

The original documents are located in Box 16, folder “8/15-20/76 - Kansas City, MO (4)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

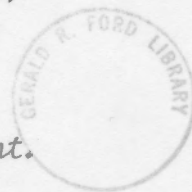
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Maria's participation at the convention -- She is waiting to hear from Dick Cheney about possibility of 4 receptions hosted by President and Mrs. Ford on Monday and Tuesday. They would be from 2-3 pm and 4-5 pm on both days. Dick feels very strongly that if these receptions are scheduled Maria should be there to plan them. He doesn't feel that the PFC is capable. Maria would depend on volunteer help (Stu Spencer's wife, Jim Field's wife, Liz O'Neill).

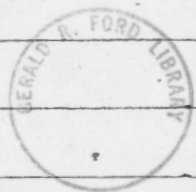
Maria also feels it would be of tremendous help if Mrs. Ford saw Bill Timmons who is the convention manager for the President. He would be able to give Mrs. Ford an overview of the entire convention schedule with recommendations on what would be the best utilization of her time. Maria feels he would have more political feel for these events than anyone on Mrs. Ford's staff. He feels it is very important for her not to tire herself out during the day so she will be really "up" for the box. (She should not look tired.) Bill's number is 331-1760.

Maria thinks it would be a good idea for Mrs. Ford to call Tony Orlando to follow up on his willingness to work for the President. Maria feels he is ready to help. Mrs. Ford could mention to him that Ray Caldiero will be in touch with him. His number in Brentwood, California is 476-7486. (He won't be there until the end of the week.)



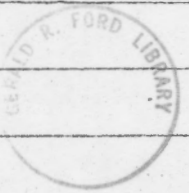
WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1976

	GF	Mrs. Ford	Jack	Susan	Steve	Mike & Gayle
8:00			-7:45 Caucus Briefing			-Prayer Breakfast
8:30			-Ohio Caucus			
9:00					-9:15 Caucus Briefing	
9:30						
10:00					-North Dakota Caucus	
10:30						
11:00						
11:30						
noon		-12:15 RNC Fundraiser	Newsweek (&GF) Lunch	-Newsweek Lunch	-Newsweek Lunch	-Lunch
12:30						
1:00						
1:30						
2:00			-Caucus Briefing			
2:30						
3:00			-Florida Caucus			
3:30						
4:00						
4:30						
5:00		-Pa/NJ Deleg. Recept. (&GF)				
5:30						
6:00						
6:30		-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner
7:00						
7:30						
8:00						
8:30		-4th Conven. Session	-4th Conven. Session	-4th Conven. Session	-4th Conven. Session	-4th Conven. Session
9:00						



THURSDAY, August 19, 1976

	GR	Mrs. Ford	Jack	Susan	Steve	Mike & Gayle
8:00						
8:30						
9:00						
9:30						
10:00						
10:30						
11:00		VP Announcem.	VP Announcem.	VP Announcem.	VP Announcem.	VP Announcem.
11:30						
noon						
12:30						
1:00			-1:15 Dropby Youth Center	Lunch at Youth Center	Lunch at Youth Center	
1:30						
2:00						
2:30						
3:00						
3:30						
4:00						
4:30						
5:00						
5:30						
6:00						
6:30		-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner	-Family Dinner
7:00						
7:30						
8:00		-5th Conven. Session	-5th Conven. Session	-5th Conven. Session	-5th Conven. Session	-5th Conven. Session
8:30						
9:00			-11:00 Victory Party	-11:00 Victory Party	-11:00 Victory Party	-11:00 Victory Party



Telephone Message



WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

To Ford, Mrs. Betty

1839-43

From Kent Karosen

Room

Telephone



Please call



Will call back

362-6768

Message

Thank you very much
for your autograph, and
shaking my hand, and I hope
very much that president Ford
wins, Hopdully will see you tonight

Time

Date

Operator

2pm

8/18

Rm

PROPOSED MENU
BUFFET DINNER IN PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Wednesday/August 18, 1976

Sliced Roast Beef

(BARBECUED SPARERIBS)

Potato Salad

Corn on the Cob

Spinach Salad

Fresh Fruit Compote

Petits Fours

or

Layer Cake



President Ford Committee

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

RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL FOR THE FIRST LADY

TO: Jim Fields
FROM: Bill Russo
RE: Marynell Reece
842-6700



Mrs. Reece is the National Committeewoman from Kansas. She has announced that she will not be at the convention because she has just learned that she has a malignant tumor in her mouth. She is going home for cancer treatment. She is from Scandia, Kansas, 36 years old, married to Bill Reece and has 4 children ages 30, 28, 23 and 20.

DEAR MRS. FORD,
THIS IS A PHONE
CALL (RATHER THAN
A LETTER) "THEY"
WOULD REALLY LIKE
YOU TO MAKE.

WOULD YOU PLEASE
ASK NANCY OR CAROLYN
TO LET ME KNOW
WHEN YOU HAVE
COMPLETED IT.

THANK YOU SO MUCH,
SUSAN

President Ford Committee

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

August 15, 1976



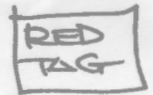
MEMORANDUM TO: JIM FIELD
FROM: JAMES A. BAKER III
RE: FIRST LADY DELEGATE SCHEDULE
Monday, August 16, 1976

12:30-1:00 p.m.

Victor Linington	North Dakota
Dagny Olson	North Dakota
Gerridee Wheeler	North Dakota
Connie Nicholas	North Dakota
Wes Belter	North Dakota
Noreen Bunker	North Dakota
Jody Smirl	West Virginia

2:30-3:00 p.m.

Marge Hutchings	Maine
Hattie Bickmore	Maine
Anita Guggengeim	Kentucky
Joan Grosso	Kentucky
Betty Heitman	Louisiana
Trulla Russek	Louisiana



August 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM FIELD

FROM:

JAMES A. BAKER, III

RE:

FIRST LADY DELEGATE SCHEDULE
Monday, August 16, 1976



12:30 pm - 1:00 pm

Victor Linington	North Dakota
Dagny Olson	North Dakota
Gerridee Wheeler	North Dakota
Connie Nicholas	North Dakota
Wes Belter	North Dakota
Jody Smirl	West Virginia
Noreen Bunker	North Dakota

2:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Marge Hutchings	Maine
Hattie Bickmore	Maine
Anita Guggenheim	Kentucky
Joan Grosso	Kentucky
Mrs. Betty Heitman	Louisiana

DEAR MRS. FORD,
— HERE IS THE
LIST OF THE
DELEGATES FOR
YOUR TWO MONDAY.
— HALF HOUR
SLOTS.

THE BRIEFING
PAPERS WILL BE
READY TONIGHT
— AT 8:30.

— THANK YOU,

S.

August 16, 1976



MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY
MAINE - Two Delegates
2:30-3:00 p.m.

RECOMMENDED MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY



WITH: MARGE HUTCHINGS and HATTIE BICKMORE
Delegates from Maine

RECOMMENDED BY: James A. Baker III

PURPOSE: Marge Hutchings is a very conservative, first term legislator who has been on the Maine Republican State Committee for several terms. Her district is contiguous to that of the minority leader of the Maine House of Representatives who agreed to nominate her for delegate only if she agreed to support the President. She did so and was elected by the convention. The problem is that she has been under a great deal of pressure from people in her district who have said that they will guarantee she has an opponent for re-election --she presently does not have one -- and we are anxious to re-inforce her support for the President by having her meet with the First Lady who can tell her how much the President and she appreciate her willingness to stand by her commitment. Marge also has a Reagan person as a roommate, and this visit should counter the peer pressure she is probably getting.

Hattie Bickmore is Vice Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee and the first woman ever elected to serve as a member of the Governor's Council (elected by the state legislature). She also would like to run for Governor although probably will not in the next two or four years. She is serving as a kind of "buddy" for Marge Hutchins and can reinforce the meeting during the week, as and if necessary.

August 15, 1976

MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY
LOUISIANA - Two Delegates
2:30-3:00 p.m.

President Ford Committee

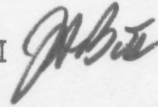
1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

RECOMMENDED VISIT WITH THE FIRST LADY

WITH: MRS. BETTY HEITMAN

TIME/DATE: PENDING

RECOMMENDED BY: JAMES A. BAKER III



BACKGROUND: Mrs. Heitman is the first Vice President of the National Federation of Republican Women, and is interested in becoming the Chairman.

She ran as an uncommitted and won. She has said privately she will vote for the President but has been reluctant to go public because of NFRW policy.

She met and visited with the President at the White House during her trips to D.C. for RNC meetings.

She has told Jim Sutterfield, a Louisiana Alternate, that she will vote for the President.

TALKING POINTS:

- 1) It's good to see you again and have this chance to visit with you.
- 2) We're extremely pleased with the way momentum has been developing our way, particularly in the South and with the Louisiana delegation. We believe we're over the top on our count and that the President will secure the nomination on the first ballot.
- 3) I think you've done an outstanding job for the NFRW. I think it's important that the Federation remain strong and an integral part of building the Republican Party.
- 4) I hope the President can count on your support.

President Ford Committee

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

RECOMMENDED VISIT BY THE FIRST LADY

WHEN: Monday, August 16, 1976, 2:30 p.m.

RECOMMENDED BY: JAMES A. BAKER III

BACKGROUND: Mrs. Russek, 55, is a Reagan delegate and housewife and past President of the Louisiana Federation of Republican Women. She has been acting in the Louisiana GOP as a precinct leader, poll watcher and fundraiser.

Her husband, although not a delegate, is for the President. Mrs. Russek has stated to PFC delegate personnel that although she feels a moral commitment to vote for Reagan on the first ballot, she also wants to "be with the winner". She favors a Ford/Reagan ticket.

PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

August 16, 1976



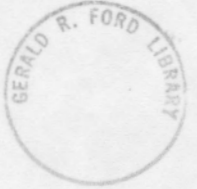
MEMORANDUM TO: Jim Field
FROM: James A. Baker
SUBJECT: First Lady Delegate Schedule - Tuesday, August 17, 1976

1:00-1:30 p.m.	Joan Grosso	Kentucky
	Anita Guggenheim	Kentucky
	Nanci Eldridge	Washington
	Shirley McCoy	Washington
	Betty Salvini Storslee	Washington
	Naida Pithound	Washington

3:00-3:30 p.m.	Jean K. Young	Oregon
	Marlene Johnsen	Oregon
	Berna Plummer	Oregon
	Mary Jane Dellenback	Oregon
	Karen (Martha) Worden	Oregon
	Wineva E. Johnson	Oregon
	Hallie Wiggans	Oregon
	Mrs. Freddy Hershberger	Arizona

PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

August 16, 1976



TO: Jim Field
FROM: Jim Baker
RE: Delegate Meeting with the First Lady
WHEN: 1:00 - 1:30 p.m., August 17, 1976

From the state of Washington:

Ms. Nanci Eldridge: GOP County Chairman, Member, Federation of Republican Women, active in Republican Party since 1965, Age - 36, Married, One Child, (age 17), active in civic and church affairs.

