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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: ROBERT ORBEN
VIA: GWEN ANDERSON
FROM: JIM CONZELMAN^{gc}/JANET LAWSON^{jl}
SUBJECT: The President's Trip to Des Moines, Iowa
June 18, 1976

Attached is the background information for the speechwriters regarding the President's upcoming trip to Des Moines, Iowa on Friday, June 18, 1976.

TAB A - Event
TAB B - City and State Profile
TAB C - Political Profile
TAB D - Past Presidential Speeches & Newsclippings

A

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The President's trip to the "Hawkeye State" will be marked with two official appearances in Des Moines. The first will be a delegate reception at the Hotel Savery in which the President will have the opportunity to meet and speak to the delegates. Ten minutes has been allocated for the President's remarks and approximately 40 minutes for meeting personally with the delegates.

Later that evening the President will drop by the dinner saluting Mary Louise Smith, National Chairperson from Des Moines. The President will be escorted to the event by Governor Ray and Mrs. Smith. It is important to note that Mr. Reagan will be attending this event. It has been strongly suggested that the President's remarks pertain to party unity.

There are 3,495 delegates to the Iowa convention which is one of the largest in the nation. It is doubtful that there will be this many in attendance. Neither Mr. Reagan nor the President is expected to win all 36 Iowa delegates. The President is assured of six delegates at large and the PFC hopes he will take 26 of the remaining 30 delegates.

The prevailing atmosphere in Iowa is most optimistic. Governor Ray believes that the President will do well in Iowa, but that it will be close. If floor leaders maintain control over their delegations, the promise of victory is most apparent.

The delegates to the Iowa convention are composed largely of farmers. The grain embargo issue could be damaging to the President. Reagan has stated that he is against the selling of wheat to Communist countries. This has not been

MEMORANDUM

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WASHINGTON

stressed by the Ford Committee.

Recently, a roster was sent out from the Reagan camp with the names of those delegates to the National Convention supporting the former governor. Also attached were Reagan's attacks on the President. No mailing has been sent out by the President Ford Committee.

*see attached newspaper clippings from Des Moines Tribune and Des Moines Tribune

B

Michael Balfe Howard, business manager William W. Fletcher; sponsors Colorado-Wyoming spelling bee, Golden Wedding party, Huck Finn Day, Showagon.

Population: 529,700 (city), 1,506,800 (metro area), first in state, 26th in nation; total employed 669,300. **Area:** 116.4 sq. mi. on S. Platte River at edge of Great Plains near Rocky Mountains. State capital.

Industry: Gates Rubber Co. is world's largest maker of v-belts and hose, 6th largest U.S. rubber company; Samsonite Corp. is world's largest luggage manufacturer, also makes furniture; Adolph Coors Co. is nation's 4th largest brewer of beer; center for smokeless industry with 1,500 manufacturing firms.

Commerce: largest distribution center in region embracing one-third of U.S. geographical area; retail sales, \$7.8 billion (1974); bank deposits \$4.432 billion, 89 banks, 16 savings and loan associations and 45 insurance company home offices; per capita income, \$4,728.

Transportation: 6 major rail freight lines, Amtrak; Continental and Greyhound bus lines; 3 interstate highways intersect city; Stapleton International Airport is nation's 10th largest, with 620 daily flights, hub for 6 trunk airlines, Frontier Air Lines; United Air Lines Flight Training Center.

Communications: 1 TV and 32 radio stations. **Medical facilities:** largest medical center between Kansas City and San Francisco; one of 17 regional comprehensive cancer centers with operations to begin in 1976; Univ. of Colorado Medical Center, National Jewish Hospital, Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital (CARIH); 22 major hospitals. **Federal facilities:** largest complex of federal offices

outside Washington, D.C., with 37,700 federal employees; site of Energy Research and Development Administration's Rocky Flats plant, U.S. Mint, Lowry AFB, Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

Cultural facilities: symphony orchestra, 3 nonprofessional orchestras, 2 choral groups, Denver Art Museum, 3 theater companies; 3-sq.-block convention center; 12,000-seat Red Rocks outdoor theater.

Educational facilities: Univ. of Denver, Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Women's, Metropolitan State, Loretto Heights and Regis colleges; Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine, Iliff School of Theology. **Recreational facilities:** 150 parks, 8,030 acres of mountain parks, 34 golf courses in metro area, City Park Zoo, 2 amusement parks; many ski areas.

Sports: pro teams include Broncos, NFL; Bears, baseball, American Assn.; Nuggets, ABA; Dynamos, NASL; Spurs, WHA.

Other attractions: Museum of Natural History, Botanic Gardens, State Historical Museum.

History: founded 1858 with discovery of gold, fast became supply center for mountain mining camps; named for territorial governor.

Bicentennial plans: only state with Centennial in 1976; folk arts festival, June, 1978; Night in Old Denver.

Further information: Denver Chamber of Commerce, 1301 Welton St., Denver 80204; Hospitality Center, 280 14th St., Denver 80202.

Des Moines, Iowa

The World Almanac is sponsored in Iowa by the Des Moines Register and Tribune, 715 Locust St., Des Moines Ia. 50304; (515) 284-8000; founded 1849; circulation evening Tribune 101,891, morning Register 242,166, Sunday Register 459,525; president and publisher David Kruidenier, editor Kenneth MacDonald, executive editor Michael Gartner, business manager Louis Norris; sales director J. Robert Hudson.

Population: 201,404 (city, 1970), 328,500 (1974 SMSA). **Area:** 66 sq. mi., at juncture of Raccoon and Des Moines rivers, south central Iowa. State capital and Polk County seat.

Industry: considered to be 2d largest insurance center in nation (56 home companies) and 2d largest tire center with Firestone, Armstrong plants; publishing center — Meredith Co., Better Homes and Gardens, Wallace-Homestead, others; farm implements — North American headquarters and plant of Massey-Ferguson, John Deere; lawn and garden equipment, sporting goods, food products, cosmetics, dental equipment, automotive accessories, concrete forms, nozzles, tools; 700 wholesale and jobbing firms; Standard Oil credit card center.

Commerce: retail sales in metro area, \$788,097,000 (1974); per capita income, \$4,988 (1973); bank deposits, \$1.2 billion (1975).

Transportation: newly enlarged in-city airport, 3 major airlines; 4 bus lines; 6 railroads; 89 truck lines, Interstate Highways 80 and 35.

New Construction: 2 large shopping centers, major additions 2 hospitals, \$75 million dam and 5,400-acre

reservoir.

Communications: 13 radio, 4 TV, cablevision.

Medical facilities: 11 hospitals with 2,500 beds.

Cultural facilities: Art Center, Center of Science and Industry, Community Playhouse, Drama Workshop, Drake University, symphony orchestra; Grand View Junior, Area Community, and 2 bible colleges; College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, civic ballet.

Recreation: 1,400 acres of parks, 9 public golf courses, 11 public pools, tennis, YMCA; two huge reservoirs.

Other attractions: AAA baseball, pro hockey, Drake Relays, Missouri Valley and Big Eight (Iowa State U.) conferences; 15,000-seat auditorium; boys and girls state basketball tournaments, State Fair, Living History Farm, Children's Zoo, 36-story Ruan Center, tallest in Iowa, Terrace Hill.

History: founded 1843 as a fort to protect rights of Indians; incorporated 1853, became Iowa capital 1857.

Bicentennial plans: major 18th Century Art Exhibit, Natl. Science Foundation Display, State Fair.

Detroit, Michigan

The World Almanac is sponsored in the Detroit area by The Detroit News, 615 Lafayette, Detroit, Mich. 48231 (313) 222-2000; founded 1873 by James E. Scripps; circulation (D) 684,852 (S) 847,045; president and publisher Peter B. Clark Sr., v.p. R.M. Spitzley, v.p. and gen. mgr. J. T. Dorris, v.p. and editor Martin S. Hayden; major awards won include Pulitzer Prize, Nat'l Headliners; 50 community projects include NCAA Indoor Track Championships, Policeman and Fire Fighter of the Month, Science Fair, Scholastic Writing and Art Awards, Spelling Bee.

