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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SPERLING BREAKFAST

THE BLUE ROOM

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SPERLING BREAKFAST

Tuesday, February 10, 1976
8 a.m. (Approximately 60 min.)
STATE DINING ROOM

I. PURPOSE

Good momentum has begun to build from the favorable impression you have been making in question and answer sessions with editors, reporters and others in Washington and in New Hampshire. This interview will allow you to add to that momentum with an influential group of Washington correspondents.

II. GOAL

To continue the favorable impressions of decisiveness, knowledgeability, steadfastness, and depth you have been making.

The interview should result in favorable news stories, and later, in favorable editorial comment, as the impressions gleaned by the Washington correspondents are picked up by home-office editors.

III. BACKGROUND

NAME: "The Sperling Breakfast," named after its founder and presiding officer, Godfrey Sperling, Jr., Washington Bureau Chief, the Christian Science Monitor, whose nickname is "Budge."

ORIGIN: Early in 1966, Charles H. Percy was gearing up a Senate campaign in Illinois. He called Sperling and said he was coming to Washington but knew few people there. Both men are Christian Scientists and had become friends when Mr. Sperling worked for the Monitor in Chicago.



Sperling called a few of his friends, mostly political reporters, and invited them to a dutch treat lunch at the National Press Club to meet the candidate and ask him questions. That was February 8, 1966.

Sperling held a few more sessions that year, but then the pace accelerated. The lunch became a breakfast because both guests and reporters were more readily available in the morning and breakfast was cheaper. The rules were changed to put the responses on the record and the scene eventually shifted to the more commodious Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

NUMBER HELD: As of last Wednesday, when Vice President Rockefeller appeared, there had been 654 Sperling Breakfasts.

ATTENDEES: There are 32 regulars on the list. All are columnists or Washington correspondents for newspapers or magazines.

PRESIDENTIAL ATTENDANCE: Although you came twice as Vice President, no President has ever attended one of the breakfasts.

This interview was granted at Budge Sperling's request to honor Budge and his group on their tenth anniversary.

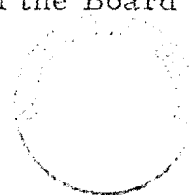
Godfrey Sperling will sit at the President's right, and Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News will sit at the President's left during the breakfast.

Just before concluding the session, Ron Nessen will bring you an engraved silver bowl which the members of the breakfast group have purchased to present to Budge on the tenth anniversary.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list of breakfast group participants.

In addition, because of the special occasion, Budge has asked his wife and family; John Hughes, the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor; and DeWitt John, former editor and one of five members of the Board of Directors of the Christian Science Church.



V. AREAS OF QUESTIONING

The interview is likely to dwell heavily on politics, New Hampshire, Reagan, etc., as well as major foreign policy developments, White House organization, and the economy.



NEW MATERIAL

Lockheed

Q. Not long ago the Lockheed Corporation was propped up by the Federal Government. Today the governments of at least two countries -- Japan and the Netherlands -- are in an uproar because of possible bribery by Lockheed. What is your Administration doing about this situation, and what assurances can you give the U.S. taxpayer that such abuses will not occur with his tax dollars?

A. I do not condone illegal activities by American business and industrial firms abroad. My Administration condemns such actions by U.S. corporations in the strongest terms. Any American firm or individual making unlawful payments to officials of foreign governments cannot look to the Department of State for protection from legitimate law enforcement actions by the responsible authorities of either the foreign country in question or the United States.

At the same time, we believe it would be helpful if host governments would clarify the rules for foreign firms in their countries regarding political contributions and other payments. We assume that the investigation and prosecution of offenses by foreign authorities will be nondiscriminatory; that the penalties will be proportionate to the offense; and that persons or firms found guilty of improper conduct will be treated fairly and in accordance with international law.



Black Issues

Q. Black political and civil rights leaders, according to an article in the New York Times, Sunday, are concerned--some to the point of bitterness -- that black issues have been relegated to the background in the current Presidential campaign. Why have you not spoken out more for Blacks?

A. I have refrained from making empty campaign promises just to woo a certain segment of our population. Issues such as employment, crime control, tax cuts, health care improvements, and aid to the unemployed and elderly are some of the basic concerns of Blacks throughout the country. My position on those issues was included in the State of the Union speech.

Likewise, my position on civil rights is well established, and I addressed the National Baptist Convention, the NAACP, and OIC last fall, and I spoke at North Carolina Central University, a predominately Black college campus a few months ago and responded to questions from the students.

So, I think those charges of lack of interest in Black issues are unfounded.

ISSUES

Q: What do you believe will be the issues in the general election campaign?

A: I believe the most important issue, which I as President face every day and which I believe most concerns the American people, is the basic direction our country is heading. We must ask ourselves as we begin our third century some very basic questions.

For example:

1. The economy. How can we have prosperity without inflation and an economy that allows the freedom we want as Americans?
2. The role of Government. What is the proper role of the Federal Government in solving national problems?
3. Foreign relations. How can the United States best fulfill its role as world leader in keeping world peace?
4. Leadership. Who is the best person to guide the country for the next four years along the path the voters will choose in November.

CAMPAIGN

- Q. The effect of candidates entering so many primaries seems to be two. 1) It places early selection of a President on a relatively small number of people, whose regional interests may not reflect national problems. 2) It weakens the party organization. Do you feel the present system is the best way to choose a candidate, or do you believe some other method would be a more representative way of choosing presidential candidates. And what role do you see for the Party organization during the primary process and between elections?
- A. The need for the two major parties during the primaries and between elections is two-fold. First, it is the party apparatus which must initiate the grass roots level excitement and initiative to get people involved in their democratic process. Without expousing any one presidential candidate the party can mobilize its members to participate in the choices to be made. Second, and more importantly, the party maintains the broad organizational structure for the candidates in Congressional, Senatorial and Gubernatorial races to which they can relate. The assistance and support, both financial and technical, given by the party to its candidates is essential and must continue to be it's major role.



PATRICK MOYNIHAN

- Q. There was a report in U.S. News this week that Daniel P. Moynihan 's resignation from his post as U.N. Ambassador was not well-received at the White House because it was feared that if he ran for the Senate in New York he might damage the Republican ticket and you. How do you feel about his possible candidacy?
- A. Mr. Moynihan has indicated that he left his post as Ambassador to the United Nations to return to Harvard. I believe that to be his reason. I am sure that Pat Moynihan has been asked to consider running for the Senate seat in New York, but until he announces his candidacy I won't speculate as to its effect or his chances.

POSTAL SERVICE

Q: Despite creation of the U. S. Postal Service, delivery of mail seems to be as bad, if not worse, than it was a few years ago. Would you be willing to propose letting private companies compete with the U. S. Postal Service in delivering letters?

A: Some critics of the U. S. Postal Service have proposed that the interests of consumers would be better served if the Private Express Statutes, which guarantee the Postal Service a monopoly over first class mail, were repealed. While it is arguable that some consumers might benefit from the resulting competition, it is also possible that others in less populous areas might suffer a decline in service, or to forestall this additional Federal subsidies would have to be given to the Postal Service to maintain uneconomic routes. This latter step would violate the fundamental principle of the Reorganization Act of 1970 that mail users should pay for the service they receive.


I, therefore, do not believe that the repeal of the Private Express Statutes would be advisable at this time and that any solution for improvement of mail service or rate reduction requires extensive review by both the Administration and the Congress before drastic action is taken.

Background

Secretary Simon and other Administration officials have publicly questioned the validity of maintaining the Private Express Statutes. At the request of the Postal Rate Commission, the Council on Wage and Price Stability filed a report which called for additional study of the impact of abolition of the Private Express Statutes.

Currently the Domestic Council and OMB are developing a proposal for a low-visibility Administration task force to develop policy initiatives for the U. S. Postal Service and to improve mail service.

FLM
2/9/76



MINIMUM WAGE

- Q. Inflation has already reduced the new \$2.30 an hour minimum wage to only \$2.00 in buying power. How do you feel about proposals to tie the minimum wage to the cost of living index?
- A. Analysis of the impact of different changes in the minimum wage structure is a very complicated process. The question of indexing, that is linking changes in the minimum wage to changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is one which I know is being discussed, but it is something which has to be examined carefully.

One problem, for example, is that linking the minimum wage to the CPI ignores the impact of changes in productivity. Changes in productivity may result in wages rising either faster or slower than the CPI and the relative gain of the person at the minimum wage level could be distorted as a result of linkage.

Another question is whether the linkage formula would, as some suggest, include an add-on such as is presently used to adjust Federal Civil Service pensions. This results in minimum wage increases which exceed the rise in the CPI.

There are also technical questions of establishing the base month for the formula and determining how often adjustments are to be made. Too frequent adjustments can be disruptive and difficult to enforce and administer.

So you see, it is a fairly complicated matter, but it is one we are studying.


Background

H.R. 10130 would raise the minimum wage to \$3.00 by January 1, 1977. It would require that overtime be compensated at 2½ times the regular rate. It would index the minimum wage to the CPI and it would eliminate the tip credit in one year.

The Department of Labor testified on this bill in early November. The Department took no stand on any of the issues but rather provided a philosophic overview of the issues and of the problems created by any changes in the law.

Reportedly the indexing issue is receiving more sympathetic interest on the Hill than any of the other three proposed changes.

DHL/2/9/76



PREVIOUS MATERIAL

GENERAL DOMESTIC



Q: A candidate of the anti-abortion movement is on the verge of qualifying for Federal Election matching funds. Some believe that this is simply an effort to use federal monies to lobby on a particular social issue. Do you think this is a perversion of the new candidate financing law and do you think this should be permitted?

A: Putting aside the basic question of the use of public monies for political campaigns, I believe this is her right under the present law.

But this is just one of the questions that Congress should address after the election. The Supreme Court's decision has resulted in an election law far different from that enacted by the Congress. Therefore, I have proposed to the Congressional leadership that the Congress move immediately to reconstitute in a Constitutional manner the present Election Commission. This will assure the American public that there is effective and independent enforcement of the Federal election laws in the present campaign.

To insure that a comprehensive regulatory scheme is provided to achieve the fundamental goal of the law that our elections be conducted in a fair and clean manner, and to break the impasse that appears to exist now in the Congress, I have suggested that Congress limit the applicability of the present election laws, and perhaps the Commission, to the 1976 elections. My Administration will submit to Congress next year a comprehensive election reform bill after we have had an opportunity to review the present law in the light of the experience gained from this election campaign.

PWB/BR 2/6/76



BUREAUCRACY

Q: Many presidential candidates this year seem to be running against the Federal Government. You yourself have criticized the federal bureaucracy for being too unresponsive to the needs of the people it serves, particularly in the regulatory field. What specifically have you done as President to improve the operation of the Federal Government, not only in federal regulation but in all areas?

