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same poll

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY

FROM:

JERRY H. JONES *JHJ*

The LA TIMES reported the latest **F**ield poll in its edition today. The poll shows Reagan losing ground to President Ford in a statewide preference poll of GOP voters.

	<u>Ford</u>	<u>Reagan</u>
May	30%	39%
August	45%	38%

Other candidates such as Baker, Richardson, Percy, Connally, were included in this poll. In a direct head to head poll, the President had 54% and Reagan 45% of those polled. Reagan had a 1% point lead among conservatives and the President had a substantial margin with those classifying themselves as liberal or moderate Republicans.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN...

[May 1976?]

President Ford Committee

Main Office: 1116 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90017 • Phone: (213) 482-5180
Northern Office: 2619 Fox Plaza, San Francisco, California 94102 • Phone: (415) 863-7660

State Chairman:

Attorney General

Evelle Younger

State Senator

Dennis E. Carpenter

SAN JOSE CENTER 3379 Stevens Creek Blvd. San Jose 95117
408-243-4858

Monday, May 24th Results.

Northern California

Chairman:

Nita Ashcraft

Total Calls	1917	
Ford	670	34.9%
Reagan	406	21.3%
Undec.	841	43.8%

Southern California

Chairman:

Mayor Pete Wilson

Cumulative Total

Total Calls	14867	
Ford	5117	34.4%
Reagan	3029	20.4%
Undec.	6721	45.2%

PALO ALTO CENTER 299 California Ave. Palo Alto 94305
415 326-0923

Cumulative Total

Total Calls	12582	
Ford	5473	43.5%
Reagan	2139	17.0%
Undec.	4970	39.5%

Frank Verlot

Frank Verlot

Co-Chairman PFC

Santa Clara County



OPINIONS

Ours
... yours
... others

Page 6 PALO ALTO TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1976

EDITORIALS

For president: Ford, Carter

California Republicans voting in the June 8 presidential primary election will award a bigger plum than their Democratic neighbors will bestow.

The showdown between President Gerald R. Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan is a winner-take-all contest. The victor will get all of the state's 167 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Not so with the Democrats. They will split up most of California's 280 convention delegates on the basis of winners in each congressional district.

If Ford is to earn his party's nomination, he may have to finish the job here on Reagan's home turf. It would be uplifting to see the President press his case here and show that even against a favorite son he can muster a majority of the California Republican electorate, which is a good reflection of the national party.

Even in a year when challengers have whipped up voter antagonisms toward Washington, the advantages to a minority-registration party of having the White House incumbent carry its banner are obvious. The blow to GOP prestige of denying Ford nomination also merits pondering.

Ford's experience—a quarter-century in Congress and almost two years in the presidency—far outstrips that of Reagan, who in eight years in Sacramento did not have to deal with defense, foreign affairs or other devilish federal problems.

While Ford often has looked clumsy in action, and like any leader who must act has made some errors, what he has done in office has been quite effective. Witness America's freedom from war, its rebounding economy, its recovery of respect and leadership abroad. Considering the heavy Democratic majorities in Congress, Ford has used his veto skillfully, avoiding legislative chaos.

He may have disappointed citizens who longed for a take-charge hero, but he has also backed off the abuses of executive power that marked the past decade's presidencies.

On the Democratic side, the one seasoned national figure who exerts a pull for unity, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, is not on the California ballot.

Two delegations are on the ticket. One is uncommitted. Five favor active candidates: former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., Arizona Rep. Morris Udall, Idaho Sen. Frank Church and anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack of New York. Four represent men who have withdrawn from active campaigning: Alabama Gov. George Wallace, Washington Sen. Henry Jackson, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris and Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh.

Brown is considered the state frontrunner. He has created a unique style, true enough, but his achievement has been so thin that it is presumptuous of him to project himself as a national contender.

Carter commands the voters' notice. His climb out of the herd of hopefuls has used the stairsteps of good organization and effective campaigning. His style of activist reformism—of seeking major changes in the big picture of big government problems that Brown and Church and Udall are content to chip away at bit by bit—weighs in his favor.