Population: 1,500,000 (city), 4,200,000 (metro area), (1972); first in state, 5th in U.S.

Area: 139.6 sq. mi. on the Detroit River, a Great

Lakes connecting link and the world's busiest inland waterway.

Industry: "The Motor City"; area plants produce 25%

of the nation's cars and trucks 206,000. Nonautomotive manufacturing firms employ more products are machine tools, stampings, hardware, industrial paint, wire products.

Commerce: total metro personal hold was \$14,111 (1971); area billion.

Transportation: served by 5 rail city truck lines, 19 airline steamship lines serving more than

Communications: 9 TV and 18 radio

New construction: \$500 million, Renaissance Center, waterfront area, incorporating offices and hotels; other projects \$284 million downtown residential and a 235-acre, \$500 million center.

Cultural facilities: symphony orchestra, Institute, Meadow Brook programs, Institute of Arts, concert Freedom Festival, celebratin Day, July 1, and U.S. Independence

Educational facilities: 11 colleges located in the metro area, including Univ. of Detroit, and branches of Michigan and Michigan State Universities.

Convention facilities: 75-acre, \$

The World Almanac is sponsored in Edmonton, Alberta, T5J2S6; telephone limited; circulation 171,600. Publications, and Fitness Finders programs.

Population: (est.) 451,635 (city), total and largest Alberta city, 5th largest in Canada, 1975.

Area: 122.6 square miles on the Athabasca River.

Industry: 2d largest refining center producing wells; petrochemical plastics, fertilizers, man made fibers; 2d largest meat processing plant; prosperous mixed farming.

Commerce: major supply center for Yukon, northeastern Arctic; originating terminus of pipelines east and west from Alberta; Canadian north; retail sales (estimated) \$1.32 billion; total retail (est.) 1,097,496.

Transportation: Alaska and Mackinac Island National, Canadian Pacific, Great Slave, and Alberta Railways, 6 airlines, 169,892 itineraries in 1974. 5th busiest in Canada.

Communications: 3 TV, 3 cable stations.

The World Almanac is sponsored in Detroit, Michigan, 79999; (915) 532-1661; Herald Tribune, 735. Robert W. Lee, editor; Robert

Population: 359,302 (city); with Mexico, 847,026; 5th in state, 45th in nation.

Area: 159,781 sq. mi., western tip of Grande cuts boundaries of Texas; includes Franklin Mtns.

used in the U.S. and is a large producer of coal.

Pre-Indian Mound Builders of 1,000 years ago were the earliest known inhabitants. French explorer La Salle visited the present South Bend area, 1679 and 1681. A French trading post was built, 1731-32, at Vincennes. France ceded the area to Britain, 1763. During the Revolution, American Gen. George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes, 1778, and defeated British forces 1779; at war's end Britain ceded the area to the U.S. Miami Indians defeated U.S. troops twice, 1790, but were beaten, 1794, at Fallen Timbers by Gen. Anthony Wayne. At Tippecanoe, 1811, Gen. William H. Harrison defeated Tecumseh's Indian confederation.

There are sand dunes and lakes in the N, a level plain through most of the central area, and hills in the S. Highest point is 1,257 ft. in Wayne Co.

The Calumet region in the state's NW corner, including Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting, has one of the world's greatest concentrations of heavy industry, especially steel, cement, and oil-refining plants. Gary was a sand dune in 1906 when U.S. Steel began constructing mills there; in 1970 it had a pop. of 175,415.

Per capita income was \$5,263 in 1974.

Another vast steel complex has been developed further E along Lake Michigan, including a deep-water port at Burns Harbor in the famed Dunes area, a large plant of the Midwest Steel Div. of the National Steel Corp., plus Bethlehem Steel Corp. works.

While steel and other metal industries are responsible for \$1.8 billion of the \$12 billion in value added annually by manufacture, electrical machinery, including television sets and household appliances, is a close 2d with \$1.9 billion. Auto parts, aircraft and other transportation equipment is next, with \$1.6 billion; farm and other machinery, 4th; chemicals, 5th; processing of food products, 8th.

Indiana is a leader in production of pre-fabricated wood products, mobile homes, and band instruments. Furniture is manufactured in over 40 cities.

Corn is the principal crop and much of it goes to fatten the hogs. Among the states, Indiana ranks 3d in hogs and soybeans, 3d in corn, 7th in chickens. Farm marketing receipts for 1973 totaled \$2.8 billion, 8th highest among the states.

Coal accounts for over a third of the value of mineral production which in 1974 totaled \$411 million. Portland cement, petroleum, limestone, clay, and gypsum are also important.

Indiana limestone, from vast quarries in the southern part of the state, sheathes tens of thousands of buildings, including the Empire State, Rockefeller Center, the United Nations, the Pentagon, the National Cathedral and many federal and state buildings.

Spending by out-of-state tourists is est. at \$500 million a year.

Indiana has 27 state parks and recreation areas, including Dunes State Park on Lake Michigan; prehistoric Indian mounds; over 1,000 lakes; French Lick and other mineral spas; Wyandotte Cave, 3d largest in the U.S.; the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race, and the famous post office, Santa Claus.

Lincoln's boyhood home in Spencer County and the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, are part of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. State memorials commemorate the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark in the Revolution, the defeat of Indian forces at Tippecanoe, and the Rappite and Robert Owen communities at New Harmony.

Spring Mill, Conner Prairie, and Billie Creek are restored pioneer settlements. The restored White-water Canal is at Brookville.

There are 45 institutions of higher education. Famous "Hoosiers" include Wendell L. Willkie, Wilbur Wright, Lew Wallace, Cole Porter, Hoagy Carmichael, James Whitcomb Riley, Ernie Pyle, Booth Tarkington, Gene Stratton Porter, George Jean Nathan.

(See also Index for Evansville, Fort Wayne,

Indianapolis.)



AREA: 56,290 sq. mi.; rank, 25th. POPULATION: (U.S. est. 1974): 2,855,000; rank, 25th. CAPITAL: Des Moines. MOTTO: Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain. FLOWER: Wild rose. BIRD: Eastern goldfinch. TREE: Oak. SONG: Iowa. ENTERED UNION: Dec. 28, 1846; rank, 29th.

Iowa, the heart of the rich Midwest farm belt, is one of the nation's wealthiest agricultural states, but its industrial buildup has been so great that the value of its manufacturing output is more than twice that of its farms.

Many industries process farm products or produce farm implements. However, the fast-growing industrial economy includes a wide variety of manufacturing plants, with electronic items, home appliances, tires, railway equipment, furnaces, automobile accessories, chemicals and fertilizers, vending machines, office furniture, and gypsum wallboard among the diversified products. Value added by manufacture is over \$4.7 billion a year. Per capita income was \$5,302 in 1974.

Iowa's broad plains contain much of the finest soil in the world. Its huge harvests support the nation's richest livestock industry. Iowa had by far the most hogs, 13.4 million in 1975, twice as many as Illinois, the next largest raiser. In cattle, with 7.4 million, Iowa was 2d only to Texas. It also had large numbers of chickens, turkeys, and sheep.

In field crops, Iowa ranked first in corn, 2d in soybeans, and 4th in alfalfa.

Receipts for livestock and livestock products totaled \$3.8 billion in 1974, tops in the nation. In receipts for crops, Iowa stood 3d. Its total farm receipts were \$7.7 billion, 2d only to California.

Iowa's forests produce hardwood lumber.

Mineral production was valued at \$159 million in 1974. Products, in order of value, were cement, limestone, sand and gravel, gypsum, and coal.

Visitors from other states add more than \$400 million to Iowa's economy annually.

Tourist attractions include the Herbert Hoover birthplace and library near West Branch, tulip festivals at Pella and Orange City in May, Iowa State Fair at Des Moines in August, several rodeos, the National Hot Air Balloon Races, The Little Brown Church in the Vale, near Nashua, inspired a well-known hymn. There are 91 state parks and other recreation areas. Effigy Mounds National Monument at Marquette is a prehistoric Indian burial site.