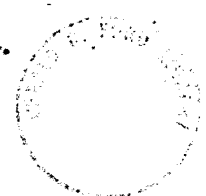
A: I firmly believe that the Federal Government is becoming too big and unresponsive to the needs of our citizens. My Administration has initiated a program of regulatory reform to review all Federal regulatory activities in order to eliminate obsolete and inefficient regulation. For example, I proposed repeal of the fair trade laws and revitalized railroad regulation. Recently, the Congress passed and I signed fair trade and railroad legislation. Also, we are actively working to reduce unnecessary Government paperwork requirements and to assess the economic impacts of all new regulation. Finally, my recent budget proposals are designed to reduce the growth of Government and to simplify my grant programs through "block grants."

PL
2/6/76

Q: What do you think of Congress's proposals for oil company divestiture?

A: I do not support the current Congressional proposals to impose either vertical or horizontal divestiture. Divestiture could have major implications for this Nation's attainment of energy independence. The oil industry is a complicated business and the effects of such a policy must be analyzed very carefully before serious consideration can be given to legislation.

If divestiture occurs, financing of major development projects would be made more difficult, the distribution of resources could be disrupted, the benefits of economies of scale and coordinated company management would be reduced, and consumer prices could rise. The bills that have been drafted are inflexible, overly broad, and may not accomplish their intended objectives.



Q: How do you feel about your progress in energy?

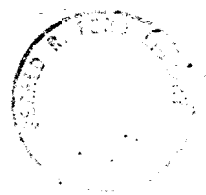
A: As you know, last year I submitted to the Congress a comprehensive set of measures to conserve energy, increase domestic energy production, and provide for strategic reserves and standby authorities in the event of another embargo. The legislation I proposed would achieve energy independence for the U.S.

After a year of prodding, the Congress passed and I signed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, which contains several of my policy objectives:

- A national strategic petroleum reserve to provide a stockpile for future embargoes.
- Standby allocation, rationing, and other authorities for use in the event of another embargo.
- An oil pricing formula that provides for decontrol.
- Conservation measures setting energy efficiency targets and requiring energy labels on appliances and automobiles.
- Extension of the Federal Government's ability to mandate utility and industrial conversions to coal from oil and gas.

Four of the thirteen titles I proposed last January are now law and four more have passed at least one House (Naval Petroleum Reserve; thermal standards for new buildings; weatherization program for the poor and elderly; and deregulation of natural gas). Higher prices have reduced demand and we consumed about one million barrels per day less last fall than previously projected.

But we have a long way to go. We cannot let Presidential politics wreak havoc on our energy future. I urge Congress to enact the rest of my energy proposals.



FISHING RIGHTS

- Q. If the Congress agrees on a bill now in conference to establish a 200-mile limit to protect American fishermen from foreign competition, will you sign the measure into law?
- A. This is a delicate problem that must be handled with care.

Basically, I share the desire of those who want proper safeguards for U.S. fishing interests. We are now working vigorously to protect those interests through negotiations with several nations whose fishing fleets come near our coasts.

At the same time, the U.S. is participating in the U.S. Law of the Sea Conference, seeking a settlement within that framework on a number of important issues, including those relating to fishing rights. Over the long run, an international agreement would, I believe, serve our fishing interests better than a domestic law, but I would still sign a new U.S. law if it is properly written.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

- Q. I assume you are pleased with the numbers on employment and unemployment released Friday.
- A. The new employment statistics confirm our view that the economy has continued to strengthen. We expect production and employment to rise at a solid and steady pace throughout this year and next, and unemployment to continue downward. A one-half percentage point drop in the unemployment rate in one month, however, is very unusual.

One could make a number of qualifications. There is the possibility that the usual sampling error in these statistics may have slightly exaggerated both the sharp 800,000 increase in employment and the decline in unemployment. Although unemployment declined markedly in January, the decline may have been somewhat less than reported. Accordingly it is possible that for purely statistical reasons the published unemployment rate in February might hold steady or even rise a bit.

But even after all conceivable qualifications it is clear that the statistics for January still indicate a very solid advance in employment and a significant reduction in unemployment. The reductions in unemployment, moreover, are concentrated in heads of households and blue collar workers who are being rehired now at a very rapid rate. The unemployment rates of workers in manufacturing and construction have been sharply lower during the past two months.

So we have better reason now to believe that our policies are the right ones and that we should stick to them.

I fully recognize that many Americans have not yet felt these changes in their own lives. I know that life is still very tough for many of our people, and I will never be satisfied until we are doing a far better job than what we have now. But it is reassuring to believe that we're on the right track.

A. Greenspan

ARE THE BIG BANKS IN TROUBLE?

Q. Can you comment on the recent press stories and congressional hearings that suggest many major banks are in financial trouble?

A. Our banking industry is sound and well protected. I am not surprised that following the severe economic problems of the last two years, attention is being given to the effect of these conditions on the banking industry. It would be unrealistic to expect any other circumstances.

But the real story is not that the banking industry has been hit during the recession with some "problem loans". That was to be expected. The real story is that despite these "problem loans" -- despite the financial drains they naturally suffered -- the banks still showed substantial savings. They continued to do their job in financing the American economy. This clearly shows the basic strength of the banking system.

Treasury



NIXON TRIP TO PRC

Background: Ron Nessen has told reporters that the trip will be "a private visit by a private citizen". The WH has no involvement and attaches no significance to the trip. The only contact of the Government was the Ford-Nixon phone call and State Department coordination of the Chinese flight. Kissinger has said that by the trip, the PRC seeks to underline the importance it places on relations with the U.S. "President Nixon had an historic role in the achievement of opening up China," Kissinger has said. "The Nixon visit to PRC will symbolize the relations we hope to continue to have."

Notes:

*There are no current plans to brief RN before the trip. Administration would try to respond to specific requests for background material.

*RN does receive routine intelligence briefings from WH, authorized by the President as courtesy to a former President. Traditionally, former Presidents have been kept informed on significant events in foreign policy.

*RN may carry President's best wishes but no other message planned.

*No apparent reason why the trip should have any influence upon either U.S. policies toward PRC or U.S. domestic politics (N.H. Primary, of course, is 3 days after arrival.)

*Trip arranged strictly between PRC and Nixons.

*The President and WH were first informed Thursday afternoon by representatives of PRC Liaison Office.

*No U.S. financing for trip. Secret Service will accompany; SS detail is part of what Congress enacted.

*Estimated that a total of 10,000 Americans -- both private citizens and in delegations -- have visited PRC since 1971 RN trip. Roughly 500 Chinese have come here.

* * *

Q. Do you think it is appropriate for Richard Nixon to be wined and dined by the Chinese after all that has happened? Indeed, are you not troubled by the fact that at the very moment he is planning this trip, John Sirica may be on his death bed?

A. I think it is important for all of us to recognize two things:

-- First, Mr. Nixon will be traveling as a private citizen who is going to mainland China as a guest of the Chinese government. So in many ways the trip represents a symbolic gesture by the Chinese of the importance they place on continuing good relations with the U.S.

-- Secondly, whatever else you may think of Mr. Nixon, it does remain true that he personally opened the door to China after it had been closed for a quarter of a century. I think most Americans would agree that the stability which has resulted has been good for us and good for world peace. In that respect, I can only wish Mr. Nixon well.

As to Judge Sirica, I think all of us recognize the significant contribution he made to the nation during one of its most difficult ordeals and our hearts are with him now.

Dave Gergen
2/6/76



POLITICS



POLITICS



ROCKEFELLER AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Q. There have been several press stories this week suggesting that Nelson Rockefeller is edging into the Presidential race. How do you interpret these stories?

A. Nelson Rockefeller is a man of his word, so I take him at his word. He has said that he supports my candidacy and that he is confident of my success. So he's still very much on the Ford team, and I am counting on his assistance and help during the coming year.

As to the press stories, I think we're at that time of year when everyone likes to stir the political pot. That's part of the fun of politics in this country, and I wouldn't have it any other way.

NORRIS COTTON'S WELCOME FOR REAGAN

Q. Norris Cotton, your honorary chairman, gave Ronald Reagan an extremely warm and cordial welcome this week. Does that bother you?

A. Not at all. I'm told that Norris had a perfect answer: primaries in the Republican party are contests between friends; it's the general election that sometimes gets to be a fight.

I think it's healthy that there can be continuing friendships during the campaign, and I myself look forward to a continuing friendship with Governor Reagan after this campaign is over.

NOTE: Cotton warmly welcomed Reagan to Lebanon, N.H., but said that he was definitely voting for the President.

MASSACHUSETTS MARGIN

A. Your campaign coordinator in Massachusetts was quoted this week as saying that a 40% vote for Reagan in Massachusetts -- where Reagan isn't campaigning -- would be a blow for you. Do you agree?

A. I am in this campaign to win. We are not going to play percentage games. A victory is a victory and we are out to win in every state that we enter.



EFFECT OF ABORTION ISSUE

Q. What impact do you think the abortion issue will have upon the campaign between you and Reagan?

A. I don't know what impact the issue will have. I am taking a moderate position -- one which I have consistently held. I suppose I run the danger of criticism from those who would leave the present laws and rulings unchanged and those who would flatly prohibit all abortions. But my position is one of long and deep conviction and one which I would hope and expect most of the American people to respect if not to completely agree with.

DEMOCRATIC OUTCOME

Q. In the past, you have predicted that Hubert Humphrey would be the eventual choice of the Democratic convention. Would you venture any guess on the Democratic outcome in New Hampshire?

A. No. I just hope I'm right in predicting the outcome of the Republican primary.



EFFECT OF N.H. LOSS

Q. Some observers believe that for both you and Reagan, a great deal hinges upon the outcome in New Hampshire. What effect do you think a loss would have upon the Reagan campaign. What effect would a loss have upon your own campaign?

A. I can't predict what effect it would have on my opponent's campaign. As for myself, I can only restate my determination to pursue the nomination right up to and through the Convention in Kansas City next August. Of course, the path would be a lot easier with victories in the early primaries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VICTORY

Q. What outcome do you expect in New Hampshire? Bo Callaway has said in effect that he would be satisfied if you win by one vote in New Hampshire. Do you agree?

A. I've entered every primary with the hope of winning it. A victory is a victory.



CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS

Q. Why is it that your campaign seems to have been beset from the start with organizational problems?

A. That is somewhat of an overstatement. But in putting together any national campaign effort for the first time, there are problems of organization, personalities and objectives that must be overcome. In addition, we have had such unique factors as a strong challenge from within my own party and the necessity to comply with a new Federal Election Law. I think we've overcome whatever problems we had last fall and that we're on the road to victory in this pre-convention period and afterward.



FLORIDA CAMPAIGN SITUATION

Q. The press has reported that your campaign in Florida is a disaster. Do you share that view? And do you plan to make any changes in your Florida campaign efforts either in personnel or in strategy?

A. No. At the invitation of Congressman Frey, our Chairman, additional staff help has been put into Florida and we are very optimistic about the outcome. We have a statewide system of workers in the state; we have new field people to coordinate their efforts and we have a number of experienced people, both in state and from out of state working on the campaign. I also think the issues are going for us. We have a responsible approach to Social Security reform, which is of particular interest in Florida, as well as a responsible foreign affairs policy.

TELEPHONE BANKS

Q. Why did your campaign effort here in New Hampshire shift from an all-volunteer precinct organization to a phone bank organization?

