 in the active opposition to any take-over or attempted take-over, either physically, economically or politically, of 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 vote and mandate of the people.
10. In a minimum net annual INCOME for the HELPLESS, ie; 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. (Our nation functioned for 140 years without these taxes. We can do it again. We propose that the income tax be replaced by a Federal Transation Tax to provide the funds for NECESSARY governmental 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 virtue of BUREAUCRATIC REGULATIONS as opposed to legislation by our elected officials.
17. In the RETURN of the POWERS USURPED by the federal government to our States, Counties and Cities including, but not limited to, education and the local police force.
18. In the RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

## SPECIAL MESSAGE:

To: Congressman John E. Moss  
(California, 3rd Congressional District)

Dear Congressman Moss:

I traveled 3,000 miles to see you. I requested a 15 minute appointment. My time was free from April 28th through May 2nd. I was available anytime at your convenience for four full days.

It was disappointing that we could not arrange a meeting.

Your Administrative Assistant, Mr. Jack Matteson, did see me. I was treated with courtesy. Our meeting lasted 6 to 7 minutes.

Mr. Matteson advised me, on your behalf, that you would not respond to our request for a statement of your beliefs and positions in principle on our 18 points. He advised that, "Congressman Moss just does not respond to questionnaires!"

We understand and sympathize with the problem created by numerous and continuing questionnaires. You have undoubtedly been bothered and badgered by questionnaires in the past. We are not a "questionnaire group". We do not work on specific issues.

We simply want to know where you stand in principle on a very limited number of subjects. Ours is a one time question.

WE, THE PEOPLE does not pursue the interests of any special group for special self-interest legislation. We have confidence in you and your colleagues to perform with wisdom, if you base your actions on principle.

WE, THE PEOPLE take the position that a man who either refuses or is ashamed to state his principles is a man with no principles. We know this is not true of you.

We have always admired your tough-minded decisiveness. Your efforts to straighten out the evils of "government secrecy" and the mis-use of "Executive Privilege" should be recognized and applauded by all.

We have great expectations that you will currently lead some honest-to-God in-depth investigations of the regulatory agencies. We believe you will produce real results. Lets see what you can do with the FCC, FPC, ICC, CAB, FTC, FDA and OSHA among others.

This is our third appeal. First, our letter, second a personal request made at your office in Washington D.C., and now this request made by "open" letter.

We ask, on behalf of the voters in California Congressional District 3, that you re-consider.

We do not ask you to agree with us. We don't care whether you agree or disagree. The important thing to our California members is their need and desire to know where you stand in principle on our 18 points.

Sincerely yours,  
RICHARD L. DOWNING

## RICHARD L. DOWNING



### COMMENTS & OBSERVATIONS

#### "LOOKING AHEAD"

Our past inflation has been painful. Get ready — it is going to get worse.

Our Congress is laying a foundation for an inflation that staggers the imagination. The same kind of inflation that occurred in Germany after World War I. An inflation so impossible to cope with that from the German mess emerged national socialism and a man named Hitler.

This is no false alarm!

What is inflation? By definition, inflation is an increase in the supply of money.

Assume that all the money you have is \$1.00. Assume that everything that you can buy is just one loaf of bread. There is nothing more available for you to buy. What will you have to pay for a loaf of bread? Right, \$1.00.

Now, if suddenly you have \$2.00, and one loaf of bread is still everything you can possibly buy, what will you pay for a loaf of bread? Right, \$2.00.

This is inflation.

Inflation is caused by money being created without more goods being produced. Neither corporations or labor unions can create money. Only the politicians can create money. Only our Congress.

This is exactly what our Congress is doing now. Congress is spending \$80 billion more than our government's take home pay. When the Government spends more than they take in, they "create" the extra money needed.

When the government spends more than they take in, the difference is called a federal deficit. To get the money to spend when the spending exceeds the income, the government borrows dollars. It borrows based upon a promise to pay. These promises to pay are not backed or secured by gold or silver or anything else tangible. Such borrowed dollars, with-

out security, add to our national money supply.

It is made worse when the dollars are borrowed from the Federal Reserve Banks. Such borrowings become "reserve" and the banks are allowed by the Federal Reserve Board to create, in the form of check book loans, eight new dollars for every one dollar in reserve.

Our present Congress is stepping up our spending which will result in a deficit of at least \$70 billion. When this \$70 billion deficit is absorbed in our economy and is expanded eight times by our Federal Reserve Banks, it is easy to see that the money supply in the U.S. will increase by approximately \$560 billion. At the present time, we have a money supply of \$289 billion. When we add \$560 billion to \$289 billion, we will have a money supply of over \$800 billion, more than two and a half times what it is today.

Going back to the loaf of bread example, what is going to happen to our prices? Right, two and a half times. If it is costing you \$1,000.00 a month to live now, my mid-summer or fall of 1977, when our present federal deficit is absorbed into our economy, it will cost you approximately \$2,500.00 a month to live, just as you are living now.

Do not be deceived as to who or what is responsible for inflation. The politicians who say that they energy crisis or the oil shortage or labor unions cause inflation have a complete lack of economic understanding. Inflation is caused by the expansion of our money supply which is the result of irresponsible spending by our Congress. Remember, not one dime has ever been spent by the federal government that has not been appropriated by Congress. Congress is the authority and bears the responsibility.

They are pouring out a stream of billions for social schemes which are proven failures. Pursuit of the most asinine foreign policy in the history of the world is costing additional billions. The nation's producers are being strangled by controls, regulations and a system of taxation that prohibits success.

Senator Barry Goldwater says that the present Congress is the "most dangerous" national legislature ever assembled. With national bankruptcy staring us in the face, this is an understatement.

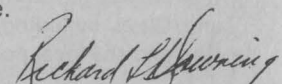
The future of America is on the line!

Citizens of America, we had better make ready for a fight for survival.

We do have hope. One of the finest traits of America is the ability of our people to pull together when we must.

Through WE, THE PEOPLE, America is uniting for a fight for survival. We have the kind of unity born of generations of pioneers warding off Indian attacks, of farmers fighting drought and dust bowls, and of volunteer militia-men fighting for freedom.

In spite of our diversity of occupations and interests, we have a common bond in 18 principles and beliefs. They reflect the political and economic philosophies that led the United States to be a great nation of and for the people.

