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GERALD R. FORD  
WASHINGTON

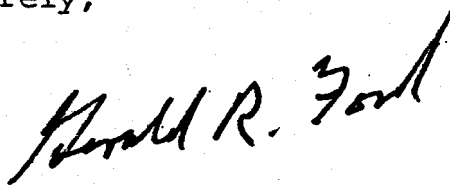
May 1, 1976

COPY

Dear Mrs. Eu:

I am submitting herewith the names of persons pledged to my candidacy for the Republican Party nomination for President of the United States. The persons so named shall constitute my delegation to the Republican National Convention.

Sincerely,



Mrs. March Fong Eu  
Secretary of State  
State of California  
111 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, California 95814

Enclosure

DELEGATES  
TO THE  
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION  
PLEGGED TO THE CANDIDACY OF  
PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

Cong. Dist. 1

Ms. Margaret Bertagnalli  
Hon. Eugene A. Chappie  
Mr. William A. Moore

Cong. Dist. 2

Mr. James D. Boitano  
Ms. Gladys L. McPhun  
Mr. Stanley E. Smith

Cong. Dist. 3

Ms. Lola M. Brekke  
Mr. John V. Diepenbrock  
Ms. Rita K. Marra

Cong. Dist. 4

Ms. Loretta C. Ceasar  
Ms. Marjorie Lear  
Ms. Madelyn Walton

Cong. Dist. 5

Ms. Caroline Dominic  
Mr. Randall Garrison  
Dr. Al Marquez

Cong. Dist. 6

Ms. Joan L. Irwin  
Mr. Vigo G. Nielsen, Jr.  
Ms. Juanita Garcia Raven

Cong. Dist. 7

Ms. Mary Ann Gatterdam  
Ms. Claudia M. Nemir  
Mr. Dan Van Voorhis

Cong. Dist. 8

Mr. Thomas H. Andrews  
Mr. Paul R. HaErle  
Ms. Connie Hoseman

Cong. Dist. 9

Mr. Raymond Moser  
Mr. Frank Ogawa  
Ms. Laura A. Wirt

Cong. Dist. 10

Mr. Bob H. Livengood, Jr.  
Ms. Pearl Roche  
Ms. Cherie Swenson

Cong. Dist. 11

Mr. W. P. Fuller Brawner  
Mr. James W. Halley  
Ms. Margaret H. Marsh

Cong. Dist. 12

Mr. Michael W. Cobb  
Mr. Russell Collier  
Ms. Imogene M. Hilbers

Cong. Dist. 13

Mr. Halsey C. Burke  
Ms. Marlene Quayle Duffin  
Ms. Nancy L. Dusthimer

Cong. Dist. 14

Ms. Janet M. Beckman  
Ms. Kay A. Hunt  
Mr. Paul F. Mordy

Cong. Dist. 15

Ms. Elsie Buchenau  
Ms. Elsie Marie Solberg  
Ms. Mary Stanley

Cong. Dist. 16

Ms. June C. Duran  
Hon. Burt Talcott  
Mr. Jack Westland

Cong. Dist. 17

Mr. Terry Harper  
Mr. Austin Ewell  
Mr. Michael Cardinas

Cong. Dist. 18

Mr. Sidney P. Chapin  
Mr. R. Mack Phillips  
Mr. William M. Thomas

Cong. Dist. 19

Ms. Gertrude Calden  
Ms. Martha L. Hickey  
Ms. Gwen F. Tillemans

Cong. Dist. 20

Ms. Helen Sayles Sisson  
Mr. Paul Priolo  
Mr. C. Darrell Williams

Cong. Dist. 21

Ms. Edith Lashley  
Mr. Ted A. Pierce  
Ms. Phyllis L. Roberts

Cong. Dist. 22

Mr. Robert J. Keyes  
Ms. Alice N. Ogle  
Dr. E. J. Zapanta

Cong. Dist. 23

Mr. Dixon R. Harwin  
Mr. Alvin J. Livingston  
Mr. Clair L. Peck, Jr.

Cong. Dist. 24

Ms. Edith Jerge  
Ms. Susan Sullivan Kelly  
Ms. Beverly A. Ziegler

Cong. Dist. 25

Mr. Patrick J. Hillings  
Ms. Catalina Martinez  
Ms. Toshiko Yamamoto

Cong. Dist. 26

Mr. John C. Cushman, III  
Mr. Ralph Roy Ramirez  
Mr. Malcolm George Smith

Cong. Dist. 27

Ms. Julie McIver  
Mr. Raymond L. Eden  
Ms. J. Erlene Mikels



Cong. Dist. 28

Mr. Jack C. Felthouse  
Mr. Frank C. Harding, Jr.  
Mr. John H. Holoman

Cong. Dist. 29

Mr. Joseph Baker  
Ms. Peggy Jane Jordan  
Mr. Marvin Thompson, Jr.

Cong. Dist. 30

Ms. Gilda Bojorquez Gjurich  
Mr. John J. Perez  
Mr. Frank Veiga

Cong. Dist. 31

Mr. P. Louis Johnson  
Mr. Ted Mosier  
Mr. Edward I. Ouchi

Cong. Dist. 32

Mr. Fletcher Brown  
Ms. Dorothy A. Sexton  
Mr. Clifford O. Young

Cong. Dist. 33

Mr. Robert F. Bauer  
Ms. Rosemary Ferraro  
Mr. Art Negrete

Cong. Dist. 34

Mr. Kenneth Cleveland  
Ms. Carol L. Crawford  
Ms. Dixie Lee Iseminger

Cong. Dist. 35

Ms. Mary Louise McDaniel  
Mr. Gregory C. O'Brien, Jr.  
Ms. Phyllis Zea

Cong. Dist. 36

Mr. Dallas Holmes  
Ms. Ethel Marie Silver  
Ms. Anita Smith

Cong. Dist. 37

Hon. Jerry Lewis  
Mr. Edgar L. McCoubrey  
Hon. Shirley Pettis

Cong. Dist. 38

Ms. Sandy Berwick  
Ms. Eileen E. Padberg  
Ms. Harriett M. Wieder

Cong. Dist. 39

Mr. Robert F. Beaver  
Ms. Dorothy Lee Mason  
Hon. Charles E. Wiggins

Cong. Dist. 40

Mr. Robert Samuel Barnes  
Mr. Donald M. Koll  
Ms. Dorothy B. Stillwell

Cong. Dist. 41

Dr. Albert L. Anderson  
Ms. Lois Courtney  
Mr. Arthur Madrid

Cong. Dist. 42

Ms. Virginia Bridge  
Mr. Philip E. Del Campo  
Ms. Catherine L. Montgomery

Cong. Dist. 43

Mr. Donald L. Brock  
Ms. Margherita Hunt Mazur  
Ms. Emma Lee Powell



At Large Delegates

Mr. George J. Adams  
Mr. Dixon Arnett  
Ms. Nita Ashcraft  
Mr. Charles G. Bakaly  
Mr. Phillip G. Bardos  
Ms. Marcia Mae Bents  
Ms. Margaret Martin Brock  
Mr. Asa V. Call  
Hon. Dennis E. Carpenter  
Ms. Athalie Irvine Clarke  
Mr. Charles K. Fletcher, Jr.  
Mr. Robert E. Gyemant  
Mr. David L. James  
Mr. Robert C. Kirkwood  
Mr. Putnam Livermore  
Mr. Robert E. Mayer  
Ms. Deborah Mazzanti  
Mr. Peter F. McAndrews  
Hon. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.  
Mr. Arch Monson, Jr.  
Dr. Stanley A. Moore  
Mr. Gus A. Owen  
Mr. Oscar Padilla  
Mr. Leon W. Parma  
Mr. J. Clinton Peterson  
Mr. Charles C. Reed  
Mr. Rodney W. Rood  
Ms. Edessa Rose  
Mr. Henry Salvatori  
Rev. George Walker Smith  
Mr. S. Richard Snodey  
Hon. Robert Stevens  
Mr. Waller Taylor, II  
Hon. Howard K. Way  
Mr. Fred Wilson  
Hon. Pete Wilson  
Ms. Ada S. Wing  
Hon. Evelle J. Younger

# People weekly

TIME & LIFE BUILDING, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020 • (212) JU 6-1212

Stan Posthorn  
Promotion Director

BEY. HILLS HOTEL AFTER SAT.

OR LAURA NEWMAN  
CBS IN W.A. (213) 651-2345

April 27, 1976

The Honorable Sheila Weidenfeld  
c/o The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Weidenfeld:

As Clare Crawford suggested, I am sending you an invitation to our Dinah PEOPLE Party. I hope Clare also passed along our enthusiasm and eagerness for the First Lady to be on hand.

By way of explanation, we are celebrating the second anniversary of our magazine with a combination TV taping and buffet supper. The Dinah Shore Show is the vehicle for doing so. The particulars of time and location are on the invitation.

More important, PEOPLE and Dinah will feel honored to have the First Lady on hand at any time during the evening. There are many possibilities and we are prepared to deal with any and all of them. At the optimum, Mrs. Ford is most welcome to appear on the show for a chat with Dinah and/or Clare Crawford. Special arrangements can be set up for a visit to the taping room anytime from 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. The fact is, the producer is willing and eager to tape later or earlier, morning or afternoon, and to make any adjustments in accordance with Mrs. Ford's schedule.

Because of the First Lady's attendance at the Gabor party (we are assured that the Gabor residence is no more than a 15-minute drive from the CBS Studio), it might be that she would have to confine her appearance to our after-taping party. It takes place at the same location, Studio 41, from approximately 9 p.m. to midnight.

cont'd...



There will be dancing as well as a buffet dinner. Miss Shore would be most agreeable to having a mini-camera setup and just address a short welcome to the First Lady at the party. And there is one more alternative. It is that Mrs. Ford simply appear and take a bow without being interviewed at all. Her charm and grace are wanted in any manner and at any time she can be available.

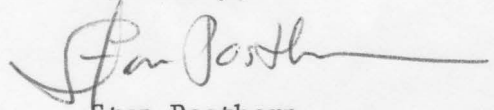
For your information, the audience and party attendees will be comprised of some 100 celebrities who have appeared in PEOPLE, ranging from authors, teachers, and doctors to television and film stars. In addition, there will be some 400 top West Coast businessmen and advertising agency chief executives and their wives. The air date in nearly all of California is May 27, eleven days prior to the primary election in that state.

Obviously, the First Lady would be the star of our evening in any appearance she chooses to make. If you have any questions, please get in touch with me. My direct line here at PEOPLE is 212-556-3364.

I do thank you for your interest. The nation is in love with its First Lady. Clare described her at a luncheon yesterday as the "single most popular First Lady we've ever had". We would be honored and thrilled to have her attend our PEOPLE party. Miss Shore shares our hopes.

Finally, I hope you will join us. And please save room for me on your dance card. We are all hopeful, and look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially,



Stan Posthorn

SP:kfg

P.S. Obviously, we do not need an RSVP from you other than by phone. We will have special CBS guards to clear the way, precluding the need for any identification.



# People<sup>weekly</sup>

*cordially invites you  
to the  
Dinah  
People  
Party.*



*A  
celebration of, and entertainment  
by, those who have appeared in  
People  
during the past two years.*

*Dinah Show  
at  
7:00 p.m. sharp  
Seats have been reserved for you  
and an escort or friend  
in Studio 31.  
(No seating after 6:45 p.m.)*

*Cocktails and Buffet Supper  
at a  
Backstage Party  
8:30 p.m. to Midnight  
in Studio 41.*

*Your Hosts:  
Richard Stolley, Managing Editor  
Richard Durrell, Publisher*

*Date:  
May 6, 1976*

*Location:  
CBS Television City  
7800 Beverly Boulevard  
Fairfax Gate  
Beverly Hills, California*

*R.S.V.P.  
213-385-8151 (Ask for Ann Bellows)  
Please reply on or before April 28th,  
and your reserved admission ticket  
will be mailed to you promptly.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*(please print or type)*

*Yes. Do reserve seats for me.*

*No, but thanks.*

*Please send my tickets to:*

---

---

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*Note:*

*In place of this card, as stated on your invitation, a call to Ann Bellows at 213-385-8151 will immediately confirm your Dinah People Party reservation card.*

*People is grateful to Dinah Shore for giving us this opportunity to thank those who have graced our pages — or are likely to — our editors and advertisers.*

*Dress informal, but be prepared to have the Dinah cameras glimpse your glamour and photographers take a souvenir snap of you at our Backstage Party.*

*People Party*  
*Equitable Bldg. — Suite 2000*  
*3435 Wilshire Boulevard*  
*Los Angeles, California 90010*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Tom  
Lepper*

Lee

Dennis Warren  
UPI

Sae/SF/SD/LAX/

Toni Corretti  
Newswak +  
Sigma

Ruth Ashton Taylor  
KNXT

Helen Westwood - ABC -



The California PFC is under~~x~~ the overall direction of

a State-wide steering committee consisting of:

Attorney General Evelle Younger (State PFC co-chairman

State Senator Dennis Dennis Carpenter, State PFC co-chairman

Mrs. Nita Ashcraft, Northern California PFC Chairman

Leon Parma, of San Diego

Charles Bakaly of Los Angeles

The California PFC has approximately 11,000 names of volunteers

and contributors on file. The Calif. PFC has opened or will

be opening ~~approximately~~ 25 regional and area headquarters.

The major thrust of the California campaign will be the

telephone operation in which we are targeting on reaching

80% of the 2.8 million registered Republicans in California.

California primary is June 8. There are 167 delegates in a

winner-take all

Sacramento -- The Sacramento PFC chairperson is Mrs. Rita Marra.

For the PFC reception, Republican members of the State Legislature

have been invited. Members who have announced their endorsement

of President Ford are: Assembly Minority Leader Paul Priolo  
publicly

(take special care to thank Priolo who last week/announced his support

Assemblyman Jerry Lewis (whose has been active in our press visitations

Assembly Dixon Arnett, who'se been active in our press visitation

Assemblyman Frank Murphy

Assemblyman Bill Thomas



State Senator Howard Way, chairman of the California Farmer's For  
Ford Committee

State Senator Robert Stevens, who has gone into Texas campaigning  
for Ford

Members who are active supporting Reagan are:

Assemblyman Bruce Nestande (Reagan's Southeran Calif. Chairman)

Assembly<sup>man</sup> James Maddy (

#### San Francisco

The SF PFC Co-Chairman are: Mrs. Joan Irwin, Brent Abel,  
Others at the luncheon will be: Bay Area PFC leaders, Mrs. Ashcraft  
will introduce and act as Hostess.

#### San Diego

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Parma have invited San Diego area financial  
supporters of the President. Among those attending will be:  
Gerry Warren, Editor of the San Diego Union; Mayor Pete Wilson,  
the Society Editors of the San Diego Union and Tribune. One pool  
press will be allowed, Gilbert Moore, Editor of LaJolla ~~Light Journal~~  
Light Journal under stipulation that there will be no cameras and  
no interviews with Mrs. Ford.

#### Los Angeles

Reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. ~~R~~ Lee T. Bevan, \$240/person.  
Travis Reed, Mrs. Bevan's son-in-law and former under secretary of  
Com~~m~~er~~c~~e, will introduce Mrs. Ford to guests. The Bistro reception  
two pool reporters will be present. They are: Bob Thomas, AP,  
and Bern~~on~~ Scott, UPI, (entertainment reporters). There will be  
a private photographer also.



California

Credentiailling --

California -- all have to be in by Friday 30th.

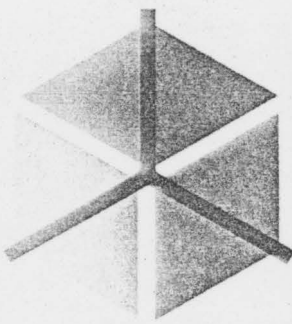
O

Los Angeles 482-5180 (213)

San Francisco 863-7660

Sacramento 488-4587 (916)

San Diego 714-232-3333



# Palomar College

SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA 92069 Phone (714) 744-1150 Ext. 425 or 444  
FREDERICK R. HUBER, President-Superintendent

March 6, 1975

*fil*

Mrs. Gerald Ford  
c/o Press Office  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Ford:

On April 5, at Palomar College we will televise the Special Olympics for San Diego County. As a student in telecommunications I have chosen this project to produce and would be honored if, when you are in La Jolla, you would grant us a short television interview which would be included as a part of our telecast.

Our show will be aired locally to promote the Special Olympics and as National Honorary Chairman you know how much your appearance would mean to our efforts.

We are equipped with mobile, color telecast equipment and could accomodate ourselves to your schedule.

Thank you for your consideration, I remain

Sincerely,

*Marsha Cook*

Marsha Cook

*3/17*

*regretted X*

*dana hawks, marsha  
cook's teacher pm*

MC/jkc



Joseph Cryden  
3268 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90066

Nov. 28, 1974

Dear Sheila:

We continue to see newspaper stories of your activities, with great pleasure. Most recent, new to us, but a little old, was the Christian Science Monitor story, which David Broder's mother brought to me.

If this idea has merit, I could try it in Los Angeles. My thought is a taped interview with Mrs. Ford to be played at Temple Sisterhood and other women's organization meetings. Mrs. Ford would respond to questions by women in the organization. We would tape the questions here, send them to you and Mrs. Ford's replies would be dubbed in. We could even include questions in response to answers.

Best to you both.

P.S. - L.A. Times is

transferring political writer

Bill Boyarski to Washington. His wife Nancy  
coauthored "Back Room Politics" with him and his  
own book ~~Back Room Politics~~ is on Juvenile Justice dis  
(over)

with  
Jol



January 28, 1975

Dear Uncle Joe:

Please forgive me for not writing sooner. It's been quite a period. Not only did I start a new job, but the day after I came to the White House Ed and I moved into a new house. Fortunately, my mother came to the rescue and came to Washington to help us unpack boxes. I'm not certain I could have handled the housing situation otherwise.

You inquired about the possibility of Mrs. Ford taping an interview to be played at the Temple Sisterhood and other women's organization meetings. I wish I could say yes but, unfortunately, her schedule is such that it would be difficult to fit it in now. I'll let you know, however, if there is any chance in the future for her to do it.

Thanks again for writing. I loved hearing from you.

Love to you, Joan, David and Peggy.

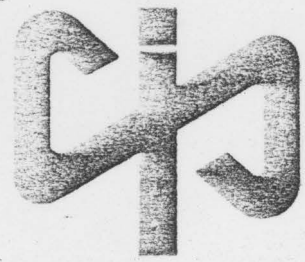
Mr. Joseph Cryden  
3268 Butler Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90066

SRW:ncc



*Part -  
Please call -  
Susan not going to Calif.  
Appears Mrs. Ford won't  
have time while there*

# CHALLENGE PUBLICATIONS, INC.



*Free-lance  
not at this  
# & none  
available -  
thus the letter*

7950 DEERING AVENUE  
CANOGA PARK, CALIF. 91304  
(213) 887-0550

February 25, 1975

Mrs. Sheila Weidenfeld  
Press Secretary for Mrs. Ford  
White House

Dear Mrs. Weidenfeld,

Coronet magazine, here in Los Angeles, is very interested in doing a personality profile on the Ford women.

We thought, in view of your projected trip to Palm Springs during Easter, this could be an ideal time for a brief Q&A, with either Mrs. Ford or Susan, or both, as time and scheduling permits.

The questions would focus on updating their feelings, dreams, hopes and plans for the coming year. We are particularly interested in reaction on the Equal Rights Amendment, Susan's school and work plans etc. We are primarily interested in the women behind the man, without emphasizing political aspects.

Thank you very much for your time, hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

*Megan R. Marshack*

Megan R. Marshack  
Staff Writer  
Coronet

MRM/dcl





March 17, 1973

Dear Ms. Marshack:

Thanks for your recent letter and your interest in interviewing both Mrs. Ford and Susan.

Susan will not be accompanying the Fords to California, and it appears that Mrs. Ford's schedule will not enable her to accept any new interviews while she is there.

We greatly appreciate your interest. If there is any change in her schedule I will definitely call you.

Sincerely,

Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld  
Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Ms. Megan R. Marshack  
Coronet  
Challenge Publications, Inc.  
7950 Deering Avenue  
Canoga Park, California 91304

SRW:pjm:ncc



# GHIRARDELLI

## Chocolate Manufactory

### History and Lore

#### From Cacao Bean to Ghirardelli Chocolate

The history of chocolate is as rich in lore as the flavor of the cacao bean itself. The Spanish conquerors found the beans used as money in Mexico; and chocolate was the royal drink of the Aztecs as well as the Incas of Peru. It is said that the legendary Emperor Montezuma drank only chocolate in his golden ceremonial goblets.

Columbus first brought cacao beans back to Spain from the new world. But it was a later Spanish explorer, Hernando Cortez, who introduced chocolate as a hot beverage, sweetening it with cane sugar and vanilla. The drink soon became a favorite with the Spanish court—and prized so highly that they kept the method of preparation a secret from the rest of Europe for more than a century.

However, the popularity of chocolate did spread... from Spain to France, eventually to England and through the rest of Europe... and then back again to the new world.