Mrs. Shirley McCoy: Delegate, 1972 National Convention, Professional Registered Nurse, Age 41, Married, 4 children

Mrs. Betty Salvini Storslee: State Committeewoman (1968 to present), Vice President, State Federation of Republican Women, Active in Party, Various church and civic activities, Married (one grown child), age 54

Mrs. Naida Pithound: National Committeewoman, Active Party worker, Professional Volunteer at Republican Headquarters, National Delegate (1964), Member, Eastern Star, Age 66, Widowed

**All of the above four women support President Ford

From the state of Kentucky:

Joan Grosso: Young person, Louisville, Reagan by association; fairly conservative; has been moved to uncommitted by Schweiker choice. Told AP that she respects both candidates but has not stated clear preference.

Anita Guggenheim: Legally bound to vote for Reagan but possible convert for procedural votes. Was called by Secretary Hills who reported that Guggenheim said that she would "keep an open mind."

APPROACH: I realize that you are bound to vote a specific way on the nomination questions, but there are other votes which will be important and upon which you are not bound. (If appropriate you should stress):

1. Justice Resolution which simply recognizes state law and incorporates into Convention Rules.
2. The Vice Presidential selection requirement--vote against any proposed change from the floor.

President Ford Committee

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

RECOMMENDED VISIT WITH THE FIRST LADY

To : Jim Field
From: Jim Baker
Re : Women Ford Delegates from Oregon, Washington and Arizona



All of the following women are delegates who support President Ford.

OREGON

Mrs. Jean K. Young: Member - GOP Central Committee. Retired - Housewife -- Fulltime professional volunteer (American Cancer Society, Republican Party). Age: 72 (Widowed).

Mrs. Marlene Johnsen: Asst. Buyer/Exec. Secretary. Age - 40; Single. Very active in Oregon GOP politics. Very pro-Ford.

Mrs. Berna Plummer: Black; Age 35; running for state legislature. Head of Resolutions Committee for Black Caucus. Pro-ERA; agrees with Mrs. Ford's position on abortion. Three small children.

Mrs. Mary Jane Dellenback: Housewife/student; Age - 47; Member -- Republican Women's Task Force; Republican Women's Federation. three children -- ages 20, 24, 26.

Mrs. Karen (Martha) Worden: Vice Chairman, GOP County Central Committee, has attended three national conventions, active Party member; Sales Manager, Radio Station KRSB; Age 37 - Married (one child, age 15).

Mrs. Wineva E. Johnson: Ran for State Legislature -- was defeated. Age - 68; Supports ERA

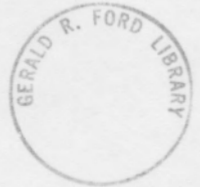
Mrs. Hallie Wiggins: Very conservative -- supports many of Reagan's philosophies but is a Ford delegate. Against ERA.

ARIZONA

Mrs. Freddy Hershberger: National Committeewoman; Husband running for State Legislature; Age - mid 50's; four children (ages 29, 27, 26, and 14).

August 15, 1976

MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY
KENTUCKY - Two Delegates
2:30-3:00 p.m.



PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

August 15, 1976

RECOMMENDED VISIT WITH THE FIRST LADY

TO: Jim Field
FROM: James A. Baker III/Cliff Humphrey
WHEN: ASAP
RE: Anita Guggenheim, Kentucky



BACKGROUND: Legally bound to vote RR but possible convert for procedural votes. Was called by Secretary Hills who reported that Guggenheim said that she would "Keep an open mind."

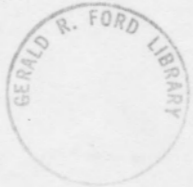
APPROACH: Realize that you are bound to vote a specific way on the nomination question, but there are other votes which will be important and upon which you are not bound. (If appropriate you should stress):

1. Justice Resolution which simply recognizes state law and incorporate it into Convention Rules.
2. Vice Presidential announcement -- vote against any proposed change from the floor.

PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

August 15, 1976

RECOMMENDED VISIT WITH BETTY FORD



TO: Jim Field
FROM: James A. Baker, III/Cliff Humphrey
WHEN: ASAP
RE: Joan Grosso, Kentucky Delegate

BACKGROUND: Young person, Louisville; Reagan by association; fairly conservative; has been moved to uncommitted by Schweiker choice. Told AP "respect for both candidates but would not state clear preference."

APPROACH: Realize that you are bound to vote a specific way on the nomination question, but there are other votes which will be important and upon which you are not bound. (If appropriate you should stress):
1. Justice Resolution which simply recognizes state law and incorporates into Convention Rules.
2. Vice Presidential announcement -- vote against any proposed change from the floor.

August 16, 1976

MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY
NORTH DAKOTA - Six Delegates
12:30-1:00 p.m.



August 15, 1976

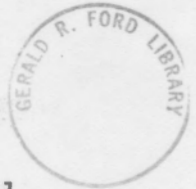
RECOMMENDED VISITS WITH THE FIRST LADY

TO: JIM FIELD

FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III

WHEN: ASAP

RE: NORTH DAKOTA DELEGATES: Vic Linington,
Dagny Olson, Gerridee Wheeler, Connie
Nicholas, Wes Belter, and Norene Bunker



Linington, 67 is a Ford delegate from Minot. He works for the Consol Coal Company in public relations. At present Linington is the Republican District Chairman for the Minot area.

Mrs. Dagny Olson is a Ford delegate from Devils' Lake. She is a District Court Reporter for North Dakota. Her political activities are as follows: she is a past member of the North Dakota State Finance Committee and a former President of the North Dakota Federation of Republican Women.

Gerridee Wheeler is the National Committeewoman for North Dakota and a Ford delegate. She has long been involved in the health services field at State and national levels.

Mrs. Connie Nicholas, 27, is a housewife from Cando. She is solidly behind the President. At present, she is Secretary of the North Dakota Federation of Republican Women.

Wes Belter is replacing Don Shide.

Norene Bunker is the Treasurer of the United Republican Committee and is a Ford delegate. At present, she is the President of the North Dakota Federation of Republican Women. Her interest lies in delegate allocation rules, other than President Ford's nomination. She is affiliated with the area League of Women Voters, more specifically the committee on election laws.

August 16, 1976

MEETING WITH THE FIRST LADY
WEST VIRGINIA - One Delegate
12:30-1:00 p.m.



PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

August 15, 1976

RECOMMENDED VISIT WITH THE FIRST LADY



TO: Jim Field
FROM: James A. Baker, III/Paul Manafort
WHEN: Monday
RE: Jody Smirl, West Virginia Delegate

BACKGROUND: Jody Smirl is an uncommitted delegate, leaning Ford. She may become public on Sunday. If she does not, this visit will be important to encourage her to do so on Monday.

When the West Virginia delegation lunched at the White House, she asked the President to have Susan attend West Virginia's Youth Camp. The President arranged the visit and Smirl was very pleased.

She is running for the House of Delegates.

APPROACH: Mrs. Ford should talk about her family and the job of being the First Lady.

She should stress the importance of a public announcement of support immediately.

You were great in our Judson
show! I had the idea for
"Once in love with Betty" —

Shall we write another
number for you for
next Spring?

Alan Emory

Mrs. Ford

RELEASE: Immediate
August 16, 1976

CONTACT: Joe Gaylord
467-1730

CONVENTION RULES COMMITTEE COMPLETES REPORT

KANSAS CITY -- The Republican National Convention's Committee on Rules completed its report Monday, adopting among other changes a rule giving Puerto Rico 14 delegates to future National Conventions instead of the current eight.

The committee report will come before the Convention on Tuesday evening

Among the other rules changes approved Monday was the establishment of a national finance committee of the Republican National Committee, (RNC), a requirement that all meetings of the RNC be open except as provided in Robert's Rules, and the creation of a 54-member ongoing rules study committee of the RNC.

The Committee also approved a resolution sending to the chairman of the National Convention a compendium of research and legal information on the laws of 18 states and the District of Columbia which binds Convention delegates to vote for nominees in accordance with the results of primary elections.

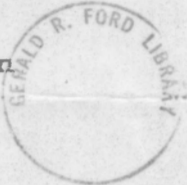
The information is intended to aid the Convention's officers in interpreting Rule 18, which requires delegates from states with binding primaries to vote as they are bound.

Puerto Rico gained six more Convention delegates on a motion from Patrick Wilson, the commonwealth's male representative on the Committee. He argued that Puerto Rico's population of three million justifies the higher number of delegates.

Opponents of the motion argued that it would give Puerto Rico a larger vote than the base vote of about a dozen states before the states bonus votes are added. The motion passed 55-42.

The Committee rejected a motion by Congressman William Steiger of Wisconsin to continue the current Rule wording providing for member "broadly representative" of the party on the study committee known as the Rule 29 Committee. The Committee voted in favor of limiting membership to members of the Republican National Committee, and then accepted a motion by Alice Algood of Tennessee to have one RNC member from each state and the territories serve on the continuing study committee.

The Committee's work is now completed and its report is scheduled to be made to the entire National Convention on Tuesday at 8:00 p.m.



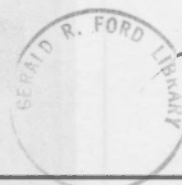
JUMP ON THE BANDWAGON

Delegate Special

Volume I, Number 7

The President Ford Committee

August 17, 1976



Ford Takes Command



Young "Presidentials" enthusiasm for Ford spreads through convention.

President Ford took command of his campaign forces on the opening day of the Republican National Convention with strategy meetings, delegate sessions and a rally with his young supporters.

"What a meeting! What a convention!" the President said during a surprise visit to a rally with thousands of cheering "Presidentials."

"I will stand with you, work with you and we will win a great victory on Wednesday."

"We've had a terrific day," the President said as enthusiasm continued to build for a first ballot Ford victory Wednesday night.

- President Ford's chief delegate hunter, Jim Baker, announced five more delegates had joined the Ford bandwagon.

