

The original documents are located in Box B08, folder “Reagan Campaign (2)” of the President Ford Committee Campaign Records at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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April 9, 1976

file

MEMORANDUM FROM:

FRED SLIGHT *FWS*

SUBJECT:

Reagan Texas Newspaper Ad

Attached for your information is a copy of a newspaper ad which appeared recently in Texas. The ad was paid for by the "Delegates for Reagan Committee" which is endorsed, but not financially supported by the parent campaign committee, "Citizens for Reagan."

In Texas, delegates may run an independent campaign in behalf of themselves without having their expenses counted against the candidate's expenditure limitation. As you will note, the focus is more on Reagan than on the four Reagan delegate candidates in the 10th Congressional District.

Moreover, three major points are evident in the ad.

1. The importance of voting in the Republican primary is emphasized.
2. The public is being "educated" to vote for those delegate candidates pledged to Reagan (a Presidential candidate's name appears behind the name of his pledged delegate).
3. Democrats and independents are being reminded that they may vote in the GOP primary, since there is no partisan registration.

Point #3 is particularly significant in that this pitch for support of non-Republicans is reflected in Reagan's speeches and campaign material. As the Wallace campaign sputters, Reagan appears to be moving to fill the void with the "protest voter."

Attachments

cc: Rog Morton ✓
Bob Mosbacher
Stu Spencer
Roy Hughes
Peter Kaye
Bruce Wagner
Bob Teeter



If You Want To Elect Gov. Ronald Reagan President — **YOU MUST**

1. Vote in the Republican Primary on Saturday, May 1st — and
2. Vote for Each of the Four Delegates pledged to Gov. Reagan:



REMEMBER: There is no voter registration by party in Texas. You may vote in the Republican primary regardless of political affiliation.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT, LOOK AT YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE, DETERMINE YOUR PRECINCT NUMBER, AND — CALL 459-1253.

Post for its Delegate for Reagan Comm., Kay Dorris, Chairman, officially endorsed by CITIZENS FOR REAGAN, but not authorized to spend or receive money on behalf of CITIZENS FOR REAGAN pursuant to Advisory opinion 1975-12 of the Federal Election Commission.

Reasons for Reagan:

● **Inflation.** "The one basic cause of inflation is government spending more than it takes in. When Washington runs in the red, year after year, it cheapens every dollar you earn; it makes a profit on your cost-of-living wage increases by pushing you into higher tax brackets; it borrows in the capital market to cover its deficits, cutting off business and industry from that capital which is needed to fuel our economy and create jobs; it robs your savings of value; and it denies retired people the stability they need and expect for their fixed incomes.

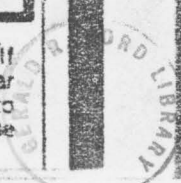
The cure: a balanced budget. The federal government must set a timetable, a systematic plan, to balance the budget — and it must stick to it."

IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 10

Mark your ballot four times as shown below:

- R. Miller Hicks, delegate for RONALD REAGAN
- Rhoda Benson, delegate for RONALD REAGAN
- Judge St. John Garwood, delegate for RONALD REAGAN
- Sue Briscoe, delegate for RONALD REAGAN

● **Energy.** "The one thing we shouldn't forget is this: If we relax government controls on natural gas, nuclear plants and domestic sources of oil, we won't have to worry any longer about being dependent on the Middle East and other oil exporters."



● **Welfare.** "For years there has been a group of people calling for a Federal takeover of welfare. Actually we should do the opposite — and decentralize welfare."

"If Joe Doaks is using his welfare money to go down to the pool hall and drink beer and gamble, and the people on his block are paying the bill directly, Joe is apt to undergo a change in his lifestyle — or get off welfare."

● **Social Security.** "Social Security must be strengthened and improved. The program needs to be reformed. But any reform must have as its first priority the guarantee that all those counting on Social Security will continue to receive their monthly check and that their benefits won't decline in purchasing power, but will keep pace with inflation."

"There are inequities that must be corrected affecting women, people 65-and-over who want to continue to work, and younger workers. But reforms must be made with care so that they don't jeopardize those already retired, those now working, or those who will enter the work force in the future."

● **Crime.** "We must remember that the principal reasons for locking up criminals are punishment and isolation — to keep them from hurting law-abiding citizens, and to serve as a deterrent to others. It does no good to take guns from the law abiding. The most effective gun control is mandatory sentences for those who commit crimes with guns in their possession. When a would-be lawbreaker knows he can kill without facing the ultimate penalty, when he knows that parole or probation may come easy for him, we cannot say we have effective deterrents to increased crime."

● **Detente.** "Through detente we have sought peace with our adversaries. We should continue to do so, but must make it plain that we expect a stronger indication that they also seek a lasting peace with us. Too often we act as if a concession on our side — with none by them — is automatically helpful to the process as a whole. Detente will work only if it is a two-way street — something for something."

● **Defense.** "A decade ago we had military superiority. Today, we are in danger of being surpassed by a nation that has never made any effort to hide its hostility to everything we stand for. As a nation, we must commit ourselves to spend whatever is necessary to remain strong. To be second is to be last."



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BILL NICHOLSON

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*

SUBJECT:

Indiana Primary

It would be very beneficial for the President to host a breakfast or luncheon for the Indiana University NCAA basketball champions prior to the May 4 primary in Indiana.

cc: Jack Marsh
Rog Morton ✓
Dick Cheney
Charlie Leppert



April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BILL NICHOLSON

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

SUBJECT:

M.C. Tim Lee Carter (R-KY)

Congressman Carter urges the President to accept the invitation for the Armed Services Day observance in Louisville on May 14th.

cc: Jack Marsh
Rog Morton
Dick Cheney
Charlie Leppert



Campaign '76
Media Communications, Inc.

1828 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 833-8950

April 6, 1976

TO: TIM AUSTIN
VIA: ✓ ROGERS MORTON
FROM: CLAYT WILHITE
SUBJECT: COPY CLEARANCE

Please find attached for copy clearance:

Rocky Mountain Delegate Brochure

cc: Bruce Wagner
Ed DeBolt
Bob Marik
Peter Kaye
Pete Dailey
Bob Visser
Roy Hughes

C



DATE:
TIME:

COPY: COLLATERAL

AUTHOR:
TITLE: ROCKY MT BROCHURE
STATUS: PAGE TWO

They know that his courage to say "No" to more federal spending and more big government has been in the finest tradition of sound Republican principles--and has saved the taxpayers \$47 billion.

And they know that more and more Americans are experiencing a renewed confidence in a government that, under his leadership, has demonstrated a refreshingly open honesty.

PRESIDENT FORD. THE ONLY REPUBLICAN FOR
REPUBLICANS WHO WANT TO WIN IN NOVEMBER.

All of these factors make President Ford the Republican who can win in November. He appeals to a broad cross-section of the American voters, including not only Republicans but millions of Independents and Democrats. And his victory will carry down to the grass roots, helping to elect more local Republicans who will re-establish the party's control of Congress and numerous State Legislatures.

These are also the factors certain to nominate the President for a full four-year term -- and have been recognized by growing numbers of Republican delegates from all over America who are rallying to the side of President Ford.

PRESIDENT FORD AND THE DELEGATE
COUNT: ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY!
(see chart)

As the delegate totals accumulate, President Ford asks you to join him on the irreversible road towards victory.

Towards victory in Kansas City this summer.

Towards victory all across the nation in November.



RELEASE--NEWS CONFERENCE

April 23, 1976

10 a.m.

Delegates for Reagan Committee

James S. Garvey, Chairman

1012 West Seventh, Fort Worth, Texas

335-5381

Recent national political experiences indicate that when the integrity of people in public life is questioned it behooves them to make a full public disclosure. That is why the Delegates for Reagan have asked you to attend this conference.

The Delegates for Reagan Committee is composed of people elected in publicly announced and open meetings to be committed to support Governor Reagan in the forthcoming Texas Republican Primary Election as provided in the Texas Election Codes. Following their election, these delegates were officially endorsed by Citizens for Reagan, pursuant to Advisory Opinion 1975-12 of the Federal Election Code. Citizens for Reagan is the official campaign committee for Governor Reagan's race. Delegates for presidential nominees were declared subject to the Federal Election Codes and it is within these codes and in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling relative to these codes that Delegates for Reagan have been working. In addition, we seek frequent telephone advice from the Federal Election Commission concerning our activities. The Reagan delegates of Congressional Districts 6, 12, and 24 pooled their individual efforts to work as a team. We are registered officially with the Federal Election Commission and have complied with all known rules,

-more-



advice and reports for committed but unauthorized delegates. Our total effort
is to inform voters of the delegate system being used for the first time in the
forthcoming Texas primary election.

On Thursday, April 22, all of these delegates for Reagan in Districts
6, 12 and 24 received identical Mail-O-Grams with the following message:



How do you
love

Signed the President Ford Committee. These Mail-O-Grams were sent from
and paid for by the National President Ford Committee.

To infer that we are in violation of the Federal Election Code as committed
but unauthorized delegates for Governor Reagan is false. Failure of the
President Ford Committee to tell us, as delegates, whatever they supposedly
told Counsel Smith smacks of conspiracy to withhold information. An attempt
to check with the party sending this Mail-O-Gram is total frustration, as
his or her name is a closely guarded secret. We can understand anyone not
wanting his name known for this crass work, as it is unworthy of any political
candidate.

Lacking any constructive purpose for these Mail-O-Grams this week
before the primary election, the only motive must be to create fear and intimi-
date Reagan delegates and perhaps a day or two before the primary election
to issue a release attempting to cloud the integrity of these legally elected
delegates. We are appalled that anyone associated with the President Ford
Committee would stoop to such a shoddy campaign trick. Not even the
President's well-heeled, faltering Texas campaign can justify such an unfair
campaign practice.

The effort to intimidate us has failed, but we ask that Texans voting in
the Republican Primary carefully assess their values and condemn this party-
devisive and intimidating act by electing the delegates supporting Governor
Reagan for President May 1.



Feb 1974
4159-7356

cc: Roy Hughes

April 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stu Spencer

FROM: Bob Visser
Tim Ryan

RE: ACU REAGAN PROJECT

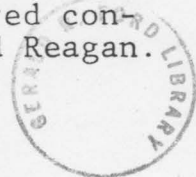
The American Conservative Union (ACU) "Reagan Project" has sent out a mailing to "fellow Conservatives" dated March 26, 1976. This two-page solicitation letter has the traditional Reagan pablum; in addition, on page two of the letter, the ACU specifically notes:

"... the Supreme Court recently struck down the limits on independent expenditures by individuals and organizations--as long as they're not coordinated with the candidate's campaign. ACU--with your help--can conduct an unlimited effort on behalf of Governor Reagan--not subject to the Federal election law ceiling.

.. We plan to do exactly that. The opportunity is too great, the issues too crucial, to settle for anything less than an absolute, all-out effort. ACU can give the extra push that will elect Ronald Reagan to the Presidency. (emphasis added)

Therein, the ACU Chairman, M. Stanton Evans, also reminds his fellow Conservatives that "... even if you have given the limit directly to the Reagan campaign, you can still contribute to the ACU effort." In the solicitation package is a card which should be filled out by prospective contributors for FEC reporting purposes. This card notes that the money is earmarked for the ACU Reagan Project. In addition, the card states that "... ACU must go all out to help elect Ronald Reagan President."

The law is quite clear that earmarked contributions to a political committee such as the ACU must be considered contributions to the specifically-named candidate--Ronald Reagan.



Memorandum for Stu Spencer
April 27, 1976
Page Two

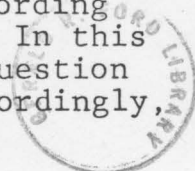
The Federal Election Commission's proposed disclosure regulations published in the Federal Register September 29, 1975, note that contributions to or expenditures by a political committee (for example, the ACU), which are earmarked for a specific candidate must be reported by that candidate. Thus, the regulations state that:

"[e]armarking mean[s] any and all designations, instructions, or encumbrances (including but not limited to those which are direct or indirect, express or implied, oral or written) which cause or result in all or any portion of a contribution or expenditure being made to or expended for the benefit of a clearly identified candidate or political committee."

The regulation goes on to state that every political committee registered with the Federal Election Commission and every candidate for Federal office must file reports of contributions and expenditures pursuant to the regulations. In particular, the regulations are very specific with regard to the disclosure of earmarked contributions and expenditures such as contributions to the ACU Reagan Project which are earmarked for Mr. Reagan's candidacy.

Since the solicitation letter from M. Stanton Evans clearly indicates that funds received from this mailing will be used for Governor Reagan's candidacy, contributions to the ACU for Reagan Project would be considered earmarked contributions to the Reagan Committee. Thus, the regulations would require that contributions to the ACU Reagan Project must be reported by the Citizens for Reagan Committee and that any individual who contributes more than \$1,000 cumulatively to the Citizens for Reagan Committee and the ACU Reagan Project would possibly be in criminal violation of the law.

In Advisory Opinion 1975-74, the Commission responded to questions posed by the Republican National Committee which are relevant to this discussion. Therein, the FEC noted that it is of the view that ^{even} if an unearmarked contribution is made by a donor to a political committee (the ACU is a political committee for reporting purposes) which devotes the greater part of its resources to supporting a particular Federal candidate or a limited group of such candidates, then that contribution must be treated as earmarked by the donor and must be prorated against his \$1,000 per candidate contribution limits according to the number of candidates supported by the committee. In this situation, the Commission noted that there could be no question as to the ultimate destination of the contribution. Accordingly,



Memorandum for Stu Spencer
April 27, 1976
Page Three

regardless of the express wishes of the donor, his contribution must be construed as earmarked and reported to the Commission by the presidential candidate.

In conclusion, it is obvious that by the very message contained in this solicitation letter, there can be no question as to the ultimate destination of the contribution by any donor. Accordingly, any contribution to the ACU based on the March 26, 1976 ACU Reagan Project solicitation letter, must be considered earmarked to the Reagan campaign and reported by the Citizens for Reagan and, as noted above, any individual who contributes over \$1,000 in the aggregate to the Citizens for Reagan and the ACU Reagan Project would be in technical violation of a criminal statute.

TTR:jr

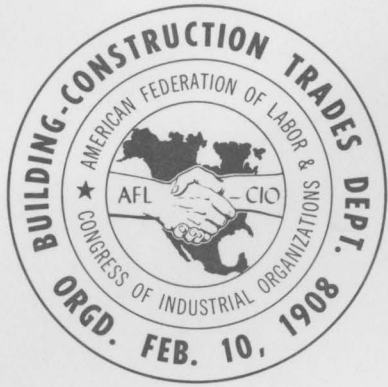


From Broody's
Conversation

F.Y.I

Roy





Political Action

Kit

POLITICAL EDUCATIONAL FUND



Building & Construction
Trades Department, AFL-CIO

April 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM:

WAYNE VALIS *Wayne Valis*

SUBJECT:

Conservative Money-raising and the 1976
Congressional Elections

An unprecedented amount of conservative money will be spent in Congressional races during 1976. During the last two years a half dozen conservative interest groups have set up substantial PAC's.

The first evidence of the strength of the conservative money and, just as important, the new conservative teamwork and cooperation among these groups showed up in the election of Ron Paul in the Houston special Congressional election.

I think that Paul's 56% victory is largely due to the activities of these conservative organizations and their contributions, both in terms of money, manpower and mailings. As reported in Richard Viguerie's Right Report, Paul received the following contributions:

National Conservative Political Action Committee -- \$10,000
and the contribution of two field men;

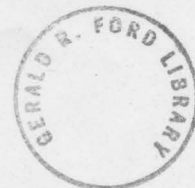
Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress -- \$5,000;

Conservative Victory Fund -- \$3500;

Gun Owners of America Campaign Committee '76 -- \$3500;

Young America's Campaign Committee -- \$1000.

In addition, the Richard Viguerie Company raised \$80,000 in net funds for Paul and used the money to send 263,000 letters to the 22nd District voters. Viguerie reports that the precincts mailed



Memorandum for the Record
April 26, 1976
page two

to returned a 60% higher voter turnout than the precincts not mailed to. Paul also received a total of about \$18,000 from conservative business organizations and PAC's, plus mailings from the National Right to Work Committee. The Right to Work Committee, which doesn't endorse candidates, does do mailings to its local supporters discussing the record on unionism of the various candidates.

Another significant aspect of this special election was the fact that the Democratic loser, Gammage, received criticism from a Democratic primary opponent, conservative John Brunson, who was almost completely financed by the conservative groups. The cleavage within Democratic ranks created by this conflict was a great help to Paul.

All of these groups have bi-monthly meetings at the Marriott Key Bridge to discuss contributions and coordination. I have been invited to attend them beginning with the May 3 meeting.

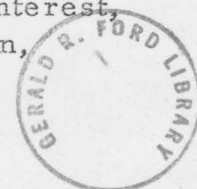
I have been advised that there is going to be an enormous amount of money spent by these conservative organizations during 1976. Preliminary estimates are as follows:

National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC) -- run by Terry Dolan and Charlie Black, the NCPAC is financed through direct mailings from the Richard Viguerie Company -- he estimates that NCPAC will raise \$600,000 or more by election time.

Gun Owners of America Campaign Committee '76 -- run by California State Senator Bill Richardson, and also a product of the Richard Viguerie Company's direct mail operation -- he estimates that it will disperse \$750,000 by election time.

The Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress (CSFC) -- run by Paul Weyrich and supported by Joe Coors and many of his friends and allies -- expected to raise \$650,000 to distribute.

Conservative Victory Fund (the granddaddy of the special interest, conservative groups) -- run by the American Conservative Union, which is headed by Stan Evans. It will spend about \$200,000.



Memorandum for the Record
April 26, 1976
page three

The National Right to Work PAC -- an offshoot of the National Right to Work Committee, which is headed by Reed Larson, will spend \$500,000 for candidates. In addition, it will also do mailings to its supporters on a district-by-district basis reviewing the records on compulsory labor unionism of the different candidates.

The Public Service Research Council -- completely bankrolled by Richard Viguerie, is another "right to work" organization, although as contrasted to National Right to Work it is almost entirely concerned about public employee unionism. It will raise and spend \$200,000 for conservative candidates.

The American Security Council PAC, an offshoot of the American Security Council, headed by John Fisher, will spend \$100,000 during 1976.

Committee for Responsible Youth Politics -- another Richard Viguerie financed group which will expend \$10-15,000 for conservative Congressional races. Although this small amount of money would seem to make it insignificant, CRYP trains an outstanding group of field coordinators which it sends around the country. There will be literally dozens of CRYP trained field coordinators sent to key races. Morton Blackwell, one of Viguerie's right-hand men, is the head of CRYP and is the chief coordinator for all of the conservative groups. Blackwell chairs and hosts the meetings at the Marriott.

As can be seen from the above, it appears that more than \$3 million will be expended on conservative candidates by these groups during 1976.



POTENTIAL REPUBLICAN SUPPORTERS

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson
President Emeritus
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
441 Lone Palm Drive
Lakeland, Florida 33801
(813/683-5375)

Mr. Stanford D. Arnold, Executive Secretary
Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council
745 Stoddard Building
Lansing, Michigan 48933
(517/484-8427)

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy, President
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen
815 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202/783-3788)



VETO FORD!



WHY?

- HIS ANTI-LABOR RECORD
- HIS BROKEN PROMISES
- HIS DO-NOTHING RECORD ON JOBS

VETO FORD ...

Be Sure to REGISTER & VOTE ON NOV. 2

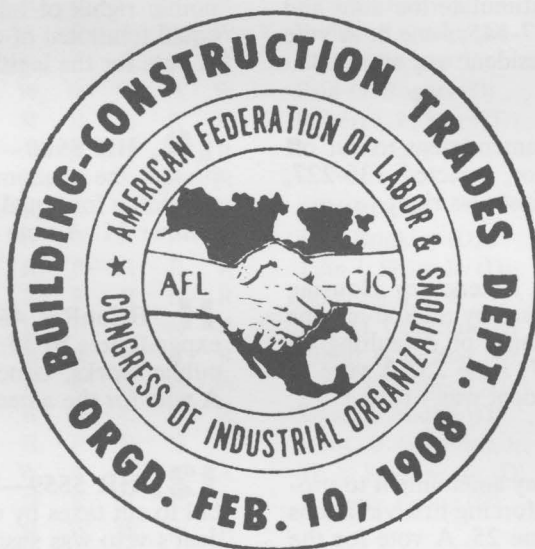
Political Educational Fund
of the
Building & Construction Trades Department
AFL-CIO



Congressional Voting Record On 13 Issues Of Prime Interest



To Building And Construction Workers



For the building tradesmen of this country, 1975 was a historic year. It witnessed the culmination of our 25-year-old Congressional battle to restore picketing rights — only to be frustrated by the veto of a President who did not keep his word. 1975 was also, a year in which we saw Congress battle within itself and with the President over major economic decisions of key concern to our industry. Debate raged over emergency housing and jobs bills (which were subsequently vetoed), energy policy, occupational safety and health, and many other issues.

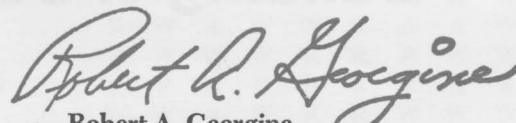
The Building Trades Department, in conjunction with its 17 affiliated National and International Unions, has prepared a Congressional study which examines the issues of the first session of the 94th Congress that were of key significance to building tradesmen. Thirteen issues were chosen on which each Representative and Senator has been recorded as to whether he or she voted in agreement with a building trades position.

The importance of this study cannot be overemphasized. For the first time, we have a document based solely on building trades positions, by which we can see who are our friends and our enemies. This study is a tool we all can use. It should be both an educational and a political tool.

For the building trades, politics this year carries a special significance. In our drive to pass the Equal Treatment legislation, there were many who came to our aid and many others who did all in their power to defeat us. Some of our friends deserted us, and, in several cases, we gained support where we thought we had none.