Cacao is the Spanish word (derived from the Aztec "cacacatl") usually accepted as the name for the chocolate tree and its beans—though we more regularly use the English version—cocoa. The trees grow best in hot, rainy climates near the Equator, and although they may reach heights of 40 feet or more, the trees are usually cut back to 16 to 25 feet to produce better beans. Today, the cacao tree is cultivated principally in the West Indies, South and Central America and in the tropical forests of West Africa.

Everything about the cacao tree is colorful. Leaves are large and glossy, red when young and green when mature. Tiny pink or white blossoms cluster together on the branches. The fruit, which will eventually be converted into chocolate and cocoa, appears as green or maroon pods 8" to 15" long on the trunk of the tree. When the pods ripen, they are picked and broken open. Inside are the "seeds" or cacao beans—anywhere from 20 to 50 per pod. These are scooped out, dried in the sun and later placed in bags and shipped to market.

#### How Ghirardelli Chocolate Is Made

All the skill and finesse of a master chef goes into making Ghirardelli chocolate. First step, of course, is to roast the beans. They are placed in large rotary ovens where the beans turn over and over until they get that famous Ghirardelli complexion—a rich, even brown. During the 1½ to 2 hours roasting time, a wonderful chocolate aroma fills the room.

After cooling, the beans pass to a machine called a "Cracker and Fanner." It cracks the beans and removes the thin shells. Fans blow away the husk from the meat or "nibs."

The cocoa nibs are fed into a mill where they are crushed between flat stones encased in steam-heated iron shells. The heat melts the crushed nibs and a rich, dark "chocolate liquor" flows from the mill.

When poured into molds and allowed to harden, the resulting cakes become a familiar baking ingredient—unsweetened or bitter chocolate.

#### How Cocoa Powder Is Made

Chocolate liquor is the basic ingredient of all chocolate and cocoa products. It contains a unique and flavorful food element, cocoa butter. To make cocoa powder, the chocolate liquor is pumped into hydraulic presses where pressure is applied and a portion of the cocoa butter is pressed out. What is left after the removal of cocoa butter is a hard cake of pressed cocoa. The hard cake is placed in a Melanguer. This machine, with its huge granite rollers, pulverizes the cocoa until it becomes a powder. Some cocoa powder is sold to dairies, bakeries and food manufacturers to use as a flavor; some is mixed with sugar and processed into instant drink mixes; some is made into chocolate flavored syrup.

#### How Ghirardelli Makes Delicious "Eating Chocolate"

While cocoa is made by removing some of the cocoa butter, eating chocolate is made by adding it. Cocoa butter, sugar and a little vanilla are combined with the chocolate liquor and ground together, making a heavy paste. Adding the cocoa butter enhances the flavor and improves the texture and smoothness of the chocolate. In making milk chocolate, whole condensed milk is also added. The mix-

ture is then "kneaded" for many hours in a "conching machine." This kneading action aerates the mixture and helps develop the flavor of the chocolate. Result? That velvety smooth, wonderfully rich Ghirardelli chocolate flavor.

After "conching," the mixture at last goes into molds to be formed into the shape of the completed product. A variety of size and shape molds are used—from 10¢ chocolate bar size to large 10 pound block size. As a final step, the chocolate passes through a refrigerator and when cold the bar drops out of the mold. The chocolate is then wrapped in waxed paper or foil and packaged for sale.

#### High in Nutrition

Ghirardelli Chocolate and Cocoa possess food value of a very high order. A Milk Chocolate bar, for example, contains significant amounts of vitamin A, protein and minerals. Important amounts of riboflavin (vitamin B<sub>2</sub>) and vitamin D are also present. And, of course, chocolate is an excellent source of fuel-energy. Soldiers carry chocolate with them in their survival kits and athletes take nourishment from chocolate during periods of long exertion.

Best of all, Ghirardelli Chocolate is wonderfully delicious. It adds variety to your meals. It contributes to the pleasure of living. Mostly though, it's just plain good to eat.

#### Domingo and Domenico The Tale of Two Families

1849. San Francisco. An explosive century glittered in a miner's pan at Sutter's Creek. The first pains of growth were felt in the sinking of a golden spike in Utah... in the whirl and waste of its Barbary Coast... in a windswept onslaught of ten thousand sailing ships.

Out of Italy, into South America, through the Golden Gate, came Domingo Ghirardelli. A merchant by trade, he soon set up tent stores to supply the gold-hungry hordes in the Sierras. But he nurtured a dream. He had found a product of the Western World in the lush hills of Guatemala. Chocolate!

In the mid-80's another son of Italy found the Golden Gate. Domenico DeDomenico brought the new world a century-old family experience in the art of pasta-making. He put it to work in a tiny one-press factory just blocks away from the massive red brick tower of Ghirardelli. Here, Golden Grain Macaroni products were born.

The sons of Domingo and Domenico fulfilled their fathers' wildest dreams.

The young twentieth century found Ghirardelli's Stone Ground Chocolate, Eagle Brand Baking Bars and a popular

tube candy called Flicks in pantries throughout the western states. In those same cupboards were macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles from the burgeoning Golden Grain company.

A few years later, the Rice-a-Roni cable car bell rang on the television screens of the nation and Golden Grain pioneered a convenience food trend that included a wide range of flavorful macaroni dishes.

In 1962, the 110 year old Ghirardelli Chocolate Co. became a division of the Golden Grain Macaroni Co.

Today Golden Grain and Ghirardelli products are made in a huge manufacturing complex on the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay. Here, Ghirardelli's famous quality chocolate and Golden Grain spaghetti, macaroni, noodle, Rice-a-Roni and Stir-N-Serve one pan dinners are packaged and shipped to all corners of the globe.

But, the Ghirardelli Chocolate Manufactory, still in its century-old site, continues to send its rich aroma through the old red brick factory buildings of what is now Ghirardelli Square.

# GHIRARDELLI

## Chocolate Manufactory

### Soda Fountain & Candy Shop

## MENU

#### Ghirardelli Old Creamery Ice Cream

Two scoops of one flavor in a goblet  
Vanilla  
Chocolate  
Strawberry  
Turkish Coffee  
Toasted Almond  
Chocolate Chip  
Rocky Road  
Bittersweet Chocolate ..... 85¢

#### High Sierra Sodas

Made the old fashioned way  
Chocolate (vanilla ice cream)  
Chocolate (chocolate ice cream)  
Strawberry (vanilla ice cream)  
Strawberry (strawberry ice cream)  
Vanilla Soda  
Pineapple Soda ..... \$1.10

#### Old Favorite Beverages

Root Beer ..... 50¢  
Root Beer Float ..... 75¢  
Coca Cola ..... 50¢  
7-UP ..... 50¢

#### Nob Hill Sundaes

in the best San Francisco tradition

##### TWIN PEAKS

A famous San Francisco landmark. Twin Peaks of chocolate and vanilla ice cream, topped with marshmallow and chocolate syrup and hidden under a blanket of whipped cream fog. Dig in and take a peek. .... \$1.55

##### STRIKE IT RICH

The famous gold country of California inspired this goodie. Three marshmallow-covered chocolate ice cream mountains with a rich Ghirardelli chocolate syrup river running 'round them. Loaded with nuts and Ghirardelli chocolate nuggets. Dig for 'em. .... \$1.55

##### THE ROCK

Famous Alcatraz emerges from San Francisco Bay. Ours is a vanilla ice cream island in a whipped cream bay. It's armored with a shell of Ghirardelli chocolate. Break in! .... \$1.55

##### GOLDEN GATE BANANA SPLIT

The longest span of goodness in town. Chocolate, strawberry and vanilla ice cream topped with chocolate, strawberry and pineapple syrup. A banana bridge rises above the whipped cream fog. Open up that Golden Gate! .... \$1.85

##### EMPEROR NORTON

Goblet ringed with bananas and cherries. Two big scoops of vanilla ice cream, hot chocolate fudge and whipped cream. Topped with nuts. .... \$1.85

NO SUBSTITUTIONS ON NOB HILL SUNDAES.

#### Ghirardelli Hot Chocolate

Sip it by the mugful  
Hot Chocolate  
with Marshmallows ..... 75¢  
Hot Chocolate  
with Whipped Cream ..... \$1.00

#### Bonanza Sundaes

Choice of Ice Cream and Topping  
Whipped Cream and Nuts  
Hot Fudge Sundae ..... \$1.55  
Chocolate  
Strawberry  
Marshmallow  
Butterscotch  
Pineapple ..... \$1.45

#### Goodness Milk Shakes

Made with pure ice cream  
Chocolate  
Strawberry  
Vanilla  
Pineapple ..... \$1.20  
MALTS (same flavors) ... 10¢ extra



*Request - Mrs. F.*

July 22, 1975

Dear Mr. Ham:

Thank you so much for your very thoughtful letter and kind words about Mrs. Ford. They are much appreciated.

I love your idea for an interview on dance, and know Mrs. Ford would enjoy it as well. Unfortunately, her very heavy schedule would make it impossible at this time.

Again, I thank you for your interest. If we find that there is any possibility during the coming months, I'll certainly be in touch.

Sincerely,

Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld  
Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Mr. Joey Ham  
Editor  
Star-News Publishing Company  
1003 Plaza Boulevard  
National City, California 92050



HEAD-KEY LINE	TYPE FACE	COL. WIDTH	SIZE	LEAD
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PG. 1	EDIT	FEATURE	CHURCH	SPORTS	SOC	BIZ	GENERAL	ALL ZONES	C.V.	LB.	N.C.	PRE-PRINT	SHOPPER	TAB
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11 EMS

14.9 EMS

NATIONAL CITY, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

*Patti  
Please  
hand to  
Sam*

START HERE

MRS BETTY FORD  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Ford;

As a news reporter grown rather blase and cynical in the business I do not often observe a public figure who arouses my admiration and interest. You are a notable exception.

I am impressed at your ability to maintain your balance in the glare and pressure of your position. I don't know how you do it but you seem to be able to retain your own personal identity and hang loose, as the kids say, a rare accomplishment for a president's wife.

Your personal support of women's right before the law and in the job market is having a culminative impact on the cause. I think your influence will be felt for years in that movement.

However, what I am really writing you about, Mrs. Ford has absolutely nothing to do with women's rights, nor with politics, nor any other matters of national interest.

I would like to talk with you, or rather listen to you talk, about dance. As a hard news reporter all these years I have never been able to indulge my natural interest in music and the stage. Now as a columnist I am making up for lost time taking in opera, stage, art shows in great gulps. Ignorant as I am about the arts I never even thought of dance as an art form until I stumbled on the fact recently.

I am amazed at the human body in its ability to express and communicate thought and feeling. I want to learn more about this. Since I believe when you start late you had better start at the top I would be forever grateful if I might ask you something about dance. I am coming to Washington to visit my nephew a Lieutenant (Navy) who lives in a restored town house on your Hill.

Could you possibly spare me a few minutes anytime of the day or

(MORE)

START HERE

night, any day of the week.

I would publish your remarks or not as you wish.

Sincerely,  
JOEY HAM

*Joey Ham*  
COLUMNIST

STAR-NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA  
POST OFFICE BOX 1207  
CIP 92012  
TELEPHONE (714) 427-3000

JOEY HAM HOME ADDRESS  
1621 E. 16th St  
National City, California  
zip 92050  
TELEPHONE (714) 262-5370

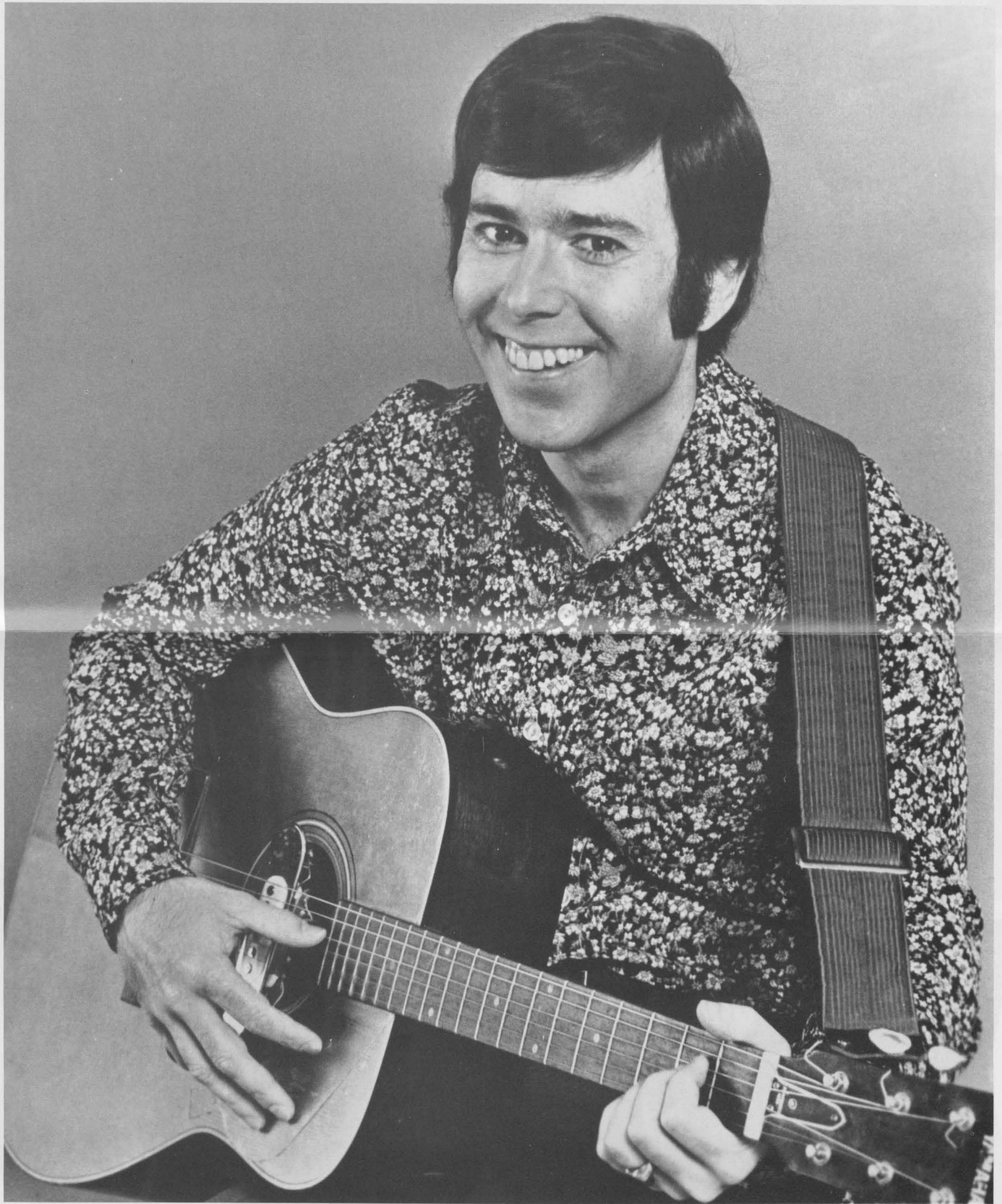
P.S. To Mrs. Ford's staff;

Please check my credentials with ~~my~~ <sup>you</sup> the co-publishers  
of the three newspapers I work for; Lowell Blankfort, Chula  
Vista Star-News, telephone (714) 427-3000

Also I interviewed Mrs. Nixon a number of years ago (four)  
and I would be glad to send story of that interview.

*J. Ham*





**GERRY ROBINSON . . . THE HOLLYWOOD TROUBADOUR**

*Everybody likes to hear a song about himself.*



**THEY'VE ALL BEEN ENTERTAINED BY GERRY ROBINSON ... THE HOLLYWOOD TROUBADOUR.**

**GERRY ROBINSON** has sparked the festivities at parties for these celebrities, as well as for countless others . . . He's made festive occasions of conventions and trade shows, wowed the crowds at store openings, published hit songs and appeared on many top radio and T.V. programs.

**WHY IS GERRY ROBINSON IN SUCH DEMAND?**

- **GERRY'S PERSONALIZED SONGS ABOUT THE GUESTS**, spontaneously composed and delivered with his own special knack for imaginative lyrics and bouncy original tunes, are guaranteed to enliven any gathering. Give him a second . . . and he'll give you a song.
- **GERRY AND HIS SPIRITED GUITAR ACCOMPANIMENT** lead the group in rousing renditions of old standards and current hits.
- **GERRY "ROASTS" GUESTS SELECTED BY HIS HOST . . .** to the delight of the roastee and the entire gathering.
- **GERRY ROBINSON'S LIVELY PRESENCE** assures the success of any party, wedding, trade show, store opening, convention or meeting.

**HERE'S WHAT DELIGHTED CLIENTS SAY ABOUT GERRY ROBINSON . . .**

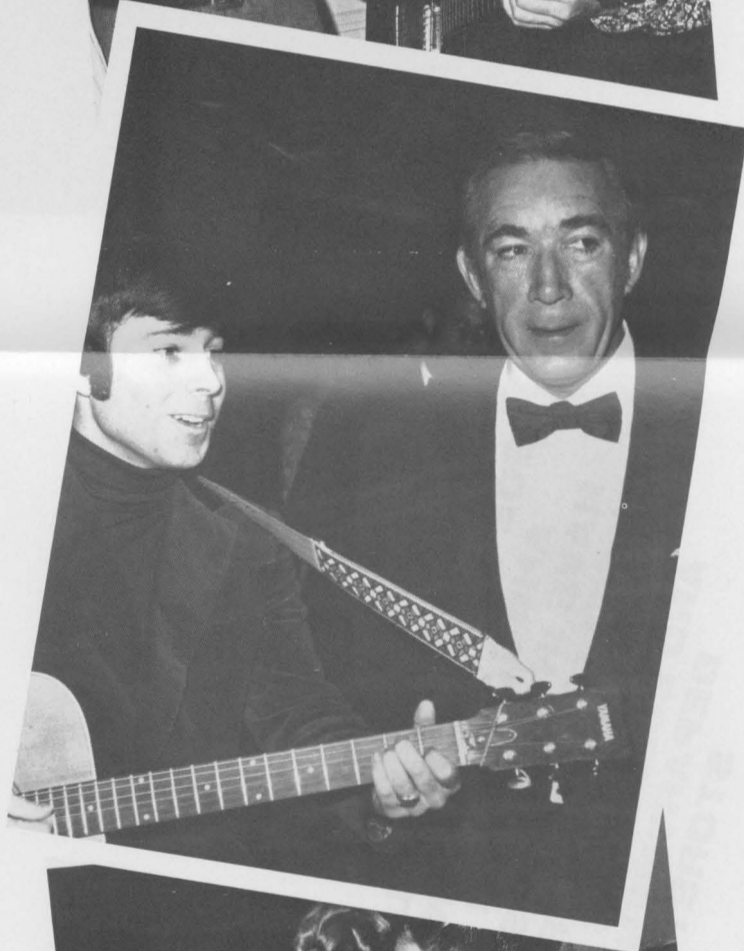
"Your performances drew the largest crowd we ever had."  
—E.T. Stevenson, Jr., Regional Sales Manager, Datsun Motor Corporation in U.S.A.

"You really got a hold of a cold crowd and turned them to putty . . ."  
—W. Guy Fox, Chairman, Evening Program, Annual Regional Meeting, Delta Nu Alpha, Marina West.

"Hit of the Suite at the Convention . . ."  
—T.B. Slattery, Senior Director, Agency & Interline Sales, Pan American Airlines.

"Attracted many people . . . made them laugh . . . helped sell shirts and ties with his 'fun' singing approach."  
—Robbi Kraft, Director of Publicity, Bullock's

"No end of fun . . ."  
—Dal Eisenbraun, State Farm Insurance Companies.



**GERRY ROBINSON  
733 West Knoll Drive  
Apartment 148  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90069  
(213) 980-4818**



**WHAT DO  
RONALD REAGAN,  
BOB HOPE, LIZ TAYLOR  
AND JOHN WAYNE  
HAVE IN COMMON  
WITH STATE FARM AIRLINES,  
PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES,  
AND BULLOCK'S  
DEPARTMENT?  
STORES?**



**GERRY ROBINSON  
733 West Knoll Drive  
Apartment 148  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90069**



**Robinson Roasts Rickles**

SUPPORTED SOLELY BY CONTRIBUTIONS, GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Patti + Peter



Background on Mon. 6/7 /76 Photo  
at Hollywood Burbank Airport  
February 10, 1976

(shile has a copy)

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1976

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Russell W. Kirbey  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

J. Robert Atkinson  
FOUNDER  
1897-1964

Braille Institute of America, the nation's leading educational and service organization for the blind, is preparing to dedicate the central structure of its new Los Angeles campus. This \$5 million complex already is attracting international attention, because it will set a world standard in functional and beautiful facilities for rehabilitation of those with severe sight loss.

It would be an unforgettable occasion for Southern California and for the nation if you and Mrs. Ford would honor us with your participation in this historic event. We would like to schedule the dedication for May or June, but have delayed in specifying a date in the hope that you might include it on your schedule, perhaps in conjunction with other California appearances.

Since Braille Institute, a 56-year-old community service organization, so well expresses your own self-help philosophy, it would seem particularly appropriate for you and Mrs. Ford to participate in the formal dedication of this very special and purposeful structure. Braille Institute derives its entire support from gifts and bequests from private citizens, and thousands of community volunteers participate in an outstanding program which supplements the work of its professional staff.

