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Republican National Committee

Jay Niemczyk

to Mr. Robert Hartman

10/21

Attached are a few copies of the current issue of the GOP Nationalities News for you and your staff.

We are particularly pleased with the message from President Ford to the Ethnic Community.

Best regards,

Jay
Jay N.





GOP Nationalities News

Volume 4 • Number 8 • September-October 1974



A Message From The President



I am grateful for the opportunity extended to me by the *GOP Nationalities News* to salute the millions of ethnic Americans who have become a vital part of the Republican Party and of this Nation.

As one of my predecessors once said, we are all descended from immigrants. But there are some Americans who maintain closer ties with the old country than others. They may have loved ones across the sea, they often speak a second language, and they practice many of the customs of their heritage.

It is to those Americans--those who proudly identify themselves as ethnic Americans--that I pay special tribute here. You have every right to be proud of your past, for your combined backgrounds have served to enrich our country and endow it with greater resiliency, understanding, tolerance and strength.

As Americans who often came here by special choice, you not only have reaped the benefits of life in this land, but you have contributed in extraordinary

measure to the building of our Nation. In mine shafts and tunnels, in sweltering foundries, behind dangerous industrial machinery, in blazing farm lands and in the close-packed communities of our big cities, you have given of your brawn and your wisdom to shape one of the greatest nations in history. And you have never failed to answer the call to arms when America needed your help.

Many of you are descendants of freedom-seeking ancestors who fled oppression and tyranny. Perhaps more than others, then, you appreciate those liberties and advantages which set this Nation apart from others.

You have entered the mainstream of America, and in the process you have begun to play an essential role in making the Republican Party more responsive to the needs of our Nation. I know of your desire to be recognized and to make discernible individual contributions to my Administration. Let me also assure you that I fully comprehend and keenly appreciate the role that the American ethnic should play in the political process and in policy-making positions within the Federal Government.

Your forefathers have left you a heritage in which you take justifiable pride. Now it is our turn, as Americans joined in a common effort, to build a better future for our land and for our children.

■

Boston Hosts Fourth RNHG[N] Council Meeting

The 4th Annual Meeting of the Republican National Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council was held in Boston, *Massachusetts*, from September 13-15. The highly successful get-together of ethnic leaders from all over the United States was climaxed by the assumption of the Council chairmanship by Illinois Congressman Edward Derwinski.

The Boston meeting was important not only for the number of delegates and dignitaries attending but also for the several changes effected in the Council leadership and the holding of an instructive day-long political seminar. Besides the presence of 120 delegate-leaders who attended--some from as far away as California, Montana and Washington State--the meeting was addressed by such dignitaries as Republican

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FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from previous page)

National Committee Chairman Mary Louise Smith; Governor Winfield Dunn of Tennessee, Chairman of the Republican Governors Association; New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson; Federal Maritime Commission Chairman Helen Delich Bentley; Cleveland Mayor (and U.S. Senate candidate) Ralph Perk; National Republican Congressional Committee Executive Director Jack Caulkins; Massachusetts State Republican Committee Chairman William Barnstead; New York State Republican Chairman Richard Rosenbaum and Dr. Theodore Marrs, Special Assistant to the President. Dr. Marrs was the banquet guest speaker.

A very important aspect of the meeting was a day-long RNC Heritage Division-sponsored political indoctrination session consisting of a Political Campaign '74 Seminar as well as a Grassroots '74 Seminar (by RNC Chairman Smith), talks on Campaign Fund Raising (by Republican National Finance Committee Executive Director Robert Odell), and RNC Political Programs (by RNC Political Activities Director Eddie Mahe).

In addition to the overall Republican political aspect, individual nationality federation and state heritage organization caucuses also took place, as well as a Council general session and meetings by the various Council statutory committees. Co-hosting the NRHG(N) Council reception were out-going Council chairman Laszlo Pasztor and co-chairmen Anna Chennault and Phil Guarino.

Congratulatory messages were received from Massachusetts Governor Francis Sargent, Lieutenant Governor Donald Dwight, New York Governor Malcolm Wilson, Senators Bill Brock (Tennessee), Jacob Javits (N.Y.), Hugh Scott (Pennsylvania) and Richard Schweicker (Pennsylvania), Congressmen Silvio Conte (Massachusetts) Robert Steele (Connecticut) and Robert Michel (Illinois) and Under Secretary of Labor John Tabor.

Important leadership changes include the assumption of the Council chairmanship by Congressman Derwinski, heretofore the First General Council Vice Chairman. The former Council chairman Laszlo Pasztor, who had served in the position for four years as its first chairman, stepped down to assume the position of director of product research of the Dravo Corporation in Pittsburgh. He was awarded a special plaque by the Council and elected to the new position of Council Honorary Chairman.

Other Council appointments were: First General Vice Chairman, Leonidas Delyannis; Second General Vice

Chairman, Lillian Giberga; Third General Vice Chairman, Congressman William Scherle; Comptrollers Eugene Ziurys of Connecticut (replacing Scherle) and Jacob Margosian of California (replacing Mati Koiva, whose new civil service job precludes his further active participation); Executive Board Assistant Secretary, Al Polgar (a new position, as is that of Assistant Treasurer, not yet filled); Chairman, (recently created position), Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, Joseph Bosilievic of Cleveland.

Honors distributed at the meeting included the Dwight D. Eisenhower Meritorious Service awards to Anna Chennault, the Latvian American Republican National Committee and the California State Heritage Groups Council; Ethnic American Woman of the Year to Anna Brevetti (co-chairman of the Council Campaign Committee and secretary of the National Republicans of Italian Descent); honorary Council membership plaques to Helen Delich Bentley and Ralph Perk; and Outstanding Council Volunteer worker to Vilma Steinmanis of Washington.

The Council banquet was attended by over 180 delegates and guests. It was a memorable event and was followed by the "Ethnos" American Heritage Festival which featured dancing and well-merited enjoyment and relaxation for all concerned.

The Meeting host committee chairmen Al Polgar and James Tashjian were instrumental in setting the scene for a well-executed operation. Thanks are particularly due to the hard-work contributions by Washingtonians Sonia Havelka and Ildiko de Angelis as well as Frances Orluk and Dorothy Sahagian of Massachusetts.

The Heritage groups delegates left the successful meeting looking forward to developing plans for the next Annual Convention when new officers will be elected to the Council Executive Board in May 1975.

GOP Nationalities News

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Republican National Committee
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Julian M. Niemczyk - Director, Heritage Groups Division

Charles Katsinos - Editor

Bill Fleishell - Design Elizabeth Burke - Art Pam Pitzer - Production

NEW RNC CHAIRMAN



Mary Louise Smith, until recently Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been elected RNC Chairman, the first woman in the Party's history to hold that position. She succeeds George Bush, the outgoing chairman who was named to the post of envoy to the People's Republic of China by President Ford. Mrs. Smith's long career and her many contributions to the Republican Party were covered in our May 1974 issue.

General Mihailovich Honored By Grateful U.S. Airmen

A moving memorial service in honor of the late General Draza Mihailovich, field commander of Yugoslav forces in World War II, was held on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in Washington on July 19.

The ceremony was sponsored by the National Committee of American Airmen Rescued by General Mihailovich. Bishop Iriney of the Serbian American Diocese of the United States and Canada officiated at the liturgy. The eulogy by Illinois Congressman Edward J. Derwinski honored a gallant ally who, besides his other contributions to the Allied cause during the War, was instrumental in the escape of over 500 American air crew members.

Among the more than 500 participants were Congressmen Philip Crane (Illinois) and Barry Goldwater, Jr. (California); Dr. U.L. Seffer, President of the Federation of Serbian American Republicans; and Nick Stepanovich, Chairman of the NRHG(N) Council Credentials and Membership Committee and a long-time Republican activist.

Congressman Derwinski, who was instrumental in declassifying--20 years later--the 1947 posthumous award of the U.S. Legion of Merit in the degree of Chief Commander to Mihailovich, is sponsoring a Congressional resolution for the erection of a monument in Washington honoring this great but much-maligned Serb patriot, who, according to the words of former President Nixon "will be remembered and revered as long as there are patriots in any nation."

Heritage Effort in Maryland



The Maryland State Republican Heritage Council, chaired by John Smorhun, held a reception-rally in Baltimore on September 27.

The meeting, under the honorary chairmanship of Helen Delich Bentley, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, was attended by many statewide and local candidates. Among the participants were leaders and representatives of numerous nationality groups who exchanged views with their candidates.

Principal speakers at the event were Senator Charles Mathias, gubernatorial candidate Louise Gore and Helen Bentley. Other Maryland candidates present were: Jarvis Finney, Howard Crist, Clifford Andrews, Jack Nessner, Jr., Bill Carroll, Jr., Frank Wade, William Matthews, Carl Adair, B.O. Hitchcock, Harold Savage and Stan Kozikowski.

The Republican National Committee was represented by Jay Niemczyk and Phil Guarino. Also in attendance, representing RNC volunteer groups, were Sonia Havelka and Lew Thompson.

Colorado Nationalities Event

The Republican Nationalities Council of Colorado held its annual *Nationalities Night* on September 7, 1974, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver.

Among the many in attendance were: Colorado's GOP Governor John Vanderhoof, Lieutenant Governor Ted Strickland, Republican congressional candidates and Colorado Secretary of State and Republican National Committeeman Bill Daniels.

Joseph Coors, chairman of the board of Coors Industries, was honored as Colorado's "Man of the Year" for his many contributions to Americanism, freedom and individual initiative. The presentation was made to Mr. Coors by Jay Niemczyk, Director of the Heritage Division of the Republican National Committee, who also delivered the keynote address.

Samir Zakhem, Director of the Colorado Heritage Groups Council, was the master of ceremonies for the evening event.

The Mosaic

Dr. William Banowsky, 38-year-old Republican National Committeeman for California, has been elected to the 15-man membership of the Executive Committee of the RNC. Texas-born Banowsky, who is of *Polish* heritage, is President of Pepperdine College in California.

Fernando E.C. DeBaca, recently appointed Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs and of *Mexican* origin, was honored at a Capitol Hill Club Reception given by the RNC's Spanish Speaking Advisory Committee.

Two ethnic Americans have become part of the new White House staff. *Vera A. Dowhan* of Philadelphia is assigned as executive secretary to the office of the Special Assistant to the President for Public Affairs, Paul Miltich. Vera, who is of *Ukrainian* origin, had previously been with the RNC's Nationalities Division and had served on a previous tour in the White House. *Nia Nicholas* of New York is serving in the White House transition office. Nia, who is of *Greek* antecedents, has had long experience in public relations, advertising and in political election press matters in California and New York.

John Robert Jones of Pembroke, North Carolina, and a member of the *Lumbee Indian Tribe*, was appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to the North Carolina Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. A veteran of World War II, Jones is a farmer in Robeson County and a member of the Farm Bureau. In his new position, he will share responsibility for state administration of federal farm programs.

Anatole Milunas, *Casimir Oksas* and *Algis Regis*, members of the *Lithuanian-American Republican League of Illinois*, attended as delegates the Illinois Republican Convention in Springfield on August 14.

Permanent convention chairman is Don Adams (of *Polish* descent) while Oksas, a candidate for Cook County Sanitary District Trustee, was designated convention vice chairman of the Platform and Resolutions Committee.

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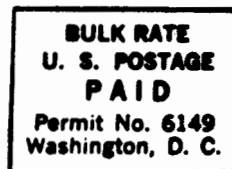
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The Hungarian Republican Club of Virginia will be host to Congressmen Stanford E. Parris and Joel T. Broyhill at their upcoming autumn festival to be held at 4:00 p.m., Sunday, October 27, 1974, at the Old Budapest Restaurant, 10101 Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia. Tickets are \$10.00 and include a delicious dinner and all the festivities. For further information, please call C.K. Bros at (703) 971-9141.

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TO:

Bob

FROM: PAUL THEIS

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missed it, from the
Christon Science

Month.

Paul



11-29-74

Ford's plan to spur Republican revival

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A concerned President Ford is seriously weighing a new plan to revive the flagging fortunes of the Republican Party.

The plan would bring together about 30 major party leaders in committee which would:

- Research issues and come up with specific programs for the President to push.

★ Ford's plan to unite party

Continued from Page 1

The original coordinating committee, which was axed by Richard Nixon when he became President.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

310 FIRST STREET, S.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

MARY LOUISE SMITH
CHAIRMAN

December 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Hartmann

FROM: Mary Louise Smith *msl*

Enclosed is explanatory information and resolution which I spoke to you about. Congressman John Rhodes has been informed, as you suggested, and advises us to proceed with press release on this matter as we discussed.



The United States House of Representatives has found a way to vote its members a \$9,000 increment in benefits to members without a roll call vote.

It has come in the form of four increases in expense allowances during the period October 1973 through August 1974, all conceived behind closed doors at committee meetings where minutes were not even kept.

The covert increases were made possible by the adoption of a resolution allowing expenses from a continuing fund to be regulated by the House Administration Committee, rather than being taken to the Floor for separate votes. Members benefit without voting in public on additional tax money for use in their own offices. The public's right to know has been deliberately impaired.

A year ago, the full Republican National Committee went on record in opposition to "back-door" pay raises for Congressmen and Senators from \$42,500 to \$55,000 per year. The "hidden pay raise" was stopped by Senate action, but it has now emerged in the House under a different guise, and the public should demand that Congressmen be required to vote publicly on any matter affecting their own salaries or expense allowances.

Instead, meeting behind closed doors, the Committee on October 1, 1973, increased the telephone allowance from \$450 to \$600 per quarter; and the miscellaneous allowance from \$300 to \$500 per quarter. March 1, 1974, the district office rent allowance was increased from \$350 to \$500 per month. On July 1, 1974, the office equipment allowance was increased from \$350 to \$650 per month; and on August 20, 1974, the postal allowance was increased from \$910 to \$1,140 and the stationery allowance from \$5,250 to \$6,500 annually.

These changes increase the expense allowance for each member of the House of Representatives from \$16,560 to \$25,480 per year -- all without recording a single vote.

And of particular moment in these "expense" allowances, Congressmen who fail to spend all of their allowance for stationery may pocket the money personally when their terms in Congress end. This does not apply to other items, but the IRS requires only that any such stationery allocations be



declared as income for tax purposes. It has been reported (Washington Post) that one retiring Congressman withdrew cash amounts totalling \$21,900 from his stationery fund.

Congressman Dickinson (R., Ala.), ranking minority member of the Administration Committee is quoted in the Congressional Record: "The actions amounted to a rip-off. Members just laugh, chortle and pass the goodies."