  
Richard L. Downing



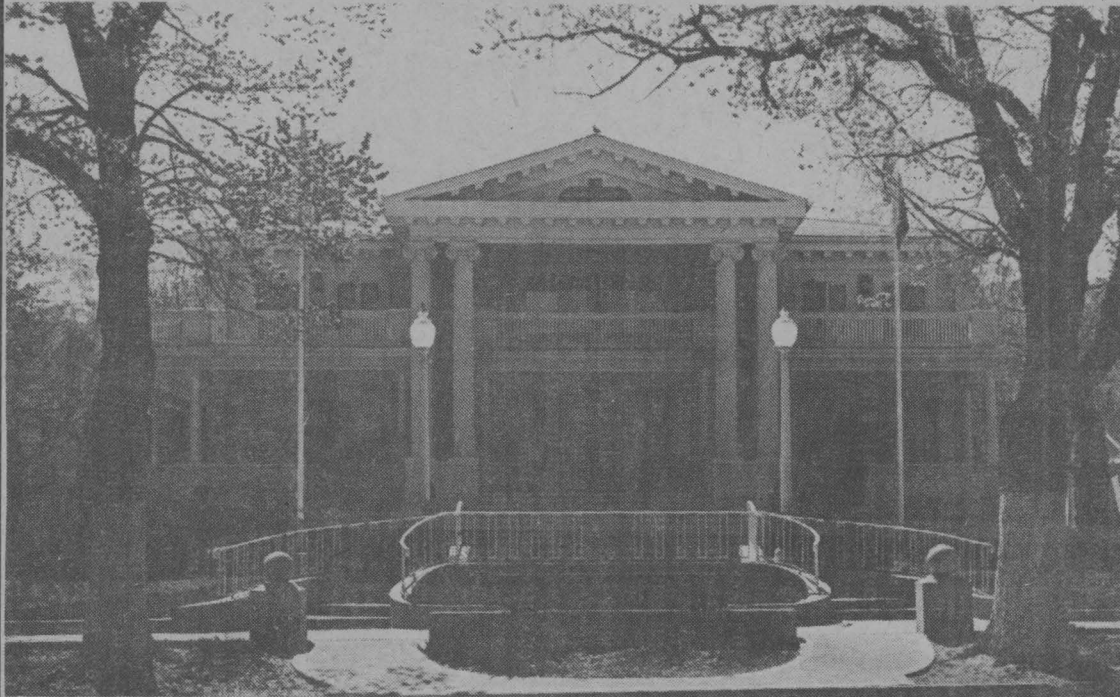
**Silver State**

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.

## Art in Nevada

ART SHOW  
GENOA BI-CENTENNIAL FAIR  
JUNE 21-22, 1975  
GENOA TOWN HALL

Qualifying Nevada artists may rent space on outside walls of the hall. To qualify, an artist must have exhibited three shows. The committee will retain 10 per cent of sale price for Genoa restoration projects. Entries on any Nevada theme will be hung in the center of Town Hall. A charge of \$3.00 will be made for these entries. First prize will be \$50.00, with \$35.00 for second and \$25.00 for third. Two honorable mentions will be awarded. Paintings will be accepted between 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 18, and Thursday, June 19.

Artists wishing to exhibit should contact Mrs. Louise Nelson at the Laird Nelson Studio, Genoa Lane, Genoa, Nevada. Phone 782-4534.

There will be an Invitational Show on Friday evening, June 20, from 7:00 until 9:00 p.m.

The Saturday and Sunday shows will be from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. Saturday, and from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Sunday, and they are open to the public.

We would welcome professional sculptures. Non-professionals and late-comers may exhibit during a fair at Sierra Shadows in Genoa. Call early and reserve your space. We want to make this show in Nevada's first town a huge success. All crafts, contact Joyce Coit, Arts and Fair Chairman, 782-5214.

"When you say that you agree to a thing in principle, you mean that you have not the slightest intention of carrying it out in practice."

—Bismark

"All truth is safe and nothing else is safe: and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal or both."

—F. Max Muller

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## AMERICA SPEAKS

By Dorothy J. Walter

### "A SMILE FROM ABOVE"

Congressman Royce, (D), Wisconsin, chairman of the House Banking Committee, remarked during an interview on Washington Window (March 9, 1975) that there were "some Neanderthal advisors around President Ford." A rather telling phrase that could also be true of ourselves. It is quite possible that a few "Neanderthal advisors" are hanging around in the outer and inner realms of our own thinking, impressively dated by their age and rattling their dry bones formidably but unproductively in the cavelike darkness of our world of hidden ideas.

In answer to queries, Congressman Royce discussed his views on current economic issues such as multi-nationals, social contracts, the "grain deal," etc., and emphasized there were great priorities of national need. He listed these as being jobs, lower interest rates and bringing inflation under control. He spoke hopefully of keeping the inflationary rate from three to four per cent saying, "With effort it could be done." It was then he added unexpectedly and with a trace of sparkle in his voice, "and with a smile from above."

The interviewer, rather hurriedly, I thought, went on to the next question but I had caught that little phrase and felt the lilting brush of it stroke my heart with a touch of faith.

"A smile from above." Yes, that is what America needs besides jobs, credit, priorities of national needs and control of inflation. We have a need to know there is a "smile from above" in which we can bask, relax and drink deeply of, much as we do the warming sunshine of early spring after a long, cold, dark winter. A "smile from above" means our frozen hearts and frozen fears will be thawed out and the sunny ways of confidence return to inspire us with hope and strength and understanding.

America's great leaders have always acknowledged that a little help in the form of a "Smile From Above," was a good thing. Why not now, America? If we keep the faith and open our hearts to a "smile from above," the desert of our barren thoughts may bloom afresh with the creative rush and tanginess of Spring. For, "The time of the singing of birds has come and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land . . ." Wake up, America, that "Smile From Above" is for real. It always was.

"Falsehoods not only disagree with truths, but usually quarrel among themselves."

—Daniel Webster

## The Old Mustanger



by "ROCKY" ADAMSON

## Plain Ol' "Hoss Savvy"

I've been listnin' to all this palaver from a bunch of "Dudes" who don't know what they're talkin' about. Also a bunch of ranchers who are gettin' the 'short end of the stick.' I've been listnin' so long it's finally got my hackles up. Now, I intend to make a little "smoke talk" myself.

First, I've got to tell you some experiences of my own to let you know why I think I can talk with some savvy on the subject of mustangs or wildhorses.

Back in 1930 or '31 when I was about to change from a 'button' to a young man (or at least I thought I was, because I could buy my own boots and Bull Durham), I wrangled Hosses. In other words I took care of the cavvie or saddlehorses for a feller by the name of Max Barber out of Alturas, California. He got a big outfit together and hired about 12 or 14 good cowboys and one airplane, and he went to the Acne Mountain country, and the Catlow Valley country. That's about halfway between Winnemucca, Nevada, and Burns, Oregon, East of Lakeview, Oregon. Well, I think that was about the first time they ever tried an airplane for mustangin'. He caught a lot of hosses, but there was a lot of them that ran to death, too. Of course, there were branded hosses in the bunches, mixed in with the mustangs.

