

**The original documents are located in Box 7, folder “Election, 1976” of the Loen and Leppert Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**


The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JACK CALKINS 

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

Numerous inquiries have been received in this office from various members of the White House Staff who have been asked for information on the President Ford Committee.

The President Ford Committee is located in Suite 916, 1200 18th Street, N. W. (Ring Building), Washington, D. C. 20036. The telephone is 833-8920.

The Finance Office is located in Suite 512, 1730 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. The telephone is 833-3650.

As previously announced, Secretary of the Army Callaway will be Chairman of the President Ford Committee. However, he will not be active as the head of the Committee until he departs his present position which should be in approximately two weeks. In the interim, Miss Mimi Austin is in charge of the office.

David Packard will be the Finance Chairman. The office at 1730 M Street, N. W. is being operated by Mr. Packard's assistant, Mr. Lee Choate.

Personnel will not be hired for the President Ford Committee until Bo Callaway reports for full-time duty. In the interim, the Committee Office is being operated by Miss Austin and volunteers. Miss Austin advises that she needs good volunteer typists in case you receive inquiries from potential volunteers.

For your further information, the Jack Calkins and Gwen Anderson section of Counsellor Hartmann's office, together with our immediate staff, is now located in Suite 122 of the EOB. My basic extension is 2310 and Gwen's is 7007. We can both be reached on IO 214.

cc: RTH



One notable feature in the growth of presidential primaries has been their increase in the South. In 1968 just two southern states, Alabama and Florida, elected delegates in primaries. But of the 13 states that have adopted primaries since 1968, seven have been in the South.

Since 1972, only one state, New Mexico, has repealed its primary law. Other states considered repeal, principally North Carolina and Tennessee, but Alabama Gov. Wallace intervened successfully in both states to help block repeal and serve his own ends in those states.

Two candidates for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination supported the establishment of primaries in their home states. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen saw a delegate selection primary of his liking established in Texas, but a primary bill in Washington supported by Sen. Henry M. Jackson was vetoed by the state's Republican governor, Daniel J. Evans.

### Primaries, 1960-1976

The following dates for 1976 primaries are tentative and subject to change. Mississippi has passed a primary law, but it is doubtful that either state party will elect its delegates by the primary method. For the years 1960-72, an "X" indicates the state held a presidential primary.

State	1976 Date	1972	1968	1964	1960
Alabama	May 4	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	May 25				
California	June 8	X	X	X	X
Florida	March 9	X	X	X	X
Georgia	between March 1 and June 1				
Idaho	May 25				
Illinois	May 4	X	X	X	X
Indiana	May 4	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	May 25				
Maryland	May 18	X		X	X
Massachusetts	April 27	3/2 X	X	X	X
Michigan	May 18	X			
Mississippi	June 1				
Montana	June 1				
Nebraska	May 11	X	X	X	X
Nevada	May 25				
New Hampshire	March 2	2/24 X	X	X	X
New Jersey	June 8	X	X	X	X
New Mexico		X			
New York	April 6	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	May 4	X			
Ohio	June 8	X	X	X	X
Oregon	May 25	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	April 27	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	May 25	X			
South Dakota	June 1	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	May 6	X			
Texas	May 1				
West Virginia	May 11	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	April 6	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	May 4	X	X	X	X
<b>TOTAL PRIMARIES</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>

\*Texas did not have a state primary law in 1964, but the Republican Party held a non-binding presidential preference poll.

Vermont March 2

Even before the number of primaries reached a record 30, their value in the presidential nominating process was sharply questioned. President Harry S Truman called them "eyewash." Before the 1960 campaign, Adlai Stevenson wrote: "I don't see how any office holder can participate in a nationwide primary campaign without neglecting the job the people elected him to do.... Actually primaries are more likely to destroy good candidates than to make them. The plain truth is that a campaign is not a suitable testing ground for Presidential candidates." Rep. Fraser, former chairman of the McGovern-Fraser commission, echoed some of Stevenson's thinking in June 1975, when he commented that the "proliferation of presidential primaries" makes "the choice of a candidate far more difficult."