House members were warned of the consequences of this action by President Ford, when he was House Minority Leader. According to the Congressional Quarterly Almanac, page 46-H, July 21, 1971, H. Res. 457, President Ford said in House debate on the Floor, that "approval of the resolution could lead to a possible scandal" and that "expense allowances are the responsibility of the full House."

There is no responsibility and no culpability in the absence of roll call votes, and it is inevitable to conclude that Congressmen should not be permitted to legislate themselves goodies behind closed doors.

The public has the right to know how every Congressman votes on any matter affecting members personally, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 6, 1974:



R E S O L U T I O N

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee hereby respectfully and urgently requests the Speaker of the House of Representatives to initiate action which will rescind H. Res. 457, adopted July 21, 1971, which permits expense allowance benefits for Members of the House of Representatives to be approved in secrecy.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Committee that the public's right-to-know is impaired when public money is appropriated without a record vote, by committees meeting behind closed doors, and where minutes are not even kept.

Covert increases in expense allowances, needed or not, should not be granted in the surreptitious manner authorized under this continuing resolution (457) which grants the House Administration Committee the secretive power to make major increases in expense allowances for the benefit and for the use of Members of the House of Representatives without a recorded vote of any kind.

This Committee believes such expense allowances should be openly debated, on the Floor of the House, and adopted by recorded roll call vote, so taxpayers and citizens may know why such increases are necessary, and how Congressmen voted, on benefits for themselves, or the conduct of their offices.

We urge the immediate introduction of a House Resolution which will reform the deliberate attempt to deny public knowledge of official actions taken by the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the Members of the
Executive Committee of the
Republican National Committee
at a meeting held in Washington, D. C.
on December 6, 1974





from the desk of
MARY LOUISE SMITH

January 9, 1975

MEMO

TO: Robert Hartmann
FROM: Mary Louise Smith

Attached are this week's mailing
from the RNC, including the news
release regarding the Republican
Special Voter Groups.



*sent copies
to JC + GA*



Republican
National
Committee.

Antoinette

MEMORANDUM

December 23, 1975

TO: Members of the Republican National Committee

FROM: AB Hermann, Director, Speakers Bureau

RE: Progress Report on Lincoln Day Events
during the so-called Lincoln Day Period,
January 30 - March 30, 1976

You will recall receiving a Memorandum from me, dated November 26th, pertaining to the recommendation of our distinguished National Chairman, Mary Louise Smith, concerning 1,000 Lincoln Day events between January 30th and March 30th, 1976.

Thus far, we have received reports and commitments for Republican events, large, medium, and small, but action of some caliber from the following states:

Arkansas	20	Ohio	50
Georgia	6	Oklahoma	20
Idaho	10	Rhode Island	15
Kentucky	40	Tennessee	20
Michigan	45	Washington	32
Missouri	25	Wisconsin	40
Montana	30-35	Wyoming	23
New York	50		

Fifteen states have responded with total commitments of 426 events.

From Republican National Headquarters we have assigned for some of the main events forty-three speakers including Cabinet Members, Republican Senators, Congressmen, State Party leaders and RNC Division Directors.

We will be deeply grateful if you will advise as soon as possible what plans for events may be in the making from the states which have not reported as yet. We are most anxious, as I am sure you are, to meet the goal set by our National Chairman.

P. S. Let's beat our previous record of 971 Lincoln Day events set in 1968!
What saith thou to that?

Republican Women's Task Force

1921 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20006
(202) 785-2911



Did You Know That.....?

Did you know that the women's movement in the U.S. grew from the abolitionist movement of the 1830's? Both male and female abolitionists, if politically oriented, were sympathetic to one of three political entities prior to 1855: the Anti-slavery Whigs, the Liberty Party, and the Free-Soil Party. With the formal organization of the Republican party in 1855, political abolitionists affiliated with the new party whose motto was **Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men.**

While working for the abolition of slavery, some antislavery advocates slowly began to correlate the physical slavery of blacks with illegal, socio-economic and political bondage of the American woman. Ultimately, these individuals began to agitate for equal rights under the law for **all.**

While attending the World Anti-slavery Convention in London in 1840, women delegates from the

U.S. were barred from participation in the proceedings. Lucretia Mott, a Quaker minister and delegate, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, an observer, met and decided that upon returning home they would establish an organization to work for full equality for American women. Eight years later this dream became a reality at Seneca Falls, N.Y. with the formal organization of the women's rights movement.

By 1855, as women's rights advocates, they looked to the newly formed Republican party as the vehicle through which their grievances as American citizens might be redressed.

Future issues of this newsletter will explore the phases of the women's rights movement, from 1848 to the present, and the significant role Republican women played in this most **American** of all reform movements.

RWTF Establishes Temporary Board

November 11, 1975 marked the formation of a temporary board for the Republican Women's Task Force. The board will exist for the purpose of approving the by-laws, setting up a nominating committee, and in general, getting the fledgling Task Force on its feet. Four officer positions have been

designated: Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer. Pat Goldman has been appointed Acting Chair and Sheila Greenwald, Acting Treasurer. The positions of Vice Chair and Secretary will remain vacant until a permanent board is established after January 1, 1976. Temporary Board members are: Janet Kuhn, Cathy Bertini, Wilma Goldstein, Alice Tetelman, Mary Parker, Lorna Gladstone, Tony Ford, Audrey Colom, Connie Newman, and Diane Fitzgerald. Information concerning by-laws and actions of the temporary board member will be included in the next newsletter.

Court Vacancy Draws RWTF Response

The vacancy created on the Supreme Court by the retirement of Justice William O. Douglas was one of the first issues addressed by the newly formed temporary board of the Republican Women's Task Force. With the approval of the board, the following letter was sent to President Ford:

"Mr. President:

With the retirement of Justice William O. Douglas, history affords you the unique opportunity to propose the first woman justice to the Supreme Court.

The Republican Women's Task Force respectfully urges your consideration of the many women jurists and lawyers who are highly qualified to serve on the Supreme Court. Our members are now in the process of compiling a list of such highly qualified women and we will be forwarding it to you for your immediate consideration.

Patricia A. Goldman
Acting Chair
Republican Women's
Task Force"

Several days later, the Task Force sent President Ford a letter which proposed four candidates to fill the Court vacancy. The four women suggested are: Judge Sylvia Bacon of the District of Columbia, Secretary of Transportation Carla Hills, Judge Cornelia Kennedy of Michigan and Professor Ellen Peters of Yale University. National newspapers gave considerable play to the recommendations of the Task Force.

How To Become A Delegate

CALIFORNIA

Southern California Women Organize

A group of Republican women in Los Angeles has been meeting since late 1974 in an attempt to establish an informal network of Republican women in Southern California who share feminist goals, support the ERA and wish to elect Republican women to office.

A few of the members are very active in the local NWPC chapter -- the Los Angeles Media Caucus. However, the majority of the group are solely Republican party activists. They include Republican State and County Central Committee members, a recently elected city council member who received significant support from the group, and women with extensive paid and volunteer campaign experience.

The major projects for the immediate future are a lobbying program among the GOP state legislators against the California ERA rescission effort, and a series of meetings with women in targeted legislative districts to encourage them to run for office. For more information contact: Ms. Collen McAndrews, 240 S. Medio Drive, Los Angeles, California 90049.

Northern California Women's Resource Exchange

Another group of Republican women have organized in Northern California under the banner of the Women's Resource Exchange. The impetus for the first meeting, held in March 1975, was provided by Lorcy Ann Burns. The Exchange consists of two coordinators serving six month terms and is divided into four sub-committees: Candidates and Issues, Education and Programs, Liason, and Finance. The membership is basically Republican with a few Democrats and Independents. Most of the women have been involved in local partisan and non-partisan politics and most have had varying degrees of participation in Repub-

lican local, state, and national politics. The membership consists of approximately 60 women residing in San Francisco, East Bay, the Peninsula, and Marin County.

The most recent efforts of the group include study of the national and state committee structures and the procedures for delegate selection. The group feels that it has created a forum for the exchange of experiences, energy and new ideas. Such an organization provides the necessary starting point for future women candidates along with increasing women's participation in Republican politics. For more information, contact: Mrs. Gail Beason, Coordinator, Women's Resource Exchange, 22 Marinero Circle #53, Tiburon, California 94920.

A **presidential preference primary** for the selection of California delegates and alternates will be held **June 8, 1976**. It is a **Winner Take All** primary in which the candidate receiving the largest statewide vote wins the entire National Convention delegation.

Only **registered Republicans** who have committed themselves to a particular candidate are eligible for delegate candidacy. Their selection is a very private affair. The Presidential candidate endorses a delegate selection committee composed of three or more Republicans. Each 1976 selection committee will choose 167 delegates and 167 alternates. This list must be filed with the Secretary of State by **February 24, 1976**. As can be seen, becoming a delegate is highly dependent upon knowing party officials.

The chosen delegates appear only in the voter information pamphlet and not on the slate. Each delegate is bound for two ballots to vote for the elected presidential candidate.

NEW YORK

A **primary for the election of national convention delegates** and alternates, state convention dele-

gates and alternates and state committee members will be held on **Tuesday, April 6, 1976**.

Candidates for delegate or alternate at all levels must be **enrolled Republican voters** and reside in the unit from which they seek election. Candidates for National Convention delegate or alternate to be elected at the Congressional District level must file nominating petitions signed by 1250 enrolled party voters residing in their Congressional District. Candidates for State Committee member must file nominating petitions signed by 500 registered party voters in the unit from which they seek election. Candidates who will be elected from units within the city must file their petitions with the Board of Elections of New York City. Candidates from upstate and Long Island must file with the Secretary of State. **Petitions must be filed in person or by mail between February 16-19, 1976**. No signatures may be obtained prior to January 13, 1976.

Three delegates and three alternates will be elected to represent each Congressional District. Thirty-seven delegates and alternates will be elected by the State Committee to represent the party as at-large delegates and alternates. The state committee will meet in the Spring.

It is recommended that anyone interested in becoming a delegate or alternate, first speak with their Republican County Chairman to express their interest and to ask for his or her support. If the delegate or alternate candidate circulates petitions, she should **be sure to obtain at least three times the number of signatures legally necessary** in order to be able to offset potential challengers. If a potential delegate or alternate candidate seeks an at-large position, she should contact State Party Chairman Richard M. Rosenbaum, 315 State St., Albany, New York, 12210 to express her interest in a position. Her county Chairman's support would also be most helpful to her efforts.

PENNSYLVANIA

A **primary for the expression of presidential preferences** and the election of delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention will be held on **Tuesday, April 27, 1976**.

Candidates for delegate or alternate must be **registered Republican voters**. Delegate and alternate candidates may run as pledged to a particular candidate or as uncommitted. If you wish to run pledged to a particular candidate, that candidate must file his written consent with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by **January 12, 1976**. The pledged delegate or alternate is not legally bound to vote for that presidential candidate at the convention.

Each candidate for the position of at-large delegate or alternate must file a nominating petition signed by at least 100 voters in each of the 5 counties and candidates for district delegate or alternate must file a petition signed by at least 200 voters in their district with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by **Tuesday, February 17, 1976**. A \$10 filing fee is

required of all candidates. No signatures may be obtained prior to January 27, 1976.

Three delegates and three alternates are allocated to each Congressional District. One third of the total National Convention delegation, minus the district allocation, is further allocated to the district on the following basis: the districts are ranked in numerical order in the categories of Republican (1) presidential vote, (2) gubernatorial vote, (3) vote for U.S. Representative, and (4) percentage relation between Republican presidential vote and Republican registration. One delegate and one alternate are then allocated to the districts according to their composite ranking, beginning with the lowest, until all have been allocated. The remainder of the delegation is selected at large by the State committee.

●
Next Month:
**Minnesota, Texas, Massachusetts,
District of Columbia, Florida.**
●

Loophole Closed on Campaign Spending

The Federal Election Commission has voted to close a major loophole in the new federal campaign laws. The new laws impose strict limits on the amount of money to be spent by a presidential candidate in a delegate hunt effort. The commission's new ruling extends the law to cover the amounts spent by candidates for the position of delegate. Delegate candidates are now divided into three categories; those authorized by a presidential candidate, those pledged to a candidate but not authorized by her/him, and unpledged delegates. Expenditures of authorized delegate candidates will be charged against the presidential candidate's limits. Those pledged to a candidate but un-

authorized are limited to spending \$1,000. Unpledged delegate candidates are allowed to spend any amount they wish; however, the commission stated that it "would regard a delegate who spuriously maintains that she/he is unpledged and who exceeds the \$1,000 ceiling to be in violation of the federal criminal code..."

The restrictions do not apply to travel costs or subsistence at the conventions but they do prohibit unions and corporations from underwriting these expenses.

The commission further stated that all delegate candidates who spend over \$100 will have to file regular reports and receipts with the Commission.

Upcoming Events

December 6, 1975

The National Federation of Republican Women sponsors a seminar as a pilot project to attract more young women to the Republican Party. Washington Motel and Country Club, Gaithersburg, MD.

December 12-13, 1975

Southern States Republican Leadership Conference, Houston, Texas

December 13, 1975

State of Louisiana, General Election for Constitutional Officers and State Legislators

January 15-18, 1976

National Women's Education Fund, Campaign Techniques Institute for Women in the Southwest (see article p.4 for details)

January 24, 1976

Washington Institute on Women in Politics seminar: The Role of Women in Presidential Campaigns: A Bipartisan Look. Mount Vernon College, Washington, D.C.

January 28-February 1, 1976

Young Republican Leadership Conference, Shoreham-Americana, Washington, D.C.

January 29-31, 1976

Midwest Republican Leadership Conference, Hyatt House, Dearborn, Michigan

January 31-February 1, 1976

NWPC Steering Committee, Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1976

NWPC '76 Win With Women Kickoff

February 15, 1976

Susan B. Anthony's birthday, 1820-1906. Have a party!

National Women's Education Fund

The National Women's Education Fund (NWEF) is offering workshops on Techniques of Campaigning to women in the Southwest on January 15-18, 1976 in Phoenix, Arizona. NWEF is a nonprofit organization organized in 1972 to analyze the problems women encounter in seeking full participation at leadership levels of public life and to develop educational programs to overcome the obstacles.

For two years, a major program has been the Campaign Techniques Project. It has consisted of regional institutes, held previously in Milwaukee and Atlanta, and the development of materials for use by local women's organizations in conducting their own workshops on campaigning.