Founded in 1919, Braille Institute has grown from a single braille press in a blind man's garage to a nationally-known organization which now offers a comprehensive program of counseling, rehabilitation, training, education and special services. Braille Institute is nonprofit and nonsectarian, and all of its services are offered without charge to any legally blind man, woman or child. In addition, the Braille Institute Library, a branch of the Library of Congress under its Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, provides services to the disabled of the Southwestern United States. The Braille Institute Press produces braille reading material and cassettes for the blind all across the nation.



At the time of our dedication, Betty Clark, an outstanding and charming young woman, an award-winning artist and a winner of Braille Institute's coveted Light Award for service to the blind, would like to present you with a handwoven American flag which has taken her two years to complete. Ms. Clark also happens to be blind. The flag is of museum quality, and she would like to make this appropriate gift to you in this Bicentennial year.

We await your reply with the hope that we will be welcoming you and Mrs. Ford as our special honor guests upon this significant date in Braille Institute's history.

*Los Feliz.*

Very respectfully,

*E. H. Corbin*  
Edwin H. Corbin  
President

EHC/d

Enclosure (LIGHT)

cc: William W. Nicholson  
Director, Scheduling Office

*Mr. R. W. Kirby*  
*Ejec. Dir.*



# TELEPHONE MESSAGE

TIME MAY 6 12 38 PM '76 1976

M Ms Weednfeld

ROOM 667

The following message was received during your absence from

M Larry Peck

TEL. NO. 4824-5180

**H: 874-4998**



Campaign poster -  
behind Mrs. Ford's  
head -

**Pat**

**Larry**

**Bevin's  
Party**

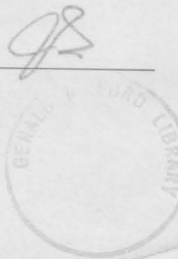
OPERATOR JF

*Demands Courtesies*

*Beverly Wilshire Hotel*

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

CRESTVIEW 5-4282



TELEPHONE MESSAGE

TIME MAY 6 12 45 PM '76 1976

M Mr Weidenfeld

ROOM 667

The following message was received during your absence from

M Tom Dowling

TEL. NO. 202-966-3473

Washington Star

Mag. Editor of  
Two Mes.



"Guccione P.S.  
"Bravo" - Out & Rolling  
Stone - Rolling Stone -  
Q & A -

OPERATOR JS

*Demands Courtesies*  
*Beverly Wilshire Hotel*

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

CRESTVIEW 5-4282

Independence

Steve

Tom Dowling  
(212) 966-3473

Clare Crawford

202-291-

8520



*Hermands Courtright's*  
*Beverly Wilshire Hotel*

CRestview 5-4282

*Re-assessing*

*Stoa*

---

TO

Wendenfield, Sheila

DATE

5/4/77

TIME

6:34

AM

PM

# WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Bert Swain

of (916)

Phone 484-2694

TELEPHONED

PLEASE RETURN CALL

CALLED IN PERSON

URGENT

WANTS TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

Message: Call 961-3790 to arrange for a visit to the school where Mrs. Ford presented a year of fitness award. I'm sure Mrs Ford would like to follow

MESSAGE TAKEN BY:

award. I'm sure Mrs Ford would like to follow



To Pope Avenue School  
Ray Simpson  
Pope Avenue  
Sacramento, California

We were here but  
couldn't make -

Couldn't

(vlp)

TELEPHONED  
CALLED IN PERSON  
WANTS TO SEE YOU  
PLEASE RETURN CALL  
URGENT  
WILL CALL AGAIN

2nd Ward  
Conference  
Gifted

<u>PROMO</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACCOMODATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
775	FORD, MRS GERALD Wife of President	P & 2 DLX #775 UP	COMPLIMENTARY (Share W/Chirdon)
835	BAGGAGE HANDLERS	Twin/Wil Wing	\$45SP
775	CHIRDON, MS NANCY	INFO #775 DOWN	Share W/Ford
663	HARRELL, MS JEAN Nurse	SINGLE/BW #663	\$40SP
676	MATTSON, MS PATTY Asst Press Secretary	SINGLE/BW #676	\$40SP
521	NAVY FILM CREW	Twin/WW	\$45SP
670	SCHUMACHER, MR CARL Photographer	SINGLE/BW #670	\$40SP
774	SORUM, MR PETE	P & 1/BW #774	\$45SP
667	WEIDENFELD, MS SHEILA Press Secretary	SNGL/BW #667	#40SP

/ss  
5/4/76

CC Mr Portenstein      Mr Payone      Mr Taub      Mr McKinney  
 Mr Ashton              Ms Tabino      Ms Kostoff      Mr McDonagh  
 Ms Shand                Mrs Chaplin      Mr Korzillius

Mr White, Mr Courtfight, Mr Boldt - for your info



	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACCOMODATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
772	BALL, MR JERRY	Single	Upgrade to #772
461	BOSCO, MR A	Twin	W/Corcoran
425	CLINE, MR J	Info	W/Provasi
727	COLLEY, MR D	Twin	W/Gajowki
768	COMMAND POST	P & I #768	<u>Arrived 5/04</u>
461	CORCORAN, MR M	Info	W/Bosco
727	GAJKOWSKI, MR R	Info	W/Colley
706	ELSTON, MR J	Twin	W/Ison
706	ISON, MR W	Info	W/Elston
471	KINELY, MR	Single/Bev Wing	<u>Arrived 5/02</u>
822	PACKAGE ROOM	Twin #822	
425	PROVASI, MR K	Twin	W/Cline
607	SCHMELTZER, MRS J	Single	
573	HOOPER HENRY		
280	{ DOMENICO, Frank		
	{ D'ALTON, Arthur		
	/ss		
	5/4/76		

cc Mr Portenstein      Mr Pavone      Mr T ub      Mr Mc Kinney  
Mr Ashton              Ms Tabino      Ms Kostoff      Mr McDonagh  
Ms Shand                Mrs Chaplin      Mr Korzillius

Mr Courtirght, Mr White, Mr Boldt - for your info



MRS. FORD'S VISIT TO LOS ANGELES

5/4/76  
3:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1976

- 9:10 P.M. DC-9 Arrives Los Angeles International Airport, B-4 Hangar  
(closed arrival)
- 9:15 P.M. Motorcade Departs Los Angeles International Airport enroute  
Beverly Wilshire Hotel
- 9:35 P.M. Motorcade Arrives Beverly Wilshire Hotel  
Mrs. Ford will be met by Mr. George White, President  
and General Manager, Beverly Wilshire Hotel and Hotel Staff  
  
Mrs. Ford proceeds to suite
- 9:40 P.M. Mrs. Ford Arrives suite  
  
remain overnight

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1976

- 4:15 P.M. Alfred Ruess Arrives Beverly Wilshire Hotel for 30-minute  
appointment with Mrs. Ford
- 5:45 P.M. Cary Grant Arrives Beverly Wilshire Hotel
- 5:55 P.M. Mrs. Ford, escorted by Cary Grant, departs suite enroute  
motorcade for boarding
- 6:00 P.M. Motorcade Departs Beverly Wilshire Hotel enroute Lee T. Bevan  
residence (919 N. Roxbury, Beverly Hills - 274-6581)
- 6:07 P.M. Motorcade Arrives Bevan Residence  
Mrs. Ford will be met by Mr. & Mrs. Lee T. Bevan,  
Mr. & Mrs. Travis Reed (Ellie),  
Mr. David James, California Co-Chairman,  
P.F.C. Finance Committee  
  
Mrs. Ford will make brief remarks and be introduced by Travis Reed
- 7:20 P.M. Mrs. Ford, escorted by Cary Grant, departs Bevan residence  
enroute motorcade for boarding
- 7:22 P.M. Motorcade departs Bevan residence enroute Bistro  
(246 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills - 273-5633, 272-0740)
- 7:28 P.M. Motorcade arrives Bistro  
Mrs. Ford will be met by Ray Caldiero, Dolores Hope,  
Ava Gabor, Glenn Ford, Helen Reddy
- 8:30 (-8:45) P.M.  
  
Mrs. Ford departs Bistro, boards motorcade  
Motorcade departs Bistro enroute Beverly Wilshire Hotel



Mrs. Ford - L.A. Visit  
page two

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1976 (cont'd.)

8:35 (-8:50) P.M. Motorcade arrives Beverly Wilshire Hotel. Mrs. Ford proceeds to suite.

Remain overnight

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1976

7:00 A.M. Luggage Call

8:55 A.M. Mrs. Ford departs suite enroute motorcade for boarding

9:00 A.M. Motorcade departs Beverly Wilshire Hotel enroute Los Angeles International Airport - B-4 Hangar

9:25 A.M. Motorcade arrives Los Angeles International Airport

9:35 A.M. Wheels up



For release:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5 AFTER 11:15 A.M.

Contact: **Larry Peck (213) 482-5180**

SACRAMENTO--Mrs. Betty Ford today filed with the California Secretary of State a 167-member delegation pledged to President Ford in the June 8th primary election.

In handing the list of names to the Secretary of State Mrs. March Fong Eu, Mrs. Ford said she had come to California to personally file the delegate slate "for good luck".

The nation's First Lady was accompanied to the State Capitol by Attorney General Evelle J. Younger and State Senator Dennis Carpenter, California co-chairman of the President Ford Committee.

The 167-member delegation is composed of three persons from each of the state's 43 Congressional districts, plus an additional 38 at-large delegates.

The California Republican primary, the nation's largest, is winner-take-all. On June 8th voters will elect a delegation pledged to the candidate receiving the most popular votes. The GOP National Convention will be held August 16th through 19th in Kansas City.

Nearly 41 percent of the Ford delegates are women. There are 14 Spanish surname delegates, 12 blacks and four of oriental ancestry.

Ninety-six of the delegates are over 45 years old, 71 are between 18 and 45 years old.

The Ford delegation represents a broad spectrum of the California Republican Party and includes Younger, Carpenter, four California Republican Congressmen, Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, four State Assemblymen including the Assembly Minority Leader Paul Priolo and two additional State Senators.

Also included on the delegation are the current state Republican Party Chairmen Paul Haerle of San Francisco and two former state party chairmen: James Halley and Putnam Livermore.

Charles C. Reed of Los Angeles, the National Republican Committeeman from California, is also a Ford delegate.

-More-



For release:

Contact: **Larry Peck (213) 482-5180**

California delegates  
Page 2

The delegate slate represents a backbone of Republican party leaders in California. Ford delegates include Mrs. Marie Solberg of Madera, past president of the California Federated Republican Women; Thomas Andrews of Los Angeles, President of the California Republican League and Peter McAndrews of Los Angeles, past president of the California Young Republicans.

The Ford delegate slate also includes numerous former Reagan supporters. These include Mrs. Nita Ashcraft, Northern California PFC chairman and former assistant appointments secretary to Reagan; Henry Salvatori of Los Angeles, long-time Reagan financial supporter; Mrs. Margaret Brock of Los Angeles, a key member of Reagan's campaign committees and John Diepenbrock of Sacramento, another key Reagan leader.

Also, David James of Pasadena and Arch Monson, Jr. of San Francisco, both top members of Reagan's campaign efforts.

The slate includes long-time Ford supporter and campaign workers such as Leon Parma of San Diego and Fred C. Wilson of Los Angeles.

Congressmen named to the slate are: Burt Talcott (Salinas) Pete McCloskey (Menlo Park) Charles Wiggins (Fullerton) and Mrs. Shirley Pettis (Loma Linda).

In addition to Priolo, State Assemblymen are: Dixon Arnett (Redwood City) Bill Thomas (Bakersfield) and Jerry Lewis (Highland).

State Senators are Howard Way (Exeter) and Robert Stevens (Los Angeles).

####



Weidenfeld

# Celebrities for President Ford

8730 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE 416, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90211 (213) 659-7733

May 5, 1976

Raymond P. Caldiero  
Director

MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. BETTY FORD  
FROM: Raymond Caldiero  
SUBJECT: Celebrity Party

The following represents a list of celebrities who have responded positively to the Celebrity Party, being held at The Bistro...as of 7:00 PM, Wednesday, May 5th.

Mr. Marty Allen

Mr. & Mrs. Steve Allen                      Wife, Jayne

Mr. & Mrs. Jim Bacon                      Syndicated columnist, Herald Examin

Mr. & Mrs. Sid Balkin                      V.P. Brut Productions

Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Bergen                      Wife, Frances

Mr. Ray Bolger

Mr. Sonny Bono & Guest

Mr. & Mrs. Pat Boone

Mr. & Mrs. Ernis Borgnine                      Wife, Tove

Mrs. Mary Benny

Mr. Jim Brown & Escort

Mr. David Brown                      Wife, Helen Gurley Brown  
Partner, Zanuck/Brown.. "Jaws"

Mr. Milton Berle

Mr. & Mrs. Red Buttons





# Celebrities for President Ford

8730 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE 416, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90211 (213) 659-7733

Raymond P. Caldiero  
Director

Mr. & Mrs. Sammy Cahn

Ms. Marge Champion & Escort

Mr. Dick Clark (Tent.)

Mr. & Mrs. Gary Collins                      Wife, Mary Ann Mobley

Mr. & Mrs. George Coelo                      Parents of Sonny Bono's gal

Mr. Mike Connors

Mr. Robert Conrad                              New Series.. "BaBa Blacksheep (Fall)

Mr. & Mrs. Bert Convy                          Host of "Tattletales"

Mr. Xavier Cugat                                Wife, "Charro"  
Painted caricature of The President

Mr. & Mrs. Tony Curtis

Mr. Cesare Danova & Guest                      Character actor

Mr. & Mrs. Fred DeCordova                      Producer, "Tonight Show"

Mr. & Mrs. Don De Fore

Mr. Luis Estevez

Mr. Glenn Ford & Guest                          Fiance, Cynthia Heyward

Mr. & Mrs. Wes Farrell                          Wife, Tina Sinatra

Mrs. Lee Majors & Escort  
Farrah Fawcett                                      New fall series, "Charlies Angels"

Ms. Nanette Fabray

Mr. & Mrs. Mike Frankovich                      Former head of Columbia Studios,  
now an independent producer,  
produced, Fortune Cookie, Forty  
Carets, Love Machine

# Celebrities for President Ford

8730 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE 416, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90211 (213) 659-7733

Raymond P. Caldiero  
Director

Ms. Kay Gable	
Ms. Eva Gabor	Mrs. Frank Jameson
Ms. Zsa Zsa Gabor & Escort	
Mr. Johnny Grant	KTLA TV & great supporter
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Guber	Former head of Columbia, now an independent producer
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Hutner	Friends of the Jamesons' Wife, a TV actress of sorts
Mr. Ross Hunter	
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hyams	Wife, Elke Sommers
Ms. Marilyn Horn	Guest of Jim Nabors and an Opera Singer
Mr. Harvey Korman & Guest	Carol Burnett show
Mr. & Mrs. Steve Lawrence	Wife, Edie Gorme Nominated for an EMMY for TV show on Gershwin
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Landon	"Bonanza" & now new series "Little House on the Praire"
Mr. & Mrs. Art Linkletter	Great supporters
Mr. & Mrs. Allen Ludden	Wife, Betty White
Mr. & Mrs, Gordon Mac Rae	
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Marshall	Host, "Hollywood Squares"
Ms. Tichi Wilkinson Miles	Owner, Hollywood Reporter
Ms. Lee Ann Meriweather & Escort	Former Miss America, TV Actress

# Celebrities for President Ford

8730 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE 416, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90211 (213) 659-7733

Raymond P. Caldiero  
Director

Mr. Jacques Mapes                      Guest of Ross Hunter, think  
what you want..and you're right!

Mr. Roger Miller                      Country & Western singer

Mr. & Mrs. Ricardo Montalban

Mr. & Mrs. Ed Nelson                      Former, "Peyton Place"  
Great supporter

Mr. Jim Nabors & Guest

Mr. Hugh O'Brien & Guest

Mr. & Mrs. Donald O'Connor

Mr. Freddie Prinze                      Star of "Chico & the Man"  
Wife just had a new baby

Ms. Joan Rivers

Mr. Ceasar Romero & Guest

Mr. Buddy Rogers                      Husband of Mary Pickford

Mr. Taft Schreiber                      Former Executive VP Universal  
Extremely active in Fund Raising

Mrs. Nancy Sinatra

Mr. & Mrs. William Shatner

Ms. Connie Stevens

Ms. Keeley Smith                      Singer, former wife of Louis Prima

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Thinnes                      Wife, Gloria Lorrington-singer

Mr. & Mrs. Michael Wayne                      John Wayne's son  
President of Batjac Productions

Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Wayne                      John Waynes's son & actor

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- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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MAY 5

the horses to be entered the day before the running. In 1787, two years earlier, the practice of racing horses through the streets of Lexington became so common that the trustees of the town ordered it to be stopped. Thereupon the lovers of horses built the first race track in the state. The Louisville Jockey Club advertised in a newspaper of the city on October 3, 1823, that beginning on Monday, October 15, it would hold a race meet for three days, with three-mile heats the first day, two-mile heats the second day and one-mile heats the last day, with weights running from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty pounds, according to the age of the horse. This is the Jockey Club which in 1875 held the first Kentucky Derby.

#### CINCO DE MAYO

One of the great days in Mexican history, celebrated by Mexicans at home and in foreign countries is known as the Cinco de Mayo, or the Fifth of May. In Mexico City one of the streets is named for the day. In that city it is customary for the President of the Republic to review the troops which march through the streets between buildings gayly decorated with flags and banners, while the regimental bands play the national anthem. The day is observed by Mexicans living in the United States, particularly those in the Southwest. They have a great festal dinner in the afternoon, and in the evening there is a ball at which the dancing usually lasts until morning.

The day is the anniversary of the battle of Guadalupe near Puebla, which was fought in 1862 by a Mexican force of about two thousand against a French force of six thousand which was repulsed. The battle was one of those fought in the campaign of the French to place Maximilian on a Mexican throne. Mexico had defaulted payments on her bonds. An arrangement was made by France, Spain and England at a conference in London in October 1861, to make a joint naval demonstration against Mexico in order to compel payment to the bondholders. Fleets of the three powers sailed for Vera Cruz and arrived there near the end of the year. It was announced that there was no intention of conquering Mexico and that nothing was desired but a settlement of just claims. A conference was arranged with Mexican representatives and a preliminary agreement was made. Thereupon the British and Spanish fleets sailed for home. The French remained, repudiated the agreement and started a war of conquest. The French army met the Mexicans under the command of Ignacio Zaragoza on May 5 and was driven back with serious losses. The battle itself was not of great importance, but the victory appealed to the imagination of the Mexicans as they had succeeded, even though temporarily, in resisting foreign invasion. The French ultimately conquered the country and put Maximilian on the throne only to have him deposed and shot by the Mexicans after a short and troubled reign. The city of Puebla, which had been known as Puebla de los Angeles, changed its name to Puebla de Zaragoza as a

MAY 6

tribute to the general who defended it from the French. The body of the general lies in the Panteon de San Fernando in the Mexican capital.

#### MAY SIXTH

#### BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT E. PEARY

Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, was born at Cresson, Pa., on May 6, 1856, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1877 and became an engineer in the United States Navy in 1881. He was engaged in surveys of a route for the Nicaragua canal for three or four years. His first expedition into the Arctic was in 1886 for an inspection of the Greenland icecap. He found that Greenland was an island. Thereafter he devoted himself almost exclusively to Arctic study and exploration. From one trip to the North he brought back a meteorite weighing ninety tons. After more than twenty years' experience in the Arctic he started on his final expedition on July 6, 1908, on the ship Roosevelt. He established winter quarters and when the Arctic dawn began he started on a dash for the pole. He made the last one hundred and twenty-five miles over the ice in five days, arriving within a short distance of his goal so exhausted that he had to rest. On the next day, April 7, 1909, he reached what he regarded as the pole itself, took astronomical observations to verify his position, remained there thirty hours, and returned to his base. In the meantime Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who had been in the North, had returned with the announcement that he had discovered the pole. Philip Gibbs, as the correspondent for a London paper, who had gone to Denmark to interview Dr. Cook, concluded that the man was an imposter and so wrote for his paper. When Peary's announcement was made there was much popular sympathy with him because of Dr. Cook's supposed prior discovery, a discovery which in spite of the scepticism of Philip Gibbs was generally credited. Considerable controversy arose and Peary made some bitter remarks which led a wit to say that Dr. Cook was a liar and a gentleman while Peary was neither. When it was proposed that Congress honor Peary for his discovery his claims were carefully examined and majority and minority reports were made by members of the committee, but each report held that the evidence indicated that he had reached the pole. He was then promoted to the rank of rear admiral and received the thanks of Congress. Many geographical societies awarded gold medals to him and he was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He died on February 20, 1920, and is buried in Washington.

#### FEAST OF ST. JOHN BEFORE THE LATIN GATE

The special feast day of St. John the Evangelist is December 27, but a feast is celebrated on May 6 because of the legend concerning his

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

\*\*\*\*\*

FOR: CALIFORNIA

MARCH 26-27, 1976

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## CALIFORNIA

California was admitted to the Union in 1850, as the 31st state. In size it ranks third in the Union, Alaska and Texas being larger.

