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*The WASHINGTON POST*  
*Sunday, JAN 25, 1976*

*Jack Anderson*

**Mr. Ford, Backstage**

The contents of

DETROIT SUNDAY NEWS

FEB. 1, 1976

*Democrats are failing to yield a real winner:*

---

**Even Ford critics — plus his doctor**

*Reagan is having trouble in N.H.*

---

**find good things to say**

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD  
EDITORIALS

2-B\*\*\*\* Thursday, January 22, 1976

Mr. Ford's budget

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# The Philadelphia Inquirer

An Independent Newspaper

Published Every Morning by Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc.  
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SAMS. McKEEL, President  
CREED C. BLACK, Editor

DAVID GELSANLITER, General Manager  
EUGENE L. ROBERTS JR., Executive Editor

Friday, January 23, 1976

Page 10-A

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**A**  
President Ford's budget:  
A sound, brave challenge

*The Atlanta Constitution, Jan. 26, 76*



Joseph Kraft

# **Budget Speech Gives Ford the Last Laugh**

Just before the President presented his budget at a press conference last week, a reporter asked a White House aide

ment programs and spending. The underlying philosophy, as enunciated

him against the Reagan account

1/26/76

notables, the renewed stress on the sacred status of the party, and the seeming ability either to contain or co-opt members of the so-called "Left" all seemed to reflect Chou En-lai's policy preferences. I would nevertheless suggest that even this latter-day prominence was achieved only with the acquiescence of the Chairman himself. What is more, one may assume that the "moderate" coalition may have already achieved a tentative collective life of its own.

Thus the death of Chou may be something less than a crucial event in terms of its effects on domestic and foreign policy. Yet in a polity where sharp group conflicts remain unresolved, Chou's ability to conciliate, to maneuver, to pacify and to "hold things together" may be sorely missed. Despite the attention given to Chou's relationships with the dignitaries who trooped to see him, and particularly among these Secretary Kissinger, it is difficult to attach any specific weight or importance to his ability to deal with foreigners as a factor in foreign policy. This capacity will, however, sorely be missed by the foreigners themselves.

### Benjamin I. Schwartz

Mr. Schwartz, who wrote *Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao*, is professor of history and government at Harvard.

GOP Breakdown

Reagan's Advantage

officeholders in his party and from the loyalty he commands from party organization types around the country. Moreover, nominating conventions, especially renominating conventions, have mostly been conclaves of party leaders and followers with established ties to the hierarchy; loyalists, not insurgents. So it comes as no surprise that when *The Christian Science Monitor* last week polled 150 Republican party officers around the country, eight out of 10 believed that Gerald Ford would be the Republican nominee in 1976. On the same day, another poll—this time of editors of mass circulation newspapers—weighed in with the same results. Only 14 percent of the editors thought Ronald Reagan would head this year's Republican ticket; 80 percent picked Ford.

None of this has slowed Ronald Reagan's bid for the presidency. Nor does it alter the assessment that Ford's chances of winning nomination to a full term right now are no better than 50-50.

Although Ford is a sitting President, the circumstances of his appointment and the rocky road of his tenure thus far are obvious reasons why presidential incumbency means less in his case than usual. Ford has been a truly national political figure for only about two years; he has never conducted a national campaign; and has barely established himself as President in major policy areas of his own administration. For example the bulwark of the public support enjoyed by the last two Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, was confidence in their conduct of foreign affairs. As yet Ford enjoys none of this confidence and, in fact, gets little credit for his handling of foreign policy, which in the public eye is made by Henry Kissinger.

On the other side of the coin, Ford is the President, and the kinds of initiatives that raised Nixon from his third year through in 1971—détente, opening relations with China, and the wage price freeze—can be exercised only by the President. Only he can campaign from Moscow or Peking.





A235

R B

POLITICS 1-29

NIGHT LD

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

RONALD REAGAN, HIS ELECTION PURSE \$208,000 THICKER, THURSDAY FIRED THE FIRST MAJOR "DIRTY TRICKS" CHARGE OF THE ELECTION YEAR AT CAMPAIGNERS FOR HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT, PRESIDENT FORD.

REAGAN SAID PRESIDENT FORD'S CAMPAIGN OPERATION INCLUDED ACTIVITIES THAT WERE A "LITTLE BIT DISHONEST" AND CAME "UNDER THE HEADING OF DIRTY TRICKS."

THE FORMER CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR LAUNCHED THE CHARGE DURING HIS THIRD CAMPAIGN SWING THROUGH NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR THE STATE'S FIRST-IN-THE-NATION PRIMARY FEB. 24.

FORD, PREPARING TO TURN TO ACTIVE CAMPAIGNING NEXT MONTH, PLANNED HIS FIRST POLITICAL FORAY INTO THE STATE FEB. 7 AND 8.

HIS CAMPAIGN AIDES, REFUSING SWEEPING CLAIMS ABOUT HIS PROSPECTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, PREDICT "HE WILL DO WELL" OR THAT HE "CAN WIN".

REAGAN TOLD ABOUT 180 INSURANCE WORKERS IN CONCORD, N.H.; THE FORD CAMPAIGN DISTRIBUTED PREPARED ATTACKS ON REAGAN'S PROPOSAL TO REVAMP THE AILING SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM, LEAVING IT TO SUPPORTERS TO INSERT LOCAL NAMES AS THE SOURCE OF CRITICISM.

"IT'S A LITTLE BIT DISHONEST," REAGAN SAID. "IT COMES UNDER THE HEADING OF DIRTY TRICKS."