When we would get them in to the Burns, Oregon, stockyards, he would call the owners of the branded hosses if they had a phone. If not, he would drop them a penny post card, notifyin' of their hosses. Sometimes they would come in and pick them up. Sometimes they would send word to go ahead and ship them. (They sold for 3/4 cents a pound at that time).

I joined them on their last trip. In about three or four months, they shipped around 3,500 head of horses out of the Burns, Oregon stockyards. He also picked a buckin' string out of the bunch, and for several years after that Max Barber furnished buckin' hosses for most of the Rodeos up and down the West Coast.

I've run mustangs in Double O Valley, Clover Swales, 4P Ranch, Steens Mt., Oregon, Sucker Creek country just west of Homedale, Idaho, Diamond Valley just North of Eureka, Nevada for John Siri in 1937, and Cowboy Rest country in Grass

Valley just north of Austin, and close to Cortez, Nevada. Also the Pine Nut Range just east of Carson City, and the Virginia Range just east of Virginia City, Nevada. Now, I think I know the habits of mustangs pretty well.

You see, the old time rancher is all boiled up about the mustangs eatin' his cowfeed because the Bureau of Land Management has made a big 'rip off' (as these modern young kids say) out of their range fees. The only way the ranchers can hit back is through the much misrepresented mustangs. You see, they only have one colt a year, and the mare colts aren't old enough to 'spring' until they are three years old. Therefore the ranges can't be overrun.

Up 'til about 20 years ago the rancher or the mustanger could go out and catch or run these mustangs. This served three purposes. The rancher or mustanger could keep the good ones which made fine cowhosses. The bad ones and scrubs he could ship for dogfeed. This held the 'In Breedin' down to a nubbin'. Result: more good hosses next time. The ones he didn't catch got spookier every time they were run. This caused them to feed up in the high, rocky ridges. You couldn't even drive a cow up there.

'Course, the BLM dudes, who couldn't tell a mustang from a ranch-raised hoss, had to come out from their big fancy colleges and their mahogany desks and disrupt the natural harmony of the whole Western United States. 'Course they start out just like all other government agencies. Nice 'n easy, 'til they get their greedy guthooks in you. Then comes the disruption. They make their own rules and fees as they go along.

The old time rancher is different than the millionaire hobby rancher. The old time rancher has there to make a living, preserve nature, and furnish meat and leather for the city folks. The millionaire hobby rancher is there for one purpose—a tax dodge. The BLM becomes—after 50 years—a big, greedy monster.

So between the mustangs and the old mustanger, we probably won't win. But we're going to be running those high old ridges until our last breath.

Suggestion: "Wild Hoss Annie," the BLM, and those fancy lawyer legislators could back up about 30 years in their fancy school learnin' and hearsay decisions. The Balance of Nature, (the big shots call it "Ecology"), would be better off.

They could let some of us old mustangers and old time ranchers run a few 'hosses' from time to time. (No airplanes or snowmobiles). That would solve the whole damn mess.

The Old Mustanger  
P. O. Box 103  
Dayton, Nevada 89403

One fact that stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempts for betterment. That is that when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused, and the end is not gained. Only through moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed.

—Samuel Gompers

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# CAN WE LEARN FROM HISTORY?

A WISE MAN SAID—  
 "IF WE DO NOT LEARN FROM THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST—WE ARE CON-  
 DEMNED TO RE-LIVE THEM."

By Jerry Rowe

The inspiration for the inscription above the entrance to the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., (which houses the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and other historic documents), was based on the premise that history provides the key to unlock the mysteries of the future. It reads, "WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE."

We can learn and profit from history, but will we? The answer to that will be, as far as our nation is concerned, found in the history books of the future. It will depend upon our leaders of the next decade or so, for if our country is to avoid making the mistakes made by Rome, some drastic changes must be made—and soon. Time is running out on the reckless course we have been traveling for the last several years.

Why the reference to Rome? The study of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire supplies clues to the plight of our country today. First, both Rome and the United States had their experiences under the rule of kings. Both experienced lack of freedoms and both established a form of government known as a Republic, in order to live with freedom and dignity.

Now what is a Republic? It is absolutely vital that the answer to this as well as the following questions be clearly understood by every American. Why? Because it can be safely said that many of our present troubles stem from the failure to understand that the safety of the rights of every man depends upon his understanding of the rights of others. "The good of each is the good of all," and the good of all is surely the good of each.

Perhaps Kant answers best in his "The Science of Right," as to what a Republic is. He says, "Every true Republic is and can only be constituted by a representative system of the people. Such a representative system is instituted in the name of the people, and is constituted by all the citizens being united together, in order, by means of their

deputies, to protect and secure their rights."

We operate through our deputies—our duly elected and not through direct mass action or special interest organizations of any kind.

What is the reason for having such a government? Thomas Hobbes, an authority on Greek and Roman government, published the "Leviathan" in 1651, in which he explained . . . "Amongst masterless men, there is perpetual war of every man against his neighbor; no inheritance to transmit to the son, nor to expect from the father; no propriety of goods or lands; no security; but a full and absolute liberty in every particular man . . ." Anarchy, or no government, permits the law of the jungle to prevail.

Now, since we understand that the United States of America was founded—like Rome—as a REPUBLIC, let us proceed with the comparison of the USA and Rome. It has frequently been suggested that our troubled times are much like those experienced by Rome, and with good cause. Many of our mistakes seem to be carbon copies of theirs.

Rome made magnificent contributions to the world. So has the United States. Rome held sway over the world of that day from Britain to Egypt. The influence of the United States has circled the globe, and affected the life-style of every modern-day culture.

Militarily, Rome for centuries was invincible, and the United States had never lost in war until she adopted a "No-win" style in Korea and Viet Nam.

It took Rome more than 600 years to go down the tubes. We have been escalating our own demise so fast, with the help of socialistically oriented programs, that we stand a good chance of bettering their record by doing it in one-third the time. But then, they were handicapped—they didn't have a United Nations to help them . . . (More in next issue).

## "All for our Country"

The Nevada State Seal bears the slogan, 'ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY.' How can you improve on that? The staff of the Silver State FORUM subscribe to that slogan and it, perhaps, best describes the policies of the publication. Partisan Politics have been pushed aside, and all are working together in a harmonious effort for the good of the State and the Nation . . . For truly, "IN UNITY, THERE IS STRENGTH."