California was nicknamed the "Golden State" because of its early and sustained gold production. It officially adopted the golden poppy, the California valley quail, and the California redwood as its state flower, bird, and tree respectively. The grizzly bear is the official state animal, and the state fish is the South Fork golden trout. The state capital is Sacramento.

Physical Features. California's physiography is simple; its main features are few and bold; a mountain fringe along the ocean, another mountain system along the east border, between them--closed in at both ends by their junction--a splendid valley, and outside all this is a great area of barren, arid lands, belonging partly to the Great Basin and partly to the open basin region.

History. "Gold made California!" The most important feature of modern Californian history is the way in which the territory came to be a part of the United States, with gold as the underlying dramatic element. In the 18th century fear lest England or Russia might obtain California, and thus threaten Mexico, caused Spain at length to occupy it. The Spanish occupation merely kept others out, to the ultimate advantage of the American Union, which would not have been strong enough to take over California much prior to the time when it actually did so. If the Spanish settlers had discovered California's gold, the destiny of the province would have been different from what it proved to be; in the event California might have become a Spanish-American republic, or England might have acquired it. Gold was not discovered there, however, until the Americans were already pouring into the province. Thereafter the rush of American settlers put the stamp of certainty on the connection with the United States.

Exploration and Early Settlement. The name California was taken from Garci Ordonex de Montalvo's story, *Las Sergas de Esplandian* (1510), of black Amazons ruling an island of this name "at the right hand of the Indies . . . very close to that part of the Terrestrial Paradise."



Jesuit missionaries entered Lower California as early as 1697, and maintained themselves there until expelled in 1767 by order of Charles III of Spain; not until Russian explorations in Alaska from 1745 to 1765 did the Spanish government take definite action to occupy Upper California.

The Mission Period. Twenty-one missions were established in California between 1769 and 1823, extending from San Diego in the south to Sonoma in the north. Economically the missions were the blood and life of the province. The missions, however, were only one phase of Spanish institutions in California. The government of the province was in the hands of a military officer stationed at Monterey. There were also several other military establishments and civilian towns in the province, as well as a few private ranches.

The political upheavals in Spain and Mexico following 1808 made little stir in this far-off province, but in 1822 allegiance was given to newly independent Mexico. From this colorful feudalistic era derive place names, land titles, trails which became highways, and the traditions of Mexican law which became the heritage of the later state.

Foreign Influence. Foreign commerce, which was contrary to all Spanish laws, was active by the beginning of the 19th century. Trade with the United States was by far the most important. It supplied almost all the clothing, merchandise, and manufactures used in the province; hides and furs were given in exchange. Americans were hospitably received and very well treated by the government and the people. Many of the later comers wanted to make California an independent republic. An offer made by President Andrew Jackson in 1835 to buy the northern part of California, including San Francisco Bay, was refused. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, however, Mexico ceded California to the United States. Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River in 1848 and the new territory took on great national importance.



The gold rush changed California as much culturally as it had economically and politically. Rapid influx of a cosmopolitan population, combined with sudden increases in wealth, provided consumers and purchasing power for the amenities of civilized life. Virtually overnight new towns and cities were founded and old ones expanded. San Francisco, the new western metropolis, boasted magazines, newspapers, theatres, libraries, and even able historians. Artists, such as C.C. Nahl, depicted the drama of the scene, while Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and others created a gold rush literature.

The economic depression of the 1930's although generally less pronounced than in most other states, created great social unrest, accentuated by the influx of migrant laborers, chiefly from the dust bowl area of the Great Plains, and helped form modern California political character. For one result of the depression was the rise of various radical socioeconomic nostrums (such as the "end poverty in California" (EPIC) plan, a comprehensive social welfare scheme presented by Upton Sinclair, and various old-age pension plans) and the rapid growth of the Democratic Party, long of minor importance in the state.

The state's large population growth after World War II gave it an increasingly influential position in national politics. Congressional reapportionment after the 1950 census raised the number of California's representatives from 23 to 30 and after the 1960 census the number rose to 38, second only to New York (41) and, for the first time, exceeding Pennsylvania (27).



## CALIFORNIA

### Demographics

#### 1970 California Population At A Glance

Total	19,953,134	Males	9,816,685
Urban	18,136,045	Females	10,136,449
Urban fringe (Suburban)	8,880,631	Whites	17,761,032
Rural	1,817,089	Blacks	1,400,143
Farm	184,875	Spanish Language	3,101,589

How Many? California's population in the 1970 census totaled 19,953,134, ranking it first among the States. Its population density was 128 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 91 percent urban and 9 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 27 percent greater than the 1960 population. The increase of 4,236,000 in the 1960-70 decade was divided almost equally between a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 2,123,000 and a net immigration of 2,113,000.

Los Angeles, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 2,816,061, an increase of 14 percent over 1960. The Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the State's largest, had a 1970 population of 7,032,075, an increase of 16 percent over 1960.

Other major cities and their 1960-70 percentage changes were:

San Francisco	715,674	-	3%
San Diego	696,769	+	22%
San Jose	445,779	+	118%
Oakland	361,561	-	2%



Long Beach	358,633 + 4%
Sacramento	254,413 + 33%
Anaheim	166,701 + 60%
Fresno	165,972 + 24%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in California's first and second generations from other countries included 1,112,008 from Mexico (411,008 born there); 439,862 from Canada (153,725 born there); 373,495 from the United Kingdom (129,957 born there); 360,656 from Germany (105,675 born there); 340,675 from Italy (80,495 born there). There were 3,101,589 persons of Spanish language or surname.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 17,761,032. Other racial groups included 1,400,143 blacks (58 percent more than in 1960); 91,018 American Indians; 213,280 Japanese; 170,131 Chinese; and 138,859 Filipinos.

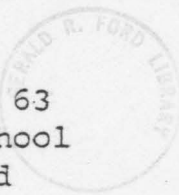
Age of the Population. The Median age of the California population was 28.1 years, the same as the national median. Of California's 1970 population, 1,800,977 were 65 years or older and 1,642,683 were under 5 years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 4,993,289 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 1,415,288. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 10,100,897.

Income. The median family income in 1969 (the last reported year) was \$10,729, ranking the State ninth in the nation. The U.S. median was \$9,586. The California median for white families was \$10,966; for black families it was \$7,482.

About 8 percent of the State's families (421,968 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 5,970,204 Californians 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 151,910 were in nursery school; 3,489,122 in kindergarten or elementary school; 1,436,1436,197 in high school; and 892,994 in college.

Of the 10,875,983 persons 25 or older in California, 63 percent had completed at least four years of high school and 13 percent at least four years of high school and 13 percent at least four years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 12.4 compared with the national median of 12.1 years.



Among Californians in their working years (16 to 64), 35 percent of the men and 27 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 5,285,220 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 4,650,034 had civilian jobs and 340,025 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 3,053,273 of whom 2,834,656 had civilian jobs and 6,300 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 922,274 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 825,543 in professional, technical, and kindred jobs; 564,718 were nonfarm managers and administrators; and 499,158 were nontransport operatives (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries).

A total of 1,104,640 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 477,023 in professional, technical or kindred jobs; 434,402 in nonhousehold service work; and 274,943 were nontransport operatives.

There were 355,274 Federal employees, 269,537 State employees, and 709,494 local government employees.

California's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 6,976,744 in 1970, a 30 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 4.7 rooms per unit and 67 percent were single family homes. Thirty-one percent were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 6,572,861 units were occupied with an average of 2.9 persons per unit. Fifty-five percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$23,100 and renters paid a median of \$126 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, only 2 percent of all year-round housing in California lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the U.S.



Ninety-five percent of the households had television; 65 percent clothes washing machines; 42 percent clothes dryers; 27 percent dishwashers; 21 percent home food freezers; 42 percent two or more cars; and 4 percent owned a second home.

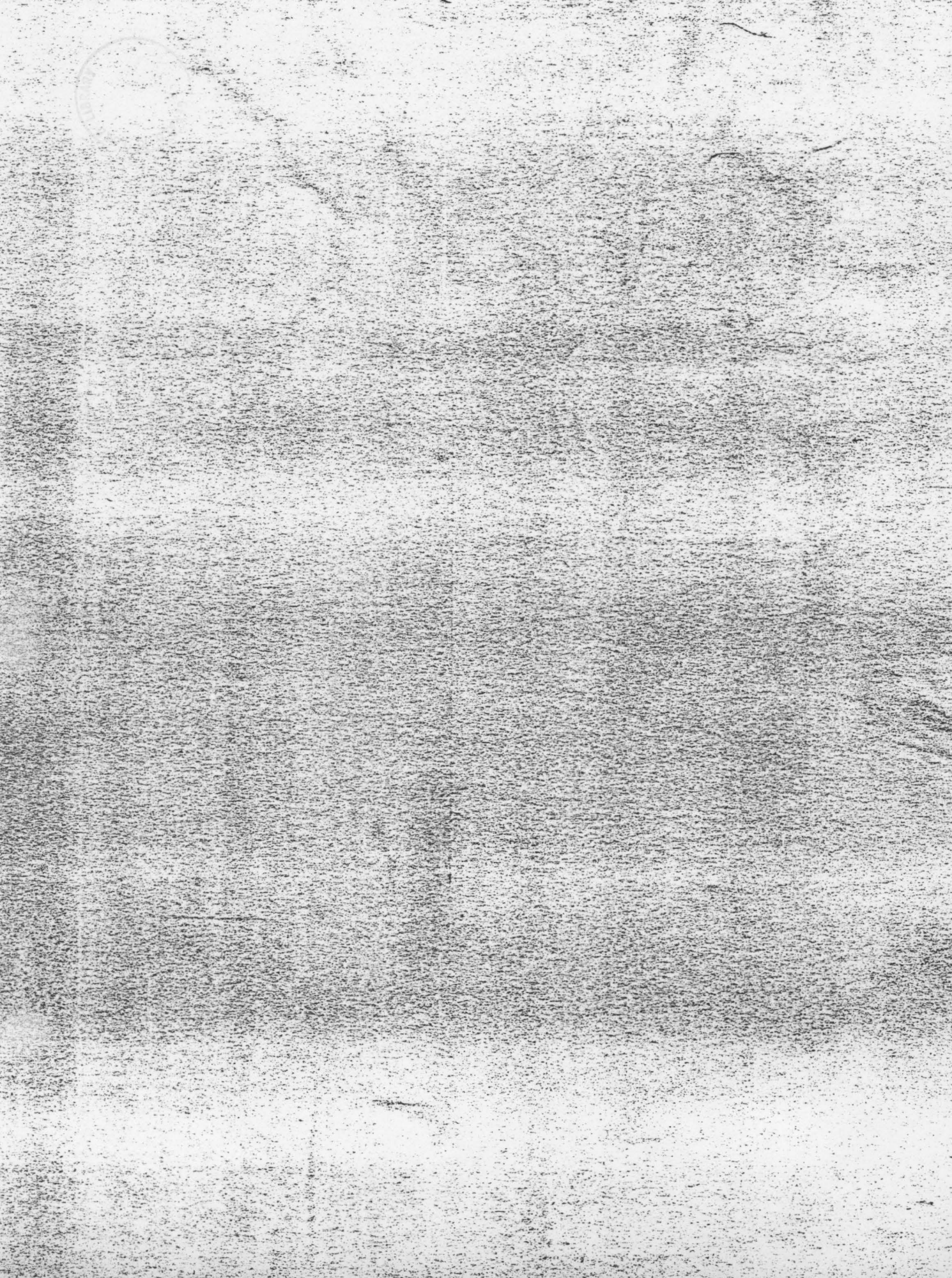
Economic Base. Finance, insurance and real estate; agriculture, notably cattle, dairy products, grapes and hay; transportation equipment, especially aircraft and parts; electrical equipment and supplies, especially radio and television equipment; food and kindred products; machinery, especially office and computing machines; tourism; ordnance and accessories.

Farming in California. California's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 77,875 farms and ranches in the State, 4 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms and ranches rose slightly from 458 acres to 459 acres during the five years. The 1969 average value per farm was \$217,730; average value per acre, \$475.

The 1970 farm and ranch population totaled 184,875, a 45 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by California farms and ranches was \$3.9 billion in 1969. Crops accounted for \$2.1 billion; livestock, poultry, and their products for \$1.8 billion; and forest products for \$5.9 million.





## CALIFORNIA FARM FACTS

BACKGROUND: California, the Nation's top farm state with \$8.7 billion in cash receipts during 1974 (latest official figures) earns roughly two-thirds of its farm income from crops and one-third from livestock. California grows 200 different crops.

Of the Nation's 25 leading agricultural cash crops, California leads in five (eggs, greenhouse and nursery, hay, tomatoes and grapes) and is second in four others (dairy products, cotton, barley and oranges).

In recent years, out of every \$1 in cash farm income in California, the following earned:

cattle & calves	\$ .14	rice	\$ .04
wholesale milk	.10	sugar beets	.04
grapes	.06	lettuce	.03
tomatoes	.06	almonds	.02
greenhouse & nursery	.05	oranges	.02
cotton	.04	peaches	.02
eggs	.04		

In Fiscal 1975, California farm products accounted for 5 percent of U.S. farm exports.

Approximately 13¢ out of each dollar of California farm income comes from exports.





## CALIFORNIA

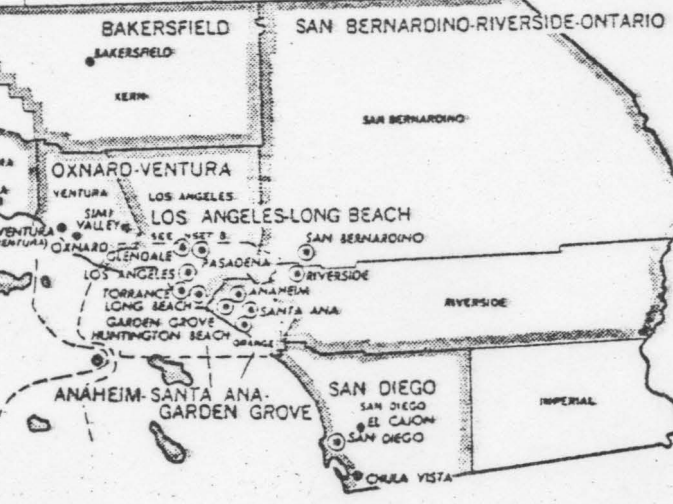
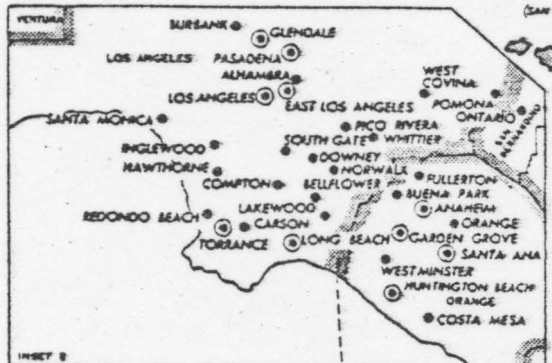
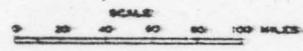
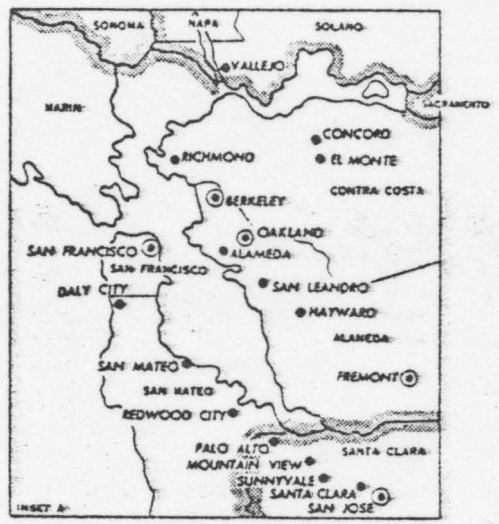
### The Federal Presence

1974 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$28,924,051,000;  
10.80% of U.S. total, 1st largest.

1974 Share of Federal Outlays \$31,378,867,000; 11.62%  
of U.S. total, 2d largest. Per capita federal spending  
\$1573.

DOD	\$11,940,242,000	1st	(17.48%)
AEC	\$333,655,000	3rd	(10.94%)
NASA	\$1,125,857,000	1st	(37.91%)
HEW	\$9,582,066,000	1st	(7.55%)
VA	\$1,498,604,000	1st	(10.95%)
DOT	\$730,579,000	1st	(8.63%)
DOC	\$203,915,000	3rd	(12.64%)
DOI	\$256,201,000	1st	(10.41%)
USDA	\$840,592,000	3rd	(6.75%)
HEW	\$9,582,066,000	2nd	(10.33%)
HUD	\$73,585,000	1st	(7.55%)
VA	\$1,498,604,000	1st	(10.95%)
EPA	\$244,610,000	2nd	(7.78%)
RevS	\$657,110,000	2nd	(10.81%)
Int.	\$684,293,000	3rd	(3.33%)
Other	\$3,208,558,000		





LEGEND

- Places of 100,000 or more inhabitants
- Places of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- Central cities of SMSA's with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants
- Places of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants outside SMSA's



Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)





## CALIFORNIA

### Political Profile

Source: Almanac of American Politics 1976

California, just a few years ago the most noticeably right wing major state, has now become a leftish state politically. The change was symbolized neatly by the change in the Governor's chair in early 1975: 63-year-old conservative Republican Ronald Reagan was out, 36-year-old liberal Democrat Jerry Brown was in. This shifting signalled the culmination of a major change in the most Californians' political attitudes; their feelings about what government can and should do. Ronald Reagan was the personification of a conservatism that believed in less government activity -- but also implicitly promised that political leaders could accomplish things, like changing basic life styles, which were inherently beyond the competence of government. Jerry Brown, in contrast, seems to believe in a liberalism which means more government activity in some areas, but overall has a much more modest view of what government and politics can achieve.

The standard picture of California politics for some Eastern observers is one of zaniness: as if, someone said, the country was tilted westward and all the loose nuts slid to the coast. California, to be sure, is a state of contradictions: one of the nation's most urbanized states, yet the home of vast agribusiness conglomerates; perhaps the most awe-inspiring scenic state, yet the most smoggy and pollution-ridden; the place where the peace movement first made an impact, yet a state still heavily dependent on money from giant defense firms and military bases.

Yet out of these contradictions, California has emerged as a national trend-setter--in suburbanization, in what a few years ago were considered bizarre life styles, and in politics. And perhaps the most noticeable trend in recent years has been this state's preference for candidates of the political "extremes", both the conservative right and the



antiwar liberal left. Why? First of all, there are no political machines here to modulate such trends; the old bosses were wiped out by a series of reforms enacted by progressives in 1911. As a result, California is a state where the individual candidate's ideology--and personality--is of paramount importance.

Before one can understand the recent ascendancy of the left-leaning politics in California, one must understand the earlier rise of the right. For this, it is necessary to go back to the early 1960's. Democrats were in control of things. Across the land, conventional wisdom had it that for Republicans to win elections they had to support many Democratic programs, to be seen as a moderate or even liberal. A sizable number of California Republicans did not agree. These people believed very deeply that the nation was moving in the wrong direction under the Democrats. They were determined to do something about it, and they did--by electing Ronald Reagan Governor in 1966.

Reagan's victory, coming just two years after the smashing defeat of another right-winger, Barry Goldwater, shocked and surprised Eastern pundits. They would have been less surprised if they had been following California elections more closely over the preceding few years. In that time, the Republican right had scored a series of unexpected victories.

Behind all these victories was the new California homeowner's resentment of rapid and sometimes violent change. The Berkeley student uprising in 1964 and the Watts riot in 1965 evoked a hatred of those who were different, and Reagan, promising crackdowns on rioters and stern budget cuts, played on these hatreds skillfully. Reagan was able to revolutionize California politics successfully putting to the fore those issues where his positions commanded majority support. It was a masterful political achievement, and one which would be echoed nationally in the Nixon campaigns of 1968 and 1972.

But whatever the successes of the Reagan-Nixon politics nationally in the latter year, it reached its high point in California back in 1968. That year, the Republicans finally took control of the California legislature, after painstakingly picking off Democratic seats in each of the preceding

three elections. The legislative victory was particularly dear to Reagan, for it promised that Republicans would redraw the state's congressional and legislative district lines and thus sew up political control of California for another ten years.

It was not to be. The Regan Republicans were on the downslide of their success curve. George Murphy, the old song-and-dance man, for example, turned out to be getting \$20,000 a year and a Washington apartment from Technicolor, Inc., while serving in the Senate. Today he can sometimes be seen in Washington, a forlorn figure eking out a living as a lobbyist.

But such gaffes do not totally explain the right's problems. Reagan could point to some solid achievements in his years in office: he had pushed through an oft-copied welfare reform (with help from Democratic Speaker Bob Moretti) in 1971, and he had stabilized, if not the state budget, then at least the number of state employees. But Reagan's campaign style promised more than these governmental accomplishments, and his waning popularity was almost the inevitable price of his early success. If he had professed concern for ordinary middle class voters, it also became clear one of his major goals was reducing taxes on the rich. And if he had convinced Californians in 1966 that he would reassert and reestablish the values of the middle class against those who disdained them--hippies, blacks, and university professors--it became painfully apparent by the early seventies that he just couldn't do it. For every long-haired freak thumbing a ride on the Big Sur highway in 1966 there were a dozen by 1972. Reagan could win at the polls, but California was changing anyway.