### Regional Primaries

Critics of the existing primary system often cite the length of the primary season (nearly twice as long as the general election campaign), the expense, the physical strain on the candidates, and variations in state law as leading problems. To deal with these problems, several states have discussed the feasibility of creating regional primaries, in which individual states within a geographical region would hold their primaries on the same day. Supporters of the concept believe it would reduce candidate expenses and physical strain and would permit concentration on regional issues.

Efforts to establish a New England regional primary have attracted the most attention. Promoted by Democratic leaders in the Massachusetts legislature, a meeting was held in May that was attended by representatives from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont. Participants discussed the possibility of all four states holding primaries on March 2, 1976.

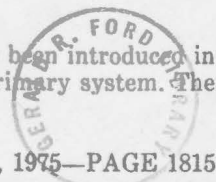
Their chances of success, however, are considered questionable. State legislatures in Maine and Vermont cannot act on primary legislation until January, and Rhode Island is unsure whether it wants to move its primary date forward from May 25. New Hampshire political leaders, coveting their state's status as the first primary in presidential election years, adamantly oppose efforts to create a regional primary. Legislation signed by New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R) in June allows the state's primary to be moved from its current March 2 date to one week before that of any other state.

While the struggle in New England has drawn the most attention, three states in the Pacific Northwest already have set their primary dates on the same day—May 25. The groundwork for the Northwest regional primary was laid in 1972 by the secretaries of state from Oregon and Washington, who played host to what was called the Pacific Rim Regional Presidential Primary Conference. They advocated a regional primary involving Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. All but Washington have established May 25 primaries.

The regional primary idea has also received action in the Midwest, where both Illinois and Indiana scheduled their primaries for May 4. The idea of a single southern primary date was advanced at the Southern Governors' Conference in September 1973 by Jimmy Carter, then governor of Georgia (D 1971-75). No action was taken on his proposal, however.

### Reform Legislation

Since 1911, hundreds of bills have been introduced in Congress to reform the presidential primary system. The



**Presidential Messages:** Senate received the following messages from the President:

Transmitting fifth quarterly report of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, referred to Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; and

Pages 53411-53412

Transmitting a report setting forth import relief actions he will take with respect to stainless steel and alloy tool steel products covered by the affirmative finding on January 16, 1976, of the United States International Trade Commission under the Trade Act, referred to Committee on Finance.

Page 53472

**Vice Presidential Appointments:** Vice President appointed Senators Humphrey and Brooke to the United Nations Habitat Conference on Human Settlements, to be held in Vancouver, Canada, May 31-June 11, 1976.

Also, Vice President appointed the Majority and Minority Leaders, or their designees, and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

Pages 53411, 53559

**Nominations:** Senate received the following nominations:

James F. Searce, of Virginia, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director;

Christian A. Herter, Jr., of New Mexico, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development;

Samuel R. Martinez, of Colorado, to be Director of the Community Services Administration; and

Numerous nominations in the Army and Navy.

Pages 53560-53564

**Record Votes:** Two record votes were taken today (total—71).

Pages 53549, 53550

**Adjournment:** Senate met at 10:15 a.m. and adjourned at 5:09 p.m. (for program for Wednesday, see last page of today's Record).

Page 53560

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### GRAIN INSPECTION

**Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:** Subcommittees on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices, and Foreign Agricultural Policy resumed joint hearings on legislation to establish a national grain inspection system and proposing standards for such inspection (S. 2256, 2296, 2326, 3055), receiving testimony from William F. Brooks, National Grain Trade Council, Washington, D.C.; Alvin W. Donahoo, Minneapolis Grain Exchange; Glen D. Hofer, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Washington, D.C.; Virgil A. McNamee, and John Williamson, both repre-

sented the National Association of Chief Grain Inspectors; Clyde M. Webber, American Federation of Government Employees, Washington, D.C.; L. E. Vanderford, Memphis Board of Trade, Tenn.; M. R. Gruber, Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.; T. W. Hoke, and J. B. Feeney, both of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; Orville Fisher, Topeka Mill and Elevator Co., Kansas; George Voth, Far-Mar-Co., Inc., Hutchinson, Kansas; David McKee, Collingwood Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kansas; Joe Greeg, Morrison-Greeg-Mitchell Grain Co.; Milton Morrison, Morrison Grain Co., Salina, Kansas; and Harold Hofstrand, U.S. Durum Growers Association, Leeds, N.D.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