A. The only decision that was made in New Hampshire was to use our volunteers in the telephone banks instead of in door-to-door organizations because of the possible inclement weather in New Hampshire in February. We have always planned to step up the telephone organization as the primary approaches and to utilize our volunteer forces in this manner. We plan to call every registered Republican household by election day on February 24. We also feel the campaign has built momentum in attention to the issues and in our basic campaign activity.

INCREASE CAMPAIGNING

Q. Your present campaign strategy seems to be to rely heavily on your incumbancy. Do you see any circumstances under which you might campaign more actively?

A. As long as I have the privilege of serving in this office, I believe my first responsibility is to devote myself to the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency. I don't think it's any secret that I enjoy campaigning and I especially appreciate the opportunity to talk on a face-to-face basis with people all over the country, but this job demands that I spend the great bulk of my time here. Given that fact, the amount of time that I can carve out for active campaigning may vary from time to time, but it will generally be limited. And I think that's the way it should be. The people of this country want and deserve a full-time President.

POLLS

Q. Public opinion polls have been mercurial, reflecting support for you leading during one polling period, support for Ronald Reagan leading during another. To what do you attribute these fluctuations?

A. There are always ups and downs in political polls, and this year is no exception. There may in fact be more volatility in the polls this year than in some election years in the past; that is only natural because the country has gone through some difficult times, especially on the economy. But the economy is on the upswing, and I think public confidence is growing. As it does, I would expect to see less volatility in the polls.

And as I have said several times in the past, the only poll that counts is the one in November. I continue to be confident about the result.

REAGAN AS VICE PRESIDENT

Q. In your listing of acceptable candidates for Vice President, if you should be nominated to run for President, you have never listed Ronald Reagan. If the primary race were close, and eliminating him completely from the Republican ticket would run the risk of losing a large segment of staunch Republican votes, would you ask him to be your running mate?

A. I think its awfully premature to address questions like that one. I have always maintained that the Republican ticket is blessed with a great number of men and women who are qualified for the highest offices in the land. Whether the ultimate choice of the convention for our vice presidential candidate might be Mr. Reagan or someone else, I am certain that we will present to the electorate a strong and winning ticket.

REAGAN'S STRENGTH

Q. To what do you attribute Ronald Reagan's strength?

A. I would have to say that his initial surge has been due to several factors:

-- He is able to capitalize effectively on the anti-Washington feelings that clearly exist in several parts of the country. It is notable in that regard that the Democratic candidate who has done the best in the early caucusing so far is also someone who is not identified with Washington: Jimmy Carter.

-- Secondly, there are many Republicans who have known Governor Reagan from past campaigns and have been attracted to him.

-- Finally, I think it is fair to recognize that the Governor has not yet been subjected to the rigors of having to make tough decisions in national office. For campaign purposes, that may be helpful, but I think the American people will have to judge whether that should also be a qualification for the Presidency.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



ANGOLA

Q: Mr. President, the Senate recently voted to cut off funds for use in the Angolan conflict. You have said that your hands are tied and have called the Senate action a serious mistake, What can you realistically do now and what would you have us do in Angola barring any restrictions?

A: First, let me say that we have no exploitative interests in Angola nor do we seek any privileged status there. Our hope for Angola is to allow the Angolan people an opportunity to decide their own fate and establish their own government unimpeded by efforts from outside the continent to subvert that freedom of choice. We have consistently supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity calling for a ceasefire and seeking an African solution to an African problem.

In the wake of the Senate action the Soviet Union and Cuba continue to send men and materiel to Angola with fewer incentives, I might add, to discuss alternative diplomatic solutions to the conflict there. Clearly these aggressive actions are destabilizing in Africa and have serious implications for overall US-Soviet relations as well.

In my State of the Union message I expressed the strong view that "We must not face a future in which we can no longer help our friends, such as in Angola -- even in limited and carefully controlled ways. We must not lose all capacity to respond

short of military intervention. Some hasty actions of the Congress during the past year -- most recently in respect to Angola -- were in my view very short-sighted. Unfortunately, they are still very much on the minds of our allies and our adversaries."

For our part, we have and we will continue to pursue diplomatic alternatives both with the Soviets and with OAU member nations, but our ability to influence the situation has been gravely weakened by the misguided actions of the Senate on assistance to Angola.

To the extent we can, we will pursue the objective of a peaceful solution to this African conflict. We do not want to see the African continent subjected to externally sponsored subversion, and, as President, I will resist such efforts as strongly as I can.

05

DETENTE

Q. What is our national interest in terms of detente? Is detente working in our favor or the Russians?

A. In recent months there has been a tendency to look at Soviet-American relations very narrowly, to focus on the continuing differences between us, to oversimplify a complex relationship and to overlook what has been achieved. In my view, a proper understanding of this Government's policy toward the Soviet Union requires that it be seen in the context of our broader and determined effort to create a more peaceful and more stable world.

The advancement of U.S. interests and the safeguarding of this nation's security form the bedrock of U.S. foreign policy. We implement this foreign policy in concert with our allies. Since taking office, I have pursued these objectives through close and continuing consultations with our friends and Allies -- at the NATO summit and through scores of summit meetings here and abroad -- and through negotiations with our competitors. My policy is aimed at safeguarding and advancing the interests of all Americans.

In recent years, the United States and its colleagues, particularly in Europe, have engaged the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on an important range of issues aimed at lessening the chances for war and improving the opportunities for cooperation. This effort to achieve a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union expresses the continuing desire of the vast majority

of the American people for easing international tensions while at the same time safeguarding our vital interests and our security.

Such an improved relationship is in our real national interest.

We have no illusions in this process. The suspicions and rivalries of more than a generation cannot be swept away with documents or summit meetings. Political rivalries and military competition between us continue.

In light of these realities, a strong defense is the only sure foundation for peace and America, in concert with its allies, must maintain a defense second to none. We must and shall firmly defend our own vital interests and those of our friends. At the same time, through a combination of firmness and flexibility, we have laid the basis for a more stable relationship with the USSR based on mutual interest and mutual restraint. We have made important progress -- for example, the Berlin Agreement of 1971, the Vladivostok accords of 1974. I believe the agreements reached so far represent a historic and positive change in the nature of the competition between our systems -- a competition that certainly will continue.

We have reached a new plateau in our relationship. If the pace in some areas has slowed, we must bear in mind what has already been achieved and acknowledge that the issues now are becoming more complex and their implications more significant.

The state of Soviet-American relations can no longer be arithmetically gauged by the number of agreements reached or by the frequency of summits. It is essential that we and the Soviet leaders understand each other's positions clearly. The United States cannot be indifferent to Soviet actions on the international scene that are destabilizing and inconsistent with the principles of coexistence signed in 1972. This is the case in Angola. Continuation of the Soviet intervention there would have to be taken into account in our own policy.

Because we are ideological competitors, the contacts inherent in our current relationship with the Soviet Union permit frank discussions on international issues where our views do not coincide. While we do not agree, we each come away from these exchanges with a clearer understanding of the other side's views and therefore a greater chance of avoiding miscalculation or misunderstanding.

January 20, 1976

USSR, ANGOLA & SALT

Q: Mr. President, in light of Soviet actions in Angola, is it not inconsistent for the Administration to continue working with the USSR -- to send Secretary Kissinger to Moscow -- to negotiate an agreement on strategic arms?

A: There are two points to be made in answering your question.

First, as I have said on previous occasions, the United States considers Soviet actions in Angola to be incompatible with a genuine relaxation of tensions, a more constructive relationship which, in our view, must be based on mutual restraint, mutual avoidance of attempts to obtain unilateral advantage, and mutual concern for our respective interests. Soviet actions in Angola, if continued, are bound to affect the general relationship with the United States.

At the same time, we must remember that the effort to limit strategic arms is not a favor we grant to the Soviet Union but an objective that is in our national interest -- our interest in capping the strategic arms race and in increasing the prospects for a secure and peaceful world. The United States has participated now for over six years in talks to limit strategic arms, through the ups and downs of our day-to-day relations with the USSR. We have made important, historic progress that has safeguarded and advanced our national security interests. We are continuing this effort with the current talks in Moscow.

SALT

Q: With Secretary Kissinger's visit to Moscow it appears that we have reached a critical turning-point in the SALT negotiations. Would you take this opportunity to give us your personal view on the importance of these negotiations?

A: Further limitations on nuclear arms are clearly an essential part of our efforts to secure stable and orderly relationship with the Soviet Union.

I am personally convinced that a resumption of unrestrained competition in strategic arms would seriously undermine that relationship and inevitably increase the risk of nuclear war. Such an outcome would also place an enormous burden on the economies of both our countries while offering little prospect of a significant strategic advantage to either side. For this reason, I am committed to achieving a new SALT agreement. I believe this is clearly in our interest and in the best interest of all other countries as well. I have instructed Secretary Kissinger to conduct his current negotiations in that spirit.

I would like to mention some of the specific, long-term consequences of a failure in the SALT negotiations. The Soviet Union could:

- build additional ICBMs without restrictions;
- build more ballistic missile submarines without having to dismantle their old ICBMs; and



-- since there would be no aggregate ceiling of 2400 central systems they could build additional strategic bombers without restriction.

The last point is perhaps most important. Without the Vladivostok understanding that both sides should have equal numbers of strategic systems, there would again be unrestrained competition between the U.S. and USSR in strategic arms. This could result in one of two undesirable alternatives:

-- Either we would have to accept large additional expenditures in strategic arms;

-- Or we would have to accept a perceived inequality in strategic forces with its adverse political implications.

The latter alternative is clearly unacceptable while the former is clearly undesirable. Therefore our objective is to negotiate an agreement that achieves strategic equality for the United States with specific provisions that can clearly be defended as being in our national interest.

U.S. COMMITMENTS AT THE UN

Q: Secretary Kissinger's speech at the Seventh Special Session of the UN last September made a major US commitment to work with the Third and Fourth World nations to find solutions to their economic problems. What are your plans for meeting this commitment?

A: Secretary Kissinger's UN Special Session speech represented an important US commitment to find ways of dealing with the major North/South issues in a realistic and constructive manner. In the speech we offered a number of specific proposals which we believe can serve the interests of developing and industrialized countries alike in a more orderly and prosperous world economy.

I have made it clear to Administration officials that I expect these proposals to be carried out promptly and vigorously. In the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva we have made a number of specific proposals to improve the export opportunities of developing nations. And we have joined other industrialized countries in improving access to our markets for a wide range of developing country exports through a system of generalized tariff preferences. At the recent IMB meetings in Jamaica there was agreement to the implementation of a key element in the speech -- a Development Security Facility in the IMF to reduce the impact of export shortfalls of developing nations.

Beyond this we have taken a leadership role in bringing about an improved North/South dialogue to seek solutions to issues between the developed, developing and oil exporting nations. In mid-December we participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) in Paris. That meeting, attended by ministers from developed, developing and OPEC nations, formally launched four commissions: energy, raw materials, development and financial issues. These should serve as centers of initiative in the search for mutually beneficial solutions to problems in those areas. The proposals in Secretary Kissinger's speech will be important elements on the agendas of these Commissions.