With these vote tallies, you can hold each of your Representatives and Senators accountable. Don't be fooled by those politicians who only claim to be labor's friend. Put each politician to the test: did he vote with us on crucial issues, or did he desert us?

A central tenet of labor's involvement in politics is that we stand by our friends and never forget our enemies. Our word is our bond. These must continue to be our watchwords in 1976. I am confident that all of you understand how important it is that we make good our promise to stick by our friends and actively oppose our enemies.


Robert A. Georgine
President, Building and Construction
Trades Department, AFL-CIO



HOUSE VOTES—1975

On 13 Key Issues

1. HR 5247—Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1975—passage of the bill which would authorize \$5 billion to fund a public works program to combat unemployment, stimulate the construction industry and assist state and local governments in building adequate public facilities, passed 312-86, May 20. A vote in favor of the legislation is right and a vote against is wrong.

2. HR 4481—Vote to override the President's veto of the Emergency Jobs Appropriation Act which would provide \$5.3 billion to several federal departments and agencies. The bill was designed to increase employment and stimulate the auto and construction industries. The President's veto was sustained, 277-145, June 4. A vote to override the President was right and a vote to sustain the President was wrong.

3. HR 3474—Energy Research Authorization—Coughlin amendment to cut off funding for construction of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, rejected 136-227, June 20. A vote for the amendment was wrong and a vote against was right.

4. HR 4485—Vote to override the President's veto of the Emergency Housing Bill which would provide temporary subsidies for home purchases by middle-income families and federal loans to unemployed homeowners in danger of defaulting on home mortgages. The President's veto was sustained 268-157, June 25. A vote to override the President was right, and a vote to sustain the President was wrong.

5. HR 8069—Labor-HEW Appropriations, FY 1976, Findley amendment to prohibit the Occupation Safety and Health Administration from enforcing first violations by firms employing 25 or fewer persons; rejected 186-231, June 25. A vote for the amendment was wrong and a vote against was right.

6. HR 3130—Environmental Impact Statements—Adoption of the conference report of the bill to facilitate use of environmental impact statements prepared by state officials thereby freeing up construction projects in several states, adopted 279-143, July 29. A vote for the bill was right and a vote against was wrong.

7. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Erlenborn amendment to exempt industrial employers and employees from common situs picketing provisions directed at construction sites; Motion rejected 176-223, July 25. A vote against the amendment was right, a vote for the amendment was wrong.

8. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Steiger amendment to provide that any employer engaged under separate bid or contract cannot be considered jointly engaged with other contractors as joint venturers or in the relationship of contractors and subcontractors; Motion rejected 176-222, July 25. A vote for the amendment was wrong, a vote against was right.

9. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Final passage of the bill to protect economic rights of labor in the building and construction industry by providing for equal treatment of craft and industrial workers; Motion agreed to 230-178, July 25. A vote for the legislation was right, a vote against was wrong.

10. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Passage of the conference report to protect the economic rights of labor in the building and construction industry by providing for equal treatment of craft and industrial workers; Passed 229-189, December 11. A vote for the Conference Report was right, a vote against was wrong.

11. HConRes 466—FY 1976 Budget—O'Neill amendment to increase federal expenditures by \$7.5 billion in order to allow for further spending on jobs, including public works, education and other programs. Adopted 213-203, November 12. A vote for the amendment was right and a vote against was wrong.

12. HR 5559—Tax Reductions—Vote to override the President's veto of the bill to cut taxes by extending current tax reductions until June 30, 1976. The President's veto was sustained 265-157, December 18. A vote to override the President was right and a vote to sustain the President was wrong.

13. HR 8235—Federal Aid Highway Program—Harsha amendment to reduce funding for the Interstate Highway program and restrict the Secretary of Transportation's authority to distribute discretionary funds; rejected 103-309, December 18. A vote for the amendment was wrong and a vote against was right.

LEGEND

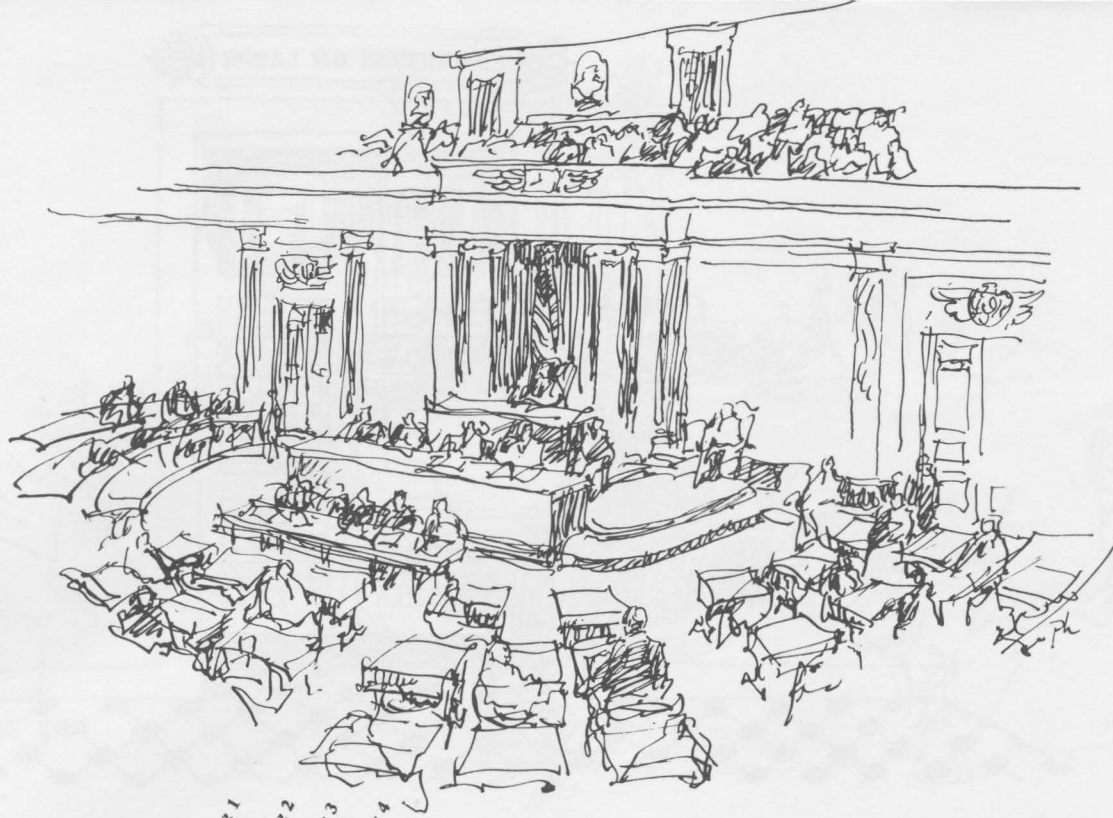
R = Right; W = Wrong; A = Absent

(Pairs: A paired Right is marked R; a paired Wrong is marked W)

This is the second edition of this Voting Record; in the first edition, pairs were listed as "Absent".

Published by
Building & Construction Trades Department
AFL-CIO

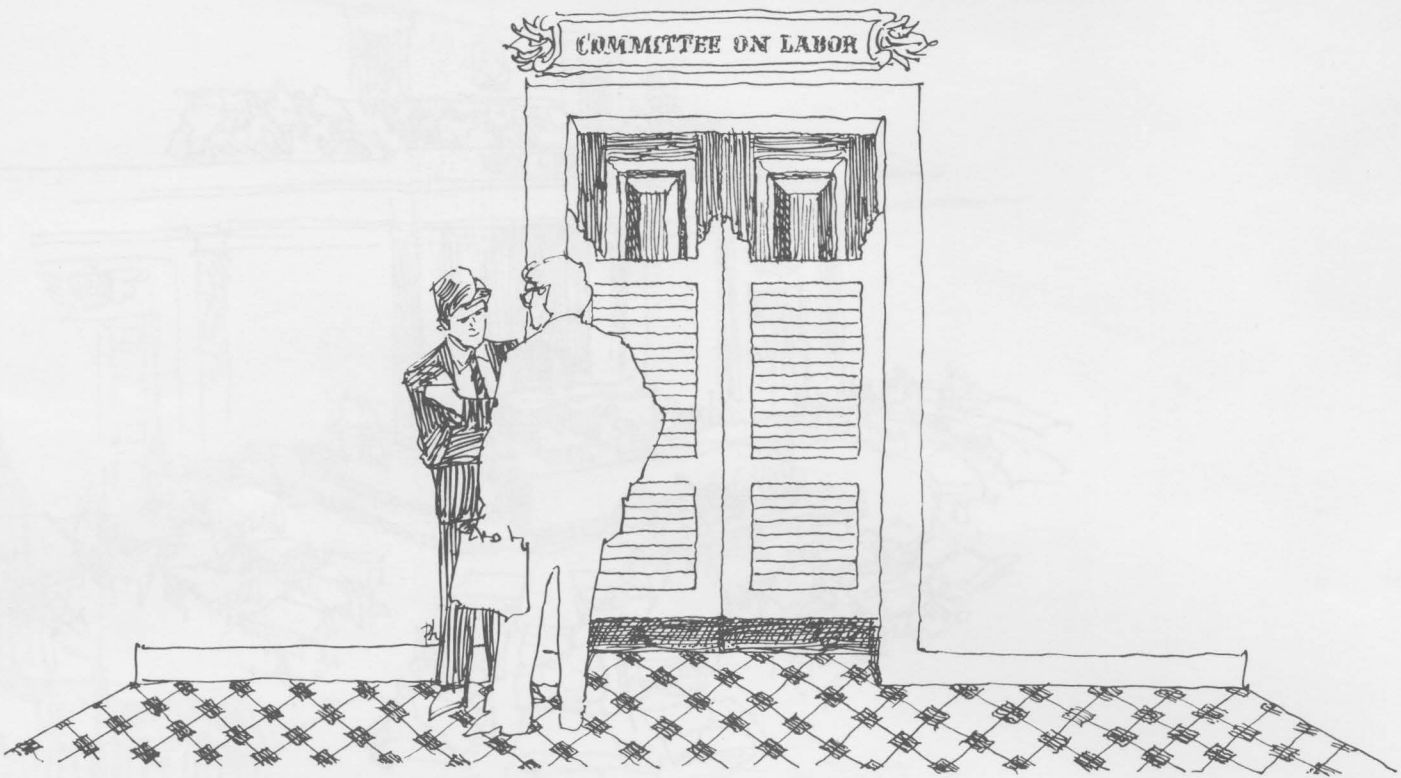
815 16th Street N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20006
 Second Printing — March 1976



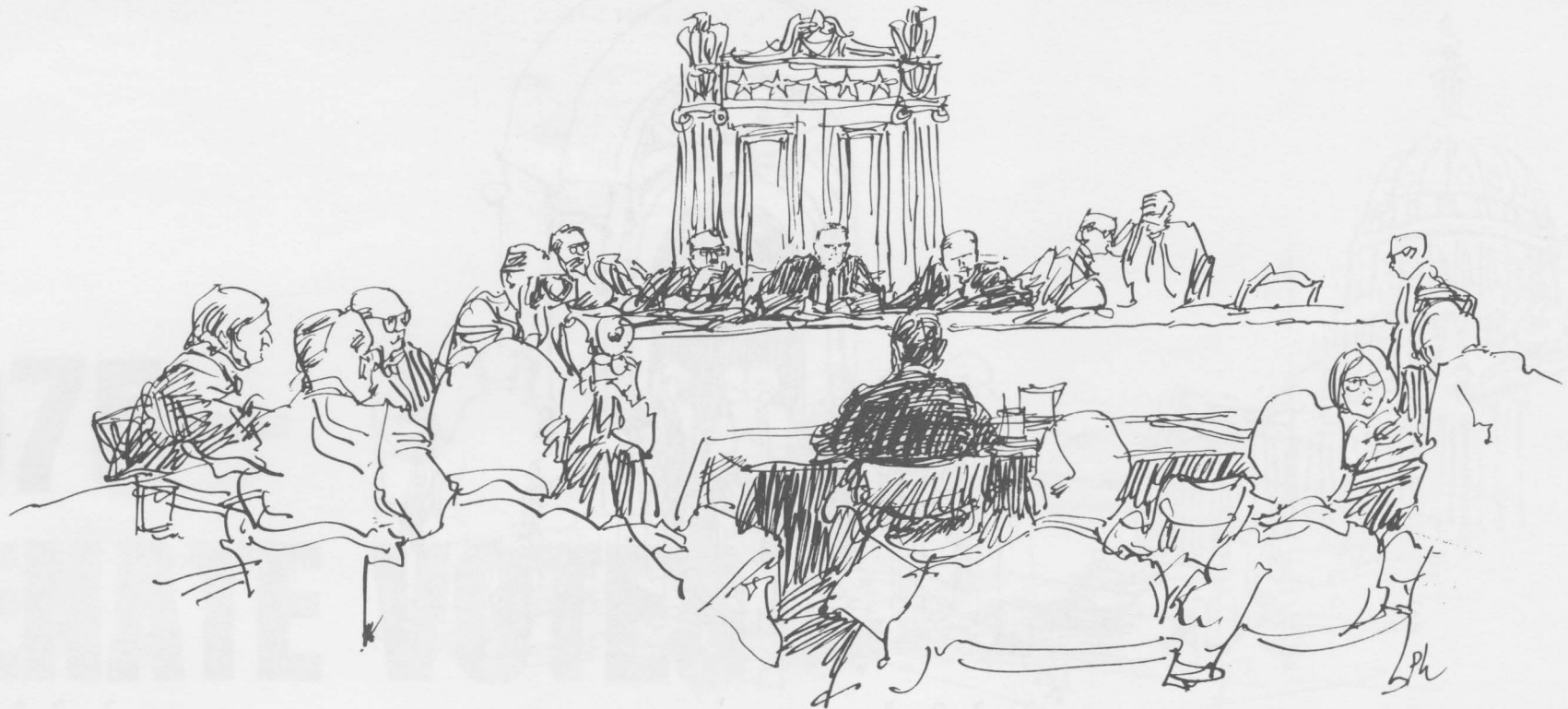
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ALABAMA														James P. Johnson (R) W W R W R W W W W W W W W W													
Tom Beville (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	Patricia Schroeder (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
John Buchanan (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R
Jack Edwards (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	CONNECTICUT													
William L. Dickinson (R)	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	William R. Cotter (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Walter W. Flowers (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
Robert E. Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	W
Bill Nichols (D)	R	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Anthony Tobey Moffett (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ALASKA														Ronald A. Sarasin (R)													
Donald Young (R)	A	W	A	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA														DELAWARE													
John B. Conlan (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Pierre S. DuPont IV (R)	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
John J. Rhodes (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	FLORIDA													
Sam Steiger (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	L. A. Bafalis (R)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Morris K. Udall (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Chas. E. Bennett (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
ARKANSAS														J. Herbert Burke (R)													
Bill Alexander (D)	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	Bill Chappell, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Dante Fascell (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wilbur D. Mills (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	Louis Frey, Jr. (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Ray Thornton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	Don Fuqua (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
CALIFORNIA														Sam Gibbons (D)													
Glenn Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	James A. Haley (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Alphonzo Bell (R)	R	W	A	W	W	A	A	A	A	R	W	W	W	Richard Kelly (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
George E. Brown, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	William Lehman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Clair W. Burgener (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Claude Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Yvonne B. Burke (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Paul G. Rogers (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John L. Burton (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Robert L.F. Sikes (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Phillip Burton (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C. W. Young (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Don H. Clausen (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	GEORGIA													
Del Clawson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Jack Brinkley (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
James Corman (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	John J. Flynt, Jr. (D)	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
George E. Danielson (D)	A	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	Bo Ginn (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
Ronald V. Dellums (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Phil M. Landrum (D)	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	W	R	R
Don Edwards (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Elliott H. Levitas (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R
Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	Larry McDonald (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Mark Hannaford (D)	A	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Dawson Mathis (D)	R	A	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R
Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Robt. G. Stephens, Jr. (D)	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	A	W. S. Stuckey, Jr. (D)	R	A	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	
Harold T. Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Andrew Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Wm. M. Ketchum (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	HAWAII													
John Krebs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robt. L. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	Patsy T. Mink (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robert L. Leggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	IDAHO													
Jim Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	George Hansen (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R)	R	W	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	A	A	Steven D. Symms (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John J. McFall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	ILLINOIS													
George Miller (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	John B. Anderson (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Norman Y. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Frank Annunzio (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Cardis Collins (D)	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
John E. Moss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Philip M. Crane (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Jerry M. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Ed Derwinski (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	R
Shirley Pettis (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	John N. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Thomas M. Rees (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	John G. Fary (D)	*	—	—	—	—	—	W	R	R	R	A	R	R
John H. Rousselot (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Paul Findley (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Edward R. Roybal (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Tim Hall (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
Leo J. Ryan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Henry J. Hyde (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
B. F. Sisk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Robert McClory (R)	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	R
Fortney H. Stark (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Edw. Madigan (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Bert L. Talcott (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lionel V. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Robert H. Michel (R)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Henry A. Waxman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Abner J. Mikva (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Chas. E. Wiggins (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Morgan F. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bob Wilson (R)	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	George M. O'Brien (R)	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Chas. H. Wilson (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Melvin Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
COLORADO														*													
Wm. L. Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	(Rep. John Fary was elected after the session began.)													
Frank E. Evans (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R														

* (Rep. John Fary was elected after the session began.)

COMMITTEE ON LABOR



	Public Works	Increase Jobs	Energy Research	Housing Subsidies	Labor-HEW Funds	Environment Impact	Common Site Picketing 1	Common Site Picketing 2	Common Site Picketing 3	Common Site Picketing 4	Budget — for Jobs	Tax Cuts	Highway Aid Program		Public Works	Increase Jobs	Energy Research	Housing Subsidies	Labor-HEW Funds	Environment Impact	Common Site Picketing 1	Common Site Picketing 2	Common Site Picketing 3	Common Site Picketing 4	Budget — for Jobs	Tax Cuts	Highway Aid Program	
Tom Railsback (R)	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	Silvio O. Conte (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	
Dan Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Robert F. Drinan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Martin A. Russo (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	Joseph D. Earley (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
George E. Shipley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Michael Harrington (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Paul Simon (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	Margaret M. Heckler (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	
Sidney R. Yates (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	
INDIANA														Joe Moakley (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
John Brademas (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
David W. Evans (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	Gerry E. Studds (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Floyd J. Fithian (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Paul E. Tsongas (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Lee H. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	MICHIGAN														
Philip H. Hayes (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	James J. Blanchard (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Elwood Hillis (R)	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	Wm. M. Brodhead (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	Wm. S. Broomfield (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Ray J. Madden (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Garry Brown (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	
John T. Myers (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	Bob Carr (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	
J. Edward Roush (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Philip R. Sharp (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	John Conyers (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	
IOWA														Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Berkley Bedell (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	John D. Dingell (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Michael T. Blouin (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Marvin L. Esch (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	
Charles E. Grassley (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	William D. Ford (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	
Tom Harkin (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	Edw. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Edward Mezvinsky (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Neal Smith (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	James G. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
KANSAS														Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Martha Keys (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	Philip E. Ruppe (R)	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	
Keith G. Sebelius (R)	A	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Bob Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Garner E. Shriver (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Joe Skubitz (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Larry Winn, Jr. (R)	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	MINNESOTA														
KENTUCKY														Bob Bergland (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
John Breckinridge (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	Donald M. Fraser (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	
Tim Lee Carter (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Bill Frenzel (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	Tom Hagedorn (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	Joseph E. Karth (D)	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
William H. Natcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Richard Nolan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	
Carl D. Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	James L. Oberstar (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Gene Snyder (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Albert H. Quie (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	
LOUISIANA														MISSISSIPPI														
Lindy Boggs (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	David R. Bowen (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
John B. Breaux (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	Thad Cochran (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
F. Edward Hebert (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	Trent Lott (R)	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
Gillis W. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	G. V. Montgomery (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
W. Henson Moore (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	James L. Whitten (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
Otto E. Passman (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	MISSOURI														
David Trean (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Richard Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	
Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Bill Burlison (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	
MAINE														William Clay (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
William S. Cohen (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Wm. L. Hungate (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	
David F. Emery (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Richard H. Ichord (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	
MARYLAND														Jerry Litton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Robert E. Bauman (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Wm. J. Randall (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	
Goodloe E. Byron (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	
Gilbert Gude (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	James W. Symington (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Marjorie S. Holt (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Gene Taylor (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Clarence D. Long (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	MONTANA														
Parren J. Mitchell (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Max S. Baucus (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	John Melcher (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Gladys Noon Spellman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NEBRASKA														
MASSACHUSETTS														John Y. McCollister (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
Edward P. Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Virginia Smith (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	
James A. Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Charles Thone (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	



	Public Works	Increase Jobs	Energy Research	Housing Subsidies	Labor-HEW Funds	Environment Impact	Common Site Picketing 1	Common Site Picketing 2	Common Site Picketing 3	Budget — for Jobs	Tax Cuts	Highway Aid Program
NEVADA												
Jim Santini (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
James C. Cleveland (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W
Norman E. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
NEW JERSEY												
Dominick V. Daniels (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Millicent Fenwick (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
James J. Florio (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	W	W	W	A	A	R	A	A	A	W	W	W
Henry Helstoski (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
James J. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
William J. Hughes (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	A	W	R	W
Andrew Maguire (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Helen S. Meyner (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Joseph G. Minish (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edward J. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robert A. Roe (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Frank Thompson, Jr. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO												
Manuel J. Lujan (R)	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Harold Runnels (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
NEW YORK												
Bella S. Abzug (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A
Joseph P. Addabbo (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jerome Ambro, Jr. (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
Herman Badillo (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R
Mario Biaggi (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R
Jonathan B. Bingham (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Shirley Chisholm (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Barber B. Conable, Jr. (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
James J. Delaney (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thomas J. Downey (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Hamilton Fish (D)	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	A
Benj. A. Gilman (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
James M. Hanley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
James F. Hastings (R)	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A
Elizabeth Holtzman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Frank Horton (R)	A	R	W	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	W
Jack Kemp (R)	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
Edward I. Koch (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
John J. LaFalce (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
Norman Lent (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
Robert C. McEwen (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Matthew F. McHugh (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Donald J. Mitchell (R)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
John M. Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R
Henry J. Nowak (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Richard L. Ottinger (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edw. W. Pattison (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
Peter A. Peyser (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Otis Pike (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
Charles B. Rangel (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Frederick W. Richmond (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Benj. S. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
James H. Scheuer (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Stephen J. Solarz (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Samuel S. Stratton (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
William F. Walsh (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
Lester L. Wolff (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
John W. Wydler (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Leo C. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ike F. Andrews (D)	A	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R