THE FORD CAMPAIGN DENIED IT USED FILL-IN-THE-BLANK NEWS RELEASES TO ATTACK REAGAN.

JOHN BREEN, SPOKESMAN FOR THE FORD OPERATION, CALLED REAGAN'S CHARGE "A DESPICABLE TACTIC," AND JOHN MICHELS, DIRECTOR OF FORD'S CAMPAIGN, SAID HE WAS "LEARNING OVER BACKWARDS TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT EVEN GIVES THE SLIGHTEST APPEARANCE OF IT (DIRTY TRICKS)."

REAGAN THURSDAY BENEFITED BY \$208,213 FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION AND FORD RECEIVED \$165,975.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE THE FEC DISBURSED FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS RANGING FROM \$437,478 FOR ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE WALLACE TO \$2,319 TO FORMER NORTH CAROLINA GOV. TERRY SANFORD, WHO NOTIFIED THE COMMISSION HE IS AN INACTIVE BUT LEGAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

THE FEC ALSO CERTIFIED GOV. MILTON SHAPP OF PENNSYLVANIA AS THE 10TH DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS AND GAVE HIM A \$100,000 INITIAL SUBSIDY.

THE OTHER MATCHING GRANTS WERE BIRCH BAYH, \$117,919; JIMMY CARTER, \$163,160; AND FRED HARRIS, \$58,858.

IN OTHER POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS:

-- WALLACE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED TO ENTER THE OKLAHOMA PRECINCT CAUCUSES FEB. 7, CHALLENGING HARRIS, THE STATE'S FORMER SENATOR, CARTER, AND SEN. LLOYD BENTSEN.

-- THE SUPREME COURT SCHEDULED AN UNUSUAL PUBLIC SESSION FOR FRIDAY AND IT WAS EXPECTED THE JUSTICES WOULD RULE ON THE 1974 CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT WHICH ESTABLISHED THE FEC TO DISTRIBUTE PUBLIC FUNDS TO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

UPI 01-29 03:28 PES



A226

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REAGAN 1-29

NIGHT LD

BY STEWART POWELL

CONCORD, N.H. (UPI) -- RONALD REAGAN THURSDAY ACCUSED PRESIDENT FORD'S CAMPAIGN OPERATION OF ACTIVITIES THAT WERE A "LITTLE BIT DISHONEST" AND CAME "UNDER THE HEADING OF DIRTY TRICKS."

REAGAN'S SUDDEN ESCALATION OF CAMPAIGN RHETORIC CAME NINE DAYS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT PLANNED HIS FIRST FORAY INTO THE SNOW COVERED STATE WITH THE NATION'S FIRST PRIMARY, FEB. 24.

THE FORMER CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR TOLD ABOUT 180 INSURANCE WORKERS THAT THE FORD CAMPAIGN DISTRIBUTED PREPARED ATTACKS ON REAGAN'S PROPOSAL TO REVAMP THE AILING SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM, LEAVING IT TO SUPPORTERS TO INSERT LOCAL NAMES AS THE SOURCE OF CRITICISM.

"IT'S A LITTLE BIT DISHONEST," REAGAN SAID. "IT COMES UNDER THE HEADING OF DIRTY TRICKS."

THE FORD CAMPAIGN DENIED IT USED FILL-IN-THE-BLANK NEWS RELEASES TO ATTACK REAGAN.

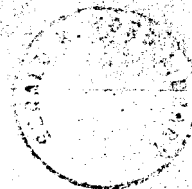
"THIS ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE THE VOTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE BY THE REAGAN PEOPLE IS A DESPICABLE TACTIC," SAID JOHN BREEN, SPOKESMAN FOR THE FORD OPERATION.

JOHN MICHELS, DIRECTOR OF THE FORD'S FIRST ELECTION FIGHT FOR PRESIDENT, SAID HE WAS "LEARNING OVER BACKWARDS TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT EVEN GIVES THE SLIGHTEST APPEARANCE OF IT (DIRTY TRICKS)."

ALLEGATIONS OF DIRTY TRICKS APPEARED LIKELY TO INFLEAME THE SHOULDERING FORD-REAGAN PRIMARY CONFRONTATION. ACTIVITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S LEADOFF PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY IN 1972, IN WHICH PRESIDENT NIXON FACED CHALLENGERS FROM BOTH PARTIES, LATER BECAME PART OF WATERGATE-RELATED INVESTIGATIONS.

✓ DUPLICATE TO B-WIRE

UPI 01-29 02:35 PES



The WALL STREET JOURNAL  
February 4, 1976

VOL. CLXXXVII NO. 25

Round One

Ford's Attack Leaves  
Reagan on Defensive  
In New Hampshire

Race Tightens as President  
Gains; Reagan's Backers  
Hit 'Desperation Politics'

Fate of 11th Commandment

**On the Defensive**

But for now at least, the Californian has been knocked off balance by a heavy barrage from the Ford camp, aided by intense press scrutiny of Mr. Reagan's proposals. Consequently, the challenger is finding it necessary to spend much of his time before audiences here fending off the attacks rather than leading a tough charge against the President's policies. Principally at issue are Mr. Reagan's proposal to transfer \$20 billion of federal activities to state and local governments and his alleged vacillation on issues such as Social Security and the Equal Rights Amendment.

The Reagan forces profess to be unworried about the tide of events. Hugh Gregg, who is running Mr. Reagan's New Hampshire drive, dismisses the Ford campaign charges as "desperation politics." The Californian himself uses tougher language, calling the attacks "the cheapest kind of demagoguery."