In our view the key issues for the Commissions should be:

- the price and security of supply of oil as they affect the international economy;
- the serious balance of payments problems of the developing countries;
- the conditions of international investment;
- the issues of key commodity markets, especially food;
- the problems of trade;
- the urgent needs of the poorest countries.

Finding better ways of dealing with issues must be a high priority for us in the coming decade:

-- It is in the best moral and historical tradition of the US to assist the poorer nations in their development efforts.

-- It is in our economic interest that these nations, which account for over one-fourth of our exports, and vital imports, and which wield an increasingly important financial and commercial influence, assume an appropriate share of the responsibilities for and benefits from an orderly and prosperous world economy. Just as we insist that they be responsive to our concerns, so must we find ways of responding to theirs.

-- It is in our political and security interest to resolve the problems between us. Economic confrontation will be harmful to the interests of all countries and to the more peaceful prosperous world we are trying to build.



CONGRESS AND FOREIGN POLICY

Q: How do you feel about the intrusion of Congress into foreign policy making, an area traditionally and constitutionally associated with the Executive Branch?

A: The question is not whether the Congress has a legitimate and important role to play in the formulation of foreign policy. It clearly does. The real question is whether a body of 535 members can or should attempt a role in the conduct and execution of specific policy issues on virtually a day to day basis.

While the framers of the Constitution designed the separation of powers to protect our individual liberties, they wisely left the President wide latitude in foreign policy making to provide the continuity, decisiveness and flexibility necessary to protect our nation's freedom and security.

After a decade of national turmoil, Congress, not unexpectedly, sought a more active role in foreign policy, an interest I welcomed. As President, I have worked to increase the degree of consultation and interaction with the Congress on major national security issues. I meet frequently with the bipartisan leadership and with other Congressional groups. Members of my Administration as standard practice have briefed relevant Congressional Committees on national security and foreign policy issues as they developed

and have attempted to be responsive to the Committees' needs for specific information.

There is no question the Congress shares responsibility for fundamental decisions about our foreign policy, and both branches must be accountable for their actions and the consequences of their decisions. Unfortunately, when Congress has attempted to dictate the tactics of specific U. S. policies the results have been disturbing, with long range implications for our future. Over the past two years for example,

-- An attempt to pressure Soviet emigration disrupted progress in our economic relations and drastically reduced the flow of Soviet Jews from the USSR.

-- The arms embargo on Turkey has seriously undermined our relations with a key NATO ally and has actually forestalled a solution to the Cyprus problem.

-- In Angola, the Senate voted to prevent effective action by the United States to assist people who were trying to resist domination by outside powers.

-- Investigations of our intelligence agencies resulted in leaks of sensitive information damaging to us and to our allies and demoralized our vital intelligence services.

We must define more clearly the role Congress can and should play in the conduct of our foreign policy. I intend to continue to consult closely with the Congress, and I am hopeful that in the new year we can work to achieve a more constructive and effective partnership, as we must, in strengthening the United States' position in the world.

As I pledged to the American people in my State of the Union Message to seek a "secure, just, and peaceful world", I also pledged to the Congress to work with them to this end. It is equally true, however, that the Congress, for its part, must also work with me.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Q: In Senate hearings this week on nuclear proliferation several witnesses have called for a ban or moratorium on U.S. nuclear exports. Is this a reasonable approach and, if not, can we control the spread of nuclear weapons?

A: I believe that this is one of the most serious foreign policy problems we face today, one which promises to become ever more serious in the future unless it can be adequately dealt with. Since I have assumed this office, we have launched a series of initiatives aimed at reducing the risk of further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

-- Of particular importance is an effort to gain the agreement of the other nuclear suppliers to require new and stricter safeguards on nuclear exports, particularly on those items, such as enrichment and reprocessing technology, which involve the production or handling of materials which could be directly used in nuclear weapons. I am encouraged by a high level of concern among the other nuclear suppliers on the dangers of nuclear proliferation and I am optimistic that this effort and other measures will significantly raise the barriers to nuclear proliferation. However, I would be concerned that a ban on nuclear exports could undermine this effort. The Non-Proliferation Treaty is an essential part

of our non-proliferation strategy. This Treaty carries with it pledge from non-nuclear weapon states that they will not develop nuclear explosive devices for any purpose. In exchange for this pledge, of course, it is vitally important that we continue to stand ready to fulfill our obligation under the NPT which is to provide these countries the peaceful benefits of nuclear technology under appropriate safeguards.

It is too late to turn back the clock on the worldwide growth of the nuclear power industry. Many countries have come to rely on nuclear power for a significant portion of their future energy needs. A ban on nuclear exports would inevitably drive them to develop their own nuclear fuel facilities which could seriously worsen the prospects for our non-proliferation efforts.

PANAMA

Q: Governor Reagan has expressed his opposition to continuing treaty negotiations with Panama. Do you expect this to become a campaign issue and what are the prospects of concluding this year a new treaty for submission to the Congress?

A: Discussions with Panama relating to the Canal have been conducted during the last three Administrations and have had the support of five Presidents. The goal of these negotiations is to reach an agreement which would accommodate the interests of both nations while protecting our basic interests in defense and operation of the Canal. We believe this should be possible, and we are now in the process of discussing with Panama the possibility of arriving at such an agreement. There are a number of difficult questions remaining to be resolved and the negotiations are continuing. At this stage it simply would not be useful or possible to predict when agreement on a treaty might be reached.

I have no intention of proposing to the Congress any agreement with Panama, or with anyone else, that would not protect our vital interests. Naturally, any treaty we conclude will be submitted to the full constitutional process, including Senate approval, and we will be consulting closely with Congress as the discussions continue.

THE SITUATION ON NATO'S SOUTHERN FLANK

Q: Mr. President, the United States, together with other Alliance members, has expressed concern in the past year over the situation along NATO's southern flank. How do you view the situation in this strategically important area at the present time?

A: At the outset, let me say that I believe Alliance solidarity today is stronger than at any time in the last decade. Maintaining this solidarity is of highest priority. At the same time, we in the Alliance do have problems and challenges. In my opinion, these are being successfully dealt with on an individual basis by the nations concerned or by the Alliance working together as a whole.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, I believe the partial lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey last fall marked an important first step which should facilitate progress toward a Cyprus settlement agreeable to all the parties and ease the suffering on the island. It should also improve American relations with both Greece and Turkey, and this in turn should contribute to a strengthening of the common defense.

Regarding Portugal, let me stress that the United States supports the emergence of a democratic, pluralistic government reflecting the will of the Portuguese people as expressed in the elections of last April. We are encouraged by the efforts of the present Portuguese government to bring stability and moderation to the country. Together with the other Alliance members, we will continue to watch the situation in Portugal carefully in the context of our longstanding friendship and alliance with that country.

Q: Mr. President, how do you view the situation in Italy and Spain?

A: In my meetings with President Leone here and in Rome, and in my talks with the leaders of the Italian Government, I have emphasized both publicly and privately the very great importance we attach to US-Italian friendship, to our shared dedication to democratic government, and to Italy's continuing important contributions to the Atlantic Alliance.

In Spain, we are witnessing a period of transition. When King Juan Carlos I was installed as Spain's Chief of State on November 27, I conveyed to him our hope that under his reign the Spanish people will enjoy peace, prosperity and justice. US-Spanish ties of friendship and cooperation are longstanding. Additionally, Spain, through its bilateral defense cooperation with the United States, makes a significant contribution to the security interests of the Western World. In the coming months the United States looks forward to continuing the policy of friendship and cooperation which is central to the excellent relations between the American and Spanish people.



REVENUE SHARING

REVENUE SHARING



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- TAB A -- Selected Data on NEW HAMPSHIRE
- TAB B -- Payments through January 5, 1976
for NEW HAMPSHIRE (including all
local jurisdictions)
- TAB C -- Payments by NEW HAMPSHIRE Congres-
sional Districts with projection
of estimated payments under
President's proposed renewal
legislation for all local juris-
dictions.
- TAB D -- Payments through January 5, 1976
for each State

A



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

I. To date, the State of New Hampshire has received a total of \$75.3 million in General Revenue Sharing payments. These funds have gone directly to the State government, 10 counties, 13 municipalities and 221 townships. By December, 1976, these units of government will have received nearly \$96 million under this program.

Table I -- Payments Under Existing Program (in millions)

	Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships
To Date	\$ 75.3	\$ 25.1	\$ 6.6	\$ 23.7	\$ 19.9
By 12/31/76	\$ 96.0	\$ 32.3	\$ 8.3	\$ 30.0	\$ 25.4

II. Under the President's proposed legislation to continue the General Revenue Sharing program from January, 1977 until September, 1982, the State of New Hampshire would receive approximately \$125.2 million.

Table II -- Projected Payments Under President's Legislation
(in millions)

	Total State-wide	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Townships
	\$ 125.2	\$ 42.0	\$ 10.5	\$ 39.1	\$ 33.6



III. The following information concerns selected areas in the State of New Hampshire

Table III -- General Revenue Sharing Payments to Selected Counties, Cities and Towns
(in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Payment to Date	Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)	Projected Under President's Legislation
Hillsborough County	1,580	1,978	2,374
Manchester City	8,287	10,391	13,636
Nashua City	3,636	4,506	5,183
--			
Merrimack County	635	678	982
Concord City	1,932	2,496	3,364
--			
Strafford County	594	759	984
Durham Town	267	341	446



IV. According to the most recent reports filed with the Treasury Department (covering the period July 1974-June 1975), the New Hampshire State government spent \$4.5 million of its revenue sharing funds for education and \$991 thousand on health and hospitals. A review of similar reports filed by the selected jurisdictions noted above, indicates that their revenue sharing funds were used to provide a wide range of public services, including public safety, social services, health, transportation, recreation, housing and libraries.

Table IV -- Sample of Actual Uses of General Revenue Sharing Payments (July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Use</u>
Hillsborough County	\$ 631,000 for public safety
Manchester City	\$ 554,730 for transportation 125,565 for recreation 506,282 for public safety 50,000 for health 41,571 for libraries
Nashua City	\$ 343,703 for environmental protection 534,446 for public safety 55,717 for health
Merrimack County	\$ 24,114 for social services to aged and the poor
Concord	\$ 10,000 for housing and community development 187,112 for transportation 45,598 for health 110,928 for public safety
Stafford County	\$ 214,603 for health
Durham Town	\$ 22,156 for environmental protection 4,011 for social services

- V. If General Revenue Sharing is not re-enacted, the State of New Hampshire would lose approximately \$20.1 million in revenues each year. This would require a reduction in services or increased taxes or borrowing.