The Davenport Municipal Art Gallery has a collection of paintings and memorabilia of the Iowa painter Grant Wood, as well as other American, Mexican, Haitian, and European paintings. The State Historical Building, Des Moines, has Indian artifacts.

In Decorah, the Norwegian-American Museum preserves homes of pioneers from Norway.

Waterloo's Museum of History and Science has exhibits on Iowa history, pioneer life, Indian lore, and earth sciences, and a planetarium.

Iowa has 55 institutions of higher education.

A thousand years ago several groups of pre-Indian Mound Builders dwelt on Iowa's fertile plains. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet gave France its claim to the area, 1673. It became U.S. territory through the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. Indian tribes were moved into the area from states further east, but by mid-19th Century were forced to move on to Kansas. Before and during the Civil War, Iowans strongly supported Abraham Lincoln and became traditional Republicans.

Famous Iowans include Herbert Hoover, Buffalo Bill Cody, Billy Sunday, Susan Gaspell, Harry Hansen, Marquis Childs, James Norman Hall, Carl Van Vechten, Margaret Wilson, Grant Wood, Meredith Willson.

(See also Index for Des Moines.)

e

INFORMATION ABOUT IOWA

Nickname	Hawkeye State
Motto	Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain
Flower	Wild rose
Bird	Eastern goldfinch
Tree	Oak
Song	Iowa

SELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Executive Officials</u>		<u>Elected by</u>
Governor	Robert D. Ray (R)	58.1%
Lt. Governor	Arthur Neu (R)	54.5
Secretary of State	Melvin Synhorst (R)	54.9
Attorney General	Richard C. Turner (R)	52.2

Republican State Senators 24 of 50

Republican State Representatives 40 of 100

Congressional Delegation:

Senators Richard Clarence Clark (D)
 John C. Culver (D)

Republicans

- (1) Edward Mezvinsky (D) of Davenport
- (2) Michael Thomas Blouin (D) of Cedar Rapids
- (3) Charles E. Grassley (R) of Mason City
- (4) Neal Smith (D) of Des Moines
- (5) Thomas R. Harkin (D) of Ames
- (6) Berkley Warren Bedell (D) of Sioux City

STATE DELEGATIONS

INDIANA / IOWA 39

ELEVENTH DISTRICT IND. — CITIES: Beech Grove, Indianapolis (part), Lawrence and Southport.
COUNTY: Marion (part). Dist. pop. ('72) 472,533.

ANDREW JACOBS, JR. (D) of Indianapolis. Office, 1501 LHOB, dial 225-4011. Ind. office year round: 46 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis 46204, dial 317-269-7331. House svc. Jan. 3, 1965 to Jan. 3, 1973 and Jan. 3, 1975 to present. Born Feb. 24, 1932 in Indianapolis. Indiana Univ., B.S. 1955, LL.B. 1958. USMC Korean War svc. Practicing attorney. Ind. House of Rep. 1959-60. Roman Catholic.

Winnie Burrell

Admin. Asst.

Thomas Hipple

Legislative Asst.

IOWA

Population (1970) 2,825,041

[Dem.—2]

SENATE

RICHARD CLARENCE CLARK (D) of Marion. Office, 404 RSOB, dial 224-3254. Iowa offices year round: B2 Federal Bldg., Cedar Rapids 52401, dial 319-366-2411, ext 516; 733 Federal Bldg., Des Moines 50309, dial 515-284-4721; and P. O. Box D, Post Office Bldg., Council Bluffs 51501, dial 712-323-3944. Senate svc. Jan. 3, 1973 to Jan. 3, 1979. Born Sept. 14, 1929 in Paris, Iowa. Univ. of Md., Wiesbaden, Germany, 1950-52; Univ. of Frankfurt, Germany, B.A. 1952; Upper Iowa Univ.; Univ. of Iowa., M.A. 1956. U.S. Army svc. 1950-52. Teacher, 1956-64; admin. asst. to Rep. John C. Culver, Iowa-2, 1965-72. Chmn., Iowa Civil Defense Admin., 1963-65; chmn. Iowa Ofc. of Emergency Planning, 1963-65.

Brady C. Williamson

Legislative Asst.

Peter Smith

Press Secretary

JOHN C. CULVER (D) of Cedar Rapids. Office, 1327 DSOB, dial 224-3744. Iowa offices year round: 206 Fed. Bldg., Cedar Rapids 52401, dial 319-366-2411; 721 Fed. Bldg., Des Moines 50315, dial 515-284-4056; 228 Fed. Bldg., Sioux City 51101, dial 712-252-4161, ext. 331; and 333 Fed. Bldg., Davenport 52801, dial 319-323-7044. Senate svc. Jan. 3, 1975 to Jan. 3, 1981. Prior House svc. Jan. 3, 1965 to Jan. 3, 1975. Born Aug. 8, 1932 in Rochester, Minn. Harvard, A.B. 1954; LL.B. 1962; Cambridge Univ., Harvard Scholar 1954-55. USMC svc. 1955-58. Dean of Men, Harvard Summer Sch., 1960. Presbyterian.

Park Rinard

Admin. Asst.

[Dem.—5; Rep.—1]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Belle Plaine, Bettendorf, Buffalo, Burlington, Coralville, Davenport, Durant, Eldridge, Fairfield, Fort Madison, Grinnell, Iowa City, Kalona, Keokuk, La Claire, Marengo, Mt. Pleasant, Muscatine, New London, Vinton, Wapello, Washington, West Burlington, West Liberty, Williamsburg and Wilton. **COUNTIES (13):** Benton, Des Moines, Henry, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Lee, Louisa, Muscatine, Poweshiek, Scott, Van Buren and Washington. Dist. pop. ('72) 471,260.

EDWARD MEZVINSKY (D) of Iowa City. Office, 1404 LHOB, dial 225-6576. Iowa offices year round: 115 Federal Bldg., Davenport 52801, dial 319-326-4088; 210 Federal Bldg., Iowa City 52240, dial 319-351-0062; and 210 Federal Bldg., Burlington 52601, dial 319-753-4584. House svc. Jan. 3, 1973 to present. Born Jan. 17, 1937 in Ames. Univ. of Iowa, 1960, Omicron Delta Kappa; Univ. of Calif., M.A., J.D. Iowa House of Rep., 1969-70. Attorney.

J. H. Kent

Admin. Asst.

Doris Freedman

Legislative Asst.

SECOND DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Anamosa, Bellevue, Calmar, Camanche, Cascade, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Decorah, De Witt, Dubuque, Dyersville, Elkader, Fayette, Guttenberg, Hiawatha, Manchester, Maquoketa, Marion, Monticello, Mt. Vernon, Oelwein, Postville, Tipton, Waukon and West Union. **COUNTIES (11):** Allamakee, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones, Linn and Winneshiek. Dist. pop. ('72) 471,933.

MICHAEL THOMAS BLOUIN (D) of Dubuque. Office, 1118 LHOB, dial 225-2911. Iowa offices year round: 222 Fed. Bldg., Dubuque 52011, dial 313-556-7575; 205 First Ave. SE, Cedar Rapids, 52401, dial 318-366-2411; and Admin Bldg., 2604 N. Fourth St., Clinton 52732. House svc. Jan. 3, 1975 to present. Born Nov. 7, 1945 in Jacksonville, Fla. Loras Coll., B.A. 1962-66. Iowa House of Rep., 1968-72; Iowa Senate, 1972-74.

Tom O'Leary

Admin. Asst.

Marilyn Haugen

Legislative Asst.

THIRD DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Ackley, Belmond, Britt, Cedar Falls, Charles City, Clarion, Clear Lake, Cresco, Eagle Grove, Eldora, Evansdale, Forest City (part), Garner, Grundy, Hampton, Hudson, Independence, Iowa Falls, Jesup, La Porte City, Marshalltown, Mason City, Nashua, New Hampton, Northwood, Osage, Parkersburg, Reinbeck, Sumner, Tama, Toledo, Traer, Waterloo, Waverly and Webster City. **COUNTIES (18):** Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Howard, Marshall, Mitchell, Tama, Worth and Wright. Dist. pop. ('72) 471,886.