**Breaking His Stride**

Nevertheless, the assaults clearly have broken Mr. Reagan's stride, forcing him to spend far more time than he would prefer in answering the accusations. In the town of Gilford the other night, for example, he was wowing 600 people at the high school with his articulate statements of conservative gospel on budget deficits and the like. But then he broke off for a lengthy denunciation of his critics, who are engaging, he said, in "despicable practices . . . unworthy of a campaign."

There are other signs that the Ford attacks are beginning to tell. The fervently pro-Reagan Manchester Union-Leader, the state's largest newspaper and an often-vicious critic of President Ford, lately has been devoting much of its political coverage to long justifications of Mr. Reagan's controversial stands.

And Wall Street Journal interviews with two dozen Republicans at a . . .

*The Los Angeles Times, Feb 5, 76*

# Teachers' Group Seeks National System Like Hitler's for U.S. Schools, Reagan Says

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ  
Times Political Writer

ten his views because he would antagonize "a lot of teachers." Reagan declined and said he meant just what he had

BOSTON SUNDAY  
HERALD

2-8-76

Teachers  
ask Reagan  
to apologize

**Rockefeller  
Attacks  
Reagan  
Program**

**BY REMER TYSON  
AND TOM HENNESSY**  
Free Press Staff Writers

*The Detroit Free Press*  
*Jan 31, 76*

*The Washington Star, Jan. 26, '76*

Garry Wills

Reagan's facts just aren't there

Was it a greater mistake to draw from the real facts, if aspect of that

One of the newspaper's signature  
**Op-ed Page**

Sunday, Jan. 25, 1976

7-D

Ford has the initiative

# Reagan's plan is shot full of holes

By Hobart Rowen

ped. "I can't imagine 50 states hav-  
solidate 59 categorical grant pro-



*Gregg Blasts Ford Camp Analysis*

# Reagan's Record Is Challenged

CONCORD, N.H. (UPI) -- Ronald Reagan's record as governor of Calif. -- populous state during two terms as governor. "These stooges representing Ford should stop talking -- Taxes on cigarettes rose 7

# Reagan Disparages Own Funds Shift List as 'Some Stuff the Economists Gave Me'

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ  
Times Political Writer

But he became particularly excited and angered when he accused Ford campaigners of preceding him (Reagan) into a campaign state and his only bid to

*... Edition*

# Nashua Telegraph

## Bus Ticket Solutions?

Nashua Telegraph 1/22/75

Editorial Page

"... So YOUR mistake is in making the mistake of mistaking my mistake for a mistake."



*The Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb 1, 1976*



# Reagan's \$90 billion: Now you see it, now you don't

By: Creed Black  
Editor of The Inquirer

in turn, would enable the government "to  
balance the federal budget, make an initial

Mr. Reagan read still another statement



# Dir Sacramento

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## Few Outside the State Know Reagan, the Man

and tripling the state's taxes to pay for it. He berated "big government" while creating the most massive, unmanageable branch of government of any state. This is the huge Health-Welfare Agency with more than 45,000 employees. His claim of holding down the numbers of state employees was achieved with all the skill of the prestidigitator by shifting state programs to local government.

STILL, BY AVOIDING any major scandals in his administration he maintained the image of good governor so artfully contrived for him by the capable public relations team of Spencer Roberts

governor, he is still best known as a Hollywood personality.

It is unlikely that many who will cast their votes in New Hampshire, and in the early primaries that follow the next month in Massachusetts, Florida, Illinois and North Carolina, know much about his record as governor, let alone Reagan the man.

As a man he is handsome with the cold haughtiness which so often goes with it. He has the self-centeredness of the performer. He fears and distrusts people, constantly surrounding himself with bodyguards.

HE IS TOTALLY lacking in empathy.

grew to condemn student strikes and fought the organization of farm labor.

A self-proclaimed citizen-politician, inferring both a dislike and distrust of the professional, he became one of the most polished professionals of all time.

Never having served in any public office he was elected governor of the nation's largest state, something everybody said couldn't be done by a political neophyte. And he won the office handily with a million-vote plurality over a man who had beaten the state's top Republicans, Sen. William F. Knowland and ex-Vice President Richard M. Nixon, on two previous occasions.

Having turned out California

Earl G. Waters

## Few Outside the State Know Reagan, the Man

The political eyes of the nation are turned to New Hampshire where next month the voters will signify their preferences for the nation's next four-year leader. Figuring prominently will be Ronald Reagan, a man known mostly as an image on television. Although he was born in Illinois, Reagan truly a California phenomenon.



Webster defines the word as something different from reality or anything commonly usual.

Reaganstein's Monster

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A



# Ford Jabs at Reagan in New Hampshire, Stresses Record in 'Running Government'

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON  
Special to The New York Times

Reagan by the President, were nomination "just because he's national affairs and prone to take had made no personal attacks Hampshire would help ever-  
telecast live across New Hamp- there." inconsistent stands on issues. Mr. F.



