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*file*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RTH:

The luncheon in honor of Queen Margrethe of Denmark is May 11th

Although we have already sent over our recommendations for invitations to the luncheon should we try to get the Melchiors invited?

Or, as you said, it is now up to Rog Morton.

NM



NOTE FROM

**Pat Munroe**

April 7 1976

783-6756

*file*

1235 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20045

Robt. T. Hartmann, Esq.  
The White House

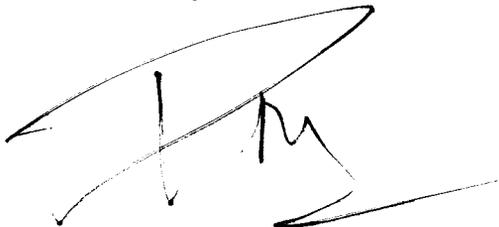
Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your good note to me of April 2 in re the publisher of the Vislands Daily News, Ariel Melchior, Sr., and his wife.

I think you'll also be interested in the "special edition" ~~xx~~ his paper is publishing on the prospective visit there of the Queen of Denmark. This edition is on May 28.

If they could somehow get invited to the White House dinner for the Queen, it would get us many a rum punch "on the house" ~~down~~ that way.

Thanks for your interest--



PATRICK MUNROE  
215 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG  
WASHINGTON, DC

20045

JOHN DEWEY  
UNITED STATES

30 CENTS



The only independent  
Virgin Islands paper  
serving the people  
of the Virgin Islands.

# Daily News

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

46th Year No. 11409 CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

## WEATHER

Mostly fair. Winds  
northeasterly 5 to 15  
knots. Seas slightly  
choppy, swells 3 to 5 feet.  
High 83, low 71.

20¢

Virgin Islands  
THE DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

# Daily News To Publish Issue On Visiting Queen

The first visit of a ruling Danish monarch to the Virgin Islands will be honored by The Daily News in a special issue on May 28.

That issue of The Daily News will carry photos and reports of the arrival in Charlotte Amalie Harbor of Queen Margrethe II and her family aboard the royal yacht Dannebrog on May 27.

The Daily News' special issue for the royal visit will also include

Also featured in the special issue will be articles and advertising concerning Danish food, drink and other products popular in these islands.

While other members of the royal family have visited these islands, both before and after the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917, this will be the first visit to the former Danish West Indies by a ruling monarch.

PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

MORTON, ROGERS C.B.

(re. recommendation by Pat Munroe for Mr.  
and Mrs. Ariel Melchior, Sr. to be in-  
vited to W.H. State Dinner)

April 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO ROGERS C. B. MORTON

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

My guess is that Mr. Melchior is a Democrat like most people in the Virgin Islands but it is true that he is the most influential publisher there. He is already indebted to the President for a congratulatory letter on the 50th anniversary of his paper.

I will leave it up to you as to whether cultivating him further would have any effect on the Virgin Island delegation at the convention.

RTH:nm



April 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO ROGERS C. B. MORTON

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RAH*

My guess is that Mr. Melchior is a Democrat like most people in the Virgin Islands but it is true that he is the most influential publisher there. He is already indebted to the President for a congratulatory letter on the 50th anniversary of his paper.

I will leave it up to you as to whether cultivating him further would have any effect on the Virgin Island delegation at the convention.



MUNROE, Pat

(recommending Mr. and Mrs. Ariel Melchior  
Sr. for State Dinner)

April 2, 1976

Dear Pat:

Thanks for your letter recommending that Mr. Ariel Melchior, Sr., Publisher of the Daily News of the Virgin Islands, and Mrs. Melchior be invited to a State Dinner at the White House.

I appreciate having your suggestion and have passed it along to the proper channels.

It was nice to see you and Mary last night and be able to reunite you.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. HARTMANN  
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Pat Munroe  
Virgin Islands Daily News  
1235 National Press Building  
Washington, D. C. 20045

RTH:nm



**Pat Munroe** ..... **News Correspondent**1235 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. ~~20004~~ 20045

Robt. T. Hartmann, Esq.  
The White House  
City

Dear Bob--

It occurs to me that some real points could be made all around if Ariel Melchior, Sr., Publisher of the Daily News of the Virgin Islands (the leading one there) and his wife were invited for a White House dinner.

As you may know, he was married last year to the former Gertrude Dudley, who is herself a leading figure in the Islands and whose family is perhaps the wealthiest in the Islands.

I believe "Mr. Mel" would be honored indeed with such an invitation and hope very much you can work him in some time.

By the way, I will not even tell him of this letter and will simply let the results speak for themselves.

Cordially yours,

Pat



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1976

MEMROANDUM FOR MARLA DOWNS

VIA: ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*  
FROM: GWEN ANDERSON *GA*  
SUBJECT: LUNCHEON HONORING QUEEN MARGRETHE II  
OF DENMARK

It is my recommendation that the following be considered for invitations for the luncheon:

The Honorable and Mrs. Bill Archer (Pat)

Residence address and telephone:  
8329 Weller Avenue  
McLean, Virginia 22101  
703-893-8251

Business Title: Congressman from 7th Congressional  
District - Texas  
Mrs. Archer is National Committeewoman  
from Texas

Business address and telephone:  
1024 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515  
202-225-2571

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Allen (Nancy)

Residence address and telephone:  
1512 Rolling Road  
Salisbury, Maryland 21801  
301-742-4482



Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Allen (continued)

Business Title: Owner of W. F. Allen Company  
Nursery  
Mr. Allen is National Committeeman

Business address and telephone:  
P. O. Box 1577  
Salisbury, Maryland 21801  
301-742-7123

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Sims (Bente)

Residence address and telephone:  
408 Partridge Circle  
Sarasota, Florida 33577  
813-366-2169

*(Mrs. Sims is Danish)*

Business Title: Publisher, Editor's Copy Syndicate

Business address and telephone:  
P. O. Box 532  
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115  
803-534-1110