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY (R) of New Hartford. Office, 1213 LHOB, dial 225-3301. Iowa offices year round: 900 Waterloo Bldg., Waterloo 50701, dial 319-232-6657; 311 P. O. Bldg., Mason City 50401, dial 515-424-3613; and 19½ W. Main, Marshalltown 50158, dial 515-753-3172. House svc. Jan. 3, 1975 to present. Born Sept. 17, 1933 in New Hartford. Univ. of No. Iowa, B.A. 1951-55, M.A. 1955-56; Univ. of Iowa, 1957-58. Pi Gamma Mu, Kappa Delta Pi. Iowa House of Rep. 1959-74. Baptist.

James B. (Pete) Conroy Admin. Asst. Cletus R. Uhlenhopp Legislative Asst.

FOURTH DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Albia, Altoona, Ankeny, Bloomfield, Centerville, Chariton, Clive, Colfax, Des Moines, Knoxville, Newton, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Pella, Pleasant Hill, Sigourney, Urbandale, West Des Moines and Windsor Heights. **COUNTIES (10):** Appanoose, Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk and Wapello. Dist. pop. ('72) 468,881.

NEAL SMITH (D) of Altoona. Office, 2373 RHOB, dial 225-4426. Iowa office year round: 242 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Des Moines 50309, dial 515-284-4634. House svc. Jan. 3, 1959 to present. Born March 23, 1920 in Hedrick. Univ. of Mo., 1945-46; Syracuse Univ., 1946-47; Drake Univ., LL.B. 1950. WWII Army Air Corps svc. Practicing attorney, 1950-58. President, Young Democrats 1953-55; asst. co. atty., Polk Co. 1951.

Tom Dawson Admin. Asst. John Bleakly Legislative Asst.

FIFTH DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Adel, Ames, Boone, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter Lake, Clarinda, Corning, Corydon, Council Bluffs, Creston, Glenwood, Greenfield, Guthrie Center, Hamburg, Harlan, Indianola, Jefferson, Lamoni, Leon, Logan, Madrid, Manning, Missouri Valley, Mount Ayr, Nevada, Norwalk, Oakland, Ogden, Osceola, Perry, Red Oak, Shenandoah, Story City, Waukee and Winterset. **COUNTIES (25):** Adair, Adams, Audubon, Boone, Carroll, Cass, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Madison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, Story, Taylor, Union, Warren and Wayne. Dist. pop. ('72) 470,214.

THOMAS R. HARKIN (D) of Ames. Office, 514 CHOB, dial 225-3806. Iowa offices year round: 213 Post Ofc. Bldg., Ames 50010, dial 515-232-6111; and 216 Federal Bldg., Council Bluffs 51501, dial 712-328-9433. House svc. Jan. 3, 1975 to present. Born Nov. 19, 1939 in Cumming. Iowa State Univ., B.S. 1958-62; Catholic Univ., J.D. 1972. U.S. Navy svc. 1962-67; Lt. Cmdr., USNR. Asst. to Rep. Neal Smith, 1969-70; legal aid atty., bd. of dir., Iowa Consumers' League.

John Fitzpatrick Admin. Asst. Robert Noun Legislative Asst.
Clyde Brown Legislative Asst.

SIXTH DISTRICT IOWA — CITIES: Algona, Alta, Cherokee, Denison, Emmetsburg, Estherville, Forest City (part), Fort Dodge, Hartley, Hawarden, Hull, Humboldt, Ida Grove, Lake City, Lake Mills, Laurens, Le Mars, Manson, Mapleton, Milford, Onawa, Orange City, Pocahontas, Rock Rapids, Rock Valley, Rockwell City, Sac City, Sanborn, Sheldon, Sibley, Sioux Center, Sioux City, Spencer, Spirit Lake and Storm Lake. **COUNTIES (22):** Buena Vista, Calhoun, Cherokee, Crawford, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago and Woodbury. Dist. pop. ('72) 470,867.

BERKLEY WARREN BEDELL (D) of Spirit Lake. Office, 503 CHOB, dial 225-5476. Iowa offices year round: 406 Fed. Bldg., Ft. Dodge 50501; and 318 Fed. Bldg., Sioux City 51101. House svc. Jan. 3, 1975 to present. Born March 5, 1921 in Spirit Lake. Iowa State Univ., 1941-43. WWII Army Air Corps. svc. Chairman, Berkley & Co., sporting goods. Nation's First Small Businessman of the Year, 1964. Methodist.

Tom Bedell Admin. Asst. Peter Rouse Legislative Asst.



Q



OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Des Moines, Iowa)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
IOWA GOP RECEPTION

HOTEL FORT DES MOINES

7:14 P.M. CDT

Bob Ray, Chuck Grassley, Mary Louise Smith, John McDonald, Margaret McDonald -- these Scotsmen seem to predominate around here -- distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen -- and I have to add a postscript. Your new Miss Iowa is a most attractive young lady:

It is nice to be here on this occasion, but I must say it has been a wonderful opportunity to come back to Des Moines. I have a great fondness for the people here, people in Iowa, and I thank you not only for the warm reception at the State fair this afternoon, but for the great reception here tonight. I want you to know I appreciate it.

I have been looking forward to this evening and in particular the entertainment part of the program that follows this speech. I understand that Governor Bob Ray and Attorney General Dick Turner are going to sing a duet together. (Laughter) It will be their favorite song -- "Come Josephine In My Flying Machine." (Laughter)

I am really so encouraged to be here tonight to enjoy your wonderful hospitality and especially to ask for your help next year in making it a banner year for the Republican Party in Iowa, as well as across the country.

Without question, 1976 offers a great, great opportunity for the Republican Party, to prove once and for all to the skeptics that it has the strength to survive setbacks, the resolution to rouse the Nation's greatness and the will to win elections.

We can do it, and we are going to do it.

MORE

(OVER)

I think it is obvious to all of you the fondness I have for Bob Ray who is nearly a year into his fourth term and who is also serving with great distinction as the Chairman of the National Governors Conference.

He has done a magnificent, a superior job of putting across what I think is the most important thing -- the common sense philosophy of the Republican Party and making it work here in your great State of Iowa.

His successful Administration, not one, but several, is a testament to the effectiveness of both his leadership and the sound Republican approach he has brought to the Government here in your State, and I must say I thank you very, very deeply for giving us Mary Louise Smith, who is doing an outstanding job as Republican National Chairwoman.

As you know, the Iowa State slogan is "Iowa is a place to grow". Mary Louise has definitely applied this philosophy, this thinking to the Republican Party nationally, and we are seeing some results. And I thank you and congratulate you, Mary Louise. And in Chuck Grassley you have a fine new younger member of the House of Representatives. He may be outnumbered -- what is it, five to one, Chuck? (Laughter)

Not always because votes do count in the House, but when you put it on another scale, I would rather have quality than quantity.

Chuck has impressed me, as well as his colleagues in the House of Representatives, and after spending 25 years in the House, I have a feel for the kind of people that will grow and become more and more effective. And it would be my judgment that Chuck fits that pattern.

He started well, he will do better and better every year. Just give him some help here in Iowa. We could use those votes, too.

I visited every State in the Union in the last ten years since I became first the Minority Leader of the House and then Vice President and now President, so I know State organizations, I know the kind of people that back State organizations. And I think here in Iowa, you have a good State organization. And I wish to congratulate those who have been giving you the leadership and those who will now take over and continue that leadership.

You are fortunate in Iowa, and I congratulate you, John, and those who have worked with you, Charlie.

Now, if we are to capitalize on the opportunity ahead of us, in my judgment, we must reach out to that great, great American majority that does the Nation's work, pays the Nation's bills, provides for the Nation's defense and obeys the Nation's laws. That is the group we believe ought to be in the Republican Party.

You know, no matter the color of their skin, the religion they profess, the politics they vote, these solid, solid Americans who make up this vast Midwest heartland of the Republican Party's natural constituency--I could feel that out there at the State Fair today--they are the people to whom we must tell our story, over and over again, this year and next year.

Once again in our party's history our principles and our goals match the beliefs, and, I happen to think, the aspirations of a majority of the American people.