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3-2

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1975

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## Editorials

# Not so dirty a trick

# LISTEN

**A 1976 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE  
WHO TELLS YOU WHERE HE STANDS  
WILL BE SOMETHING TO SEE.**



## **RONALD REAGAN**

**PERFORMANCE NOT PROMISES. LEADERSHIP NOT COMPROMISE.  
COMMON SENSE FOR AMERICA'S THIRD CENTURY.**

KDAL-TV (CBS-Ch. 3) Superior Friday April 2 6:30PM

KBJR-TV (NBC-Ch. 6) Superior Friday April 2 6:30PM

WEAU-TV (NBC-Ch. 13) Eau Claire Friday April 2 6:30PM

WMTV (NBC-Ch. 15) Madison Friday April 2 8:30PM

WITI-TV (ABC-Ch. 6) Milwaukee Friday April 2 11:05PM

WFRV-TV (NBC-Ch. 5) Green Bay Saturday April 3 6:30PM

WKBT-TV (CBS-Ch. 8) La Crosse Saturday April 3 7:30PM

WSAU-TV (CBS-Ch. 7) Wausau Saturday April 3 8:00PM

WAEO-TV (NBC-Ch. 12) Rhinelander Saturday April 3 8:00PM

WBAY-TV (CBS-Ch. 2) Green Bay Saturday April 3 8:30PM

WISN-TV (CBS-Ch. 12) Milwaukee Sunday April 4 1:30PM

Authorized and paid for by Wisconsin Citizens for Reagan  
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u w bylztwyf  
PM-Ford-Politics, 1st Ld, a062, 490

By FRANCES LEWINE  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - President Ford made an "incorrect reference," during his just-completed campaign trip by saying his administration is trying to get the Supreme Court to review its landmark Brown decision on school desegregation, his spokesman said today.

Ford told a news conference Wednesday in Columbus, Ohio, the Justice Department is trying to find a case involving busing that could be taken before the Supreme Court "to see if the court would review its decision in the Brown case and the several that followed."

The court's historic 1954 decision in the case of Brown vs. the Board of Education ruled that "separate but equal" education facilities for blacks are unconstitutional.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said at his regular news briefing today, nearly 17 hours after the President spoke, that Ford had made an error. "What he was referring to were several of the more recent cases since Brown that have ordered busing," Nessen said.

"The President does not think there need be any review of Brown vs. the Board of Education," the press secretary said. "Over the years President Ford has consistently and firmly stated he supports the Brown decision."

Nessen added that Ford had pointed out in Columbus that he is opposed to school segregation and intends to uphold constitutional rights.

The press secretary said Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi was meeting with the President and other administration officials later in the day on another matter and that Levi might stay later to discuss still "other matters." That left open the possibility that busing might come up.

Nessen said he could not explain Ford's error in Columbus. "I can't explore his mind," the press secretary said, adding "a number of us" noted the error after Ford made it and "called it to his attention."

But Wednesday night, when the President returned from Columbus, a White House spokesman had said he was not willing to assert that the President misspoke himself "because the only way you can say he misspoke himself is to say he misspoke himself."

Nessen said Ford met with his campaign manager, Rogers C.B. Morton, today and will consider over the next few days whether to make more vote-seeking forays or remain in the White House concentrating on official business.

Ford will spend time this weekend working on a large number of papers, Nessen said. Asked whether the President had fallen behind in his work, the press secretary said the papers are personal.

The year's final primaries are June 8 in Ohio, California and New Jersey. Some White House aides said they expect Ford to return to Ohio, where he is considered strong, but not to return to California, where polls show him behind.

Stuart Spencer, deputy manager of Ford's campaign, acknowledged that busing is a major issue in Ford's battle to win nomination over challenger Ronald Reagan, but said he did not know what effect the issue had in Tennessee and Kentucky - two of three states in which Ford topped Reagan in Tuesday's six primaries.

In Columbus, Ford was questioned closely about statements he made to Kentucky and Tennessee reporters last week that he is considering three options that would ease the impact of court-ordered busing.

Ford said the: 12th graf



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PM-FORD 1STLD-PICKUP2NDGRAF A056 5-27

BY HELEN THOMAS

UPI WHITE HOUSE REPORTER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD TODAY MET WITH HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGER TO CHART A POLITICAL COURSE INTO THE MAJOR JUNE 8 PRIMARIES IN CALIFORNIA, OHIO AND NEW JERSEY.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RON NESSEN CONFIRMED THE MEETING BETWEEN ROGERS MORTON AND FORD, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. FORD IS EXPECTED TO HOLD MORE SESSIONS WITH HIS CAMPAIGN ADVISERS OVER THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO DECIDE ON FUTURE CAMPAIGN TRIPS.

FORD AIDES, MEANWHILE, SAID THE PRESIDENT MAY CAMPAIGN IN OHIO, AND POSSIBLY NEW JERSEY, NEXT WEEK.

PICKUP 2NDGRAF: RETURNING TO

UPI 05-27 12:46 PED

AL00

D A

PM-REAGAN-ITALIAN 5-27

CRANSTON, R.I. (UPI) -- RONALD REAGAN SAYS HE WOULD TAKE "POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC STEPS" TO ENSURE THE "FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE" OF ITALY IN THE EVENT OF A STRONG COMMUNIST SHOWING IN THE JUNE 20 ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

"I HAVE NEVER BEEN PERSUADED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY WOULD BE SATISFIED SIMPLY WITH PARTICIPATING IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS," REAGAN WROTE MAY 24 IN A LETTER RELEASED TODAY BY THE RHODE ISLAND CITIZENS FOR REAGAN.

"A COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF ITALY WOULD BE A THREAT NOT ONLY TO ITALIAN CIVILIZATION, BUT TO THE SECURITY OF THE REST OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES AS WELL.