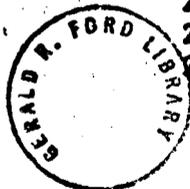
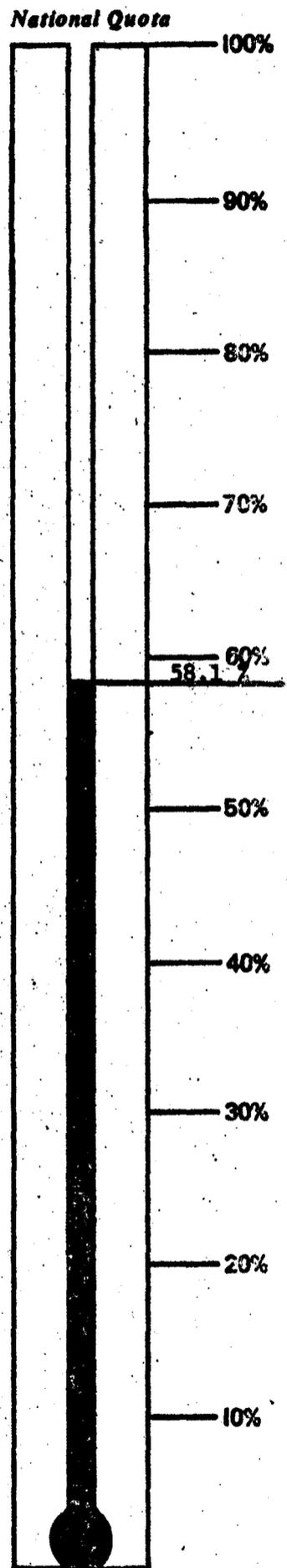
OFFICE OF THE FINANCE CHAIRMAN

RECEIPTS THROUGH APRIL 6, 1976

PERCENTAGES REFLECT NINE MATCHING ALLOCATIONS

Private and Confidential

RANK	STATE	CHAIRMEN	% of QUOTA
* 1.	* ALABAMA	* Bill Acker & *Hall Thompson	139.1
* 2.	* NEW HAMPSHIRE	* Kimon Zachos	119.7
* 3.	* ALASKA	* Ed Rasmuson	116.9
* 4.	* LOUISIANA	* Ken McWilliams	116.2
* 5.	* OREGON	* Ira Keller & * Alan Green	113.5
* 6.	* ARKANSAS	* Chesley Pruet	110.5
* 7.	* FLORIDA	* Bill Staten & * Tom Weistead	107.9
* 8.	* GEORGIA	* Julian LeCraw	105.5
* 9.	* NORTH CAROLINA	* Hugh McColl	102.6
* 10.	* NEVADA	* Charlie Glover & * R. Schouweiler	100.9
11.	Kansas	Howard Wilkins	96.7
12.	Michigan	Harold McClure	80.6
13.	Oklahoma	Jack Black	77.7
14.	Texas	Trammell Crow	76.9
15.	Wyoming	John Wold & Stanley Hathaway	75.7
16.	Puerto Rico	Jaime Pieras	73.9
17.	Rhode Island	Elwood Leonard	71.7
18.	Idaho	Robert Hansberger	65.9
19.	Illinois	Gaylord Freeman	64.4
20.	New Jersey	Dick Sellars	62.9
21.	Colorado	Bill Blackburn	60.6
22.	Massachusetts	Ted Beal & Anne Witherby	58.8
23.	Tennessee	Guilford Dudley	58.7
24.	Virginia	FitzGerald Bemiss	58.4
25.	New Mexico	Tom Bolack	57.9
26.	California	Ed Carter	57.4
27.	Wisconsin	Bill Messinger	57.2
28.	Missouri	Don Wolfsberger	54.7
29.	Arizona	Wayne Legg	53.9
30.	Connecticut	Archie McCardell	52.6
31.	Maryland	Lyn Meyerhoff	51.1
32.	Nebraska	David Tews	48.7
33.	Vermont	-	47.1
34.	Hawaii	Hung Wai Ching	46.8
35.	Minnesota	Don Dayton	43.2
36.	North Dakota	Marilyn Westlie	42.9
37.	District of Columbia	Bill FitzGerald	40.3
38.	Kentucky	Joe Johnson	38.7
39.	Pennsylvania	H. Haskell, E. Hillman, & J. Ware	37.6
40.	Ohio	Bill Keating	36.3
41.	Iowa	Crawford Hubbell	36.2
42.	New York	-	36.2
43.	Washington	H. Halvorson & Henry Bacon	34.6
44.	West Virginia	-	34.1
45.	Mississippi	Charles Sewell	32.6
46.	Indiana	John Fisher & Louis Weil	32.2
47.	Delaware	-	29.5
48.	South Carolina	-	28.1
49.	Maine	-	27.1
50.	Utah	Gilbert Shelton	26.2
51.	Montana	-	26.1
52.	South Dakota	Vi Stoia	21.8



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April 13, 1976

TO: BOB HARTMANN  
FROM: FRED SLIGHT  
SUBJECT: PFC Leadership  
Mailings

Attached for your information is  
a mailing which has been sent to  
campaign leadership throughout  
the country this week.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials 'AS' or similar, written in a cursive style.

# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

April 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PFC LEADERSHIP

FROM:

FRED SLIGHT *FNS*  
Director of Research

SUBJECT:

Ronald Reagan's National  
Television Address

Ronald Reagan presented, via the NBC network, a 30-minute political speech on the evening of March 31.

It is of note that his performance was worthy of his long career in the acting profession; however, it is disconcerting that such factual inaccuracies and simplistic conclusions could have been offered by someone who is seeking the Presidency of the United States.

In order to provide you with a more balanced understanding of the critical national and international issues which were discussed, I attach an analysis of Mr. Reagan's speech which contrasts the fact and fiction of his politically motivated remarks.

I trust that you will find this material to be of interest and use.

Attachment



BUSINGThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Nothing has created more bitterness for example than forced busing to achieve racial balance. It was born of a hope that we could increase understanding and reduce prejudice and antagonism. I'm sure we all approved of that goal. But busing has failed to achieve the goal."

Page 11, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan's statement implies that neither the President nor his Administration is either aware of this problem or concerned enough to do something about it. On the President's 12th day in office, he signed an education bill with the following provisions:

- Prohibits the use of all Federal funds (except Impact Aid) for busing activities.
- Allows the courts to terminate busing orders on a finding that the school district has and will continue to comply with the fifth and fourteenth amendments.
- Prohibits any new order to bus past the next nearest school.
- Prohibits orders to bus except at the start of an academic year.
- Prohibits busing across district lines or altering district lines unless, as a result of discriminatory actions in both school districts, the lines caused segregation.
- Provides school districts a reasonable time to develop voluntary plans before a court order can be executed.