Republicans have always believed that too much Government spending has been the primary cause of inflation, and I have a feeling, as I travel around the country, that on a daily basis more and more Americans agree with that principle.

Aren't we fortunate that these people who are getting this new approach, this new attitude, look to the Republican Party as their only hope. That is one reason I have been vetoing some of the bills that compel excess Federal spending.

Quite frankly, I will keep on doing it as long as the Congress keeps sending down to the White House these budget busters to me.

Let me put it this way: They stop, I stop. It is just as simple as that. (Laughter)

Our Republicans, you know, have always believed in a strong, effective, ready national defense program. Today, most Americans are convinced a strong defense is the best guarantee of peace in the world, and I will do everything in my personal power to see that Congress appropriates such funds to make sure that the United States, our country, always has a military capability second to none.

Republicans have always believed that personal initiative and private enterprise, not a meddling muscle-bound Government, a Federal Government, are what made this Nation great.

Today, more and more Americans, as I see people from the 50 States, are reaffirming that view. They want personal initiative and private enterprise to be rewarded. Hard work and diligence are the foundation in many respects in any endeavor that we undertake.

Frankly, that is one reason why I am trying to free American business from the shackles of Government overregulation.

MORE

While we, on a daily basis, in the White House are seeking to free the individual citizen from the pressures of a faceless bureaucracy, insensitive to personal differences and personal desires. I think Republicans have always believed that local control over local problems is better than turning to Washington for every single solitary solution.

Today, after nearly 40 years of seeing reruns of "Washington knows best", in the halls of the Congress and elsewhere, the American people are ready for a fresh start. And we are going to give it to them.

That is why I have proposed what we call a new agenda for America's future. And I ask the American people through what we hope to do in a series of community meetings around the country; I asked the American people to help me write that new agenda. There is a message I think we have to get across to our fellow citizens, a message that says loud, that says clearly, "Republican Government is common sense Government, it is the most effective Government." A message that says, "Republican stands for and works for the very same things that the majority of Americans believe in."

And finally, a message that says, "We can win the elections of 1976 from the courthouse right here in Des Moines to the White House in Washington. Let's do it."

If we broaden our Party, bringing in to join us those who have a philosophical agreement with us -- and I think we must -- opening our door wide to all Americans rather than opening it just a crack for a few; if we work together for a common victory, as we must, rather than working against each other for sure defeat, I am convinced that 1976 can be a great election year for all of us.

Together, you know, there is so much that we can do for our Party, for the American people, but primarily for our country. Let's get to work. Let's get it done. Let's make sure 1976 is a banner year and let's make sure, let's make certain that that banner says, "Republican".

Thank you very much.

END

(AT 7:28 P.M. CDT)

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Des Moines, Iowa)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
VIP REPUBLICAN RECEPTION

VAL AIR BALLROOM

12:55 P.M. CDT

Thank you very much, John, Governor Bob Ray, Lieutenant Governor Neu, Dave Stanley, my former colleagues in the House, Wiley Mayne, Bill Scherle, all of the other fine Republican candidates and all of you wonderful citizens of the great State of Iowa. Thank you very, very much.

You know, when I saw this grand old ballroom, it brought back to my mind, anyhow, so many happy memories of Tommy Dorsey, Woody Herman, Benny Goodman -- some of you can remember it.

As a matter of fact, when my wife, Betty, and I used to go courting, we would go dancing to the music of those old big bands, as we called them. We had a problem, though. Betty had studied modern dance and I was a former football player.

She was very polite, never really came right out and said I was a lousy dancer -- she was much too kind for that -- but she did have a rather interesting theory as to why I played center rather than quarterback. She said a center is one of the few positions on a football team where you don't have to move your feet. (Laughter)

Somehow, it seems very appropriate to me that we are holding this political gathering in this fine ballroom. You might, I guess, call this a Congressional square dance. Every two years we change partners. (Laughter)

And if you stop to think about it, really, good dancers do have one thing in common with good Congressmen and good Senators -- they have to know how to take the right steps. And when it comes to facing the very hard issues and the very difficult problems that we face at home and abroad today, there is only one step our good Republican candidates at this table don't know, and that is the sidestep. (Laughter)

MORE

(OVER)

It is my observation in watching the Republican delegation in Congress that they face the problems and they make an honest, conscientious, intelligent effort to solve them. I congratulate Bill Scherle, Wiley Mayne, H. R. Gross, and I congratulate some of those good candidates that you are going to elect on the Republican ticket to send a bigger Republican delegation to Congress next November 5.

You know, I have had this office a relatively short period of time, something like two and a half months. I have found it somewhat difficult to shed some old habits. One of those habits over the last 26 years has been campaigning for fellow Republicans.

I don't know how many times I have been in various Congressional districts in Iowa, but I have always enjoyed it, and I have always been proud of it. I think it is the part of people when called upon to go out and stand up for, campaign for candidates that deserve support.

Now, while my job is different at the present time from what it has been in the past, the call to me is the exact same one. There is just a little major difference in the past ten years. No one this year can accuse me of campaigning to become Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To be very honest, very frank about it, I believe in this country. I believe in the American people. In the last year I have traveled all over our country, some 42 out of 50 States, over 128,000 miles, and here is what I have found:

There is work to be done in America. That is why I am here, to seek your support for programs, for policies that I have proposed to the Congress, programs and policies which, in my judgment, will meet our country's pressing needs.

These are programs I have submitted to the Congress that would tackle affirmatively and effectively the problems of inflation, energy overuse and peace abroad. I am here because I think the elections coming up in a relatively short period of time -- 12 days to be exact -- that is what America's democracy is all about.

It is time for you and your fellow Iowans to speak up for those that you want in Washington to speak up for you, and you have an opportunity in this relatively short period of time to make a difference. You are here because you can make a contribution, but you have got 12 short days to spread your influence, your enthusiasm, your dedication, your conviction.

I think we all recognize there is no force so powerful as that very quiet decision that you and other Iowans and millions of other Americans make in the privacy of the voting booth. I think you here understand the power, and you in the past, because of your dedication and support have used it wisely, and obviously because you are here you will use it wisely November 5.

Let me make a few observations, if I can, to maybe reach, invigorate, some of the enthusiasm that you have, the conviction that you really have.

Your Governor, Bob Ray, is living proof of your wise decision in three previous gubernatorial elections. As I travel around the country, I have an opportunity to see Governors -- Democrats as well as Republicans -- and I can say without any hesitation, reservation, or qualification, that you in Iowa have in Bob Ray one of the very, very best, and I congratulate you.

He is a problem solver, a man of action. He is the kind of Republican leader that I like and he is the kind you need as your Governor for the next four years.

If I might, let's move from Des Moines to Washington. Dave Stanley is campaigning vigorously. He has crossed the State and recrossed it, and he is campaigning for one of the highest offices in our land. He is tireless, imaginative, experienced -- a man committed to squeezing the last bit, the last bit of spending out of the taxpayer's dollar, so that you get a good return for the dollars you send to Washington, D.C. And I urge you as strongly as I can to send Dave Stanley to Washington.

On January 3, 1949, I had the privilege of being sworn in alongside of H. R. Gross. Let me make this prediction: The House of Representatives will never be the same without him. H. R. Gross has been the conscience of the House of Representatives for more than 25 years, and he has been a tremendous saver of the taxpayers' dollars. Believe me, he set a high standard. We need more people like H. R. Gross on the Washington scene in the House as well as in the Senate.

Bill Scherle and Wiley Mayne I served with and I can give a personal testimonial about both of them. They worked with me, they were helpful, yet they could be independent. When they had deep convictions, they differed with me and I respect them for it.

They are not rubber stamps for the Republican party. They were not rubber stamps for me. But they make a tremendous, conscientious, effective -- I think -- intelligent effort to represent their respective districts. And I hope and trust that both Wiley Mayne and Bill Scherle are sent back with a sound, strong vote from their districts.

MORE

I have had the privilege of looking into the backgrounds and qualifications of your other Congressional candidates. I know one or two of them, but Jim Leach, Charley Grassley, Tom Riley, Charles Dick -- they are out campaigning and they need your help. And we need their kind of representation in the House of Representatives. I urge you, I implore you, to give them the hand that will get you, and I think us, a victory on November 5.