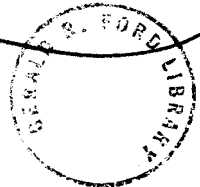
"AS PRESIDENT, I WOULD TAKE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC STEPS TO PRESERVE THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF ITALY," HE WROTE. REAGAN DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT THE "STEPS" WOULD BE.

HE MADE THE COMMENTS IN A LETTER TO NICOLAS DIPIETRO OF CRANSTON, R.I. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES ARE SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 1 IN THIS HEAVILY ITALIAN-AMERICAN STATE.

REAGAN SAID THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION COULD NO LONGER AFFORD TO "SHARE ITS DEFENSE SECRETS" WITH ITALY "IF THE COMMUNISTS BECOME ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT," AND CHARGED THE CURRENT GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS IN ROME WAS PROVOKED "IN PART, BY LEAKS EMANATING FROM THE U.S. CONGRESS."

THE LETTER ALSO SAID, "THE RESPONSE OF MR. FORD AND DR. KISSINGER TO THE THREAT TO ITALY HAS CONSISTED ALMOST ENTIRELY OF WORDS. THEY HAVE PAID LIP-SERVICE TO A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ITALY, BUT WORDS MEAN LITTLE WHEN OUR POLICIES IN SO MANY TROUBLE-SPOTS AROUND THE GLOBE ADD UP TO INACTION, APPEASEMENT AND RETREAT."

UPI 05-27 10:46 AED



A205

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PM-POLITICS 1STLD-PICKUP2NDGRAF 5-27  
BY LEWIS LORD

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION TODAY AUTHORIZED ANOTHER \$828,000 IN CAMPAIGN MATCHING FUNDS, BUT WARNED SOME OF THE CANDIDATES THEY COULD FACE LOSS OF THE FEDERAL SUBSIDIES.

THE FEC IS CONSIDERING A MOTION, TO BE ACTED ON NEXT WEEK, THAT WOULD CUT OFF FUNDS TO FORMER ACTIVE CANDIDATES BIRCH BAYH AND SARGENT SHRIVER, ALONG WITH ACTIVE CANDIDATE GEORGE WALLACE, FOR FAILURE TO FILE SPENDING REPORTS.

IN ADDITION, THE FEC TOLD BAYH, SHRIVER, FRED HARRIS, MILTON SHAPP, ELLEN MCCORMACK AND HENRY JACKSSON THEY WILL BE NO LONGER ELIGIBLE FOR THE FUNDS PAST JUNE 24 BECAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE TO WIN 10 PER CENT OF THE VOTE IN THE LAST TWO PRIMARIES IN WHICH THEY ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED.

IN OTHER POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS TODAY, DEMOCRATS FRANK CHURCH AND JIMMY CARTER ADDRESSED THE OHIO AFL-CIO AND PRESIDENT FORD MET WITH CAMPAIGN MANAGER ROGERS MORTON.

CHURCH SAID HE WOULD WAIT UNTIL AFTER NEXT TUESDAY'S PRIMARIES IN MONTANA AND RHODE ISLAND BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO CONTEST OHIO JUNE 8, AND CARTER PROMISED THAT IF ELECTED "COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE" AND "COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM."

PICKUP 2NDGRAF: NEITHER  
UPI 05-27 01:01 PED



URGENT

By FRANCES LEWINE

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will sign a major Soviet-American treaty Friday limiting the size of underground peaceful nuclear explosions and providing for unprecedented on-site inspection of test sites.

The treaty bans peaceful explosions above 150-kilotons, the equivalent of 150 thousand tons of TNT, the White House said today in announcing the signing.

The treaty is a breakthrough in the long controversy over on-site inspections. Until now, the Soviet Union had resisted allowing any foreign observers near their testing sites.

Their yielding now concerns solely the testing of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes.

Administration sources said the treaty was scheduled to be signed earlier this month but was delayed after Ford's advisers told him it would be politically damaging for the President to sign a treaty with the Russians less than a week before the crucial Michigan primary.

White House and State Department officials denied that political considerations played a part in when the document would be signed. They said the signing date never had been fixed and that "technical reasons" caused the signing to be held up.

Ford and Brezhnev are scheduled to sign the agreement simultaneously in Washington and Moscow at 10 a.m. EDT.

The signings will take place simultaneously in Washington and Moscow at 10 a.m. EDT.

The treaty bans nuclear explosions above the 150-kiloton level and provides for on-site inspections of tests. Tentative agreement for the accord was reached April 9.

White House and State Department officials have denied that political considerations played a part in delaying signing of the treaty. They contended the signing date never had been fixed and said "technical reasons" caused the signing to be held up.

The treaty parallels an agreement reached in 1974 limiting underground nuclear weapons testing to 150 kilotons - the equivalent of 150 thousands tons of TNT, or 10 times the size of the blast that devastated Hiroshima in 1945.

However, that treaty, considered a milestone in relaxing tensions between the two superpowers, was held back from formal ratification by the Senate until terms could be completed governing peaceful explosions.

Over the last few years, the United States has lost interest in using nuclear explosions for such peaceful purposes as diverting rivers and excavating for oil and gas. However, the Russians, particularly in Siberia and other inaccessible areas, are understood to still have high hopes for utilizing such explosives.

Meanwhile, the more difficult and controversial negotiations to limit offensive nuclear weapons development until 1985 have bogged down and remain unresolved.

These SALT talks, in Geneva, are considered the principal barometer of detente policy pursued through the Nixon and Ford administrations. On several occasions, largely through active negotiation by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the two sides seemed on the verge of a breakthrough but each time the gap was not closed.