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James T. Broyhill (R)	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
L. H. Fountain (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
W. G. Hefner (D)	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
David N. Henderson (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Walter B. Jones (D)	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
James Martin (R)	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Stephen L. Neal (D)	A	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Richardson Preyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Charles Rose (D)	A	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Roy A. Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA												
Mark Andrews (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W
OHIO												
John M. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Thomas L. Ashley (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Clarence J. Brown (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Charles J. Carney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Donald D. Clancy (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
Samuel L. Devine (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Tennyson Guyer (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
William H. Harsha (R)	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W
Wayne L. Hays (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thomas Kindness (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Delbert L. Latta (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Clarence E. Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
Charles A. Mosher (R)	R	W	R	A	A	R	W	R	W	A	W	W
Ronald M. Mottl (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Ralph S. Regula (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
John F. Seiberling (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
J. William Stanton (R)	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
James V. Stanton (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Louis Stokes (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Charles Vanik (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA												
Carl Albert (D)	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenn English (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John Jarman (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
James R. Jones (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R
Theodore M. Risenhoover (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tom Steed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
*(Rep. Albert, Speaker of the House, votes only to break a tie vote.)												
OREGON												
Les AuCoin (D)	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
Robert Duncan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Al Ullman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
James Weaver (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA												
Wm. A. Barrett (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edw. G. Biester, Jr. (R)	A	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W
Lawrence Coughlin (R)	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
John H. Dent (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
Robert Edgar (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Joshua Eilberg (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edwin Eshleman (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	A
Daniel J. Flood (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	A
Wm. F. Goodling (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Wm. J. Green (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
H. John Heinz, III (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Albert W. Johnson (R)	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	W
Joseph M. McDade (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Wm. S. Moorhead (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thomas E. Morgan (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R



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John P. Murtha (D)	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gary A. Myers (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
Robert N. C. Nix (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fred B. Rooney (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Richard T. Schulze (R)	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bud Shuster (R)	R	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gus Yatron (D)	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

RHODE ISLAND	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Edw. P. Beard (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

SOUTH CAROLINA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mendel J. Davis (D)	R	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
Butler Derrick (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
Kenneth L. Holland (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
John W. Jenrette (D)	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	A	A	A	R	R	R
James R. Mann (D)	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Floyd Spence (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R

SOUTH DAKOTA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
James Abdnor (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Larry Pressler (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R

TENNESSEE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Clifford Allen (12-2) (D)	☆	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A
Robin L. Beard (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
John J. Duncan (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Joe L. Evins (D)	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	A
Harold E. Ford (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Richard H. Fulton (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	—	—	—	—
Ed Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Marilyn Lloyd (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Jas. H. Quillen (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	W	W

☆ (Rep. Clifford Allen was elected after the session began.)

TEXAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bill Archer (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Jack Brooks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Omar Burlison (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Bob Casey (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
James M. Collins (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
E. de la Garza (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	R
Bob Eckhardt (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jack Hightower (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Barbara Jordan (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Abraham Kazen, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Robert Krueger (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
George H. Mahon (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Dale Milford (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Wright Patman (D)	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
J. J. Pickle (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R
W. R. Poage (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R
Ray Roberts (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Alan Steelman (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Olin E. Teague (D)	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Richard C. White (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
Charles Wilson (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A
Jim Wright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R
John Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R

UTAH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allan T. Howe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
Gunn McKay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R

VERMONT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
James M. Jeffords (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	W	W	R	R

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VIRGINIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M. Caldwell Butler (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Dan Daniel (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Robt. W. Daniel, Jr. (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
Thomas N. Downing (D)	W	W	R	A	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
Joseph L. Fisher (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Herbert E. Harris, II (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
David E. Satterfield, III (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
William C. Wampler (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
G. Wm. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R

WASHINGTON	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brock Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Don Bonker (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thomas S. Foley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R
Floyd S. Hicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mike McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Lloyd Meeds (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Joel Pritchard (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R

WEST VIRGINIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ken Hechler (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R
Robert H. Mollohan (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
John M. Slack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Harley O. Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R

WISCONSIN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Les Aspin (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Alvin Baldus (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	A	A	R	W	R	R
Robt. J. Cornell (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R
Robt. W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Robt. W. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
David R. Obey (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Henry S. Reuss (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
William A. Steiger (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Clement J. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R

WYOMING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Teno Roncalio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R

AGENDA FOR 1976

1

Know the Issues

2

Register

(yourself and your family)

3

Vote

1975— SENATE VOTES

On 13 Key Issues



1. HR 2166—Tax Reductions—Javits amendment to extend emergency employment compensation benefits for an additional three months for workers who have exhausted their regular benefits, adopted 59-37, March 21. A vote for the amendment is right and a vote against is wrong.

2. SConRes 32—Congressional Budget Levels—Mondale amendment to increase federal expenditures by \$9 billion in order to allow for further spending on jobs, including public works, education and other programs, rejected 29-64, April 30. A vote for the amendment is right and a vote against is wrong.

3. HR 4481—Emergency Jobs Appropriations—Passage of the bill which would provide over \$6 billion in emergency appropriations for several federal departments and agencies. The bill included nearly \$2.5 billion for construction and would have created more than one million jobs, passed 53-14, April 25. A vote for passage was right and a vote against was wrong.

4. HR 4485—Emergency Housing Assistance—Adoption of the conference report to provide temporary subsidies for home purchases by middle-income families and federal loans to unemployed homeowners in danger of defaulting on home mortgages. Adopted 72-24, June 11. A vote for the conference report was right and a vote against was wrong.

5. HR 5247—Public Works Employment—Passage of the bill which authorizes \$1 billion to fund a public works program to accelerate work on various state and local projects and provides funding for several job-creating programs, passed 65-28, July 29. A vote for the bill was right and a vote against was wrong.

6. S 598—Energy Research Authorization—Montoya motion to reject Tunney's proposal to cut off funding for part of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor project, motion agreed to 66-30, July 31. A vote for the motion was right and a vote against was wrong.

7. HR 8069—Labor HEW Appropriations Fiscal 1976—Curtis Amendment to exempt firms of three or fewer employees from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's laws and regulations, adopted 48-45, September 24. A vote for the amendment was wrong and a vote against was right.

8. HR 8069—Labor-HEW Appropriations Fiscal 1976—Brooke motion to reject Dole's proposal to transfer \$10 million from the OSHA inspection and enforcement program to the on-site consultation program, motion to table agreed 52-40, September 18. A vote for the motion was right and a vote against was wrong.

9. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) to proceed to consider the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor unions in the construction trades to strike and picket contractors and subcontractors engaged on the same construction job at a common site. Motion agreed to 66-30, November 11. A three-fifths majority of the Senate membership (60) is necessary to invoke cloture. A vote in favor was right and a vote against was wrong.

10. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor unions in the construction trades to strike and picket contractors and subcontractors engaged on the same construction job at a common site. Motion rejected 58-31, November 14. A three-fifths majority of the Senate membership (60) is required to invoke cloture. A vote in favor was right and a vote against was wrong.

11. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Kennedy (D Mass.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor unions in the construction trades to strike and picket contractors and subcontractors engaged on the same construction job at a common site. Motion agreed to 62-37, November 18. A three-fifths majority of the Senate membership (60) is required to invoke cloture. A vote in favor was right and a vote against was wrong.

12. HR 5900—Common Site Picketing—Passage of the bill to allow common site picketing on construction sites and to establish a government-sponsored committee to stabilize collective bargaining in the construction industry. Passed 52-45, November 19. A vote in favor was right and a vote against was wrong.

13. HR 5559—Tax Reductions—Hartke amendment to extend the tax credit of up to \$2,000 for the purchase of a newly-built home. Adopted 48-44, December 15. A vote for the amendment was right and a vote against was wrong.

LEGEND

R = Right; W = Wrong; A = Absent

(Pairs: A paired Right is marked R; a paired Wrong is marked W)

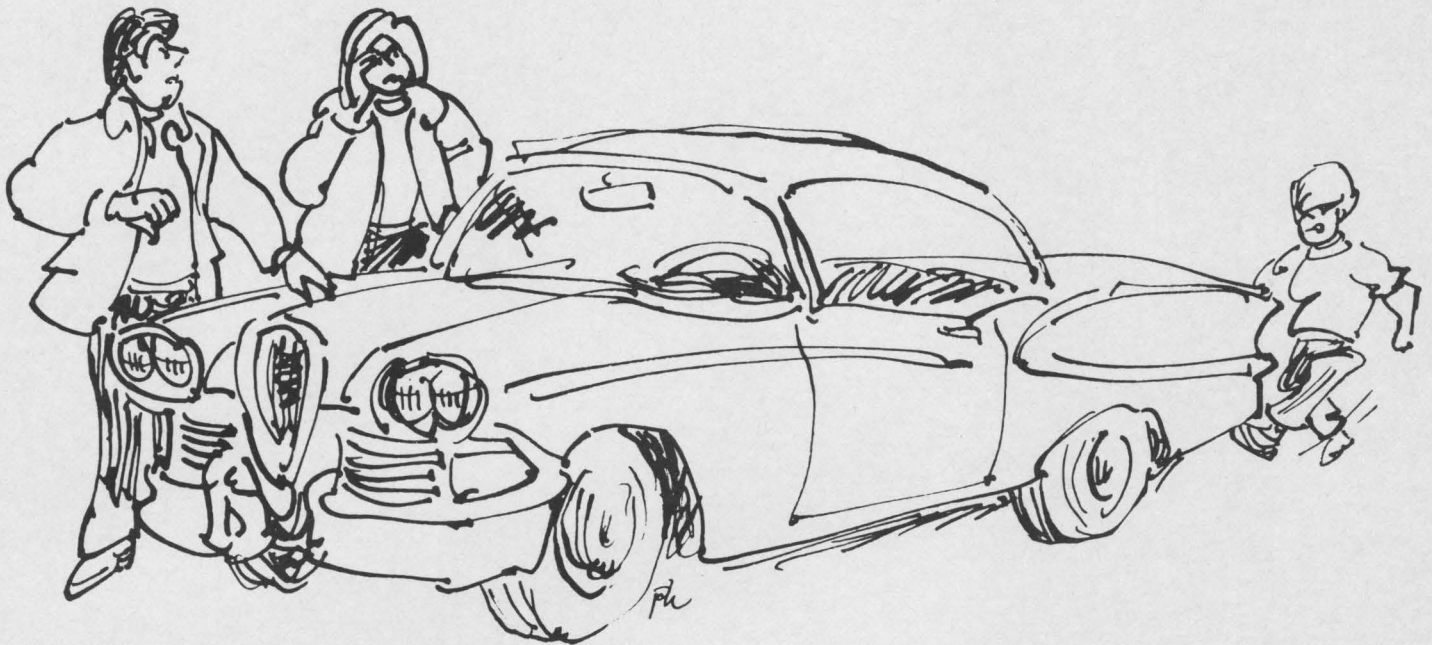
This is the second edition of this Voting Record; in the first edition, pairs were listed as "Absent".

	Tax Cuts	Budget — for Jobs	Funds for Jobs	Housing Subsidies	Public Works Jobs	Energy Research	Funds for OSHA 1	Funds for OSHA 2	Common Site Picketing 1	Common Site Picketing 2	Common Site Picketing 3	Common Site Picketing 4	Tax Reductions
ALABAMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
James B. Allan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John Sparkman (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	A
ALASKA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mike Gravel (D)	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ted Stevens (R)	A	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paul J. Fannin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
Barry Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
ARKANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dale Bumpers (D)	R	W	A	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
John L. McClellan (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Alan Cranston (D)	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
John Tunney (D)	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
COLORADO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Floyd Haskell (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
Gary Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abraham Ribicoff (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lowell P. Weicker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DELAWARE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Joseph Biden (D)	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
William V. Roth (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A
FLORIDA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawton Chiles (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
Richard Stone (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
GEORGIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sam Nunn (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Herman E. Talmadge (D)	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
HAWAII	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hiram Fong (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	A
Daniel Inouye (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
IDAHO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Frank Church (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
James McClure (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
ILLINOIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Charles Percy (R)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Adlai E. Stevenson, III (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
INDIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Birch Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	A	A
Vance Hartke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R



	Tax Cuts	Budget — for Jobs	Funds for Jobs	Housing Subsidies	Public Works Jobs	Energy Research	Funds for OSHA 1	Funds for OSHA 2	Common Site Picketing 1	Common Site Picketing 2	Common Site Picketing 3	Common Site Picketing 4	Tax Reductions
IOWA													
Dick Clark (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
John Culver (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
KANSAS													
Robert Dole (R)	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
James B. Pearson (R)	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	W
KENTUCKY													
Walter Huddleston (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R
Wendell Ford (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	R
LOUISIANA													
J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R
Russell Long (D)	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
MAINE													
William Hathaway (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Edmund Muskie (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
MARYLAND													
J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS													
Edward Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Edward Brooke (R)	R	R	A	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN													
Robert Griffin (R)	R	W	A	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
Philip A. Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	W
MINNESOTA													
Hubert Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Walter F. Mondale (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI													
James Eastland (D)	W	W	A	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
John Stennis (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MISSOURI													
Thomas Eagleton (D)	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Stuart Symington (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W
MONTANA													
Mike Mansfield (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lee Metcalf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEBRASKA													
Carl T. Curtis (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Roman Hruska (R)	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
NEVADA													
Howard W. Cannon (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	R
Paul Laxalt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
John Durkin (D)	☆	—	—	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thomas McIntyre (D)	W	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
☆(Sen. John Durkin was elected after the session began.)													
NEW JERSEY													
Clifford Case (R)	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO													
Pete V. Domenici (R)	W	W	A	W	R	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	W
Joseph Montoya (D)	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A
NEW YORK													
James Buckley (C)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W
Jacob Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA													
Jesse Helms (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Robert Morgan (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA													
Quentin Burdick (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Milton Young (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OHIO													
John Glenn (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
Robert Taft, Jr. (R)	A	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
OKLAHOMA													
Dewey Bartlett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Henry Bellmon (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
OREGON													
Mark O. Hatfield (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R
Bob Packwood (R)	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA													
Richard S. Schweiker (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Hugh Scott (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W
RHODE ISLAND													
John Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Claiborne Pell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Ernest Hollings (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Strom Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA													
James Abourezk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
George McGovern (D)	R	A	R	R	A	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R
TENNESSEE													
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bill Brock (R)	W	A	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A
TEXAS													
Lloyd Bentsen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
John Tower (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
UTAH													
Jake Garn (R)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
Frank Moss (D)	W	W	A	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R
VERMONT													
Patrick Leahy (D)	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Robert Stafford (R)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
VIRGINIA													
Harry F. Byrd (I)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
William L. Scott (R)	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
WASHINGTON													
Warren G. Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Henry Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A
WEST VIRGINIA													
Robert C. Byrd (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jennings Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN													
Gaylord Nelson (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
William Proxmire (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
WYOMING													
Clifford Hansen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Gale W. McGee (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R

FORD IS AN EDSEL



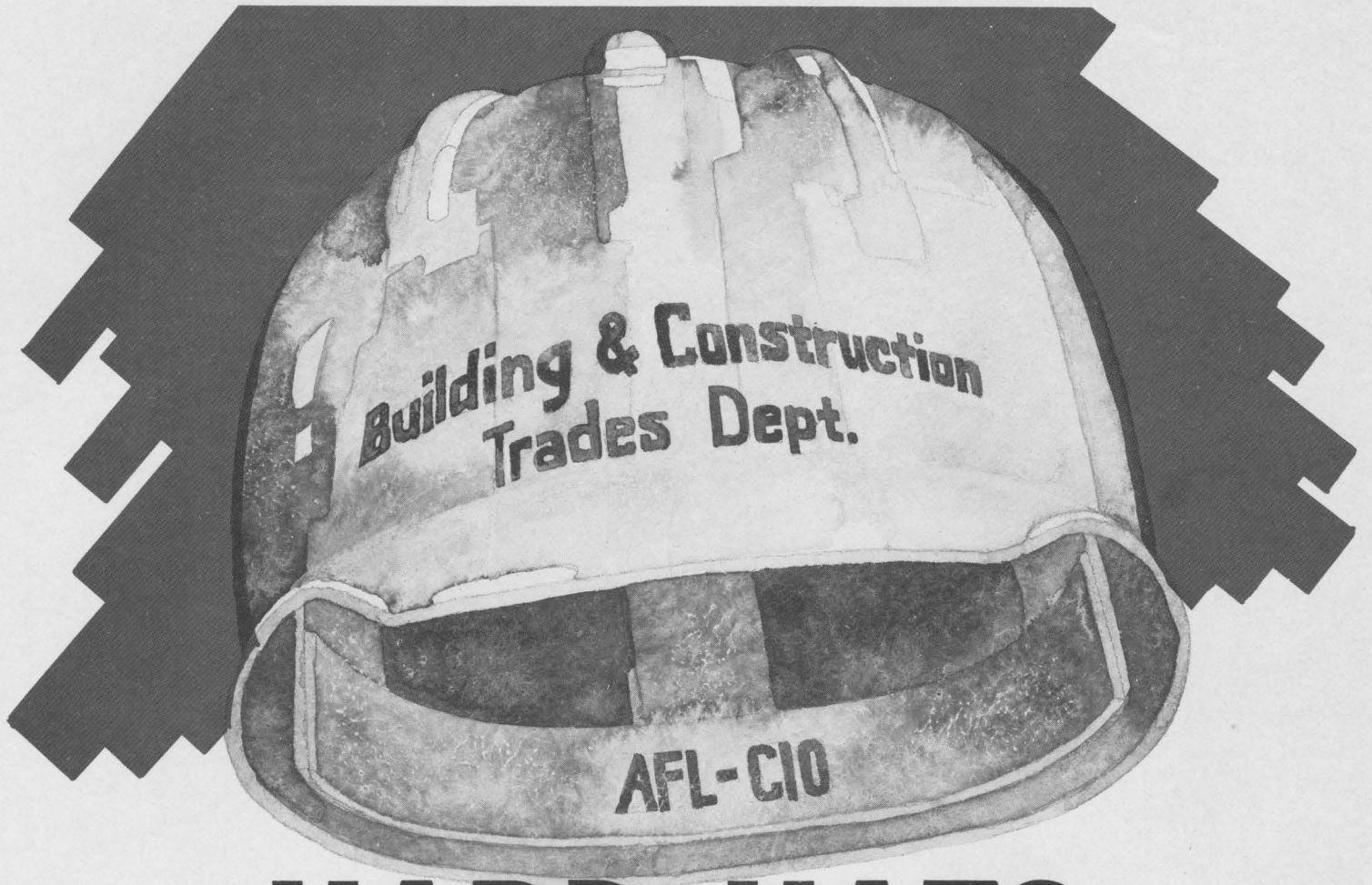
VETO FORD THIS YEAR!

HOW? REGISTER & VOTE NOVEMBER 2

★ *Make Sure There's No Gerald Ford In Our Future!* ★

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WILL VOTE**
IN THE
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Building and Construction Trades Department

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

815 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W., Suite 603 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

(202) 347-1461



TO: Delegates, National Jobs Conference
FROM: Robert A. Georgine, President
DATE: April 5, 1976
RE: Political Action

This kit contains many items we believe will be helpful to union men and women in the building and construction trades during this very important election year.

Obviously, we can have maximum impact only if these materials are widely distributed to other union members; to friends; neighbors and relatives; and to the general public.

Here is the material:

A PHAMPLET: "7" Good Reasons..." It's a concise description of the Ford Administration's record, in popular language, on the issues that affect us most.

LEAFLET-ADVERTISEMENTS: We have included three 8-1/2 X 11 leaflets which can also be used as advertising copy. Each can be placed in your local labor publications, or in the general press, with your own signature. Or your printer can easily convert it into a handbill or leaflet at low cost. (More copies are available if you need them.)

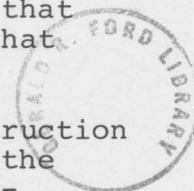
VOTING RECORD: The first Congressional Voting Record compiled by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. It shows precisely how your Senator and Representative voted on 13 key issues of importance to our members.

BUTTONS: We have planned two buttons. One of them is contained in the kit "Veto Ford"; the other is illustrated on the order form "Hard Hats Will Vote".

BUMPER STICKERS: Again, two versions, now being printed. Both will be available for ordering.

We have enclosed an order blank and self-addressed envelope so that you or your local may order these materials, and we will make sure that your orders are filled promptly.

This year more than ever it is important for building and construction trades workers to exercise their citizenship...to register; to know the issues; to see that material on the issues and the candidates is distributed to every member; and to vote -- and to vote right on November 2.



ORDER FORM

Tools You Can Use For The 1976 Elections

This is the year that union men and women in the building and construction trades need to tell Americans what we've been thinking.

Use these specially prepared materials to tell our story to the candidates and to the public.

Fill in the order form below, and use the enclosed envelope to mail it. Note that the items are *free* in reasonable quantities . . . up to 100. (For bigger orders, write to the Building & Construction Trades Department for further information on prices, etc.)