The President has also directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Attorney General, and members of the White House staff to review the ramifications of busing and to develop better methods to achieve quality education within an integrated environment for all school children.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT GROWTHThe Reagan Rhetoric

"When I became Governor, I inherited a state government that was in almost the same situation as New York City. The state payroll had been growing for a dozen years at a rate of from 5 to 7,000 new employees each year. State government was spending from a million to a million and a half dollars more each day than it was taking in."

Page 7, paragraph 2

The Reagan Record

The California state budget under then Governor Reagan more than doubled, increasing from \$4.6 billion in 1967 to \$10.2 billion in 1973.

In addition, the state payroll continued to increase, from a total of 113,779 persons in 1967 to 127,929 persons in 1973.

As for the \$4 billion bonded indebtedness of California, there is little basis for comparison of the state with the current multitude of problems facing the City of New York.



CALIFORNIA STATE TAXESThe Reagan Rhetoric

"California was faced with insolvency and on the verge of bankruptcy. We had to increase taxes. Well, this came very hard for me because I felt taxes were already too great a burden. I told the people the increase, in my mind, was temporary and that, as soon as we could, we'd return their money to them."

Page 7, paragraph 3

The Reagan Record

Under Ronald Reagan, there were three huge state tax increases which totaled more than \$2 billion.

In 1967, there was an increase of \$967 million, the largest state tax hike in the nation's history. Of this, \$280 million went for a one-time deficit payment and state property tax relief. In 1971 the increase was \$488 million, with \$150 million going to property tax relief. In 1972, there was a final increase of \$682 million, with \$650 million going for property tax relief. While much of the property tax relief was short-term, the huge tax increases were permanent.

State personal income tax revenues went from \$500 million to \$2.5 billion, a 500% increase. Taxable bracket levies were increased from 7% to 11%. The range of the brackets was reduced so that taxpayers reached the highest taxable bracket more quickly and personal exemptions were reduced. Finally, after he adamantly denied that he would ever do so, then Governor Reagan agreed to a system of withholding state income taxes.

Bank and corporation taxes went up 100%. The state sales tax rose from 4% to 6%. The tax on cigarettes increased 7 cents a pack and the liquor tax rose 50 cents per gallon. Inheritance tax rates were increased and collections more than doubled.

Under Governor Reagan, the average tax rate for each \$100 of assessed valuation rose from \$8.84 to \$11.15. Under his predecessor, Pat Brown, the increase was much less in dollars and percentage--from \$6.96 to \$8.84. And in the six years of Republican Governor Knight's administration, it was still less--from \$5.94 to \$6.96. One reason for the big increase under Mr. Reagan--from \$3.7 billion to \$8.3 billion--is that the state paid a steadily smaller percentage of the school costs--one of the biggest reasons for local property taxes.

Despite periodic efforts to provide relief, there has been a substantial increase in the burden carried by most property owners. Inflation and high assessments have helped wipe out any savings. Only \$855 million of the record \$10.2 billion budget in Reagan's final year was for tax relief for homeowners and renters.



CALIFORNIA WELFARE REFORMThe Reagan Rhetoric

"After a few years of trying to control this runaway program (welfare) and being frustrated by bureaucrats here in California and in Washington, we turned again to a citizens' task force. The result was the most comprehensive welfare reform ever attempted.

And in less than three years we reduced the rolls by more than 300,000 people. Saved the taxpayers \$2 billion".

Page 10, paragraph 2-3

"And, increased the grants to the truly deserving needy by an average of 43%. We also carried out a successful experiment which I believe is an answer to much of the welfare problem in the nation. We put able-bodied welfare recipients to work at useful community projects in return for their welfare grants."

Page 11, paragraph 1

The Reagan Record

One reduction of 20,000 persons was due to a correction in accounting procedures in the state's largest county, Los Angeles.

Candidate Reagan also has taken credit for a drop of 110,000 cases which in fact, had occurred before his program had gone into effect. Moreover, a reduction in unemployment in California from 7.4% in April, 1971 to 5.9% in September, 1972 had as large an effect on checking the rise of welfare cases as any other single factor.

In addition, the migratory rate of unemployed persons into California declined from 233,000 in 1967 to 44,000 in 1971, reducing potential welfare roll increases.

Rolls for welfare families increased in the eight years of Mr. Reagan's governorship from 729,357 to 1,384,400, and the cost of the program went from \$32.3 million to \$104.4 million.

With regard to increasing grants to the deserving and putting "Able-bodied welfare recipients" to work, the Reagan program never touched more than 6/10th of 1% of welfare recipients. Although the program was designed to have 59,000 participants in its first year in 35 counties, it managed only 1,100 participants in 10 counties, mostly rural farm areas.



ECONOMIC RECOVERYThe Reagan Rhetoric

"In this election season the White House is telling us a solid economic recovery is taking place. It claims a slight drop in unemployment. It says that prices aren't going up as fast, but they are still going up, and that the stock market has shown some gains. But, in fact, things seem just about as they were back in the 1972 election year. Remember, we were also coming out of a recession then. Inflation has been running at around 6%. Unemployment about 7. Remember, too, the upsurge and the optimism lasted through the election year and into 1973. And then, the roof fell in. Once again we had unemployment. Only this time not 7%, more than 10. And inflation--wasn't 6%, it was 12%."

Page 1, paragraph 3

"Now, in this election year 1976, we're told we're coming out of this recession. Just because inflation and unemployment rates have fallen to what they were at the worst of the previous recession. If history repeats itself we will be talking recovery four years from now merely because we've reduced inflation from 25% to 12%."

Page 2, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

There are now 2.6 million more people at work today than there were just a year ago. Total employment is at its highest point in history.

Unemployment reached its peak in May, 1975 at 8.9%--not "more than 10%". March, 1976 figures show that this rate has been reduced to 7.5%, and that it continues to decline.

Prices are not going up as fast. In 1974, inflation stood at an annualized rate of 12.2%. Inflation today is down to 6.3%--cut nearly in half.

This recovery has taken place on a broad and lasting front. In addition to a decrease in both unemployment and inflation, major gains have been posted in retail sales, GNP, durable goods, housing and personal income. This Administration's statements are based on more than just the unemployment and cost-of-living statistics that candidate Reagan implies.



EDUCATIONThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Schools. In America, we created at the local level and administered at the local level for many years the greatest public school system in the world. Now through something called federal aid to education, we have something called federal interference and education has been the loser. Quality has declined as federal intervention has increased."

Page 11, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

The Federal government supports only 7% of the total cost of elementary and secondary education. The bulk of this support is distributed through the states to local governments to meet the specific educational needs of each community.

President Ford has recognized that "since Abraham Lincoln signed the Act creating the land grant colleges, Federal encouragement and assistance to education has been an essential part of the American system. To abandon it now would be to ignore the past and threaten the future."

The very first major piece of legislation the President signed was an omnibus education bill. It improved the distribution of Federal education funds and the administration of Federal programs.

On March 1 of this year, President Ford sent an education message to Congress which combined 24 categorical grant programs into one grant program of \$3.3 billion so that state and local school systems would have far greater flexibility in the use of these funds. This action insured continuing, appropriate Federal support for education, while minimizing the intensive rules and regulations which are unrelated to the development of quality education.



ENERGYThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Only a short time ago we were lined up at the gas station. We turned our thermostats down as Washington announced 'Project Independence.' We were going to become self-sufficient, able to provide for our own energy needs.

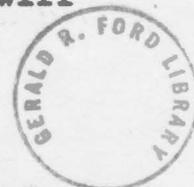
At the time we were only importing a small percentage of our oil. Yet, the Arab boycott caused half a million Americans to lose their jobs when plants closed down for lack of fuel. Today, it's almost three years later and 'Project Independence' has become 'Project Dependence.' Congress has adopted an energy bill so bad we were led to believe Mr. Ford would veto it. Instead he signed it. And, almost instantly, drilling rigs all over our land started shutting down. Now, for the first time in our history, we are importing more oil than we produce. How many Americans will be laid off if there is another boycott? The energy bill is a disaster that never should have been signed."

Page 6, paragraphs 1-2

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan seems to have missed the whole point of having a national energy policy. Two years ago (not the three that he claims), at the time of the March, 1974 announcement of Project Independence, the United States was importing 35% of its oil--not the "insignificant" amount that Mr. Reagan seems to recall. It was for this reason that President Ford called for a comprehensive national energy policy to achieve, by 1985, national energy independence. Oil rigs did not begin shutting down after the passage of the EPCA. There were an average of 1,662 drilling rigs operating last year, the highest number in a decade. Figures for January 1976--just this week released--show that 1,710 rotary rigs were in operation one full month after passage of EPCA.

And, preliminary estimates indicate that 1976 investments by the petroleum industry in production and development activities will exceed those of 1975.



The Energy Policy and Conservation Act passed by the Congress and signed by President Ford in December ended a difficult, year-long debate between the Congress and the Administration on oil pricing policy, opening the way to an orderly phasing out of controls on domestic oil over forty months, thereby stimulating our own oil production.

By removing controls, this legislation should give industry sufficient incentive over a period of time to explore, develop and produce new fields in the outer continental shelf, Alaska, and potential new reserves in the lower forty-eight states. Removal of these controls at the end of forty months should increase domestic production by more than one million barrels per day by 1985 and reduce imports by about three million barrels per day.

More importantly, this bill enables the United States to meet a substantial portion of the mid-term goals for energy independence set forth over a year ago. Incorporated in this are authorities for:

- a strategic storage system
- conversion of oil and gas-fired utility and industrial plants to coal
- energy efficiency labeling
- emergency authorities for use in the event of another embargo
- and the authority we need to fulfill our international agreements with other oil consuming nations.

These provisions will directly reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil by almost two million barrels per day by 1985. The strategic storage system and the stand-by authority will enable the United States to withstand a future embargo of about four million barrels per day.

The EPCA didn't give President Ford everything that he wanted, but it was a step in the right direction. Most importantly, it recognized the need and provided the means for gradual decontrol of oil.



President Ford has already put these authorities to good use-- his Administration recently announced the decontrol of heavy fuel oil, and will shortly follow suit with decontrol of other products as provided under the law.

Finally, candidate Reagan seems to have conveniently forgotten that President Ford long ago called for the decontrol of natural gas, production from national petroleum reserves, measures to stimulate more effective conservation, the development of new energy sources, and the development of more and cleaner energy from our vast coal resources.

Perhaps the question which should be asked is, "Does Mr. Reagan even have a policy?"

FEDERAL SPENDINGThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The fact is, we'll never build a lasting economic recovery by going deeper into debt at a faster rate than we ever have before. It took this nation 166 years--until the middle of World War II--to finally accumulate a debt of \$95 billion. It took this administration just the last 12 months to add \$95 billion to the debt. And this administration has run up almost one-fourth of our total national debt in just these short nineteen months."

"Inflation is the cause of recession and unemployment. And we're not going to have real prosperity or recovery until we stop fighting the symptoms and start fighting the disease. There's only one cause for inflation--government spending more than government takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. Ah, but they tell us, 80% of the budget is uncontrollable. It's fixed by laws passed by Congress."

Page 2, paragraphs 3-4

"But laws passed by Congress can be repealed by Congress. And, if Congress is unwilling to do this, then isn't it time we elect a Congress that will?"

"Soon after he took office, Mr. Ford promised he would end inflation. Indeed, he declared war on inflation. And, we all donned those WIN buttons to "Whip Inflation Now." Unfortunately, the war--if it ever really started--was soon over. Mr. Ford, without WIN button, appeared on TV, and promised he absolutely would not allow the Federal deficit to exceed \$60 billion (which incidentally was \$5 billion more than the biggest previous deficit we'd ever had). Later he told us it might be as much as \$70 billion. Now we learn it's \$80 billion or more."

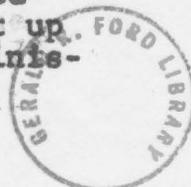
Page 3, paragraphs 1-2

The Ford Record

The national debt reached \$72 billion in 1942. The estimated deficit for FY '76 is \$76.9 billion. The gross Federal debt up through FY '76 is estimated at \$634 billion. Thus, the Administration's share of the national debt is 15.6%, not the 25% declared by candidate Reagan.