In a campaign speech in Los Angeles Tuesday, Ford said that if he gets a good arms agreement with the Russians, he will submit it to Congress "whether it hurts me or helps me in this elections."

Ford's challenger for the GOP nomination, Ronald Reagan, has consistently accused the administration of giving away much to the Soviets in nuclear arms talks and other matters of detente.



PM-Kennedy Assassination, 1st Ed, a051, 170

URGENT

By DAVID C. MARTIN

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - It will be six months before the new Senate intelligence oversight committee decides whether to reopen the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, the chairman of the panel estimated today.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, said a decision would not be made until after the 15-member committee has drawn up new charters for the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

The results of the old intelligence committee's investigation of the assassination are expected to be made public in a 172-page report within the next two weeks. Members of the old panel predict it could raise more questions than it answers about the November, 1963 slaying.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., said Wednesday the report would "raise some very serious questions . . . about the relationships of the CIA and FBI to the Kennedy assassination."

But Schweiker conceded, "we may raise more questions than answer."

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BC-Reagan Roundtable, Adv 06 - 5 Takes, 490-2,330  
\$ADV 06

For Release Sun, June 6

By WALTER R. MEARS

and

DOUG WILLIS

Associated Press Writers

LOS ANGELES AP - Ronald Reagan contends that U.S. defenses have slipped to a point at which the Soviet Union can be "more truculent and aggressive," with conventional arms and might survive American retaliation in a nuclear war.

In an interview with The Associated Press, the Republican presidential challenger said the U.S. defense budget should be whatever it takes to maintain national security, but said he could not set a figure.

Reagan said he had confidence in the budget favored by former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, who advocated about \$104 billion in defense spending this year. That is about \$3 billion over President Ford's budget.

Reagan also said he still wants to shift programs that represent about a quarter of the \$396-billion federal budget to state and local governments, along with tax sources to finance them. But he said he had no estimate of how much the net tax saving would be.

He said there is concern in Congress that the administration "might by some kind of executive order," make U.S. concessions in Panama without congressional approval.

Reagan has said that as President, he would not permit negotiations with Panama predicated on a yielding of U.S. sovereignty over the canal and its zone. He has avoided saying that he would simply break off negotiations.

Insisting that the United States should not give up control of the Canal Zone, Reagan said only in "the era of science fiction," can he envision a time when the Panama Canal will not be vital to U.S. interests.

Here is a partial transcript of the interview, conducted aboard Reagan's chartered jet as he campaigned for Tuesday's California presidential primary:

Q. Gov. Reagan, you say the United States has slipped to second place in military strength. Does this mean in your view that the Soviet Union could now defeat the U.S. in a full scale war?

A: I don't believe . . . that the Soviet Union would have the margin of superiority to attack. But I think the great danger is that the Soviet Union is in the position of being more truculent and aggressive with the use of conventional arms, knowing that there is virtually no way we can prevent this, such as in Angola. All we could do was talk.

Q: You mean that you think this creates a new danger of brush-fire type wars?

A: That's right, up to and including, I think, what the commander of NATO warned about, Alexander Haig, that the imbalance there was so great that we were on the edge of disaster. Now suppose the move should come by the Soviet Union in western Europe and the NATO alliance can't stop them . . . The only recourse left to us would be the one thing that none of us wants at all, the nuclear button. The day we push the nuclear button we know that we do not have the nuclear superiority we once had, we don't even have parity.

MORE

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 BC-Reagan Roundtable, Adv 06 - 1st add, 47C  
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 For Release Sun, June 6  
 LOS ANGELES: that parity.

Q: But you do believe that we still have second strike capability?

A: Not really. We've ignored some very significant factors, one of them being their civil defense plan. There are estimates . . . that they could take a second strike and suffer probably fewer casualties than they did in World War II. Russian casualties during World War II were estimated at 20 million .

Q: So what does this add up to? Does this mean that you're concerned about being in a massive retaliation position, or about the United States being unable to retaliate?

A: I am concerned that we must have a defensive posture so strong that they can't be tempted into doing this. Now this does not mean, . . . that I would have us have tank for tank and gun for gun and man for man. Not at all. Our ability has lain in technology and in qualitative superiority. We have weapons systems which have not been developed, for example the cruise missile, probably the most promising . . . a weapons system in which we're years ahead of them in development. This would alter their whole plan if suddenly we were on the scene with a new weapons system. . .

Q: The administration's defense budget this year is 14 per cent higher than last year, about \$101 billion. The projections in Ford's budget would have it go up by about \$10 billion a year over the next four years. How much more do you think should be spent?

A: Well, in defense spending I believe that you are guided by necessity. It isn't a matter of opinion, of choosing to have this priority or that priority. You have to spend what is necessary to maintain national security.

Q: Can you say what is necessary in your view?

A: No, although I do believe that I would have confidence in Dr. Schlesinger's figures when he was there. Now I've never challenged that Mr. Ford has not asked for more armaments, for more defense spending than Congress has been willing to give. But . . . he places his faith and confidence in his long time buddies in the Congress and they turn him down. And I have said that leadership today, I believe, calls for going to the American people and telling them the truth.

Q: . . . You've made that point repeatedly . . . Ford says that he's been sustained in 42 vetoes that have saved \$13 billion. What could you do differently?