Table V -- Estimated Annual General Revenue Sharing Payments

State Government	\$ 6.7 million
Hillsborough County	390,000.00
Manchester City	2.0 million
Nashua City	900,000.00
Merrimack County	185,000.00
Concord City	500,000.00
Stafford County	165,000.00
Durham Town	72,000.00

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COUNTY	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,672,006	25,087,207		DORCHESTER TOWN	621	7,260
	BELKNAP COUNTY	30,661	429,742		EASTON TOWN	NO PAY DUE	4,600
	LACONIA CITY	96,737	1,354,445		ELLSWORTH TOWN	REPORT	340
	ALTON TOWN	10,541	161,830		ENFIELD TOWN	6,090	70,329
	BARNSTEAD TOWN	REPORT	42,459		FRANCONIA TOWN	3,624	60,071
	RELMONT TOWN	12,244	161,724		GRAFTON TOWN	1,803	16,754
	CENTER HARROR TOWN	3,000	42,573		GROTON TOWN	733	11,037
	GILFORD TOWN	11,312	151,499		HANOVER TOWN	11,134	285,117
	GILMINGTON TOWN	4,071	64,565		HAVENHILL TOWN	7,084	181,944
	MEREDITH TOWN	18,613	271,146		MERRON TOWN	498	8,431
	NEW HAMPTON TOWN	4,548	74,046		HOLDFRNESS TOWN	3,406	64,910
	SANBORNTON TOWN	2,775	77,912		LANDAFF TOWN	332	4,404
	TILTON TOWN	7,970	91,460		LINCOLN TOWN	5,453	49,337
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	196,480	2,926,491		LISBON TOWN	2,314	121,274
					LITTLETON TOWN	33,529	456,434
002	CARROLL COUNTY	40,080	303,155		LYMAN TOWN	632	15,541
	ALBANY TOWN	524	10,851		LYME TOWN	4,644	39,344
	BARTLETT TOWN	11,986	61,615		MONROE TOWN	2,388	37,677
	BROOKFIELD TOWN	1,339	14,976		ORANGE TOWN	280	5,081
	CHATMAN TOWN	397	4,136		OFFORD TOWN	1,692	19,624
	CTR CONWAY TOWN	23,494	304,672		PIFFMONT TOWN	755	23,873
	EATON TOWN	1,166	13,530		PLYMOUTH TOWN	19,641	214,251
	EFFINGHAM TOWN	1,356	24,679		RUMNEY TOWN	3,472	52,287
	FREEDOM TOWN	2,662	37,460		THORNTON TOWN	3,184	32,200
	MARTS LOCATION TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		WAPREN TOWN	1,917	25,514
	JACKSON TOWN	2,432	40,190		WATERVILLE VALLEY TOWN	720	10,754
	MADISON TOWN	1,634	35,067		WENTWORTH TOWN	746	15,144
	MOUTONBOROUGH TOWN	8,622	129,193		WOODSTOCK TOWN	4,204	47,457
	OSSIPEE TOWN	6,804	104,403		SUGAR HILL TOWN	1,493	29,414
	SANDWICH TOWN	2,171	24,426		* COUNTY TOTAL *	223,276	3,475,721
	TAMMOTH TOWN	7,339	104,749				
	TUFTONBORO TOWN	2,370	29,333	006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	97,235	1,480,494
	WAKEFIELD TOWN	9,510	123,683		MANCHESTER CITY	515,021	8,287,847
	WOLFEBORO TOWN	15,214	197,120		NASHUA CITY	212,340	3,636,977
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	138,699	1,564,438		AMHERST TOWN	8,218	95,339
					ANTRIM TOWN	6,864	88,436
003	CHESHIRE COUNTY	25,715	424,237		REDFORD TOWN	10,439	122,474
	KEENE CITY	80,350	1,154,440		BENNINGTON TOWN	1,824	30,494
	ALSTED TOWN	1,134	30,284		BROOKLINE TOWN	1,980	31,813
	CHESTERFIELD TOWN	4,036	75,069		DEERING TOWN	2,001	33,743
	DUBLIN TOWN	1,507	30,430		FRANCESTOWN TOWN	2,245	16,831
	FITZWILLIAM TOWN	5,175	67,458		GOFFSTOWN TOWN	44,161	581,299
	GILSUM TOWN	2,266	34,544		GREENFIELD TOWN	4,146	62,446
	HARRISVILLE TOWN	2,081	31,283		GREENVILLE TOWN	6,095	97,811
	MINSOALE TOWN	11,048	97,855		HANCOCK TOWN	1,179	21,194
	JAFFREY TOWN	6,515	141,628		HILLSBOROUGH TOWN	7,135	96,354
	MARLBOROUGH TOWN	5,661	67,130		HOLLIS TOWN	3,691	54,312
	MARLOW TOWN	1,052	17,816		HUDSON TOWN	31,135	434,588
	NELSON TOWN	1,446	24,184		LITCHFIELD TOWN	2,317	32,155
	RICHMOND TOWN	1,249	18,949		LYNDENBOROUGH TOWN	695	10,691
	RINDGE TOWN	9,726	144,495		MASON TOWN	2,569	24,621
	ROXBURY TOWN	176	6,108		MERRIMACK TOWN	44,054	484,709
	STODDARD TOWN	1,490	23,661		MILFORD TOWN	14,405	291,190
	SULLIVAN TOWN	916	13,399		MONT VERNON TOWN	1,145	24,889
	SUPRY TOWN	979	13,005		NEW ROSTON TOWN	3,514	40,324
	SWANZEY TOWN	9,188	122,641		NEW IPSWICH TOWN	10,328	98,644
	TROY TOWN	3,799	71,813		PELHAM TOWN	18,344	190,444
	VALPOLF TOWN	4,780	87,451		PETERBOROUGH TOWN	13,474	127,084
	WESTMORELAND TOWN	2,585	40,263		SHARON TOWN	393	7,724
	WINCHESTER TOWN	10,247	114,553		TEMPLE TOWN	1,360	21,203
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	193,041	2,874,576		WEARE TOWN	1,712	65,547
					WILTON TOWN	5,119	54,644
004	COOS COUNTY	24,307	463,923		WINDSOR TOWN	135	2,073
	BERLIN CITY	78,132	1,315,246		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,078,879	16,751,192
	CARROLL TOWN	REPORT	26,491	007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	49,454	635,200
	CLARKSVILLE TOWN	500	8,314		CONCORD CITY	137,726	1,932,217
	COLEBROOK TOWN	REPORT	143,194		FRANKLIN CITY	23,723	454,554
	COLUMBIA TOWN	1,073	17,741		ALLENSTOWN TOWN	6,288	156,805
	DALTON TOWN	1,955	24,448		ANDOVER TOWN	4,091	43,717
	DUMMER TOWN	REPORT	15,462		ROSCAMEN TOWN	DUE TRUST FUND	106,122
	ERROL TOWN	499	13,424		BOY TOWN	9,627	154,140
	GORNAM TOWN	12,750	223,749		BRADFORD TOWN	2,675	37,440
	JEFFERSON TOWN	4,440	62,091		CANTERBURY TOWN	1,805	26,403
	LANCASTER TOWN	11,540	195,416		CHICHESTER TOWN	343	17,403
	MILAN TOWN	1,491	23,644		DANBURY TOWN	1,289	32,464
	NORTHUMBERLAND TOWN	6,605	123,772		DUNBARTON TOWN	1,477	24,894
	PITTSBURG TOWN	2,640	41,044		EPSOM TOWN	2,104	66,407
	RANDOLPH TOWN	924	14,298		MENNIKER TOWN	6,596	82,144
	SHELburne TOWN	1,254	18,441		MILL TOWN	395	14,794
	STARK TOWN	1,379	20,363		MOORESETT TOWN	16,154	157,660
	STEWARTSTOWN TOWN	1,210	34,532		WOPKINTON TOWN	2,652	40,749
	STRAITFORD TOWN	3,082	50,576		LOUDON TOWN	5,373	54,447
	WHITEFIELD TOWN	10,270	148,488		NEWBURY TOWN	3,093	49,684
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	164,095	2,489,439		NEW LOUDON TOWN	5,592	74,020
					NORTHFIELD TOWN	8,956	129,632
005	GRAFTON COUNTY	32,116	562,532		PEWABOKE TOWN	9,461	142,499
	LERANON CITY	33,894	511,884		PITTSFIELD TOWN	4,616	117,213
	ALEXANDRIA TOWN	1,419	29,817		SALISBURY TOWN	1,149	28,444
	ASHLAND TOWN	6,544	80,046		SUTTON TOWN	4,195	63,254
	BATH TOWN	2,467	34,677		WARNER TOWN	4,952	73,434
	BENTON TOWN	459	4,476		WERESTEN TOWN	1,820	34,794
	BETHLEHEM TOWN	4,742	41,593		WILMOT TOWN	1,450	24,040
	BRIDGWATER TOWN	2,597	34,248		* COUNTY TOTAL *	317,340	4,789,273
	BRISTOL TOWN	8,822	93,702				
	CAMPTON TOWN	2,425	34,497	008	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	82,600	1,134,123
	CANAAN TOWN	5,330	127,411		PORTSMOUTH CITY	154,835	1,953,540



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	ATKINSON TOWN	4,921	87,606				
	AUBURN TOWN	2,020	129,899				
	BRENTWOOD TOWN	3,481	64,853				
	CANDIA TOWN	3,454	44,874				
	CHESTER TOWN	2,233	30,397				
	DANVILLE TOWN	867	24,588				
	DEENFIELD TOWN	7,933	79,816				
	DERRY TOWN	43,427	657,447				
	EAST KINGSTON TOWN	1,040	28,373				
	EPPING TOWN	3,255	149,091				
	EXETER TOWN	40,644	624,524				
	FREMONT TOWN	1,675	69,664				
	GREENLAND TOWN	3,114	38,494				
	HAMPSTEAD TOWN	6,112	84,963				
	HAMPTON TOWN	49,369	654,868				
	HAMPTON FALLS TOWN	1,750	30,649				
	KENSINGTON TOWN	1,393	19,968				
	KINGSTON TOWN	7,735	134,588				
	LONDONDEERRY TOWN	18,500	319,331				
	NEW CASTLE TOWN	1,304	23,788				
	NEWFIELD TOWN	1,510	33,678				
	NEWINGTON TOWN	5,373	78,685				
	NEWMARKET TOWN	11,259	187,623				
	NEWTON TOWN	6,467	130,778				
	NORTH HAMPTON TOWN	4,113	77,587				
	NORTHWOOD TOWN	2,675	48,319				
	NOTTINGHAM TOWN	3,734	65,643				
	PLAISTON TOWN	11,867	101,265				
	RAYMOND TOWN	13,791	183,850				
	RYE TOWN	11,147	128,689				
	SALEM TOWN	84,010	1,082,618				
	SANDOWN TOWN	1,933	31,270				
	SEASBROOK TOWN	20,327	281,918				
	SOUTHAMPTON TOWN	594	21,769				
	STRATHAM TOWN	1,028	61,761				
	WINDHAM TOWN	8,708	137,335				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	630,325	8,961,541				
009	STRAFFORD COUNTY	40,333	594,537				
	DOVER CITY	70,792	1,199,313				
	ROCHESTER CITY	58,390	906,836				
	SOMERSWORTH CITY	34,265	414,534				
	BARRINGTON TOWN	5,124	54,906				
	DURHAM TOWN	18,249	267,102				
	FARMINGTON TOWN	9,823	163,495				
	LEE TOWN	2,696	44,670				
	MADBURY TOWN	670	35,338				
	MIDDLETON TOWN	1,227	34,380				
	MILTON TOWN	3,974	75,743				
	NEW DURHAM TOWN	3,117	54,417				
	ROLLINSFORD TOWN	4,480	61,173				
	STRAFFORD TOWN	1,193	28,251				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	254,845	3,941,895				
010	SULLIVAN COUNTY	31,364	458,613				
	CLAREMONT CITY	52,052	573,114				
	ACWORTH TOWN	3,438	32,036				
	CHARLESTOWN TOWN	6,973	150,385				
	CORNISH TOWN	1,380	25,676				
	CROYDON TOWN	1,256	26,580				
	GOSHEN TOWN	1,503	20,168				
	GRANTHAM TOWN	1,236	17,640				
	LANGDON TOWN	REPORT	18,787				
	LEMPSTER TOWN	947	23,483				
	NEWPORT TOWN	19,790	326,431				
	PLAINFIELD TOWN	5,463	61,652				
	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	1,976	29,373				
	SUNAPEE TOWN	9,707	131,046				
	UNITY TOWN	2,380	44,072				
	WASHINGTON TOWN	1,545	24,283				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	141,010	1,950,739				
**	STATE TOTAL **	5,810,016	75,317,912				
	NUMERER PAID	236					