It would have been unthinkable back in 1966, for example, that a referendum to legalize marijuana would outpoll a referendum to clamp limits on obscene movies. Yet exactly that happened in California on 1972. Some 33% of the California voters favored legalized pot; the proposition carried six of the state's 80 Assembly districts, and even got 187,000 votes in supposedly ultraconservative Orange County.

Demographic shifts--not so much in the population as a whole, but in the electorate--are responsible for many of these

changes. Much of the support for Reagan and Reaganites came from Midwestern and Southern migrants to California, people of the World War II generation (or earlier) whose kids were passing through the rebellious adolescent years just as Berkely and Watts ignited. The older people wanted a return to the serenity and order they remembered, perhaps inaccurately, from their own younger days; they wanted their kids to honor them by trying to grow up to be like them.

As time went on, the kids grew up and fashioned their own life-styles, which in turn seemed less threatening to their parents. But one thing these new voters did remember was that politicians like Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon had been winning votes by campaigning against them. Some 18% of California's potential voters in 1970 were under 25--a significantly larger percentage than in the nation as a whole--and nearly 10% of the potential electorate can be found in college or graduate school. The dormitories and communities around California's vast system of higher education produced huge majorities against candidates like Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan following passage of the 18-year-old vote. And in the post-Vietnam years when the differences between the attitudes college and non-college youth have almost vanished--gas station attendants are as likely as Berkeley students to smoke pot these days, and Berkeley students as likely to drink beer--the huge California youth vote is overwhelming anti-Republican.

The final humiliation for the Reagan people was that they didn't even have a candidate in the general election for Governor. Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke, hand-picked by Reagan for the job when Robert Finch became Nixon's HEW Secretary in 1969, turned out to be another bad choice; the obvious heir apparent was indicted for lying before the Watergate grand jury about the ITT affair, and was on trial as the primary was held in June. Despite all that, he received 30% of the vote--testimony of the continuing presence of undeterrable conservative voters in the Republican primary.



There are still those who believe that the successful candidate in the general election; Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr.'s, sole political asset is his father's name and doubtless some people did vote for him thinking he is the Pat Brown who beat Bill Knowland and Richard Nixon, and was Governor from 1959 to 1967. But Jerry Brown is quite a different sort of character. His father is (or was) gregarious; Jerry is quiet, almost sullen. His father was a "centrist" Democrat, ready to get along with anyone in the party; Jerry is a purist, a stickler for campaign finance reform, who pays little attention to the big contributors. As befits a former seminarian, Brown is a devout believer in morality in politics. He built his career as Secretary of State around enforcing hitherto ignored campaign financing laws, and pushing for new ones.

California, the largest state in population, also has the largest congressional delegation: 43 members, tipped heavily (28-15) in favor of the Democrats. Its Democratic members tend to be ideological liberals, its Republicans fierce conservatives, although there are a few exceptions in each case.

A word should be said about the California presidential primary. In the Republican contest, conservatives have an overwhelming advantage, even more than in most states. The body of registered Republicans is a constricted constituency, far smaller than the number of people who regularly vote Republican for state and congressional office, and it has a heavy majority which prefers ideological conservative candidates. California represents as good a chance as conservative Republicans have of upsetting Gerald Ford in the 1976 primaries.





## PFC CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

There are 2,858,000 registered Republicans in California, comprising 37% of the total electorate. Registration will close May 9 on only registered Republicans eligible to vote in the June 8 primary.

Principal emphasis in PFC California strategy is on voter identification and selective voter turnout. Phone banks will again be the key tool in identifying the President's support, and the operational date for opening of all phone centers is April 19. Other key elements of the campaign include the following:

1. An estimated 80% of the registered Republicans will be covered in the priority counties. Precincts in each of the phone locations are now being prioritized and phone numbers of registered Republicans are currently obtained.
2. County and community organizations are also being formed with 51 out of the 58 counties, (and virtually all main vote areas) currently being organized.
3. Volunteer mailings numbering 52,000 pieces have been sent out by PFC county organizations as part of a recruitment drive.
4. County organizations are also being encouraged to utilize "in home" exemptions to hold receptions for recruitment and training purposes. Instruction kits have been mailed to key PFC personnel, and 20 receptions are tentatively set.
5. A California brochure is being developed for printing and distribution in April. Radio spots presently being developed are scheduled to run in the first part of April with emphasis on the President's record in office.
6. Press tours using Advocates and key President Ford volunteers in the state have been scheduled, and emphasis at this time is on meeting with the editorial boards of major papers to encourage primary endorsement of the President.



## DELEGATE SELECTION

The California primary on June 8 is a "winner take all" race by which delegates to the Republican National Convention are bound through the second ballot, unless released or unless the candidate to whom they are bound receives fewer than 10 percent of the votes needed for the nomination on the first ballot.

There will be a total of 167 delegates in the California delegation. Three delegates are apportioned to each of the forty-three Congressional Districts for a total of 129 persons with the remaining 38 delegates to be selected at-large. The candidate's name will appear on the ballot and ballot position will be rotated.

Write-in votes are permitted under California law, but are counted only if the write-in candidate has filed an endorsement of his candidacy with the Secretary of State by May 18th.

As was the case in Florida, only registered Republicans may vote in the June 8 California GOP primary. A potential voter must register, change party affiliation or designate party affiliation by May 9 in order to qualify to vote.



CALIFORNIA PFC OFFICIALS AND PERSONNEL

Evelle Younger	Co-Chairman
Honorable Dennis Carpenter	Co-Chairman
Mrs. Nita Ashcraft	Northern California Chairman
Mayor Peter Wilson	Southern California Chairman
Leon Parma	Steering Committee
Charles Bakaly	Steering Committee
David Liggett	Campaign Manager
Doug Lynn	Administrative Director
Jim Medas	Field Director
Larry Peck	Press Director
Priscilla Hobson	Scheduling Coordinator
Bill Bailey	Youth Director
Margo Terkuile	Speakers Bureau
Mrs. Lawrence Solberg	California Women's Chairman
Vicky Perry	Assistant Field Director
Ken McMullen	Fieldman
Frank Rich	Fieldman
Mike Livingston	Fieldman
C. H. Rehn	Fieldman
Tim Grush	Fieldman
Cherrie Swenson	Fieldman
Erik Lund	Fieldman
John Kreeger	Fieldman

Officials in Areas to be Visited

Honorable Milton Marks	State Senator, San Francisco
Honorable Dixon Arnett	Assemblyman, Redwood City
Honorable Peter McCloskey	Congressman, San Mateo
Honorable Howard Way	State Senator, Fresno



## REAGAN CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

As of the end of last week, the only campaign activity visible in the state was with a number of Republican Women's Federation clubs. It is clear that Reagan is attempting to run his grass-roots activities through the CFRW -- an organization which was solidly supportive of him during his tenure as Governor. It should not be inferred, however, that Reagan has a monopoly on Women's Federation backing. Immediate past president of the CFRW, Marie Solberg, is working actively in behalf of the President and has reported good success in lining up CFRW leadership and rank-and-file support.

Former Nixon youth director Ken Reitz, who was initially responsible for organizing California for Reagan, has apparently left the campaign to work for U.S. Senate candidate John Harmer. There is no phone campaign yet evident, and direct mailings have been solely of a fund raising nature. There is no evidence of any media activity at this time.

Although there have been press reports of sizable numbers of volunteers, the Reagan campaign does not appear to have an organizational mechanism to put them to work. The only activity in the last two to three weeks has been the appointment of leadership in several counties (i.e., Orange, San Diego, Kern, Marin, San Mateo and a portion of Los Angeles).

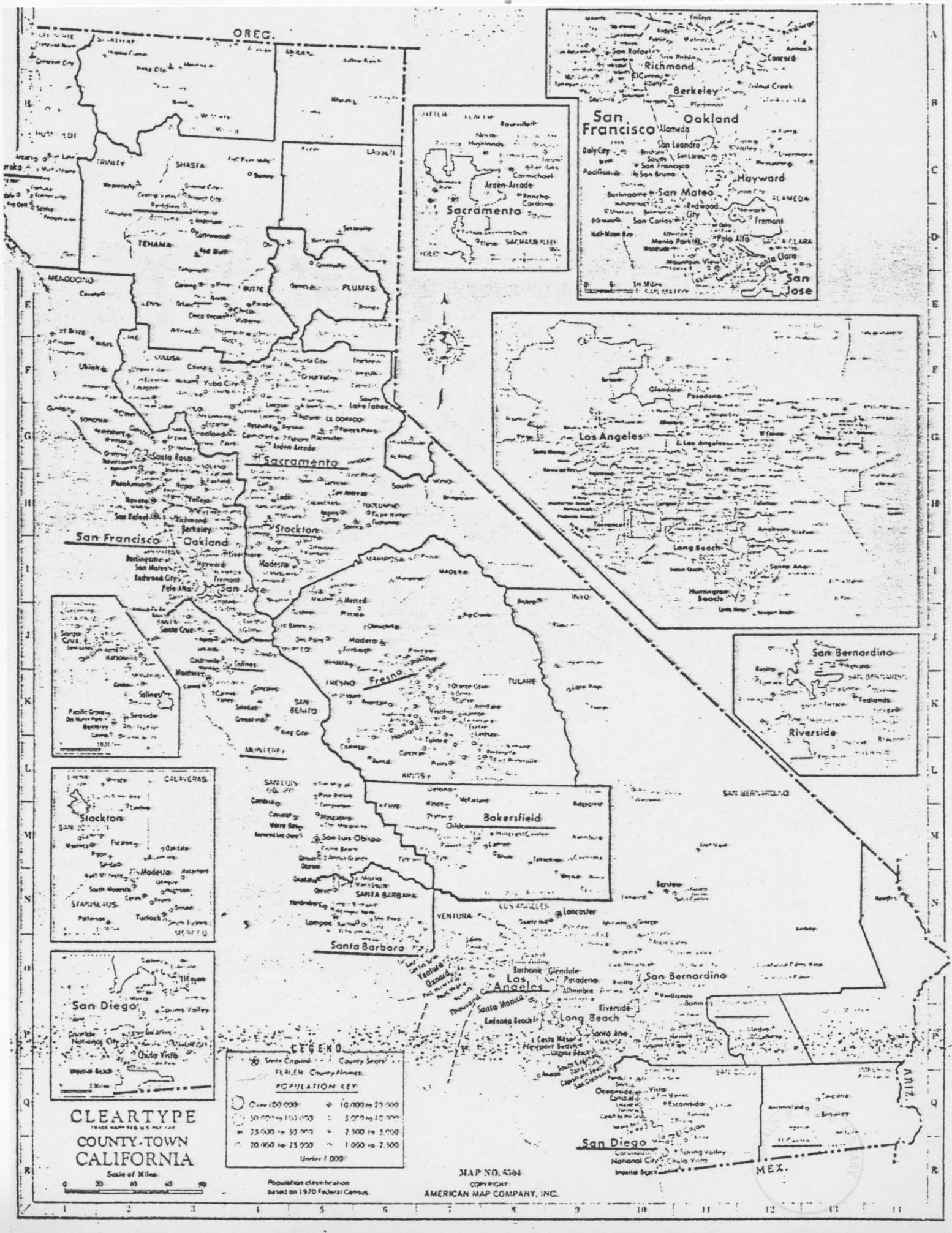
In short, the Reagan campaign has been extremely low profile.

## REAGAN CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

As was true with the organizational structure, the leadership structure of the Reagan campaign in California is virtually non-existent. The two principal officials are:

Mike Curb . . . . . Chairman  
Elsa Sandstrom . . . . . Co-Chairman





**LEGEND**

State Capital   County Seats

PLAIN   County Names

**POPULATION KEY**

○ Over 100,000	◐ 10,000 to 25,000
◑ 50,000 to 100,000	◒ 5,000 to 25,000
◓ 25,000 to 50,000	◔ 2,500 to 5,000
◕ 10,000 to 25,000	◖ 1,000 to 2,500
	Under 1,000

**CLEARTYPE**  
 COUNTY-TOWN  
 CALIFORNIA

MAP NO. 4564  
 COPYRIGHT  
 AMERICAN MAP COMPANY, INC.

Scale of Miles  
 0 20 40 60

Population classification  
 based on 1970 Federal Census

MEX.



## CALIFORNIA ISSUES

### AGRICULTURE

Last week, the California Assembly passed a bill to reduce to \$2.55 million the amount of funding for the controversial Agriculture Labor Relations Board. Democratic and Republican farm-area legislators had earlier united to block the appropriation, but the Democrats, bowing to party pressure, changed their position.

The Senate is not expected to pass the bill unless there is a change in the access rule, which has generated the most controversy, for it allows union organizers to go onto private property to organize workers to vote in union elections.

An estimated 90 percent of the state's farm owners believe the bill is slanted toward farm employees. They are solidly united in their efforts to make changes in the Act.

-0-

The Caesar Chavez United Farm Workers controversy is still alive, but it is presently overshadowed by the Agricultural Labor Relations Board issue.

-0-

In the California "farm belt" a lack of rainfall has brought on a mini-drought. Governor Brown has asked that emergency status be given this affected area so that it would be eligible for relief funding.

### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Public reaction against a Democrat-sponsored bill, which was introduced in the state legislature last year and which provided for collective bargaining rights for all governmental employees, resulted in an amendment that limits the bill's coverage to teachers. The bill serves to raise in the public mind last year's controversial police and firemen's strike in San Francisco.

### CRIME

Questions should be anticipated on the gun control issue. Approximately 95% of the California GOP audience is believed to be opposed to gun control. State sources, however, advise not to address this issue in remarks because of its affect on the general electorate.

-0-



There has been a highly positive reaction to Patty Hearst's conviction, but answers to anticipated questions should reflect only your disinterest in order to avoid a repeat of the off-the-cuff Nixon comment on the Manson trial. F. Lee Bailey plans to appeal the conviction.

DEFENSE

Reagan has scored points with his attacks on detente and national defense. A confident, reassuring statement from you on the strength of our defense posture would be helpful.

Of the state's major defense contractors, McDonald/Douglas has had to cut back on some 4500 jobs due to a lack of business, but General Dynamics in San Diego just won a major contract for cruise missiles.

ECONOMY

As elsewhere in the nation, inflation and unemployment rank as the most important concerns, with cost-of-living the greater of the two. The standard array of questions pertaining to the economy can be anticipated.

The national economic climate, however, is producing a favorable increase in California housing starts. A comparison of the number of building permits issued in California from January, 1975 to January of 1976 shows an increase of over 200%.

	<u>Jan. - 1975</u>	<u>Jan. - 1976</u>
Single dwellings	4806	8501
Multiple dwellings	1790	6085
	_____	_____
TOTAL	6596	14,586





## EDUCATION

School financing is an issue stemming from the Serrano vs. Priest court decision, by which equal quality education is to be achieved by equalizing spending in accordance to average daily attendance within school districts.

The court decision is the basis for several state bills (i. e. Senate Bill 383 and Assembly Bill 721) which call for the collection of a state-wide property tax to be apportioned back to school districts according to their average daily attendance. Local school districts would have the option to levy local property taxes to augment state funds.

Most state observers feel that no equalization scheme will be forth coming within the next few months--certainly not one to equalize spending by a state-wide property tax.

-0-

Busing has become an issue in Los Angeles as a result of a proposition which will appear on the June 8 ballot. The proposed measure would enlarge the L.A. Board of Education to a total nine members, each of whom would be elected from Specific geographical districts. The current Board's anti-busing pledge has caused concern from Black, Hispanic and Civil rights groups who are now moving to support the proposition with the hope of improving their representation on the Board.

## ENERGY

Offshore oil drilling continues to be an area of concern. While some groups are becoming more vocal in their opposition to offshore drilling, general sentiment reflects an attitude of cautious approval of seeking new oil reserves.

Questions pertaining to the Exxon Corporation's plan to open another off-shore drilling platform can be anticipated. The Los Angeles Times ran a lengthy article on this issue on March 22.

Nuclear energy considerations are being raised by Proposition 15 (a proposal on the June 8 ballot calling for a ban on development of future nuclear sites until a safe method of disposing of nuclear wastes is agreed upon). The more conservative forces are opposing Proposition 15, maintaining that the proposal will eliminate nuclear energy as a power source and that the reliance on alternate energy sources would cost the state \$40 billion in taxes over the next 20 years. Proponents of the Proposition cite the danger hazard as overshadowing the energy need, and want the utilities to provide full compensation for possible plant accidents to the public.



## ENVIRONMENT

The California Coastal Commission has been developing, since 1972, guidelines for coastal planning, and these regulations have been incorporated into a Democrat-sponsored bill now before the California legislature. A companion measure requesting authority to sell up to \$250 million in bonds for acquisition of coastal properties is also under consideration by the legislature.

The opponents of the legislation, including many local communities, find the regulations too stringent. They contend that the bills preempt local options as well as creating horrendous administrative costs. Proponents include environmentalist groups.

## FOREIGN POLICY

The attitude of Republican voters as well as that of the general electorate toward the Panama Canal is strong for keeping the Canal a U.S. possession. Reagan has received substantial play in the state of his criticism of the current negotiations.

## HEALTH

Public concern over rising medical costs is pressuring legislators to resolve the continuing crisis of increases in medical malpractice insurance. Massive increases from 200% to 500% in malpractice premiums for physicians forced a statewide strike by California doctors last year.

An Assembly bill passed last year, the Medical Insurance Compensation Reform Act, is basically perceived by doctors as a stop-gap measure which will achieve little to roll back their insurance premiums. Many legislators feel the bill is only a step in the right direction; their primary concern is to act on better health care delivery systems in California and then turn to problems of special interest groups (i. e. doctors).

An additional factor in the medical malpractice premiums/doctor's strike issue is the doctors' growing reluctance to treat Medical (California Medicaid) patients because of the increasing malpractice insurance costs.

Your catastrophic health insurance proposal was favorably received, but public interest in the issue is not significant at this time.



### ILLEGAL ALIENS

Some questions may be anticipated, but public feeling in general supports the view that more stringent enforcement of immigration laws is necessary.

### NIXON TRIP TO CHINA

There has been no extensive news play on Nixon's China trip, but some reverberations have been received in California, and you should anticipate questions as to the purpose of Nixon's trip and the former President's well publicized post-trip assessment.

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Governor Jerry Brown's recently declared candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination is a subject of considerable state interest. The Governor's philosophy with regard to limited government and his austere personal style have evoked extremely favorable approval ratings among California voters. Brown has yet to formulate any national campaign platform, and has stated he will not be a candidate in any primary outside of California.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

Public reaction to your Social Security program is extremely positive. Your soft insistence on your own plan is being received far better than Reagan's harsh criticism of Social Security.

### VETOES

Your vetoes have been well-received by California voters who view your actions as attempting to save tax dollars and thereby relieve the burden on taxpayers. Your fiscal responsibility position is closely parallel to that of Governor Brown.

JS/FS/3-24-76



Drought. Farmers are still wary of possible drought in certain areas.

The Northern portion of the State is still low in moisture, although it is not yet to a crisis stage. Recent rains have greatly improved the short-range picture for moisture although much additional rainfall is needed. California depends heavily on irrigation and, as a result, is also dependent upon adequate winter snowfall to provide a melt-off during the spring and summer months. As of 3/12/76, snowpack was about a third below normal.

Unionization. The unionization of farm labor bothers vegetable farmers. This is spurring the development of machine harvesting. For example, there is more use of lettuce planters and harvesters, as well as machines to harvest tomatoes for canning.

Rice legislation. Rice farmers are concerned about the new rice legislation. They fear that without government support, State rice acreage may dwindle, since rice can be grown more cheaply in the Mississippi Delta region.

Background on the rice program. H.R. 8529, signed into law Feb. 16 suspends marketing quotas for the 1976 and 1977 crops of rice. It provides a target price program for rice similar to those for wheat, cotton and feed grains.

Under this program, anyone who wants to produce rice can do so, in any amount.

A preliminary target price has been set at \$8.00 per hundredweight, and a loan rate at \$6.00 per hundredweight.

An allotment of 1.8 million acres is apportioned to growers on the basis of allotments established for the 1975 crop. Farmers are eligible for a loan and deficiency payments based on production from allotment acres.

The payment limitation is \$55,000 per "person."



## REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

Ronald Reagan has yet to make any statements specifically addressed to California voters regarding his bid for the nomination. He has returned to the state to rest from campaign activities, but has not used these visits to make any major statements to California voters.

Reagan has, however, frequently referred to his record as Governor as evidence of his qualifications to be President. His proposed \$90 billion plan was severely criticized by the state's major newspapers as an ill-considered plan and his claims on reducing the welfare roles while Governor have likewise been the subject of negative editorial comment.





COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
AND  
COMMITTEE ON  
MERCHANT MARINE  
AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
305 GRANT AVENUE  
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94306  
(415) 326-7383

*HE*

March 17, 1976

Honorable Vernon C. Loen  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Vern:

I am enclosing some material which I hope will help on California issues. If you haven't already done so, I'd get in touch with some Southern California people to fill in the gaps.

Let me know if you need back-up material on these issues.