President Ford's economic policy has been designed to:

1. Create sustained economic recovery and growth without inflation;
2. Reach a balanced Federal budget by 1979; and,
3. Provide jobs for all who seek work.



President Ford has offered specific plans for achieving a balanced budget; but, a large part of the cause of the current recession is the result of past fiscal policies, especially rapid increases in Federal expenditures. There is no quick remedy for the problems created a decade ago.

A precipitous return to a balanced budget, as candidate Reagan would like, would fuel inflation, halt the recovery, and mean a sustained period of high unemployment.

Some 77.1% of the federal budget for FY '77 is in "uncontrollable" or "open-ended" expenditures. Approximately \$236.8 billion of this is allocated to payments to individuals. In order to achieve candidate Reagan's "balanced" budget as quickly as he suggests, we would have to terminate all of some, or part of several, of the following expenditures:

\$108.0 billion	Social Security and Railroad Retirement
38.4 billion	Medicare and Medicaid
26.0 billion	Public Assistance Programs
22.9 billion	Federal Retirement Funds
16.3 billion	Veterans Benefits

About 26 cents out of every Federal tax dollar in 1977 will go to defense (\$101.2 billion). Revenue sharing and grants to states and localities--funds returned for use at the local level--take up another 15 cents out of every Federal dollar spent. This too, leaves little room for immediate, massive Federal cuts.

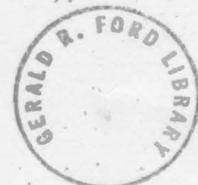
In March, 1975, President Ford literally "drew the line" at a deficit of \$60 billion. To meet that goal, the President vetoed some 47 bills sent to him by the Congress--at an attempted cost savings to the American taxpayer of \$26 billion. The Congress overrode only 7 of these vetoes, but at a cost to the taxpayer of another \$13 billion added to the Federal deficit.

Thus, the estimated deficit for FY 76 will be \$76.9 billion. The largest previous yearly deficit occurred in 1943--\$54.8 billion.

Gross national debt for FY 76 is estimated to be \$634 billion--of which \$76.9 billion, or 15.6% occurred during a year in which a Ford budget was in effect.

The President's proposed budget for FY 1977 cuts the rate of growth of Federal spending in half, down to 5.5%. The estimated deficit for FY 77 is \$43 billion or \$33 billion less than the previous year and some \$26 billion less than projected expenditures had government continued to grow at the same pace as it had during the last decade.

President Ford has set a balanced budget as his goal for 1979.



ANGOLAThe Reagan Rhetoric

"We gave just enough support to one side of Angola to encourage it to fight and die but too little to give it a chance of winning."

Page 13, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

The U.S. objective in supporting the FNLA/UNITA forces in Angola was to assist them, and through them all of black Africa, to defend against a minority faction supported by Soviet arms and Cuban intervention. Despite massive Soviet aid and the presence of Cuban troops, we were on the road to success in Angola until December 19 when Congress adopted the Tunney Amendment cutting off further U.S. aid to the FNLA and UNITA. President Ford severely rebuked the Congress for that action.

CHINAThe Reagan Rhetoric

"In Asia our new relationship with mainland China can have practical benefits with both sides. But that doesn't mean it should include yielding to demands by them as the Administration has to reduce our military presence on Taiwan where we have a long-time friend and ally, the Republic of China."

Page 13, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

We have not reduced our forces on Taiwan as a result of Peking's demands. Our reductions stem from our own assessment of U.S. political and security interests. The ending of the Vietnam conflict and the lessening of tension in the area brought about by our new relationship with the People's Republic of China has made this drawdown possible.



FOREIGN AFFAIRSISRAELThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Mr. Ford's new Ambassador to the United Nations attacks our long time ally Israel."

Page 13, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan has grossly distorted the facts. William Scranton did not attack Israel. His veto blocked an unbalanced Security Council Resolution critical of Israel--a resolution that every other member of the Security Council voted for. In a March 23 speech in the United Nations Security Council, Ambassador Scranton reiterated long-standing U.S. policy--a policy articulated by every Administration--and every U.S. Representative to the United Nations since 1967--on Israel's obligations as an occupying power under international law with regard to the territories under its occupation.

Far from attacking our long-time ally, Israel, President Ford's Administration seized an historic opportunity to help the area move towards a secure, just and comprehensive peace settlement. During the Spring of 1975, the President held an extensive series of meetings with important leaders in the area. A second, interim agreement was reached shortly thereafter between Israel and Egypt.

This agreement reaffirmed and strengthened the ceasefire, widened the buffer zone, and committed both sides to settle the Middle East conflict by peaceful means, refraining from use of force. For the first time in years, the Suez Canal was opened to Israel for non-military shipping.

VIETNAMThe Reagan Rhetoric

"And, it is also revealed now that we seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi. To make it more palatable,



we are told this might help us learn the fate of the men still listed as Missing in Action."

Page 13-14, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Neither President Ford nor his Administration spokesman have said we "seek to establish friendly relations with Hanoi." Such an assertion is totally false.

The Congress, reflecting the views of the American people and the Ford Administration, has called for an accounting of our Missing in Action and the return of the bodies of dead servicemen still held by Hanoi.

The Ford Administration, in keeping with this Congressional mandate, has offered to discuss with Hanoi the significant outstanding issues between us.

CUBA

The Reagan Rhetoric

"In the last few days, Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger have taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea. Except, that it was their ridiculous idea. No one else suggested it. Once again -- what is their policy? During this last year, they carried on a campaign to befriend Castro. They persuaded the Organization of American States to lift its trade embargo, lifted some U.S. trade restrictions, they engaged in culture exchanges. And then on the eve of the Florida primary election, Mr. Ford went to Florida, called Castro an outlaw and said he'd never recognize him. But he hasn't asked our Latin American neighbors to reimpose a single sanction, nor has he taken any action himself. Meanwhile, Castro continues to export revolution to Puerto Rico, to Angola, and who knows where else?

Page 14, paragraph 2



The Ford Record

Neither President Ford nor his representative stated -- or hinted-- at an "invasion of Cuba." Nor did the United States persuade the OAS to lift the sanctions against Cuba.

At San Jose last summer, the U.S. voted in favor of an OAS resolution which left to each country freedom of action with regard to the sanctions. The U.S. did so because a majority of the OAS members had already unilaterally lifted their sanctions against Cuba, and because the resolution was supported by a majority of the organization members. Since that resolution passed, no additional Latin American country has established relations with Cuba.