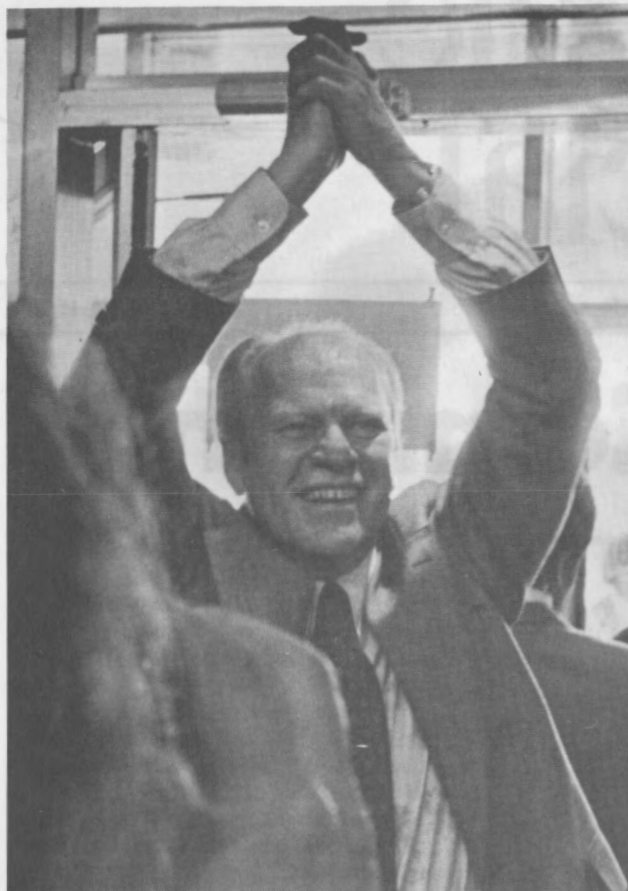
- The CBS News count put the President over the top with 1132 delegates while most other independent tallies including Newsweek's showed him virtually a sure winner Wednesday night.

The President recounted his accomplishments in office in convincing delegates to support him: "In the last two years, we have healed America at home, and in the last two years, we have achieved peace abroad, and we are going to keep it abroad."

The President received warm receptions throughout the day beginning with his meeting with the Hawaii delegation at the Crown Center and ending with a reception with Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona.

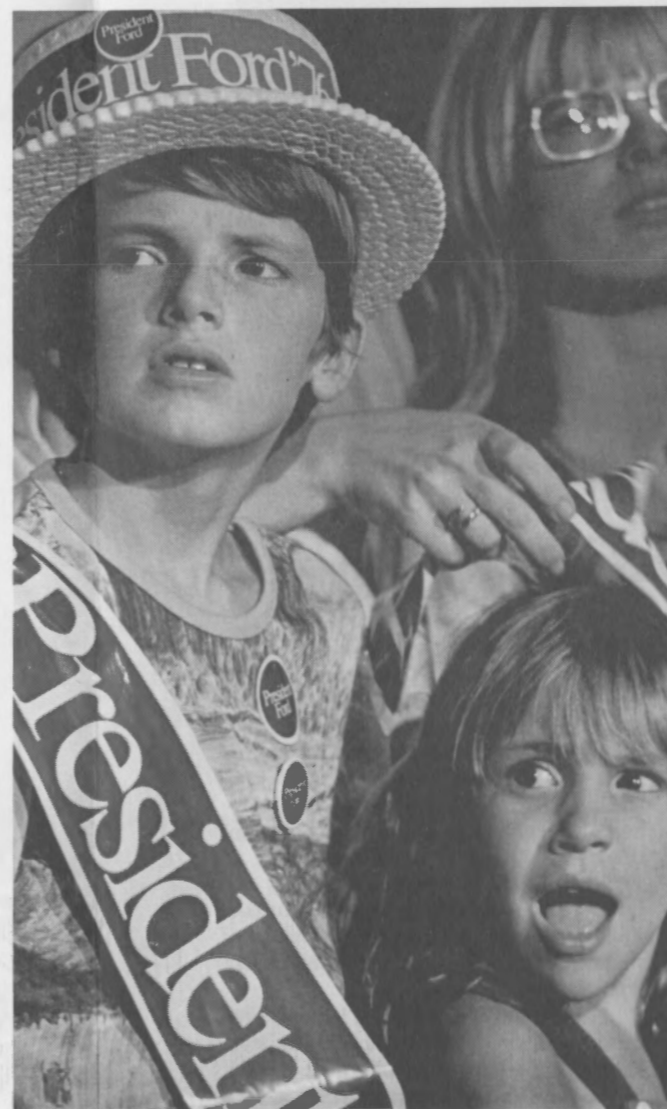
He planned today to meet with his regional and state whips before departing to the Hilton Plaza Hotel for an 11 a.m. meeting with the Illinois delegation.

Afternoon meetings with Alaska and West Virginia delegates also are on the President's calendar as is a meeting with black delegates at 5 p.m. at the Crown Center.



We've Got A Winner!

Photos by Marty LaVor



Convention Schedule

TUESDAY

- 9:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with North Carolina Delegation, Holiday-Inn Sports Complex.
- 9:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Louisiana Delegation, Ballroom, Ramada Inn-KCI.
- 9:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with New York Delegation; Jack Ford will participate, Bingham Room, Continental Hotel.
- 10:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Mississippi Delegation, Ramada Inn East.
- 10:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Iowa Delegation; Steve Ford will participate, Prom Sheraton.
- 10:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Minnesota and Rhode Island Delegations; Susan Ford will participate, Commodore Room, Holiday-Inn, Downtown.
- 10:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Indiana Delegation, Quality Inn East.
- 10:30 a.m. National Federation of Republican Women Brunch. Mrs. Ford is guest of honor. Susan Ford will attend. Alameda Plaza (Invitation only).
- 11:00 a.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Illinois Delegation; President Ford will participate, Regency Ballroom, Hilton Plaza Inn.
- 2-5:00 p.m. Reception for Republican Mayors hosted by Kansas City Mayor Charles Wheeler; Steve Ford will attend, Truman Library in Independence (Invitation only).
- 3-5:00 p.m. Tea and Special Bicentennial Exhibit for women delegates and alternates and wives of delegates and alternates hosted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Kansas City Museum; Susan Ford will attend, Kansas City Museum of History and Science.
- 3:00 p.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with West Virginia Delegation; President Ford will participate, Western Hills, Merriam, Kansas.
- 3:30 p.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with New Hampshire Delegation, Holiday Inn-Blue Parkway.
- 4:00 p.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Virginia Delegation, Sheraton Hotel, Grandview, Missouri.
- 4:00 p.m. PFC Caucus Team meets with Delaware Delegation, Capetown Room, Ramada Inn-KCI.
- 4-5:30 p.m. Entertainment Program hosted by the Young Republican National Federation; Susan Ford will attend, Imperial Ballroom, Muehlebach Hotel.
- 4:30 p.m. Reception in honor of Black Ford Delegates, Crown Center (Invitation only).
- 5-8:00 p.m. National Retired Teachers Assn. and American Assn. of Retired Persons reception honoring Republican senior citizen delegates. Centennial Room A, Crown Center.
- 7:00 p.m. Republican National Convention reconvenes.
- 7:30 p.m. "Special Event" rally sponsored by the Presidentials, featuring Tony Orlando and Dawn. Uptown Theater, 3700 Broadway.

Ford Adds To Victory Margin

President Ford's victory delegate total now stands at 1,139 — nine more than the 1,130 needed to win the nomination.

James A. Baker, III, the President's chief delegate hunter, reported the new figure at a Crown Center Hotel news conference; he announced the President has won the backing of five new delegates and said two Arizona delegates have switched from Reagan to uncommitted.

The new figures now stand at 1139 for Ford, 1033 for Reagan and 87 delegates remaining uncommitted.

The new Ford delegates are Odin Carlson of New York; Sherry Martschink of New York; Lois Kindt of Virginia; Edward Byrne of Pennsylvania and William Skaggs of Missouri.

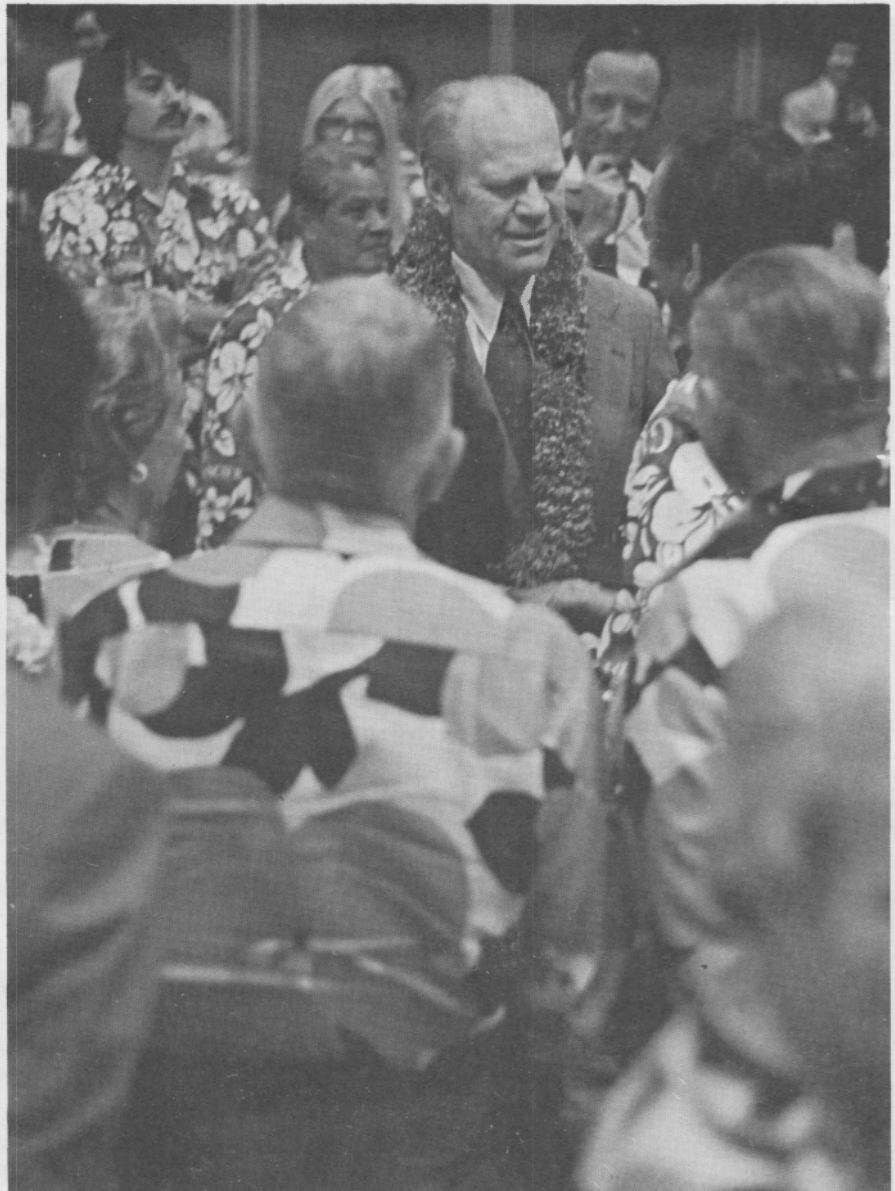
Switching to uncommitted status were Jim Hardegen and Joe Stephens of Arizona.

The announcements capped an intensive day of campaigning by the President and his key political strategists.

Baker also told reporters that the President's strength was building in the 30-vote Mississippi delegation.

"We have an excellent chance to carry the state should Mississippi vote under the unit rule," Baker said.