The wish to know Carter's proposals in more detail is widespread in the electorate. His response to it will help voters decide if they deem his bold self-confidence merited.

It is refreshing to have this choice of an executive personality who dares dream big and is not ashamed of ideals.

In the circumstances of '76, the Times recommends Gerald Ford to Republican primary voters and Jimmy Carter to Democrats.



San Jose Mercury



AN INDEPENDENT
NEWSPAPER

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Publisher

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Executive Editor

BEN HITT
Managing Editor

P. ANTHONY RIDDER
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Business Manager

26 SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1976

Ford And Brown

In the June 8 presidential primary election, the Mercury recommends President Gerald R. Ford to Republican voters and Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown, Jr. to Democrats.

Since Aug. 9, 1974, when Gerald Ford assumed the presidency upon the resignation of Richard M. Nixon, the former Republican leader in the House of Representatives and appointive vice-president had demonstrated that he is a competent national leader.

Gerald Ford assumed the presidency in a time of emotional turmoil. The threatened impeachment and forced resignation of Richard Nixon had left the nation bitter and divided. It is to Gerald Ford's everlasting credit that he has been able largely to heal the wounds of Watergate and the Nixon departure.

Gerald Ford reckoned, rightly, that if the nation were to move forward, it must put an end to the Watergate period, and with that goal in mind, President Ford pardoned former President Nixon for whatever crimes he may have committed while in office. It was an act of compassion, to be sure, but it was taken with the welfare of the entire nation uppermost in mind, and Ford's reading of the American spirit has been correct.

Inflation, and then recession, plagued the nation in turn, and only a people united, in their determination to meet the future with concentrated resources could have made the recovery that the United States is now undergoing. It is not overstating the case, surely, to suggest that the generous spirit of Gerald Ford played a large part in this economic and emotional renaissance.

The facts speak for themselves. The rate of inflation has slowed to less than five per cent annually, and unemployment, while still unacceptably high, is receding from the recession peak of more than nine per cent. More Americans are working; they are making more money, and their money is buying more than at any time in recent history.

These are sufficient reasons, by any rational standard, for retaining Gerald Ford in the White House. The Republican party should nominate him in Kansas City this summer, and the American people should return him to office in November.

California Democrats have the opportunity June 8 to send their governor, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown, Jr. to New York City as a favorite son candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Gov. Brown, formerly California secretary of state and a trustee of the Los Angeles Community College District, is a new face on the political scene, both in California and nationally since he launched his bid for the presidency a few short weeks ago.

He possesses an unusual political style, characterized by brief speeches and a disinclination to promise more than he believes he can deliver. In fact, Jerry Brown has become something of a household word by urging people to lower their expectations—both from government and from life.

To a degree this is sound advice, especially as regards government, and Jerry Brown is banking on it being good political advice. The candidate recommended to Democratic voters this June 8.

President Ford Committee

Main Office: 1116 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90017

Northern Office: 2619 Fox Plaza, San Francisco, California 94102

PRESIDENT FORD



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jack Fritts

Rog - to Calif

*5/24/76
memo to
Rog Morton*

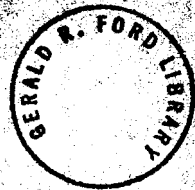


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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Brown + Co.

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help.




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SPECIAL DOCUMENTS FILE



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TERRY O'DONNELL
FROM: JACK VENEMAN 
SUBJECT: California

Last night I returned from five days in Northern and Central California where I met or talked by phone with several of your supporters.

The gap between you and Reagan seems to be closing. It appears that his lead may have narrowed to five points or perhaps less.

Reagan may have a slightly wider lead in Southern California but in phone conversations I had with friends in the press, it is also narrowing.

Another trip to California this weekend could turn the tide, if you can work it in.