The U.S. has not lifted its own sanctions against Cuba. It did not enter into any agreements with Cuba, and did not trade with Cuba. We did not engage in cultural exchanges.

The U.S. did validate a number of passports for U.S. Congressmen and their staffs, for some scholars and for some religious leaders to visit Cuba. And the U.S. issued a few select visas to Cubans to visit the U.S.

These minimal steps were taken to test whether there was a mutual interest in ending the hostile nature of our relations. This policy was consistent with the traditional American interest in supporting the free flow of ideas and people. Since the Cuban adventure in Angola, the Ford Administration has concluded that the Cubans are not interested in changing their ways. The U.S. has resumed its highly restrictive policies toward Cuban travel.

With regard to Cuban efforts to interfere in Puerto Rican affairs, the U.S. has made it emphatically clear in the UN and bilaterally to the Cubans and other nations that the U.S. will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.

Mr. Reagan's criticism is particularly interesting when compared to the following comment he made last August in a release for his weekly editorial column.

"Recent conciliatory gestures by Castro, including the return of \$2 million ransom money he had impounded in connection with a U.S. airliner hijacking, indicates that he is ready to talk turkey with the United States. Since we can accomplish both humanitarian and national objectives in the process, it's time for the Washington establishment to lift its Cuban dialogue above the level of that advertising slogan, 'Since we're neighbors, let's be friends.'"



FOREIGN AFFAIRSEASTERN EUROPEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Now we learn that another high official of the State Department, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whom Dr. Kissinger refers to as his "Kissinger", has expressed the belief that, in effect, the captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become a part of the Soviet Union. He says, 'Their desire to break out of the Soviet straightjacket' threatens us with World War III. In other words, slaves should accept their fate."

Page 17, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

The Reagan statement is wholly inaccurate. It is a gross distortion of fact, to ascribe such views to Mr. Sonnenfeldt or to the Ford Administration. Not a single person in the Ford Administration has ever expressed any such belief.

The U.S. does not accept a sphere of influence of any country, anywhere, and emphatically rejects a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

Two Presidents have visited in Eastern Europe; there have been two visits to Poland and Romania and Yugoslavia, by Presidents. Administration officials have made repeated visits to Eastern Europe, on every trip to symbolize and to make clear to these countries that the U.S. is interested in working with them and that it does not accept or act upon the exclusive dominance of any one country in that area.

At the same time, the U.S. does not want to give encouragement to an uprising that might lead to enormous suffering. The United States does not accept the dominance of any one country anywhere.

Yugoslavia was mentioned, for example. The Ford Administration would emphatically consider it a very grave matter if outside forces were to attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of Yugoslavia. The U.S. welcomes Eastern European countries developing more in accordance with their national traditions, and we will cooperate with them. This is the policy of the United States, and there is no "Sonnenfeldt" doctrine.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
THE HELSINKI PACT

The Reagan Rhetoric

"Why did the President travel halfway 'round the world to sign the Helsinki Pact, putting our stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations?

We gave away the freedom of millions of people -- freedom that was not ours to give."

Page 16, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

Again, candidate Reagan has distorted the facts for emotional impact. President Ford stated clearly on July 25 that "the United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and is not doing so now. Our official policy of non-recognition is not affected by the results of the European Security Conference."

President Ford went to Helsinki along with the Chiefs of State or heads of government of all our Western allies and, among others, a Papal Representative, to sign a document which contains Soviet commitments to greater respect for human rights, self-determination of peoples, and expanded exchanges and communication throughout Europe. Basket three of the Act calls for a freer flow of people and ideas among all the European nations.

The Helsinki Act, for the first time, specifically provides for the possibility of peaceful change of borders when that would correspond to the wishes of the peoples concerned.

And the Helsinki document itself states that no occupation or acquisition of territory by force will be recognized as legal.



FOREIGN AFFAIRSPANAMA CANALThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase. We should end those negotiations (on the Panama Canal) and tell the General; We bought it, we paid for it, we built it and we intend to keep it."

Page 15, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

It is not certain whether the Reagan rhetoric on the Panama Canal Zone best displays his ignorance--or his frequent distortion of the facts for political gain. What is certain is that Mr. Reagan view that the Canal Zone is "sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase" is absolutely incorrect.

The United States did not buy the Canal Zone from Panama for \$10 million in 1903. Instead, this country bought certain rights which Panama then granted--rights to run the Canal Zone as if it were U.S. territory, subjecting Panamanians to U.S. law and police in a strip of land through the middle of their country.

Neither is the Canal Zone sovereign U.S. territory. The original treaty does not give sovereignty to the U.S. but only rights the U.S. would exercise as "if it were sovereign." The 1936 treaty refers to the Canal Zone as Panamanian territory under U.S. jurisdiction. Legal scholars have been clear on this for three-quarters of an century. Unlike children born in the United States, for example, children born in the Canal Zone are not automatically citizens of the United States.

Candidate Reagan's rhetoric aggravates an already difficult situation. In 1964, anti-American riots in the Canal area took 26 lives. Since that time, negotiations between the United States and Panama on the Canal have been pursued by three successive American Presidents. The purpose of these negotiations is to protect our national security, not diminish it.



FOREIGN AFFAIRSTHE U.S. ROLEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our own freedom. Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. "The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union." And he added, "...My job as Secretary of State is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available."

Page 16, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

Candidate Reagan's so-called quotes from Secretary Kissinger are a total and irresponsible fabrication. He has never said what Mr. Reagan attributes to him, or anything like it.

In a March 23, 1975 press conference in Dallas, Secretary Kissinger said: "I do not believe that the United States will be defeated. I do not believe that the United States is on the decline."

"I believe that the United States is essential to preserve the security of the free world and for any progress in the world that exists."

"In a period of great national difficulty, of the Viet-Nam war, of Watergate, of endless investigations, we have tried to preserve the role of the United States as that major actor. And I believe that to explain to the American people that the policy is complex, that our involvement is permanent, and that our problems are nevertheless soluble, is a sign of optimism and of confidence in the American people rather than the opposite."