Articles printed herein must be in good taste, and are the responsibility of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the publishers. Articles submitted will be printed as space permits, and will not be returned, but will be kept on file by publisher.

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## What "We, the People" Means to Me-

By Dorothy J. Walter

We The People, Inc. is a movement of the people, by the people for the people. For me it is a stroke of genius across the pages of American History. A stroke of genius that brings the light of the past to illuminate the darkness of the present.

There is little doubt to the many that are concerned about America that we are in darkness or at least in the valley of shadows. These shadows are apparent in the economic, political and moral life of the Nation. This means our direction, our course of destiny is in error. We are off the mark. If this is true and the signs of the times reflected in a sense of uneasiness that is generalized in its expression would seem to indicate it is, then the Light of A Great Idea is needed. And I say, "GREAT IDEA" because that is what the immensity of the problems that face us demands. And I say "GREAT IDEA" because that embodies the immensity of strength required to change our course.

A guided missile has built in controls whereby it is continually correcting its course according to the input or feedback it is getting. Maxwell Maltz says the human mind can learn to use this built-in, ready-made guidance system for decision making. To do this on a national scale is a great task but it can be done. Physiologists speak of irreversible processes of Nature that occur in the human body. The Nation can and does reflect certain irreversible processes that occur in its body created by its inhabitants or citizens too.

It is my belief that we are at or getting near that point of being unable to reverse undesirable, unwanted or destructive courses of action. Counter action must be taken and must be taken now. Every chapter of We, The People that is formed is, for me, a cross section of the heart of America, the throbbing pulse of the lifeblood of the American people.

And for me, God has His finger on that Pulse. Watching over it, tending it by day and tending it by night. Somebody needs to care about America, its lands, its people, its aged, its children, its needy, its wretched, its impoverished and its prisoners, besides God. Yes, somebody needs to care and it's good to know that God cares. What about the rest of us? Do "they" care, do we care, do YOU care? I care about America and God cares. There is a saying that one with God is a majority. I recommend you join that majority with me.

"The deterioration of a government begins almost always by the decay of its principles."

—Montesquieu

I've joined and believe in We, The People, because I care about what happens to America. America harbors for me my most cherished possession, freedom. Freedom to live, think, express, learn, grow, give, renew and be renewed and flourish in the verdant, luxurious soil of liberty. America needs to be given something back from the people after two hundred years of her nurturance and of our ravagings and plundering of her wealth.

We, The People, offers a philosophy of integrity, a unifying instrument, a dynamic energy by which and through which, you and I and countless others can start right now giving something back to America. We can bless America, we can pray for America, we can elect and search out great leaders for America. We can make America beautiful. We can refuse to continue on an ill-begotten course of a wayward destiny. We can have the wisdom to change and we can have the wisdom to know the difference of those things that need to be changed. America is our home on this planet Earth. It's all we've got really except the light of the integrity of this new idea that can spread across these United States and unify us in a force field of action through the power and might of what's right for America. Yes, a unifying force field that is unified by the dedication to the people of the people and for the people by We, The People, Inc. Join me, join us. Become what in essence you really are. One of We, The People, who do ordain and establish justice, who do insure domestic tranquillity, who do promote the general welfare, and who do render the blessings of liberty for ourselves now! We, The People need you. America the Beautiful is the land of the free, that's you and me and that's We, the People. Let's give God a little help and keep our finger on America's pulse. You'll be part of her heart and America will be part of your heart. God bless you, God bless America and God Bless We, The People.

"Congress is a creature of popular opinion, which it seeks to appease, never to refine or elevate."

—Irving Kristol.

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## America's Middle Class Now Has a Leader

By Jerry Rowe

Since the time of recorded history, man has grouped together in clans, cults, tribes, and nations—not to mention coalitions of nations. Quite naturally, grouping requires leadership, and methods of acquisition of leaders has differed as widely as the groupings. The quality has differed widely also. Some leaders have been men of vision and wisdom, while others have been motivated by greed and lust for power. Some have led upward to prosperity and improved conditions, while others have led to destruction.

The United States has been fortunate, for the most part, during the relatively short span of one hundred ninety-nine years of its existence, in the quality of its leadership. However, the past few decades have seen considerable and monumental changes which have left the oft-referred to "Silent Majority" with what seems to be a well-founded lack of confidence in our present officialdom. What was apathy has now been joined by anxiety, fear, distrust and despair, and cries of "where are our leaders?"

Will Rogers once said that "Everybody complains about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." And so it has been with millions where politics are concerned. But there were good reasons; for right or wrong, the middle class felt neglected by their governments, local, state and federal. They felt lost between the power of the rich and the needs of the poor. They felt trapped, and though indignant about the situation, felt there was nothing they could do.

A new philosophy has now been kindled, and is catching fire across the nation. For the middle class has now turned to organization in order to regain a voice in both government and in society as a whole. They know that both government and business can ignore individuals, but cannot resist successfully any well-organized attack. In order to be effective, there must be strong leaders, and well-laid plans.

Though thousands of small groups are springing up across the country, most are concentrating on a local issue, or two or three related issues. Some will be successful, but most will probably serve their purpose or fail, and quietly dissolve.

There is one movement, which in our opinion, will not only continue to grow, but whose growth will accelerate at an astonishing pace. In five months it has spread from its home base in Virginia City, Nev., to Carson City, Reno, Las Vegas, Fallon, Hawthorne, Ely and Douglas County, with organized chapters in all these areas. The daily mails bring responses from Maryland to California, which is to say that it is getting attention from coast to coast. This movement is being successful largely due to the fact that it was started by a man who arrived at a plan to influence members of the congress to give attention to the needs of middle class America. He has captured their attention, and they are beginning to respond. The name of the movement was taken from the opening line of the Preamble to the Constitution of the U.S. — "We, the People . . ."

"We, The People, Inc." and its 18 points entitled "We Believe" are the brainchild of Richard L. Downing, a retired businessman of Virginia City, Nevada. Tired of retirement, he has taken up the torch for the middle class, and in accepting the challenge, has become the busiest retired person it has been our pleasure to interview.

# Meet DICK DOWNING — Ame



Photo by Bill Penny

Richard L. Downing—"Dick" to his many and ever-increasing number of friends—Washingtonian by birth, Nevadan by choice, is one of the most unassuming men it will ever be your pleasure to meet and to know. Through the quiet, steady manner of this man flows a charisma which is one of simplicity and, at the same time, an un-checked determination and confidence born of dedication to the principles upon which our country was founded.