Let me be quite categorical and explain as I see it why we need tight-fisted Members of the House and Senate to help us in this battle against inflation.

In every poll that I see, whether it is national or in Iowa, there is a clear indication that inflation is the one problem that transcends all others, and it is the one problem where the American people want some action by their Government -- and for good reason.

Inflation means money stolen out of your pocketbook by a thief as real as a pickpocket. The rising cost of living is a problem which is not matched in magnitude nor equal in its impact on our Nation's future.

I didn't come all this way out to Iowa to talk to you or tell you about a problem that you know as much about as I do, or as any other politician does. I came out here to tell you that in my judgment we have got a program that will be an answer, and we want Members of the Congress sent down who are going to help us find those answers.

We searched very hard for the right answers and I think we have now a better understanding as a result of our various mini-summit and summit economic meetings. It is now time, as I look at it, not to point the finger of blame at just a few people or a few institutions. Most institutions -- and I think most people -- are involved in the inflationary process. But just as much responsibility, if not more so, for inflation today, rests squarely on the Federal Government, the Congress in Washington, D.C. And that is where we better do something about it.

MORE

We came to some other conclusions in these various meetings that we had where business, labor, education, housing, economists contributed very significantly to the thoughts and the recommendations that we finally put together in a 31-point program package. But we came to some other conclusions.

There is no quick fix, there is no easy cure for the inflationary illness that we face. It is going to take some time, some patience, and, just as importantly, some work.

You know, some of my political opposition have said the plan I submitted was a marshmallow. It didn't ask for anybody to bite the bullet very hard. Well, then just a couple of days ago, I saw and then I read the anti-inflation program put forth by the opposition.

Well, if mine was a marshmallow, theirs was a lemon.

The second observation that we came to is that victory over inflation is going to require some short-term sacrifices to serve our long-term well-being in America. As I said, in the 31-point program to Congress and my daily dozen suggestions to the American people, the burden will have to be evenly distributed. It will not be borne if we implement the recommendations that I have proposed -- the burden will not be borne by those least able to afford it.

The third point -- and this is where my former colleagues in the Congress and the prospective ones come into play -- there must be a substantial cut in the amount of Federal spending this year as well as next year.

The remainder of this year, I have urged the Congress to make a cut of about \$5.5 billion, and next year we are going to hold the lid on unless the Congress blows it off.

Now finally, we are in a very serious battle where national unity is every bit as important as it has been for the past national crisis, whether they were from outside or from within.

If we do not march shoulder-to-shoulder together, we will fall by the wayside one-by-one.

MORE

I am determined to win this fight. I know that there have been some unhappy people with some of the suggestions I have made. Yes, I have made some power interests somewhat unhappy, but these are tough decisions I have to make, and the Congress has to make, and all of you have to make.

If we don't, nobody will. Unfortunately, the problem has waited too long to be tackled. Unfortunately, it will not go away.

Now the first shot being fired in the war against inflation will come out of the ballot box November 5. And I implore you to have that a shot heard round the world, or at least around the country. And if it is, the country will be far better off.

You might ask yourself, what can your vote accomplish. The answer is very simple: It can send to the Congress men and women who are not big spenders.

Look at the record. Look at the promises. We need men and women in Congress who can say no to programs and to policies and projects which are completely unnecessary at the present time -- programs that we can get along without for the time being.

We don't need men and women in Congress to talk about halting inflation or cutting spending in their home State, their home Congressional district, and vote the opposite way in the Congress.

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MORE

Let me add a personal postscript, if I might. Wiley Mayne, Bill Scherle, H. R. Gross -- they talk like they vote. They are against big spending, and I can show you the record to prove it. And that is why you ought to send them back there.

But I have a second postscript, if I might. Dave Stanley is a man who has the same dedication for saving, who has the same opposition to spending, and although I know his opponent and his record, I can assure you that Dave Stanley is a saver and his opponent is a big, big spender.

Now, the next Congress needs Members who will, in my judgment, rise above short-term thinking Representative to recognize that the red ink route that we have traveled for 19 out of the last 25 years is a losing game, losing from the point of view of our Nation's future.

Nobody benefits from inflation -- not business, not labor, not the rich, not the poor, not the farmers, not anybody. It is the losing proposition across the board. Everybody gets hurt. Oh, I know it is easy to yield to that temptation to give people what some politicians think they want, but I remind you a Government big enough to give us everything we want is a Government big enough to take from us everything we have.

Despite some of the skeptics, the foundation of our economy in all 50 States is strong. It has been the most productive economy in the history of civilization. We have an abundance beyond the wildest imagination of our parents or our grandparents.

We are able to share, fortunately, our wealth with the poor of our own Nation as well as the poor of the world, but we must defend this economy from the attacks which would erode it.

Now, some of my friends in the opposition seem to think that what is needed to solve the problem is a veto-proof Congress. The fact of the matter is, it was a heavy Democratic majority over the years which helped to create most of the problems we face domestically.

Therefore, I think it is fair to say we do not need a Congress or we don't need to make a Congress immune from veto. We do need to make our Nation safe from inflation. What we need is not a veto-proof Congress. Let's take the affirmative. What we need is an inflation-proof Congress.

MORE

That is why you need -- frankly, why I need -- in Washington Members of Congress who will join me in making some of these very hard decisions -- decisions to cut spending, to cut the budget, to cut the red tape and, as I said before, to cut the mustard.

With that kind of teamwork, we can get the job done. With that kind of support, we will do what we promised -- we will whip inflation, we will effect savings in energy, we will save our natural resources, we will be on our way to our 200th birthday in 1976 strong, stable, prosperous in a world of peace.

Some of my dear friends on the other side of the political aisle at election time make promises to be fiscal watchdogs and keepers of the treasury, but we can see by the way they spend your money they have failed year after year after year.

Statistics prove it, the facts are there, the problems we face today were spawned over the last 42 years by programs and policies of the opposition party, which has controlled the Congress of the United States, both the House and the Senate, 38 out of the last 42 years.

To make the point even more emphatic, they have controlled the House and the Senate in the national Congress the last 20 years consecutively.

Let me add this as a postscript: There is not a dime of money spent by a President that is not appropriated by the Congress, so they are responsible for the excessive spending that has caused most of our inflation.

The question that I want you to ponder today is, are you, are we, going to continue down that same path, that same road which produced the problems in the first place -- problems of ever rising prices, of piling more centralization of power in Washington, of undermining our foreign relations with handcuff-like restrictions on the policies of the President and the Secretary of State?

We have got to do better than that today. What happened in the past was largely the failure of a legislative dictatorship by a party so smug in its seniority and its power that it no longer responded to the true needs of the people.

I except the Members of the leadership in the House and Senate of the Democratic Party. They have tried, they have sought to be helpful, at least to me, as the President, and I can testify as to that, but their troops run wild.

MORE

Therefore, I urge you today, I urge all Americans, to vote with your heads as well as your hearts, but most important, vote. Don't let that most precious liberty ever devised by man disappear because it was ignored. Pull the lever and cast your vote a week from Tuesday for candidates of the political party that brought peace to this country and stability to the world.

Cast your vote for the party that will, with a cooperative Congress, restore stability to America's economy and inject common sense into its Government.

With God's help and your hand, we will go down that path together with confidence, understanding and with the greatness that still lies before us. We can say honesty with conviction. We are proud to be Americans, proud of America.

Thank you very much.

END (1:20 P.M. CDT)

Ford win in Iowa crucial?

DES MOINES Tribune
6/15/76

By James Wieghart

New York News

RONALD REAGAN TOOK a giant step toward winning the Republican presidential nomination with his 18-to-one wipeout of President Ford at the Missouri State Republican convention over the weekend.

The fight for Missouri's 19 at-large delegates was billed in advance as a close one, with Ford believed to enjoy a slight edge. The President's men felt that if he could win all or most of the Missouri

delegates, the psychological effect would be devastating to Reagan's hopes of picking up enough delegates to close the 100-delegate gap in the remaining 11 state conventions, where 243 more delegates will be selected.