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	6	34,764
DUE TRUST FUND	1	
DRS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	0	
NO PAY DUE	2	
TOTAL	9	34,764



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1st District -- Norman E. D'Amours (D-Manchester)

Total Under Existing Program.....\$34,534,702.00

Projected Under President's Proposal....\$46,097,549.00

2nd District -- James C. Cleveland (R-New London)

Total Under Existing Program.....\$29,374,238.00

Projected Under President's Proposal...\$37,369,338.00



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E D AMOURS

1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	TOTALS
				TOTAL		
30 1 001 001	HELKNAP COUNTY	100.000		555,194	766,508	1,321,702
30 2 001 001	LACONIA CITY	100.000		727,147	2,516,804	4,243,951
30 3 001 001	ALTON TOWN	100.000		204,904	271,491	476,395
30 3 001 002	BARNSTEAD TOWN	100.000		69,104	109,370	178,474
30 3 001 003	BELMONT TOWN	100.000		211,827	306,161	517,988
30 3 001 004	CENTER HARBOR TOWN	100.000		54,882	75,201	130,083
30 3 001 005	GILFORD TOWN	100.000		197,791	282,854	480,645
30 3 001 006	GILMANTON TOWN	100.000		82,226	101,804	184,030
30 3 001 007	MEREDITH TOWN	100.000		347,351	465,390	812,741
30 3 001 008	NEW HAMPTON TOWN	100.000		93,656	113,715	207,371
30 3 001 009	SAMBORNTON TOWN	100.000		84,256	69,258	153,514
30 3 001 010	TILTON TOWN	100.000		124,073	199,262	323,335
30 1 002 002	CARROLL COUNTY	100.000		385,158	489,396	874,554
30 3 002 001	ALBANY TOWN	100.000		12,998	12,803	25,801
30 3 002 002	HARTLEY TOWN	100.000		86,342	146,395	232,737
30 3 002 003	BROOKFIELD TOWN	100.000		20,460	34,554	55,014
30 3 002 004	CHATHAM TOWN	100.000		5,761	9,694	15,455
30 3 002 005	CTR CONWAY TOWN	100.000		402,809	573,756	976,565
30 3 002 006	EATON TOWN	100.000		18,304	28,479	46,783
30 3 002 007	EFFINGHAM TOWN	100.000		32,229	33,114	65,343
30 3 002 008	FREEDOM TOWN	100.000		48,339	75,373	123,712
30 3 002 009	HARTS LOCATION TOWN	100.000				
30 3 002 010	JACKSON TOWN	100.000		51,769	81,181	132,950
30 3 002 011	MADISON TOWN	100.000		41,758	39,929	81,687
30 3 002 012	MOULTONBOROUGH TOWN	100.000		164,429	245,606	410,035
30 3 002 013	OSSIPEE TOWN	100.000		128,966	146,561	275,527
30 3 002 014	SANDWICH TOWN	100.000		34,313	53,031	87,344
30 3 002 015	TANWORTH TOWN	100.000		134,743	210,299	345,042
30 3 002 016	TUFTONBORO TOWN	100.000		39,032	57,870	96,902
30 3 002 017	WAKEFIELD TOWN	100.000		162,607	273,283	435,890
30 3 002 018	WOLFEBORO TOWN	100.000		259,354	371,295	630,649
30 1 006 006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	49.786		985,035	1,181,936	2,166,971
30 2 006 001	MANCHESTER CITY	100.000		1,391,212	13,635,966	24,027,178
30 3 006 003	NEDFORD TOWN	100.000		165,246	255,529	420,775
30 3 006 008	GOFFSTOWN TOWN	100.000		762,243	1,081,266	1,843,509
30 3 006 018	MERRIMACK TOWN	100.000		665,218	1,078,716	1,743,934
30 1 007 007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	19.064		159,839	231,220	391,059
30 3 007 006	CANTERBURY TOWN	100.000		34,522	46,060	80,582
30 3 007 007	CHICHESTER TOWN	100.000		22,153	32,461	54,614
30 3 007 010	EPSOM TOWN	100.000		75,418	51,373	126,791
30 3 007 013	HOOKSETT TOWN	100.000		223,764	394,546	618,310
30 3 007 015	LOUDON TOWN	100.000		76,883	131,298	208,181
30 3 007 018	NORTHFIELD TOWN	100.000		166,283	218,737	385,020
30 3 007 020	PITTSFIELD TOWN	100.000		136,099	112,675	248,774
				1,259,050	1,726,643	2,985,693

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E. D'AMOURS

1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	T O T A L S
				TOTAL		
0 3 008 001	ATKINSON TOWN	100.000		102,744	120,189	222,933
0 3 008 002	AUBURN TOWN	100.000		138,160	50,499	188,659
0 3 008 003	BRENTWOOD TOWN	100.000		81,095	84,969	166,064
0 3 008 004	CANDIA TOWN	100.000		59,012	84,370	143,382
0 3 008 005	CHESTER TOWN	100.000		39,535	54,537	94,072
0 3 008 006	DANVILLE TOWN	100.000		20,138	21,696	49,834
0 3 008 007	DEERFIELD TOWN	100.000		112,287	193,849	306,136
0 3 008 008	DEKHY TOWN	100.000		835,121	1,060,228	1,895,349
0 3 008 009	EAST KINGSTON TOWN	100.000		32,660	25,877	58,537
0 3 008 010	EPPING TOWN	100.000		162,406	79,413	241,819
0 3 008 011	EXETER TOWN	100.000		792,819	992,314	1,785,133
0 3 008 012	FREMONT TOWN	100.000		75,515	40,877	116,392
0 3 008 013	GREENLAND TOWN	100.000		52,247	76,090	128,337
0 3 008 014	HAMPSTEAD TOWN	100.000		111,975	149,273	261,248
0 3 008 015	HAMPTON TOWN	100.000		857,876	1,205,589	2,063,465
0 3 008 016	HAMPTON FALLS TOWN	100.000		37,213	42,756	79,969
0 3 008 017	KENSINGTON TOWN	100.000		25,664	33,976	59,640
0 3 008 018	KINGSTON TOWN	100.000		166,238	188,884	355,122
0 3 008 019	LONDONDERRY TOWN	100.000		395,034	451,815	846,849
0 3 008 020	NEW CASTLE TOWN	100.000		29,123	31,829	60,952
0 3 008 021	NEWFIELDS TOWN	100.000		39,856	36,843	76,699
0 3 008 022	NEWINGTON TOWN	100.000		100,646	153,963	254,609
0 3 008 023	NEWMARKET TOWN	100.000		233,686	274,841	508,527
0 3 008 024	NEWTON TOWN	100.000		157,242	157,924	315,166
0 3 008 025	NORTH HAMPTON TOWN	100.000		94,412	100,392	194,804
0 3 008 026	NORTHWOOD TOWN	100.000		59,265	65,312	124,577
0 3 008 027	NOTTINGHAM TOWN	100.000		80,938	91,278	172,216
0 3 008 028	PLAISTOW TOWN	100.000		149,830	289,883	439,713
0 3 008 029	RAYMOND TOWN	100.000		240,289	336,866	577,155
0 3 008 030	RYE TOWN	100.000		174,299	272,197	446,496
0 3 008 032	SANDOWN TOWN	100.000		39,132	47,219	86,351
0 3 008 033	SEABROOK TOWN	100.000		285,101	496,488	781,589
0 3 008 034	SOUTHAMPTON TOWN	100.000		24,200	14,497	38,697
0 3 008 035	STRATHAM TOWN	100.000		70,375	63,718	134,093
0 3 008 036	WINDHAM TOWN	100.000		168,972	212,680	381,652
30 1 009 009	STRAFFORD COUNTY	100.000		759,566	984,846	1,744,412
30 2 009 001	DOVER CITY	100.000		1,488,918	1,728,007	3,216,925
30 2 009 002	ROCHESTER CITY	100.000		1,145,752	1,425,799	2,571,551
30 2 009 003	SOMERSWORTH CITY	100.000		556,754	836,918	1,393,672
30 3 004 001	BARRINGTON TOWN	100.000		75,877	125,178	201,055
30 3 008 002	DURHAM TOWN	100.000		341,772	445,614	787,386
30 3 009 003	FARMINGTON TOWN	100.000		203,698	239,961	443,659
30 3 009 004	LFE TOWN	100.000		55,703	65,848	121,551
30 3 009 005	MADHURY TOWN	100.000		38,077	16,326	54,403
				20,608	29,942	69,342

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE NORMAN E D AMOURS

1ST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING HR 6558 S 1625	T O T A L S
				TOTAL		
) 3 009 008	NEW DURHAM TOWN	100.000		71,547	100,214	171,761
) 3 009 009	ROLLINSFORD TOWN	100.000		79,507	109,408	188,915
) 3 009 010	STRAFFORD TOWN	100.000		33,136	29,144	62,280
DISTRICT TOTALS				<u>34,534,702</u>	<u>46,097,549</u>	<u>80,632,251</u>