A: Well, let's take that picture of defense. Here is his own secretary of defense caught between not wanting to reduce the political chances of the President but at the same time trying to persuade the Congress . . . that we need more defense strength. And so he can't say, he won't say we're No. 2, but he won't say we're No. 1. Mr. Ford at the same time . . . is saying to the American people we're the most powerful nation on earth. You can't have it both ways . . . What is wrong with the President of the United States saying to the people of the United States here is the danger and it is your danger, not just mine . . .

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 BC-Reagan Roundtable, Adv 06 - 2nd add, 470  
 \$ADV 06

For Release Sun, June 6

LOS ANGELES: just mine. . . .

Q: Ford has called Congress irresponsible . . . and has been very critical of the Congress for overspending . . . .

A: Well, he's vetoed some spending bills and I think this is understandable. Good Lord, he's boasting about \$13 billion, I vetoed \$16 billion worth at a state level. State Finance Director, Roy Bell says Reagan vetoed nearly \$2.3 billion in spending bills during his eight years as California governor. . . . Probably the greatest triumph we had were the welfare reforms in California. Now the opposition was so great there that when I asked the legislature as governor for permission to come before a joint session and present the proposal for reform, they refused . . . . So I went up and down the state presenting them to the people. And the result was that in about two months the leadership of the Democratic legislature came in to see me and their expression was 'Stop those cards and letters.'

Q: Is this what you would do from the White House?

A: Yes, and I think it's long overdue.

Q: You've said that any President would have to say that he'd go to war if necessary to defend the Panama Canal. What about situations short of loss of the canal, a situation in which we would still have use of the canal . . . but Panama would control it. Where do you draw the line?

A: Well I think the safest line, here is one of the four great waterways of the world, strategic waterways. And in a time of emergency or war, an enemy that could close those four waterways could shut down the industry of the United States . . . . Now one of the reasons for our having sovereignty in the canal zone is because we realized that this great and important waterway was being built across a tiny country which could not possibly be expected to preserve or defend the canal . . . . The thing is that sovereignty then gives us this power and ability, there is a deterrent factor against someone trying to take it if it belongs to the United States.

Q: Then in your view the zone and the canal are inseparable issues? The administration position is that we negotiate on the zone and then somewhere down the road consider . . . the canal.

A: But you have a treaty now, what they're talking about is a treaty which would call for a period in which you'd turn over the canal. How do you negotiate such a treaty when you don't even know what kind of government there will be in Panama? We're negotiating with a fellow that took over by military force and threw out the elected government of the country.

Q: Is there a point foreseeable at which we won't need the canal?

A: Well, now we get into the era of science fiction. No one can ever say that something is impossible . . . . Suppose down the road someplace surface travel of ships literally became minute or non-existent because of some new development . . . out of our space travel, something developed in rocket travel . . . . Then, of course, a canal wouldn't be necessary.

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 BC-Reagan Roundtable, Adv 06 - 3rd add, 470  
 \$ADV 06

For Release Sun, June 6

LOS ANGELES: necessary. . . .

Q: You want a balanced federal budget, but you also want an increase in defense spending and you've advocated several tax cuts . . . How can you balance the budget and at the same time increase defense spending and cut taxes?

A: How did we save \$2 billion on welfare and increase the welfare grants by 43 per cent in California? And we saved the taxpayers \$2 billion . . .

Welfare grants were increased and the caseload declined under Reagan reforms. The claim of a \$2-billion saving is based on an estimate of what welfare would have cost Californians in state, federal and local taxes without the reforms, according to a Reagan aide. State welfare spending went from \$450 million to \$968 million annually during the Reagan administration, and federal matching funds increased about as much. Exact comparisons are impossible because of a shift of programs for the aged, blind and disabled from federal to state jurisdiction.

Congressman Phil Crane R-Ill. has written a booklet on saving \$56 billion in federal spending and yet adding a couple of billion dollars for research and development for the Pentagon . . . Now I'm not going to say that I agree with every point . . . But he also includes, and I would too, the Pentagon itself as an area of savings. You have to assume that the same kind of bureaucratic fat exists in the Pentagon as in any other government agency . . .

Q: The transfer program, to which you still refer without the ill-fated \$90 billion figure, how big a share of the federal budget do you now envision transferring back to the states? You've mentioned welfare and other programs that you want to switch.

A: Well, what I had to do, the \$90 billion figure, which I think got distorted, was an illustration of the size of those half-dozen programs to the federal government . . .

Q: Well, that was about a quarter of the budget, a little less. Is that still the range of transfer that you have in mind?

A: Yes. But I also . . . made it plain that this would not be a net saving because obviously if you're going to continue those programs some of that spending is going to be there. What I pointed out was that with that much in just that transfer alone, that first you'd lose the portion of that . . . Washington administrative overhead, it would be gone. Second, I believe from our own experience with welfare that there is then an additional slice because they would be run more efficiently and effectively at the state and local level than they're being run in what is bad administration . . .

Q: Can you quantify that . . . How much do you think that you can save if you are able to transfer about a quarter of the federal budget back to the states?

A: That I couldn't quantify because I don't know at the moment, I would not have available to me the figures on what is the administrative overhead, what share of HEW would become unnecessary.

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BC-Reagan Roundtable, Adv 06 - 4th add, 440

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Repeating for all needing

For Release Sun, June 6

LOS ANGELES: unnecessary. . . .

Q: You've also said you think there are a number of federal programs that should be canceled outright. Could you give me some examples?