Respectfully,

*Pete*

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNMcC:BJd  
Enclosure



CALIFORNIA ISSUES FOR THE PRESIDENT FORD CAMPAIGN

- Q. What is your position on Proposition 15, the California Nuclear Initiative?
- A. I feel very strongly about the need to make nuclear power plants as safe as possible. I question, however, whether the initiative is the proper approach. As I understand the measure, because Congress has continued a limitation on liability, existing nuclear plants would have to be phased out, commencing in five years, unless the State legislature could certify an almost absolute safety of nuclear power sites by a 2/3rds vote. I think there is a serious legal question over the power of states to restrict development in this way, and I believe our efforts would be better focused on the strengthening of federal safety standards on the nuclear industry. It is an issue that affects the entire nation and should be dealt with as such.

- Q. California may have a ballot measure in November to ban private ownership of handguns.. You have taken a position opposed to this on a national basis, but, if California voters passed such a gun control proposition, would you reconsider your position?

- A. I don't think the nation is ready for such a strong gun control law, but it is the right of every state to have its own law, and I can understand California having a special interest in the problem after the two women who pulled out handguns during my visits to California last fall. California voters have traditionally been leaders in shaping public opinion nationwide, and I will watch the initiative vote with interest.

- Q. What help will the Federal government give to BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit System), and to other public transportation systems proposed by local government?

- A. To the extent possible in a budget-cutting Administration, I very much want to see Urban Mass Transit Administration funds used to help local government



construct and operate mass transit systems. But we can't do it alone. Cities and counties should follow the example set in March (1976) by Santa Clara County and impose 1/2-cent sales tax increases to provide funds for transit systems. BART has received substantial sums from the federal government and certainly will continue to, but the emphasis must be on local initiative.

To what extent should the Federal government be responsible for water quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta when effected by Federal water projects which divert water (e.g. San Felipe) from the Delta?

This is a difficult issue because it involves competing interests in different parts of the State. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Bureau of Reclamation are trying to reach agreement on who should bear the ultimate responsibility for ensuring high water quality. Obviously, the State of California and the Department of Water Resources feel strongly that the Federal government should assume the responsibility. I think we will reach an agreement whereby both State and Federal officials can cooperatively protect the delta water. I think we should let EPA and the Bureau of Reclamation try to reach agreement before I comment any further.

Which of the Republican Senate Candidates do you feel has the best chance of defeating Senator John Tunney?

I don't think it would be appropriate to endorse anyone in the Republican primary. Bob Finch, Al Bell, Dr. Hayakawa, and John Schmitz all have unique qualities, and which would make the best Senator is really a question for California Republican voters to decide.

Governor Brown has decided to enter the California Democratic Presidential primary. What effect will this have on your campaign here, and what are your impressions of him?



A. From what I have seen and heard of Governor Brown I am impressed by his approach to State government. I don't think his entry will affect my campaign, but I do think that his popularity should indicate to the national Democratic party that the voters don't think the answer to every problem lies in more government and more spending.

Q. Should Yosemite National Park and other national parks undertake to limit construction and concessionaires?

A. I'm aware of the concern which has developed over the Yosemite situation and agree with the joint report recently issued by the House Government Operations Committee and Small Business Committee which urges the Interior Department to halt further development of Yosemite. The Interior Department will be working towards the goals expressed in the House report.

Q. Environmentalists are concerned about the development of off-shore oil drilling sites, especially as other sources of oil decrease. What steps will your Administration take to ensure environmental safeguards are met and oil drilling problems minimized?

A. I too am concerned about the ecological implications of increased off-shore oil development. This Administration has proposed that an Energy Development Impact Assistance Fund be created to make loans and planning grants to areas in some way impacted by Federal energy resource development. Both the House and Senate have passed different bills to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act, and we are studying now what position we should take on the different versions of the legislation.

On the related subject of commercial development of the coastal shelf, I have noted the fact that California has led the nation on coastal protection by its pioneer creation of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

and by your State Coastal Zone Commission. The Coastal Commission's proposed plan for controlling development seems like a fair and well-balanced way to address the problem, and I am hopeful that the California legislature will enact the plan before the Commission expires at the end of the year. California's action in this area is indicative of the type of action best implemented at the state and local levels.

Q. Do you have a position on mining in Death Valley?

A. The Death Valley situation, like the proposed Mineral King Resort area, is a conflict between environmental and business interests. An order has been handed down to halt the mining activities in Death Valley, but it is clear that local, state and federal agencies involved need to develop a more far-reaching and permanent decision to the question. I can assure you that Secretary Kleppe is sympathetic to the problems on both sides of the issue and will shortly make recommendations which will give full protection to environmental concerns.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN ROBERT  
LAGOMARSINO FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT  
TO CALIFORNIA

The Coastal Commission in California has determined that Exxon cannot build refinery facilities ashore from their offshore proposed platform above Santa Barbara. Interior has taken the Exxon side. Exxon states it will be too expensive to pipe the oil onshore to Los Angeles from their facility. Therefore, Exxon is planning to ship their oil down to their refineries near Los Angeles. This is an environmental issue.

Elk Hills producing. Be aware of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum reserve and that Congress has passed legislation allowing it to be pumped to ease our oil shortage problem.

If you go to Santa Barbara, there are several other issues.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSWOMAN  
SHIRLEY PETTIS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S  
TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Recently Congresswoman Pettis conducted a constituent survey. The majority of the people indicated the following issues in order of importance.

1. Inflation, government spending and high taxes.
2. Immorality, lack of trust in public officials, bad government, bad public officials, and national apathy. They thought there was a general dishonesty in this country.
3. Unemployment
4. Crime and disregard for law and order.
5. Too much government regulation, too much bureaucracy
6. Foreign Affairs, Henry Kissinger, detente, and Russia
7. Unemployment is 25% worse than any other place in the United States (in Mrs. Pettis' district.)



BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN CLAIR  
BURGENER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP  
TO CALIFORNIA

Illegal Aliens - This is especially important in Southern California. Naturally one of the things that is being considered and pushed is the Rodino Bill and ~~that~~ there is some resistance by farmers in California to that approach for fear that as employers they will get caught under the law rather than the illegal alien.

The malpractise situation is very big in California. There have been several doctor strikes.

Food Stamp Reform is very popular in Southern California. The President's position is very well accepted on that issue.

Continuation of the President's economic policies. Naturally the President has a very good stand on fiscal restraint.

Push those programs that curb inflation, because of the large number who live on a fixed income in California.

Import policy on citrus and farm products. To be honest, there is some unhappiness that the decision the President made on asparagus was not right.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM CONGRESSMAN BOB  
WILSON FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO  
CALIFORNIA

There are a couple of issues that Congressman Wilson feels are of importance.

Number one is the unemployment situation. It is higher than average, 10-1/2 to 11%. It is not as bad as it sounds, because there are some people that feel that they would rather be unemployed in California than in Minnesota. Also, there are people who retire and go out to California.

The second problem is dealing with the Defense Department budget. Industrial economy is dependent on government contracts.

MAR 17 1976

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ALPHONZO BELL  
LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA

March 16, 1976

Dear Vern:

In response to your call to my Washington office earlier this morning, following are several questions the President may get in California:

- 1) Is President Ford going to sign the Elk Hills bill?
- 2) What is President Ford's reaction to Governor Brown's decision to get into the Presidential race?
- 3) What does President Ford intend to do about the 200 mile coastline extension?
- 4) Why does California still have an unemployment rate well above the national average?
- 5) What are President Ford's views on the need for more public service jobs in light of California's high unemployment rate?
- 6) What is President Ford's reaction to the fact that Reagan is well ahead of him in California surveys?
- 7) What is President Ford's position on the California Nuclear Energy Initiative?

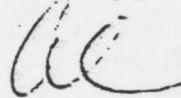


- 8) Is President Ford aware that federal policies have made natural gas for power generation almost unavailable and, as a result, Los Angeles faces a serious new air pollution problem?
- 9) What does President Ford believe should be done about the problem of illegal aliens?
- 10) Does President Ford share the view expressed by a number of his local campaign supporters that Ronald Reagan was a poor governor of California?
- 11) Does President Ford plan to see or telephone former President Nixon while in California?

If I may be of any additional assistance in connection with the President's trip to my State, please let me know.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,



ALPHONZO BELL  
United States Congressman

Mr. Vernon C. Loen  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 17, 1976

Mr. Vernon C. Loen  
Deputy Assistant for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

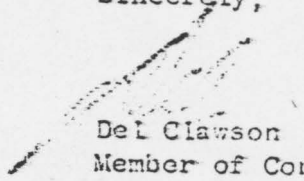
Dear Vern:

In response to your request for information regarding issues of current interest in California, I believe the following should be mentioned:

The economy  
"big government" - Federal regulation  
Federal spending  
nuclear energy development  
gun control

Thanks for your interest in my assessment.

Sincerely,

  
Del Clawson  
Member of Congress

DC:ac



WISCONSIN O & A'S



NUCLEAR MORATORIUM\*

- Q. The people of this State will soon be voting on the question of whether or not to slow down or stop the development of nuclear powerplants. What is your position on this question?
- A. I don't believe it would be proper for me to attempt to tell the people of this State how to vote on a specific issue that will be before you in a State election.

I will share with you my thoughts on the general subject of nuclear power.

First, we are now in the 18th year of commercial nuclear power production in the United States. In total the Nation's commercial nuclear plants represent several hundred plant years of operating experience -- without a single death from a nuclear accident. That's a good record.

Second, even though we have an excellent safety record, I believe we must continue our efforts to assure it remains so in the years ahead. As one step, I have asked for more funds in 1977 for both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and ERDA for reactor safety R&D. I have also requested funds for a major expansion of programs to provide safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable transportation and storage for nuclear wastes.

Third, in January 1975, I activated NRC as an independent regulatory agency for commercial nuclear power. Ensuring the safety of nuclear powerplants is the primary responsibility of that agency. I have increased both the funding and manpower for the NRC so that it has the resources it needs.

Fourth, the question of safety has been looked at in detail by a number of competent, objective, and expert people who have expressed confidence in the safety of nuclear plants. Also, my environmental advisers have also told me that nuclear energy is preferable from an environmental point of view.

Fifth, the 57 plants now operating are supplying about 9 percent of our nation's electrical power. Generating this amount of power with oil-fired plants would mean increasing our oil imports by about 1 million barrels per day. Thus nuclear power is already making a substantial contribution to our energy needs. Also, the cost of electricity from nuclear plants is much less than from oil-fired plants.

NUCLEAR MORATORIUM (CONTINUED)

Finally, I recognize that there are still a number of responsible people in the country that have legitimate concerns and questions about nuclear power. This is quite understandable. We should expect questions about technologies that are just achieving wide-scale application. It's important that we respond to these questions. I can assure you that the energy and environmental agencies reporting to me will do everything they can to answer questions that come to them. I have every confidence that the independent NRC will also address fully any questions that come to its attention.

GRS 3/25/76



## EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH AND PREDICTION

Q. Scientists are telling us that there is a bulge in the earth along the San Andreas fault north of Los Angeles and this may be a sign that we'll be hit by a major earthquake soon. At the same time, we hear that you've cut the budget for the Federal agency (Geological Survey of the Interior Department) which is trying to watch this problem. What is going on?

A. In Mid February, I approved a proposal to reprogram more than \$2 million to buy instruments and to monitor the uplift situation near Los Angeles.

Our scientists tell me that the uplift could be a warning sign of a potential earthquake. They also say that similar uplift occurred in Southern California in the past and was not followed by an earthquake.

The possibility for earthquake prediction is a significant development here and in several other countries (Russia, Japan, China). In addition to the reprogramming to support the additional work in California, I have directed my Science Advisor (Guy Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation) to work with the Interior Department and develop a proposal for an overall earthquake prediction program for my consideration.

GRS/3/25/76



## RATES CHARGED MUNICIPAL UTILITIES BY PG&E

- Q. Some cities in California maintain their own municipal power facilities and purchase power wholesale from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) for actual distribution. Do you think its fair for PG&E to charge these municipalities a higher rate than it charges its retail customers?
- A. Rates charged by PG&E and other electrical utilities are subject to controls maintained by independent regulatory agencies, so it would not be appropriate for me to comment on matters they may be considering.

I understand, however, that the rate differential you are referring to is due to the involvement of two different regulatory agencies (the Federal Power Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission) and their different policies with respect to automatic pass-through of higher fuel costs.

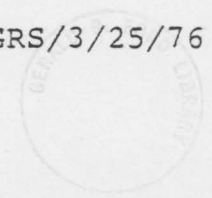
### Background

The question refers to a problem caused by the involvement of two different regulatory agencies:

- . The Federal Power Commission (FPC) regulates rates for wholesale sales of electrical power to municipal utilities. FPC permits automatic pass through of higher fuel costs and thus the wholesale rates increased some time ago when oil prices increased.
- . The California State PUC controls other rates. The State higher fuel cost agency has now decided to permit the pass through of costs, beginning in about 2 weeks.

There has been a period of time during which wholesale rates to municipalities have actually exceeded retail rates.

GRS/3/25/76



## DEVELOPMENT OF CALIFORNIA OCS

Q. The Governor and Attorney General of California oppose your policy of allowing private corporations to drill for oil on the Outer Continental Shelf. They believe this will have a serious, harmful impact on California in that the coastal waters will certainly be polluted by oil spills and the economies of coastal communities will be disrupted by an influx of oil company personnel.

A. I believe that we must take actions to increase domestic energy production so that we can regain our ability to avoid the economic and social disruption from another oil embargo. This includes development of oil and gas on the outer Continental shelf where this can be done safely and in a way that protects environmental values.

As we move ahead, we must also work closely with States and also with areas that might be affected by onshore development.

In October 31, 1975, Secretary Kleppe decided to proceed with the sale of leases off Southern California. Secretary Kleppe eliminated some proposed areas from the sale and took other precautions to assure proper protection of the wildlife, and natural values of the Southern California region. For example,

- . Tracts in the Santa Monica Bay area and tracts south of San Miguel Island were deleted in order to protect areas of special biological significance.
- . A three-quarter mile buffer was established around the Channel Islands in order to protect State oil sanctuaries.
- . Special environmental stipulations were imposed in order to protect the important estuaries along the coastline and any unique biological areas offshore.

Interior Department will work closely with the people of California and provide an opportunity to review plans before oil and gas development proceeds.





ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT FOR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

- Q. Does the Administration support geothermal power?
- A. Yes, certainly. The Administration recognizes the contribution that geothermal power can make, particularly in the Western states.

A limited amount of geothermal energy already is being produced today in Northern California using dry steam. However, the dry steam form of geothermal energy apparently is a rather limited resource.

On the other hand, this country has abundant geothermal resources of other forms (specifically, hydrothermal and hot dry rock), but these are more difficult to tap. My budget provides funds to assess these geothermal resources and to develop the technology needed to use these geothermal resources. Federal geothermal R&D will increase 44% in my 1977 Budget, from \$32 to \$46 million in outlays. We are also planning to implement a geothermal energy loan-guarantee program which will help promote the use of geothermal energy during the period when economic viability is uncertain.

#### Detail

1. The Federal government is supporting experiments in Southern California and Idaho that may lead to new means of producing power from hydrothermal resources and more advanced experiments are being conducted in New Mexico and along the Gulf Coast states on hot-dry rock. There are a number of important uncertainties that must be resolved, including environmental problems (e.g., release of hydrogen sulfide gas, earthquakes, subsidence of land), and these are also being addressed through research.
2. The loan guarantee program is designed to assist industry in developing the near-term application of geothermal power, during the period when economic viability of geothermal power production is uncertain, specifically to reduce the financial risk to the private sector in producing power from geothermal resources. The total dollar amount for the loan program might reach \$2 billion.

SHORTAGE OF NATURAL GAS IN CALIFORNIA  
LEADING TO INCREASED AIR POLLUTION

- Q. Are you aware that Federal policies have made natural gas for power generation almost unavailable and, as a result, Los Angeles faces a serious new air pollution problem?
- A. I understand that the shortage of natural gas in California may force some major users to switch to other fuels -- principally oil -- and this will increase air pollution.

This is unfortunate but there is no real choice when you must have energy and there isn't enough natural gas to go around.

The best way to deal with this problem is to increase natural gas production -- reversing the decline in natural gas production that began two years ago.

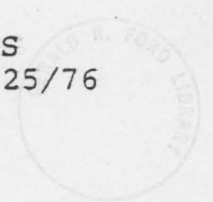
The Administration is trying to get the Congress to remove Federal price regulation from new natural gas supplies, Federal regulation has been a prime cause of declining production. We must remove these unnecessary controls so that there is an incentive for increased natural gas production.

BACKGROUND

Priorities for natural gas use within the State of California are determined by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The California PUC generally follows the FPC's priorities with large users curtailed first -- before homes and small business.

Natural gas for boiler fuel is given low priority and that is where users in California are being forced to switch to other fuel, principally oil.

GRS  
3/25/76



GUARANTEEING NATURAL GAS TO CALIFORNIA IF  
THE SOHIO PIPELINE APPLICATION IS APPROVED

- Q. Can the Federal Government give California assurance that the present gas delivery will be maintained (or increased) in the L.A. basin (in exchange for SOHIO pipeline approval)?
- A. The Federal Government has no authority to allocate natural gas from one pipeline to another. If the pipelines delivering gas to California are curtailed, then the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) must determine priorities for remaining gas.

BACKGROUND

"The SOHIO pipeline approval" refers to an application from SOHIO now pending before the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to switch the use of a natural gas pipeline to oil -- to bring expected Alaskan oil eastward. FEA has publicly urged the FPC to approve the application.

GRS  
3/25/76



ELK HILLS BILL

Q. Are you going to sign the Elk Hills bill?

A. I haven't seen the final bill agreed upon by House-Senate Conferees. But, my people tell me that the Conferees have come up with a good compromise.

I understand that the Conferees will file their report next week (Wednesday, March 31), and both the House and the Senate will take it up soon thereafter.

I hope to have a bill that I can sign soon so that we can begin producing oil at Elk Hills without further delay.

GRS  
3/25/76



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT

Question:

Mr. President, the Southern California Rapid Transit District has been forced by the Department of Labor to enter into a labor agreement it does not like because Department of Transportation funds could not be made available to it without Department of Labor certification. Do you think this is right?

Answer

I am aware of this situation. It relates to the implementation of a provision of the Urban Mass Transportation Act (UMTA-SSL3(c)) which says basically that recipients of Federal funds must certify that employees will not be adversely affected by the use of those funds.

Recently, concerns have been expressed about the implementation of this requirement. I do not think it would be appropriate for me to comment on the specifics of any local labor-management agreement which stems from the 13(c) requirement. However, at the national level, I have asked Secretary Coleman and Secretary Usery to examine the way 13(c) is being implemented, to see if they feel there should be any changes in the procedures.

BACKGROUND

Los Angeles County Supervisor Pete Schabarum serves on the Board of the Southern California Rapid Transit District. He has been the leading figure in challenging DOL handling of Section 13(c) cases. Schabarum has met with a number of people at the White House to argue his case.

The majority of the Board of the Transit District, while approving an agreement with the unions which DOL will find acceptable, indicated their approval was granted "under economic duress:" if they failed to grant approval, the transit district would have run out of operating funds.

The broader 13(c) problem has been discussed with both Bill Coleman and Bill Usery. They will be examining the matter carefully. Given the state of the law and other developments, however, it is not clear that they will agree to recommend any significant changes at this time.

DHL/JRH  
3/15/76



## LOS ANGELES CETA

Q. Los Angeles is about to run out of CETA funds and will have to fire several thousand people. Why won't you do something about this problem?

A. I am aware of the problem you mention and have discussed it with Mayor Bradley.

We have tried to do something. I have proposed to the Congress a \$1.7 billion appropriation to provide funding for CETA at present levels through the end of 1976 and then reduced funding until October 1977 consistent with our expectations of gradually improving economic conditions through the country. The Congress and I may have a difference of opinion over some proposed programs substantially in excess of my request but the Congress should certainly be able to act on the continuation of a jobs program which is working.

### Background

Los Angeles authorities feel they were misled by the Department of Labor into spending their CETA funds at too fast a pace. There is some merit to the claim that DOL is partially at fault.

CETA prime sponsors were advised several months ago of the need to curb expenditures so funds would last through the end of the Fiscal Year. A number of prime sponsors froze new hires and gradually laid off workers so the programs could be maintained. Los Angeles froze new hires but refused to lay off any workers. Los Angeles now seeks special assistance. To give Los Angeles special assistance, however, would be unfair to those prime sponsors which took steps to live within the fiscal constraints.

The enactment of the \$1.7 billion supplemental would solve Los Angeles' immediate problem though it would still have to phase its program down if it wanted its funds to last well into 1977.



## COMPLYING WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT IN CALIFORNIA

Q:

How will California communities possibly meet the Standards of the Clean Air Act by 1977?

A:

We share local concern about the 1977 date for achievement of the standards in Los Angeles, San Francisco and other areas of California. We have proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act that would provide greater flexibility in accepting reasonable control measures. The Senate Committee has reported and the House Committee is presently considering amendments to the Act. We hope to get a workable bill out of the Congress during this session.