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED	TOTALS
				TOTAL	REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625	
30 1 003 003	CHESHIRE COUNTY	100.000		531,449	627,838	1,159,287
30 2 003 001	KEENE CITY	100.000		1,488,253	1,962,108	3,450,361
30 3 003 001	ALSTEAD TOWN	100.000		42,928	27,697	70,625
30 3 003 002	CHESTERFIELD TOWN	100.000		91,589	98,586	190,175
30 3 003 003	DUHLIN TOWN	100.000		36,999	36,813	73,812
30 3 003 004	FITZWILLIAM TOWN	100.000		88,675	126,372	215,047
30 3 003 005	GILSUM TOWN	100.000		47,815	55,326	103,141
30 3 003 006	HARRISVILLE TOWN	100.000		39,799	50,817	90,616
30 3 003 007	HINSDALE TOWN	100.000		143,066	269,852	412,918
30 3 003 008	JAFFREY TOWN	100.000		168,289	159,111	327,400
30 3 003 009	MARLBOROUGH TOWN	100.000		90,299	138,263	228,562
30 3 003 010	MARLOW TOWN	100.000		22,122	25,691	47,813
30 3 003 011	NELSON TOWN	100.000		32,100	35,299	67,399
30 3 003 012	RICHMOND TOWN	100.000		24,063	30,504	54,567
30 3 003 013	RIDGE TOWN	100.000		184,694	237,538	422,232
30 3 003 014	ROXHURY TOWN	100.000		6,827	4,290	11,117
30 3 003 015	STODDARD TOWN	100.000		29,751	40,782	70,533
30 3 003 016	SULLIVAN TOWN	100.000		16,901	19,481	36,382
30 3 003 017	SURRY TOWN	100.000		17,011	23,905	40,916
30 3 003 018	SWANZEY TOWN	100.000		160,246	224,444	384,690
30 3 003 019	TROY TOWN	100.000		87,360	92,782	180,142
30 3 003 020	WALPOLE TOWN	100.000		106,681	114,716	221,397
30 3 003 021	WESTMORFLAND TOWN	100.000		50,841	63,109	113,950
30 3 003 022	WINCHESTER TOWN	100.000		157,488	250,300	407,788
30 1 004 004	COOS COUNTY	100.000		563,354	593,238	1,156,592
30 2 004 001	BERKLIN CITY	100.000		1,634,918	1,907,627	3,542,545
30 3 004 001	CARROLL TOWN	100.000		38,349	55,812	94,161
30 3 004 002	CLARKSVILLE TOWN	100.000		10,363	12,225	22,588
30 3 004 003	COLERBROOK TOWN	100.000		196,239	212,538	408,777
30 3 004 004	COLUMBIA TOWN	100.000		22,132	26,211	48,343
30 3 004 005	DALTON TOWN	100.000		33,849	47,744	81,593
30 3 004 006	DUMMER TOWN	100.000		24,488	37,433	61,921
30 3 004 007	ERROL TOWN	100.000		15,467	12,178	27,645
30 3 004 008	GORHAM TOWN	100.000		275,901	311,127	587,028
30 3 004 009	JEFFERSON TOWN	100.000		81,121	126,624	207,745
30 3 004 010	LANCASTER TOWN	100.000		242,795	282,736	525,531
30 3 004 011	MILAN TOWN	100.000		29,748	36,411	66,159
30 3 004 012	NORTHUMBERLAND TOWN	100.000		150,802	161,325	312,127
30 3 004 013	PITTSBURG TOWN	100.000		51,867	64,464	116,331
30 3 004 014	RANDOLPH TOWN	100.000		20,093	22,606	42,699
30 3 004 015	SHELBURNE TOWN	100.000		23,577	36,041	59,618
30 3 004 016	STARK TOWN	100.000		26,030	33,706	59,736
30 3 004 017	STEWARTSTOWN TOWN	100.000		39,483	29,541	69,024
30 3 004 018	STRATFORD TOWN	100.000		63,140	75,286	138,426
		100.000		190,462	250,921	441,383



GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		TOTAL	PROJECTED REVENUE SHARING		T O T A L S
						HR 655R	S 1625	
30 1 005 005	GRAFTON COUNTY	100.000			693,920	783,950	1,477,870	
30 2 005 501	LEBANON CITY	100.000			650,597	827,990	1,478,587	
30 3 005 001	ALEXANDRIA TOWN	100.000			35,564	33,920	69,484	
30 3 005 002	ASHLAND TOWN	100.000			106,896	159,700	266,596	
30 3 005 003	BATH TOWN	100.000			48,699	59,378	108,077	
30 3 005 004	BENTON TOWN	100.000			8,755	11,213	19,968	
30 3 005 005	BETHLEHEM TOWN	100.000			61,041	115,816	176,857	
30 3 005 006	BRIDGEWATER TOWN	100.000			46,828	69,176	116,004	
30 3 005 007	BRISTOL TOWN	100.000			129,589	212,973	342,562	
30 3 005 008	CAMPTON TOWN	100.000			45,578	58,695	104,273	
30 3 005 009	CANAAN TOWN	100.000			149,465	127,143	276,608	
30 3 005 010	DORCHESTER TOWN	100.000			9,794	15,053	24,847	
30 3 005 011	EASTON TOWN	100.000			4,944	2,052	6,996	
30 3 005 012	ELLSWORTH TOWN	100.000			823	2,274	3,097	
30 3 005 013	ENFIELD TOWN	100.000			95,116	147,171	242,287	
30 3 005 014	FRANCONIA TOWN	100.000			74,797	87,295	162,092	
30 3 005 015	GRAFTON TOWN	100.000			23,599	43,639	67,238	
30 3 005 016	GROTON TOWN	100.000			14,032	20,530	34,562	
30 3 005 017	HANOVER TOWN	100.000			330,130	265,441	595,571	
30 3 005 018	HAVERHILL TOWN	100.000			210,687	170,067	380,754	
30 3 005 019	HERRON TOWN	100.000			10,857	12,018	22,875	
30 3 005 020	HOLDERNESS TOWN	100.000			78,736	81,743	160,479	
30 3 005 021	LANDAFF TOWN	100.000			5,754	8,007	13,761	
30 3 005 023	LINCOLN TOWN	100.000			71,552	132,051	203,603	
30 3 005 024	LISBON TOWN	100.000			135,614	113,285	248,899	
30 3 005 025	LITTLETON TOWN	100.000			592,882	923,645	1,516,527	
30 3 005 026	LYMAN TOWN	100.000			18,097	15,083	33,180	
30 3 005 027	LYMF TOWN	100.000			48,788	55,957	104,745	
30 3 005 028	MONROE TOWN	100.000			47,436	68,408	115,844	
30 3 005 029	ORANGE TOWN	100.000			6,223	6,785	13,008	
30 3 005 030	ORFORD TOWN	100.000			26,532	41,078	67,610	
30 3 005 031	PIERMONT TOWN	100.000			26,928	18,043	44,971	
30 3 005 032	PLYMOUTH TOWN	100.000			294,153	474,183	768,336	
30 3 005 033	RUMFAY TOWN	100.000			66,409	83,779	150,188	
30 3 005 034	THORNTON TOWN	100.000			45,170	77,062	122,232	
30 3 005 035	WARREN TOWN	100.000			33,313	46,258	79,571	
30 3 005 036	WATERVILLE VALLEY TOWN	100.000			13,700	20,645	34,345	
30 3 005 037	WENTWORTH TOWN	100.000			18,167	17,851	36,018	
30 3 005 038	WOODSTOCK TOWN	100.000			64,817	102,050	166,867	
30 3 005 701	SUGAR HILL TOWN	100.000			35,480	35,915	71,395	
30 1 006 006	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY	50.213			993,491	1,192,002	2,185,493	
30 2 006 002	NASHUA CITY	100.000			4,505,614	5,183,361	9,688,975	
30 3 006 001	AMHERST TOWN	100.000			129,007	201,158	330,165	
30 3 006 002	ANTRIM TOWN	100.000			116,556	168,018	284,574	
					37,973	44,670	82,643	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED	TOTAL
			TOTAL	REVENUE SHARING	HR 6558	S 1625
30 3 006 006	DEERING TOWN	100.000	41,945	49,001	90,946	
30 3 006 007	FRANCESTOWN TOWN	100.000	28,027	54,933	82,960	
30 3 006 009	GREENFIELD TOWN	100.000	79,437	101,478	180,915	
30 3 006 010	GREENVILLE TOWN	100.000	122,790	149,285	272,075	
30 3 006 011	HANCOCK TOWN	100.000	26,027	28,878	54,905	
30 3 006 012	HILLSBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	125,594	174,761	300,355	
30 3 006 013	HOLLIS TOWN	100.000	69,435	90,373	159,808	
30 3 006 014	HUDSON TOWN	100.000	562,165	762,394	1,324,559	
30 3 006 015	LITCHFIELD TOWN	100.000	41,653	56,760	98,413	
30 3 006 016	LYNDEBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	13,535	17,366	30,901	
30 3 006 017	MASON TOWN	100.000	36,352	62,922	99,274	
30 3 006 019	MILFORD TOWN	100.000	364,974	440,948	805,922	
30 3 006 020	MONT VERNON TOWN	100.000	29,584	28,061	57,645	
30 3 006 021	NEW BOSTON TOWN	100.000	54,721	86,016	140,737	
30 3 006 022	NEW IPSWICH TOWN	100.000	133,719	168,293	302,012	
30 3 006 023	PELHAM TOWN	100.000	265,853	449,142	714,995	
30 3 006 024	PETERBOROUGH TOWN	100.000	182,307	329,977	512,284	
30 3 006 025	SHARON TOWN	100.000	9,342	9,625	18,967	
30 3 006 026	TEMPLE TOWN	100.000	26,779	33,318	60,097	
30 3 006 027	WEARE TOWN	100.000	77,917	94,321	172,238	
30 3 006 028	WILTON TOWN	100.000	78,336	157,052	235,388	
30 3 006 029	WINDSOR TOWN	100.000	2,626	3,301	5,927	
30 1 007 007	MERRIMACK COUNTY	80.935	678,567	981,605	1,660,172	
30 2 007 001	CONCORD CITY	100.000	2,495,819	3,363,904	5,859,723	
30 2 007 002	FRANKLIN CITY	100.000	551,628	579,350	1,130,978	
30 3 007 001	ALLENSTOWN TOWN	100.000	182,538	153,659	336,197	
30 3 007 002	ANDOVER TOWN	100.000	60,461	99,952	160,413	
30 3 007 003	BOSCAWEN TOWN	100.000	134,833	171,452	306,285	
30 3 007 004	BOW TOWN	100.000	197,574	235,109	432,683	
30 3 007 005	BRADFORD TOWN	100.000	48,387	65,328	113,715	
30 3 007 008	DANBURY TOWN	100.000	37,742	31,474	69,216	
30 3 007 009	DUNHARTON TOWN	100.000	34,945	36,090	71,035	
30 3 007 011	HENNIKER TOWN	100.000	109,134	161,056	270,190	
30 3 007 012	HILL TOWN	100.000	16,414	9,881	26,295	
30 3 007 014	HOPKINTON TOWN	100.000	51,589	66,204	117,793	
30 3 007 016	NEWBURY TOWN	100.000	62,327	75,338	137,665	
30 3 007 017	NEW LONDON TOWN	100.000	101,902	136,544	238,446	
30 3 007 019	PEMBROKE TOWN	100.000	181,213	231,036	412,249	
30 3 007 021	SALISBURY TOWN	100.000	33,548	28,045	61,593	
30 3 007 022	SUTTON TOWN	100.000	80,400	120,195	200,595	
30 3 007 023	WARNER TOWN	100.000	93,705	120,963	214,668	
30 3 007 024	WEHESTER TOWN	100.000	42,245	44,447	86,692	
30 3 007 025	WILMOT TOWN	100.000	29,976	35,426	65,402	
30 1 008 008	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	14.495	213,450	292,722	506,172	
30 3 008 031	SALFORD TOWN	100.000	1,432,359	2,051,397	3,483,756	
			678,054	766,064	1,444,118	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. CLEVELAND