Fired with the conviction that something must be done about the "mess our country is in," he has not been content to remain in retirement, but has chosen to do something about the mess . . . But we're getting ahead of our story. In order to better understand the basis for his confidence, it is necessary to know the man. Who is Dick Downing? What is he? What does he propose to do? How does he propose to do it? And, last but not least, Why? . . . Let's look at the man:

On October 26, 1922 in Spokane, Washington, Lawrence Downing and Ethel Harper Downing became the parents of a baby boy. It is doubtful if they realize the full import of the event. Truly, they had no way of knowing how important to history this baby, as a man, would become. For his parents, like those of Abraham Lincoln, were poor folk—hard-working, honest and with little education. The times were hard, and Lawrence Downing worked—as so many did—long, hard hours at a lumber mill and at other jobs, for very little pay. Among Dick's childhood memories are living in a tent in Chelan, Washington—later in a house which had four nine by nine-foot rooms in Yardley, Washington (rented for \$10 per month)—and his parents sharing their food supply with hoboes from a nearby "jungle."

While attending the seventh grade, Richard heard a guest speaker tell how much help a college education was in earning a better income; he thereupon made a firm promise to himself that somehow he would finish college.

Also, while still in junior high school, Dick began to acquire political expertise by organizing a party and becoming the president of the student body. It was here he had what proved to be a great character-building experience: One of the athletic teams wanted to spend the small student-body fund for sweaters and letters. Dick disagreed—he felt that the money should only be spent in ways to benefit the whole student body. The team members attempted to remove him by impeachment, but he stood by his convictions and, being a fighter, won out.

He was determined to take part in athletics.

Being physically small, basketball and football were not a part of his capabilities; but as a baseball player, he learned that he could get on base by getting hit by the pitcher. Not a good runner, he was then dependent on others to get hits in order to score. This attribute, along with good fielding ability, encouraged the coach to put Dick on the team.

In high school, Dick continued to use his organizational ability to become the student body president. With his great determination, he was able to earn two small college scholarships with a combined value of \$400. Knowing these could not, of course, take him through college, he went to work as a harvest hand for two dollars per day plus board and room. Through the winter he worked at a dairy, hand-milking cows for one dollar per day plus board and room.

After saving all he could for a year and one half, Dick finally entered Washington State University. There he became president of the freshman class, and ran into a repeat of his junior-high experience: the football team wanted sweaters . . . Again he prevailed; the class monies were spent for the benefit of all, rather than for a special interest group.

A major event occurred in his freshman year at WSU — He met the girl of his dreams in Peggy Doneen, the daughter of an Eastern Washington farm family. Peggy was a coed at the university; she became Mrs. Richard Downing, and they both dropped out of school at the end of their freshman year . . . Still together after 33 years, they have three daughters and five grandchildren.

World War II was being fought at the time they left school, and Dick enlisted in the U.S. Navy where he served for two years, afterwards taking employment in a war production plant upon his receipt of an honorable discharge.

He later re-entered Washington State University, where he became president of the student body. His major was economics, and his minor political science. He received his BA degree, graduating magna cum laude with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

One of the jobs he held after completing his education was as a lobbyist in the Washington State Legislature for WSU. He worked for Kaiser Aluminum Company, as a salesman in Spokane, and later in Seattle for their Building Products Division. Continuing to work, he and Peggy opened a baby merchandise store, starting with \$385 of their savings. They

netted \$15,000 the first year. Dick and Peggy then proceeded to build a small chain of stores specializing in baby goods.

By the time Eisenhower became president, they had made a quarter of a million dollars, and owned the largest baby goods business in the Northwest. Due to government-imposed price controls (wholesale and retail) the profit margins were wiped out, and sales were then made at a loss, soon forcing the liquidation of the business. When they sold out, there still remained a debt of \$20,000. So . . . back to working for others—this time at Kaiser Gypsum as credit manager. When the debts were paid, and a savings of \$3,000 had been achieved, Dick then opened a business selling gypsum wall board. The success of this enterprise is told with the fact that he built it to the point of \$18 million per year in gross sales.

When six of the largest manufacturers began regulating selling cost and credit arrangements, the fighter again came out in Dick. He decided not to take it lying down, and brought suit against the companies involved. After seven years in Federal Courts, a decision was rendered in his favor—the first such conviction by a private party in the 83-year history of the anti-trust laws.

Sickened by bureaucratic controls and harrassment, Downing disposed of his business and retired to Virginia City, Nevada in 1971, where he and Peggy built their "dream house on a hill." They intended to let the world go by and just "live the good life." With time to read and take part in civic affairs, Dick found himself studying—first with interest and then with alarm—the state of affairs of the nation. Far from being naive about politics he still found himself shocked by what he found and started digging deeper.

As a result, he formulated 18 principles which he believed would better the country, if followed. Exposing his thinking to friends and strangers alike, he found them in agreement with 92 per cent of his beliefs as expressed in the 18 principles. With a man of his nature and experience, the result was automatic: The next step was a conference with his accountant and his attorney. "We, the People, Inc." was immediately born, for Dick Downing had decided to take action!



Photo by Bill Penny

## 18 Points Explained

# American — Founder of "We, the People"

## And Action He Took

### AND ACTION HE TOOK!

"We, the People, Inc.", has filed with the Secretary of State in Carson City on December 14, 1974. Downing immediately went to work designing literature, and setting up the mechanics for spreading his movement. First step was to enlist volunteer workers on the local level, and this was done by meeting with individuals and small groups to explain his plan. By January 1, his efforts began to bear fruit, for others, impressed with the directness of his plan, could envision results by joining in the undertaking and giving it their support.

Open meetings were scheduled and are continuing to be held, and interest is growing. In four months, over four thousand persons have mailed in their responses to the 18 points listed under "We Believe," and the mail brings more daily.

Volunteers are numerous, and do such jobs as telephoning, reading, clipping, passing out information, and calling on others to enroll them in the effort.

Hank Penny, a prominent entertainer and media manager for many years has taken the job as National Media Director for the organization. Others too numerous to mention, including businessmen, professional personalities, and laymen have subscribed, and their numbers are growing at an increasing rate.

Downing is highly encouraged by the response, and has made two trips to Washington, D.C., where he has called on Senators and Congressmen, personally informing them of his plan. Some of them have given their views, and the results of these trips, overall, is that Downing has become more determined to go all the way, spreading the movement into all 50 states.