A: Of course there's Phil Crane's book, but as I say, I can't go by that completely, but I think when you look at it, yes, we're in an emergency situation with our country now going into debt at a rate of about \$100 billion a year . . . You have to treat this as an emergency situation just as a family whose breadwinner suddenly has had a big cut in income and the family's got to say what can we do without. Now maybe some of the things you do without are not foolish or useless but maybe some of them you have to say, well, they're a low priority, they're not as important as food on the table . . .

For example, I think you'd have to look at the arts program . . . Now this wouldn't be a big saving, it isn't a big program, but here's an example.

Q: The program for the arts, I believe, is about \$180 million . . .

A: Yes.

Q: That doesn't get you very far toward dealing with a \$70 billion deficit.

A: No, as I said, this is one of the smaller ones . . .

Q: Are there any big ones?

A: Sure. I think there are. I think a lot of that big chunk would come in this transfer back to local government . . . Look at 74,000 regulators now, federal regulators, enforcing federal regulations. It is estimated that the administrative expense of those alone . . . is \$3 billion . . .

President Ford has proposed to Congress an easing of federal regulations of industry and business over the next four years, with specific steps yet to be outlined. Ford said there are 80 agencies and about 100,000 federal employees involved in regulatory programs. The current administration budget for the 24 major regulatory agencies is \$3.8 billion .

Q: Who are the regulators that you would eliminate?

A. The regulation that we have to have is where government protects us from each other. For example, we have anti-monopoly laws . . .

Q: What about food stamps? Is that something you think we can eliminate?

A: This is something that should be transferred. Right now it's run at the state level or administered at the state level but totally under the authority of the federal government.

Q: And these transfers would be with earmarking of a portion of the federal income tax to the states and localities?

A: Whether that or whether other taxes . . . Whether it's a particular tax, a whole tax, certainly I do not mean to dump it on the states.

End ADV Sun June 6, Sent June 2

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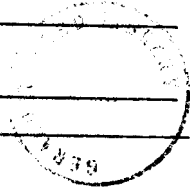


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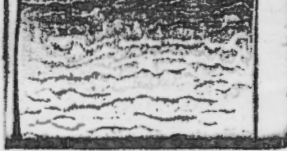
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COMMENTS:

*I think  
President should  
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L. A. T. — 2/15/76

# GOP Moderates Uneasy Over Reagan

## Won't Discuss Possibility That He Might Be Nominated

BY JOHN H. AVERILL  
and PAUL HOUSTON

"I won't answer that question," snapped Sen. James B. Pearson (R-Kan.) when asked if he could support

asked how a Reagan candidacy would affect moderate Republicanism. "I haven't found any sentiment

Although these Republicans are unhappy over many of Ford's conservative positions, they find him vastly preferable to Reagan and express confidence, at least publicly, that Reagan is certain to lose.

"I have told the President that Reagan can win every primary he enters and still not be nominated,"

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7PM-REAGAN; 340

7BY DOUG WILLIS

7ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

LOS ANGELES (AP) - RONALD REAGAN IS HITTING THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL AGAIN; RETURNING FAVORS TO CANDIDATES WHO HELPED HIM IN HIS ATTEMPT TO WIN THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

THE FORMER CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR HAS SCHEDULED FUND-RAISING SPEECHES IN EIGHT STATES OVER THE NEXT SIX WEEKS FOR 15 CANDIDATES.

HE ALSO PLANS TO JOIN PRESIDENT FORD AND OTHER PARTY LEADERS IN A CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION FUND-RAISING EVENT OCT. 7. FORD AND REAGAN EACH AGREED TO TAKE PART BEFORE THE OUTCOME OF THEIR CONTEST WAS KNOWN.

MICHAEL DEEVER; REAGAN'S TOP ASSISTANT; SAID REAGAN WILL TAPE A 30-MINUTE TELEVISION ADDRESS FRIDAY SEEKING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. IT IS TO BE TELECAST NATIONWIDE SUNDAY NIGHT.

BUT REAGAN HAS NO OTHER APPEARANCES SCHEDULED TO HELP THE FORD CAMPAIGN; EVEN THOUGH HE HAS PROMISED SEVERAL TIMES TO "DO ALL I CAN" TO ELECT FORD.

"WE'RE CERTAINLY WILLING. WE'RE STILL WAITING," SAID DEEVER. "WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM THEM."

PROMINENT ON THE LIST OF POLITICIANS FOR WHOM REAGAN WILL APPEAR THIS YEAR ARE REP. PHIL CRANE OF ILLINOIS AND GOV. MELDRIM THOMSON OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; AN EARLY REAGAN SUPPORTER WHO BRIEFLY WITHDREW HIS ACTIVE SUPPORT AFTER REAGAN PICKED LIBERAL SEN. RICHARD SCHWEIKER OF PENNSYLVANIA AS HIS PROSPECTIVE RUNNING MATE.

IN CALIFORNIA; WHERE ONLY ONE OF THE STATE'S 15 REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ENDORSED HIM; REAGAN HAS SLATED A FUND-RAISING DINNER FOR THAT LONE SUPPORTER; REP. WILLIAM KETCHUM.

REAGAN IS SCHEDULED TO HEADLINE A FUND-RAISING DINNER IN MARSHALLTOWN; IOWA; FOR THE CONSERVATIVE COALITION; AND ONE IN INDIANAPOLIS FOR THE MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

"MARION COUNTY WAS VERY STRONG FOR US IN THE INDIANA PRIMARY. WE ARE VERY GRATEFUL," DEEVER SAID.

OTHER REAGAN APPEARANCES OVER THE NEXT SIX WEEKS ARE SLATED IN MISSOURI; OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.

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