The Southwest Campaign Techniques Institute is open to women of all parties from Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico and Texas. The curriculum will emphasize the unique aspects of

female candidacies in addition to those techniques basic to every campaign. It will be presented by Southwestern and national campaign experts, including women who have themselves run for public office.

The workshops will begin at 8:00 p.m. Thursday, January 15 and will continue until 3:00 p.m. on Sunday

January 18th. Participants, who must be present for the entire Institute, will pay a tuition fee of \$35. The fund will provide all meals and lodging.

Further information and applications are available from: National Women's Education Fund, 1532 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 462-8606.

EDITOR'S NOTE

■ Due to the press of holiday schedules---both those of the volunteer writers of this newsletter and the U. S. Postal Service---the November and December issues of the newsletter are being combined in this issue. Your next newsletter should reach you in mid-January.

■ As highlighted in the October issue, January is an important month in the delegate selection process for those women living in Hawaii, New Hampshire, Illinois and Iowa. Take note! Take action!

■ Remember charter membership subscriptions are available at \$5 until December 31, 1975. After January membership subscriptions will be \$10 a year. Join now!

Subscribe

Name _____

Address _____

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☐ Enclosed is \$5.00 for my membership/subscription

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COMMUNICATION.



Possibilities for Communication

A primary function of your chapter is to communicate the good news about the Republican Party. You are as effective as you can be only when you're using every means you have for communicating what the GOP stands for and wants to see happen.

This guide suggests five specific things you can do. They are easy, require little manpower, and produce big returns for the time and effort invested.

Communicate about issues. That's the way to broaden the Republican Party's campus base.

1. The Newsletter as a Weapon of Ideological Struggle

Why not cover Republican issues (capital formation, privacy, defense, deregulation) in your CR newsletter? Issues will make the newsletter more informative and interesting for the average student.

There are some good sources for issue material. Two good sources are the "Periodical Services" (P.S.) program of the College Republican National Committee (CRNC) and the "Republican News Service" (RNS) put out by the Republican National Committee (RNC).

P.S. is a regular set of reprints and fact materials you can churn into some good issue articles. You get on it by writing the CRNC and sending us copies of your regular newsletter.

The same goes for the Republican News Service. Write the RNC for this bi-monthly fact sheet for your newsletter material.

For monthly or more infrequent newsletters, these materials must be written to make them timely. Phrases like "last week" or "next week" must be deleted so articles seem current.

Another possibility is to summarize four or five different items from P.S. and the RNS in a "View from Washington" column.

At least 50% of your newsletter ought to be issue-oriented material. This makes your newsletter interesting to non-CRs.

Be sure to send copies of your newsletters to the CRNC, your local newspapers and radio and T.V. stations, and local party leadership.

Remember, the people you want to read this the most are the general student body. Print enough copies of your newsletter to pass out in the dorms or put on windowshields in the commuter parking lot.

Here's some guidelines for the copies you need for your campus.

- 2 for every 3 students at a small school (less than 3000 students)
- 1 for every 2 students at a medium-sized school (3000-5000)
- 1 for every 3 students at a large university (over 5000)
- 1 for every 4 or 5 students at a large university (over 10,000)

If you don't publish a newsletter, write the CRNC for the "Club Newsletters" guide. This tells how to publish a good newsletter and the cost is only 15¢.

Check the bibliography at the end of this guide for other sources of on-going materials you can use in your newsletter.

2. Columns in the Student Paper

Many campus newspapers are increasing their use of regular columnists to provide a variety of views.

Get someone to do a regular Republican-oriented column for the student newspaper.

P.S. is meant specifically for this kind of writer. Tell us who you have gotten to do your column and we'll add them onto the P.S. mailing list.

A regular column can also be written, using the CRNC "PERPS" materials. Every month during the 1975-76 academic year, the CRNC will produce a flyer, a brochure, factsheet, and bibliography on an issue and what Republicans have been doing about it. This is excellent stuff for columns. In fact, several have already been written. In the appendix, there's an example of a PERPS flyer and a column that actually appeared on the subject with facts drawn from the flyer and the other PERPS materials.

3. Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor sections are well read by a lot of people. A regular CR program of letters to the editor can generate a lot of free and good coverage for the GOP philosophy. Write in response to columns, editorials and current issues.

Have members write letters on their personal stationary and make certain you have several letters on the same issue or columns to insure coverage.

4. Your Own Flyers

Keep P.S., PERPS, and RNS materials on file--along with clippings of interest. Then you can publicize the Party and its stands by issuing your own set of regular posters and flyers.

5. Radio Program

Check with your campus radio station. This is a good outlet for the expression of Republican issues.

One option is to arrange a monthly program based around the PERPS topic. Maybe this takes the form of a debate with the Democrats or maybe you just offer equal time to them.

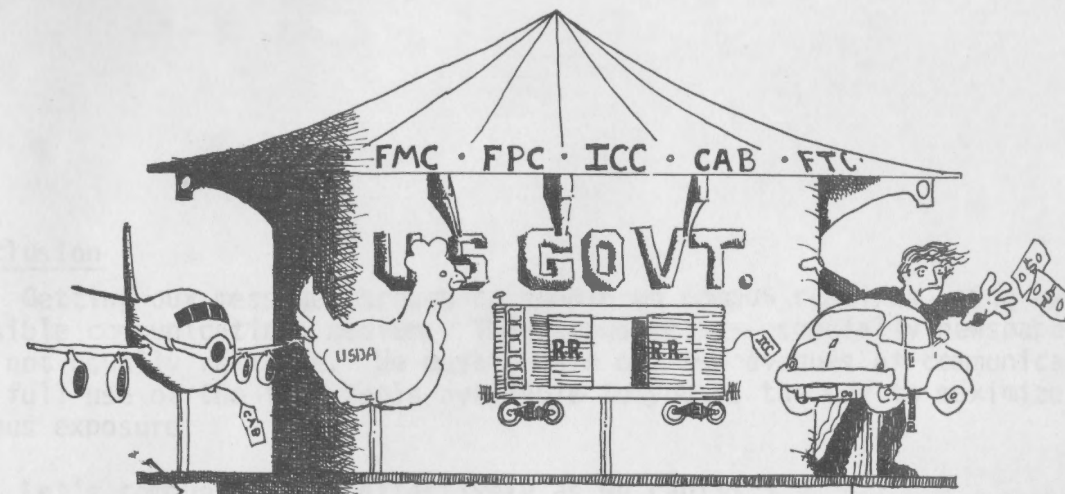
Be innovative with your program time. Have a mock interview or a discussion. Try to avoid just straight monologue.

Funding This All

Three of the five things you should be doing don't cost anything. These are the regular column in the student paper, the letters to the editor program, and the radio program. If you're a cheapskate, well then, you still ought to be doing these on a regular basis.

However, it's not that expensive to reprint the flyers. The cost of running off 1000 8 1/2" by 11" posters on colored mimeograph paper will cost around \$2.90 if you use a local Gestetner dealer. Offset, the cost will be about \$5.40.

You can raise this by going to potential donors--business people and professionals--and asking them for a specific contribution cover the cost of producing a specific issue. People are more willing to contribute if they see what their money is going for, and newsletters are good for this. Flyers and posters are also easy to get funded this way.



The Washington Merry-Go-Round: You Ride Free For \$2,000 A Year

Whenever somebody proposes new "consumer protection" regulation by government, a lot of Republicans instantly say "no."

Republicans say usually the "free enterprise system" protects the consumer better than the government can.

Most people think those Republicans and their "free enterprise" talk are crazy. Do you?

Well, think again. The Council of Economic Advisors this year added up the costs of those regulations. The cost to the taxpayer in bureaucracy and the cost to the consumer in higher prices.

The total. \$130 billion per year. That works out to \$2,000 per family.

Let's Look at a Few Examples

□ The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), since its creation in 1938, has not permitted one new company to enter the airline market industry. Regulated price fixing has forced airline passengers to pay in upwards of \$500 million per year in excess fares. (That's one out of every ten dollars paid in fares.)

□ When the Supreme Court said fresh-dressed chickens were not subject to Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulations, the price of chicken promptly dropped 33 percent.

□ Government regulators have also banned advertising prescription drugs in many states, under the pretext customers need protection against the abuses that could result from an unregulated drug market. In these states drug prices are as much as 1200 percent higher than in the states that do not prohibit advertising. With "protection" like that, who needs abuse?

□ The Federal Government now has 5,146 forms to be filed annually by people and companies. It cost \$13 billion last year to fill them out.

□ Students no longer enjoy 1/2 rate airline rates because the CAB ruled lower fares for students "discriminated against other age groups in society."

Republicans are not against all regulation. "We cannot eliminate all regulations," says President Ford, "some are costly but essential..." But Republicans do want to get rid of costly and unnecessary rules, regulations and red tape. Republicans say--

Analyze Costs and Benefits

The costs and benefits of regulatory agencies' policies need to be carefully weighed, especially during tough economic conditions.

Evaluate Economic Consequences of Regulation

Studies have shown many regulations increase consumer costs and add to inflation. To check these costs, Senator Robert Dole (R-Kan.) has introduced legislation to require "inflation-impact statements" to be attached to all regulation bills.

More Flexible ICC and CAB Fare Standards

Give private companies flexibility to adjust passenger and freight rates up and down within a 40 percent range of present tariffs.

More Competition for Lower Prices

Permit more competition in the trucking and airline industry by allowing more new firms to enter these markets.

Repeal "Fair Trade Law"

Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) has proposed a bill to repeal the misnamed "fair trade laws" that allow manufacturers to prevent retailers from cutting prices on brand-name products.

National Commission on Regulatory Reform

Last fall, President Ford called on Congress to create a commission to study the possible specific reforms of regulatory practices.

Representative John Heinz (R-Pa.) introduced a bill (H.R. 2277) to create the National Commission on Regulatory Reform. The commission would have 14 citizens and governmental representatives. To prevent the creation of a new bureaucracy, the commission would exist only a year, and its members would serve without compensation.

We're for "Consumer Protection" in Government Regulation--

The Most Expensive Thing You buy.

Republicans, there's more to us than you think.

Conclusion

Getting our message through to people on campus requires using every possible communications medium. The campus media--especially newspapers--are not usually reliable. We must create our own avenues of communication. The full use of the five tools available to you is the way to maximize your campus exposure.

Let's communicate as effectively as we can!!!

APPENDIX

Bibliography

College Republican: 310 First Street, SE / Washington, D.C. 20003.

Congressional Quarterly: 1414 22nd Street, NW / Washington, D.C. 20037.

First Monday: 310 First Street, SE / Washington, D.C. 20003.

National Journal Reports: Government Research Company / 1730 M Street, NW / Washington, D.C. 20036.

Periodical Services: 310 First Street, SE / Washington, D.C. 20003.

Republican National Service: 310 First Street, SE / Washington, D.C. 20003.

Wall Street Journal: 22 Cortlandt Street / New York, NY 10007.

David Warnick

Sun. Aug. 31, 1975

Audacity of Demos



MOSCOW — The Latah County Democratic Central Committee certainly has audacity.

went on, "Equally unnerving is the sheer volume of the regulations — thousands of them to one operation."

bureaucracy and regulation. President Ford put it this way: "We cannot eliminate all regulations — some are costly but essential."

• Such complex regulations the Federation of American Scientists concluded: "Businessmen who have no legal or scientific training are unable to understand OSHA regulations." They

the Democratic Party for 38 of the last 42 years. It is the Democrats' responsibility.

Popular consensus supports some

Mr. Warnick is chairman of the Idaho College Republicans and a contributor of opinion columns to this page.

RGAs *Government*

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310 FIRST STREET, S.E., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
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The Washington Post

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1975

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Revenue-Sharing Revisited

JIMMY CARTER, a Democratic presidential candidate and former governor of Georgia, stirred up a small fuss the other day by telling the Democratic

larger slices of the pie.

On the question of how funds should be used, the arguments at least sound more philosophical. As an



news from the republican national committee

310 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 484-6500

RNC-115

CONTACT: NORMAN BISHOP

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PHONE: (202) 484-6550

WASHINGTON -- Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith has announced a plan giving Republican Special Voter Groups greater status within the RNC. Chairman Smith's move was designed to increase the effectiveness and expand the work of Spanish-speaking, Heritage, and Black Councils within the party, and provides direct funding of the Councils for the first time in the Committee's history.

Under the new plan, the RNC will provide the basic funding for the formal organizations representing specified voter groups. Chairman Smith noted today's move establishes "the closest possible relationship with the Chairman's office--a relationship that has historically existed with other auxiliaries, such as Young Republican Federation and the National Federation of Republican Women."

Chairman Smith added, "this will result in far stronger organizations for the Special Voter Councils, and will give them the latitude to establish more effective operations in the election year."

Turning responsibility for the Special Voter Groups operation over to the Councils is one of several moves announced in a general upgrading of RNC programs for the campaign year. "The new campaign election law obligates the Committee to provide unique funding for federal candidates," said Chairman Smith. "This means some programs traditional with the Committee must be freed to raise their own campaign funds and to allow for an accumulation of funds by the RNC for direct campaign use in behalf of Republican candidates. It also makes it possible for the Councils to develop their own programs which can make further contributions to the campaign effort apart from, and in addition to, what the RNC is entitled to do."





Republican
National
Committee.

January 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Republican State Chairmen
FROM: Dick Thaxton *Dick Thaxton*
RE: Republican State Chairmen's Meeting

Following is the agenda for the Republican State Chairmen's Meeting in Chicago January 15 - 17, 1976. I am looking forward to seeing you.

THURSDAY, January 15
8:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Reception honoring Republican State Chairmen

FRIDAY, January 16
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.

Registration

(Continental breakfast will be served)

9:00 - 11:00

Presentation of RNC programs and plans

11:00 - 11:30

Citizens for Reagan Committee

11:30 - 12:00

The President Ford Committee

12:00 - 1:30

Lunch

1:30 - 2:00

National Republican Senatorial Committee

2:00 - 2:30

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee

2:30 - 3:00

Republican Governor's Association

3:00 - 5:30

Breakout Sessions

Attendees will be grouped according to number of

Congressional Districts per state.

(Evening is open)

SATURDAY, January 17

8:00 - 9:30 a.m.

Regional Breakfasts

9:30 - 12:00

Discussion of Federal Election Commission

12:00 - 1:30

Closed luncheon for Republican State Chairmen

1:30 - 3:00

Finance

3:00 - 5:00

Workshop for new Republican State Chairmen



Republican National Committee.