### Background:

- Clean Air Act requires all health standards for air pollution be met by July 1977.
- Several areas, including San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, cannot meet standards by 1977 without severe, social and economic impact in those areas.
- The National Academy of Sciences' report indicates all air quality standards are supported by evidence on health effects, and that benefits related to their achievement outweigh costs.
- EPA has recommended amendments to the Clean Air Act which would provide the time and local flexibility needed to achieve the goals of the Clean Air Act.
- The Senate has passed legislation amending the Act, and the House Public Works Committee is presently considering amendments. There are numerous differences between the Senate and House versions which will have to be resolved in conference. Both versions, however, provide a degree of flexibility in dealing with the concerns of local government.

WASTEWATER AND DRINKING WATER  
REQUIREMENTS IN CALIFORNIA

Q:

Why is EPA requiring installation of expensive water and wastewater treatment measures?

A:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act each set forth treatment requirements that must be met by municipal departments providing water and wastewater disposal requirements into regulations, and the State of California has assumed responsibility for implementing the regulations. While we are always willing to review the regulations to see that they do not impose excessive requirements, we cannot provide relief from statutory mandates. I should add, at this point, that State and local requirements are frequently more stringent than those mandated by the Congress.

Background:

- The Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires that municipal wastewater discharges meet secondary treatment requirements by 1977.
- There are major sewer systems in both the Los Angeles and San Francisco regions which do not presently meet these requirements. State and Federal grant funds are available to meet 87-1/2 percent of the capital cost of improving these plants. However, besides the 12-1/2 percent local share of construction costs, local communities would face increased costs for operation and maintenance of the facilities. Federal law requires that the operation and maintenance costs be met through a system of user charges. EPA has requested an amendment to the law to permit use of other than user charge funding methods.





- ° The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that drinking water meet Federal drinking water standards established to protect public health.
- ° The State of California has assumed responsibility for insuring that standards are met.
- ° The State is requiring Los Angeles to treat the Owens Valley water supply in order to meet Federal standards for turbidity (which interferes with disinfection).
- ° There are no provisions for providing Federal financial assistance for either construction or operation of the water treatment facilities.



OFF-SHORE OIL DRILLING SAFEGUARDS

- Q. Environmentalists are concerned about the development of off-shore oil drilling sites, especially as other sources of oil decrease. What steps will your Administration take to ensure that environmental safeguards are met and oil drilling problems minimized?
- A. Environmental protection is a developing technology and as better methods are developed, they will be considered carefully. Many safety measures have been implemented in recent years. The Department of the Interior routinely eliminates from its OCS sales the high risk tracts. From 1968 to present, the inspection force has been increased from only seven to more than 200. Regulations on all phases of drilling and production have been updated and revised, and a typical 20-well platform now has about 300 safety devices. Operators are required to submit contingency plans for oil spill containment and cleanup prior to lease operations. There have been results. Since 1968, more than 5,000 wells have been drilled on the OCS and only four resulted in accidents that caused oil spill of more than 250 barrels.



## STRIP MINING IN DEATH VALLEY

Q. Do you favor proposals to allow mining in Death Valley?

A. Present law does not permit withdrawal from mining of certain areas of Death Valley National Monument. The Administration has endorsed legislation to forbid new mining claims in National Park System units where they are still permitted, and to give the Secretary of the Interior regulatory authority to protect environmental values involved in mining which would continue on existing claims.

### Background:

This volatile issue surfaced last summer, when National Park Service asked for authority to withdraw certain areas of Death Valley National Monument from mining, and the Interior Solicitor issued an opinion that the law did not permit such withdrawal. The flak, mostly directed against Interior, kept flying in the press until early October, when the Department endorsed legislation to forbid new mining claims in National Park System units where they are still permitted, and to give the Secretary regulatory authority to protect environmental values involved in mining which would continue on existing claims. Areas still open to mining claims under law are: Death Valley; Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Coronado National Memorial, both in Arizona; Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska and Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska (which Interior proposes not be closed to mining yet while surveys by Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey continues; nickel and other valuable minerals exist at Glacier Bay but there is a question whether they can be mined profitably).

WARM SPRINGS DAM NEAR  
SAN ANDREAS FAULT

- Q. Why does the Federal Government keep supporting public works projects such as the Warm Springs Dam in Sonoma County that is close to the San Andreas Fault and subject to earthquakes?
- A. The Warm Springs Dam is located in the Russian River Basin north of San Francisco. The project was started by the Congress in 1967 and about \$40.5 million has been spent through fiscal year 1975, mainly for lands and road relocations. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$180 million. The major benefits are flood control and water supply.

The project is currently halted under a court injunction pending additional studies by the Corps of Engineers, including studies of any modifications that may be needed because the dam is near a fault zone. If these studies indicate that there is any serious reason for questioning the dam's safety, the dam will not be started.




## EROSION IN THE REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

- Q. The large number of virgin stands of giant redwoods are now being threatened because of the harvesting of timber in close proximity. Are you in favor of the enlargement of the Redwood National Park (Burton bill) as a means to protect these trees?
- A. There are very serious problems of erosion in some of the parks finest areas. This Administration is considering legislation to be submitted to Congress that would address this problem. The bill would direct the Department of the Interior to protect affected areas within the Park by regulating some harvesting of timber, and through land rehabilitation outside the Park boundaries on watersheds which feed the streams within the Park.

### Background

Created by Congress in 1968, this Park has been in trouble ever since. Cost of land acquisition (authorized at \$92 million plus exchange of some Federal lands) has run far above ceilings; and the State of California has refused to turn over its adjacent State Redwood Parks as originally expected, making management difficult. Immediate and pressing problem is erosion undermining some of the Park's finest areas, felling prime trees, some of them many centuries old. Loggers working slopes above and outside the Park have denuded land; when heavy rains fall, excessive runoff swells streams and undermines their banks, where biggest and best trees grow. The Act creating the Park had directed National Park Service to look into possible need for a buffer zone and report back to Congress; because of extremely high costs of standing redwood timber on private lands, NPS wanted strong factual justification, which was slow in coming. In 1975, a Sierra Club lawsuit against Interior forced the issue. In November, Interior released a two-year study report by Geological Survey hydrologists, documenting heavy damage within the Park and blaming accelerated erosion on logging practices outside the Park.

GWH  
3/22/76



## CONCESSIONERS IN NATIONAL PARKS

- Q. Should Yosemite National Park and other national parks undertake to limit construction and concessioners?
- A. The National Park Service currently is hiring concessions management specialists for several large parks, in accordance with the Service Director's plan to upgrade control over concessions. The Park Service has a mammoth effort underway to poll the public as to whether more or less human comforts are desirable for Yosemite. There have been hearings nationwide, and more than 30 in California. A determination of what the public wants would come before a course of action. At present, 347 concessioners operate in 87 units of the National Park System.

### Background

Environmentalists would prefer a minimum of concessioners within the parks, with necessary services, particularly overnight accommodations, provided from outside the park where possible. Tourist-oriented business firms would like to expand services for a comfort-loving population, contending the parks are big enough to accommodate all kinds of tastes. The Park Service leans toward the environmentalist view; where the public stands is unclear.

Concessions have grown like Topsy, some from an era when a grand old resort hotel would accommodate visitors arriving by train and provide them with everything from food and lodging to golf and tennis, all within the park. That type of concession still survives in some of the big parks, but environmentalists and Park Service managers are pressing for closer control and phase out where possible. They feel the presence of these super-facilities violates the national park concept of preserving unspoiled nature as much as possible. Some concessions have become big business, operated by firms taken over by conglomerates, with a built-in pressure to maximize profits at the expense of park values by expanding facilities



and services. Concessioners are not all hotels and restaurants; they include gift shops, ski tows and many sport facilities, shuttle bus and sightseeing firms and a wide variety of other services. They pay a fee to NPS based on their gross receipts; in return they provide service that meets NPS standards. There is little uniformity in contract administration and considerable criticism of sub-par service, possibly exorbitant profits, plus occasional allegations of favoritism. Part of the problem is that concessions management is not a particularly desirable "major" for National Park Service employees career ladder. It is not a high-status field, but rather is one where the potential career risks are greater than anticipated rewards.



BAN ON HANDGUNS

- Q. California may have a ballot measure in November to ban private ownership of handguns. You have taken a position opposed to this on a national basis, but, if California voters passed such a gun control proposition, would you reconsider your position?
- A. As you know, I have stated on a number of occasions that I am unalterably opposed to Federal registration of handguns or licensing of handgun owners. I am also opposed to a Federal ban on private ownership of handguns. I believe these questions should be addressed by State and local governments and not by the Federal government. This will be my position regardless of the outcome on the California proposition.





## MALPRACTICE

Do you believe the Federal Government should provide malpractice insurance for doctors to prevent strikes, such as the one that tied up California medicine earlier this year?

It is our feeling that the solution to the malpractice insurance problem for doctors and hospitals should come from the industry and the States. So far, over 30 States have passed legislation to help deal with the problem. It is our hope and belief that such steps will alleviate the crisis and make direct Federal involvement unnecessary.

The Administration's policy has been to encourage such activity. Many conferences and meetings with physicians, hospital administrators, insurance company executives and State insurance commissioners have been held in an effort to resolve this issue. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is also conducting research to seek better understanding of the problem.

Currently, no State is threatened with the immediate loss of malpractice insurance coverage, although in many areas the premium rates are quite high. There are several States that we are watching closely, including California.

### BACKGROUND

Two-track effort is underway:

We have encouraged States to pass legislation providing for the immediate availability of medical malpractice insurance; and

We are looking at long term solutions to the problem such as possible changes in legal practices involving medical malpractice, necessary medical practice reforms, better insurance data, etc.

SCM  
3/19/76



## ILLEGAL ALIENS

What should be done about illegal aliens? Do you support the Rodino bill?

We have anywhere from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 illegal aliens in this country, which is, roughly, the total number of unemployed in this country. This is a very serious matter, but let me tell you what we are trying to do about it.

Number one, we are working very closely in a new program with the Mexican Government. There has been a tremendous increase in the flow of illegal aliens from Mexico. The cooperation that we are developing with the Mexican Government will, I think, produce some results in stopping that flow.

When I was in Mexico about nineteen months ago, I personally talked to President Echeverria about this.

Number two, in my budget I have recommended additional employees for the Immigration and Naturalization Service so it can do a better job of finding illegal aliens and seeking to deport them.

There is one other thing we are trying to do. I have favored legislation that passed the House, last year as I recall, that makes it mandatory for an employer to ask whether a prospective employee is an illegal alien. That would be helpful.



GOV. BROWN'S PRIMARY CANDIDACY

- Q. Governor Brown has decided to enter the California Democratic Presidential primary. What effect will this have on your campaign here, and what are your impressions of him?
- A. Governor Brown's entering the Democratic primary should substantially affect the Democratic outcome because of his widespread popularity in the state. I do not believe it will have any effect on the Republican primary.

(Note: You have met with Governor Brown twice. Once was at the Governor's Conference in San Francisco. The second was in Sacramento in September of last year. At that time you discussed general issues as well as the crime message you were about to give to the California Assembly.)

Recent ratings of Gov. Brown's job performance showed that a great majority of Californians believe he is doing an excellent job.

3/24/76



SEN. TUNNEY

Q. Which of the Republican Candidates do you feel has the best chance of defeating Senator John Tunney?

A. I have made it a practice never to become involved in conjecture regarding Republican candidates involved in primary campaigns. I think that we are very fortunate to have four candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination. I have worked personally with both Al Bell and Bob Finch and have the highest respect and admiration for them both. I think that the Republican voters will decide with their ballots who they believe is best equipped to oppose Senator Tunney in November.

NOTE: The other Republican candidates are S. I. Hayakawa, former President of San Francisco State and syndicated columnist; and John Harmer, former Lt. Governor of California.



REVENUE SHARING



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM SHUMAN

FROM

PAUL MYER *PM*

Per your request, attached is the supplemental material for the President's trip to California.

Attachment

- Tab A -- GRS Payment Data
- Tab B -- Actual Uses
- Tab C -- GRS Payment Data  
for State of California  
and all local jurisdic-  
tions



TAB A





GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- CALIFORNIA  
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 1/5/76	\$ 2,504.1	\$ 834.7	\$ 999.8	\$ 669.0	\$ .5
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 3,178.7	\$1,059.5	\$1,257.2	\$ 861.2	\$ .7
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 4,125.8	\$1,375.3	\$1,575.4	\$1,174.0	\$1.1





GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

CALIFORNIA

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Fresno County	\$ 31,181,521	\$ 39,095,853	\$ 48,216,992
Fresno City	\$ 12,984,376	\$ 16,519,139	\$ 21,555,480
--			
San Francisco	\$ 74,986,878	\$ 93,948,787	\$ 115,524,126
--			
Los Angeles County	\$ 364,261,987	\$ 453,355,450	\$ 542,080,020
Los Angeles City	\$ 143,180,896	\$ 185,875,910	\$ 260,122,070

TAB B





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

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Fresno County	\$ 8,227,000 for health 2,476,000 for public safety 767,000 for public transportation
Fresno City	\$ 1,236,000 for environmental protection 658,000 for recreation 442,000 for general government
San Francisco	\$ 9,054,000 for public transportation 6,251,000 for social services to the poor and aged 2,686,000 for public safety
Los Angeles County	\$31,143,000 for public safety 25,214,000 for public transportation 25,397,000 for recreation
Los Angeles City	\$19,547,000 for environmental protection 6,000,000 for recreation 3,097,000 for public transportation

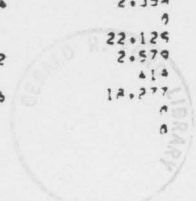
TAB C



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

05 CALIFORNIA

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	MONROVIA CITY	70,594	1,104,545				
	MONTESBELLO CITY	99,983	1,374,887				
	MONTEREY PARK CITY	68,102	1,090,581	026	MONO COUNTY	46,905	516,434
	PALOS VERDES ESTATES CTY	14,260	224,401		* COUNTY TOTAL *	46,905	516,434
	PASADENA CITY	296,191	4,129,205	027	MONTEREY COUNTY	741,697	12,441,457
	POMONA CITY	391,058	5,799,936		CARMEL BY THE SEA CITY	11,854	192,834
	REDONDO BEACH CITY	163,434	2,473,384		DEL REY OAKS CITY	4,090	55,431
	SAN FERNANDO CITY	99,527	974,069		GONZALES CITY	6,937	129,134
	SAN GABRIEL CITY	46,931	714,691		GREENFIELD CITY	7,623	105,914
	SAN MARINO CITY	14,940	235,686		KING CITY CITY	25,789	340,625
	SANTA MONICA CITY	164,631	2,552,597		MONTEREY CITY	114,417	1,735,899
	SIERRA MADRE CITY	12,616	201,468		PACIFIC GROVE CITY	34,734	444,794
	SIGNAL HILL CITY	32,850	427,232		SALINAS CITY	228,018	3,255,734
	SOUTH GATE CITY	112,095	1,484,177		SEASIDE CITY	77,976	1,126,150
	SOUTH PASADENA CITY	24,048	381,680		SOLEDAO CITY	18,040	254,554
	TORRANCE CITY	280,294	4,211,239		SAND CITY	1,766	25,444
	VERNON CITY	1,936	31,340		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,272,945	20,140,579
	WEST COVINA CITY	113,518	1,582,498	028	NAPA COUNTY	248,833	4,213,383
	WHITTIER CITY	103,813	1,470,530		CALISTOGA CITY	8,460	122,257
	DOWNNEY CITY	110,260	1,706,060		NAPA CITY	98,656	1,258,095
	BELLFLOWER CITY	53,286	866,304		ST HELENA CITY	11,081	139,200
	BRAEBURY CITY	870	13,905		YOUNTVILLE CITY	13,167	159,077
	DUARTE CITY	10,970	359,448		* COUNTY TOTAL *	420,197	5,892,022
	INDUSTRY CITY	5,408	85,752	029	NEVADA COUNTY	157,913	2,054,434
	IRVINGDALE CITY	5,785	94,084		GRASS VALLEY CITY	24,203	319,680
	NORWALK CITY	131,245	1,571,396		NEVADA CITY CITY	6,413	105,428
	PARAMOUNT CITY	96,634	887,144		* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,529	2,478,494
	PICO RIVERA CITY	117,222	1,136,847	030	ORANGE COUNTY	2,795,723	42,415,363
	ROLLING HILLS EST CTY	8,340	114,452		ANAHEIM CITY	403,971	5,434,701
	SANTA FE SPRINGS CITY	116,754	1,785,915		BREA CITY	51,758	517,897
	SOUTH EL MONTE CITY	76,938	869,768		BUENA PARK CITY	136,581	2,111,738
	WALNUT CITY	10,587	104,160		COSTA MESA CITY	222,040	2,937,374
	ARTESIA CITY	30,638	314,812		LA PALMA CITY	14,486	191,834
	COMMERCE CITY	79,337	1,277,987		FULLERTON CITY	146,553	1,973,744
	LAWDALE CITY	41,199	442,782		GARDEN GROVE CITY	197,353	2,647,941
	ROLLING HILLS CITY	2,061	33,823		HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY	281,083	3,826,392
	BELL GARDENS CITY	71,755	699,980		LAGUNA BEACH CITY	29,612	425,742
	CUOHAM CITY	26,024	299,808		LA HABRA CITY	162,090	1,087,419
	LA MIRADA CITY	45,104	537,446		NEWPORT BEACH CITY	70,859	913,872
	SAN DIMAS CITY	34,946	350,413		ORANGE CITY	195,469	2,531,684
	TEMPLE CITY	32,124	514,768		PLACENTIA CITY	55,454	633,648
	ROSEMEAD CITY	88,627	774,390		SAN CLEMENTE CITY	43,295	546,649
	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	39,088	374,224		SANTA ANA CITY	483,773	6,804,232
	HIDDEN HILLS CITY	1,597	25,391		SEAL BEACH CITY	30,596	446,705
	LOMITA CITY	20,158	327,521		STANTON CITY	28,166	458,526
	PALMDALE CITY	29,123	234,527		TUSTIN CITY	42,040	418,229
	CARSON CITY	223,018	1,685,750		FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY	69,145	904,091
	RANCHO PALOS VERDES CITY	37,436	214,786		CYPRESS CITY	41,521	589,653
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,412,029	607,959,508		LOS ALAMITOS CITY	25,604	356,666
020	MADERA COUNTY	267,764	4,174,942		WESTMINSTER CITY	121,954	1,535,274
	CHONCHILLA CITY	14,030	153,039		SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO CITY	25,472	211,991
	MADERA CITY	54,056	711,507		VILLA PARK CITY	4,830	49,190
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	335,850	5,041,488		YORBA LINDA CITY	20,634	213,383
021	MARIN COUNTY	347,062	5,308,788		IRVINE CITY	49,407	339,714
	BELVEDERE CITY	2,757	43,244		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,748,469	80,504,336
	CORTE MADERA TOWN	15,800	209,552	031	PLACER COUNTY	352,013	5,232,057
	FAIRFAX TOWN	11,731	154,951		AUBURN CITY	21,010	294,254
	LARKSPUR CITY	12,952	178,144		COLFAX CITY	5,490	68,343
	HILL VALLEY CITY	20,427	321,236		LINCOLN CITY	9,543	154,644
	ROSS TOWN	2,994	45,797		ROCKLIN CITY	7,932	80,560
	SAN ANSELMO TOWN	23,284	330,111		ROSEVILLE CITY	61,429	753,427
	SAN RAFAEL CITY	67,433	927,025		* COUNTY TOTAL *	457,417	6,623,973
	SAUSALITO CITY	7,338	104,071	032	PLUMAS COUNTY	76,884	1,230,072
	NOVATO CITY	44,346	655,009		PORTOLA CITY	3,613	45,769
	TIBURON CITY	7,164	104,464		* COUNTY TOTAL *	80,497	1,275,841
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	563,290	8,389,392	033	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	1,873,985	30,173,313
022	MARIPOSA COUNTY	53,094	733,549		BANNING CITY	36,683	430,337
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	53,094	733,549		BEAUMONT CITY	22,785	336,447
023	MENDOCINO COUNTY	337,781	4,760,161		BLYTHE CITY	40,202	528,817
	FORT BRAGG CITY	20,930	305,741		COACHELLA CITY	61,150	825,333
	POINT ARENA CITY	1,262	14,402		CORONA CITY	107,871	1,644,665
	UKIAH CITY	34,923	466,737		ELSIENORE CITY	21,254	339,724
	WILLITS CITY	17,783	214,805		HEMET CITY	55,363	490,751
	COVELO INDIAN COMMUNITY COU	2,467	34,570		INDIO CITY	105,779	1,455,447
	MANCHESTER COMMUNITY COUNCIL	1,248	7,589		PALM SPRINGS CITY	102,889	1,431,552
	LAYTONVILLE EXECUTIVE COMMI	786	7,913		PERRIS CITY	19,981	293,182
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	417,180	5,814,918		RIVERSIDE CITY	409,544	5,543,602
024	MERCED COUNTY	637,760	9,663,763		SAN JACINTO CITY	10,594	174,574
	ATWATER CITY	29,645	421,345		DESERT HOT SPRINGS CITY	10,521	180,900
	DOS PALOS CITY	9,874	102,445		MORCO CITY	42,462	511,941
	GUSTINE CITY	6,272	103,054		INDIAN WELLS CITY	1,256	14,419
	LIVINGSTON CITY	12,225	192,997		RANCHO MIRAGE CITY	6,492	24,944
	LOS RANOS CITY	35,266	472,494		PALM DESEPT CITY	10,003	52,911
	MERCED CITY	128,862	1,775,690		COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL	154	2,354
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	859,905	12,731,792		AGUA CALIFNTE TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	0
025	MODOC COUNTY	50,770	782,834		MORONGO GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	22,124
	ALTURAS CITY	7,614	113,419		PECHANGA GENERAL COUNCIL	392	2,579
	FORT BOWELL GENERAL	REPORT	2,513		SANTA ROSA BUSINESS COMMITT	REPORT	414
	ALTURAS RANCHERIA GEN COUNC	123	1,298		SORORA GENERAL COUNCIL	1,536	14,277
	X-L RANCH ROAD OF DIRECTOR	223	3,498		CAMUILLA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	0
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	58,734	903,562		TOPRES-MARTINEZ BUSINESS CO	REPORT	0



REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
* COUNTY TOTAL *		2,940,912	45,105,651				
034	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	2,562,184	37,937,760		SAN MATEO CITY	135,055	2,172,490
	FOLSOM CITY	20,613	315,147		SO SAN FRANCISCO CITY	132,901	1,459,341
	GALT CITY	7,739	118,860		PACIFICA CITY	56,959	891,644
	ISLETON CITY	4,255	60,403		WOODSIDE TOWN	5,089	78,901
	SACRAMENTO CITY	933,623	14,342,600		HALF MOON BAY CITY	8,207	137,914
* COUNTY TOTAL *		3,528,414	52,769,770		BRISBANE CITY	11,824	190,174
035	SAN BENITO COUNTY	74,626	1,085,552		PORTOLA VALLEY TOWN	5,346	83,254
	HOLLISTER CITY	27,796	364,234	042	FOSTER CITY CITY	70,093	1,094,254
	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA CITY	2,462	44,411		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,735,520	26,670,759
* COUNTY TOTAL *		104,884	1,494,197				
036	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	2,944,844	44,744,042		SANTA BARRARA COUNTY	873,466	14,961,955
	BARSTOW CITY	45,635	714,092		GUADALUPE CITY	7,493	110,744
	CHINO CITY	72,943	904,431		LOMPOC CITY	53,401	794,454
	COLTON CITY	76,762	1,169,883		SANTA BARRARA CITY	206,724	2,962,343
	FONTANA CITY	49,244	674,955		SANTA MARIA CITY	102,781	1,424,524
	NEEDLES CITY	11,210	175,021		CARPINTERIA CITY	28,908	311,249
	ONTARIO CITY	167,245	2,452,465		SANTA YNEZ BUSINESS COUNCIL	308	5,184
	REDLANDS CITY	78,081	1,193,323		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,273,281	20,574,454
	RIALTO CITY	55,960	820,017	043	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	2,516,033	36,583,879
	SAN BERNARDINO CITY	464,410	7,275,442		CAMPBELL CITY	72,930	957,287
	UPLAND CITY	50,421	774,199		CUPERTINO CITY	25,049	316,902
	MONTCLAIR CITY	91,206	1,200,551		GILROY CITY	52,039	642,018
	VICTORVILLE CITY	30,854	420,749		LOS ALTOS CITY	27,214	418,261
	ADELANTO CITY	8,497	79,713		LOS ALTOS HILLS TOWN	7,396	114,534
	LOMA LINDA CITY	10,158	117,322		LOS GATOS TOWN	27,379	394,712
	FORT MOJAVE TRIBAL COUNCIL	1,197	14,350		MILPITAS CITY	77,120	1,193,942
	SAN MANUEL GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,516		MORGAN HILL CITY	21,099	287,313
	CHEMENEUEVI INDIAN TRIBE	NO PAY DUE	360		MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY	110,898	1,432,274
* COUNTY TOTAL *		4,158,669	62,744,431		PALO ALTO CITY	74,066	1,301,434
037	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	3,540,774	52,445,546		SAN JOSE CITY	1,384,650	19,210,717
	CARLSBAD CITY	86,695	911,204		SANTA CLARA CITY	210,251	2,931,933
	CHULA VISTA CITY	188,826	2,807,613		SUNNYVALE CITY	172,944	2,394,151
	CORONADO CITY	40,574	574,302		SARATOGA CITY	32,182	453,565
	EL CAJON CITY	160,424	2,191,546		MONTE SERENO CITY	3,538	48,405
	ESCONDIDO CITY	152,745	2,160,969	044	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,819,593	68,281,933
	IMPERIAL BEACH CITY	55,885	781,159				
	LA MESA CITY	67,614	1,101,085		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	561,094	8,145,794
	NATIONAL CITY CITY	175,750	2,373,792		CAPITOLA CITY	13,296	207,916
	OCEANSIDE CITY	163,757	2,335,732		SANTA CRUZ CITY	134,202	2,057,520
	SAN DIEGO CITY	1,908,666	27,701,270		WATSONVILLE CITY	65,184	904,694
	DEL MAR CITY	5,863	95,078		SCOTTS VALLEY CITY	5,411	81,027
	SAN MARCOS CITY	33,163	280,321	045	* COUNTY TOTAL *	779,591	11,396,451
	VISTA CITY	43,871	670,684				
	SAN PASQUAL GENERAL COUNCIL	212	1,588		SHASTA COUNTY	306,786	5,218,727
	LAJOLLA TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	2,452		REDDING CITY	115,275	1,616,401
	MESA GRANDE BAND OF MISSION	REPORT	604		ANDERSON CITY	17,474	250,244
	PALA RANO MISSION INDIANS	1,331	12,346		BIG BEND GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	429
	PAUMA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,784		MONTGOMERY CREEK RANCHERIA	REPORT	398
	RINCON INDIAN RES SAN DIEGO	415	4,408		ROARING CREEK RANCHERIA	REPORT	224
	BARONA GENERAL COUNCIL	862	8,098	046	* COUNTY TOTAL *	439,535	7,086,844
	INAJA-COSMIT GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	149				
	LOS COYOTES BAND OF MISSION	270	3,966		SIERRA COUNTY	17,535	237,447
	MANZANITA INDIAN RESERVATION	99	1,056		LOYALTON CITY	1,115	15,949
	CAMPO BAND OF MISSION INDIAN	383	3,014		* COUNTY TOTAL *	18,650	253,396
	SANTA YSABEL GENERAL COUNCIL	1,346	6,949	047	SISKIYOU COUNTY	175,307	2,478,487
	SYCUAN BAND OF MISSION INDIAN	388	1,123		DORRIS TOWN	1,335	21,304
	VIEJAS TRIBAL COUNCIL	595	7,195		DUNSMUIR CITY	5,424	94,559
* COUNTY TOTAL *		6,630,504	96,483,053		ETNA TOWN	1,754	34,527
038	SAN FRANCISCO CITY	4,631,680	74,984,878		FORT JONES TOWN	1,454	20,637
* COUNTY TOTAL *		4,631,680	74,984,878		MONTAGUE TOWN	1,699	23,753
039	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	1,321,925	20,667,757		MOUNT SHASTA TOWN	5,977	94,347
	LODI CITY	77,180	1,077,162		TULELAKE CITY	4,676	67,972
	MANTECA CITY	44,647	644,857	048	YREKA CITY TOWN	22,610	294,392
	RIPON CITY	10,156	169,778		WEED CITY	8,410	122,044
	STOCKTON CITY	527,090	7,795,015		* COUNTY TOTAL *	228,650	3,252,056
	TRACY CITY	44,581	665,525				
	ESCALON CITY	7,980	114,630		SOLANO COUNTY	499,564	7,641,371
* COUNTY TOTAL *		2,033,559	31,124,724		RENICIA CITY	49,227	861,543
040	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	594,549	9,099,624		DIXON CITY	13,445	204,203
	ARROYO GRANDE CITY	20,252	337,213		FAIRFIELD CITY	121,260	1,752,640
	EL PASO DE ROBLES CITY	42,957	552,599		RIO VISTA CITY	6,470	91,638
	PISMO BEACH CITY	REPORT	189,479		SUISUN CITY CITY	14,022	260,404
	SAN LUIS OBISPO CITY	121,893	1,534,409		VACAVILLE CITY	62,791	900,037
	GROVER CITY	21,994	305,216		VALLEJO CITY	172,674	2,435,795
	MORRO BAY CITY	27,666	454,777	049	* COUNTY TOTAL *	939,459	14,147,635
* COUNTY TOTAL *		829,311	12,477,317				
041	SAN MATEO COUNTY	843,876	13,214,856		SONOMA COUNTY	992,860	14,933,514
	ATHERTON TOWN	8,674	134,714		CLOVERDALE CITY	13,632	170,309
	RELMONT CITY	25,484	393,447		HEALSBURG CITY	30,922	390,745
	BURLINGAME CITY	49,939	699,436		PETALUMA CITY	83,387	1,225,174
	COLMA TOWN	4,034	61,422		SANTA ROSA CITY	205,242	2,830,710
	DALY CITY	106,711	1,627,496		SEBASTOPOL CITY	21,675	298,302
	HILLSBOROUGH TOWN	9,476	144,019		SONOMA CITY	17,239	254,424
	MENLO PARK CITY	29,235	447,901		COTATI CITY	10,002	131,339
	MILLBRAE CITY	22,150	347,994		ROWENERT PARK CITY	44,291	343,484
	REDWOOD CITY	126,110	1,925,952		STEWARTS POINT RANCHERIA CO	REPORT	3,034
	SAN BRUNO CITY	55,496	749,692		DRY CREEK RANCHERIA	REPORT	430
	SAN CARLOS CITY	29,441	437,092		* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,421,250	20,606,013
				050	STANISLAUS COUNTY	726,233	13,371,083
					CERES CITY	29,253	366,013
					MODESTO CITY	238,255	3,245,202
					NEWMAN CITY	9,474	159,234
					OAKDALE CITY	26,317	359,714
					PATTERSON CITY	16,625	225,163

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	RIVERBANK CITY	23,451	381,389				
	TURLOCK CITY	44,365	687,123				
	WATERFORD CITY	6,487	75,938				
	MURKSON CITY	6,919	73,533				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,127,789	18,944,396				
051	SUTTER COUNTY	199,006	2,727,265				
	LIVE OAK CITY	8,819	109,437				
	YUBA CITY	49,147	760,402				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	256,972	3,592,104				
052	TEHAMA COUNTY	167,990	2,544,607				
	CORNING CITY	12,851	168,999				
	RED BLUFF CITY	36,237	505,717				
	TEHAMA CITY	350	5,303				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	217,428	3,224,626				
053	TRINITY COUNTY	67,925	896,570				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	67,925	896,570				
054	TULARE COUNTY	1,128,468	17,463,791				
	OSINUBA CITY	28,707	397,552				
	EXETER CITY	10,382	160,946				
	LINDSAY CITY	25,264	331,333				
	PORTERVILLE CITY	97,054	1,292,563				
	TULARE CITY	108,652	1,315,701				
	VISALIA CITY	118,944	1,655,809				
	WOODLAKE CITY	8,347	113,688				
	FARMERSVILLE CITY	8,606	127,868				
	TULE RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	30,100				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	1,534,424	22,889,351				
055	TUOLUMNE COUNTY	141,778	1,890,480				
	SONORA CITY	17,676	221,872				
	TUOLUMNE INDIAN RANCHERIA	745	9,208				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	160,199	2,121,560				
056	VENTURA COUNTY	1,462,487	22,771,887				
	FILLMORE CITY	16,547	199,813				
	OJAI CITY	15,252	231,858				
	OXHARD CITY	312,797	4,214,135				
	PORT HUENEME CITY	19,841	338,166				
	SAN BUENAVENTURA CITY	155,201	2,178,192				
	SANTA PAULA CITY	44,737	675,288				
	CAMARILLO CITY	24,624	338,221				
	THOUSAND OAKS CITY	67,721	840,906				
	SIMI VALLEY CITY	92,317	1,169,194				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,211,524	32,957,660				
057	YOLO COUNTY	409,428	6,140,362				
	DAVIS CITY	92,788	1,257,250				
	WINTERS CITY	6,115	113,407				
	WOODLAND CITY	100,010	1,228,403				
	RUMSEY RANCHERIA	112	1,109				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	608,453	8,740,531				
058	YUBA COUNTY	229,420	4,090,843				
	MARYSVILLE CITY	70,822	1,083,654				
	WHEATLAND CITY	4,326	60,648				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	304,568	5,235,145				
**	STATE TOTAL **	164,941,915	2,504,194,509				
	NUMBER PAID	500					

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

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	25	50,727
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	0	
NO PAY DUE	1	
*TOTAL*	26	50,727

## REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
05	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	54,934,544	834,690,872		GRINDSTONE INDIAN RANCHERIA	REPORT	960
					* COUNTY TOTAL *	136,110	2,055,419
001	ALAMEDA COUNTY	2,704,179	43,014,351	012	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	386,484	6,464,187
	ALAMFDA CITY	114,309	1,709,440		ARCATA CITY	36,195	431,220
	ALBANY CITY	43,396	494,837		BLUE LAKE CITY	1,287	22,527
	BERKELEY CITY	307,695	4,864,227		EUREKA CITY	94,206	1,479,474
	EMERYVILLE TOWN	26,555	335,280		FERNOALE CITY	3,394	51,003
	FREMONT CITY	213,264	3,090,157		FORTUNA CITY	11,128	169,194
	HAYWARD CITY	296,647	4,284,719		TRINIDAD CITY	444	11,181
	LIVERMORE CITY	68,250	979,386		RIO DELL CITY	5,749	73,454
	NEWARK CITY	70,478	1,095,037		WOODPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNC	5,938	100,680
	OAKLAND CITY	1,365,397	20,127,453		CHER-AE HEIGHTS COMMUNITY	284	2,402
	PIEDMONT CITY	11,320	181,123		* COUNTY TOTAL *	545,914	9,206,126
	PLEASANTON CITY	44,882	614,566	013	IMPERIAL COUNTY	379,227	5,907,384
	SAN LEANDRO CITY	165,297	2,514,543		ARAWLEY CITY	41,094	612,569
	UNION CITY	64,526	961,089		CALEXICO CITY	78,932	1,104,071
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,496,195	84,277,243		CALIPATRIA CITY	8,605	135,449
002	ALPINE COUNTY	4,488	51,284		EL CENTRO CITY	61,492	861,544
	WASHOE TRIBAL COUNCIL	REPORT	4,630		HOLTVILLE CITY	8,937	146,338
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,488	59,914		IMPERIAL CITY	9,468	126,877
003	AMADOR COUNTY	60,146	947,326		WESTMORLAND CITY	3,138	46,384
	AMADOR CITY	188	2,640		QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL	6,056	94,204
	IONE CITY	6,546	96,224		* COUNTY TOTAL *	597,349	9,034,828
	JACKSON CITY	6,149	78,400	014	INYO COUNTY	65,277	1,018,454
	PLYMOUTH CITY	1,200	17,641		BISHOP CITY	13,998	203,454
	SUTTER CREEK CITY	4,001	52,910		FORT INDEPENDENCE GENERAL C	231	3,591
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	78,230	1,190,541		BIG PINE TRIBAL COUNCIL	892	4,529
004	BUTTE COUNTY	459,785	7,399,682		BISHOP TRIBAL COUNCIL	4,089	62,743
	BIGGS CITY	1,569	22,278		LONE PINE RESERVATION	805	9,978
	CHICO CITY	104,385	1,509,857		* COUNTY TOTAL *	85,292	1,302,549
	GRIDLEY CITY	17,288	203,844	015	KERN COUNTY	1,984,638	31,361,361
	OROVILLE CITY	45,876	658,114		BAKERSFIELD CITY	409,759	6,022,267
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	628,903	9,793,775		DELANO CITY	66,969	914,637
005	CALAVERAS COUNTY	96,003	1,522,048		MARICOPA CITY	1,365	22,737
	ANGELS CITY	5,689	54,376		SHAFTER CITY	10,432	211,226
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	101,692	1,580,424		TAFT CITY	10,144	158,271
006	COLUSA COUNTY	77,609	1,211,539		TEHACHAPI CITY	12,577	133,744
	COLUSA CITY	12,197	171,926		WASCO CITY	22,657	289,280
	WILLIAMS CITY	3,626	53,768		MCFARLAND CITY	8,497	133,918
	COLUSA INDIAN COMMUNITY COU	REPORT	755		ARVIN CITY	14,635	172,320
	CORTINA RANCHERIA	REPORT	72		RIDGECREST CITY	23,048	239,094
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,432	1,434,060		CALIFORNIA CITY	16,757	171,243
007	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	1,489,896	24,023,034	016	KINGS COUNTY	407,887	6,359,304
	ANTIOCH CITY	59,178	854,709		CORCORAN CITY	31,057	361,537
	ARENWOOD CITY	7,523	81,128		HANFORD CITY	75,783	1,157,087
	CONCORD CITY	141,648	2,027,218		LEMOORE CITY	15,273	197,080
	EL CERRITO CITY	26,020	417,724		SANTA ROSA GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	5,993
	MERCULES TOWN	975	14,203		* COUNTY TOTAL *	530,000	8,081,001
	MARTINEZ CITY	28,890	436,475	017	LAKE COUNTY	157,754	2,173,494
	PINOLE CITY	15,649	231,394		LAKEPORT CITY	18,422	224,987
	PITTSBURG CITY	66,825	932,677		EL-EM INDIAN COLONY	794	7,464
	RICHMOND CITY	329,044	5,144,205		MIDDLETOWN GENERAL COUNCIL	REPORT	1,624
	SAN PABLO CITY	32,228	487,685		* COUNTY TOTAL *	176,974	2,407,979
	WALNUT CREEK CITY	48,697	683,843	01A	LASSEN COUNTY	73,755	1,022,554
	CLAYTON CITY	1,969	26,025		SUSANVILLE CITY	19,661	303,444
	PLEASANT HILL CITY	29,720	414,703		SUSANVILLE INDIAN RANCHERIA	351	5,129
	LAFAYETTE CITY	22,341	342,047		* COUNTY TOTAL *	93,767	1,331,327
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,300,603	36,121,470	019	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	21,787,493	364,261,987
008	DEL NORTE COUNTY	80,406	1,269,022		ALHAMBRA CITY	104,456	1,545,792
	CRESCENT CITY CITY	20,161	303,097		ARCADIA CITY	48,154	751,571
	RESIGHINI BUSINESS COUNCIL	134	850		AVALON CITY	7,753	127,127
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	100,701	1,572,969		AZUSA CITY	74,182	1,172,453
009	EL DORADO COUNTY	271,566	3,640,375		BALOWIN PARK CITY	121,424	1,341,531
	PLACERVILLE CITY	23,964	340,709		BELL CITY	27,697	520,513
	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE CITY	105,054	1,353,338		BEVERLY HILLS CITY	35,835	556,764
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	400,584	5,334,422		BURBANK CITY	216,322	3,142,419
010	FRESNO COUNTY	1,933,196	31,181,521		CLAREMONT CITY	32,818	465,761
	CLOVIS CITY	46,317	665,127		COMPTON CITY	357,554	5,178,406
	COALINGA CITY	10,493	161,229		COVINA CITY	87,643	1,316,985
	FIREBAUGH CITY	22,947	254,182		CULVER CITY CITY	111,785	1,590,434
	FOWLER TOWN	7,892	125,385		CEPRITOS CITY	85,784	706,268
	FRESNO CITY	862,561	12,984,376		EL MONTE CITY	211,913	2,847,043
	MURON CITY	22,194	134,021		EL SEGUNDO CITY	111,660	1,232,454
	KERMAN CITY	10,997	169,185		GARDENA CITY	106,441	1,459,234
	KINGSBURG CITY	7,404	124,343		GLENDALE CITY	191,395	2,975,922
	MENDOTA CITY	15,629	197,905		GLENDOORA CITY	54,203	794,484
	ORANGE COVE CITY	18,082	234,412		HAWTHORNE CITY	81,877	1,202,032
	PARLIER CITY	11,828	130,997		HERMOSA BEACH CITY	23,302	349,827
	REEDLEY CITY	21,807	297,462		HUNTINGTON PARK CITY	88,773	1,177,484
	SANGER CITY	81,986	559,311		INGLEWOOD CITY	247,177	3,227,776
	SAN JOAQUIN CITY	10,175	101,174		LAKEWOOD CITY	95,578	1,396,427
	SELMA CITY	54,358	394,249		LA PUENTE CITY	63,943	650,990
	SYCAMORE VALLEY ASSOCIATION	REPORT	4,120		LA VERNE CITY	25,013	384,447
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,137,866	47,727,999		LONG BEACH CITY	816,753	14,311,314
011	GLENN COUNTY	102,044	1,597,114		LOS ANGELES CITY	10,415,561	143,180,494
	ORLANDO CITY	13,286	195,829		LYNWOOD CITY	74,441	947,754
	WILLOWS CITY	20,780	261,916		MANHATTAN BEACH CITY	36,609	586,427
					MAYWOOD CITY	20,733	330,745