The top Ford aide predicted the convention would defeat "by a satisfactory margin" rule 16C which calls for presidential nominees to announce in advance the name of their proposed running mate.



"Aloha" Hawaii delegates give President Ford a warm welcome.

K.C. Merry-Go-Round

Eddie Mahe, executive director of the Republican National Committee, says the ribs are great at Arthur Bryant's famous K.C. restaurant, but they're not any cheaper by the gross. He took the RNC staff there for dinner — a party of 45 . . . **Jack Ford**, the President's son, asked for a beer in the lobby bar of the Crown Center headquarters hotel and the waitress asked for his I.D. Card, which caused much hilarity among his Secret Service shadows . . . If you've been in K.C. a while and have run out of clean socks and so forth, **Herb Kaplow** of NBC recommends the laundromat at 13th and Pennsylvania instead of trusting them to your hotel . . . After the President's counsellor, **Bill Baroody**,

helped win on the Equal Rights Amendment for our side, he rewarded himself with a 3:30 a.m. steak and eggs breakfast at a downtown cafe. **Chic Hecht** of the Nevada delegation warns against the roof restaurant of the Holiday Inn if you want a quiet dinner. He rates the decibel level from the band at that of an SST takeoff . . . **Jim Lynn**, the President's budget director, got a roar of approval from the Tennessee caucus with his impromptu sloganeering: "We have a President. We need a Congress."

. . . If you see a young lady in the press gallery wearing a black eye patch, she's **Nina Totenberg** of Public Broadcasting, recovering from a detached retina .

DELEGATE SPECIAL

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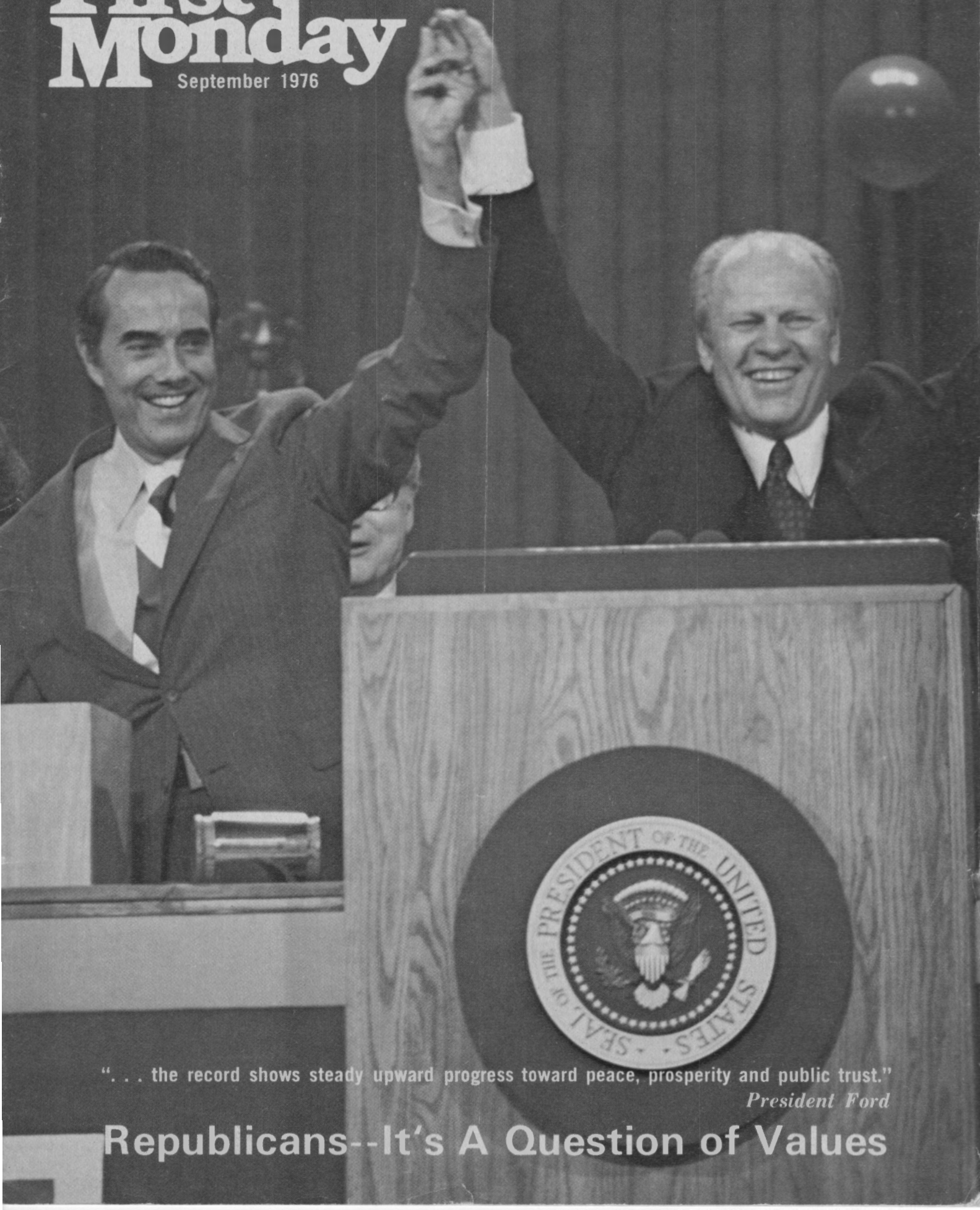
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ROBERT MOSBACHER,
National Finance Chairman

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463.

G. M. Prather, *Editor*

First Monday

September 1976



"... the record shows steady upward progress toward peace, prosperity and public trust."

President Ford

Republicans--It's A Question of Values



Spirit Of Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20, 1976—Today thousands of Republicans gathered together their buttons and their horns and their banners and set out for home. They took with them memories of one of the truly great political conventions of all time.

I wish that every one of you reading these words could have personally experienced the spirit of Kansas City. This was a healthy, enthusiastic, vital Convention that touched the hearts of all who shared it. The 17,000 people who packed Kemper Arena roared with applause as Republican leaders talked about the promise this great party holds for America. They laughed; they cried; they cheered. They raised their voices in the jubilant strains of "God Bless America." With bowed heads, they stood together in prayer before God.

We came away from our Convention last night a party of hope, once again daring to dream the great dreams. This is a renewed, revitalized Republican party.

That is as it must be, for we are facing a tough, uphill struggle between now and November. Going into the Convention, the Gallup poll advised us that President Ford had to rise 23 points to win. This is a formidable task, but it is not impossible. As the President said, in the final analysis, "the only polls that count are the polls the American people go to on Nov. 2."

The challenge is compelling. As I said to the Convention on Monday night, the kind of government Jimmy Carter would bring to America makes me shiver. I am sure that you find the prospect of Carter-Mondale America just as frightening as I do. And I am firmly convinced that their kind of government, which would make more decisions, collect more money, and exert more control over all of our lives is not what the majority of Americans

want for their families and for their future.

Nearly all of you who are reading these words are loyal Republicans. You probably contribute to the Republican National Committee and perhaps your state committee and to candidates as well. You are very special people who are willing to stand up and be counted for what you believe and, because of it, you are a source of abiding strength for our party and our nation.

In the past, you may have sent a check to the Presidential candidate who reflected your beliefs. This year, the law prohibits that kind of direct contribution to the Presidential campaign.

But there is another kind of contribution, a personal and even more meaningful contribution that each of you can make to help the President win.

President Ford and Senator Dole are two great men, but they are only two men. They cannot personally reach into every home and every neighborhood in America. They need your help if they are to get their message to all the people.

That is why I ask you to accept as a personal commitment talking with as many people as you can—your friends and neighbors—Republicans, independents, Democrats alike. Talk to them about the Republican record—the Ford record. It is a record of a country at peace, of a strong, healthy economy, of a new surge of confidence in America.

After you have talked to people about our record, and the open, candid, common-sense leadership Republicans offer America, ask people how much they really know about Jimmy Carter. Ask them which is more important—a proven record of progress or a pretty smile.

As I write this, we have only 73 days from today to win this election. If each of you will contact but one person a day for each of those 73 days, you will be responsible for rallying millions of Americans to the Republican cause. You can open the door to victory if you do your work and do it well.

Mary Louise Smith

Mary Louise Smith
Chairman, Republican National Committee

First Monday

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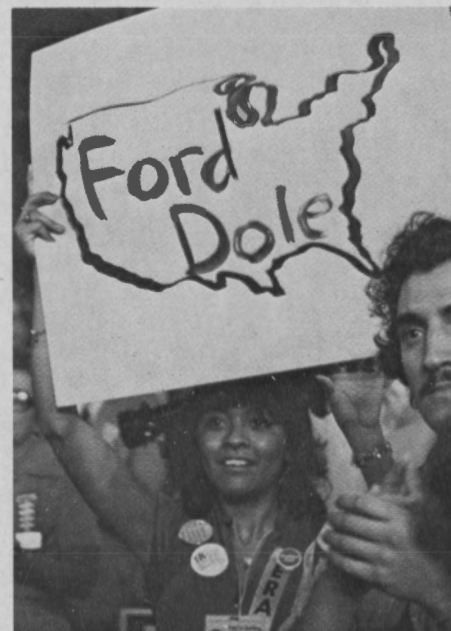
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Dole: Human Concern Coupled With Tough Campaigning Style

Kansan Is Agriculture Policy Expert; Served As National Chairman Of GOP

In choosing Senator Robert Dole of Kansas as his running mate, President Ford picked a noted humanitarian, an authority on agriculture and rural development and a hard-hitting campaigner.

A political moderate from the great American heartland, Dole is known



for his compassionate approach to the problems of the handicapped and disadvantaged. He is a strong supporter of small business, political reform, consumer protection and revenue sharing. "Bob Dole has been a team player," Ford said of the former national party chairman. "Bob Dole's philosophy and mine coincide almost exactly."

The selection was praised by party leaders from across the country and supported by Ronald Reagan, whose campaign chairman, Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, gave a seconding speech for Dole.

Dole served as chairman of the Republican National Committee for two years beginning in January of 1971. He is thus familiar with the party structure nationwide.

Dole was elected to the House of Representatives in 1960 after serving in the Kansas Legislature and as county attorney. He represented the huge western district of Kansas for four terms before winning the Repub-

lican nomination for the Senate with 68 per cent of the vote in 1968. He led the Republican ticket in Kansas that fall, winning the election against an urban Democrat by 175,000 votes.

In the Senate, he is now the ranking Republican on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and was instrumental in securing passage of the Rural Telephone Bank Act and the Pesticide Control Act. He was also an original sponsor of the Rural Development Act, a historic piece of legislation which used federal aid to help local communities control and promote their development.

The Kansan was also an original sponsor of the General Revenue Sharing Act, which returns tax revenue to the state and local government to use more or less as they see fit.

In the area of humanitarian concerns, Senator Dole proposed legislation which led to the establishment of the Presidential Task Force on Mentally and Physically Handicapped. He has been deeply concerned with the needs of disabled and autistic children and has been honored by several associations for the handicapped.