GOVERNMENT GROWTH & FEDERAL TAXES

The Reagan Rhetoric

"Then came a White House proposal for a \$28 billion tax cut, to be matched by a \$28 billion cut in the proposed spending -- not in the present spending, but in the proposed spending in the new budget. Well, my question then and my question now is, if there was \$28 billion in the new budget that could be cut, what was it doing there in the first place?"

Page 3, paragraph 3

"They could ... correct a great unfairness that now exists in our tax system. Today, when you get a cost-of-living pay raise-- one that just keeps you even with purchasing power-- it often moves you up into a higher tax bracket. This means you pay a higher percentage in tax but you reduce your purchasing power. Last year, because of this inequity, the government took in \$7 billion in undeserved profit in the income tax alone, and this year they'll do even better."

Page 4, paragraph 2

The Ford Record

President Ford has submitted a budget for FY '77 which will curb the growth in Federal expenditures -- proposing a \$28 billion cut in existing programs, not a reduction in the proposed budget as candidate Reagan would have the public believe. The President has called for this spending cut to be tied to a tax cut which would return to a family of four earning \$15,000 a year approximately \$227 more in take-home pay -- and which would give businesses more incentive to create jobs.

The President's tax proposals for individuals have several key features:

- an increase in the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1000.
- substitution of a single standard deduction-- \$2,500 for married couples filing jointly and \$1,800 for single taxpayers -- for the existing low income allowance and percentage standard deduction.
- a reduction in individual income tax rates.



President Ford's proposals to increase the inheritance tax exemption from \$60,000 to \$150,000, and his proposal to stretch out the Federal estate tax payment period for farms and small businesses, will help to keep farms and small business in the family after years of hard work.

And, to help businessmen create jobs, the President has proposed:

- permanent reductions in corporate income taxes;
- a permanent increase in the investment tax credit;
- accelerated depreciation for construction of plants and equipment in high unemployment areas;
- broadened incentives to encourage stock ownership by low and middle income working Americans.

The President's budget and tax measures have already meant more jobs for American workers, the slashing of inflation, and the growth of real take-home pay. His effort to curb the growth of government -- and to return control to the individual -- has already, and will continue to return dollars to the American worker.



NATIONAL DEFENSEThe Reagan Rhetoric

"The Soviet Army outnumbered ours more than two-to-one and in reserves four-to-one. They out-spend us on weapons by 50%. Their Navy outnumbered ours in surface ships and submarines two-to-one. We are outgunned in artillery three-to-one and their tanks outnumber ours four-to-one. Their strategic nuclear missiles are larger, more powerful and more numerous than ours. The evidence mounts that we are Number Two in a world where it is dangerous, if not fatal, to be second best."

Page 16, paragraph 1

The Ford Record

In January of this year, President Ford submitted to Congress the largest peacetime budget for the Department of Defense in the history of the United States--\$112 billion, \$700 million. He has assured the American people that "the United States is going to be number one, as it is, in our national security" as long as he is President.

Candidate Reagan conveniently neglects to mention that our strategic forces are superior to the Soviets'. The United States holds numerous advantages over the Soviet Union, including the following:

- Our missile warheads have tripled and we lead the Soviets in missile warheads by more than two-to-one.
- Our missiles are twice as accurate and more survivable.
- We have a three-to-one lead in the number of strategic bombers.
- We are proceeding with the development and production of the world's most modern strategic bomber, the B-1.
- We are developing the world's most modern and lethal missile launching submarine, the Trident.
- We are developing a new large ICBM.

National defense is more than a numbers game, and candidate Reagan's rhetoric indicates a disturbingly shallow grasp of what true balance is all about. It is absolutely meaningless to say the Soviet Army is twice the size of the U.S. Army when one considers that one million of their troops are deployed on the Chinese border.

Candidate Reagan also ignores that we are at the head of a great Alliance system in Europe, and we are firmly tied to the strongest economic power in Asia.



President Ford is the one responsible for reversing the recent trend of shrinking defense budgets in which a Democratic Congress has made \$37 billion in cuts during the past seven years.

Mr. Reagan's short-sighted, politically motivated statements that proclaim that our nation is "in danger" are both factually irresponsible and potentially damaging to this country. They alarm our people, confuse our allies, and invite our adversaries to seek new foreign adventures.



SOCIAL SECURITYThe Reagan Rhetoric

"Now, let's look at Social Security. Mr. Ford says he wants to 'preserve the integrity of Social Security.' Well, I differ with him on one word. I would like to restore the integrity of Social Security. Those who depend on it see a continual reduction in their standards of living. Inflation strips the increase in their benefits. The maximum benefit today buys 80 fewer loaves of bread than it did when that maximum payment was only \$85 a month. In the meantime, the Social Security payroll tax has become the most unfair tax any worker pays. Women are discriminated against. Particularly, working wives. And, people who reach Social Security age and want to continue working, should be allowed to do so and without losing their benefits. I believe a Presidential commission of experts should be appointed to study and present a plan to strengthen and improve Social Security while there's still time--so that no person who has contributed to Social Security will ever lose a dime."

Page 4, paragraph 3

The Ford Record

The statement that the "maximum benefit today buys 80 fewer loaves than it did when the maximum benefit was only \$85 a month" implies that the purchasing power of Social Security payments has declined substantially. In fact, the average benefit has almost tripled in terms of the amount it can buy from that time in 1940 when the benefit was \$85.

It was President Ford who first recognized inflation as the single greatest threat to the quality of life for older Americans. As a result, his budget request to Congress for fiscal year 1977 included a full cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits in order to maintain the purchasing power of 32 million older Americans.

Rather than add to government bureaucracy a "Presidential commission of experts" to re-study the complex problem, as candidate Reagan suggests, the President has taken immediate action by requesting legislation to maintain the fiscal integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund. President Ford has proposed an increase in payroll taxes of three tenths of one per cent for both employers and employees so that future Social Security payments will not exceed revenues.

And, beyond merely strengthening the Social Security system, and fighting inflation, President Ford has proposed coverage of catastrophic illness--with a ceiling of \$750 on medical expenditures.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 14

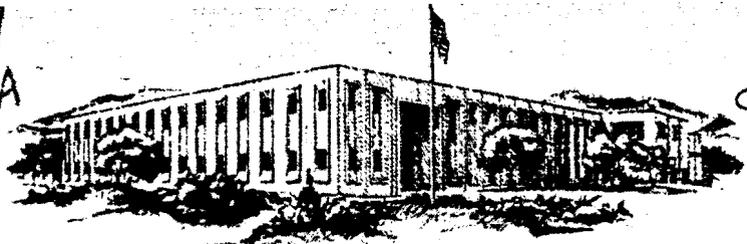
Bob,

Thanks to your follow-up on this through Ev Younger, it looks like we have Dean Lesher in the fold.