The Missouri outcome did not change the standings much in the very close Ford-Reagan race; the President still holds about an 80-delegate lead. But there is an added dimension to Reagan's Missouri victory because it was the first delegate contest held since Jimmy Carter cinched the Democratic

presidential nomination last week. Thus, the balloting took place with the full knowledge that the one-term Georgia governor will face whomever the Republicans nominate.

Carter's nomination strengthens Reagan's prospects. With his power base rooted firmly in the so-called "sun belt states," beginning in the South and border states and stretching westward, Reagan is the only Republican likely to give Carter a real fight in the South, with the possible exception of former Texas Gov. John Connally, who is not a candidate.

Also, Reagan's solid home base in California would give him a good chance to carry the golden West, where Carter is weakest. Perhaps most important, a Reagan ticket would deprive Carter of his most potent sales pitch — that as an outsider to the Washington establishment, Carter would be in a unique position to reform and pare down the federal bureaucracy and start the country moving in a new direction as it enters its third century.

Vulnerable target

Although Ford is untainted by personal scandal, his 25 years in Congress, his vociferous support of the Vietnam War and his pardon of former President Richard Nixon would make him a vulnerable target of Carter's anti-Washington campaign.

Reagan, on the other hand, who launched his campaign last November to end the "Washington buddy system," would carry his attack on big brother federal government to Carter. Carter has supported such new big federal spending programs as national health insurance and the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill.

Biggest assets

Unlike Reagan, Ford can claim no major section of the country as a power base. His two biggest assets in the delegate-bargaining contest over the next month are his incumbency and his contention that Reagan's brand of conservatism is too extreme to attract the independent and Democratic votes a Republican presidential candidate needs to win.

The appointed president's incumbency was never firmly established, and he has frittered away much of whatever advantage he had as the incumbent by conducting a reactive campaign. This leaves Ford only with the "extremism" charge. Preliminary evidence indicates that the effort to label Reagan as a dangerous extremist during the last days of the primary campaign probably hurt Ford more than it helped him.

The next test will come in the Iowa and Washington State conventions this coming weekend. Unless Ford wins in Iowa (Reagan appears way ahead in Washington), he is likely to lose his bid for the nomination.

'If I were a delegate...'

By William Safire

New York Times News Service

REPUBLICAN delegates will come to see that the Ford nomination strategy is self-defeating, since it will ultimately be based on public opinion polls. For a "can't win" strategy to work it must prove that one candidate would win while the alternative would surely lose.

Logic suggests that events will undermine that strategy. In the next six weeks, bandwagon publicity and endorsements from all sides will elevate Jimmy Carter in the polls; his peak of popularity will be in the month between the Democratic and Republican conventions.

At that time, the polls are likely to show that both Ford and Reagan "can't win." In the flush of the Carter acceptance speech and the unifying choice of a vice-president, both Republicans will be swamped in the polls that month — and if the polls show the President slightly stronger, it won't matter.

In that light, let us try to think as

uncommitted Republican delegates.

If we're going to lose anyway, I might as well enjoy the ride. The sentimental favorite is Reagan; more important, conservatives believe that he better represents their principles than a president who has abdicated half his job to defeatist Henry Kissinger, and who grimly promises four more years of the same.

Terrible candidate

If we're going to have to catch up, I might as well go with a campaigner who won an uphill fight to victory in the primaries. Ford is a good president and a terrible candidate; Reagan would make a good president and is an excellent candidate. Most delegates would rather shoot for a longshot Reagan upset rather than settle for a dignified Ford loss.

If Reagan "can't win," it's because Ford's warmongering charges made it impossible — which means that the right won't let Ford win. Such nightmarish

thoughts are to be put quickly out of mind.

If any Republican is to win, he will have to be able to carry California and Texas, and to take the Wallace vote in the North from Carter — which Reagan could do, in spite of Wallace's endorsement of Carter. Ford still thinks in outdated left-right spectrum terms, while Reagan is picking up blue-collar support.

If this turns out to be a close campaign, a good staff would make the difference. The Ford staff — exhausted Rogers Morton, gut fighter Stu Spencer, and hack writer Bob Hartmann — are no match for the Reagan men. Delegates are impressed with John Sears, Prof. Martin Anderson, writer Pete Hannaford — a talented young group which easily outclasses the White House hangers-on and which has more experience than the Carter coterie.

Help locally

If this is indeed the year of the outs, an anti-Washington campaigner like Reagan can help me locally. In those areas where most of the uncommitted delegates are, resentment of bureaucracy is high and Carter poses a special threat — which Reagan, not Ford, could best counter.

For those reasons it will be Reagan vs. Carter — and the Californian's turn to move up in the polls, as Carter does his ambiguous best to stay tall in the straddle.

A Ford-Reagan ticket?

Des Moines Register

6/15/76

President Ford and Ronald Reagan have got themselves and the Republican Party into such a pickle that maybe their best hope now is to leave room for a Ford-Reagan ticket and fight the Democrats together.

Would Reagan accept second place? The chances are that if he loses the scramble for uncommitted Republican delegates he would. The vice-presidency, if it weren't for the possibility of leading up to the presidency, is almost perfect for Reagan: decorative, theatrical, and not much work. He would have more power to argue his conservative philosophy as vice-president than in retirement.

Would Ford accept Reagan on the ticket after all that Reagan has said against Ford's policies? Probably he would. Ford knows the dangers of going into the autumn campaign with a divided party. He can read the polls. He is not one to take Reagan's political remarks too seriously. He is a forgiving man; having pardoned Richard Nixon, he presumably could forgive Reagan. — James Reston, New York Times.

Udall says his delegates are free to vote for Carter

By The Associated Press

Representative Morris Udall said Monday he has told his 336 Democratic delegates they are free to vote for Jimmy Carter, but because of "technical problems" he could not formally release them.

Udall's statement, along with outright endorsements from two other former primary rivals, moved Carter ever closer to the presidential nomination.

Udall, a chronic second-place finisher in this spring's primaries, said "a vote for Jimmy Carter is a vote for party unity," and his delegates were "free to vote for him or anyone else they choose."

Cites Three Principles

The Arizonan said he is "going to be guided by three principles. One is that I am not going to be part of any destructive bitter-end kind of anticampaign because the name of the nominee is pretty well known at this point. Secondly, I'm not seeking any delegates ... Third, I'm going to do

everything I can to see this party wins in November."

At the same time, Senator Frank Church of Idaho said his delegates were "free agents" and he urged them to vote for Carter, who is less than 200 delegates shy of the magic number of 1,505. The Associated Press count shows Church has 79 committed delegates, some of whom have not yet been named. By his own count Church has "something over 100."

A third Carter rival, Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma, confirmed he has sent telegrams to 18 delegates he won in four state primaries and urged them to support the former Georgia governor.

Udall did not elaborate on the "technical problems" that prevented him from making a formal release of his delegates. However, Carter noted that by wording his statement as he did, Udall will enjoy floor privileges at the

CAMPAIGN

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Democratic National Convention and also will remain eligible for federal campaign matching funds.

"I understand his position," Carter said.

At an airport news conference in Dallas, Tex., later Monday, Carter said the Democratic party had gotten through the primary season "unscathed ... there are no personal or political wounds left."

But he cautioned it would be "a fatal mistake" to be overconfident about the November presidential election.

Earlier in the day, both Carter and Udall were in New York, where top state Democrats turned out to endorse the Georgian.

Gov. Hugh Carey, New York Mayor Abraham Beame, former Gov. Averell Harriman, former Mayor Robert Wagner, jr., and other local leaders held a news conference with Carter to call upon other Democrats to unite behind the frontrunner.

"Banish ... Differences"

"Our job is to banish all differences, organize ourselves for the convention, and go forth as a party determined to lead," said Carey.

Only 33 delegates are legally committed to Carter in New York.

Beame then introduced Carter to the 274 Democratic National Convention delegates as "the candidate," and led the applause as Carter promised help to America's urban areas in general and to New York City in particular.