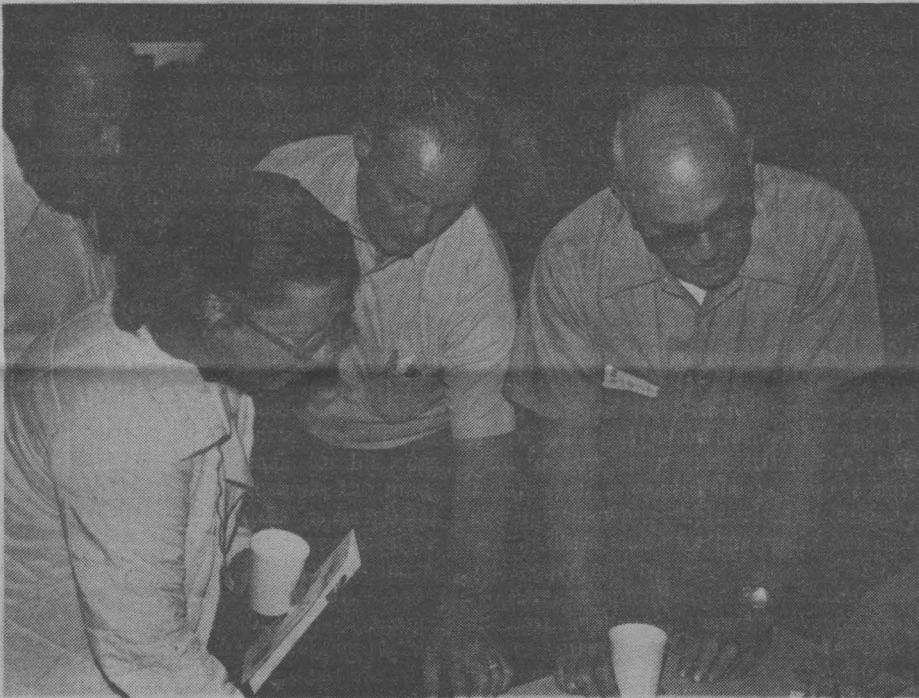


Photo by Bill Penny

## Downing Answers WHY CONGRESS?

"We, the People" has zeroed in on the congress, side stepping local and controversial domestic issues such as abortion, equal rights, etc., and when questioned about this centralized approach, Downing explained. "Congress is, under the constitution, the only body empowered to make or change laws," he stated. "The founding fathers provided for an adequate check and balance system when they created the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. Congress is the only body in the country which can restore to the people their constitutional rights and freedoms. It was the middle-class that built this

country, and it is up to the middle class, through its elected duties in congress, to keep it going. The very rich will not, and the very poor can not do anything about it."

"Our congress is elected by the people. It's time they worked for the people, and that's what 'We, the People' is all about. We intend, by strength of numbers of informed voters, bound together in a cohesive effort, to put enough pressure on the congress to see that it becomes responsive to the needs of the people, rather than to the desires of special interest groups," stated Downing.

## CITIZENS AND CONGRESS RESPOND

### LETTERS

Senator Paul Laxalt  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Laxalt:

Your first political profile, published by "We, the People, Inc.", Vol I, No. 1 is most encouraging.

These were discussed this evening at a "We, the People" meeting—a standing room only crowd in Carson City.

What is even more exciting, encouraging and important to you is the rapidly growing number of people taking an active interest in the 18 points of "We Believe"—a copy enclosed for handy refresher.

Also enlightening is who attends these meetings. This meeting included two former local candidates, county chairman of the Republican Party, Independent American Party and Youth for America; a Republican National Committeeman; also people I know to belong to other concerned organizations including:

Citizens for Private Enterprise  
Douglas County Citizens for Better Government  
The Libertarians  
The John Birch Society  
Three Political Parties  
Tahoe Shoreline Property Owners Association  
Tahoe Council for Better Government  
Nevada Taxpayers Association  
Carson Chapter (newly formed) of TROA—The Retired Officers Association (military)  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Chamber of Commerce

There are three points to consider regarding this attendance:

1. "We, the People, Inc." is not related to any political party or other groups.
2. Those in attendance were there, not as representatives of the above mentioned or other organizations, but because of their personal concern, beliefs and interest.
3. The fact that these members do mingle in society through many other organizations and the several political parties means that the efforts of "We, the People" will have rapid and widespread dissemination capability and can have tremendous impact in future elections.

"From the cowardice that fears new truth,  
From the laziness that accepts half truths,  
From the arrogance that knows all truth,  
Oh Lord, deliver us,"

—Arthur Ford

"When the capitalist world starts to trade with us, on that day they will begin to finance their own destruction."

—V.I. Lenin

"The reason so many people never get anywhere in life is because, when opportunity knocks, they are out in the backyard looking for four-leaf clovers."

—Walter P. Chrysler

It must be coming through loud and clear that the great Nevada and American middle-class have had it up to here—with big federal government, big labor, socialistic influences, government sponsored inflation and energy crises, environmental overkill, collective and constitutional freedoms. They are now organizing for attention, action, and results.

As a result, thousands more people will henceforth be much better informed about the important American issues, and how you and others vote on every related item.

No longer will they depend largely on billboard slogans, carefully prepared and controlled news releases and TV shorts.

The factual record will be available, summarized and distributed.

It is now certain, the silent, conservative middle-class will no longer be silent, but well organized, vocal, knowledgeable, and come on strong with lots of voting power.

LET'S HEAR IT FOR AMERICA!!!  
Hope we can be of assistance and encouragement to you.

Ken Jones  
Carson City  
CC: Senator Cannon  
CC: Congressman Santini

May 9, 1975

Mr. Ken Jones  
112 West Telegraph  
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your recent letter calling to my attention the great response to "We, the People, Incorporated." From what Dick told me, it appears to be moving well.

I certainly sympathize with your expressed frustrations about big government restrictions on our freedoms. I sometimes wonder whether we are no longer truly working for ourselves and our families, but working instead for the government. In 1930, less than 10 per cent of total national spending was attributable to government at all levels. Today, that figure is 37 per cent and if present trends continue it will reach 66 per cent by the year 2000. This is truly a frightening trend.

Thank you for taking the time to write and please feel free to contact me again.

Sincerely,  
PAUL LAXALT  
U.S. Senator

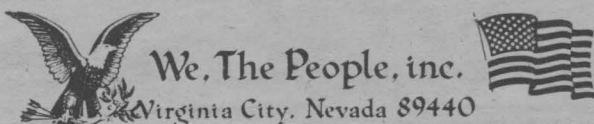
"There are two kinds of fools. One says, 'This is old, therefore it is superior.' The other says, 'This is new, therefore it is better.'"

"Free men can vote themselves into slavery, but slaves cannot vote themselves free."

—J. Reese Hunter

"A girl with a good shape is often the reason why a man is in bad shape."

—Eddie Cantor



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The United States has always been the stronghold and defender of free enterprise in the world, but, for the past several decades, elements of a socialist type of economy have gradually been introduced and have existed and grown alongside of free enterprise. We no longer have a pure free enterprise system but a mixture of the two.