Dole himself is partially disabled, the result of an exploding artillery shell in Italy in the Second World War. His life was saved by a dose of streptomycin, then still an experimental drug, but he spent 39 months in military hospitals regaining use of his legs and left arm. His right arm is fused at the elbow and the hand immobile.

After being discharged, Dole returned to his home town of Russell, Kansas. He went back to college and plunged into politics, getting elected to the Kansas Legislature even before finishing his law degree. He served one term and then served as Russell County attorney for eight years.

Dole has won 11 consecutive general election victories, the last one in 1974 for a second term in the Senate. He won despite the Democrat tide that year and despite polls which showed him trailing. The Democrat candidate, Topeka Congressman William Roy, later paid grudging tribute to Dole's campaigning abilities: "I have great

respect for him as a politician."

Dole's campaign style is usually described as candid, witty—and slashing. He can deliver punches as well as take them. His dissection of Jimmy Carter and the Democrat platform at the Republican Convention, before he knew he was to be the nominee, was a classic of incisive criticism.

As Senator Barry Goldwater remarked a few years ago, "He's the first man we've had around here in a long time who will grab the other side by the hair and drag them down the hill."

Dole is well suited for taking on the Democrat nominees on weighty issues as well as twitting them. He and Senator Walter Mondale, the Democrat vice presidential nominee, both serve on the finance and budget committees. Unless the Democrats are able to avoid it, Dole should be able to draw them out on how they plan to reduce the size and cost of government while increasing spending programs—as they have promised.

The Senator is married to Mary Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission. A native of North Carolina, Mrs. Dole is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Duke University and a Harvard-trained lawyer. She was named to Time Magazine's list of 200 young leaders in 1974. ■



In This Issue

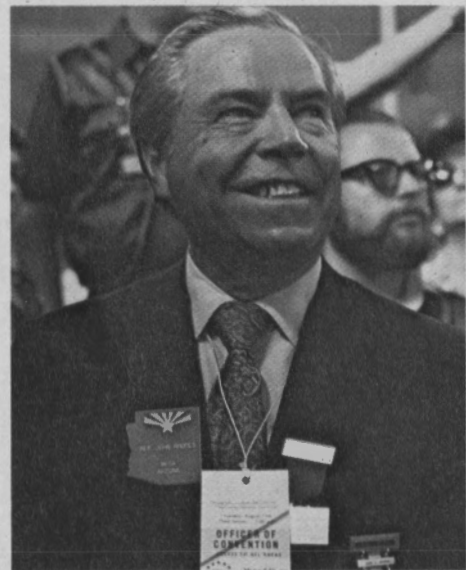
On the cover . . . All Republicans must unite behind the Ford-Dole team.

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- Republican platform takes firm stands on major issues . . . 14
- Mary Louise Smith is re-elected RNC chairman . . . 13

It's Rhodes v. O'Neill For Speaker

Congressman John Rhodes is not only running for another term from his Arizona district, he is running for Speaker of the House of Representatives. For Rhodes to win, of course, Republicans must have a majority in the House when the 95th Congress convenes in January, 1977.

If Rhodes and the Republicans fall short, the Speakership will probably go to Congressman Thomas P. "Tip"



Rep. John Rhodes

O'Neill of Massachusetts, the present majority leader. O'Neill is expected to accede to the post because the current speaker, Carl Albert, is retiring. The fact that O'Neill was caught last month using his influence to get an \$88 million federal mortgage guarantee for the chief fund-raiser for the Democratic National Committee has no bearing on whether he will be chosen. His power is so great and the Democrat clique so entrenched that no investigation will occur.

The major stumbling block to Rhodes' try is the prevailing attitude of "so what?" among the voters. Who cares who's speaker and which party controls Congress? The presidency is what counts, isn't it?

Certainly the Presidency is important, the most important office in the free world.

But the Congress is also vitally important. For the Congress makes the laws the President enforces; it passes all the taxes and determines all the

expenditures. It can approve or disapprove what the President wants to do. If Congress lacks the glamor of the Presidency, it retains most of the substantive power in the federal system of government.

For the past 22 straight years, and for 40 of the last 44 years, Congress has been controlled by the Democrat Party. Proving Lord Acton's maxim that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely, the Democrat Congress has compiled a list of abuses a mile long. They range from the infamous Capitol Hill sex scandals to uncontrolled slush funds to tax-paid junkets abroad to fraudulent travel vouchers. The "Can't-Do Congress" has also compiled a record of inaction, or wrong-headed action, in tax reform, energy, busing, crime and national defense.

And because the same old gang has been running things for years and years, the Congress has refused to reform its own internal procedures and is thus falling farther and farther behind the times. It was considered a daring innovation when an electronic voting system was installed, although many state legislatures have had similar systems for years. It still takes 15 minutes to conduct a recorded vote in the House, because the Members need time to come rushing in from all over the Hill to vote without having listened to the debate.

Republicans are organizing a formal campaign to replace the Democrat majority with a Republican majority and elect Rhodes as Speaker. It is spearheaded by the Congressional Speaker Reform Committee, the formation of which was announced at the Republican National Convention.

The Committee will use advertising and traveling spokesmen to carry home to the American people the message that the only way to improve Congress is to get rid of the current leadership, and the only way to do that is to elect more Republicans.

Among the major issues of the campaign will be the sloppy way Congress does its business.

At the news conference announcing the campaign, Rep. Barber Conable of New York demonstrated the Democrat refusal to act with a computer print-out approximately 100 feet long listing the scores of reform bills that have been introduced and allowed by the Democrat leadership to languish.

Congress won't change its ways as long as the same people are in charge, Congressman Rhodes noted in a speech.



Conable Displays Reform Legislation

"More than anything else, Congress needs an infusion of new leadership," he said. "Not the same old tired leadership cemented to the past, but the type of real leadership that knows where it wants to go."

Rhodes also rapped Jimmy Carter for urging the re-election of the same Democrat Congress he seemed to be campaigning against in the spring.

"How can he run against Washington, then travel the country and urge the people to throw the rascals in?"

Jimmy Carter's buddies in Congress deserve to be thrown out, not reconfirmed in their power. The Republicans are attempting to clean House so they have chosen a broom as their symbol.

Running On Record

Ford Cites Peace, Progress; Pledges Fighting Campaign

President Ford accepted the party's nomination for President with a speech outlining the accomplishments of his first two years in office, progress he said was made "in spite of the majority who run Congress." He challenged Jimmy Carter to a debate on the issues and summed up his record and his hopes in these words:

From August, 1974, to August, 1976, the record shows steady upward progress toward prosperity, peace and public trust.

My record is one of progress, not platitudes.

My record is one of specifics, not smiles.

My record is one of performance, not promises.

It is a record I am proud to run on.

It is a record the American people—Democrats, independents and Republicans alike—will support on Nov. 2.

For the next four years I pledge to you that I will hold to the steady course we have begun.

But I have no intention of standing on the record alone.

We will continue winning the fight against inflation.

We will go on reducing the dead-weight and the impudence of bureaucracy.

We will submit a balanced federal budget by 1978.

We will improve the quality of life at work, at play and in our homes and neighborhoods.

We will not abandon our cities. We will encourage urban programs which assure safety in the streets, create healthy environments and restore neighborhood pride.

We will return control of our children's education to parents and local school authorities.

We will make sure that the party of Lincoln remains the party of equal rights.

We will create a tax structure that's fair for all our citizens, one that preserves the continuity of the family home, the family farm and the family business.

We will ensure the integrity of the Social Security system and improve Medicare so that our older citizens can

enjoy the health and happiness they have earned. There is no reason they should have to go broke just to get well!

We will make sure that this rich nation does not neglect citizens who are less fortunate, but provides for their needs with compassion and dignity.

We will reduce the growth and the cost of government, and allow individual breadwinners and businesses to keep more of the money they earn.

We will create a climate in which our economy will provide a meaningful job for everyone who wants to work and a decent standard of life for all Americans.

We will ensure that all of our young people have a better chance in life than we had—an education they can use and a career they can be proud of.

We will carry out a farm policy that assures a fair market price for the farmer, encourages full production, leads to record exports, and eases the hunger within the human family.

We will never use the bounty of America's farmers as a pawn in international diplomacy. No embargoes!

We will continue our strong leadership to bring peace, justice and economic progress where there is turmoil, especially in the Middle East.

We will build a safer and saner

world, through patient negotiations and dependable arms agreements, which reduce the danger of conflict and the horror of thermonuclear war. While I am President we will not return to a collision course that could reduce civilization to ashes.

We will build an America where people feel rich in spirit as well as in worldly goods. We will build an America where people feel proud, about themselves and about their country.

We will build on performance, not promise; experience, not expediency; real progress instead of mysterious plans to be revealed in some dim and distant future.

The American people are wise, wiser than our opponents think. They know who pays for every campaign promise. They are not afraid of the truth. We

[Continued on page 14]



Farm Policy Hikes Income, Saves Homes

Republican farm policy since 1969 has been a spectacular success.

Measure it any way you like, and that's how it comes out. Production statistics show one bumper crop after another, with records almost an annual event in corn, wheat, soybeans and other important money crops.

Income statistics also show the success of the Republican way. From 1961 to 1968, the realized average net farm income was only \$11.9 billion, compared to an average of \$20.6 billion in the eight years of Republican agriculture. Perhaps even more importantly, America's farm families are getting, for the first time in decades, a reasonable share of the national income. During the Kennedy-Johnson years, per capita farm income was only 64.8 per cent of that of non-farm workers; today it is 90 per cent.

Or consider that great issue of past years, the loss of our family farms. You don't hear much about it any more, and for good reason. Whereas under the Democrat administrations, an average of 103,000 families a year were being driven off their farms, that drain has been cut by three-fourths and might well be reduced farther if Congress will pass Republican initiatives to reform the estate tax laws.

Why has all this happened? Can Republicans really take credit for all this good news? Don't science, the weather, inflation and luck account for many of these phenomena?

To be sure, these things effect at least some of the statistics. But the fact remains that the two-pronged Republican farm policy of encouraging exports abroad and removing government programs at home are the big factors.

Agricultural exports for fiscal year 1976 were a record \$22.1 billion; during the last four years, they have totalled \$77.9 billion, compared with \$25.6 billion under the last four years of Democrat rule.

These increased exports are the direct results of Republican foreign policies that opened up new markets for American products. Recently signed agreements assure a high and steady demand for years, not only from the



Combine harvests Midwestern corn; farms are enjoying boom wrought by Republican policies.

Soviet Union, but many other nations in all parts of the world.

At the same time, Republican-backed reforms of domestic agriculture policy have meant the end of the era of huge government-owned surpluses (which acted to depress prices) and the Soil Bank (which kept down production).

Opportunities for making a good profit were thus created, and the American farmer, armed with unmatched skill and the wonders of modern agronomic science, put his mind and back and shoulders into the job and showed the world what he could do.