You made a good impression with the press during your last trip to California. For example, in a conversation I had with Abe Kaufman, Publisher of the Alameda Times Star (a Democratic paper), he said: "I felt good about the President, he was responsive to the questions, particularly in the field of foreign policy." Abe further said: "As of today, I will endorse President Ford over any of the Democrats in the field."

Attached is a copy of the Norton Simon ad from today's Los Angeles Times, which also ran in the major dailies statewide.

cc: The Vice President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1976

DICK CHENEY;

This is the full-page ad that
Norton Simon is running in
California papers

MIKE DUVAL

Why Ronald Reagan should vote for President Ford in the California primary.

1. No Republican ever assumed the presidency with a heavier burden than President Ford. He has performed effectively against heavy odds.
2. President Ford has labored to restore faith in our government after the terrible ordeal of Watergate. His integrity is helping heal the wounds, in our nation, and in our party.
3. President Ford inherited a stagnant and declining economy and was instrumental in changing its direction. And he did it with genuine Republican conservatism.
4. His policies have lessened unemployment and forced inflation back from double digit levels.
5. In international affairs, President Ford has labored for peace and understanding.
6. In the Mayaguez incident, he demonstrated that he is a man of action. Moving firmly, he rescued the ship and its imprisoned crew without embroiling us in another Viet Nam.

6. In the Mayaguez incident, he demonstrated that he is a man of action. Moving firmly, he rescued the ship and its imprisoned crew without embroiling us in another Viet Nam.

7. The President has proven, through his deeds, that he is the logical candidate for the Republican Party.

Mr. Reagan has demonstrated how easy it is to offer glib and simplistic solutions to complex problems in a sensitive nuclear world. It is easy —but it is also self-serving, divisive and reckless.

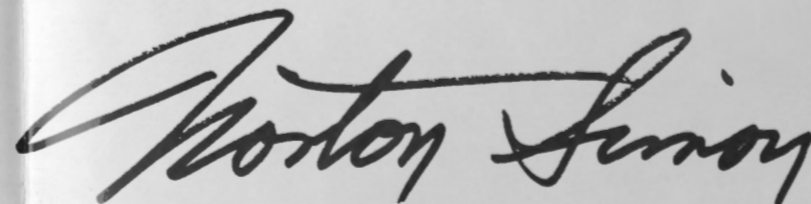
There is more than an election at stake. It is no exaggeration to state that the future of the two-party system may well hang in the balance.

This Tuesday, Republicans have a clear choice. We can rally behind the President who can unite us. Or we can split the party and suffer another defeat.

This is a time for deep thought and deliberate action.

If Mr. Reagan really believes in keeping the Republican Party from becoming a house divided, if he really believes in keeping America strong, he would join with me in voting for President Gerald Ford on Tuesday, June 8.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Norton Simon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'N'.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1976

Mr. President -

I talked with Ed Frey at about 3:45 p.m. today. He asked me to tell you that he has been making calls and working a great deal in both Ohio and California. In California he contacted Tom Claussen who is Pres. of Bank of America and a good friend of his. Says you also know him. Mr. Claussen has been working very hard there; but the situation is tough because of the independents. Believes about 40% are independents and we should really concentrate on them after the Primary.

In Ohio - the bankers in all areas are working there.

John Clark of Petoskey, Michigan is President of American Judicature Asso. and he has called friends in Los Angeles and San Francisco to enlist help. However, he mentioned that Mr. Clark had invited you to put in an appearance at their association's meeting in Philadelphia on July 4th. Bill Nicholson knows about it (he says) but no definite answer has been given. Mr. Frey is very eager to have you just make an appearance at the meeting. He says that some of the members of the association from Georgia are making a strong attempt to get Jimmy Carter there for an appearance and he fears that that may have a big impact on their very large membership. He hopes if it has been a turn down, you will reconsider.

Mr. Frey will be available in his office tomorrow but on Thursday will go to Harbor Springs. His number at Harbor Springs is: 616 526 6502. His office number is: 616 451 7000.

Michael

What is story?