Item #1
Bumper Sticker



Item #2
Bumper Sticker



Item #3
Button



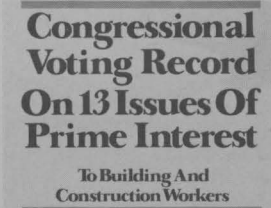
Item #4
Button



Item #5
Brochure



Item #6



**Political Educational Fund
Building & Construction Trades Dept.**
815 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Please send me, in the quantities indicated, the following special informational materials. I understand that prices for larger quantities can be obtained by writing to the Department.

Quantity Item

- _____ #1: Bumper Sticker (Veto Ford)
- _____ #2: Bumper Sticker (Hard Hats Will Vote)
- _____ #3: Button (Veto Ford)
- _____ #4: Button (Hard Hats Will Vote)
- _____ #5: Brochure: 7 Good Reasons
- _____ #6: Congressional Voting Record

Name _____

Union and Local: _____

Title or Position: _____

Street and Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number () _____



Ford Sets Conference On Ethnic Problems

WASHINGTON — (CDN) — President Ford, focusing White House attention on the nation's ethnic population, has scheduled a May 5 conference on ethnic problems.

The President has indicated, according to William Baroody, his assistant for public liaison matters, that the so-called "melting pot" theory has failed.

"We think America is much more of a mosaic than a melting pot . . . we don't think America can be homogenized like milk," Baroody said.

The presidential aide, charged with setting up effective exchange of ideas through nationwide direct contacts between the President and leaders in various branches of public life — usually by having Ford answer questions after a short public address on a specific topic — is arranging the conference.

The theme will be "ethnicity and neighborhood revitalization," and the meeting is to be cosponsored by Washington's National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs.

The center is under the leadership of the Rev. Geno Baroni, an outspoken advocate of cooperative approach by all ethnic groups, including blacks and Hispanic-descended persons, to solve basic problems that, in Baroni's view, lead to social change.

Working with Baroody is Myron Kuropas, a Chicagoan of Ukrainian descent. On the White House staff since January, he was formerly active in the Federal Action program involving the elderly in volunteer work.

Baroody, in discussing ethnic problems, said the White House is trying "to bring about a politics of participation"

among groups, rather than one of "exclusion."

He acknowledged the question is a sensitive one, especially when it involves changing neighborhood patterns, such as expanding central city black areas meeting the "boundaries" of the more European-oriented communities.

Asked if he believed the melting pot theory had failed, Baroody replied, "I don't think it ever was viable." Studies, as well as the experiences of cities such as Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and others, supported this view, he said.

Baroody did not state that the President holds exactly the same attitude.

But, he explained, Ford's reply to a group of editors on April 13, when asked about former Gov. Jimmy Carter's statement on "ethnic purity," reflected a belief that "pluralism and diversity contribute to the strength of America."

While his staff includes special assistants for a half dozen categories of population, including women, blacks, and the Hispanic-descended, no special classification exists for American Indian affairs, he acknowledged.

Indian problems are considered along with those of other ethnic groups, he said.

Baroody said that White House lawyers are studying the recent Supreme Court decision holding that U.S. officials guilty of cooperating with race bias policies in urban housing can be ordered by lower courts to pursue desegregated housing goals in the suburbs.

Baroody would not elaborate on the reasons for the study of the decision, except to say that it was "to see what the Supreme Court has directed."



'Ethnicity' linked to strength

Ford camp rejects 'melting pot' theory

By GILBERT A. LEWTHWAITE
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington — President Ford's top community aide yesterday said that the administration rejected the classic "melting pot" theory of on-going social integration in the United States, and was committed to the preservation of "ethnicity."

William Baroody, assistant to President Ford for public liaison and the leading White House authority on ethnic groups, dismissed the "melting pot" concept, saying:

"I don't think it was ever a viable theory."

Mr. Baroody added: "We think of America as much more a mosaic than a melting pot, and believe people can't be homogenized and don't want to be homogenized."

The administration's public support of "ethnicity" coincides with the furor, particularly among blacks, over the "ethnic purity" remark of Jimmy Carter, front-runner for the Democratic party's presidential nomination.

Asked if the White House policy might not be widely interpreted as "the politics of exclusion" of blacks from white ethnic areas, he said: "If it is interpreted that way, it will be misinterpreted."

Mr. Baroody's policy outline came in the wake of this week's Supreme Court decision permitting judicial location of federal low-income housing projects in city suburbs as a remedy for inner-city segregation.

Mr. Ford has not yet com-

mented on the court's ruling, which is currently under study by White House lawyers. Mr. Baroody said yesterday: "The President has made it clear he is going to uphold the laws and execute the laws, including the fair-housing laws."

Mr. Baroody said President Ford shared his views, and quoted a recent speech in which Mr. Ford used the phrase "ethnic treasures." He added: "He [Mr. Ford] has said on other occasions that he believes that the pluralism and diversity of the different aspects of American society contribute to the strength of America."

The "melting-pot" theory, which has been under increasing criticism as unrealistic, holds that immigrants to the United States can eventually be assimilated into one great all-American society. The Ford administration, according to Mr. Baroody, considers that the ties and sense of community within ethnic groups have proved too strong to be broken, and is now set on fostering a dialogue between the various groups.

The administration's stance will be underscored at a May 5 White House conference on "Ethnicity and Neighborhood Revitalization," to be attended by 70 ethnic leaders and government officials.

Mr. Baroody emphasized yesterday that blacks would be taking part in the White House meeting, and said there was no

See THEORY, A13, Col. 3

Ford camp supports 'ethnicity'

THEORY, from A1

racist implication to the preservation of "ethnicity."

Outlining the administration's policy at a Washington breakfast with journalists, Mr. Baroody said it was not aimed at "trying to mandate the preservation of any kind of zoning" or "setting up of enclaves," but was "trying to preserve all of those elements in our society that have made this country great."

He said President Ford, in his direct approaches to ethnic groups and other social entities, "across the board" was trying "to put into practice what I believe is going to be recognized in future years as the new politics of America: the politics of participation."

"I think you will find he is trying to put into effect a process that can break down what some have seen as the alienation of the average American from the big institutions of our society."



7* GOOD REASONS WHY THE FORD ADMINISTRATION IS BAD NEWS



*Not including the veto of the Common
Site Equal Treatment Bill!

Davis-Bacon

OSHA

Mass Transit

Highways

Public Works

Housing

Jobs

Davis-Bacon

OSHA

Mass Transit

Highways

Public Works

Housing

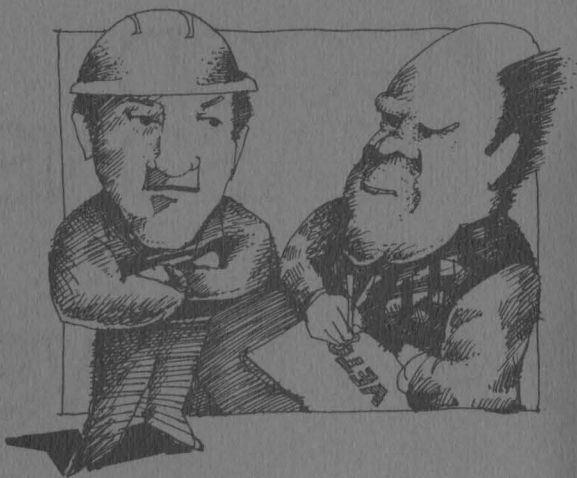
Jobs

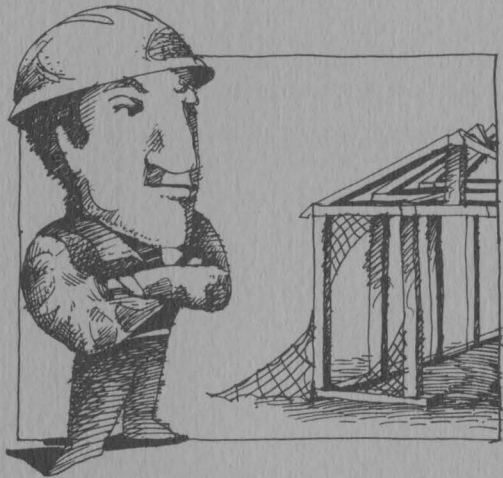
Ford Shows Little Concern With the Need to Provide Jobs

Recent reductions—however much they have been and there's a lot of debate about that—have not been felt at all in the building and construction industry.

Ford's vetoes of job opportunity programs have been as regular as clockwork. He admits his economic policies will keep unemployment high for years to come. Because of Ford's economics, millions of workers are still without jobs or the prospect of jobs; the construction industry is in the doldrums; and much of America's productive capacity sits idle.

Ford says everything's going to be all right. But without decent programs, it won't be!





A Very Bad Time For The Home Building Industry

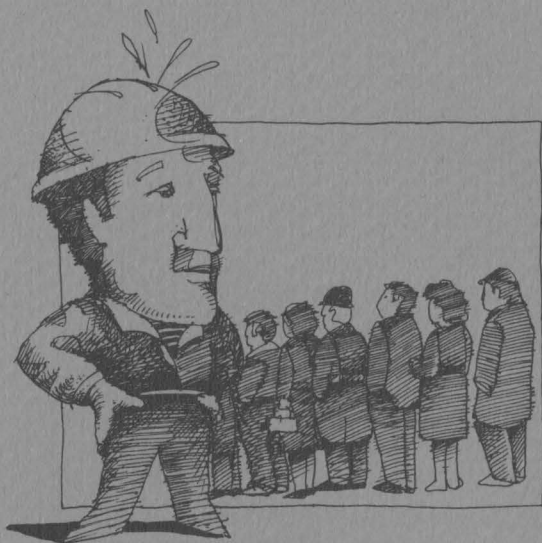
President Ford's Administration has stood back and watched the housing industry sink to a 40-year low in construction activity. During 1975, the industry started 1.17 million housing units, the lowest number since 1946.

Ford's answer to the home-builders' distress was to veto an Emergency Housing Bill. That bill would have financed the start of 500,000 more housing units, created jobs, and prevented many mortgage foreclosures.

Meanwhile, the Ford Administration refuses to take steps to bring mortgage rates down to where home buyers can afford them. At the same time public housing construction is strangled in red tape.

We need a President who will do something constructive to help the housing industry. We're building less than half the 2.5 million housing units a year we need. It's time for a change.

Davis-Bacon
OSHA
Mass Transit
Highways
Public Works
Housing



President Ford Has Vetoed Hundreds of Thousands of Construction Jobs

President Ford has been a disaster to the construction industry in many ways—the worst of which is his continuing veto of public works bills that would provide hundreds of thousands of construction jobs.

First, Ford vetoed a \$5.3 billion emergency jobs bill that would have put 900,000 people back to work. Almost half of that money was for public works. Then, he vetoed a second bill for \$6.1 billion that included \$2.5 billion for local public works.

In addition, Ford has worked hard at reducing existing construction job opportunities. He has proposed cutting public works and business development programs in distressed areas by 35 percent this year—and dropping them entirely next year. He has frozen or cut back other federal construction spending.

President Ford has proved he has no understanding of how construction jobs add to America's economic health. We need to elect a President who does.

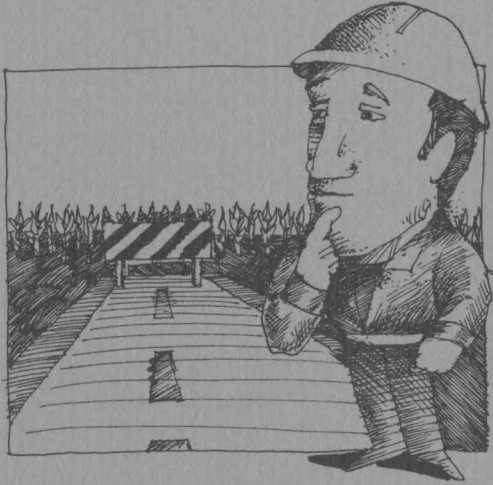
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OSHA

Mass Transit

Highways

Public Works



President Ford Has Tried To Choke Off Highway Construction

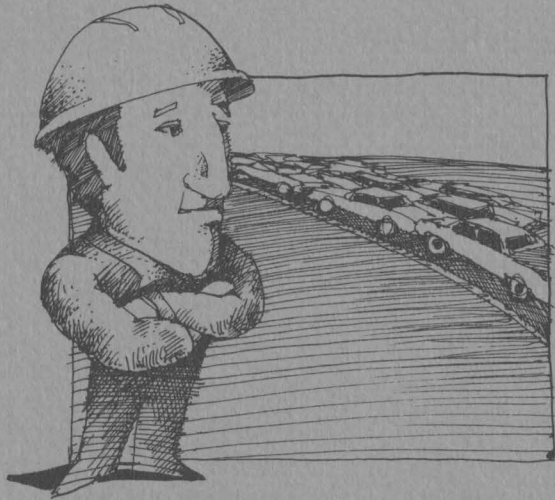
If President Ford had his way, federal funds would be drained in huge amounts from highway construction accounts. The cost would be many jobs and a cut back on needed programs.

The Ford Administration attempted to cripple completion of the Interstate Highway System by withholding nearly \$11 billion in federal highway aid funds. It took a Supreme Court ruling and an act of Congress to shake the money loose, even though it had been appropriated by Congress in the first place.

Ford has also proposed taking apart the Highway Trust Fund, which provides money for road construction and wants steep cut-backs in highway funding.

We need a President who recognizes a need when it is staring him in the face. Ford was wrong in trying to stop highway construction at a time when jobs were needed and an efficient, constructive program was available to provide them.

Davis-Bacon
OSHA
Mass Transit
Highways



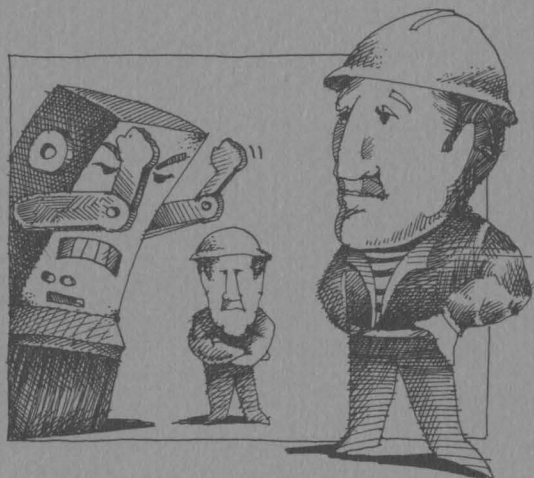
Ford Changes His Mind, So Urban Mass Transit Plans Go Down the Drain

President Ford, like a football back running toward his own end zone, has managed to stymie a mass transit program set up by Congress.

Ford once indicated publicly that he was all for such a program. In 1974, Congress enacted a six-year \$11.9 billion authorization to provide such funds, including amounts for development and operation of public transit systems.

Now, the Ford Administration has undercut the very program he approved just two years ago. New restrictions on the use of transit money are in the works. Red tape has brought the Urban Mass Transit Administration to a halt. By tying up millions of dollars for transit system construction and improvement, the Ford Administration has brought financial chaos to places for mass transit systems in Los Angeles, Miami, Dayton, and Denver. Ford has also discouraged cities and states from applying for funds to improve their public transit systems. So the program is at a dead halt.

Davis-Bacon
OSHA
Mass Transit



The Ford Administration's Indifference Encourages Bosses to Ignore OSHA

President Ford shows nothing but indifference toward his duty to enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act. So, who would expect an unscrupulous contractor to pay any attention to OSHA?

One out of every five on-the-job deaths in this country kills a construction worker. Construction workers suffer an on-the-job injuries rate—18.3 per 100—that is twice as high as that of all other industries combined.

Yet, the Ford Administration starves OSHA enforcement of manpower and funds. We have just over 1,000 inspectors to watch over 5,000,000 job sites. That means an average of one OSHA inspection every 50 years! Even then, the employer has a three-to-one chance of getting away without penalty—and the penalties average at a ridiculous range of between \$18 and \$25.

We need a President who won't cave in to big business, who cares about protecting the lives and health of American workers on the job.



Ford Policies Call For Sabotaging The Davis-Bacon Act

President Ford's Administration is deliberately undercutting the labor standards he is charged by the Constitution with enforcing. It is sabotaging the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that contractors maintain wages at rates prevailing in the local community.

This law wisely prevents outsiders from eroding community living standards by coming into a community with low-wage, cut-throat practices. Yet, Ford's people in government are knocking big holes in that protection.

Ford's Wage Appeals Board has several times bent the law to render decisions favorable to contractors. Courts have criticized the board for ignoring the law when it makes its decisions. It took a court order to make the U.S. Department of Transportation live up to construction job classification standards.

With these examples before them, local governments have been taking advantage of legal loopholes to hire manpower on federally funded projects at below-standard wages.

That's just what Davis-Bacon was intended to prevent. We need an Administration that will stand by this important law.

Political Educational Fund of the
Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO
815 16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

The Political Education Fund is an independent committee created by the Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO. The Fund does not ask for or accept authorization from any candidate and no candidate is responsible for its activities. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available from the FEC in Washington, D.C.



ACU Reagan Project

Capitol Hill • 422 First St., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

March 26, 1976

Dear Fellow Conservative:

With his decisive victory in North Carolina, Ronald Reagan has knocked the supposed experts for a loop.

He proved that he can win his fight against the massive power of an incumbent President and the continued batterings of the hostile media.

The liberals had counted Reagan out because they so desperately wanted him out. They convinced themselves and a lot of other people that Reagan had no chance because the entrenched authority of the incumbent, with his enormous patronage powers, was just too great.

Ronald Reagan proved them wrong. By taking on the major issues of our time, directly and fearlessly, he created new momentum and new enthusiasm among Republican voters. It was the power of issues, and of conservative principle, that reversed the political odds in North Carolina.

The American Conservative Union helped spark that turnaround. ACU placed the enclosed newspaper ads 33 times in North Carolina cities. A radio spot like that enclosed ran 882 times on major radio stations around the state. All told, the ACU effort reached an estimated 80 per cent of the Republican vote.

These ads hit hard on the issue differences between Reagan and Ford, puncturing the illusion that Ford is a conservative. (They can hit hard because they are independent of the Reagan campaign itself, not inhibited by doctrines of party solidarity or the "eleventh commandment.") They lay the facts about Ford and Reagan directly on the line.

As pointed out in the enclosed letter from Sen. Jesse Helms, Reagan's North Carolina chairman, the results of the ACU effort were dramatic. Of the 15 counties where these ads and spots appeared, Reagan carried 13. In addition, Reagan carried the city of Charlotte where ACU's effort was headquartered. Charlotte is the largest city in the state and had been considered a Ford stronghold.

That was North Carolina -- and it wasn't a fluke. ACU had mounted a similar effort in Florida (15 ads, 250 spots), and most observers feel this effort contributed strongly to Reagan's last-week upsurge in that state. Ten days before the primary, polls showed Reagan trailing by 17 points. By the day of the voting, the gap had closed to less than 6.



page two

Observers say that if ACU had been able to do more in Florida, Reagan could have won that state outright -- as he won North Carolina. And as he can win still other primaries, if the needed independent effort is forthcoming from conservatives around the nation. To get that job done, we need your help.

You see, the Supreme Court recently struck down the limits on independent expenditures by individuals and organizations -- as long as they're not coordinated with the candidate's campaign. ACU -- with your help -- can conduct an unlimited effort on behalf of Governor Reagan -- not subject to the federal election-law ceiling.

We plan to do exactly that. The opportunity is too great, the issue too crucial, to settle for anything less than an absolute, all-out effort. ACU can give the extra push that will elect Ronald Reagan to the Presidency.

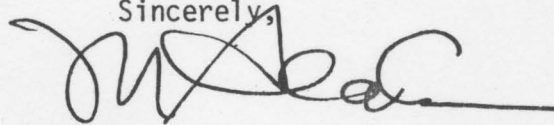
There are 24 primaries to go. The next important one is Texas, where Ron Dear is in charge of the Reagan operation. You may remember Ron as the capable, former executive director of ACU. Spirits are high in the Texas Reagan camp -- the 10 regional headquarters are already filled from morning to night with volunteers. With ACU help, Governor Reagan can win and win big in Texas.

Will you join our effort?

Remember, even if you've given the limit directly to the Reagan campaign, you can still contribute to the ACU effort. Your check in the enclosed envelope will contribute to a Conservative victory in Texas -- and all across the nation. Think of it, please, as an investment in your own personal future. In the future of your children. And in the future of your country.

Time is crucial. We must start placing ads and buying time within the next two weeks. So will you get back to me right away, please?

Sincerely,



M. Stanton Evans

MSE/ak

P.S. If you will give \$15 or more, we will show our appreciation by sending you a free copy of Sincerely Ronald Reagan, a delightful new collection of Governor Reagan's most interesting correspondence, edited by his secretary Helene von Damm. The book gives the Governor's positions on many important issues, and is a valuable addition to the library of every Conservative.

P.P.S. After you have sent in your contribution to support Ronald Reagan, you can pass this letter along to a friend with the extra reply envelope that is enclosed. By doing this, you help us to hold down our fund-raising costs so we can devote maximum aid to the Reagan effort. Or, if you prefer, you can keep the extra envelope for a future donation yourself. After the Texas primary, ACU plans to move heavily into the especially important California race.

Enclosures



*Your 13¢ stamp will
save ACU 18¢!*

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 35718
Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

No Postage Stamp Necessary if Mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY:

**The AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE UNION
422 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003**

**ACU Reagan
Project**

Dear Stan,

I agree with you that ACU must go all out to help elect Ronald Reagan President. Enclosed is my maximum contribution of:

\$1000 \$500 \$100 \$50 \$25 \$15 Other \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

(Make your personal check payable to American Conservative Union and send it today in the enclosed Prepaid Envelope)

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.