The results are good for the whole economy. For example, when farmers are prosperous, they buy much more farm equipment, providing jobs for industrial workers and profits for companies of many kinds. Of course, farmers buy consumer goods too, and farm exports are almost singlehandedly responsible for keeping our balance of payments on the positive side.

Farm prosperity thus has a ripple effect felt throughout society, and Republican farm policy, by bringing prosperity to the farms, has been of benefit to the whole nation.

What do the Democrats offer in response? Their platform says "we must prevent irresponsible and inflationary sales from the American granary to foreign producers."

In other words, the farmer and the consumer will again be at the mercy of those powerful special interests who have in the past tried to protect their own position at the expense of the

national good by holding down overseas sales. It's an open admission that Democrat policy would be to destroy our export markets, and our export-oriented farm policy.

That would return farm income to the old levels and wipe out all the gains which have been made.

Nor would domestic food prices go down as a result. Neither farm profits nor (as the Democrat Platform alleges) "unconscionable profiteering on food by business" are generally responsible for rising food prices. A more important factor is the big increase the labor bosses have forced into food processing costs. The Democrat Platform makes no mention of that, of course.

The Democrats are out of touch with reality. They propose to restrict exports and control alleged "wide fluctuations in prices to producers." But it was just such restrictions and controls which depressed American agriculture for decades. A return to those policies is the last thing the American consumer needs. To be sure, there were no "wide fluctuation" in farm prices under the Democrats — for the simple reason that prices were effectively dictated by the government. Also unmentioned is that with the current Republican farm policy, farm products have been so abundant that prices have been held down.

And farmers know you can't dictate prices without also dictating what they can earn.

There's real pride in America's farm belt today. And Republicans have reason to share in it. ■

RNC Role In Campaign Set By Rules

For the first time, the Republican National Committee is empowered this fall to keep close tabs on the campaign conducted by the Republican nominee for President.

A new provision in the party rules adopted by the National Convention direct the chairman of the RNC to appoint a seven-member Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Affairs to "coordinate closely" with the nominee on his or her "full plan of financial expenditures" and to "review and monitor" such campaign spending.

It wasn't that the Convention didn't trust the President or any other potential nominee. It was just felt that the party should be more accountable for the Presidential campaign than it has sometimes been in the past.

The new rule was one of a number of changes adopted by the Convention to cap off a reform process that began at the Convention in 1972. That Convention adopted a rule setting up a study committee, known as the Rule 29 Committee, which held numerous hearings and meetings in 1973 and 1974. Its report was accepted by the Republican National Committee in March, 1975. After further review last month by the RNC Rules Committee, the RNC itself and the National Convention's Committee on Rules, most of the recommendations were adopted, as well as several other rules changes.

Kent B. McGough of Ohio, chair-



Kent McGough



Rules Committee Meeting in Kansas City, Mo., Chaired by Ohio State Chairman Kent McGough

man of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee and chairman of the RNC Rules Committee, was elected chairman of the Convention Rules Committee and guided it through three days of often complex deliberations. While some of the 35 Rules were carried over without change, substantive changes were made in a number of areas.

Several of the changes were intended to strengthen the RNC. For example, a requirement was adopted that the chairman and co-chairman of the Committee be full-time, paid employees. The top officers were given two-year terms, and the chairman or co-chairman can be removed during the term only by a two-thirds vote of the entire National Committee.

The Executive Committee was expanded to 40 members and required to meet four times a year. Two new affiliated groups were formally recognized and added to the Executive Committee: the Republican National Hispanic Assembly and the National Conference of Republican Mayors, each of whose chairmen will sit on the panel. The National Black Republican Council was also formally recognized as the black political organization already entitled to a seat on the Committee.

The finance chairman of the Republican National Committee, currently Jeremiah Milbank of Connecticut, was given the task of appointing

members of a Finance Committee with the approval of the party chairmen in the potential members' states. This group won't be a separate entity, as the old Republican National Finance Committee technically was; the campaign finance law prevents that.

Also approved was a single change in the composition of the next National Convention: Puerto Rico was given more delegates.

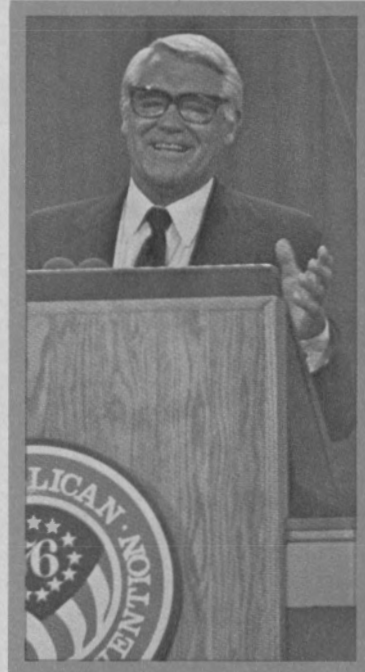
The commonwealth's representatives on the Rules Committee appealed for the change on the ground that its currently allotted eight delegates doesn't reflect its population of about three million. The Committee agreed and voted 55-42 to give the island 14 delegates to the 1980 Convention.

Also adopted was a change requiring delegates elected in binding presidential preference primaries to vote as they are supposed to according to the primary results. The rule affected 939 delegates at the Kansas City convention. Before it was adopted, delegates were actually free to vote for whom-ever they chose regardless of primary results.

The work of the Rule 29 Committee was so useful that the Convention approved the creation of a 54-member ongoing review committee within the Republican National Committee. The committee will review the Rules over the next few years and recommend to the 1980 Convention any changes it might think are necessary. ■



KC
'76



Party Unites Behind Ford-Dole Team

The 4,518 delegates and alternates who emerged from the Republican National Convention last month were united, invigorated and eager for the battle against Jimmy Carter and the Democrats.

The struggle for the nomination was long and intense, but it was finally won by President Gerald Ford. His challenger, Ronald Reagan, underscored the need for Party unity when he joined the President on the rostrum for farewell remarks and quoted from Douglas MacArthur:

"We must go forward from here united and determined that what a great general said a few years ago was true: 'There is no substitute for victory'."

Ford paid tribute to his tenacious challenger in likening the nomination struggle to a football game: "After the scrimmages of the last few months, it really feels good to have Ron Reagan on the same side of the line!"

It was a wide-open, exciting, often raucous Convention—one of the most stirring in the history of the party. Veteran Convention-goers could remember nothing quite like it. There have been struggles before, but none so close. There have been disagreements, but this year there was general agreement that the Republicans would have the better candidate.

"The divisions in the Party are not deep enough to tear it apart," said Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith.

"The prospects of Party unity are splendid."

She urged members of the Republican National Committee at a meeting a day after the Convention closed to "take the spirit of Kansas City across the country" for the ticket of President Ford and Senator Dole. The President's message is one of peace, prosperity and confidence, she said, while Senator Dole brings a special talent for "knowing how to make government work for the people."

"Every Republican in America can be proud to work for the Ford-Dole ticket," she said.

The "spirit of Kansas City," which is more than anything else a desire to win based on firm principles, was exemplified by Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who was chairman of Citizens for Reagan and seconded the nomination of Dole.

"The Ford-Dole ticket has the enthusiastic support of Governor Reagan and me," Laxalt said. "Bob Dole is an excellent choice."

The ticket faces a formidable opponent in Jimmy Carter, presiding as he is over a shaky structure of Democrat Party unity based on their desire to win more or less regardless of any known principles. But Carter's temporary lead is largely the result of the internal Republican contest and has already begun to shrink. He is now faced not with a fractured Grand Old Party but a unified one, not a candidate fighting for his party's backing but an incumbent President of unblemished integrity and great accomplishment, and by a Republican running mate who won his spurs carrying the battle into the Democrat ranks. ■



Photos by: C. J. Moore, III, Bill Fitzpatrick, Chuck Horne, Bruce Hildebrand, Sarah Snack

Baker Urges Faith In 'Common Sense'

In his keynote address to the Convention, Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee outlined the issues facing the nation today and called for reliance on "common sense." An excerpt from his speech follows.

The issue this year isn't virtue. It isn't love or patriotism or compassion. These are common concerns of all of us, regardless of party. The issue this year quite simply is this: How much government is too much government? How many laws are too many laws? How much taxation is too much taxation? How much coercion is too much coercion? Those are the issues in 1976.

That is what the election this year is all about, and we are not going to let Jimmy Carter forget about it.

As we look at America today, as we look at this great country of ours, in this era we find challenges to match our strengths, but we also find strengths in America to match those challenges. And today we have greater economic strength, greater scientific and technological strength than any nation, any time, anywhere. And let's not forget the source of that strength. It is not the government. It has never been the government. It is the people of the country who provide that strength, the people of America. It is through the free will of a free people that we will continue to build that strength.

After the worst recession of the post-war period, our economy is in a healthy, solid recovery, with jobs up, with incomes up, with inflation down. And it is recovering because a Republican Administration had the courage when it counted to stand up against a free-spending Democratic Congress. And it is happening because the Republican Administration had the courage to veto reckless spending and to resist the glamorous cause for rationing in peacetime.

Abroad we face new challenges. We face the challenge of growing military might in the Soviet Union, from heightened economic competition throughout the world and from international terrorism abroad throughout the world, from the advance of the Communist Party in the countries of our friends in Western Europe.

We confront the danger of nuclear proliferation, of a continuing conflict in the Middle East and torment in Africa and Asia and Latin America. What this means is that the world continues to be a dangerous place, as it has been a dangerous place for generations. And it means that the United States must go forward with a sure trend and a clear instinct for where the dangers lie.

The questions confronting America today are serious, and they require serious choices. They demand that each of us think carefully about the direction America must take, about the careful decisions we must make in these critical years ahead. This presents a challenge to the two-party system itself.

Throughout history America has been remarkably right on the major decisions that have confronted it, not only because we have always had great leaders, because certainly we have had our share, but primarily because the people's judgment and wisdom, the common sense of



America has often supplied those answers to the great dilemmas that confront America. The two-party system in the United States has served us well as the sensing mechanism by which the common sense of America has been determined.

If we are to meet the challenges of the future, if we are to avert the perils and fully realize our promise, we must continue to harken to the common sense of this nation, to those shared perceptions, those basic ideas that reflect the popular wisdom and embody the national will.

Two centuries ago the founding fathers spoke the common sense of America when they declared that all men are created equal and that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed.

In the days that saw the birth of the Republican Party, it was the common sense of America to put an end to slavery and to bind up the wounds of a divided nation.

In our time the common sense of America was that we should join with our allies in defeating Nazi terrorism. It was the common sense of America to stand firm against Soviet expansion. It was the common sense of America to help those in need and right the wrongs against Blacks and other Americans who have been the victim of discrimination for too long.

It is the common sense of America to make American government a creative instrument for doing those things together we cannot do separately.

At one critical turning point after another, it has been the popular wisdom, the good common sense of the people themselves that has been the nation's salvation. And that is why those who best keep faith with the common sense of America best keep faith with the people of America.