Mary Louise Smith
Chairman

K. Donahue
1081

The year of 1976 offers the Republican Party an excellent opportunity to regroup and rebuild nationwide. With hard work and an enthusiasm for the principles of our Party, we can regain strength by electing more Republicans to office at all levels.

Republicans traditionally observe the birthday of Abraham Lincoln between January 30 and March 30. This is a time when we look back to our beginnings as a small and struggling minority party that had few resources other than a burning dedication and a willingness to work hard.

In this spirit, I hope you are arranging some kind of an observance in your area as a visible sign that the Party is alive and active.

Included is a kit which we hope will be of some service to you. In it is a biography of Lincoln, a chronology of his life, a compilation of quotations, and a poster of his campaign plan which shows Lincoln's awareness of the need for a strong grassroots organization.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

Mary Louise Smith



Founding Principles of the Republican Party

The first convention of Republican organizations that had been formed that year in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and other Northern states was held July 6, 1854, in Jackson, Mich.

Two simple resolutions were adopted and became the founding principles of the Republican Party:

"RESOLVED, That...in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil will be thus interposed between the free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame."

"RESOLVED, That...in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will cooperate and be known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."



Abraham Lincoln

1809-1865

- 1809 Born February 12, son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in Hardin County, Kentucky. One older sister, Sarah.
- 1816 Family emigrated to southern Indiana.
- 1818 Nancy Hanks Lincoln died.
- 1819 Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children. For the next eleven years, the boy Lincoln grew up, studied diligently, did heavy farmwork, clerked in a county store, worked a Mississippi flatboat to New Orleans.
- 1830 Family moved to Illinois. Lincoln made second trip to New Orleans. Lincoln, on his return, moved from the family farm to New Salem, Ill., and became a clerk in Offutt's store.
- 1831 On August 1 he cast his first ballot, voting Whig, and also served as clerk of election.
- 1832 Served as volunteer in Black Hawk War. Ran for State Legislature on Whig ticket (lost). Formed partnership in store (went bankrupt). Became postmaster of New Salem.
- 1834 Ran for State Legislature (won) and remained in office until 1841. Studied law, obtaining license to practice.
- 1835 His sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, died.
- 1837 Engaged in law practice in Springfield, Ill.
- 1838 Elected speaker of the Assembly by the State Legislature.
- 1842 On November 4, married Mary Todd of Kentucky.
- 1843 First son, Robert Todd born August 1. Ran for U. S. Congress on Whig ticket (lost).
- 1844 Formed permanent law partnership with William Herndon.
- 1846 Second son, Edward Baker, born. Ran for U. S. Congress on Whig ticket (won).
- 1849 Introduced bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.
- 1850 Third son, William Wallace, born. Edward Baker died at age of four.

- 1853 Fourth son, Thomas (Tad), born.
- 1854 Republican Party formed at Ripon. Lincoln became leading Republican in Illinois.
- 1856 First Republican Convention. Lincoln received 110 votes as candidate for vice president on Fremont ticket.
- 1858 Ran for U. S. Senate against Democrat Stephen A. Douglas. Received popular vote, but gerrymandered Legislature returned Douglas.
- 1860 Second Republican Convention, May 18, Chicago. Lincoln nominated.
- 1861 Fall of Fort Sumter, April 14. Inaugurated March 4.
- 1862 Issued Emancipation Proclamation, September 22.
- 1863 Slaves freed January 1 through military action.
- 1864 Proclaimed first national Thanksgiving Day. Re-elected President on November 8.
- 1865 13th Amendment to Constitution adopted.
Confederacy capitulated, April 9.
Lincoln died April 15.

Lincoln's Life in Brief

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The family, including Abraham and his older sister Sarah, emigrated to southern Indiana in 1816, and it was here that the youth suffered the first tragedy of his young life when his mother died two years later. In 1819, Lincoln's father married Mrs. Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children. Lincoln was encouraged to read and study and develop his mind to the fullest by his step-mother, even though he was unable to acquire much in the way of formal schooling. It was in Indiana that young Lincoln grew up. He did odd jobs on neighboring farms, studied, worked on a flat-boat going down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and clerked in a country store. He was popular among those with whom he worked, for two reasons -- he worked hard and long for his pay, and he kept the whole company merry with his wit.

In 1830, his father again moved his family, this time to Illinois. Lincoln helped them to get established, then made his second trip to New Orleans. On his return, he moved to New Salem, Illinois, about 20 miles from Springfield, where he accepted a job as clerk in Offutt's store. His first political duty was to serve as clerk of election on August 1, 1831, and it was in that year likewise that he cast his first ballot. From April to July, 1832, he served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War, returning in time to run for the Illinois State Legislature, his first try for public office and an unsuccessful one.

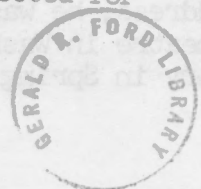
Lincoln then formed a partnership in a store with William F. Berry, a venture which lasted less than a year, ending in the failure of the store which left Lincoln with heavy debts. Upon the endorsement of friends who recognized his dire need for a source of income, he was named postmaster of New Salem. Lincoln also began work as a surveyor, when the surveyor of Sangamon agreed to give a portion of his work to him.

In August of 1834 he made his second try for the Illinois legislature, running successfully as the Whig candidate. He served in the State legislature until 1841, in the meantime studying law and obtaining a license to practice.

Following the death of his young sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, in 1835 Lincoln at first fell into a state of morbid depression. As he recovered from this emotional shock, he retired from the postmastership at New Salem, moved to Springfield, and became a law partner of John T. Stuart. It was in Springfield that he met Mary Todd, whom he married on November 4, 1842. In 1841 he formed a new law partnership which was dissolved shortly after his first son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was born in 1843.

Lincoln meanwhile had become a local leader in the Whig Party, and his private life became more closely bound to the growing city of Springfield. In 1844, he formed his third legal partnership, this one with William Herndon, and one which lasted until Lincoln's death in 1865.

Although he sought the Whig nomination for Congress from his district in 1843, he failed to receive it. Three years later, however, in 1846 he was elected for



two years to the United States House of Representatives, the only Whig member from Illinois. Between sessions of Congress he went to Massachusetts to campaign for the Whig Presidential slate of Taylor and Fillmore. On January 10, 1849, while the slavery issue was rocking the country, Lincoln introduced into Congress a bill to abolish slavery in the Federally-controlled District of Columbia.

In 1850, a third son, William Wallace, was born to Lincoln, and Edward Baker, his second son, who had been born in 1846, died. In 1853, a fourth son, Thomas (Tad), was born.

For a time, his personal affairs and his active law practice almost supplanted his political participation. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 under which the extension of slavery had hitherto been forbidden, Lincoln's political interest was once more aroused.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 which provided for "Squatter sovereignty" or local option on slavery in the new territories further stimulated Lincoln's political activity and caused the formation of a new party—the Republican Party. Lincoln became a leading Republican in the State, and at the first Republican National Convention in 1856, received 110 votes for Vice President on the Fremont ticket. Two years later, Lincoln was the Republican candidate for Senator against Democrat Stephen A. Douglas. The famed Lincoln-Douglas debates, a series of seven debates from August to October 1858, took place during this campaign, and Lincoln repeatedly showed his skill at beating the "Little Giant," as Douglas was known. Lincoln candidates for the State Legislature received a majority of the popular vote, but the Legislature re-elected Douglas to the Senate, due to the fact that the Legislature was gerrymandered, and thus Douglas received the votes of 54 Legislators while Lincoln had only 46.

On May 18, 1860, the Republican National Convention meeting in Chicago chose Lincoln as its standard bearer, and six months later the people elected him as President of the United States. In the four-way race which marked the 1860 election, Lincoln received a popular vote of 1,866,452 against a combined 2,815,617 for his three opponents, but his electoral vote totaled 180 compared to the opposition total of 123.

It is said that Lincoln refused to vote for himself. Instead he clipped the list of Presidential electors from the top of his ballot and voted for the rest of the offices. On March 4, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and for the next four years Lincoln served as President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in time of warfare. During these difficult years, Lincoln pursued his fight on slavery with renewed vigor, issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, and paving the way for liberation of all slaves, first through State action and finally through the adoption of the 13th Amendment in 1865.

Lincoln was re-elected President on November 8, 1864 by 2,330,552 to 1,835,985 with a margin of 212-21 electoral votes. Later the same month, he proclaimed the first Thanksgiving Day to be celebrated throughout the nation.

On April 14, 1865, only 42 days after Lincoln had delivered his second inaugural address, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a performance in Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. He died on April 15 and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois.

Philosophy of Lincoln

"Of our political revolution of '76, we all are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom, far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of that long-mooted problem as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind."

Speech to Washington Temperance Society,
Springfield, Illinois,
February 22, 1842

"You have kindly adverted to the trial through which this Republic is now passing. It is one of deep import. It involves the question whether a representative republic, extended and aggrandized so much as to be safe against foreign enemies, can save itself from the dangers of domestic faction. I have faith in a good result."

Communication to the Regent Captains
of the Republic of San Marino,
May 7, 1861

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

Second Annual Message,
December 1, 1862

"The republican system of government, which has been adopted so generally on this continent, has proved its adaptation to what is the first purpose of government everywhere - the maintenance of national independence. It is my confident hope and belief that this system will be found, after sufficient trials, to be better adapted everywhere than any other to other great interests of human society - namely, the preservation of peace, order and national prosperity."

Reply to Don Marcelino Hurtado,
Envoy of Grenada,
June 4, 1861

"He who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decision. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

First debate with Stephen A. Douglas,
Ottawa, Illinois,
August 21, 1858

"A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper."

Cooper Institute Address, New York,
February 27, 1860

"We are bound together, I trust in Christianity, civilization, and patriotism and are attached to our country and our whole country. While some of us may differ in political opinions, still we are all united in one feeling for the Union. We all believe in the maintenance of the Union, of every star and every stripe of the glorious flag."

Speech at Lafayette, Indiana,
February 11, 1861

"I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights"

Speech in Chicago,
July 10, 1858

"If there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never entrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

Speech in Peoria, Illinois,
October 16, 1854

"I have supposed myself, since the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington in May 1856, bound as a party man by the platforms of the party, then and since."

Second Debate with Stephen A. Douglas
Freeport, Illinois
August 27, 1858

"Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of those around you, you have lost the genius of your own independence, and become the fit subject of the first cunning tyrant who rises."

Speech, Edwardsville, Illinois,
September 11, 1858

"Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by election, neither can they take by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war."

Message to Congress,
July 4, 1861

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."

On Government,
July 1, 1854

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. Twenty-five years ago, I was a hired laborer of yesterday, labors on his own account today; and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow."

Fragment,
September 17, 1859

"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

To a caller at the White House (Bartlett)

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Cooper Institute Address, New York,
February 27, 1860

"Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came."

Second Inaugural Address,
March 4, 1865

Lincoln's Plan of Campaign in 1840¹

(c. January, 1840)

- 1st. Appoint one person in each county as county captain, and take his pledge to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.

Duties of the County Captain

- 1st. To procure from the poll-books a separate list for each Precinct of all the names of all those persons who voted the Whig ticket in August.
- 2nd. To appoint one person in each Precinct as Precinct Captain, and, by a personal interview with him, procure his pledge, to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.
- 3rd. To deliver to each Precinct Captain the list of names as above, belonging to his Precinct; and also a written list of his duties.

Duties of the Precinct Captain

- 1st. To divide the list of names delivered him by the county Captain, into Sections of ten who reside most convenient to each other.
- 2nd. To appoint one person of each Section as Section Captain, and by a personal interview with him, procure his pledge to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.
- 3rd. To deliver to each Section Captain the list of names belonging to his Section and also a written list of his duties.

Duties of the Section Captain

- 1st. To see each man of his Section face to face, and procure his pledge that he will for no consideration (impossibilities excepted) stay from the polls on the first Monday in November; and that he will record his vote as early on the day as possible.
- 2nd. To add to his Section the name of every person in his vicinity who did not vote with us in August, but who will vote with us in the fall, and take the same pledge of him, as from the others.
- 3rd. To *task* himself to procure at least such additional names to his Section.

1. AD, MoSHi. This document--contemporary with the campaign circular of January 31, 1840, but undated--was sent to Madison Miller, Whig candidate for representative from Monroe County. No accompanying letter has been found.



news from the republican national committee

310 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 484-6500

RNC-116

CONTACT: NORMAN BISHOP
PHONE: (202) 484-6550

ADVISORY TO MEDIA

Republican state chairmen will meet in Chicago January 15-17 to discuss plans for the 1976 campaign year and hear presentations from the Republican National Committee staff, the Ford and Reagan committees, and the Senatorial and Congressional campaign committees. Reporters are welcome to cover.

The meeting will be held at the Marriott Motor Hotel (O'Hare Marriott) at 8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago 60631, phone 312/693-4444. A press room for use by working reporters will be equipped with a limited number of typewriters and telephones. Any reporters with special requirements should contact the RNC.

Representing the President Ford committee will be Campaign Manager Bo Callaway, and Organizational Director Stuart Spencer. The spokesman for the Citizens for Reagan committee has not yet been confirmed.

Speaking for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee will be Congressmen Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan and Director Steve Stockmeyer; representing the National Republican Senatorial Committee will be Director Glee Gomin.

RNC staff members will present the Committee's plans for the campaign year.

A schedule is attached. All events on Friday are open to the media; on Saturday, the State Chairmen's luncheon is closed to everyone except state chairmen, and the regional breakfasts will be open or closed at the discretion of the regional chairman of each.

Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith will hold a news conference at a time and place to be announced.

Tickets for the meals during the meeting will be available to newsmen on a cash basis.

Contact for the meeting is G. Norman Bishop, RNC director of communications. Phone: 202/484-6550.

No special credentials will be required. Please register and present your press card at the press room upon arrival.



REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN'S MEETING
January 15-17, 1976
Chicago, Illinois

THURSDAY, January 15

8:00 - 10:00 p.m. Reception Honoring State Chairmen

FRIDAY, January 16

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Registration for Participants
9:00 - 11:00 Presentation of RNC Programs and Plans
11:00 - 11:30 Citizens for Reagan Committee
11:30 - 12:00 The President Ford Committee

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch

1:30 - 2:00 National Republican Senatorial Committee
2:00 - 2:30 Republican Congressional Campaign Committee
2:30 Breakout Sessions
Attendees will be grouped according to
number of Congressional Districts per
state to discuss aspects of state party
assistance to candidates.