There is a difference.

In the March 23 Republican primary, North Carolina voters will make a decision that can profoundly affect the future of our nation.

That decision, in its simplest terms, is this: Should America continue traveling the path it has followed for the past 10 years, toward bigger government at home and the weakness of "detente" abroad? Or should we seek a new and different course: Calling a halt to the upward spiral of big government, enormous deficits and heavy taxes,

and seeking a firm defense of our legitimate interests?

On these and other issues, there is a clear and striking difference between the Republican candidates. Gerald Ford stands for continued drift with the liberal policies of big government and "detente". Ronald Reagan stands for new initiatives in freedom—based on limited government, personal liberty, and peace through strength. Consider the record.

FORD:

Despite his conservative-sounding rhetoric, it was Gerald Ford who

- appointed Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States.
- retained Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State, and fired a Secretary of Defense who disagreed with Kissinger's "detente".
- gave 24 of 35 top policy-making positions to identifiable liberals, according to a study by the American Conservative Union.
- weakened the embargo on Castro's Cuba and put an adviser to George McGovern in charge of U.S. Latin policy.
- approved of amnesty for Vietnam deserters and appointed radical liberal Charles Goodell to oversee the program.
- approved \$100 billion in deficits in two short years and said the growth of social welfare programs was "on the whole, commendable."
- approved the surrender of the Panama Canal Zone to the leftward-leaning government of Panama.
- talks ambiguously about forced busing and refuses to support a Constitutional amendment that would stop it.

REAGAN:

Backed by an eight-year record as governor of our largest state, it is Ronald Reagan who

- cut the welfare rolls in California by 300,000 people
- converted a \$700 million deficit into a half-a-billion dollar surplus
- restored law and order to the turbulent campuses of California
- says we should not cave in to Communist tyrant Fidel Castro and his revolutionary export business
- says "detente" should not be a one-way street of American weakness
- says the Federal budget can, and must, be brought into balance by cutting back on wasteful welfare handouts
- proposes to break the momentum of the liberal welfare state by restoring authority and funding to the states
- says we should *not* give up the Panama Canal Zone but should defend American sovereignty there
- supports a Constitutional amendment to halt forced busing.

Which will it be? More of the same, or a new commitment to individual freedom, limited gov-

ernment, and peace through strength?

The choice, Republican voter, is up to you.

This ad paid for by the American Conservative Union, James C. Roberts, Executive Director
Not authorized by Ronald Reagan or his campaign committee

(If you would like more information concerning the issues raised in this advertisement, write to the American Conservative Union, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003)

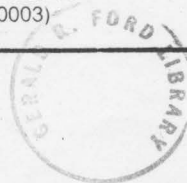
Text of 1-minute ACU radio ads. More than 1000 spots have been purchased thus far, on 50 radio stations in Florida, Illinois and North Carolina!

Gerald Ford appointed Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President of the United States. He appointed Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State, and fired a Secretary of Defense who disagreed with Kissinger's "detente."

The Ford Administration has approved \$100 billion in deficits in two short years, has weakened the embargo on Castro's Cuba, and is preparing to deal away American sovereignty in the Panama Canal Zone.

Ronald Reagan, by way of contrast, says he would fire Henry Kissinger and is committed to a balanced budget. Ronald Reagan would not cave in to Castro, and says American sovereignty in Panama must be maintained.

The choice for Illinois Republicans is clear: Continued deficits and the weakness of "detente," or Ronald Reagan's new initiatives in freedom.



These are two of the ads that ACU has been placing in support of Ronald Reagan!



Gerald Ford, Meet Gerald Ford

In the middle of campaigns, politicians tend to get carried away with their records, emphasizing their accomplishments and all the great things they have done. Many times the record doesn't match the talk.

This is the case with President Gerald Ford in the North Carolina Primary. Mr. Ford has been visiting North Carolina telling the Republican voters that he has brought peace

and prosperity at home, preserved a "national defense second to none", and fought successfully to bring the bloated Federal bureaucracy under control.

The facts, however, tell a different story. Let's take a look at how President Ford's promises compare with his performance:

Promise:

Cuba

"My administration will have nothing to do with the Cuba of Fidel Castro." —*Speech to Cubans at the Naturalization Ceremony, Miami, Florida Feb. 1976.*

Government Regulations

"A necessary condition of a healthy economy is freedom from the petty tyranny of massive government regulation. We are wasting literally millions of working hours costing billions of consumers' dollars because of bureaucratic red tape..." —*State of the Union Address, January 19, 1976.*

Panama Canal

"... I can assure you that I will not do anything that will jeopardize the defense of the Canal or its operations... and I will reiterate, that the defense and operations of the Canal are mandatory, from our point of view." —*Presidential Press Conference in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, February 13, 1976.*

Oil Deregulation

"I plan to take presidential initiative to decontrol the price of domestic crude oil on April 1... I am prepared to use presidential authority to limit imports as necessary to guarantee success." —*State of the Union Address, January 15, 1975.*

Budget Deficit

"A concerted effort must be undertaken to bring spending down to manageable proportions. An important first step in this effort is to bring Federal outlays under control in 1975, making possible a **balanced budget in 1976.**" —*Message to Congress, September 12, 1975.*

New York City Aid

"I can tell you now that I am prepared to veto any bill that has as its purpose a Federal bail-out of New York City to prevent default..." —*Speech to the National Press Club, October 29, 1975.*

Performance:

The Ford Administration has worked the past 12 months to remove restrictions on trade with Castro. In August, 1975, he partially lifted the trade embargo with Cuba. Moreover, Mr. Ford's senior advisor on Latin American policy is William D. Rogers, a former counselor to Sen. George McGovern. Rogers served on McGovern's Latin American task force which concluded, "Castro presents no military threat to the security of any nation, to say nothing of the United States."

Under the Ford Administration, the number of Federal regulations has increased dramatically. The National Federal Register statistics show that in 1975 there were 309 **new** major agency regulations and 6,996 **new** amendments to old and new regulations, an overall **increase of 14%** over 1974.

"President Ford, in a message that has not been made public, proposed a compromise formula in which Panama's sovereignty over the Canal and the Zone is accepted." —*Panamanian Foreign Minister, Juan Antonio Tack on a program "Five Reporters and the Personality of the Week" which is broadcast by Caracol Network of Columbia as reported in an article in "Times of the America", February 18, 1976 issue.*

Mr. Ford caved in on his previous position of decontrolling oil prices by agreeing to sign the Energy Policy and Conservation Act on December 22, 1975. The bill actually imposed **new** price controls on previously uncontrolled "new" oil while providing for very limited deregulation on "old" oil by 1979.

Mr. Ford Approved \$100 billion in Federal deficit spending in only two short years.

Mr. Ford signed into law the New York City Financing Act of 1975 on December 9, 1975 which provided \$2.3 billion in loans per year over a three year period. No major steps were taken or guarantees made by the city to **balance** its budget.

This ad paid for by the American Conservative Union,
422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.
James C. Roberts, Executive Director

Not authorized by Ronald Reagan or his campaign committee

Which will it be? Double talk like that detailed above —
or a return to principle in politics?

The choice, Republican voter, is up to you.



April 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rog Morton
Stu Spencer

FROM: Bob Visser
Tim Ryan ✓

RE: REAGAN ACTIVITY

We feel compelled, at this juncture, to bring certain very serious allegations to your attention and to suggest possible remedial action by the PFC. As you know, the Reagan campaign has for some time been utilizing the support of other supposedly independent committees to influence their candidate's election. Previously, we noted the activity of the Delegates for Reagan in Texas. This memorandum sets forth the activity of other such groups.

The American Conservative Union (ACU) "Reagan Project" has sent out a mailing to "fellow Conservatives" dated March 26, 1976. This two-page solicitation letter has the traditional Reagan pablum; in addition, on page two of the letter, the ACU specifically notes:

" . . . the Supreme Court recently struck down the limits on independent expenditures by individuals and organizations--as long as they're not coordinated with the candidate's campaign. ACU--with your help--can conduct an unlimited effort on behalf of Governor Reagan--not subject to the Federal election law ceiling.

We plan to do exactly that. The opportunity is too great, the issues too crucial, to settle for anything less than an absolute, all-out effort. ACU can give the extra push that will elect Ronald Reagan to the Presidency. (emphasis added)

The ACU Chairman, M. Stanton Evans, also reminds his fellow Conservatives that ". . . even if you have given the limit directly to the Reagan campaign, you can still contribute to the ACU effort." In the solicitation package is a card which should be filled out by prospective contributors for FEC reporting



purposes. This card notes that the money is earmarked for the ACU Reagan Project. Further, the card states that ". . . ACU must go all out to help elect Ronald Reagan President."

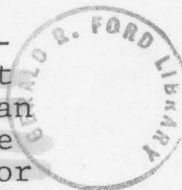
The law regarding this type activity is quite clear. Earmarked contributions to a political committee such as the ACU must be considered contributions to the specifically-named candidate--Ronald Reagan. The Federal Election Commission's proposed disclosure regulations published in the Federal Register September 29, 1975, note that contributions to or expenditures by a political committee (for example, the ACU), which are earmarked for a specific candidate must be reported by that candidate. Thus, the regulations state that earmarking means that:

"[a]ny and all designations, instructions, or encumbrances (including but not limited to those which are direct or indirect, express or implied, oral or written) which cause or result in all or any portion of a contribution or expenditure being made to or expended for the benefit of a clearly identified candidate or political committee."

Since the solicitation letter from Evans clearly states that funds received from this mailing will be used for Governor Reagan's candidacy, contributions to the ACU Reagan Project would be considered earmarked contributions to the Citizens for Reagan Committee. Thus, contributions to the ACU Reagan Project must be reported by the Citizens for Reagan Committee and any individual who contributes more than \$1,000 cumulatively to the Citizens for Reagan Committee and the ACU Reagan Project would be in criminal violation of the law.

It is obvious that by the very message contained in this solicitation letter, there can be no question as to the ultimate destination of the contribution by any donor. Accordingly, any contribution to the ACU based on the March 26, 1976 ACU Reagan Project solicitation letter, must be considered earmarked to the Reagan campaign and reported by the Citizens for Reagan and, as noted above, any individual who contributes over \$1,000 in the aggregate to the Citizens for Reagan and the ACU Reagan Project would be in technical violation of a criminal statute.

It must be pointed out that certain individuals have contributed substantial sums of monies to each of the aforementioned organizations. It is our opinion, therefore, that contributors such and Mr. and Mrs. St. John Garwood (Chairman of the Reagan delegates in Austin, Texas), both of whom have given \$1,000 to the Citizens for Reagan and the Delegates for Reagan, and \$10,150 to the ACU, should be investigated by the FEC. If they knew at the time that their funds were all to be used for Reagan then they have wilfully violated a criminal statute. The preponderance of the evidence would lead any



reasonable man to the conclusion that they had knowledge of this activity. Others who have contributed heavily to a number of these organizations are Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Childes of Fort Worth--\$5,000, and Mr. and Mrs. John Brown--\$6,000, a Mr. McAllister who purchased 1/2 hour of TV time to show Reagan's stock 1/2 hour talk. Other examples will be available early next week.

In conclusion, we recommend that the PFC reverse its previous position of not filing complaints with the FEC against Reagan. Such action is essential at this point because the Reagan people, in coordination with the previously-named committees (ACU, Delegates for Reagan, Christians for Reagan, Florida Friends of Reagan), are apparently running rough shod over the Federal election laws. We suggest that individual complaints be filed with the Commission against such committees (and possibly the individuals involved), as soon as we have determined that there is probable cause that a violation of the law has taken place. We would propose that complaints be filed immediately, or at the latest on Monday, so that it does not appear political against the Citizens for Reagan, ^{against} all Delegates for Reagan Committees in Texas, the ACU and Florida Friends of Reagan. Moreover, we would propose that additional complaints be filed as the facts and circumstances may warrant.

You should be aware that once a complaint is filed, we will be restricted from publicly commenting on the facts involved therein.

jr





CITIZENS FOR REAGAN

1835 K Street N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202/452-7676

June 28, 1976

file

Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton
Chairman
President Ford Committee
1828 L Street., N.W., Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036

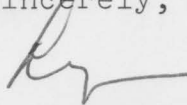
Dear Rog:

I am a little at a loss to understand the continuing effort by the President Ford Committee to smear Governor Reagan by innuendo. First there was the effort in California to paint him as a man who would take the United States into war. Now I have discovered the President Ford literature (enclosed) in which, again by innuendo, it is made to appear that Governor Reagan and his supporters are party destroyers.

You know full well that Mr. Viguerie has played no role and has no position in Citizens for Reagan or in Governor Reagan's campaign. To attempt to frighten delegates into believing that Governor Reagan would join in destroying the Republican Party is hardly worthy of any decent Republican.

I would hope that in the best interests of our party and its ability to function after the convention as a united body you would order this kind of scurrilous material withdrawn from circulation.

Sincerely,



Lyn Nofziger
Convention Director

LN:rm
Enclosure

P.S. I challenge you to show me any Republican who, over the years, has campaigned harder for his party and its candidates than Ronald Reagan.



President Ford

"A Winner in November"

The greatest concern to all Republicans as we draw near the National Convention in Kansas City, is selecting a Presidential candidate who is most capable of leading the Party to victory against the probable Democratic nominee--Jimmy Carter.

As Republicans, we have all been listening carefully to the arguments from both campaigns. Governor Reagan has based his electibility on his supposed strength in the South and the West, and among Independent and Democratic voters.

Similarly, we have heard that President Ford runs stronger in the big Northeastern industrial states and the Midwest--where Jimmy Carter is at his weakest.

As concerned Republicans, we have to listen to every argument, because we are the ones who would feel the grass-roots effect of a Democratic sweep. So what do the non-partisan, independent pollsters have to say?

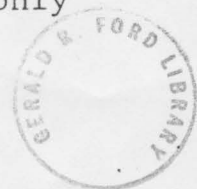
MYTH #1: Ronald Reagan will run stronger than Ford against Carter in the South.

TRUTH : President Ford has run consistently better than Reagan against Carter in the South.

	<u>Ford</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Carter</u>
HARRIS SURVEY May 6, 1976	38%	55%	32%	56%
N.Y. TIMES* May 28, 1976	44%	-	39%	-
HARRIS SURVEY@ June 4, 1976	48%	-	40%	-
GALLUP POLL June 21, 1976	32%	61%	30%	65%

*Taken among Republicans only

@Taken among Republicans and Independents only



On the other hand, Richard Viguerie, a leading Conservative backer of Governor Reagan, and former fund raiser for George Wallace, has pledged "...to move heaven and earth..." to defeat President Ford in order to bring about the demise of the Republican Party.

"...If Reagan is not the nominee, we will do everything we can to cause Ford to lose...The public has made it very clear that it will not buy the word Republican."

* * *

In this crucial election year, Republicans need candidates who are interested as much in strenghtening their Party and their Nation as they are in their own political success.

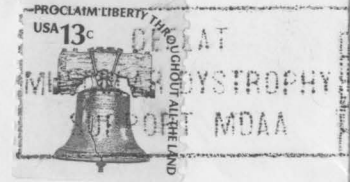


CITIZENS FOR REAGAN

1835 K Street N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006

Alameda Plaza
Wornall Road at Ward Parkway
Kansas City, MO 64112

Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton
Chairman
President Ford Committee
1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036



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05

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Not America Today —!

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

- When would senior citizens be
without social security (gov't)

- right & responsibility to eliminate
discriminations

- Cheyko, Polish, Italian, Jews
reverse discriminations

- put an end to fed. distortion
of civil rights

- abortion - right of parent

- going after Catholics

- govt actions against family values of

- right & responsibility of parents to
direct raising of children

- lacks humility - lecturing



- raised taxes to face emergency

- subsidized local gov't's.

- under 21 - minorities - liberal programs increased by state funding.

- reform welfare - 300,000 reduction -

- giant bureaucratic complex -
to perpetuate welfare

- reorganization gimmicks

- democrats, north, south, west

- new majority ready to answer
the country's needs

- right to be left alone -
Control our own destiny

"sick" society - old liberals

- POW garbage - ???

- #1 again (?)



CITIZENS FOR REAGAN

1835 K Street N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202/452-7676

July 6, 1976

EMBARGO - RELEASE UPON DELIVERY 10:30 PM EDT -TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

CONTACT: Jim Lake
Jan McCoy
(202) 452-7606

TEXT OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN'S NATIONWIDE TELEVISION ADDRESS

ABC NETWORK

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

Good evening from California and happy birthday.

Just two days ago, on Sunday, you and I achieved a milestone in the history of mankind and in the history of freedom. We the people of the United States of America have been free for 200 years plus two days and we've proven to the world that freedom works.

Now, this might not sound like much of an accomplishment to those of us who were born here and accept freedom as the natural state of mankind.

✕ But it should. The places and periods in which man has known freedom are few and far between; just scattered moments on the span of time. And most of those moments have been ours. In this land, in these 200 years.

The original colonists came here driven by a hunger for freedom. They've been followed down to the present by modern-day immigrants possessed of that same hunger and courage it takes to tear up roots and start anew in a strange land. Some of those immigrants are better described as refugees. They crawl over walls, make their way through mine fields and barbed wire and risk their lives in leaky, make-shift boats to escape the new tyranny of the police state.

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Citizens for Reagan — Senator Paul Laxalt, Chairman Henry M. Buchanan, Treasurer
A copy of our report is filed with and available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463



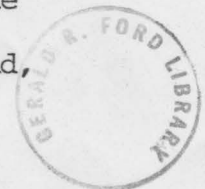
Those original colonists were unique. In all the world the march of empires, the opening of new lands was accomplished by military forces, followed by adventurers and soldiers of fortune. Only here did the people precede the force of arms. Those who came to this untamed land brought the family. And families built a nation. I'm convinced that today the majority of Americans want really what those first Americans wanted -- a better life for themselves and their children, a minimum of governmental authority. Very simply, they want to be left alone in peace and safety to take care of the family by earning an honest dollar and putting away some savings. This may not sound too exciting, but there is a magnificence about it. On the farm, and on the street corner, in the factory and in the kitchen, millions of us asking nothing more but certainly nothing less than to live our own lives, according to our own values, at peace with ourselves, our neighbors and the world.

We have come from every corner of the world, from every racial and ethnic background and we've created a new breed. Yes, we have our faults - plenty of them - but selfishness isn't one of them. We are a generous people, with our friends, our neighbors and with strangers throughout the world, as victims of catastrophes in most every country can testify. There is a great deal to love and to be proud of in our land.

But there seems to be a discontent in the land today. Government, which once did those things which strengthened family and traditional values, now seems to have lost faith in us. And, many of us seem to have lost confidence in ourselves.

There's a story told about the early days of the automobile -- the horseless carriage. A motorist, complete with linen duster and goggles, pulled up in front of a farmhouse. He called out to the old fellow on the porch and asked, "Do you know where this road takes me?" The old boy said,

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"Nope." "Well", he asked, "do you know where that road back down there behind the cornfield goes?" Again, "Nope". Annoyed, he said, "You don't seem to know much of anything do you?" The old boy said, "I ain't lost." And he wasn't -- not him or those other Americans of that day. They knew who they were and where they were going. Some would have us believe those Americans are no longer relevant -- that there is no place for them or their rugged individualism in today's world. And some who think that are to be found in government.

The Americans who keep this country going -- the ones who fight the wars; drive the trucks and raise the kids; the farmer and fireman, craftsman and cop; they are wondering -- for the first time -- if the governmental institutions they have upheld and defended really care about them or their values.

Oh, they haven't fallen for the line of a few fashionable intellectuals and academics who in recent years would have us believe ours is a sick society -- a bad country. They know better. Someone said to me the other day tis a great country for the Irish. I'll personally testify to that. Indeed, it's a great country for Americans of Polish ancestry, German, Scandinavian, Greek, Chinese, Italian and all the scores of ancestries that go to make this breed we call American. We aren't giving up on America. But we are beginning to wonder if the American government is giving up on us.

We've worked and made this the most prosperous, productive land in all the world. But now the dollars we earn don't increase in number as fast as they decrease in value. The savings we counted on to see us through our non-earning years melts away like ice in a summer sun. And we're told that's due to inflation, as if inflation were some kind of plague or natural

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disaster for which no one is to blame. Well, it is a killer, it kills jobs, it kills savings. It kills hopes and dreams, but someone is to blame.

Inflation is theft-by-legislation. It is government's way of getting more tax revenue without raising the rates. Don't raise the tax rate on your home -- just appraise your home as worth more than it was the year before. Income tax rates can stay where they are, but a cost-of-living increase in pay moves you up to a surtax bracket where you pay a higher percentage of your earnings in tax reducing your standard of living.

Every time a piece of inflationary legislation is passed by Congress, the American family's ability to plan for the future is hurt. Every time the buying power of a paycheck is reduced because the government is pursuing inflationary policies, government is acting against the values of thrift, of honesty, of savings -- the values that our people brought with them to this country, the values they instilled in their children. Government progress that can't be paid for out of a balanced budget must be paid for out of your pocket.

Our society is now one in which, increasingly, older Americans live away from their families. And there is no group in this country which has been more viciously savaged by anti-family governmental action than America's elderly. Inflation can quite literally kill someone who is living on a fixed income. The big spenders in Washington have brought us to the place where older Americans are slowly -- but surely -- being pushed to the wall. And their suffering is shared by their children, who may be married with children of their own.

Inflation isn't a vague term from some economic textbook. It is a bitter, government-created fact of life the American family has to live with. Is it any wonder the American people are asking if anyone in Washington really cares?

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Oddly enough, they probably do. Those we call bureaucrats are not evil people. They really are trying to be helpful to those they've decided need their help. But this means imposing on others; using the power of taxation to confiscate and redistribute earnings; restricting freedom. In short, making government the master, not the servant.