That is why the party that understands and responds to the common sense of America can best be expected to do what is right for our nation and for the world.

Fellow Republicans, the common sense of America today is that even a freely-elected government can become an oppressive government. The common sense of America today is government taxes too much, it meddles too much, it interferes too much, it bullies too much, and it up to us to do something about it at the polls in November of 1976. ■

RNC Fund-Raising On Target For Ford, Congress Races

Republican Party fund-raisers can be permitted a little smile. Despite the complexities and restrictions of the new campaign finance law, the Republican National Committee is meeting its goal for funds to help elect Republicans this year.

As of the National Convention in August, the Committee had raised \$8 million and was looking for \$16.5 million more. That compares with the record of \$9 million in all of 1975, and \$8.5 million in all of 1972, the last Presidential election year.

Millions of dollars will be raised from the party's financial backbone, people who give less than \$100 per year. Mailgrams over President Ford's signature have already been sent out requesting additional contributions.

Under the law, people may no longer contribute as generously as some of them used to. No person may give more than \$25,000 in one year to any combination of candidates and political organizations, and no one can give more than \$20,000 to the Republican or Democratic National Committees. Twenty thousand dollars is still a heck of a lot of money, though, and the Committee will be approaching persons able to give that much.

The party is also planning a Salute to President Ford Dinner on Oct. 7. This will be held in 20 to 25 cities around the country, linked together by closed-circuit television. It is expected to raise about \$7 million. A similar dinner in 1971 raised about \$5 million, so the goal this year is eminently obtainable.

The goals this year would be nothing but numbers on paper if Republicans were not unified in pursuing them. But a united front was forged during the Convention and the chances for preserving it are rated as excellent by party officials. A finance planning meeting was attended by Senator Dole, finance officers of the Republican National Committee, top fund-raisers for the President Ford Committee and by key financial figures from the Ronald Reagan organization.

Fund-raising this year has been greatly complicated by the Federal Election Campaign Act, which has entirely eliminated six-figure contributions and has exalted the Democrat-

oriented muscle of organized labor. The law also absolutely prohibits individual contributions to the Presidential campaign, a fact which might not yet have sunk in on many contributors used to sending a check to the nominee. Indeed, no political organization can give the nominee money, with one important exception. In President Ford's case, that exception is the Republican National Committee, which is specifically permitted by the law to spend \$3.2 million on behalf of the party's nominee. The Committee has already budgeted that amount in "coordinated expenditures" for the Ford campaign, so giving to the Committee is the only way an individual citizen may contribute to the President's election.

The Committee isn't stopping with electing the President, however. A voter identification and turnout program involving 700 telephone centers and 7,000 telephones will complete 43 million telephone calls to determine support for the entire Republican ticket, from the court house to the White House.

Aimed at selected geographical re-

Luck of Draw Brings 10 To Convention

Among the VIPs in Kansas City for the Republican National Convention were ten lucky winners of the Republican National Committee's Convention Sweepstakes. Among other things, the winners got \$1,000 in expense money, met privately with President Ford and Governor Reagan, had good seats for all sessions of the Convention with a private bus to whisk them around town, and attended at no cost a \$1,000 fund-raising dinner attended by Vice President Rockefeller, Tony Orlando, and Sonny Bono, among other luminaries.

"It's going to take us a week to recover," one winner said.

All that for having taken the trouble to send in the return card of a mailing from the RNC. Winning was the luck of the draw.

The Sweepstakes began in the spring, when each of the RNC's faith-

gions within each state, the telephone operation will try to swing whole states—and thus electoral votes—into the Republican column. It could mean the difference between victory and defeat for dozens of Congressional and statewide candidates, as well as the national ticket. Price tag: \$3 million.

In addition, the Committee has budgeted \$2 million for direct support of House and Senate candidates. Most of it will be disbursed in cash, but some will be spent on services, such as polls and advertising.

Another \$3 million or so will be required to support the RNC's headquarters operation and its nationwide regional operations.

Except for the \$3.2 million earmarked for the Presidential race—which is the maximum allowed by law—the other items are bottom-line figures which can be increased as money becomes available.

The Democrat National Committee, incidentally, has announced a campaign budget substantially similar to the RNC's. Both parties are mobilizing their resources for a titanic clash, with the stakes being the direction of America for years to come. Or, as one Republican fund raiser said, "you either give to the Republicans now or get it from the Democrats later." ■

ful contributors was sent a notice and invited to enter the sweepstakes. Recipients were invited to contribute to the RNC along with the return item, but no contribution was necessary to enter.

The 50,000 respondents were put into a computer, which rattled its random numbers and came up with ten winners, who lived from Connecticut to California.

The winners and spouses (and one daughter) flew into Kansas City the day before the Convention opened and plunged into a busy schedule. Perhaps the high point was on Wednesday, when the tension of the Ford-Reagan battle for the nomination was put aside in the name of party unity at a fund-raising luncheon. Both the President and Governor Reagan were scheduled to attend a crowded reception beforehand, Ford preceding Reagan by a few minutes. But first each man swung into a small room to personally meet each of the winners!

RNC officials considered the Sweepstakes highly successful. So did the winners. ■

Platform Takes Strong Issue Stands

It Backs Defense Buildup, Opposes Busing, Abortion

Under the hot glare of television lights, 106 delegates to the Republican National Convention met for five days last month to hammer out a Party Platform combining a generally progressive outlook with strongly conservative stands on several major issues.

It stands in sharp contrast to the ambiguous, Carterized platform adopted by the Democrat Convention.

Another sharp contrast was that the Republican platform was written entirely in public, so much so that some members complained of headaches from the bright TV lights; the Democrat platform was written behind closed doors by a drafting committee and rubber-stamped by the full committee.

The Republican drafters, however, took a full and active interest in the composition of the document, battling over specific points and sometimes throwing away the working papers prepared by the staff.

The 1976 Platform says frankly to the people, in considerable detail, exactly what the Republican Party stands for and what it hopes to accomplish. The Platform is strongly internationalist; it calls for a superior national defense; it backs energy independence; it supports the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution and opposes abortion. It looks continually to the future and emphasizes the role of free individuals in the nation's life and warns of the danger of pervasive, suffocating big government.

The Platform often makes note of the fact that the nation's laws are made by the Democrat-controlled Congress and chides the Congress for failure to act in a number of areas.

The Preamble makes it clear that Republicans think the growth and cost of government has gotten out of hand, in contrast to the other party:

"The Democrats' Platform repeats the same thing on every page: more government, more spending, more inflation. Compare. This Republican Platform says exactly the opposite—less government, less spending, less inflation. In other words, we want you to retain more of your own money, money that represents the worth of

your labors, to use as you see fit for the necessities and conveniences of life."

The Preamble also sums up one of the basic choices facing the American people today:

"Make no mistake: you cannot have bigger programs in Washington and less government by Washington. You must choose."



Sen. John Tower Testifies

Among the principles upon which the Platform is based are these:

—"We believe that liberty can be measured by how much freedom you have to make your own decisions—even your own mistakes."

—"We believe that government action should be taken first by the government that resides as close to you as possible."

—"Every dollar spent by government is a dollar earned by you."

—"We believe that your initiative and energy create jobs, our standard of living and the underlying economic strength of the country."

—"The United States must always stand for peace and liberty in the world and the rights of the individual . . . We must be ever willing to negotiate differences, but equally mindful that there are American ideals that cannot be compromised."

The Platform identifies inflation as the chief economic threat and the "number one destroyer of jobs." It opposes quick-fix "solutions" such as the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which

would try to create make-work government jobs and is endorsed in principle by the Democrat Platform. The Republican Platform instead endorses economic policies which will bring about sound money and real, productive jobs.

The single greatest cause of inflation, the Platform says, is deficit spending by the federal government; it praises efforts by Republicans in Congress to hold down spending, and endorses a balanced budget.

The Platform recommends tax credits for college tuition, post-secondary technical training and child-care expenses incurred by working parents, and calls for simplification of the tax laws. In addition, raising the personal tax deduction to \$1,000 is endorsed.

In the area of foreign policy, the Platform re-affirms that the U.S. is a world power and declares "Interdependence has become a fact of international life . . . The U.S. should reach out to other nations to enrich that interdependence."

Foreign policy, it says, must be underpinned by a "superior national defense," and lays out some specifics. Among them:

—Modernization of strategic missile force, deployment of the B-1 bomber, development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile, and a new missile-launching submarine force.

—Increasing the Army to 16 divisions.

—A major shipbuilding program for the Navy.

The platform endorses the wary improvement in relations with the Communist nations, noting that "we must face the world with no illusions about the nature of tyranny."

A full accounting is demanded for all those servicemen still listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia and the creation of a presidential task force on the subject is urged.

Written just before the murder of two U.S. Army officers by North Korean border guards, the Platform also reaffirms the American commitment to defend the Republic of Korea. It also calls on the governments of both Koreas to "institute domestic policy initiatives leading to the extension of basic human rights."

The U.S. commitment to Israel is

reaffirmed: "Our policy must remain one of decisive support for the security and integrity of Israel." It urges "face-to-face, direct negotiations" among the nations involved in the Middle East conflict.

The Platform warns the Arab states that another oil embargo would be viewed as an "essentially hostile act."

With regard to the Soviet Union, the Platform pledges to "diligently explore . . . new ways to reduce tensions and to arrive at mutually beneficial and self-enforcing agreements in all fields of international activity."

"The United States and the Soviet Union remain ideological competitors," the Platform says. "We do not shrink from such a challenge; rather, we welcome the opportunity to demonstrate that our way of life is inherently preferable to regimentation and government-enforced orthodoxy."

The Platform expresses support for self-determination for the people of Central and Eastern Europe, and firmly backs the government-subsidized operations of the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

In general, the platform strongly endorses international cooperation and free trade. It pays attention to the

emerging importance of an international law of the sea, and favors a 12-mile territorial limit and a 200-mile "economic zone" for coastal states.

Here are some other specific areas covered by the Platform:

Agriculture and rural development. The platform backs "unfettered access" to world markets for American farmers, and continuation of the successful farm policy in effect since 1969.

Small Business. Adequate financing through the Small Business Administration is pledged.

Bureaucratic Overregulation. A cost-benefit analysis of the laws and regulations surrounding consumer products is urged.

Government That Works. "What we need is a top-to-bottom overhaul" of the federal government's Executive Branch, aimed at a functional realignment. The continuation of General Revenue Sharing is endorsed, as is the replacement of categorical programs with block grants.

The Platform calls for nine separate reforms in the procedures of the Congress, including a streamlining of the committee system and repeal of the automatic cost-of-living increases in Members' salaries.



rt D. Ray

MAN IOWA

Platform Chmn. Gov. Robert Ray

Education. Busing for racial balance is opposed; consideration of a Constitutional amendment if necessary to ban it is supported.