(Evening is open)

SATURDAY, January 17

8:00 - 9:30 a.m. Regional Breakfasts (Open at Discretion of
Chairman)
9:30 - 12:00 Discussion of Federal Election Commission

12:00 - 1:30 Closed luncheon for Republican State Chairmen

1:30 - 3:00 Finance
3:00 - 5:00 Workshop for New Republican State Chairmen

J. Good
1187

1976 Conv.
January 7, 1976

1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES

In 1972, a new delegate apportionment system was devised at the 1972 Republican National Convention for use in determining the number of Delegates each State will have to the 1976 Convention. In the Rules adopted by the 1972 Convention, this is Rule No. 30.

Below is an explanation of the formula used in determining delegate apportionment, followed by a chart detailing prospective delegate strength for each State at the 1976 Convention.

Base

Each of the fifty States receives a base of six Delegates at Large. The District of Columbia receives a base of fourteen Delegates at Large; Puerto Rico is allotted eight Delegates at Large, and Guam and the Virgin Islands receive four each.

District Delegates

Each of the fifty States receives three District Delegates for each Representative it has in the United States House of Representatives, regardless of political affiliation. (Does not apply to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.)

Additional Delegates at Large are awarded on the basis of the following races:

1972 Presidential

Any State supporting the President in the 1972 election receives additional Delegates at Large computed as follows: $4.5 + 60\%$ of the State's electoral vote. After computing, the sum is rounded up to the next highest integer. Had the District of Columbia supported the President, it would have received additional Delegates at Large computed as follows: $4.5 + 30\%$ of its 14 Delegates at Large base, rounded up to the next highest integer.

1972 Senatorial

Each State electing a Republican U.S. Senator in 1972 receives one additional Delegate at Large.

1972 Gubernatorial

Each State electing a Republican Governor in 1972 receives one additional Delegate at Large.

1972 House

Each State electing Republicans to at least half of its delegation in the United States House of Representatives in 1972 receives an additional Delegate at Large.

(OVER)

1974 Senatorial

Each State electing a Republican U.S. Senator in 1974 receives one additional Delegate at Large.

1974 Gubernatorial

Each State electing a Republican Governor in 1974 receives one additional Delegate at Large (unless the State received an additional Delegate for a 1972 Republican gubernatorial victory).

1974 House

Each State electing a Republican membership of at least half of its delegation to the United States House of Representatives in 1974 receives an additional Delegate at Large (unless the State received an additional Delegate at Large for the 1972 House races).

Note: Under the Rules, no State may receive more than two additional Delegates for Republican Senatorial victories, one additional Delegate for a gubernatorial victory, or one additional Delegate for electing Republicans in at least half of its districts to the House. For example, Iowa received one additional Delegate for electing Governor Ray in 1972. Governor Ray was reelected in 1974, but Iowa does not receive another Delegate to the 1976 Convention. If a Democrat had been elected in 1974, Iowa would still be allowed to retain the additional Delegate it had gained in 1972 for the gubernatorial victory. The formula is the same for the House of Representatives computation.

(MORE)

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE 1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Page 3

Delegates At Large Awarded on Election
Returns for the Following Races:

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>District Delegates</u>	<u>'72 Pres.</u>	<u>'72 Sen.</u>	<u>'72 House</u>	<u>'72 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 Sen.</u>	<u>'74 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 House</u>	<u>Total for '76 Conv.</u>	<u>Delegates at 1972 Conv.</u>	<u>Maximum Delegates Possible for '76 Conv.</u>
Alabama	6	21	10	0	0	--	0	0	0	37	18	41
Alaska	6	3	7	1	1	--	0	1	*	19	12	20
Arizona	6	12	9	--	1	--	1	0	*	29	18	30
Arkansas	6	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	18	31
California	6	129	32	--	0	--	0	0	0	167	96	170
Colorado	6	15	9	0	1	--	0	0	#	31	20	34
Connecticut	6	18	10	--	1	--	0	0	#	35	22	37
Delaware	6	3	7	0	1	0	--	--	*	17	12	19
District of Columbia	14	-----not applicable-----								14	9	23
Florida	6	45	15	--	0	--	0	0	0	66	40	69
Georgia	6	30	12	0	0	--	0	0	0	48	24	52
Guam	4	-----not applicable-----								4	3	4
Hawaii	6	6	7	--	0	--	0	0	0	19	14	22
Idaho	6	6	7	1	1	--	0	0	*	21	14	23
Illinois	6	72	21	1	1	0	0	--	#	101	58	102

(OVER)

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE 1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Page 4

Delegates At Large Awarded on Election
Returns for the Following Races:

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>District Delegates</u>	<u>'72 Pres.</u>	<u>'72 Sen.</u>	<u>'72 House</u>	<u>'72 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 Sen.</u>	<u>'74 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 House</u>	<u>Total for '76 Conv.</u>	<u>Delegates at 1972 Conv.</u>	<u>Maximum Delegates Possible for '76 Conv.</u>
Indiana	6	33	13	--	1	1	0	--	#	54	32	55
Iowa	6	18	10	0	1	1	0	*	#	36	22	38
Kansas	6	15	9	1	1	0	1	1	*	34	20	34
Kentucky	6	21	10	0	0	--	0	X(75)	0	37	24	41
Louisiana	6	24	11	0	0	0	0	--	0	41	20	44
Maine	6	6	7	0	1	--	--	0	*	20	8	22
Maryland	6	24	11	--	1	--	1	0	#	43	26	44
Massachusetts	6	36	0	1	0	--	--	0	0	43	34	58
Michigan	6	57	18	1	1	--	--	1	#	84	48	84
Minnesota	6	24	11	0	1	--	--	0	#	42	26	44
Mississippi	6	15	9	0	0	--	--	0	0	30	14	33
Missouri	6	30	12	--	0	1	0	--	0	49	30	51
Montana	6	6	7	0	1	0	--	--	#	20	14	22
Nebraska	6	9	8	1	1	--	--	0	*	25	16	26
Nevada	6	3	7	--	1	--	1	0	#	18	12	19
New Hampshire	6	6	7	0	1	1	?	*	*	21	14	23

(MORE)

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE 1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Page 5

Delegates At Large Awarded on Election
Returns for the Following Races:

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>District Delegates</u>	<u>'72 Pres.</u>	<u>'72 Sen.</u>	<u>'72 House</u>	<u>'72 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 Sen.</u>	<u>'74 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 House</u>	<u>Total for '76 Conv.</u>	<u>Delegates at 1972 Conv.</u>	<u>Maximum Delegates Possible for '76 Conv.</u>
New Jersey	6	45	15	1	0	--	--	0(73)	0	67	40	69
New Mexico	6	6	7	1	1	--	--	0	*	21	14	22
New York	6	117	30	--	0	--	1	0	0	154	88	156
North Carolina	6	33	13	1	0	1	0	--	0	54	32	56
North Dakota	6	3	7	--	1	0	1	--	*	18	12	19
Ohio	6	69	20	--	1	--	0	1	*	97	56	98
Oklahoma	6	18	10	1	0	--	1	0	0	36	22	38
Oregon	6	12	9	1	1	--	1	0	#	30	18	31
Pennsylvania	6	75	21	--	0	--	1	0	0	103	60	105
Puerto Rico	8	-----not applicable-----								8	5	8
Rhode Island	6	6	7	0	0	0	--	0	0	19	8	22
South Carolina	6	18	10	1	0	--	0	1	0	36	22	38
South Dakota	6	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	*	20	14	23
Tennessee	6	24	11	1	1	--	--	0	#	43	26	44
Texas	6	72	21	1	0	0	--	0	0	100	52	102
Utah	6	6	7	--	0	0	1	--	0	20	14	22

(OVER)

OFFICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE 1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Page 6

Delegates At Large Awarded on Election
Returns for the Following Races:

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>District Delegates</u>	<u>'72 Pres.</u>	<u>'72 Sen.</u>	<u>'72 House</u>	<u>'72 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 Sen.</u>	<u>'74 Gov.</u>	<u>'74 House</u>	<u>Total for '76 Conv.</u>	<u>Delegates at 1972 Conv.</u>	<u>Maximum Delegates Possible for '76 Conv.</u>
Vermont	6	3	7	1	1	0	0	0	*	18	12	20
Virginia	6	30	12	1	1	--	--	1(73)	*	51	30	51
Virgin Islands	4	-----Not applicable-----								4	3	4
Washington	6	21	10	--	0	1	0	--	0	38	24	40
West Virginia	6	12	9	0	0	1	--	--	0	28	18	30
Wisconsin	6	27	12	--	0	--	0	0	0	45	28	48
Wyoming	6	3	7	1	0	--	--	0	0	17	12	19
TOTALS	330	1,305	557	18	26	7	10	6	0	2,259	1,348	2,380

Explanation of symbols

- No contest for that election
- 0 Republican defeat
- X Gubernatorial election in 1975
- * Qualified for additional Delegate at Large but not awarded because of qualification in previous election
- # Did not qualify for additional Delegate at Large at this election, but qualified for additional delegate in previous election

NOTES:

1974 Gubernatorial races include 1973 Gubernatorial races in Virginia and New Jersey and 1975 races in Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

L. Youngland
1091

WAYS TO SEEK OUT, AND APPROACH, GOOD CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

By Richard A. Snyder

In 1900, Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose wanted Theodore Roosevelt to run for Vice President. Their reason was devious: They wanted him in a job where he would be harmless. The Vice Presidency looked like a dead-end. Their problem was how to persuade him to take it.

Penrose of Pennsylvania had an idea, according to his biographer, Robert Bowden. "I know Theodore very well," Penrose said. "If you get enough people hollering for him to take the job -- common people, mind you, not nice people -- he'll insist on being Vice President. Just tell Theodore that the people need him in Washington, and then start people out West writing to him begging him to take it."

The idea worked. T.R., never a reluctant dragon, accepted. Fate played a wry trick on Platt and his friends, however. McKinley was assassinated; Roosevelt moved into the White House, and the Senators moved to oblivion. Even though the main plot failed, the tactics are a case study in persuasion.

If the public really wants top-level blue-ribbon officials wearing badges of integrity and competence, it must get busy at the earliest stage of selection -- looking about and deciding who would be the best mayor, judge or Congressman, and then drafting him (or her); helping to elect and, thereafter, to administer. Too often voters' choices are limited to volunteers who seek the job.

Lou Harris's poll shows that only 16 percent of the citizenry, at most, have confidence in their public officials. This dismal statistic suggests that some basic change in the choosing process should take place.

For years the political parties took the initiative in the selection process. In many cases they did it well. At least public officials rated above 40 percent in the Harris polls as recently as nine years ago. But the parties have come upon hard times. Except in Mayor Daley's Chicago, they seem in disarray usually slating for office from among the volunteers who want to run. The result is that in a typical primary the voter may have to choose among Mr. X, scion of leisure, in politics for fun; Mr. Y, aging party hack, loyal but dull; and Mr. Z, an eccentric who runs for kicks.

The decline and fall of the political parties at the local level is a subject in its own right. It is brought about by civil service, unionization of public employees and the decline in patronage generally. The result is that the party cannot give the assurance of strong support, and its ability to draft talent and assume the burden of the campaign has been shrinking. The ward committeeman, for ages the friendly adviser to the voters in his precinct, now finds his duties preempted by Walter Cronkite and Howard K. Smith.

The dark, musty arts of politics should enter the public domain at this point. Persons who proclaim at cocktail parties that "I vote for the individual, not the party," have a duty to help find the individuals they want to vote for if they eschew the parties, or be doomed to choose among an odd mix of volunteers.



It may be argued that volunteers are good enough, and why should anyone be flattered into running for an office someone else is drooling for? The answer is that public office is not primarily a reward but a responsibility, and in a complex age we need good people with stable support, or we shall continue to have politicians who are only 16 percent satisfactory.

The Presidency is some proof that there are able draftees along with volunteers. Washington and Eisenhower were drafted. Truman and Ford didn't seek the Presidency initially, and were drafted in the sense they were picked. Of course, FDR, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon were avowed volunteers. One might draw the conclusion that both types are needed, but a concerned citizenry ought to take the initiative and commandeer the person the times require.

In thousands of communities, several dedicated voters should convene in someone's living room early in the year, reviewing the galaxy of talent which resides in any district. Their object should be to hunt the best candidate -- the reverse of the vigilantes of Old West out to find the horse thief and hang him. This posse seeks the white hat to elect him.

They will find no manual to guide them. Political old pros rarely put their techniques on paper. The journals of political science are not too helpful either, devoting thousands of pages to presidential politics and comparatively little on the half-million or more local candidates.

There are tested principles which merit attention, however:

- Look for the best. If superior judgment and proven ability are needed in this crisis of confidence, the solution is to seek the person who has them. Never assume rejection. Admittedly, some, like Coolidge, "do not choose to run." But it does no harm to ask.

- Shift gears if necessary. If you hoped to draft a Big Name in the community, and your first several Big Names reject the idea because they have children in college, health problems, business commitments (the usual reasons), then forget Big Names. There are attractive prospects among small businessmen, civic club activists, career women and those suddenly retired prematurely by business mergers. Better a No. 1 from one of these than a No. 7 among Big Names.

- Consider retirees and youth. In World War II, the song went: "They're either too young or too old." In politics, don't believe it. If a recent retiree has competence in his own field, the only question is whether it is transferable to public life. On the other hand, youth has a unique qualification, at least as a candidate: His incompetence has not yet been proven, as the Peter Principle might express it. He is a gamble, but may be preferable to weak volunteers.

The courting of a citizen to become a candidate depends, of course, on whether the prospect can be convinced to change his way of life. Any serious approach to a prospective candidate should be made with some formality, preferably by two persuasive admirers of the person sought. The case must be stated convincingly, and it is here the tactics of the political old pros may be dusted off for use again.

There are variations of the Penrose Play that may be more practical than a blitz of letters. Honest praise is a workable substitute. Particularly, there are two statements which are pure music to any human being, especially to anyone with a latent desire for public life.

The first is to say, looking the prospect firmly in the eye, and with conviction: "You have a lot of friends in this town." With pathetic eagerness, he always wanted to believe that. Someone now is telling him it is true. Distant bells are ringing and bands are playing. There are visions of cameras, microphones, autograph seekers and the Secret Service.

The second line of the one-two punch is: "You are the one person who can do this job." To be recognized as uniquely qualified is an eminence of Matterhorn proportions. Walter Mitty could ask no more.