One of government's legitimate functions is to protect us from each other; to see that no one is discriminated against or denied one's God-given rights. To that end, we have adopted legislation to guarantee civil rights and eliminate discrimination of all kinds. Certainly no one of us would challenge government's right and responsibility to eliminate discrimination in hiring or education. But in its zeal to accomplish this worthy purpose, government orders what is in effect a quota system both in hiring and in education. They don't call it a quota system. It is an "affirmative action" program with "goals and timetables" for the hiring of particular groups.

If you happen to belong to an ethnic group not recognized by the federal government as entitled to special treatment, you are a victim of reverse discrimination. Goals and timetables are in reality a bureaucratic order for a quota system. For example, if your ancestry or national origin is Czechoslovakian, Polish, Italian, or if you are of the Jewish faith, you may find yourself the victim of discrimination contrary to the Civil Rights Law. No American should be discriminated against because of religion, sex, race or ethnic background in hiring, in schooling or in any other way; and I'd like to have the opportunity to put an end to this federal distortion of the principle of equal rights.

There have been other decisions of government--some still pending--which strike at basic values and, indeed, at the very heart of the family. One of the pending measures is a legislative proposal which in the name of

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child care would insert the government in the very heart of the family's making of decisions with regard to children; decisions which properly are totally the right of the parent.

I realize there is a great difference of opinion regarding the subject of abortion. I personally believe that interrupting a pregnancy is the taking of a human life and can only be justified in self defense—that is, if the mother's own life is in danger. But even those who disagree must certainly be concerned about one facet of government's involvement in abortion. The pregnancy of an underage girl automatically makes her eligible for welfare on the Aid to Dependent Children program. This, in turn, makes her eligible for Medicaid and a free abortion regardless of her family's means. To add insult to injury, welfare rules forbid government from informing her parents. Thus, government is in the position of conspiring with an underage child to provide her with an abortion, while keeping knowledge of her situation from her parents.

Let me read you a letter I received from a mother while I was still Governor. She wrote: "Who do they think they are—not telling the parents? Who in God's name gave them the right to keep the health and welfare of your own child from you. I, as a mother, have the right to carry in my body my unborn child. I have a right to stay up night after night holding and pacing the floor with this child, feeling the pain of fear. I have a right to look into her tiny face and love her so much that I could squeeze her to death. I have a right to watch her grow day after day, year after year, and then one day to look up and see a 15-year-old young lady standing in front of me. A 15-year-old who might some day find herself in trouble and

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some fool standing there saying I don't have a right to know. I repeat-- who do they think they are?"

I wonder what the early immigrants who came to this country would say if they knew that their descendants live in a society where their children are forbidden by government to pray in schools.

I could offer other examples--unfortunately too many--of government action against rather than for the strengthening of family life; governmental actions which not only harm the family but also destroy the sense of neighborhood and community that means so much to all of us. Forced school busing comes to mind immediately. It is so obviously wrong that overwhelming majorities of Americans, black and white, are against it. Yet, courts continue to impose it.

Parents have a right--and a responsibility--to direct the education of their children. This should include the choice of school their children attend. I have said repeatedly that as President I would propose legislation--in keeping with the 14th Amendment--to eliminate forced busing. Should that prove inadequate, then I would propose a Constitutional Amendment declaring that no state nor the federal government shall refuse admission to a public institution to any person, otherwise qualified, solely on account of race, color, ethnic origin, sex or creed.

That does not mean I am opposed to all federal action in the field of education. But such action should be so indirect as to avoid any possibility of federal bureaucratic control.

For too many years a philosophy of government has dominated Washington and especially the Congress--a philosophy that works against the values

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of the family and the values that were so basic to the building of this country. I believe this is the central issue of this campaign and of our time.

After eight years as Governor of a state that is literally a cross section of America; great cities teeming with industry, small towns and sprawling suburbs; a rich agricultural economy and 22 million people of every race, religion and ethnic background--after those eight years, I know that government can work for the family and not against it. I know that economic justice can once again become a reality instead of a dream for hard-working Americans.

I know that government can be energetic without being intrusive. Helpful without being domineering. Efficient without being dictatorial.

Some weeks ago on a TV broadcast similar to this, I told of how our administration had found California on the verge of bankruptcy and how we had been forced to raise taxes in the face of that emergency. I also spoke of the measures we then employed to make government more responsive and efficient and how, as a result, we were able to return more than \$5½ billion to the people in tax cuts and rebates.

But there is more to government than just practicing economy, important as that is. Here are a few things we did as we straightened out the fiscal mess. The state income tax had begun at the first \$2,000 of earnings. But when we left office, a family had to be earning more than \$8,000 before it was subject to any income tax.

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We subsidized local governments to provide a \$1,750 exemption in the homeowners tax. And, we provided a rebate for renters.

We increased supplemental aid to the elderly, the blind and disabled to make it the highest of any state in the Union. And, we gave additional property tax relief to senior citizens, based on their income, ranging up to 92% of the tax on their homes.

We increased state support for schools 24 times as much as the increase in enrollment. The state scholarship fund for deserving young people is nine times as big as it was and we put more young people 21 and under on boards and commissions than any other administration in California history.

More members of minority communities were appointed to executive and policy-making positions than in all the previous administrations put together. We moved from 11th to third among the states in the rehabilitation of the handicapped and their placement in private enterprise jobs. And, we increased support for alcohol and drug abuse programs, rehabilitation of juveniles and adults and treatment of the mentally ill.

More than 800,000 needy Californians on county health care were included in Medicaid, and 43 of our 58 counties were able to reduce property taxes two years in a row. The second year, there were 45.

We had a problem in California that is also a national problem--the constant increase in welfare. It continues to go up in good times and bad in numbers of recipients and in cost. Voices in Washington--Democrat and Republican--refer to it as "the welfare mess". In California, it was a mess, with the caseload increasing by some 40,000 people a month.

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Every attempt at controlling its growth was resisted and frustrated by bureaucrats who seemed to be actually recruiting to increase the rolls.

Finally, with the help of a citizens' task force, we designed a program to reform welfare; to eliminate cheaters; to encourage the able-bodied to work; to find runaway fathers and make them responsible for their family's support. In less than three years, we not only halted the runaway growth, we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 people, saved the taxpayers \$2 billion and were able to increase the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 43%.

We learned, of course, that there are people who'll cheat and there are those who'll accept a lower standard of living in order to get by without working. But we also learned that the overwhelming majority of welfare recipients would like nothing better than to be self-supporting, with a job and a place in our productive society. They may be fed and sheltered by welfare, but as human beings, they are being destroyed by it.

There is a giant bureaucratic complex that thinks of them as "clients", to be permanently maintained as government dependents. This complex measures its own well being and success by how much the welfare rolls increase. To be truly successful, the goal should be to reduce the rolls by eliminating the need for welfare. This is the kind of common sense that's been lacking in Washington for much too long. I believe what we achieved in California can be done at the national level if government will once again have faith in the people and their ability to solve problems.

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There are those who want to approach the nation's problems on a politics-as-usual basis. A little government help here; a shrewd political move there. A little special treatment to this group or that group. A political "strategy" of one kind or another. But we are not going to get out of the mess we are in simply by doing the same old things in a new way.

And then there are those whose approach to government combines soothing rhetoric, pleasant smiles and reorganization gimmicks. Well, you can't get to the heart of an issue by being vague about it. And you don't discipline an irresponsible and wasteful Congress by putting an indulgent friend in the White House. You don't fix bad policies by rearranging or replacing one bureaucrat with another. You have to replace bad ideas with good ones.

I'm not a politician by profession. I am a citizen who decided I had to be personally involved in order to stand up for my own values and beliefs. My candidacy is based on my record and for that matter my entire life.

I'm not asking you to help me because I say, "Trust me, don't ask questions, and everything will be fine." I ask you to trust yourselves; trust your own heads--hearts. Trust your own knowledge of what's happening in America. And, your hopes for the future.

Let me be completely candid: No Presidential candidate has a patent on virtue. But I believe I offer something more than words, and that is my record as Governor of a state which, if it were a nation, would be the seventh ranking economic power in the world. I believe I can do the job that has to be done.

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Many of you--perhaps most of you--who are watching this evening consider yourselves Democrats. I'd like to say a few words to you directly.

During the six months I've been campaigning, I have had some wonderful moments. But I must say that among the most satisfying were those in which I discovered I had received votes not only from members of my own party, but from a great many Independents and Democrats as well. This happened in the industrial north, in the south and in the west. It indicates the issues I was talking about--our basic values, Washington's excesses, our declining national defense--all go beyond party lines; that there is a new coalition, a new majority across this land ready to answer the nation's needs.

I was once a Democrat myself and believed that party represented our values faithfully. I don't believe I changed. But the intellectual and political leadership of the Democratic party changed. The party was taken over by elitists who believed only they could plan properly the lives of the people. We were sheep and they were the shepherds. And, if we don't watch out, the shepherds are going to outnumber the sheep. I am a former Democrat and now a Republican. Millions of you have decided neither Party faithfully represents what you believe. The answer is for all of us to vote for our values and not for labels next November.

There are those who say what we are attempting to do cannot be done. But when I hear that I remind myself of a famous moment in American history.

The British had been defeated at Yorktown in the last great battle of the War for Independence. As General George Washington marched out to receive the surrender of the British commander, the British musicians solemnly played a tune entitled, "The World Turned Upside Down". And, against

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all odds and the predictions of all the experts, that's just what the colonists had done.

Well, we can turn the world right side up; the world of the family and the neighborhood and the America we love.

It may take a struggle and some sacrifice, but isn't it worth it? We can do it for ourselves, for our children and in repayment for all those who did the back-breaking jobs that built this nation. They worked their hearts out to give us a country where the right to be left alone, to pursue happiness as we defined it, would be respected by men and by the law.

We ask nothing of freedom but freedom itself and that means the right to control our own destiny without undue interference by an arrogant officialdom.

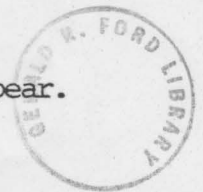
There are those who no longer have faith in our ability to do this. They still believe in government for the people, but of and by themselves; that, given freedom of choice, we'll choose unwisely; that ours is a sick society, salvageable only by their omnipotence.

Well, let them explain how a sick society produced the men who journeyed out into space and set foot on the moon; or those other men, the ones we waited for a few years ago, who came back to us proud and unbroken after enduring torture at the hands of savage captors for a longer period than any men in our history.

Have we forgotten how we waited in front of our TV sets through the long night hours for that first plane to land at Clark Field in the Philippines? We were filled with hope and fear; fear of what we might see; of what the years of torture might have done to those we called the P.O.W.s.

Finally, the moment arrived. The plane was on the ground and we waited—it seemed forever—for the door to open and the first man to appear.

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Then, with some difficulty--but on his own--Jeremiah Denton, now Rear Admiral Jeremiah Denton, made his way down the ramp. He saluted our country's flag, thanked us for bringing them all home and then asked God's blessing on America.

As the planes continued to bring our men home, Nancy and I were to share an experience that will live in our hearts forever. We were permitted to officially welcome the more than 250 who were Californians by having them as guests in our home. Not all together, but in groups, on four such occasions in all, until we had been privileged to meet and know all of them. It was an unforgettable and inspiring experience. On one of those evenings, we watched two of our guests come together in our living room, apparently strangers until they heard each other's names. Then they threw their arms around each other. They were the closest of friends, knew the most intimate details of each other's lives and families. Their friendship had been built over the years of imprisonment by tapping coded messages on the mud and bamboo wall that separated their cells. They had never seen each other until they came face-to-face there in our living room.

On those four occasions, we heard tales of indescribable torture told without any attempt at dramatics, with no rancor or bitterness and definitely no attempt to beg sympathy. One man, for trying to escape, had been buried up to his neck and left for weeks, his food thrown on the ground before his face.

We heard of men tortured beyond the breaking point until lying on their cell floors, they wanted to die because they had eventually told their

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captors some of what they wanted to know. But in the adjoining cells, others who had the same experience at one time or another took turns hour after hour just tapping on the wall to let them know they understood and to hang in there and not give up.

When they were asked why, if they knew they'd eventually break, why they didn't give their captors the information they wanted without undergoing the torture, they seemed surprised. They said, "We were prisoners. The only way we had left to fight the enemy was to hold out as long as we could."

One young man (a fighter pilot who looked as if he should be a cheer leader, maybe on a college campus) had shattered his arm and shoulder when he bailed out after his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire. They wanted him to talk to two of our anti-war protesters who were guests in Hanoi. He refused. They stood him on a stool, tied his shattered arm to a hook in the wall and then kicked the stool from beneath his feet—not once, but time after time until he gave in. In the meeting that followed, knowing his words were being carefully monitored, he said he tried in every way he could to indicate to these fellow Americans they weren't hearing the truth, but he said, "I spoke to ears that refused to hear".

One night after our guests had gone and Nancy and I were alone, I asked, "where did we find them, where did we find such men?" The answer came to me almost as quickly as I'd asked the question. We found them where we've always found them when such men are needed--on Main Street, on our farms, in shops and stores, in offices, oil stations and factories. They are simply the product of the freest society man has ever known.

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In the darks days following World War II, when we alone, with our industrial power and military might, stood between the world and a return to the dark ages, Pope Pius the XII said, "The American people have a genius for great and unselfish deeds. Into the hands of America God has placed the destiny of an afflicted mankind."

God Bless America.

#



June 16, 1976

TO: Tom Bolack
Bob Grant
Karen Peterson
Joe Skeen
Maxine Melbourne
Don Maddox
Bill Kneil

Punkie Edwards
Garrey Carruthers
Colin McMillan
Hester Eastham
Bob Davidson
Edward Lujan

FROM: Dennis Howe

Thought the following might be of interest to you as we reflect on our upcoming convention:

This is the thought pattern of one Reaganite who is a delegate to the State Convention. I have left out his name because I did not ask his permission to use the contents of his letter. This delegate has been active in our Party both pre-Goldwater and post-Goldwater. I would guess that he has never deviated from a straight party vote and probably never will. His first letter was in response to Pete's letter urging a united Party,

May 25th letter: "A note to thank you for your nice letter of May 20th. I share your concerns and interest in our Party, and too, will support our Party's nominee, though as you know, I prefer Ronald Reagan.....Keep up the good work, Pete! Best always to you and the family.....

June 4th: This Reagan supporter called Pete's office and urged Pete & Manuel to run and said he would vote for them both as delegates.

June 13th letter: "After reading the article in today's Albuquerque Journal on so many of our Party's "Brass" filing to be delegates to Kansas City, I know how David felt when the Philistines sent Goliath to flex his muscles and show off his



strength to the man of Israel to make them fearful, but like David, though I am a "grass roots", "rank & file" Republican, I will not be intimidated.

I had felt that some kind of a compromise might be best, but after the "low blows" during the Primary campaigns, and now this, I will do everything I can to see that Ronald Reagan gets all 21 delegates and alternates from New Mexico.

I'm still 100% for you--this will be a positive vote for Reagan.

.....
P.S. I still love our President, and you all Ford people, too. This letter is being sent to Manny too.

I think the metamorphosis of this Reagan supporter is typical and has been caused in part by the over-reaction by Ford people to play power politics in an attempt to overcome organizational failures.

Publicity of the discord only accentuates the divisiveness and forces good friends to take a very hard-line approach.

The attached newspaper article further illustrates the point.



Wash. Post
June 16 '76

Rowland Evans
and Robert Novak

Power Politics in Missouri

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — President Ford's humiliating rebuff by the Missouri Republican Convention carried this warning for his managers back in Washington: Organizational failures cannot be cured by power politics.

In fact, Mr. Ford's loss to Ronald Reagan of all but one of 19 at-large Missouri delegates could have been much worse. Trying to save the day for the President by unseating hundreds of legally-chosen Reagan state convention delegates, Ford operatives came within a hair of creating a party schism that would have brought convulsions among Republicans everywhere.

What happened here is not isolated. The attempt at an eleventh-hour victory here through bloody-nose politics reflects the inclination of distraught national Ford strategists to use the national convention machinery to stage questionable raids on Reagan delegations. Thus, the carnage barely avoided last Saturday in Springfield's Abdul Ben Adhem Shrine Mosque could be achieved over national television at Kansas City in August.

The organizational head start given Reagan by nameless grass-roots workers against the Missouri party establishment was aggravated by the absence of Stuart Spencer, the most experienced operative functioning for the President Ford Committee (PFC).

Gov. Christopher (Kit) Bond, the state's top Ford backer, has not forgotten that Spencer managed Gene McNary's campaign against him for the Republican governor's nomination in 1972. Blaming that campaign's strident anti-Bond attacks on Spencer, Bond told the White House he did not want Spencer setting foot in Missouri. To complicate matters, McNary (now a St. Louis county supervisor) was named chairman of the Missouri PFC.

When it became clear two weeks ago that Reagan had a clear lead in delegates to the state convention, Ford operations began on two tracks—a Bond (upper) track and a McNary (lower) track. Neither proved any match for hard Reagan delegate strength.

Bond's track consisted of efforts to convince Missouri delegates that Reagan on top of the state ticket would bring disaster—the principal Ford theme nationally.

Even Mr. Ford's visit to Springfield for chats with delegates did no good ("I doubt he changed five votes," one Ford operative confided). The problem was not that Missouri Republicans do not care about November; they simply do not believe Mr. Ford would run better than Reagan, particularly in the conservative Ozarks.

What's more, any faint possibility of the upper track succeeding was wiped out by McNary's lower track: the challenge of 385 Reagan state delegates (out of a total 1,440). The idea originated with Wayne Millsaps, a liberal Republican lawyer and political gut fighter from St. Louis who is detested by rural Missouri Republicans. But PFC headquarters in Washington approved.

Bond, who learned of the challenge after it was filed, objected but finally decided to see if it might work. All it did was generate angry resentment against Bond. Expecting the 385 challenged delegates to be prevented from voting on their own seating, the Reagan camp was prepared to walk out of the convention Saturday morning.

Just what the Ford campaign intended to do during a sleepless Friday night was not clear. Local Ford chieftains were bogged down in haggling, with Bond and McNary going off in opposite directions. Sometime after midnight, Bond put his foot down: The challenge must be dropped. The offer to Reagan forces at about 3 a.m. to forget the challenge in return for splitting the delegates was sheer bluff; it was immediately rejected. At 8 a.m., the challenge was withdrawn anyway.

When the convention convened at 10 o'clock, the shabby old hall was filled with Reagan posters, placards and signs, with hardly a Ford campaign button in view. An outraged Ford supporter telephoned PFC headquarters at the Drury Inn to find out what had happened to the Ford signs. Typically, nobody was there to answer the phone.

Four PFC staffers sent here a week earlier accomplished little more than arranging Mr. Ford's fruitless four-hour visit. "They remind me of the Italian army—in retreat," a Ford leader told us.

More ominous for Mr. Ford, his defeat here did not result from a vastly superior performance by the national Reagan team. No national Reagan operative showed until Thursday night, and national campaign manager John Sears arrived at 7 p.m. Friday. Reagan himself was allocated only one hour for talks with delegates (compared to four by Mr. Ford) and was far from his best in a strangely jumbled 52-minute speech to the convention.

What won it for Reagan was devotion of his grass-roots followers—the Republican rank and file. They were not impressed by pleas from President or governor (Bond, in fact, was elected the lone Ford at-large delegate only because Sears quietly maneuvered votes his way). They did not believe arguments that Reagan means disaster in November.

It is precisely because these qualities will be duplicated by Reaganites in the ten remaining convention states that the great Republican struggle may well move to Kansas City with the candidates virtually deadlocked.

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MEMO: June 11, 1976

TO: All Reagan Delegates

FROM: Garth Fahrbach and
Chuck Coll,
Reagan Convention Floor Leaders

SUBJECT: Convention Voting and Strategy

It has become apparent that the Ford convention strategy will be a "ploy" to selecting 2 out of 21 New Mexico convention delegates for Ford, by placing the prestige of Congressman Manuel Lujan and Senator Pete Domenici on the line as delegate candidates. The argument will be that the Reagan delegation should give Ford two delegates to preserve party unity and harmony, and to keep from embarrassing our incumbent Congressman and Senator. It will be further argued that Ford is entitled to some kind of personal representation out of New Mexico.

This attempt to twist the real issue in delegate voting should be rejected by all Reagan delegates for at least three reasons:

- 1) It would be a breach of faith for any of us to vote for any Ford delegates or supporters becoming convention delegates if our home county selected us to vote for Reagan delegates to the National Convention.
- 2) It would be a breach of faith with Governor Reagan for us to vote for any Ford delegate or supporter because Governor Reagan has competed against great odds for over one year, and is now neck-and-neck in the National Convention race. Two votes could be the difference at the National Convention, and we are not in the position to give away those two votes.



3) The idea that Reagan delegates are causing a split between the Republican party and Congressman Lujan and Senator Domenici is a false issue, because we are merely voting between Ford and Reagan when we cast our vote at the Convention.

The Ford organization is initiating the confrontation when they already know the commitments of the State convention delegates. Furthermore, they know that Lujan and Domenici are in a special category as incumbents, and they will be entitled to all the Convention floor privileges except the right to vote. Their insistence on being delegates may deprive two hardworking New Mexico delegates of the opportunity to be voting delegates for Reagan.

Keep your eye on the ball. We are not expressing a dislike for Congressman Lujan or Senator Domenici when we elect National Convention delegates. We are only voting for Governor Reagan.

A clear majority of the delegates of the 1100 precincts in the 32 counties have already expressed their preference for Governor Reagan when electing us as delegates to the State Convention. The Ford leadership is using the prestige of Lujan and Domenici in a blatant attempt to steal two national delegates for Ford.



HONORARY CO-CHAIRMAN:
Honorable Pete V. Domenici, U.S.S.
Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., M.C.