"There's a special problem in New York City," Carter said. He promised if elected, he would meet "even before the inauguration with Mayor Beame and Governor Carey to lay down the commitment of our nation to resolve New York City's financial problems."

The New York delegates gave two standing ovations to Carter, but they reserved their loudest applause and cheers for Gov. Jerry Brown of California who appeared immediately after the Georgian.

when, as apparent reference to Carter, he said "it's going to take more than an invocation — more than an invitation to love — it's going to take economic planning like we've never seen before to deal with these problems" such as those of the cities.

Carter was asked after the meeting if Brown might be under consideration as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

"Governor Brown has promised his people he'd serve out his term as governor," Carter replied. "I'd hate to contribute to (his breaking that promise.)"

Many Still Uncommitted

Checks with some Udall delegates in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts showed there was clearly no disposition on their part to immediately climb on the Carter bandwagon.

Most of those interviewed said they would stay uncommitted for now, several mentioned leanings toward Brown and said they preferred anyone to Carter.

The same was true in the camps of other former rivals.

"He can go to hell," said Ted Haynes, an Oklahoma City, Okla., attorney asked about Harris' releasing convention delegates to Carter. "If I'm released, I will go where I want to."

In Connecticut, the 16 delegates pledged to Udall held firm and resisted

attempts by Gov. Ella Grasso that they rally behind Carter.

One of them, Joseph Lieberman, majority leader of the Connecticut State Senate, put it this way:

"Clearly, Udall has acknowledged that the race is over and he has no chance of winning. But I feel he worked long and hard enough that I will stick with him until he releases me."

On the Republican side, President Ford's campaign manager, Rogers C.B. Morton, announced appointment of nine regional chairmen to keep Ford delegates in line and said he still expects the President to win the nomination on the first ballot.

"I'm perfectly willing to recognize that it's going to be close," Morton said, but added: "I'm still confident we're going to have the number of delegates needed when we get there (to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16.)"

An Associated Press tally Monday showed Ford with 965 committed delegates, with 1,130 needed to nominate. Challenger Ronald Reagan had 886.

Reagan, meanwhile, spent the day in seclusion on his ranch near Los Angeles, Calif. He is not scheduled to leave the state until Friday when he goes to Des Moines for Iowa's delegate caucus.

From Des Moines, Reagan plans to head for Spokane, Wash., where Republicans will be selecting 38 national convention delegates this weekend.

In another campaign development Monday, state Republican chairmen in the South warned Ford and Reagan against "rough" in-fighting and groundless delegate challenges.

Clarke Reed, chairman of the Southern Association of Republican State Chairmen, said in Jackson, Miss., his group has prepared a list of concerns for the two contenders "to think about."

"We just passed around the list for things of note, and one of them was that (campaigning) shouldn't get too rough," Reed said. "We made it known we would work against either if they started any shenanigans."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM: GWEN ANDERSON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO IOWA

I have talked with Governor Ray's office concerning the President's visit to Des Moines, Iowa. His remarks at the reception should be very partisan and he should really go "for delegates". He should establish logical connection with Governor Ray (whose most recent poll shows only 8% of the Iowans disagree with his performance as Governor). He should touch on the fact that Governor Ray and he have worked very closely on farm problems, grain export problems, packer bonding, meat imports, etc.. He should touch on something that as Chairman of the Republican Governor's Association, the Governor has supported him on his efforts on revenue sharing and budget proposals and that Governor Ray has been very effective getting Republicans and Democrats alike to fight the Congress in support of the aforementioned topics. He should posture his remarks to establish that he understands that Iowa is well managed and Governor Ray is a good administrator and manager; that they have lower taxes and \$250,000 surplus. The Governor has been very helpful - Congress has not.

At the time the President will be talking at the reception, Governor Reagan will be giving a speech outside 4 1/2 blocks away at an auditorium. He will be giving a rally-type speech and hopefully, due to weather conditions and other things, will not have many people to talk to. All delegates received an invitation from the Governor to attend the reception with the President. There are 3,500 delegates at the Iowa convention and our people are working very hard to see that President Ford's delegates are at the convention even if they have to provide transportation or whatever.

Robert T. Hartmann
Presidential Trip to Iowa
June 17, 1976
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There seems to be some slippage as far as the number of delegates attending. There are no alternates, however, there still can be 3,500 votes; for instance, if 1,750 delegates show up, they would have two votes - in other words, pro rata voting so that there can always be 3,500 reported.

Governor Reagan may visit some of the caucuses that start at 8:30 p.m., but will leave Des Moines Friday evening. Their advice to the President is not to go to the caucuses.

From 6 to 8 p.m. there will be a buffet dinner. The President will be the closing speaker and Governor Reagan will speak earlier, sandwiched between several other speakers. Governor Reagan has been cautioned to speak no more than 2 to 3 minutes. The President's remarks should be no longer than 5 minutes and it is at this event that he should compliment Mary Louise Smith and tie in Governor Ray for team spirit, and pitch for party unity.

At some point, he should mention Lebanon and should show a steady hand and calm approach that he has demonstrated is the best way. He should stress peace and prosperity.

The District Caucuses begin at 8:30 p.m. Friday evening. They will elect 18 delegates at the District Caucuses and will nominate 12 delegates to be elected at-large on the convention floor on Saturday. The slate of 12 will either be confirmed or if not ^{at Ray} they will nominate 12 replacements. 6 delegates will be nominated from the floor of the convention on Saturday morning for a total of 36 delegates.

Governor Ray is the Keynote for the convention and will stress peace and prosperity. The Convention Chairman is Peter Narey, a long-time District Chairman and an attorney.

Their advice was "be Presidential."



*See Iowa speech attached to Research Report
on "open party."*

pp

Points to stress: Excerpts from "Remarks of the President at the Iowa GOP Reception in Des Moines" on August 18, 1975 (attached to research report)

"Today, after nearly 40 years of seeing reruns of "Washington knows best", in the halls of the Congress and elsewhere, the American people are ready for a fresh start. And we are going to give it to them."

"And finally, a message that says, "We can win the elections of 1976 from the courthouse right here in Des Moines to the White House in Washington. Let's Do it.""

~~"If we broaden our Party, bringing in to join us those who have a philosophical agreement with us -- and I think we must -- opening our door wide to all Americans rather than opening it just a crack for a few; if we work together for a common victory, as we must, rather than working against each other for sure defeat, I am convinced that 1976 can be a great election year for all of us."~~



REMARKS ON PARTY UNITY AND STRENGTH

There have been some suggestions that the Republican Party is divided and weak. There are dire predictions from some that the Republican Party will go down in defeat in the fall to a Democrat landslide.

Those who see weakness and divisiveness are looking at our primary race for the Presidential nomination and our membership roster which does not contain the names of a majority of the American people.

The prophets remind me of the economists who envisioned the same kind of devastation for our economy more than a year ago.

I reject this talk of disunity, division and defeatism. I reject the prophets, the forecasters, the political pollsters and the prognosticators who are busily writing an epitaph to the Republican Party. I reject them in the same spirit I rejected the cynics more than a year ago in our time of economic crisis in this country. Republicans are competitive, vigorous fighters in time of difficulty. Republicans are diverse in their thinking and independent in their actions. Republicans don't quit when the going is rough and they don't hold grudges when the rough going is over.

Republicans will not shy away from a battle against the odds and they won't readily relinquish their cause because the numbers aren't equal.

This great Republican Party is united because our members share the common goals and the principles which united this country 200 years ago. This Republican Party is strong because we are diverse in thought and willing to speak out and be counted.

~~This administration has a record of accomplishment~~

This administration's record of accomplishment is consistent with the ideas of free-thinking, hard working, independent individuals who make up the mainstream of our society.

We are now in the traditionally-American process of debating the issues, airing our grievances, venting our frustrations and resolving our differences. It is a process which gives our Party and our Republic strength and vitality. In August we will be a unified, forceful political body with a story to tell and a platform of good government to offer. We will be ready to give the American people a choice between a government run by the people and a people run by the government. We are capable of leading and ready to serve.

We will be elected in November, and that is not another prediction. That's a promise.