Equal Rights and Ending Discrimination. The Republican Party has supported the Equal Rights Amendment since 1940 and continues to do so in the 1976 Platform. It acknowledged that abortion is a difficult issue and "supports the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

Welfare Reform. "A systematic and complete overhaul of the welfare system should be initiated immediately;" federalization of the welfare system and a guaranteed annual income are opposed.

Older Americans. The platform supports an increase in the earned income ceiling in the Social Security system; the integrity of the system itself is assured.

A National Urban Strategy. "We favor extension of revenue sharing and the orderly conversion of categorical grants into block grants" to enable cities to set their own priorities.

Energy. The Platform opposes the dismemberment of the oil companies and other demagogic Democrat schemes, and supports accelerated development of domestic energy supplies consistent with environmental protection. ■

Platforms: Big Difference

There isn't a dime's worth of difference between the Republican and Democrat Party Platforms; there's about \$200 billion worth. The Democrats call for at least 62 new or extended spending programs and the expansion or creation of about 22 agencies, offices or bureaus. The total cost of only 33 of these proposals is estimated at \$183.5 billion per year!

Some areas where the platforms differ:

REPUBLICAN

- Reliance on the free enterprise system.
- Catastrophic health insurance through the existing health insurance system.
- Positive steps to energy independence.
- Defends the right to work.
- Opposes busing.
- No federal registration of firearms.
- Increased defense spending (only general area of increase).
- Maintenance of worldwide defense commitments.

DEMOCRAT

- National economic planning by the federal government.
- Mandatory and universal health insurance, as in socialist countries.
- Harassment of energy companies, no incentives for new production and discouragement of nuclear power.
- Urges repeal of the right to work.
- Supports busing.
- Gun control and ban on small handguns.
- Cut defense spending \$5 - \$7 billion (only general area of decrease).
- Unilateral reduction of U. S. forces abroad.

RNC Chairman Re-Elected, Will Work Closely With Ford

Mary Louise Smith of Iowa was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Republican National Committee at its first meeting after the Convention in Kansas City.

Praised by New York State Chairman Richard Rosenbaum as "one of the most effective leaders I have ever had the privilege to serve under," Mrs. Smith was elected to a term ending in January, 1978.

"I love my job, I love our party and I love this Committee," Mrs. Smith told the 162-member RNC. She pledged an all-out effort to elect President Ford and Senator Dole, who visited the Committee at its breakfast

Breakthroughs For Hispanics

Hispanic Americans scored four major political breakthroughs during the Republican National Convention, according to the chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly.

Benjamin Fernandez of Calabasas, Calif., said the developments were the "most significant for Hispanics in the history of the Republican Party."

Fernandez, head of the 100-chapter RNHA, said the four major breakthroughs were these:

—The inclusion in the party Platform of planks specifically dealing with Hispanics and calling for an end to language discrimination against them, and a stand against the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba.

—The designation of the RNHA as the party's official Hispanic auxiliary, making it the GOP's official outreach to Hispanics.

—The designation of the RNHA chairman as an ex officio member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

—His own speech Monday to the First Session of the Convention, which marked the first time that a Hispanic candidate had addressed a full Convention.

"These breakthroughs are indicative of the desire on the part of the Republican party to expand its political base and to increase the input of the Hispanic voter," Fernandez said. ■

meeting the morning after their acceptance speeches to the final session of the Convention.

The President promised to support and work closely with the National Committee, which is the only political organization permitted by law to spend money on behalf of his campaign.

Mrs. Smith said that the National Committee will have "total responsibility" for a voter identification and turnout campaign will use 7,000 telephones across the country to make 43 million telephone calls ascertaining support for all Republican candidates. The Committee headquarters in Washington has also become the home of a sophisticated accounting system to keep track of all receipts and expenditures for the national campaign in compliance with the campaign finance law.

The President had wanted the RNC to serve as his principal campaign committee, Mrs. Smith said, but the strict requirements of the campaign law adopted since then have made that impossible. But RNC will work "hand in hand" with the President's committee, and noted that a special task force has already turned over to him a mass of detailed research information useful in planning the campaign.

Mrs. Smith was elected chairman of the RNC in the fall of 1974 and quickly established herself as a strong and decisive leader. She has traveled all over the country helping build Republican organizations, whip up party spirit and raise money.

A 63-year-old grandmother and longtime party activist, Mrs. Smith served as the party's co-chairman before being elected chairman two years ago. President Ford asked the National Committee to elevate her in '74, and let it be known last month that he wanted to stick with her for the fall campaign.

Robert S. Carter of the District of Columbia was re-elected co-chairman, Mary Crisp of Arizona was elected secretary, while three other officers were re-confirmed: William J. McManus of the District of Columbia as treasurer, William Cramer of Florida as general counsel and Jeremiah Milbank of Connecticut as Finance Chairman. ■

Ford



[Continued from page 5]

will tell them the truth.

From start to finish, our campaign will be credible. It will be responsible. We will come out fighting. And we will win!

Yes, we have all seen the polls and the pundits who say our party is dead. I've heard that before. So did Harry Truman. I'll tell you what I think: The only polls that count are the polls the American people go to on Nov. 2.

And I predict right now that the American people are going to say that night: Jerry, you've done a good job. Keep right on doing it.

As I try, in my imagination, to look into all the homes where families are watching the end of this convention, I can't tell which faces are Republicans, which are Democrats and which are independents. I cannot see their color or their creed. I see only Americans.

I see Americans who love their husbands, their wives and their children.

I see Americans who love their country for what it has been and what it must become.

I see Americans who work hard but who are willing to sacrifice all they have worked for to keep their children and their country free.

I see Americans who in their own quiet way pray for peace among nations and peace among themselves. They do love their neighbors and they do forgive those who have trespassed against them.

I see a new generation that knows what is right and knows itself—a generation determined to preserve its ideals, its environment, our nation and our world.

My fellow Americans, I like what I see. I have no fear for the future of this great country. And as we go forward, together, I promise you once more what I promised before; to uphold the Constitution; to do what is right, as God gives me to see the right, and to do the very best I can for America.

God helping me, I will not let you down. ■

Republicans Indict Carter, Platform, For Deceptions

Regardless of who wins the Presidential election in November, Jimmy Carter and the Democrats will know they have been in a fight.

That much was made clear by Republican orators at the Republican National Convention who ripped into Carter and his made-to-order Democrat platform and their mutual inconsistencies and deceptions.

"We haven't convened in the 'Show Me' State for nothing," declared Kansas Senator Bob Dole, temporary chairman of the Convention and later nominee for Vice President. "The buck stops here, and so does the baloney."

Dole noted that the Democrat platform criticizes federal budget deficits while calling for more spending programs costing at least \$100 billion.

"I challenge the Democrat ticket to give the American people a full accounting of how their spending program would be paid for. Either that platform is a fraud or their spending program is a disaster," Dole said.

Even the process of drafting the Democrat platform was itself a fraud, Dole noted, because it was written by a drafting committee behind closed doors despite "all their platitudes about sunshine laws and open debate." (The Republican platform was written entirely in public. See page 13).

Republicans and Democrats differ on the policies they present to the people, Dole said, but at least each has known what the other stood for. But Carter seems reluctant to say where he stands and regards the mere question as some kind of dirty trick.

"The Democrat party doesn't know what its candidate stands for," Dole said. "The American people don't know. And the Democrat candidate doesn't think we have a right to know."

"He thinks it is wrong to question him. He says it is a sign of desperation on the part of those who would question him. He says it is a personal attack when we question him."

"I have news for him," Dole said. "It isn't wrong, it isn't desperate, and it isn't personal. It's democracy."

Carter asks people to trust him, Dole said, and noted that "Where I come from, trust is something to be earned. . . . When a man is as reluctant to be questioned as this one is, there

is usually a reason. In this case, there are lots of reasons. The record shows the man is a mass of contradictions."

Carter has even misrepresented his own upbringing, Dole pointed out, implying that he comes from a poor family when in fact the Carters have been among the wealthy families of Sumter County, Georgia, for decades. To the convention's laughter, Dole noted that Carter likes to tell people that his childhood home "had no running water or electricity," but says in his autobiography that the house did have a tennis court!

Carter has contradicted himself on more substantive issues, including development of the B-1 bomber, repeal of the right to work, and busing, Dole said. ■

Carter Strikes Again ??

The contrast between Jimmy Carter's claim to never "mislead" or "deceive" and the apparent contradiction in his statements, both political and personal, have been apparent for some time.

Now he has gone even one step further. He told the American Bar Association that public officials, should, like members of the armed forces, adhere to the military honor code. The code states: "We will not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate among us those who do."

It is a supreme irony that he said this only three days after it was revealed in an article in the *Los Angeles Times* that members of his staff had paid \$5,000 to four black ministers in the San Francisco Bay Area to deliver black votes during the California primary.

Carter campaign officials simply characterized the expenditures as "routine expenses in wooing political support for their candidate among black voters."

Paul Hemman, national Carter campaign administrator, was more direct. "I guess when Jimmy stood in Maryland and said, 'I don't intend to deal with political hacks,' he was talking about not

The gap between Carter's rhetoric and the reality of Democrat party rule was mentioned by Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee in his keynote address to the Convention.

"Jimmy Carter says he will never lie to us," Baker said, "but Carter is the nominee of the party that gave us the original credibility gap. And the Jimmy Carter who talks about running against Washington is the nominee of the party which created more than 1,000 new federal programs and planned them so poorly that they have made Washington sound like a dirty word."

The Convention was a rude interruption of the free ride Carter had gotten since he clinched the Democrat nomination in June. It served notice on the opposition nominee that Republicans intend to probe him, his record and his rhetoric during the fall campaign. ■

dealing with white hacks—not black ones."

Tampering with the black vote is nothing new to a Carter campaign. In 1970, according to Ray Abernathy, a former vice president in the Gerald Rafshoon Advertising Agency which handled Carter's account then and now, \$7,000 to \$8,000 in Carter campaign funds were secretly used to produce radio spots in support of his black opponent. Carter, who was running as a self-proclaimed "redneck", knew the spots would not harm his chances, but would take votes away from his more moderate white opponent, former Georgia Governor Carl Sanders. The ploy worked.

These charges have been substantiated by Jim Alford, owner of the agency which placed the ads and by Dot Wood, a former Rafshoon executive.

Yet Rafshoon remains. So do Campaign Manager Hamilton Jordon and Press Secretary Jody Powell. All are too savvy politically to let such activities slip by, but none have been removed for deceptions, lying, cheating or stealing.

So the question arises again: What did you mean, Jimmy? ■



A jubilant celebration followed their acceptance speeches the last night of the Convention. Here the candidates and their families acknowledge the cheers of delegates and guests. Left to right: Mrs. Bina Dole (the Senator's mother), Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith, Robin Dole, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Senator Dole, President Ford, First Lady Betty Ford, Steve Ford, Susan Ford and Jack Ford.

**First
Monday**

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