The purpose of this series of articles will be to examine the good and bad points of each system, to try to gain a better understanding of how each works—both in theory and in practice—and to examine the ultimate effect of each upon the people . . . In short, our purpose is to increase the level of understanding of each, so that we will be in a better position to decide which of the two systems we really want. Or, if what we want is a mixture as we now have, where should the line be drawn?

It may come as a shock to some that we are partially socialized already, so let us look into this first: Just what is socialism? The simplest definition is that it is an economic system (as opposed to a political one) where the government owns, controls, and operates the resources required for production . . . and production includes not only houses, cars, TV sets, and other physical goods, but also services. Services could involve anything from having your washer-dryer repaired to being insured against some type of loss, or to being provided some form of information or entertainment.

Free enterprise, on the other hand, is where the elements of production are owned, controlled, and managed by private individuals—you and me—either directly or through a corporation. In each case, the goods and services are the same; the only question being, "Who owns and controls the land, labor, and money required for their production and distribution to the people?"

Based upon these definitions, we can now see some of the elements of socialism in this basically free-enterprise economy: Insurance (Social Security System, National Service Life Insurance for veterans, disability insurance, unemployment insurance, etc.); power generation (Tennessee Valley Authority, for instance); public parks for recreation; public libraries; city water systems; public roads and highways; etc. In addition, portions of our transportation system are socialized: San Francisco's BART, and AMTRAK, for example. Because of the high cost of health care,

## Free Enterprise or Socialism Which Way Shall We Go?

By Ron St. Jean

there is now talk favoring socialized medicine. Would this be a good thing? Later on in this series we shall find out.

In addition to the portions of our economic system that are clearly socialized, there is a category of industries we might call "quasi-socialized." These are the ones which are privately-owned but government-controlled. Included would be the many utility companies, airlines, railroad companies, trucking lines, radio and TV stations, city bus lines, etc.

Later on we shall show why such controls exist, even though ownership is in private hands. But first let's try to bring out some of the principles free enterprise (or capitalism) and socialism are based upon.

The socialists say that everyone should work for the government and that each worker should be rewarded for his efforts by providing him with what he needs. If you produce twice as much as I do, you won't be paid twice as much, but the same amount, because your needs are the same. The saying they have in Russia to explain this is, "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."

When the Bolsheviks took control of Russia in 1917 and put in Karl Marx's communist system—which to this day is the most successful socialist system—they told the farmers to keep producing food and eat what they needed, but to bring the rest to the city. Many disobeyed and either stopped producing or sold their extra food to people in the city. In order to force the other farmers to obey, the government had these disobedient farmers killed.

The socialist feels that the thing that is wrong with capitalism is that the capitalists who control the productive resources, including money, take advantage of the workers by paying them too small a wage. They feel that the one who does the work should be the one mainly benefitted. There is some truth to this argument; factory workers in the old days were not unionized as they are today, and unscrupulous capitalists did in fact take advantage of them by offering very low wages. This was especially true in small

towns having only one factory; and the workers could not drive their car to another town seeking a better job because there were no cars then. So they accepted the small wage rather than have none at all. Labor unions have, however, changed this because, by organizing the workers, they were able to pressure the once unscrupulous boss into giving everyone a good raise. Their organizing together then gave them power equal to that of their employer. Such a balance of power between labor and capital is a necessary ingredient to make free enterprise work to everyone's benefit.

Those believing in our free-enterprise system feel that workers should be paid in proportion to what they produce. Many non-union plants have an incentive system where the worker is paid so much per unit of work rather than by the hour. Then if you produce twice as much as I, you will be paid twice as much. Other plants, in order to provide workers with more incentive, share a portion of the firm's profits with all its employees.

Unfortunately, the socialist worker in Russia does not have a good incentive to produce more. The main incentive he has is that he will be punished or maybe killed if he does not produce enough. Even this does not necessarily make him a productive worker; even after 58 years under communist rule, the standard of living of the average Russian is far below that of the average American. Extremely few of them have automobiles, for instance, and their homes are quite small.

Ronald Regan, California's governor, expressed this idea quite well in a speech he made in Las Vegas recently. He said, "If we really want to be like them (the Russians) we can match them. It will take a little doing on our part. We'd have to start by cutting our paychecks back 75 per cent, move 16 million workers back to the farm, abandon two-thirds of our steel-making capacity, destroy 40 million TV sets, tear up 14 out of 15 miles of highway, junk 19 out of 20 automobiles, tear up two-thirds of our railroad tracks, tear down 70 per cent of our houses, rip out nine tenths of our phones and then all we would have to do is find a capitalist country that would

sell us wheat on credit to keep us from starving."

The point here—often overlooked—is that in choosing one economic system over another, a person should give due consideration to the motivation of the people. Do they want more than they have? Are they willing to work for it? Fortunately, such motivation is even more effective in spurring owners of businesses to greater achievements than it is for workers. These are the people who try to figure out what it is the people want and then set about to provide it. If they guess right they profit and their businesses flourish; should they guess wrong, the people do not buy their products and they are eventually forced out of business because they lose money.

In the socialist state a bureaucrat decides what is to be produced. Should he be wrong, there is no telling when he might be "forced out of business," since this could only happen as a result of another bureaucrat's decision—not due to a self-regulating device that is a natural part of free enterprise . . . In one case the bureaucrat makes the decision, in the other the people make it through their "votes" cast at the market place.

We mentioned earlier that free-enterprise capitalism and socialism were economic systems—They have to do with production. Political systems are another matter, and there are many of them; but the many can be reduced to two basic types: those with a high degree of individual freedom and those with a low degree—We have democracies and we have dictatorships. In the one the people govern themselves; in the other they may well be virtual slaves.

You may wonder what political systems have to do with the economic systems we've been dealing with up to this point, and this is a good question. A man by the name of Herbert Spencer, who is known as the father of the science of sociology, made detailed studies of the histories of past civilizations. He was the first to discover that, in all cases, freedom of the people went with free enterprise, and slavery went with socialism. Even though political and economic systems are different things, history tells us they are always matched. Can we not see that creeping socialism in the United States has been accompanied by a creeping loss of individual freedoms?

"He has the right to criticize who has the heart to help."