CO-CHAIRMAN:
P. R. (Bob) Grant, Jr.
Karen Peterson

FINANCE CHAIRMAN:
Tom Bolack

STATE COORDINATOR:
Brad Casey

OFFICE MANAGER:
Maxine Melbourne

President Ford Committee New Mexico

REPUBLIC SQUARE, 5555 MONTGOMERY, N.E., SUITE 8
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109
(505) 883-0200

V. J.

ALBUQUERQUE:

John T. Allen
Rep. Rudy V. Applegate
Charles E. Barkhart
George Beach
Sen. Paul F. Bertsch
Sen. A. Bradford
Tom Bell
Grant G. Brumlow
Reeta Brumlow
John Butagher, Jr.
Randy Burke
Terry D. Chan, D.D.
Rep. James A. Caudill
Rep. Ronald Chaplin
William L. Clement
Eugene Cooley
Bill Cortez
Roger Cox
Betty Davidson
Nesta Fuller Eastman
John P. Eastman
Elmer G. Elliott
Katy Fry
D. W. Gale
Betty Ferguson
Alice Gallagher
Bernardo Gallegos
James W. Glavin
Emma Gonzalez
Sen. Fred A. Green, Jr.
C. LeRoy Harman
Rep. Stuart C. Hill
Thomas W. Hoover
Leo E. Hoffman
Lucy Jarman
William C. Johns, M.D.
William E. Ketcher
Mayor Harry E. Knudsen
George T. Kram
Frank C. H. Livingston
Edward L. Lyon
Paula F. Maloy
Thomas W. Mason
Rep. Joseph H. Morcor
Harry S. Muzzey
J. J. Nicholson
Belle C. Nider
Tom McKenna
George W. McKim
Ed Myrick
The Hon. Francine Bell
Joseph H. Neelan, DDS
Ken O'Neil
Arthur Orrego
Linda C. Perrot
Sen. James P. Poveroni
Robert C. Praelo
Anita Poppel
John Ruggers
Jack E. Sadler, M.D.
Joe S. Reinhardt
John D. Robb, Jr.
Paul W. Robinson
Louise Rowland
Sen. William A. Sage
Mrs. J. Bryan Stephenson
Richard B. Straton
Alton Thompson
Robert P. Tyson
Joe Valdez
Terry Valt
Edna J. Yanda

Rep. Arthur Keith Besselt
Mayor Noel Alexander, Balm
Bobby Alford Llanos
Robert O. Anderson, Roswell
Richard Aragon, Balm
Albert E. Arroyo, Las Cruces
Roberto L. Arroyo, Las Vegas
Rosauro Baca, Socorro
Helen A. Traci Bagnard, Portales
Sharon Beck, Las Vegas
Rep. John F. Blythe, Cimarron
Quarley Baker, Belling

June 21, 1976

An Open Letter to All New Mexico Republican Presidential Nominating Convention Delegates:

You are aware that this letter is the first communication to the Republican State Nominating Convention delegates from the President Ford Committee - New Mexico. We want to congratulate each of you on your successful effort to take part in what is turning out to be one of the most exciting Republican Presidential selection processes in history.

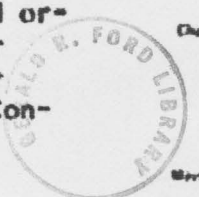
The President Ford-Governor Reagan efforts should be and will be a contest between opposing political and ideological views within our party. With just 29 percent of the electorate in our state willing to identify as Republicans, we simply can't afford the luxury of divisive partisanship. Both sides must be able to unite behind all our Republican candidates this fall, regardless of the Presidential nominee. We pledge our efforts to do so.

This election year we have one Republican candidate for U.S. Senator, 2 for the U.S. Congress, 24 running for the State Senate, 50 for the New Mexico House, 63 County Commissioners, 18 County Clerks, 18 Treasurers, 20 Sheriffs, 15 Assessors, 2 Surveyors, 3 District Judges, 8 District Attorneys, 15 Probate Judges, 5 Magistrates and several for state boards. Over 250 Republicans in New Mexico have committed their time, money and prestige to elective office. They need and deserve a unified party organization behind them. For the past seven months of its existence the President Ford Committee - New Mexico has kept this purpose in mind.

Our interest in party unity and harmony may have cost our candidate dearly on at least one occasion, in connection with a well-publicized announcement of his appearance at our Lincoln Day Dinner. A commitment he never made and he and our organization were unaware of. Despite pressures to set the record straight, we elected not to in the interests of party unity and harmony.

Through the past winter and spring no New Mexico Republican was promised or offered the support of the President Ford organization as a delegate to the National Convention. Our plans did provide for inclusion of delegates for Governor Reagan had we been in a position to encourage the State Convention to do so, in the interests of party unity.

H. C. Blythe, Jr., Santa Fe
Earl C. Blythe, Santa Fe
Burt Carlisle, Las Cruces
Lee Campbell, Mora
Sen. William M. Chavez, Balm
Mayor Barbara Christman, Cimarron
Walter DeLeon, Roswell
Sen. John E. Conroy, Albuquerque
Cathy Farnham, Portales
Rep. Van R. Crawford, Durango
Linda Davis, Cimarron
Joe D. DeLeon, Gallup
Mrs. Walter B. Drenth, Santa Fe
John E. Drenth, Santa Fe
Frances Edwards, Farmington
Reginaldo Espinoza, Santa Fe
Paul A. Fox, M. D., Santa Fe
Edward D. Frazier, M. D., Santa Fe
Bob Frazier, Cimarron
Ann H. Givens, Santa Fe
Tom Gregg, Santa Fe
Ed R. Gresham, Las Alamos
Ann Gresham, Las Cruces
Rosalinda R. Grier, Las Cruces
Mayor Robert G. Guy, Balm
Joe Hayden, Santa Fe
Patricia J. Hill, Santa Fe
Rep. Maxine Hixson, Albuquerque
Henry J. Hixson, Santa Fe
William S. Hunt, Jr., Cimarron
Alva Jean Hunter
Merrill E. Hunsley, Santa Fe
Larry Johnson, Mora
Cognate Jones, Las Cruces
Charles F. Joy, Artes
Rep. Stephen W. Kennedy, Gallup
Rep. Vernon Kerr, Las Alamos
Gordon King, Albuquerque
William H. King, Las Vegas
Linda Lambert, Las Cruces
Pat Lawrence, Las Cruces
Francis A. Lynch, Las Alamos
M. J. Lynch, Las Cruces
Sen. Frank J. Lynch, Las Cruces
Charles J. Lynch, Las Cruces
Sen. Jay M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Mayor Stephen M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Ralph M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Raymond M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Dorothy H. Lynch, Las Cruces
Rep. James M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Charles M. Lynch, Las Cruces
David M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Rep. Colin R. Lynch, Las Cruces
Larry M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Tina M. Lynch, Las Cruces
Robert L. Lynch, Las Cruces
Benjamin F. Lynch, Santa Fe
Reeta Lynch, Santa Fe
Rep. Hugo Lynch, Las Cruces
Lou F. Lynch
Jackie Perry, Las Cruces
Joe M. Romero, Las Cruces
Dale Roberts, Farmington
Rep. Murray Ross, Las Cruces
S. P. Ross, Las Cruces
Frank Ross, Las Cruces
Rep. Lloyd F. Ross, Farmington
Arthur Ross, Las Cruces
Lopoe Santos, Las Cruces
John H. Santos, Las Cruces
Frank Santos, Las Cruces
Ed Santos, Las Cruces
Alton Santos, Las Cruces
Charles W. Santos, Farmington
M. N. Santos, Santa Fe



June 21, 1976

We have recently been presented with allegations that the President Ford organization is divisive with respect to our party, and completely unwarranted and uncalled for attacks on the motives and integrity of Senator Domenici, Congressman Lujan and the President Ford Committee.

Some, but not all of you, received a memorandum from the Citizens for Reagan headquarters last week (copy enclosed). Whether or not it is in good taste is not the point. Coupled with recent public pronouncements it serves no useful purpose in whatever efforts must be made to unify our party for November.

ITEM: "It has become apparent that the FORD convention strategy will be a "ploy" to salvage 2 out of 21 New Mexico National Convention Delegates for FORD by putting the prestige of Congressman Manuel Lujan and Senator Pete Domenici on the line as delegate candidates."

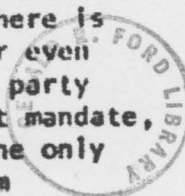
FACT: Webster's defines "prestige" to include, "reputation or distinction based on brilliance of achievement." Is there any doubt the first Republican U.S. Congressman to be elected in 40 years and the first Republican U.S. Senator in 38 years have sufficient prestige between them that they don't need a memo to remind anyone? They are two out of 164 New Mexico Republicans with their prestige on the line that filed their candidacy for National Convention delegate. Does the fact that they have publicly identified themselves with President Ford exclude them from consideration?

ITEM: "The argument will be that the REAGAN delegates should give FORD 2 delegates to preserve party unity and harmony and to keep from embarrassing our incumbent Congressman and Senator."

FACT: We don't think it will be our Senator and Congressman who will be embarrassed. And certainly not for their support of our President. We believe every State Convention delegate's vote will be based upon his or her own convictions, which may or may not include party unity and harmony. Pete, Manuel and the President Ford Committee have not argued or asked you to "give" the President two delegates. As members of the party, we do believe that any New Mexico Republican still has the right to seek election as delegate to the National Convention by his fellow Republicans.

ITEM: "It will be further argued that FORD is entitled to some kind of proportional representation out of New Mexico."

FACT: In any recent poll we're aware of, President Ford is the first choice of more than 60 percent of New Mexico's Republicans. If our state party rules required election of national delegates by proportional representation, President Ford would be "entitled" to at least 8 of New Mexico's 21 delegates. This is not our argument. If there is a disenfranchisement of the majority of New Mexico Republicans or even a minority of State Convention delegates, it is the fault of the party rules, not the President Ford Committee. They permit, but do not mandate, a "winner take all" convention. Some of you may remember that the only National Convention delegate Paul McCloskey had in 1972 came from New Mexico.



June 21, 1976

ITEM: "It would be a 'breach of faith' for any of us to vote for any Ford delegate or supporter because the convention delegates in our home county elected us to vote for REAGAN delegates to the National Convention."

FACT: The implication that all New Mexico Republicans or all the home county delegates attending ward, precinct and county conventions supported Governor Reagan is simply not true.

ITEM: "...the idea that REAGAN delegates are causing a split between the Republican Party and Congressman Lujan and Senator Domenici is a false issue..."

FACT: Nowhere, at any time, in any place, publicly or privately, have any participants in the President Ford Committee - New Mexico suggested or implied that delegates for Governor Reagan are causing a split. We acknowledge that bitterness and rancor exhibited by either side makes it that much more difficult to be unified this fall. We also acknowledge the greatest asset gained by the party by this campaign is the large numbers of new Republicans becoming involved at a grass roots level. Many of us on both sides of the Presidential issue were the "young turks" of the campaign of Senator Goldwater and remained through disappointment to become part of the party's structure. In the process we helped elect two Republican U.S. Congressmen, a U.S. Senator and a Governor in New Mexico. It is imperative that these recently active Republicans remain involved regardless of who becomes our party's Presidential nominee. From the inception of this campaign we recognized that with the large numbers of elected Republicans involved, we had a unique opportunity to coordinate a Presidential candidate's campaign with the campaigns of all New Mexico Republican candidates. Our highest priority has been to cause no intra-party rift. We are committed that win, lose or draw with respect to our support of President Ford we have a responsibility to the candidates and the party which we intend to fulfill to the best of our ability.

ITEM: "The FORD organization is initiating the confrontation when they already know the commitments of the state convention delegates."

FACT: We don't presume to know the commitments of the state convention delegates regarding election of all 21 National Convention delegates.

ITEM: "Their (Pete and Manuel) insistence on being delegates may deprive two hard-working New Mexico Republicans of the opportunity to be voting delegates for REAGAN."

FACT: It shouldn't excite anyone that those New Mexico Republicans that represent a substantial part of the year in and year out foundation and working cadre of the state party and support President Ford strongly re-

ITEM: "A clear majority of the delegates of the 1100 precincts and 32 counties have already expressed their preference for RONALD REAGAN."

FACT: A clear majority of the delegates from many of those 1100 precincts were completely shut out from expressing their preference for President Ford at their county meetings. 16 of 32 counties, or 50 percent, apparently



June 21, 1976

elected a majority of delegates for President Ford, 13 or 41 percent for Governor Reagan, and three appear evenly divided.

ITEM: The FORD leadership is using the prestige of Congressman Lujan and Senator Domenici in a blatant attempt to steal 2 National Delegates..."

FACT: Not worthy of comment.

One further "Item" from the Albuquerque Tribune, June 15, 1976: "...a hardline backer of Reagan, said she and other Reagan people are preparing a list of 42 potential delegates and alternates. She said the list will be mailed to Reagan forces before the state convention..."

We're not presuming to tell you how and for whom to vote. The President Ford Committee - New Mexico's "strategy," the Citizens for Reagan memo notwithstanding, is simply this: Within the framework of party and convention rules, do what we can to show our support for the Republican President of the United States from the Republicans of New Mexico.

Since the Governor Reagan organization has already chosen who they want you to vote for without asking you, we will meet with President Ford National Convention delegate candidates. Should they desire to designate Republicans to support, our organization will assist them at the State Convention.

We have never had any doubt that President Ford would be our party's nominee this fall. We have focused throughout this winter and spring on the positive accomplishments of a man who became President at what can only be called the worst possible moment in recent American history. In terms of inheriting a political disaster, the worst recession in 40 years and uncontrolled inflation, his ability to gain control of these matters and exercise some restraint on a wholly unreasonable, liberal and irrational Congress in such a short period of time is nothing short of a social, fiscal and political miracle. We have never run against another Republican candidate who could be qualified to lead our country. We have supported a man we already have in that position who has more than demonstrated exceptional qualifications as President and earned and deserves our support. We have a candidate in President Ford who can win election in November, assuring us of retaining the White House as the major base for the Republican party. As State Convention delegates, it will be your sole judgment whether or not New Mexico evidences any support for the President - not Senator Domenici's, Congressman Lujan's or ours. That's our strategy. We don't see anything divisive in it. We don't perceive any advantage to winning a battle at the expense of losing the war, and we don't think you do, either.

If we can assist you in any manner, please don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Bob Grant

Karen Peterson



Memo urges non-Lujan-Domenici vote

By MARIAN McQUIDDY
Record Staff Writer

Republican state convention delegates for Ronald Reagan are being urged by memo not to vote for U.S. Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr. and Sen. Pete Domenici as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The Daily Record has learned the memo has been sent to all Reagan delegates to the June 26 state GOP convention by Reagan floor leaders Chuck Coll of Roswell and Garth Fahrback of Albuquerque.

The memo indicates that the

Reagan "people" are pushing their delegates to keep their ranks together and elect 21 Reagan delegates to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo.

"The Ford leadership is using the prestige of Congressman Lujan and Sen. Domenici in a blatant attempt to steal two national delegates for Ford," the memo states.

"It has become apparent that the Ford convention strategy will be a ploy to salvage two out of 21 New Mexico National Convention delegates by putting the prestige of

Congressman Manuel Lujan and Sen. Pete Domenici on the line as delegate candidates.

"The argument will be that the Reagan delegates should give Ford two delegates to preserve party unity and harmony and to keep from embarrassing our incumbent Congressman and Senator," the memo says.

Coll and Fahrback urge, in the memo, all the Reagan delegates to reject "this attempt to twist the real issue in delegate voting."

They call for the delegates to hold

ranks because it would be a "breach of faith for any of us to vote for any Ford delegate or supporter because the convention delegates in our home county elected us to vote for Reagan."

The memo also says the delegates should stay together because of the closeness of the race and the long campaign waged by Reagan.

It also says that the suggested split in the Republican party caused by the campaign "is a false issue because we are merely voting between Ford or Reagan."

The memo states that the Reagan

forces are not "expressing a dislike" for either Domenici or Lujan, but "we are only voting for Gov. Reagan."

Coll said in an interview today that "we sent the memo out to keep our delegates informed of what it likely to happen at the convention."

He said the Reagan supporters are predicting a 21-delegate victory at the state convention for the former California governor.

"Right now the figures indicated that we have 64 per cent of the delegate strength. By the convention,

we are figuring to be leading by two to five per cent," he said.

On the delegate election, Coll said 130 persons have filed form throughout the state for delegate slots at the convention.

"Forty-two persons have filed for Reagan and the rest are either uncommitted or for Ford," Coll said.

He said four persons have filed for delegate slots in Chaves County.

They include Mrs. Lewis C. Cox, Carl Engwall, Debbie Hill and Gene McElvaney, Coll said.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1976

24 PAGES TODAY

15c DAILY 25c SUNDAY

Moslem-Christian border

Ambassador disappears

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — American Ambassador Francis E. Meloy Jr. disappeared today while crossing the dangerous front line between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors and was feared kidnaped, the U.S. Embassy reported.

pearance "with great seriousness." Meloy, who arrived in this war-torn city last month, was on his way to his first meeting with President-elect Elias Sarkis in the Christian-held Hasmieh district. He left the seaside U.S. Embassy in the Moslem sector of Beirut in his bulletproof automobile

chauffeur Zoheir Moghrabi to continue the crossing in the ambassador's car.

The spokesman said no word had been received from anyone on Meloy's and Waring's fate.

Unconfirmed reports said Meloy,

Waring and the other two men. guerrillas, Moslem militias and Lebanese security forces were aware of Meloy's disappearance and were trying to find him and the other two men.

A Phalange party official said the

Lebanon throughout the crisis there. Carlson said the ship had been kept in the area for possible use in the evacuation of Americans from that country.

Meloy is a 59-year-old career diplomat who just finished a two-year

stints in Washington, he served in Paris, Saigon, London and Rome before becoming ambassador to the Dominican Republic in 1969.

While in Guatemala, Meloy oversaw the extensive U.S. relief effort that followed a disastrous earthquake

Albuquerque Calling...

A weekly size-up
by JERRY MCKINNEY
and The Tribune staff

Don't tell anyone, but the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice may be called in soon to investigate complaints in Chaves County against law enforcement agencies there.

The attorney general's office has already been looking into allegations of police brutality, harassment and unequal enforcement of the law in the county.

But insiders say Atty. Gen. Toney Anaya feels his staff is stretched to its limits, and such complaints legitimately should be checked out by the feds.

His investigators are tied up in Rio Arriba and Valencia counties, they say, and a grand jury in Grant County also has called on the attorney general to investigate similar complaints there.

DON'T BE SURPRISED to see Mayor Harry Kinney make a strong effort to become chairman of the advisory board of the National Conference of Mayors.

Kinney already is a member of the powerful board and is considered to have a good chance of becoming chairman if he tries, those who know say. The chairmanship is considered to be one of the five top spots in the conference.

The effort will be made during the annual meeting of the group June 26 in Milwaukee, which Kinney will attend with his wife, Carol.

They also will make a strong push to have the group meet in Albuquerque in 1980. Part of the effort will be the handing out of some 200 turquoise "pocket pieces" donated by local merchants.

The conference's annual meeting attracts thousands of mayors from all across the country.

GOV. JERRY APODACA is waiting until after the November election to appoint someone to the new district judgeship in the First Judicial District, insiders say.

The governor wants to save as many votes as possible in the district's three counties — Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Los Alamos — and he knows such appointments make political enemies out of the aspirants who are not chosen.

But even with the selection several months away, a number of names are being mentioned as possibilities.

They include Bob Barberousse, a young lawyer who was counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee when Apodaca was chairman; Harry Connelly Jr., attorney for the city of Santa Fe, and Bruce Coffman, an assistant at-

torney general assigned to the State Police who is said to have the support of two of the three judges now in the district.

There is also a chance the post might go to a woman. Ann Bingaman and Elaine Hatch are mentioned most often in that regard.

THOSE CLOSE TO THE SCENE say it will be years before the wounds in New Mexico's Republican Party are healed.

The party has been split by a bitter battle between backers of President Ford and Ronald Reagan, who wants Ford's job.

One example of the split is the fact that Sen. Pete Domenici — the first Republican senator from New Mexico since Bronson Cutting died in 1935 (except for Ed Mechert, who was appointed) — wasn't even told a fellow senator was coming to New Mexico to raise funds for the party.

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nevada, will be in Albuquerque July 18 for a \$50-a-couple dinner.

Out of courtesy, Domenici should have been consulted before Laxalt was invited.

Domenici learned of the visit, those who know say, only long after Laxalt had accepted.

Laxalt is national chairman of Citizens for Reagan. Domenici is honorary co-chairman of Ford's New Mexico campaign.

AN OFFICIAL of the Metropolitan Criminal Justice Coordinating Council says Sheriff Thomas Richardson was counting the youth vote when he left his name off a list of law enforcement officials opposed to decriminalization of marijuana.

Richardson claims not to have seen the resolution which was adopted Thursday by the group.

But the official said the resolution was sent to the sheriff "and apparently laid on his desk for several days" before being returned unsigned.

All other law enforcement agencies signed the resolution, but Richardson is the only one who has to face the voters in November.

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Sweep by Reagan Likely

By ROBERT V. BEIER

If the forces of Ronald Reagan stick together at Saturday's Republican State Convention, it should be a sweep of all national convention delegates for the former California governor.

By the numbers, the Reagan forces at county conventions early last May selected approximately 500 of 803 delegates to the state convention to be held at Albuquerque's Convention Center.

This is about 62 per cent of the delegates and in the winner-take-all situation, Reagan should easily capture all of the 21 delegates and 21 alternates New Mexico sends to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in August.

Faced with being shut out, the forces of President Ford are banking on the party allegiance to three prominent members of the GOP—Sen. Pete Domenici, Rep. Manuel Lujan and Francine Neff—to win bids to Kansas City as Ford delegates.