- 2ND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACCOUNT #	NAME	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION REPRESENTED	----- PRESENT REVENUE SHARING -----		PROJECTED	T O T A L S
			TOTAL	REVENUE SHARING HR 655A S 1625		
0 2 010 001	CLAREMONT CITY	100.000	786,133		1,271,674	2,057,607
0 3 010 001	ACWORTH TOWN	100.000	39,080		42,075	81,155
0 3 010 002	CHARLESTOWN TOWN	100.000	174,942		170,573	349,515
0 3 010 003	CORNISH TOWN	100.000	31,317		33,630	64,947
0 3 010 004	CHOYDON TOWN	100.000	31,729		30,756	62,485
0 3 010 005	GOSHEN TOWN	100.000	26,323		36,758	63,081
0 3 010 006	GRANTHAM TOWN	100.000	17,706		30,244	47,950
0 3 010 007	LANGDON TOWN	100.000	24,150		21,522	45,472
0 3 010 008	LEMPSTER TOWN	100.000	27,366		23,185	50,551
0 3 010 009	NEWPORT TOWN	100.000	413,455		549,181	962,636
0 3 010 010	PLAINFIELD TOWN	100.000	84,026		133,640	217,666
0 3 010 011	SPRINGFIELD TOWN	100.000	37,467		56,861	94,328
0 3 010 012	SUNAPEE TOWN	100.000	170,720		254,269	424,989
0 3 010 013	UNITY TOWN	100.000	48,946		29,114	78,062
0 3 010 014	WASHINGTON TOWN	100.000	30,598		44,264	74,862
DISTRICT TOTALS			<u>29,374,238</u>		<u>37,369,338</u>	<u>66,743,576</u>

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RECIPIENTS PAID TO DATE

STATE NAME	STATE \$	COUNTIES \$	MUNICIPALITIES \$	TOWNSHIPS \$	INDIAN TRIBES & ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGES \$	TOTALS \$
ALABAMA	132,138,051	99,051,891	165,441,293			396,631,235
ALASKA	10,373,892	8,433,387	12,061,202		585,458	31,453,939
ARIZONA	78,869,586	62,546,527	87,843,328		8,545,312	237,804,753
ARKANSAS	86,009,940	86,423,575	70,752,562			243,186,077
CALIFORNIA	834,690,872	999,837,278	669,032,611		543,748	2,504,104,509
COLORADO	82,906,807	58,205,186	107,526,029		154,582	248,792,604
CONNECTICUT	100,554,148		106,524,457	94,742,598		301,821,203
DELAWARE	26,498,596	26,536,575	17,781,280			70,816,451
DIST OF COLUMBIA	104,339,491					104,339,491
FLORIDA	232,361,475	209,572,961	255,496,063		85,631	697,514,130
GEORGIA	164,406,509	189,119,910	139,470,601			492,997,020
HAWAII	34,633,054	17,393,139	51,872,966			103,899,159
IDAHO	31,599,338	36,338,274	26,520,718		347,711	94,806,041
ILLINOIS	401,064,855	178,799,515	422,767,676	105,468,267		1,108,100,313
INDIANA	165,533,211	112,730,220	178,219,950	48,089,550		494,572,931
IOWA	109,885,529	127,851,506	91,940,223		48,064	329,725,322
KANSAS	74,959,858	75,993,987	65,689,239	8,139,569	29,215	224,811,860
KENTUCKY	146,336,143	110,421,580	127,534,318			384,292,041
LOUISIANA	181,134,744	144,598,346	210,406,282		24,251	536,263,623
MAINE	48,243,329	6,446,124	39,913,283	49,927,639	171,905	144,702,280
MARYLAND	155,680,603	182,825,408	128,519,990			467,026,001
MASSACHUSETTS	249,133,570	28,631,693	279,227,763	191,409,281		748,402,307
MICHIGAN	333,220,517	195,484,180	410,321,280	60,720,339	108,555	999,854,871
MINNESOTA	156,833,237	167,713,131	126,516,363	19,189,992	945,532	471,198,255
MISSISSIPPI	132,133,055	160,673,601	89,801,891		170,295	391,978,842
MISSOURI	147,971,782	98,057,724	190,984,554	6,594,159		443,608,249
MONTANA	30,853,181	41,017,265	18,444,493		2,244,050	92,558,989
NEBRASKA	55,728,272	55,464,943	52,233,120	3,503,437	240,146	167,169,918
NEVADA	17,379,909	21,775,726	12,708,492		271,348	52,135,475
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25,082,207	6,580,758	23,702,591	18,947,356		75,312,912
NEW JERSEY	246,520,491	172,060,069	218,544,522	102,447,058		739,772,140
NEW MEXICO	50,928,035	40,916,754	49,896,046		7,158,139	148,898,974
NEW YORK	878,407,733	378,368,737	1,190,666,630	186,062,003	496,170	2,634,001,273
NORTH CAROLINA	200,097,018	215,481,172	184,741,806		459,579	600,979,575
NORTH DAKOTA	30,043,666	31,005,071	20,055,932	7,778,598	1,206,678	90,089,945
OHIO	314,578,290	199,410,473	368,587,422	61,094,608		943,670,793
OKLAHOMA	87,905,384	63,605,499	110,598,371		1,586,643	263,695,897
OREGON	78,635,780	59,765,549	97,249,989		256,390	235,907,708
PENNSYLVANIA	413,412,624	233,131,891	460,876,617	133,384,052	588	1,240,755,772
RHODE ISLAND	35,163,292		49,238,510	20,488,050		105,489,852
SOUTH CAROLINA	110,206,593	113,850,207	100,781,526			324,838,326
SOUTH DAKOTA	34,287,872	39,552,052	21,453,625	4,819,695	2,807,898	103,121,142
TENNESSEE	148,169,552	127,942,216	170,900,433			447,012,201
TEXAS	374,231,527	279,915,790	467,853,487		72,453	1,121,273,257
UTAH	46,339,292	45,860,929	45,999,950		815,549	139,015,720
VERMONT	22,389,070	539,607	15,419,228	28,909,804		67,257,809
VIRGINIA	156,105,423	116,372,401	196,726,158		7,090	469,811,072
WASHINGTON	113,540,584	101,568,945	124,551,532	3,401	973,478	340,637,940
WEST VIRGINIA	98,732,695	60,625,376	70,146,536			229,504,607
WISCONSIN	197,729,088	195,504,934	168,499,088	31,146,701	607,040	593,586,851
WYOMING	14,229,942	20,622,071	7,420,416		418,135	42,690,564
NATIONAL TOTALS	8,002,209,704	6,006,826,153	8,317,812,472	1,176,066,257	31,381,633	23,533,996,219

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE GOVERNMENTS

STATE NAME	STATE CODE	COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	TOWNSHIPS	INDIAN TRIBES & ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGES	TOTALS
ALABAMA	1	67	410			478
ALASKA	2	9	134		87	231
ARIZONA	3	14	67		18	100
ARKANSAS	4	75	464			540
CALIFORNIA	5	57	411		57	526
COLORADO	6	62	260		2	325
CONNECTICUT	7		33	149		183
DELAWARE	8	3	54			58
DIST OF COLUMBIA	9					1
FLORIDA	10	66	389		2	458
GEORGIA	11	158	579			688
HAWAII	12	3	1			5
IDAHO	13	44	199		5	249
ILLINOIS	14	102	1,270	1,436		2,809
INDIANA	15	91	963	1,088		1,663
IOWA	16	99	954		1	1,055
KANSAS	17	105	627	1,455	4	2,192
KENTUCKY	18	120	483			524
LOUISIANA	19	62	296		1	360
MAINE	20	16	22	474	3	516
MARYLAND	21	23	151			175
MASSACHUSETTS	22	12	39	312		364
MICHIGAN	23	83	531	1,245	5	1,865
MINNESOTA	24	87	855	1,794	12	2,749
MISSISSIPPI	25	82	281		1	365
MISSOURI	26	114	905	326		1,346
MONTANA	27	56	126		7	190
NEBRASKA	28	93	434	477	3	1,108
NEVADA	29	16	17		17	51
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30	10	13	221		245
NEW JERSEY	31	21	735	232		589
NEW MEXICO	32	32	93		22	148
NEW YORK	33	57	618	929	8	1,613
NORTH CAROLINA	34	100	465		1	567
NORTH DAKOTA	35	53	359	1,361	5	1,779
OHIO	36	88	935	1,320		2,344
OKLAHOMA	37	77	461		25	664
OREGON	38	36	238		4	279
PENNSYLVANIA	39	66	1,013	1,549	1	2,630
RHODE ISLAND	40		8	31		40
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	46	262			309
SOUTH DAKOTA	42	67	310	1,022	9	1,409
TENNESSEE	43	94	323			418
TEXAS	44	254	1,040		2	1,297
UTAH	45	29	215		5	250
VERMONT	46	14	57	237		309
VIRGINIA	47	95	229		2	327
WASHINGTON	48	39	265		22	327
WEST VIRGINIA	49	55	227			283
WISCONSIN	50	72	575	1,270	10	1,928
WYOMING	51	23	89		2	115
NATIONAL TOTALS	51	3,047	18,755	16,848	343	39,044

QUOTABLE QUOTES

"QUOTABLE QUOTES"

The following, organized by present-day situations to which they might apply, are statements by Eighteenth Century political leaders and writers which may be worth quoting.

GOVERNMENT

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion."

Thomas Jefferson

Letter to William Charles Jarvis
(September 28, 1820)

"Still one thing more, fellow citizens -- a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

Thomas Jefferson

First Inaugural Address

"All government -- indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act -- is founded on compromise and barter."

Edmund Burke

Second Speech on Conciliation
with America. The Thirteenth
Resolutions.

GOVERNMENT (Cont.)

"Knowing exactly how much of the future can be introduced into the present is the secret of great government."

Victor Hugo

"Any man who thinks he is going to be happy and prosperous by letting the Government take care of him should take a close look at the American Indian."

Anonymous

"Govern a great nation as you would cook a small fish. Don't overdo it."

Lao-Tsze

ECONOMY

"Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists not in saving but selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment.

"And having looked to Government for bread, on the very first scarcity they will turn and bite the hand that fed them."

Edmund Burke

Thoughts and Details on Scarcity (1800)

FREEDOM

"The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion."

Edmund Burke

Speech at County Meeting of
Buckinghamshire (1794)

FREEDOM (Cont.)

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

Thomas Paine

September 12, 1777

DEFENSE

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

George Washington

First Annual Address (to both
House of Congress, January 8, 1790)

BICENTENNIAL

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.

"The happiness of society is the end of government."

John Adams

Thoughts of Government (1776)

"What a glorious morning for America!"

Samuel Adams

Upon hearing the gunfire at
Lexington (April 1, 1776)

GENERAL

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past."

Patrick Henry

Speech in Virginia Convention,
Richmond (March 23, 1775)

"Delay is preferable to error."

Thomas Jefferson

Letter to George Washington
(May 16, 1792)

"When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."

Thomas Jefferson

Remark to Baron von Humboldt
(1807)