—Abraham Lincoln

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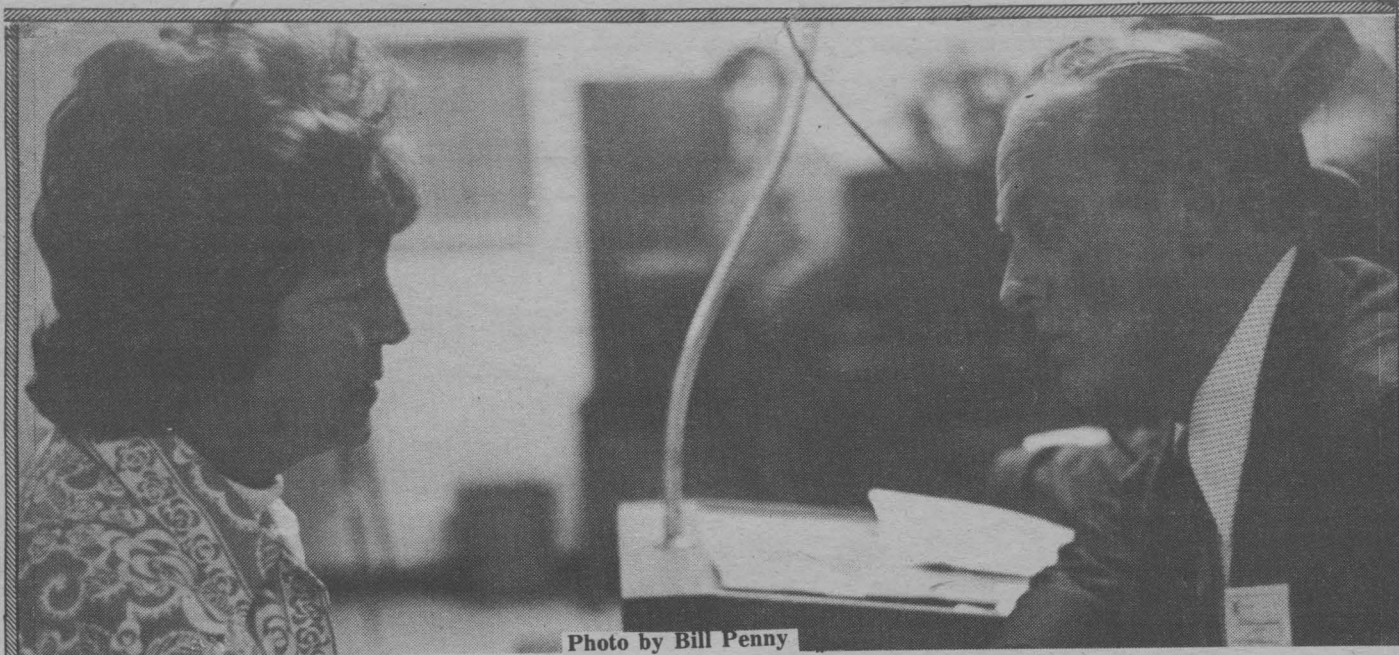


Photo by Bill Penny

## "We 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 in the active opposition to any take-over or attempted take-over, either physically, economically or politically, of 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 vote and mandate of the people.
10. In a minimum net annual INCOME for the HELPLESS, ie; 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. (Our nation functioned for 140 years without these taxes. We can do it again. We propose that the income tax be replaced by a Federal Transaction Tax to provide the funds for NECESSARY governmental functions.
13. Federal SUBSIDIES should be ELIMINATED.
14. Government sponsored and sanctioned MONOPOLIES 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 virtue of BUREAUCRATIC REGULATIONS as opposed to legislation by our elected officials.
17. In the RETURN of the POWERS USURPED by the federal government to our States, Counties and Cities including, but not limited to, education and the local police force.
18. In the RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

### Editor Silver State Forum

A citizenry assured the right to bear arms is a people insured against three dangerous species; the common hoodlum, the domestic political intriguer and the foreign political dictator.

Personal safety is the foundation of the free enterprise system. A man can produce effectively only when he need not fear for his own and his family's safety. Thus the frontiersman who ploughed with one arm while he nursed his firearm in the other was not as effective a farmer as his descendant who can plough without fear of enemy attack.

In recent years, however, U.S. Supreme Court decisions have so hamstrung police and lower courts that the citizens' freedom from fear has been markedly reduced, particularly in the cities. For personal safety from criminal attacks, gun ownership is now regarded as a necessity in some areas.

The common criminal is less likely to pursue his career in an area where he knows many homeowners and businessmen are armed than in an area where honest citizens are disarmed by law.

In an area or community where many but not all persons possess arms, the unarmed benefit from the arms of others so long as their identity is in doubt. Registration, of course, removes this safety factor by making public for the criminal's convenience exactly who does

and who does not possess a firearm.

Now, let us turn to gun owning as a deterrent to the domestic political criminal, the home-grown tyrant. The politician does not become a tyrant until he manifests a criminal desire to remain as a political leader after elections have disclosed his loss of public mandate—and until he uses force to implement this desire. Then he becomes a criminal little different from the common thug because he too takes something—freedom—against the wishes of the populace and contrary to the laws of the country.

But the tyrant will think twice before trying to exercise tyranny over armed populace. An armed people are able to resist. Resistance is anathema to tyrants because it breeds hope of independence, which in the long run is the rock on which dictatorships shatter.

Though it is difficult to conceive of domestic tyranny ever threatening the United States, it is a good idea to remember the advise of Daniel Webster.

"Good intentions," said he, "will hardly be pleaded for every assumption of power . . . it is hardly too strong to say that the Constitution was made to guard the people against the danger of good intentions. There are people in all ages who mean to govern well, but they mean to govern."

The right to bear arms is one means of guaranteeing that governments do "govern well."

Ralph E. McMullen

### FORUM BOOK REVIEW

The book: "The Growth of American Government: a Morphology of the Welfare State."

The Author: Roger A. Freeman.

Obviously the title will not attract the attention the book deserves. Without a dictionary handy, many will not know the meaning of "Morphology"; which means the study of the form and structure of biological organisms. Freeman has taken a 20-year period, from 1952 to 1972, and has examined the changes which occurred in the cellular growth of our government in that time.

The two broad areas of change are in the expansion of government, and the contraction of freedom. This political evolution did not begin in 1952, nor end in 1972. It has accelerated, instead, and is proceeding at an alarming rate.

The growth of government has long been recognized, but not generally understood. Freeman points out that federal expenditures in 1952 for domestic services amounted to \$13.4 billion, but have been multiplied by ten since that year. He points out that in 1902, 87 per cent of federal spending was for international relations, defense, the postal service and the like. 1972 saw only 47 per cent going for traditional services, with the remaining 53 per cent for health, education, welfare, Social Security etc.

Freeman points out that these changes have not benefited American life, but points out that we have progressed from a free society to a welfare state.

For those who are concerned with a far-reaching interest into the modern American revolution, this book has to be high on the list of recommended reading . . .

ED.

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