"That's pretty much what we're shooting for," said State Rep. Phillip R. "Bob" Grant of Albuquerque, co-chairman of the New Mexico Ford Committee.

Domenici and Lujan are honorary state Ford co-chairmen and Mrs. Neff, as U.S. treasurer, is the ranking appointed New Mexico Republican in the Ford administration.

Recognizing the Ford committee tactics, James P. "Corky" Morris, state party finance chairman and a Reagan backer since 1968, said, "It's a matter of discipline. We've been meeting with everyone (the Reagan delegates).

"Our concern is Reagan. We want to send delegates to Kansas City who will vote for Reagan."

Since the race for the GOP presidential nomination nationwide is so close, it is apparent the Reagan forces in New Mexico have been guided by Anderson Carter of Lovington, prominent conservative Republican who is field director for Reagan's national campaign.

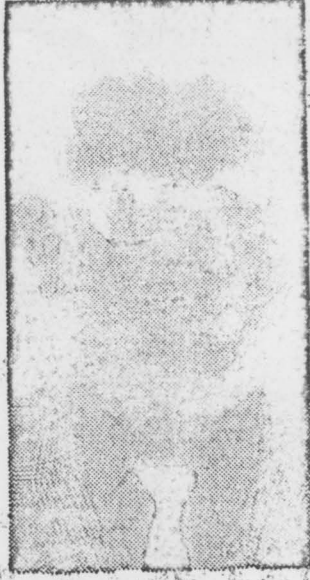
Carter, former GOP national committeeman and two-time candidate for the U.S. Senate, will be in Albuquerque for the convention, he said in an interview from Washington.

Under Carter's guidance, some Reagan delegates are now unwilling to consider Domenici and Lujan as delegates.

State Sen. Leo Dow of Albuquerque, state Reagan co-chairman, earlier had said there may be sentiment to put Domenici and Lujan



Sen. Pete Domenici



Rep. Manuel Lujan



Francine Neff

on the delegation but has changed his mind since the race has tightened.

"We (the Reagan delegates) are sticking together as we need every vote we can get at Kansas City," said Dow. "We are going to vote for our slate. That's the only way we can make it."

Like Morris, Dow, who is up for re-election, said after the state convention "there will be party harmony. We Republicans realize we need to stick together if we are going to win in November."

The Reagan group late this week will work out its slate of 21 delegates and 21 alternates. The Ford committee is expected to do the same thing but concentrate on Domenici, Lujan and Mrs. Neff.

One-hundred and 64 Republicans filed as delegate candidates by the convention's printed ballot deadline of June 12. — approximately 65 per cent of them Ford backers, including most of the state party leadership.

There may be a few more names of candidates whose registered letters arrived after June 12. And, nominations can be made from the convention floor.

The printed ballot will list alphabetically the names of those who filed by the June 12 deadline. However, there will be space on the ballots for delegates to write in the names of those nominated from the floor.

Voting for delegates and alternates will be done by secret ballot and some observers feel this would aid Domenici, Lujan and Mrs. Neff.

The secret ballot may also help diminish some intra-party bitterness which some feel has been generated in the battle for the presidential nomination between Ford and Reagan.

Reagan backers point out

the delegate selection process is "not a popularity contest between Domenici, Lujan or anyone else."

Domenici has said he "believes" the President should have some delegates, and pointed out that some delegates feel "Congressman Lujan and I are somehow entitled to delegate spots."

But, like other party leaders Domenici has called for the party to unify when the convention is over.

Noting printed comments from both sides, Domenici said, "Such allegations and disagreements serve no useful purpose for our state party, but emphasize bitterness and rancor. They will lead only to an inevitable split in our state party and defeat in November."

"I suggest to both sides they look ahead. Our state convention will speak for itself. Everyone will have plenty of time there to present their views."

State Chairman Jack Stahl feels the Reagan-Ford contest has been beneficial to the state party.

"We have had more people involved than in the past," said Stahl. "You always lose a few in these contests, but all in all, we will have a net plus of people participating this presidential year."

"I don't see any lasting division. The net result of the contest is beneficial."

Stahl said when the conventions (state and national) are over: "I feel we can get into the campaign with everyone aboard and work for the nominee."

At the Saturday convention, the delegates will first elect four women and four men as delegates, then select three delegates each from the state's two congressional districts and finally elect seven delegates at-large. The same process is repeated in electing alternates.

In addition to electing delegates and alternates to the national convention, the state convention will nominate the state GOP national committee members. National Committeeman Robert

C. Davidson of Albuquerque and National Committeewoman Frances Shipman of Pojoaque are seeking renomination.

The Republicans also will have their State Platform Convention Sunday—also at the Convention Center.

State Sen. John Irick of Albuquerque will be temporary chairman of the delegate selection convention with Lujan as keynoter.

Mona Riggs of Farmington is chairman of the Credentials Committee which will hear protests about seating the Taos and Luna Counties delegation.

The Credential Committee will make its recommendations to the State Central Committee which meets at 9 a.m. Saturday to set up the special rules to the convention. The convention starts at 10 a.m.

Dick Richards of Albuquerque is chairman of the convention Rules Committee and State Sen. John Conway of Alamogordo heads the Resolutions Committee.

Don Trubey of Portales, GOP candidate for the Southern Congressional District seat, is chairman of Sunday's Platform Convention.

Former State Rep. Bobby Jordan and State Rep. Joseph Mercer are co-chairmen of the platform drafting committee which will meet again this week to finish its plans to be presented to the convention.

Harrison Schmitt, Republican candidate for the Senate, will keynote the Platform Convention.

'Tip' O'Neill Tells His Chief Priority

BOSTON (UPI)

Majority Leader Tip

"Tip" O'Neill said

America rebuild

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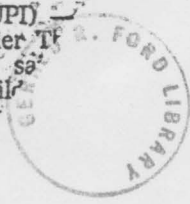
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Driver Sights Body

A driver coming off I-40 at Sixth Street Saturday morning discovered a 23-year-old Albuquerque man, apparently dead, lying in a vacant lot northeast of the intersection,

dead, he notified police, he said.

A witness told police that Childers was last seen staggering northbound on Sixth Street about 1 a.m. Seemingly



Report of Receipts and Expenditures for a Candidate or Committee Supporting any Candidate(s) for Nomination or Election to Federal Office

2x12.00

76 JUL 12 12:00

Note: Committees authorized by a candidate to receive contributions and make expenditures in connection with more than one election must maintain separate records with respect to each election, and file separate reports with respect to each election.

<p>1(a) Name of Candidate or Committee (in full) Citizens for Reagan</p> <p>(b) Address (number and street) 1835 K Street N.W. Suite 800</p> <p>(c) City, State and ZIP code Washington, D.C. 20006</p>	<p>2 Identification Number C-00029918</p> <p>3(a) Is this a report of a candidate or Authorized Candidate Committee? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(b) If "Yes," for which election? _____ on _____ (Date) (General, Primary, Runoff)</p>
<p>4 Type of Report (Check appropriate box and complete, if applicable)</p> <p>(a) <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment (c) <input type="checkbox"/> July 10 report (e) <input type="checkbox"/> January 31 Report</p> <p>(b) <input type="checkbox"/> April 10 Report (d) <input type="checkbox"/> October 10 report (f) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Monthly Report 7/10/76</p> <p>(g) <input type="checkbox"/> Termination</p> <p>(h) <input type="checkbox"/> Tenth day report preceding _____ election on _____ in the state of _____ (primary, general or convention) (date)</p> <p>(i) <input type="checkbox"/> Thirtieth day report following _____ election on _____ in the state of _____ (primary, general or convention) (date)</p>	

Committee Summary of Receipts and Expenditures

5 Covering Period: From 6/1/76 Through 6/30/76		
Section A - Cash Balance Summary	Column A This Period	Column B Calendar Year-To-Date
6 Cash on hand January 1, 19 <u>76</u>		\$ 416,723.48
7 Cash on hand at beginning of reporting period	\$ 1,103,837.92	
8 Add total receipts (from line 19)	\$ 1,419,285.80	\$13,196,943.65
(a) Subtotal	\$ 2,523,123.72	\$ 13,613,667.13
9 Subtract total expenditures (From line 24)	\$ 2,014,913.96	\$ 13,105,457.37
10 Cash on hand at close of reporting period	\$ 508,209.76	\$ 508,209.76
11 Contributed items on hand to be liquidated (attach itemized list) \$ -0-		
Section B - Expenditures Subject to Limitation Summary (Candidates and Authorized Candidate Committees Only)		
12 Operating expenditures (from line 20)	\$ 1,058,736.56	\$ 8,323,964.17
13 Less Refunds and Rebates (from line 17)	\$ -159,554.59	\$ 544,388.80
14 (a) Expenditures subject to limitation	\$ 899,181.97	\$ 7,779,575.37
(b) Expenditures from prior years subject to limitation		\$ 653,125.65
(c) Total expenditures subject to limitation		\$ 8,432,701.02

I certify that I have examined this Report, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete.

Tom M. Burman **TREASURER**

(Signature of Treasurer or Candidate)

7/10/76

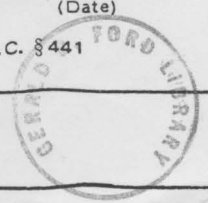
(Date)

Note: Submission of false, erroneous, or incomplete information may subject the person signing this Report to the penalties of 2 U.S.C. § 441 (text on reverse side of form).

For further information Contact:



Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463



Detailed Summary Schedule of Receipts and Expenditures

(Page 2)

Name of Candidate or Committee	Report Covering the period	
Citizens for Reagan	From: 6/1/76	To: 6/30/76
Part I - Receipts	Column A This Period	Column B Calendar year-to-date
15 Contributions and other Income:		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule A)	\$ 731,658.78	
(b) Unitemized	\$ 520,852.74	
(c) Sales and Collections Included Above: List by event on memo Schedule D (\$ 34,811.23)		
(d) Subtotal of contributions and other income	\$ 1,252,511.52	\$ 9,473,637.74
16 Loans and Loan Repayments Received:		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule A)	\$ 500.00	
(b) Unitemized	\$ -	
(c) Subtotal of loans and loan repayments received	\$ 500.00	\$ 3,156,045.84
17 Refunds, Rebates, etc.:		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule A)	\$ 157,512.12	
(b) Unitemized	\$ 2,042.47	
(c) Subtotal of refunds, rebates, etc.	\$ 159,554.59	\$ 544,388.80
18 Transfers In:		
(a) From Affiliated Committee (Itemize all on Schedule A)	\$ -	
(b) From other Committees (Itemize all on Schedule A)	\$ 6,719.69	
(c) Subtotal of transfers in	\$ 6,719.69	\$ 22,871.27
19 Total Receipts	\$ 1,419,285.80	\$ 13,196,943.65
Part II - Expenditures		
21. Independent Expenditures	NONE	
20 Operating Expenditures:		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule B)	\$ 1,053,903.73	
(b) Unitemized	\$ 4,832.83	
(c) Subtotal of operating expenditures	\$ 1,058,736.56	\$ 8,323,964.17
22 Loans, Loan Repayments, and Contribution Refunds:		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule B)	\$ 773,768.15	
(b) Unitemized	\$ 10.00	
(c) Subtotal of loans and loan repayments made and contribution refunds	\$ 773,778.15	\$ 3,069,421.48
23 Fundraising Expenditures: (Apply to 20% Exemption)		
(a) Itemized (use Schedule B)	\$ 182,399.25	
(b) Unitemized	\$ -	
(c) Subtotal of fundraising expenditures	\$ 182,399.25	\$ 1,709,226.72
24 Transfers Out:		
(a) To Affiliated Committee (Itemize all on Schedule B)	\$ NONE	
(b) To Other Committees (Itemize all on Schedule B)	\$ NONE	
(c) Subtotal of transfers out	\$ NONE	\$ 2,845.00
24 Total Expenditures	\$ 2,014,913.96	\$ 13,105,457.37
Part III - Debts and Obligations		
25 Debts and obligations owed to the Committee (Itemize all on Schedule C)	\$ 38,822.72	
26 Debts and obligations owed by the Committee (Itemize all on Schedule C)	\$ 294,563.75	
Part IV - Receipts and Expenditures, Net of Transfers to and from Affiliated Committees		
27 Total Receipts (from line 19)	\$ 1,419,285.80	
28 Less Transfers In (from line 18(a))	\$ NONE	
29 Net Receipts	\$ 1,419,285.80	
30 Total Expenditures (from line 24)	\$ 2,014,913.96	
31 Less Transfers out (from line 23(a))	\$ NONE	
32 Net Expenditures	\$ 2,014,913.96	

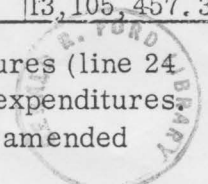
R 13.7 Inc Dec
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 Dec 11.8
 11.8

Allocation of Primary Expenditures by State for a Presidential Candidate

1(a) Name of Principal Campaign Committee Citizens for Reagan			2 Identification Number C-00029918		
(b) Committee Address 1835 K Street, NW Suite 800			3 Name of Candidate Ronald Reagan		
(c) City, State and Zip code Washington, D. C. 20006					
ALLOCATION BY STATE				Report Covering Period From: 6/1/76 To: 6/30/76	
STATE	ALLOCATION THIS PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ALLOCATION	STATE	ALLOCATION THIS PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE ALLOCATION
Alabama	4,677.87	96,964.55	Nebraska	194.31	91,102.40
Alaska	(233.19)	1,379.60	Nevada	86.00	60,344.73
Arizona	8,790.66	43,534.46	New Hampshire	(319.96)	167,210.02
Arkansas	3,829.30	49,760.37	New Jersey	(5,424.80)	32,139.89
California	88,280.50	1,085,552.27	New Mexico	717.14	16,094.32
Colorado	10,129.15	61,030.91	New York	1,925.57	83,452.25
Connecticut	690.38	19,277.91	North Carolina	108,949.52	509,957.29
Delaware	(420.32)	2,488.89	North Dakota	319.61	4,515.18
District of Columbia	(547.89)	3,244.78	Ohio	159,448.55	254,063.57
Florida	8,315.11	707,900.47	Oklahoma	483.79	33,995.96
Georgia	448.40	118,863.42	Oregon	850.00	82,815.16
Hawaii	(620.19)	3,673.52	Pennsylvania	1,348.73	55,695.33
Idaho	775.00	34,310.86	Rhode Island	(705.44)	16,016.37
Illinois	(9,938.35)	528,518.07	South Carolina	345.38	32,284.46
Indiana	17,212.64	235,459.49	South Dakota	(499.64)	19,710.45
Iowa	15,347.71	54,698.92	Tennessee	3,752.72	125,598.58
Kansas	(1,192.96)	17,486.95	Texas	18,065.26	462,796.41
Kentucky	2,475.09	111,892.40	Utah	1,957.03	13,417.46
Louisiana	(2,331.77)	24,230.95	Vermont	---	4,972.37
Maine	(770.11)	9,405.95	Virginia	3,018.54	40,018.24
Maryland	---	71,938.48	Washington	4,978.90	63,955.53
Massachusetts	---	149,358.81	West Virginia	1,529.42	46,332.19
Michigan	3,432.33	157,109.95	Wisconsin	5,524.20	141,737.94
Minnesota	5,388.13	43,536.40	Wyoming	41.27	2,635.76
Mississippi	(769.97)	14,105.21	Puerto Rico	(1,862.01)	11,030.11
Missouri	6,774.89	79,595.77	Guam	(54.55)	319.73
Montana	964.86	12,669.47	Virgin Islands	(60.70)	357.39
Column Totals	160,707.27	3,737,988.83	Column Totals	304,608.84	2,372,569.09
4 Total Allocated Expenditures			465,316.11		
5 Total Non-allocated Expenditures			1,549,597.85		
6 Total Campaign Expenditures (Lines 4 & 5)			2,014,913.96		

*These figures represent total expenditures (line 24 of summary sheet), not total campaign expenditures. An adjustment will be made on the June amended report.



Citizens for Reagan

For President

n. Paul Laxalt
Chairman

John P. Sears
Exec. Vice Ch.

George Cook

R. Gross

W. B. Nunn

W. Stanhope C. Ring

W. Buchanan
Treasurer

July 14, 1976

Dear Delegate:

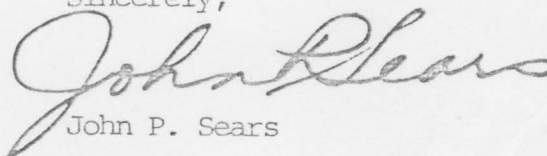
I am enclosing copies of a statement released by Governor Reagan earlier this week in Washington and a letter our General Counsel sent simultaneously to the President Ford Committee. I think you may find this interesting.

Prior to announcing his candidacy last November, Governor Reagan told those of us who would be working in his campaign that he would only run if by doing so he could give us a better chance of retaining Republican control of the White House this fall. He told us that he wasn't interested in running a divisive campaign or engaging in the kinds of tactics that could weaken the value of the Republican nomination. I think you will agree that we have tried to run the kind of campaign he wanted.

It is our hope that the convention will be run with this same thing in mind. Whoever is nominated must be able to win in the fall and you can be sure that we will do all we can to see that he will.

With best regards.

Sincerely,


John P. Sears



1835 K St., N.W., 8th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006 • Phone: 202 / 223-8560

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

from - full
Beuton
Becker



Dear Republican Contributor:

Now, it all comes down to California!

with 67% of the popular vote and all 96 delegates

Our critical win in Texas, has taken me a step closer to the Presidential nomination in Kansas City.

As Governor of California for eight years, I worked successfully with the

However, the California primary (with 167 delegates to the winner) will decide who will be the Republican nominee.

As you know, I'm no stranger to running in statewide races in California. And, of course, I've always won.

But this time the stakes and circumstances are different.

That's why I need your help to overcome a problem I am faced with in my home state.

It is a very serious problem. And it has to be solved if we are to win. Let me explain...

My campaign has been conducted on the issues. I have spoken out clearly on the need to get government out of the lives of our citizens, and on the critical importance of maintaining a strong military posture which is second to none.

I have stated my firm belief that serious changes must be made to replace the "buddy system" in Washington, D.C. ✓

And I have not dealt in generalities...I have called for specific action...reinstitution of the death penalty, a constitutional amendment prohibiting school busing for the purpose of racial balance and one which would allow voluntary prayer in our public schools.

I have also called for the deregulation of our economy, the creation of a balanced budget, real welfare reform (along the same guidelines which we used successfully in California), and the transfer to the states of specific welfare, education, housing, and community development programs that can be better handled on the local level.

Yes, I believe I have spoken out clearly, running on my record as Governor of California, and proposing positive solutions to the very serious problems which confront our nation.

There are other facts and proposals I feel I must share with my fellow Californians and all Americans.

And that is the problem. It is essential that I be able to take my campaign directly to the people on radio and television.

I am convinced that they will understand and support my efforts to strengthen our military defense posture while at the same time reducing the size and power of government.

Democrat controlled legislature.
The Texas primary has once again proved my ability to work with Republicans, Democrats and Independents.
As a result of the Texas victory in my campaign, which was written off by the press weeks ago, is only 28 delegates short of first place.



Eberle RNC letter draft - page 2

-2-

✓ I am confident they will aid my efforts to take the power away from the bureaucrats and their friends in Washington and restore it to the people in whose hands it rightfully belongs.

This is where you can help. Only you can make it possible for me to speak to the voters over TV and radio.

I must have the capability to reach the people with paid TV ads and radio spots.

In the past, when I have tried to reach the voters through press conferences and interviews, the opposition has grossly distorted my positions.

This is why I must go directly to the people on TV and radio.

Yes, it is more expensive...but it is also more effective.

Our needs are urgent. My campaign has been instructed to start reserving TV and radio time in California.

Later in May we are going to have to pay for this media time.

That is why Citizens for Reagan (my official campaign organization) has established the REAGAN MEDIA FUND.

This fund will be used to buy media time in California and other states between now and the convention in August.

I need your contribution of \$15, \$25, \$50, \$100, or even \$500 or \$1,000 if you can, by May 25th at the latest.

The primary in California is on June 8th and we are going to need at least two weeks of heavy TV and radio to win.

If you will give my campaign your trust and your support, I will do my part...I will speak out clearly on the critical issues which face this nation.

✓ I will continue to campaign long and hard against the abuses of the growing federal bureaucracy and the dangers of a weak foreign policy and national defense.

I will continue to make proposals for specific solutions to our nation's problems.

As I wrote you earlier, it all comes down to California. The winner will be the nominee.

Our needs are urgent! I ask for your immediate support. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ronald W. Reagan



Eberle RNC letter draft - page 3

P.S. Due to Federal regulations, all political TV and radio must be paid in advance. We can't say "charge it."

I would hate to see one second of our reserved TV and radio time cancelled for lack of money.

Please send your personal check for any amount between \$15 and \$1,000 to the REAGAN MEDIA FUND today.



Arts
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info

MEMORANDUM FOR

✓ ROY HUGHES
STU SPENCER
PETER KAYE

FROM

TIM AUSTIN *TA*

Roy, per our conversation about the Republican Party in California during Reagan's two terms as Governor, the attached is a break-out of Republican elected officials in 1967 and again in 1975 at the end of Reagan's two terms.

The contrast is very revealing. I think Peter Kaye already has all this information but in case he does not, I am attaching it for your information and appropriate use.

FYI -
Peter has
info -



California Political Survey

1967-1975

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1975</u>
State Assembly	37 GOP 42 Dem	25 GOP 55 Dem
State Senate	19 GOP 21 Dem	15 GOP 25 Dem
Statewide (Constitutional) Office	5 GOP 1 Dem	1 GOP 5 Dem
Governor	1 GOP	1 Dem
U. S. Representatives (from Cal.)	17 GOP 21 Dem	15 GOP 28 Dem
U. S. Senators (from Cal.)	2 GOP 0 Dem	0 GOP 2 Dem