Thought you would be interested in his letter to the President.

*Reg*





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April 8, 1976

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Pittsburg Press

San Pablo Democrat

Tri-City News (Rodeo & Hercules)

Valley Bomber (C.A.F.B.)

Valley Pioneer (Danville)

Radio Affiliate KBAR (ABC), Burley, Idaho

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20000

Dear President Ford:

Margaret and I were thrilled beyond words to be invited to the formal State dinner for King Hussein and Queen Alia on Tuesday, March 30, at the White House.

We particularly appreciate your talking to us from your plane en route from California to Wisconsin. The climax was your permitting us to have a private audience with you in the Oval Office on March 31.

Your Press Secretary, Ron Nessen, did everything possible to make our stay most enjoyable. The arrangement for a private tour of the first and second floors of the White House was particularly interesting since it gave my wife an opportunity to take the pictures she so thoroughly enjoys taking. She was in her glory and we are forever indebted to you for making this possible.

This was the most memorable trip we have ever taken and we deeply appreciate your inviting us. I assure you that I will do whatever I can to help in your present campaign to return to the office you hold. I was impressed with the caliber of the men around you and with their willingness to furnish information on difficult problems.

Your campaign is blossoming and should continue to accelerate as the months progress. Perhaps your most formidable state will be California because of the genuine affection and admiration so many people have for Governor Reagan because of his outstanding career as a Governor. I had been on the fence for quite some time but was disturbed by Governor Reagan's claim to slash eighty billion dollars from the budget and by his recommendation that Social Security be voluntary and that some of the funds be invested in the stock market. Furthermore, he has not had the experience upon the national and international level that a President of the United States should have before entering that office.



April 8, 1976

This has been a difficult decision for me because Governor Reagan appointed me to the fifteen-member Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Thereafter, three years ago, he appointed me to an eight-year term on the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges System, the largest four-year college educational system in the world. Five per cent of all bachelor's degrees granted in the United States come from our nineteen campuses with 316,000 students. Three per cent of the master's degrees granted in the entire nation likewise come from our system.

It was during my term of service on the Community College Board of Governors that my wife and I contributed substantially toward the three-story library at Merced College where we own a daily paper and lived for years. I serve on campus planning on the State University System and advocate libraries equipped to serve fully the needs of the students.

That is the reason why I was interested when Louis Lerner (a Chicago publisher) of the National Library Commission proposed Phil Powers of Bloomfield, Michigan, and myself to serve on that Commission. Phil and I are fellow newspaper publishers and serve together on the Board of Directors of Suburban Newspapers of America.

Margaret and I are still walking on air over the trip and will be forever grateful to you for giving us the opportunity to make it. We cherish the pin and cuff links you gave us.

Sincerely,

Ray Lesher

DSL: jr



# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

April 26, 1976

Mr. Donald E. Santarelli  
Santarelli, Sandground & Good  
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 911  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Don:

Many thanks for your letter bringing me up to date on your activities and offering your services as an advocate for the President. I was delighted to know that you want to help.

Your particular expertise in an important domestic area will be very valuable to us, and I am sure that we will be able to find a number of opportunities for you to stump for the President.

Dick Mastrangelo is Director of the Advocate/Scheduling program for the PFC, and I have asked him to get in touch with you to work out the details.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

ROGERS C.B. MORTON  
Chairman

Copy to:  
Bob Hartmann ✓



# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

April 27, 1976

Dear Campaign Leader:

The 1976 Presidential election is absolutely critical for the future of our Nation, as you so well know.

In recent weeks, I have become increasingly concerned by the tactics which have been employed by some of the President's critics. I am absolutely certain, however, that Governor Reagan would neither direct nor condone such activity. I have also become alarmed by campaign rhetoric that can be best characterized as desperate, oversimplified and factually distorted. Such rhetoric does not serve to define differences between the candidates nor to encourage full discussion of the issues.

Unseemly tactics serve only to divide our ranks and irresponsible charges serve only to confuse and mislead the American people.

It was, therefore, especially encouraging to me to hear Barry Goldwater, himself a former Presidential standard bearer, express his grave concern on these same matters. The enclosed newspaper article is provided for your additional information, and I would urge you to see that it has wide circulation with your friends and colleagues.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,

*Rog Morton*  
ROGERS C. B. MORTON  
Chairman



# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

April 27, 1976

Dear Fellow Republican:

The 1976 Presidential election is absolutely critical for the future of our Party and our Nation.

As a former National Chairman, I am well aware of the need for unity within the ranks of the Republican Party as we seek to elect our nominee in November. And, as a former elected official, I firmly know the importance of being honest and forthright with the public on matters of national policy.

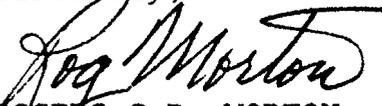
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It was, therefore, especially encouraging to me to hear Barry Goldwater, himself a former Presidential standard bearer, express his grave concern on these same matters. The enclosed newspaper article is provided for your additional information.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,

  
ROGERS C. B. MORTON  
Chairman



THE NEW YORK TIMES  
Sunday, April 25, 1976

## Goldwater, at Arizona Meeting, Critical of Reagan

BY GRACE LICHTENSTEIN

Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, April 24—Senator Barry Goldwater, making an unexpected appearance here today at his home state's Republican convention, denounced

best for America and best for the prospects of a peaceful world."

Mr. Goldwater has asserted he is neutral in the Republican Presidential campaign, though he often has said privately that Mr. Ford would and should be

stances," said L. William Seidman, Mr. Ford's economic adviser, who was here to speak on the President's behalf.

Mr. Goldwater took issue with Mr. Reagan's recent comments on United States military strength, the Panama Canal

keeping the country militarily strong.

The campaign for Arizona delegates has been rancorous at times. Mr. Goldwater said Mr. Reagan's supporters were "overzealous," just as his own were in 1964. And he said he