* * * * *

NOTE: Richard A. Snyder, a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate and a former Republican chairman for Lancaster County, Pennsylvania wrote this article for publication in the Wall Street Journal on October 7, 1975.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

1976

(Known events involving Republican Party Leaders and/or officials from more than one State)

Three asterisks (***) in front of the date will indicate a new item not on the previous schedule or a change in date and/or place.

January 12, 1976

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
***Tues. through Thurs. Jan. 13 - 15, 1976	Capitol Hill Club Washington, D. C.	Meeting of Western Republican State Chairmen's Association
Fri. and Sat. Jan. 16 - 17, 1976	O'Hare Marriott Motor Hotel at O'Hare Airport Chicago, Illinois	Meeting of Republican State Chairmen
Wed. through Sat. Jan. 21 - 24, 1976	Sheraton Inn Scottsdale, Arizona	National Federation of Republican Women Board of Directors Meeting
Wed. through Sun. Jan. 28 - Feb. 1 1976	Shoreham Americana Washington, D. C.	Young Republican Leadership Conference
Thurs. through Sat. Jan. 29 - 31, 1976	Hyatt House Dearborn, Michigan	Midwest Leadership Conference (Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kansas, Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., No. Dak., Ohio, So. Dak., West Va., Wisc.)
***Fri. and Sat. Feb. 6 - 7, 1976	Twin Bridges Marriott Washington, D. C.	Northeastern States Republican Conference (Conn., Del., Dist. of Columbia, Me., Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., P.R., R.I., Vt., V.I.)
Sun. through Wed. Feb. 22 - 25, 1976	Statler Hilton Hotel Washington, D. C.	National Governors' Conference Winter Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
***Thursday Feb. 26, 1976	Sheraton National Motor Hotel Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard Arlington, Virginia	Meeting of the Committee on Arrangements, 1976 Republican National Convention

(OVER)



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
1976
January 12, 1976

-2-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
***Thursday Feb. 26, 1976	Sheraton National Motor Hotel Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard Arlington, Virginia	Meeting of the Committee on Rules of the Republican National Committee
***Fri. and Sat. Feb. 27 - 28, 1976	Sheraton National Motor Hotel Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard Arlington, Virginia	Meeting of Republican National Committee
Fri. and Sat. March 12 - 13, 1976	Washington Hilton Hotel Washington, D. C.	National Conference of State Legislatures Intergovernmental Relations Committee (Rep. and Dem.)
Wednesday March 31, 1976	Washington Hilton Hotel Washington, D. C.	Republican Senate-House Dinner sponsored by the National Republican Senatorial Committee, National Republican Congressional Committee and Republican Congressional Boosters Club
***Thurs. through Sat. May 6 - 8, 1976	Hotel DuPont Wilmington, Delaware	National Conference of Lieutenant Governors Executive Committee Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Sun. through Wed. May 16 - 19, 1976	Palmetto Dunes Hyatt Resort Hilton Head, So. Car.	Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Thurs. through Sun. May 20 - 23, 1976	Benjamin Franklin Hotel Philadelphia, Pa.	Sixth Annual Convention of the National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council
Thurs. through Sun. June 3 - 6, 1976	Hilton Palacio Del Rio San Antonio, Texas	National Association of Attorneys General Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
***Fri. and Sat. June 18 - 19, 1976	Executive Tower Inn Denver, Colorado	National Conference of State Legislatures Intergovernmental Relations Committee Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)

(MORE)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
1976
January 12, 1976

-3-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Sun. through Wed. July 4 - 7, 1976	Hershey Convention Center Hershey, Pennsylvania	National Governors' Conference Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Wed. through Sat. July 7 - 10, 1976	Radisson Hotel Downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota	Midwestern Conference of the Council of State Governments Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Tues. through Fri. July 20 - 23, 1976	Hyatt Regency Nashville Nashville, Tennessee	Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Wed. through Sat. July 21 - 24, 1976	Salt Lake Hilton Salt Lake City, Utah	Western Conference of the Council of State Governments Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Sun. Through Wed. July 25 - 28, 1976	(Site to be selected) Indianapolis, Indiana	Midwestern Governors' Conference Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
***Tues. through Fri. July 27 - 30, 1976	Hershey Hotel Hershey, Pennsylvania	Eastern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Wed. through Sat. July 28 - 31, 1976	Sheraton-Islander Inn Newport, Rhode Island	National Conference of Lieutenant Governors Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Monday Aug. 16, 1976	Kansas City, Missouri	Start of the 1976 Republican National Convention
Sat. through Wed. Aug. 28 - Sept. 1 1976	Colonial Williamsburg Virginia	Southern Governors' Conference Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
Tues. through Fri. Aug. 31 - Sept. 3 1976	(Site to be selected) Kansas City, Missouri	National Conference of State Legis- latures Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)

(OVER)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
1977
January 12, 1976

-4-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Sun. through Thurs. Dec. 12 - 16, 1976	Sheraton Waikiki Honolulu, Hawaii	National Association of Attorneys General Mid-Term Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)

1977

***Sun. through Wed. July 17 - 20, 1977	Sheraton-Columbus Hotel Columbus, Ohio	Midwestern Conference of the Council of State Governments Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)
***Tues. through Fri. August 2 - 5, 1977	Detroit Plaza Hotel Detroit, Michigan	National Conference of State Legisla- tures Annual Meeting (Rep. and Dem.)

Prepared in the office of Miss Jo Good, Republican
National Committee, 310 First Street, S. E., Wash-
ington, D. C. 20003. Telephone number: (202) 484-6630.
This schedule is reviewed every Monday morning. If
there are no changes, a new list will not be issued.

If you do not receive a new list by Tuesday, you will
know there are no changes except to delete those events
which have already taken place.

* * * * *



Republican National Committee.

Mary Louise Smith
Chairman

December 22, 1975

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

You will find enclosed a number of varied items of interest to you (Resolutions adopted at the September meeting, report on the Ripon Suit, pamphlets from the Federal Election Commission and a General Fact Sheet on the 1976 Convention). We have purposely waited to send you these things until we had several pieces and could get the most out of our mailing.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to remind you of the following events which will take place shortly after the first of the year:

Tues. thru Thurs. Jan. 13 - 15, 1976	Capitol Hill Club Washington, D. C.	Meeting of Western State Chairmen's Association
Fri. and Sat. Jan. 16 - 17, 1976	Marriott Motor Hotel (at O'Hare Airport) Chicago, Illinois	Meeting of Republican State Chairmen
Wed. thru Sat. Jan. 21 - 24, 1976	Sheraton Inn Scottsdale, Arizona	National Federation of Republican Women Board of Directors Meeting
Wed. thru Sun. Jan. 28 - Feb. 1, 1976	Shoreham Americana Washington, D. C.	Young Republican Leadership Conference
Thurs. thru Sat. Jan. 29 - 31, 1976	Hyatt Regency Hotel Dearborn, Michigan	Midwest Leadership Conference
Fri. and Sat. Feb. 6 - 7, 1976	Twin Bridges Marriott Washington, D. C.	Northeastern States Republican Conference
Thursday Feb. 26, 1976	Sheraton National Washington, D. C.	Meeting of the Committee on Arrangements
Thursday Feb. 26, 1976	Sheraton National Washington, D. C.	Meeting of the Committee on Rules of the Republican National Committee
Fri. and Sat. Feb. 27 - 28, 1976	Sheraton National Washington, D. C.	Meeting of the Republican National Committee

(OVER)



- 2 -

You will receive a formal call of the meeting of the Republican National Committee but I have had a number of inquiries about it and I wanted you to know as soon as possible that the dates and place are firm.

Mary Louise

Enclosures

- Never accept or solicit funds on Government property or in Government buildings.
- Never accept corporate or labor union checks, cash, or contributions of any type, including services of employees who "volunteer" on "company time." National banks, all corporations and labor unions, as well as Government contractors, are strictly governed by Federal laws. They may not make contributions or expenditures for political purposes, but most corporations and labor unions are permitted to establish a separate segregated fund committee to receive voluntary contributions and to give such funds to candidates on their behalf. Before accepting money from one of these funds, be very certain the fund is established in complete compliance with these Federal laws.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Expenditures are also limited under the new Federal Election Campaign Act. Every candidate, political party, political committee and individual is limited in how much money each may spend in support of an individual candidate. These limits are set by statute according to the type of election and the office being sought.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY FUNDRAISERS

For the first time, candidates for nomination for President in 1976 are eligible to have small contributions matched by Federal funds. Please note that in order to qualify for matching, contributions of money from individuals must be evidenced by a written instrument such as a check or a cash receipt which includes the contributor's signature, name and address. Such contributions are eligible for fund-matching only up to the first \$250 given during the nomination process.

LITERATURE

Any literature or advertisement which solicits funds must have the following notice on the front page or facing:

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

All literature must be identified by the name of the committee and its officers. If the literature is printed or distributed on behalf of a candidate but is from a committee which is not specifically authorized in writing by that candidate, the facing or front page must state the fact that it is unauthorized. Never misrepresent campaign authority.

CAUTION!

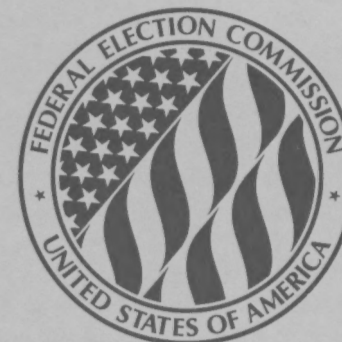
Fundraisers are usually good salesmen. When "selling" your candidate, remember it is illegal to promise any Government benefit, employment or appointment for a contribution. It is also illegal to coerce anyone into making contributions by physical force or threatened loss of employment or any other means.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Federal Election Commission was established to administer campaign financing laws in the public interest. The Commission seeks good faith and voluntary compliance with Federal campaign finance law. Our goal is to encourage citizen participation and keep Federal elections free from the undue influence of excessive contributions and expenditures. The Commissioners and the staff will try to provide any assistance necessary to help you to comply with the law.

For more information, complete guidelines, and rules and regulations as set forth by the Commission, write or call the Federal Election Commission at 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463, Area Code 202/382-4733.

SPECIAL GUIDE FOR FUNDRAISERS



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

SPECIAL GUIDE FOR FUNDRAISERS

Fundraising is one of the most delicate and important responsibilities in a campaign. Funds can be raised in a variety of ways—including personal solicitation, sale of items, mass collections, sale of tickets for raffles, dinners and other events, solicitation through advertising media, direct mail or leaflet drops, subscriptions to "membership organizations" and many other methods.

Federal law requires candidates, political committees and, in some cases, individuals, to keep full and accurate records of financial transactions and to file periodic public reports of such information. The law also sets limits on the amount of money that individuals and groups may give to candidates for the Presidency and the Congress.

Since the job of fundraising is so closely governed by Federal law, there are a few simple rules you should keep in mind. This brochure is **not** a complete or fully detailed digest but an overview intended to help you understand your most basic responsibilities. **For authoritative guidance, you should refer to the actual statutory language and to the formal regulations and opinions issued by the FEC. In addition, you are encouraged to seek assistance from the FEC, when necessary, by letter or telephone.**

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

What is a Contribution under the Law?

Any gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit of money, or anything of value, made for the purpose of influencing Federal elections, is a contribution. A written pledge or promise to make a contribution is a contribution, as is a "contribution in kind," such as the use of office space, machinery, equipment, telephones, or the help of individuals donated by or paid for by a person other than the committee or candidate. A loan by a national or State bank under banking laws is **not** treated as a contribution by the bank, but any endorsers or guarantors of such a loan are considered **contributors** for a proportionate amount of the unpaid balance.

Obtaining Information Necessary for Reporting Purposes

Federal law requires candidates and committees to report

- 1 in summary form, the totals of all contributions and other receipts;
- 2 **by item**, all transfers of funds to and from other political committees or Federal candidates;
- 3 **by item**, all contributions and other sources of income over \$100.

In addition, candidates and committees must keep in-house records of all contributions of over \$10.

To assist your campaign or committee treasurer in keeping accurate records, it is important (and easier) to secure the needed information at the time contributions are received. When soliciting or receiving funds, always obtain the full name, residence address and ZIP code of every contributor who gives more than \$10, and the date of the contribution for your own campaign's records.

For every contributor who gives a total of more than \$100 during a calendar year, Federal law requires that his name, residence address including ZIP code, occupation, principal place of business and the date of the contribution be included in the Federal report. Be sure to forward all money and information pertaining to the contribution to the treasurer of your political committee immediately upon receipt.

Tax Benefits for Political Contributors

Subject to IRS rules and guidelines, individuals who give to candidates and committees are eligible to receive a limited tax credit or deduction for their contributions. A contributor may claim either a 50% tax credit on contributions up to \$50 (\$100 on a joint return), or a full deduction for contributions up to \$100 (\$200 on a joint return).

Limitations and Prohibitions

The law limits individual contributions to \$1,000 per candidate per election. Never accept more than \$1,000 from an individual in support of one candidate during any single election. A primary, general, runoff or a special election is each considered a separate election. Thus, an individual may give a particular candidate \$1,000 in the primary, and another \$1,000 in the general election.

Certain political committees may contribute up to \$5,000 to a candidate in a single election. (All others are limited to \$1,000, the same as individuals. The only exception is a committee which is specifically authorized in writing by a candidate to raise and spend money on behalf of that candidate.) Those committees from which you may accept up to \$5,000 are those which:

- 1 have been registered with the FEC for more than six months;
- 2 have received contributions from more than 50 persons;
- 3 have given to five or more candidates for Federal office (State party committees are not required to meet this provision).

There are additional restrictions concerning contributions. Some of the most important ones are listed below.

- Never accept more than \$100 in currency (cash) from any one person. This is strictly prohibited by law.
- Never accept a contribution from an individual which is made in the name of another individual.
- Never accept contributions from foreign nationals who do not have official permanent resident status in the United States.

duplicating machines. (Loans under applicable banking laws are acceptable.)

Never accept money from foreign nationals who do not have official permanent residence status in the United States.

Campaign Advertising

When printing leaflets, pamphlets or any advertisements, always include the name of the committee and the officer(s) authorizing the expenditure.

The following statement must also appear on the face of all literature and advertisements soliciting contributions:

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

If you are working with a committee that is not expressly authorized by a candidate to raise or spend money on his behalf, your printed material should always state that such activities are unauthorized, and the candidate is not responsible for any of its activities.

Never misrepresent campaign authority implying that your activities are authorized by a candidate or committee if they are not.