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: FOSTER CHANOCK

FROM: JACK MARSH

We had received information that Carter's position on the California and Oregon nuclear referendum might be inconsistent.

This has been checked out with an executive of the Atomic Industrial Forum and the attached indicates his response.

In summary, it appears it would be difficult to make this charge stick.

Original in folder "states-Oklahoma"



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rourke*

Jack, the individual to whom Edith Green was referring was Bill Perkins of the Atomic Industrial Forum.

In my conversation with Perkins, I determined that only subtle differences appeared with respect to Carter's statements on nuclear plants in California and Oregon.

In California the referendum would have shut down existing plants, as well as banned future plants.

In Oregon the referendum (Proposition 9) would only ban future plants.

On at least two separate occasions, Carter said he would support the Oregon referendum.

With respect to the California referendum, Carter has said he wouldn't support it, but he did not say he would oppose it.

Last week Carter said he would oppose any state referenda leading to moratoriums on the construction of nuclear plants, because he said it was a federal problem.

Perkins offered the view that we would have a very difficult time in citing Carter's various statements on this subject as another example of "Carter's gross inconsistencies and flip flops".

Ford to Offer Plans To Control Nuclear Material and Plants

Associated Press

President Ford is expected to announce soon new policies to restrain the spread of nuclear weapons, including international control of spent atomic fuel and sanctions against nations violating antiweapon safeguards.

Portions of the White House plan parallel suggestions outlined by Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, especially proposals he made in a speech last month.

Carter is calling the Ford plan "a last-minute patched-together attempt to cover-up the failure of Republican leadership."

Ford administration sources said yesterday the new approach would include an offer by the United States to purchase spent nuclear reactor fuel from other nations to keep it out of foreign circulation.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL contains plutonium, a radioactive metal that can be used to make atomic explosives more easily than it can be done from the uranium commonly used in the original fuel elements.

Both the White House and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have been wondering how to keep plutonium fuels, waste plutonium and the enrichment and reprocessing plants used for fuel production and recycling from being used to make weapons.

On Sept. 25, speaking in San Diego, Calif., Carter proposed an 11-point program to discourage such diversion of peaceful nuclear technology into weaponry.

Yesterday, Carter accused Ford of withholding details of the proposal in order to avoid having to discuss it in during tomorrow's presidential debate.

And, Carter said, "Now that every responsible piece of legislation has been killed by intense administration lobbying, and Congress safely adjourned, the President's men have pasted together bits and pieces of my proposals in a belated attempt to correct a dismal record."

SOME OF FORD'S anticipated proposals parallel those of Carter, including these new administration policies:

- An effort to renegotiate agreements with other nations for nuclear cooperation, to tighten controls on materials intended only for peaceful purposes. There have been reports that U.S. nuclear aid was used in part, by India in developing that nation's nuclear explosive device.

- Opposition to civilian extraction of plutonium from spent nuclear fuel, at least until this is proven safe.

- Proposal of a three-year international moratorium on exporting nuclear enrichment or reprocessing plants to nations that don't already have them. Carter's proposal on this point would seek to make the moratorium retroactive, canceling the recent sale of such facilities by West Germany to Brazil and by France to Pakistan.

- A U.S. policy to halt nuclear fuel deliveries to any nation violating an agreement against nuclear weapons development, coupled with an offer of U.S. commitments to supply nu-

clear fuel to nations accepting antiweapons safeguards.

FORD WAS EXPECTED to propose in addition that nuclear fuel and plutonium be placed under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency and that the United States explore international sanctions against violators of safeguard agreements.

Carter made no such specific proposals but said he would "explore international agreements on research and also on enrichment and also on storage of atomic waste."

A Carter pledge to encourage a comprehensive international ban on nuclear weapons testing parallels U.S. diplomatic aims, but other Carter positions apparently were not matched in the new Ford proposals.

Such Carter proposals included an immediate international energy conference; placing all U.S. "domestic power production plants" under international nuclear safeguards and seeking a five-year U.S.-Soviet suspension of atomic test explosions.