### FOREST AND RANGE LAND MANAGEMENT

**Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:** Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry continued joint hearings with Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on the Environment and Land Resources on legislation concerning forest management practices (S. 2851, S. 2926, S. 3091) and on the President's assessment and program for forest and rangeland resources management, receiving testimony from Senator Gravel; and numerous public witnesses representing forest organizations and related industries.

Hearings continue on Monday, March 22.

### APPROPRIATIONS—EPA & CEQ

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee on HUD continued hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1977, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for their respective activities from Russell E. Train, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; and Russell W. Peterson, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality.

Subcommittee will meet again on Monday, March 22.

### APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee resumed closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1977 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on behalf of funds for their respective activities from Edward A. Miller, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development); Lt. General Howard H. Cooksey, Deputy Chief of Army Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition; and Harold L. Brownman, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics).

Subcommittee will meet again tomorrow.

### APPROPRIATIONS—HEALTH

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1977 for the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-



MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

TO:

*Kathy*

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE CALL →

PHONE NO.  
CODE/EXT. \_\_\_\_\_

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*Charlie said to  
hold this -*

*Vera*



RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

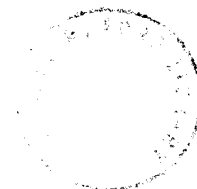
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.

SUBJECT: California Primary

A friend of mine who has been involved in California water problems for a long time submitted a list of water issues that the President could address in his California primary campaign.

The issues are as follows:

1. Complete Folsom South Canal, the New Melones Dam and Auburn Dam.
2. Complete studies on the Peripheral Canal and Mid Valley Canal projects or their alternatives so that the necessary compromises in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta can be worked out to take full advantage of the Federal Central Valley Project facilities.
3. Recognize the continuing need for water resource development in California to sustain the existing agricultural economy in California which is so important to the nation and especially during the water short runoff periods such as California is experiencing (30 to 40% short of normal water runoff). These multi-purpose dams and reservoirs make it possible to conserve surplus and flood waters for later direct use by irrigation or ground water storage.
4. Mention the need to look at the possibility of hydroelectric power resources at the New Melones and Auburn facilities, and
5. Regarding the increasing demand for removal of the acreage limitation provisions of reclamation law, some changes in the rules and regulations may be advisable, but should not be changed merely for social reform.



Max, I'd suggest that the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation be asked to comment on each of these issues for the President prior to his next trip to California.

cc: Tom Loeffler  
Pat Rowland



Charlie:

Jim Sorenson called with the following thoughts for you. He said that he was glad to see you last night.

To complete Folsom South Canal, New Melones Dam and Auburn Dam.

To complete the studies so that an early start can be made on the peripheral canal or alternatives and the Mid Valley Canal. The meaningful studies should be completed so that the necessary compromises in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta so that full advantage can be taken of the Federal Central Valley Project facilities.

This water short, 30 to 40% of normal runoff should convince everyone of the continuing need for water development to sustain the existing agricultural economy which is so important to the nation.

Multi-purpose dams and reservoirs make it possible to conserve surplus and flood waters for later direct use or for ground water storage.

We cannot afford to overlook hydro-power sources such as New Melones and Auburn facilities.

(Regarding acreage limitation matters, some changes in the Rules and Regulations may be advisable, but they should not be made merely for social reform.)

Nancy  
4:00 p.m.  
4/2/76