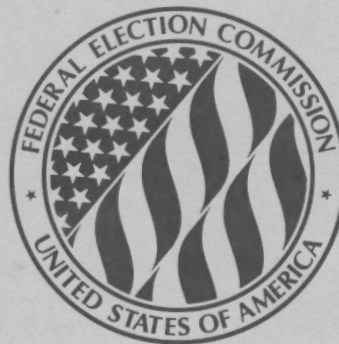
The Federal Election Commission hopes that these hints have been helpful to you, the volunteer. It is your participation which keeps the political system free and alive.

Caution!

This pamphlet is not an all-inclusive digest of Federal election laws. The actual statutes, regulations and policy decisions will provide the authoritative guidelines.

For further information write the Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20463, or call (202) 382-4733.

SPECIAL GUIDE FOR CAMPAIGN VOLUNTEERS



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

VOLUNTEER'S GUIDE TO POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING

The Federal Election Commission encourages broad based citizen participation in the electoral process. The Commission views this participation as one of the major means of ensuring the health of our American democratic system. The goal of a political campaign should be not only to win an election, but to win that election while complying with election laws. Federal law applies only to elections relating to Federal office. However, various States and local communities have laws which govern other types of political campaigns.

Since the outcome of your election may depend on how you and your fellow workers conduct yourselves in the campaign, here are a few simple guidelines which should help you to understand and comply with the major provisions of Federal election law.

Volunteer's Own Activities

The time which you voluntarily contribute, without pay, to a candidate's campaign is not considered a "contribution" when reporting receipts and expenditures, as long as you do it on your own time. In addition, as a volunteer, the law allows you to spend up to \$500 of your own money for campaign travel expenses without this being considered a "contribution." Similarly, you may spend up to \$500 for food and beverages for campaign parties and meetings in your home under this same exemption. All other in-kind services given to Federal candidates must be considered to be contributions.

Fundraising

The law requires reporting of contributions and expenditures and places limits on the amounts that can be given and spent in campaigns.

When you are accepting campaign money, take the name and address of everyone who contributes more than \$10 to your candidate or committee and turn the information and funds over to the Treasurer within five days.

Never accept more than \$100 in cash (currency).

If the contribution is more than \$100, you should always ask for the occupational title, and place of business of the contributor, in addition to the residential address.

Always turn proceeds from sale of items, tickets, etc., over to the Treasurer (along with the name and address of the contributor if the amount exceeds \$10) as promptly as possible within five days. Do not use this money to reimburse petty cash.

Always record petty cash expenses and return all receipts, bills and invoices to the Treasurer.

Never make any petty cash transactions in an amount over \$100.

Never accept contributions of more than \$1,000 for any single candidate per election from any single source except eligible multi-candidate committees.

Never accept National bank, government contractor, corporate or labor union general funds or free services such as office space, telephones, or the use of

TEMPORARY VACANCY IN OFFICES OF CHAIRMAN AND/OR TREASURER

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, in a meeting held September 7, 1975, recommended to the Republican National Committee the following motion:

Under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and in order to provide for continuity of the activity of the Republican National Committee, it is essential for said committee to have at all times a Chairman and a Treasurer, therefore:

In the event a vacancy occurs in the Office of Chairman or Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, during the interim period of time between the time of the occurrence of such vacancy and the time of the election of a successor by the Republican National Committee, pursuant to the Rules of the 1972 Republican National Convention, all duties and functions of the Office of Chairman shall be exercised by the Co-Chairman, and the Office of Treasurer by the duly designated Deputy Treasurer.

The election of a Chairman in the case of a vacancy shall proceed pursuant to Rule 28 of the Rules adopted by the 1972 Republican National Convention, but such an election shall take place on the call of the Vice Chairman, senior in time of service on the National Committee, not later than thirty (30) days from the date of the occurrence of such vacancy.

Adopted by the Republican National Committee
at a Meeting held in Washington, D. C.,
on September 9, 1975

1976 Conv.
10/2/75

1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

MOTION CONCERNING THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO FINANCE
THE 1976 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

WHEREAS, A Motion was approved at a meeting of the Republican National Committee held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, March 5, 1975, authorizing consideration of the question of acceptance of Federal national convention financing by the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

WHEREAS, This Committee has been informed by Counsel for the Republican National Committee that the Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the present law, a ruling that is subject to appeal; that the Court has to date failed to act to either strike down or enjoin the enforcement of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 as amended and that it is understood that the Plaintiffs in Buckley, et al. vs. Valeo, et al. have the right to request a Restraining Order once the Federal Election Commission attempts to certify the Republican National Committee to the Secretary of the Treasury as a qualified National Convention Committee and that the actual payment of funds by the Treasury Department can be accomplished only if such action is consistent with this law and outstanding court orders;

THEREFORE, It is moved that this Committee, acting pursuant to the authority vested in it by the Republican National Committee, instruct its National Chairman to accept, receive and utilize presidential nominating convention funds provided for by the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 as amended, at such time as the Republican National Committee is qualified to receive such funds and the Secretary of the Treasury is capable of making payment of such funds pursuant to the existing law and outstanding court orders.

Adopted by the Executive Committee
of the Republican National Committee
at a meeting held in Washington, D. C.,
on September 7, 1975

GENERAL FACT SHEET

1976 Republican National Convention

PLACE Kemper Arena
1700 Wyoming Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
(816) 421-6460

DATE August 16, 1976 (The Convention will probably last four days with two sessions on the first day and one evening session each day thereafter.)

TIME The first session will start at 10:30 a.m. Central Daylight Time. This hour is set forth in the Call of the Convention. The starting time of other sessions will be planned by the Subcommittee on Program Planning of the Committee on Arrangements

HEADQUARTERS HOTEL Radisson Muehlebach Hotel
Baltimore and Wyandotte at 12th
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
(816) 471-1400

NUMBER OF DELEGATES 2,259 Delegates and 2,259 Alternates (See Method of Apportionment)

NUMBER OF VOTES REQUIRED TO NOMINATE 1,130 (a simple majority of one more than half) (See Method of Apportionment)

METHOD OF APPORTIONMENT The method of apportionment is determined by the Rules adopted by the previous convention. The formula adopted by the 1972 Convention differs greatly from other years, increasing the total number of Delegates from 1,348 to 2,259 (possibly 2,262, depending on the outcome of the 1975 gubernatorial elections in Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi).

Each State is automatically entitled to six Delegates at Large as a base. The District of Columbia is allotted fourteen Delegates at Large; Puerto Rico eight, and Guam and the Virgin Islands receive four each.

Each State is entitled to three District Delegates for each Representative in the United States House of Representatives, regardless of political affiliation.

Additional Delegates at Large are awarded as follows:

1972 Presidential Each State that cast its electoral vote for the Republican nominee for President in the 1972 election receives additional Delegates at Large computed as follows: $4.5 + 60\%$ of the State's electoral vote. After computing, the sum is rounded up to the next highest integer.

(OVER)

1972 Senatorial Each State that elected a Republican U. S. Senator in 1972 and/or 1974 receives one additional Delegate at Large (maximum of two).

1972 Gubernatorial Each State that elected a Republican Governor in 1972 or 1974 or may elect a Republican Governor in 1975, receives one additional Delegate at Large (only one Delegate at Large allowed).

1972 House Each State that elected Republicans to at least half of its delegation in the United States House of Representatives in 1972 or 1974 receives an additional Delegate at Large (only one Delegate at Large allowed).

This formula has been challenged in a suit filed by the Ripon Society. The case may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

HOW DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN 1. In Primary Elections; 2. By Congressional District and/or State Conventions; 3. By Republican State Committees. State laws in many states require the use of one or more of the three methods. In the absence of a state law, state Party rule or custom prevails so long as it is in accord with the Rules adopted by the 1972 Republican National Convention.

TICKETS Guest tickets will be allocated on a formula adopted by the Committee on Arrangements. If previous practice is followed this will be based on the size of delegation, distance from the Convention City, financial and political performance. These tickets are turned over to the Members of the National Committee for each state for distribution. All requests for guest tickets should be directed to them.

HOUSING All room reservation requests must be made through the Housing Chairman for each state. To reserve a hotel room in Kansas City for the period of the Convention a deposit of \$50.00 must be made on each room and occupancy must be guaranteed for a minimum of five nights.

PAGES Pages will be allocated to each State, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on a formula to be decided by the Committee on Arrangements. If previous practice is followed Pages shall be between the ages of 16 and 21 at the time of the Convention; appointments to be recommended by the Member of the Republican National Committee serving on the Arrangements Committee. Pages are responsible for their own transportation and housing and receive no compensation.

PAID EMPLOYMENT The opportunities for paid employment with the Convention are very limited. Some specialists and technicians are required; however, most of the work is done by the professional staff of the Republican National Committee and the officers and subcommittee chairmen of the Committee on Arrangements.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES There are four Convention Committees -- Credentials, Resolutions (Platform), Committee on Permanent Organization and Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Each state will select one woman Delegate and one man Delegate to serve on each Committee. The Committee on Resolutions (Platform) will meet one week prior to the start of the Convention. The Committee on Rules and Order of Business may meet a few days before the Convention starts. The Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization will meet after the first session of the Convention on Monday, August 16, 1976. All Committees will continue meeting until their work is completed.



Republican National Committee.

William C. Cramer, General Counsel
Republican National Committee
Member for Florida
485 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 4100
Washington, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-1100

October 15, 1975

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FROM: William C. Cramer, General Counsel
RE: SUMMARY OF THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION IN
RIPON v. REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

On September 30, 1975, an en banc panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, issued an Opinion and Order in the long-standing Ripon v. Republican National Committee litigation. Ten Appellate Court Judges contributed to the decision, ruling nine to one in favor of the position that has consistently been espoused by the Republican National Committee (R.N.C.). The Court ordered that the earlier judgment of the District Court (adverse to R.N.C.) be reversed and that the case be remanded to the District Court with instructions to dismiss the action.

This litigation which commenced in late 1972, constituted a constitutional challenge by the Ripon Society and certain of its members against the delegate apportionment formula (Rule 30) which had been adopted at the 1972 Republican National Convention. Portions of that formula provided for a number of victory bonus delegates to be awarded to those states which were carried by the 1972 Republican nominee for President and/or those states which during the period from August, 1972, through August, 1976, elected a Republican governor, a Republican United States senator, or a Republican majority to its House of Representatives delegation.

The formula provides for a base number of delegates for each state to the 1976 Convention equal to three times each individual state's number of electorates serving in the state's electoral college delegation.

The constitutional challenge prosecuted by the Ripon Society consisted of questioning the constitutional soundness of including any victory bonuses in the delegates apportionment formula and questioning any delegate apportionment formula that is not directly proportional to each state's population

(MORE)

and/or Republican strength. R.N.C.'s defense of the formula was couched on the dual theory that delegate allocation formulas to National party's political conventions fall beyond the purview of Federal judicial jurisdiction and that the formula serves legitimate political purposes and is not invidiously discriminatory under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The District Court (trial court) upheld the principle that the inclusion of victory bonuses in a delegate apportionment formula are constitutionally allowable; while striking those portions of the victory bonuses which were granted in equal fixed amounts to all states meeting the bonus requirements. Accordingly, both Ripon and the R.N.C., being dissatisfied with the District Court's ruling, appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In a lengthy, 112 page Opinion containing two concurring Opinions and one dissent, the Court of Appeals found that the Rule 30 formula, "nationally advances legitimate party interest in political effectiveness" and contained, "no racial or other invidious classifications". Having thus concluded, the Court upheld the Rule 30 formula allocation approved at the 1972 Republican Convention. It specifically rejected an application of the "one man - one vote" principle to delegate apportionment formulas to National conventions relying largely on the rights of free speech and assembly found in the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Court reserved to the political parties, the rights to govern themselves relating to delegate selection and apportionment in the manner the party chooses for itself (short of racial discrimination). The majority opinion states:

"What is important for our purposes is that a party's choice, as among various ways of governing itself, of the one which seems best calculated to strengthen the party and advance its interest, deserves the protection of the Constitution as much if not more than its condemnation. The express constitutional rights of speech and assembly are of slight value indeed if they do not carry with them a concomitant right of political association."

Judges Tamm, Wilkey, and Danaher concurred with the majority opinion, but would have reached the conclusion that there is an absence of Federal judicial jurisdiction in these matters. Chief Judge Bazelon is the sole dissenting Justice, disagreeing entirely with the holding of the other nine members of the Court.

(MORE)

The Court of Appeals decision upholds Rule 30 and the allocation of delegates approved for the Call of the Convention, and removes any present judicial impediment against its implementation. Conceivably the Ripon Society could choose to petition the Supreme Court of the United States to hear this matter. No such action has been undertaken, as yet. Should Ripon undertake such a course and thereby continue the litigation, counsel is of the opinion that such action would not affect the contemplated late December, 1975 Call for Delegates to the 1976 Convention.



Republican National Committee.

Mary Louise Smith
Chairman

The year of 1976 offers the Republican Party an excellent opportunity to regroup and rebuild nationwide. With hard work and an enthusiasm for the principles of our Party, we can regain strength by electing more Republicans to office at all levels.

Republicans traditionally observe the birthday of Abraham Lincoln between January 30 and March 30. This is a time when we look back to our beginnings as a small and struggling minority party that had few resources other than a burning dedication and a willingness to work hard.

In this spirit, I hope you are arranging some kind of an observance in your area as a visible sign that the Party is alive and active.

Included is a kit which we hope will be of some service to you. In it is a biography of Lincoln, a chronology of his life, a compilation of quotations, and a poster of his campaign plan which shows Lincoln's awareness of the need for a strong grassroots organization.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

Mary Louise Smith



Founding Principles of the Republican Party

The first convention of Republican organizations that had been formed that year in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and other Northern states was held July 6, 1854, in Jackson, Mich.

Two simple resolutions were adopted and became the founding principles of the Republican Party:

"RESOLVED, That...in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil will be thus interposed between the free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame."

"RESOLVED, That...in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will cooperate and be known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."

Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865

- 1809 Born February 12, son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in Hardin County, Kentucky. One older sister, Sarah.
- 1816 Family emigrated to southern Indiana.
- 1818 Nancy Hanks Lincoln died.
- 1819 Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children. For the next eleven years, the boy Lincoln grew up, studied diligently, did heavy farmwork, clerked in a county store, worked a Mississippi flatboat to New Orleans.
- 1830 Family moved to Illinois. Lincoln made second trip to New Orleans.
Lincoln, on his return, moved from the family farm to New Salem, Ill., and became a clerk in Offutt's store.
- 1831 On August 1 he cast his first ballot, voting Whig, and also served as clerk of election.
- 1832 Served as volunteer in Black Hawk War. Ran for State Legislature on Whig ticket (lost). Formed partnership in store (went bankrupt). Became postmaster of New Salem.
- 1834 Ran for State Legislature (won) and remained in office until 1841. Studied law, obtaining license to practice.
- 1835 His sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, died.
- 1837 Engaged in law practice in Springfield, Ill.
- 1838 Elected speaker of the Assembly by the State Legislature.
- 1842 On November 4, married Mary Todd of Kentucky.
- 1843 First son, Robert Todd born August 1. Ran for U. S. Congress on Whig ticket (lost).
- 1844 Formed permanent law partnership with William Herndon.
- 1846 Second son, Edward Baker, born. Ran for U. S. Congress on Whig ticket (won).
- 1849 Introduced bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.
- 1850 Third son, William Wallace, born. Edward Baker died at age of four.

- 1853 Fourth son, Thomas (Tad), born.
- 1854 Republican Party formed at Ripon. Lincoln became leading Republican in Illinois.
- 1856 First Republican Convention. Lincoln received 110 votes as candidate for vice president on Fremont ticket.
- 1858 Ran for U. S. Senate against Democrat Stephen A. Douglas. Received popular vote, but gerrymandered Legislature returned Douglas.
- 1860 Second Republican Convention, May 18, Chicago. Lincoln nominated.
- 1861 Fall of Fort Sumter, April 14. Inaugurated March 4.
- 1862 Issued Emancipation Proclamation, September 22.
- 1863 Slaves freed January 1 through military action.
- 1864 Proclaimed first national Thanksgiving Day. Re-elected President on November 8.
- 1865 13th Amendment to Constitution adopted.
Confederacy capitulated, April 9.
Lincoln died April 15.

Lincoln's Life in Brief

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The family, including Abraham and his older sister Sarah, emigrated to southern Indiana in 1816, and it was here that the youth suffered the first tragedy of his young life when his mother died two years later. In 1819, Lincoln's father married Mrs. Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children. Lincoln was encouraged to read and study and develop his mind to the fullest by his step-mother, even though he was unable to acquire much in the way of formal schooling. It was in Indiana that young Lincoln grew up. He did odd jobs on neighboring farms, studied, worked on a flatboat going down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and clerked in a country store. He was popular among those with whom he worked, for two reasons -- he worked hard and long for his pay, and he kept the whole company merry with his wit.

In 1830, his father again moved his family, this time to Illinois. Lincoln helped them to get established, then made his second trip to New Orleans. On his return, he moved to New Salem, Illinois, about 20 miles from Springfield, where he accepted a job as clerk in Offutt's store. His first political duty was to serve as clerk of election on August 1, 1831, and it was in that year likewise that he cast his first ballot. From April to July, 1832, he served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War, returning in time to run for the Illinois State Legislature, his first try for public office and an unsuccessful one.

Lincoln then formed a partnership in a store with William F. Berry, a venture which lasted less than a year, ending in the failure of the store which left Lincoln with heavy debts. Upon the endorsement of friends who recognized his dire need for a source of income, he was named postmaster of New Salem. Lincoln also began work as a surveyor, when the surveyor of Sangamon agreed to give a portion of his work to him.

In August of 1834 he made his second try for the Illinois legislature, running successfully as the Whig candidate. He served in the State legislature until 1841, in the meantime studying law and obtaining a license to practice.

Following the death of his young sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, in 1835 Lincoln at first fell into a state of morbid depression. As he recovered from this emotional shock, he retired from the postmastership at New Salem, moved to Springfield, and became a law partner of John T. Stuart. It was in Springfield that he met Mary Todd, whom he married on November 4, 1842. In 1841 he formed a new law partnership which was dissolved shortly after his first son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was born in 1843.

Lincoln meanwhile had become a local leader in the Whig Party, and his private life became more closely bound to the growing city of Springfield. In 1844, he formed his third legal partnership, this one with William Herndon, and one which lasted until Lincoln's death in 1865.

Although he sought the Whig nomination for Congress from his district in 1843, he failed to receive it. Three years later, however, in 1846 he was elected for

two years to the United States House of Representatives, the only Whig member from Illinois. Between sessions of Congress he went to Massachusetts to campaign for the Whig Presidential slate of Taylor and Fillmore. On January 10, 1849, while the slavery issue was rocking the country, Lincoln introduced into Congress a bill to abolish slavery in the Federally-controlled District of Columbia.

In 1850, a third son, William Wallace, was born to Lincoln, and Edward Baker, his second son, who had been born in 1846, died. In 1853, a fourth son, Thomas (Tad), was born.

For a time, his personal affairs and his active law practice almost supplanted his political participation. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 under which the extension of slavery had hitherto been forbidden, Lincoln's political interest was once more aroused.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 which provided for "Squatter sovereignty" or local option on slavery in the new territories further stimulated Lincoln's political activity and caused the formation of a new party--the Republican Party. Lincoln became a leading Republican in the State, and at the first Republican National Convention in 1856, received 110 votes for Vice President on the Fremont ticket. Two years later, Lincoln was the Republican candidate for Senator against Democrat Stephen A. Douglas. The famed Lincoln-Douglas debates, a series of seven debates from August to October 1858, took place during this campaign, and Lincoln repeatedly showed his skill at beating the "Little Giant," as Douglas was known. Lincoln candidates for the State Legislature received a majority of the popular vote, but the Legislature re-elected Douglas to the Senate, due to the fact that the Legislature was gerrymandered, and thus Douglas received the votes of 54 Legislators while Lincoln had only 46.

On May 18, 1860, the Republican National Convention meeting in Chicago chose Lincoln as its standard bearer, and six months later the people elected him as President of the United States. In the four-way race which marked the 1860 election, Lincoln received a popular vote of 1,866,452 against a combined 2,815,617 for his three opponents, but his electoral vote totaled 180 compared to the opposition total of 123.

It is said that Lincoln refused to vote for himself. Instead he clipped the list of Presidential electors from the top of his ballot and voted for the rest of the offices. On March 4, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and for the next four years Lincoln served as President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in time of warfare. During these difficult years, Lincoln pursued his fight on slavery with renewed vigor, issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, and paving the way for liberation of all slaves, first through State action and finally through the adoption of the 13th Amendment in 1865.

Lincoln was re-elected President on November 8, 1864 by 2,330,552 to 1,835,985 with a margin of 212-21 electoral votes. Later the same month, he proclaimed the first Thanksgiving Day to be celebrated throughout the nation.

On April 14, 1865, only 42 days after Lincoln had delivered his second inaugural address, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a performance in Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. He died on April 15 and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois.

Philosophy of Lincoln

"Of our political revolution of '76, we all are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom, far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of that long-mooted problem as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind."

Speech to Washington Temperance Society,
Springfield, Illinois,
February 22, 1842

"You have kindly adverted to the trial through which this Republic is now passing. It is one of deep import. It involves the question whether a representative republic, extended and aggrandized so much as to be safe against foreign enemies, can save itself from the dangers of domestic faction. I have faith in a good result."

Communication to the Regent Captains
of the Republic of San Marino,
May 7, 1861

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

Second Annual Message,
December 1, 1862

"The republican system of government, which has been adopted so generally on this continent, has proved its adaptation to what is the first purpose of government everywhere - the maintenance of national independence. It is my confident hope and belief that this system will be found, after sufficient trials, to be better adapted everywhere than any other to other great interests of human society - namely, the preservation of peace, order and national prosperity."

Reply to Don Marcelino Hurtado,
Envoy of Grenada,
June 4, 1861

"He who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decision. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

First debate with Stephen A. Douglas,
Ottawa, Illinois,
August 21, 1858

"A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper."

Cooper Institute Address, New York,
February 27, 1860

"We are bound together, I trust in Christianity, civilization, and patriotism and are attached to our country and our whole country. While some of us may differ in political opinions, still we are all united in one feeling for the Union. We all believe in the maintenance of the Union, of every star and every stripe of the glorious flag."

Speech at Lafayette, Indiana,
February 11, 1861

"I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights"

Speech in Chicago,
July 10, 1858

"If there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never entrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

Speech in Peoria, Illinois,
October 16, 1854

"I have supposed myself, since the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington in May 1856, bound as a party man by the platforms of the party, then and since."

Second Debate with Stephen A. Douglas
Freeport, Illinois
August 27, 1858

"Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of those around you, you have lost the genius of your own independence, and become the fit subject of the first cunning tyrant who rises."

Speech, Edwardsville, Illinois,
September 11, 1858

"Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by election, neither can they take by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war."

Message to Congress,
July 4, 1861

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."

On Government,
July 1, 1854

"There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. Twenty-five years ago, I was a hired laborer of yesterday, labors on his own account today; and will hire others to labor for him tomorrow."

Fragment,
September 17, 1859

"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

To a caller at the White House (Bartlett)

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Cooper Institute Address, New York,
February 27, 1860

"Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came."

Second Inaugural Address,
March 4, 1865

Lincoln's Plan of Campaign in 1840¹

(c. January, 1840)

- 1st. Appoint one person in each county as county captain, and take his pledge to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.

Duties of the County Captain

- 1st. To procure from the poll-books a separate list for each Precinct of all the names of all those persons who voted the Whig ticket in August.
- 2nd. To appoint one person in each Precinct as Precinct Captain, and, by a personal interview with him, procure his pledge, to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.
- 3rd. To deliver to each Precinct Captain the list of names as above, belonging to his Precinct; and also a written list of his duties.

Duties of the Precinct Captain

- 1st. To divide the list of names delivered him by the county Captain, into Sections of ten who reside most convenient to each other.
- 2nd. To appoint one person of each Section as Section Captain, and by a personal interview with him, procure his pledge to perform promptly all the duties assigned him.
- 3rd. To deliver to each Section Captain the list of names belonging to his Section and also a written list of his duties.

Duties of the Section Captain

- 1st. To see each man of his Section face to face, and procure his pledge that he will for no consideration (impossibilities excepted) stay from the polls on the first Monday in November; and that he will record his vote as early on the day as possible.
- 2nd. To add to his Section the name of every person in his vicinity who did not vote with us in August, but who will vote with us in the fall, and take the same pledge of him, as from the others.
- 3rd. To *task* himself to procure at least such additional names to his Section.

1. AD, MoSHi. This document--contemporary with the campaign circular of January 31, 1840, but undated--was sent to Madison Miller, Whig candidate for representative from Monroe County. No accompanying letter has been found.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bob - Told Bill Murray
the choices - he would
like you to call Thomas
as you offered.

Jack
1/18
11.30 AM

File



Suggested Honorary Chairmen

David Packard Tel. (415) 493-1501
Charles Thomas Tel.

Suggested Regional Vice Chairmen

<u>South</u>	<u>Roger Milliken</u>	Tel. (803) 583-8427
	Lewis Maytag	Tel. (305) 634-5411
<u>North East</u>	<u>Archie McCardell</u>	Tel. (203) 329-8111
	Dan Lufkin	Tel. (212) 943-0300
	Don Kendall	Tel. (914) 253-2000
	Gov. William Scranton	Tel.
<u>Central</u>	<u>Bob Galvin</u>	Tel. (312) 451-1000
	Bob Stuart	Tel. (312) 222-7111
<u>South Central</u>	<u>Anne Armstrong</u>	Tel.
	Bob Mosbacher	Tel. (713) 225-0781
<u>Western</u>	<u>Robert O. Anderson</u>	Tel. (213) 486-3511

Women's Committee Chairmen

Mrs. John Slocum, Newport, Rhode Island Tel. (401) 846-3206
 Mrs. Margaret Brock, Los Angeles, California Tel. (213) 277-0787



Roger Milliken

Born 1915. President, Deering Milliken, Inc. On the Board of Westinghouse, W. R. Grace, First National City Bank.

Address: 234 S. Fairview Ave.
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302

Tel. (Bsnss.): 803-583-8427

Lewis B. Maytag

Born 1926. President National Airlines. Director, Maytag Co.

Address: P. O. Box 2055
AMF
Miami, Florida 33159

Tel. (Bsnss.): 305-634-5411

Dan Lufkin

Born around 1930. Formerly with Donaldson Lufkin & Jenvette Investment Bankers. Now Connecticut State Environmental Protection Commissioner.

Address: Poverty Hollow Road
Newtown, Connecticut 06470

Tel. (Bsnss.): 212-943-0300

Archie McCardell

Born 1926. President XEROX. Formerly with Ford Motor Co.

Address: XEROX Corp.
Stamford, Connecticut 06904

Tel. (Bsnss.): (203) 329-8111



Don Kendall

Born around 1912. Chairman Pepsicola.

Address: Pepsico
World Headquarters
Purchase, New York 10577

Tel.: (914) 253-2000

Robert W. Galvin

Born 1922. Chairman, Motorola, Inc. Director, Harris Trust.

Address: 9401 W. Grand Avenue
Franklin Park, Illinois 60131

Tel.: (312) 451-1000

Robert J. Stuart

Chairman, Quaker Oats

Address: Merchandise Mart
Chicago, Illinois

Tel.: (312) 222-7111

Max Fisher

Born around 1912. Head of Fisher Center Co. Also largest
Stockholder, Merathon Oil.

Address: 2210 Fisher Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Tel.:



Anne Armstrong (Mrs. Tobin Armstrong)

Counselor

Born 1927. Former ~~Assistant~~ to the President.

Address: Armstrong Ranch
Armstrong, Texas 78338

Tel. :

David Packard

Deputy

Born 1912. Formerly ~~Assistant~~ Secretary of Defense.
Chairman, Hewlett Packard.

Address: 1501 Pabe Mill Road
Palo Alto, California 94304

Tel. : (415) 493-1501

Robert O. Anderson

Born 1917. Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Co. Director,
Chase Bank, Pan American, C. B. S.

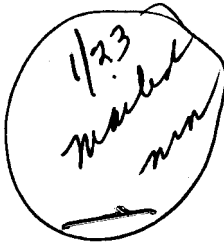
Address: ARCO Plaza
515 S. Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90071

Tel. : (213) 486-3511



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/22/75



Mr. Calkins:

Is there any reason I should
not send this to Kathryn Sale,
secretary to Chairman Mary Louise
Smith at RNC?

They requested a copy by telephone
call of yesterday, Jan. 21.

Neta

*no reason. She (MLS)
had asked me for one week
ago & I asked Joann to
get & send in Dec*

N

