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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 8, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON ANNOUNCING
HIS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

THE OVAL OFFICE

12:03 P.M. EDT

Today, I am officially announcing that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1976. I do this with the strong support of my family and my friends.

My campaign will be conducted by outstanding Americans, on whose integrity both my supporters and all others can depend. I have found these leaders in Bo Callaway of Georgia, Dave Packard of California, Dean Burch and Bob Moot, and many others from every State and from every walk of life who have volunteered to help.

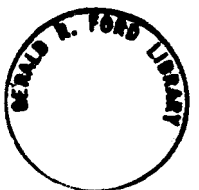
I have given them authority to seek my nomination with three qualifications, which I want all Americans to know.

First, I intend to conduct an open and above-board campaign, both for the nomination and for the Presidency. I want every delegate and every vote that I can get that can be won to my cause within the spirit and the letter of the law, and without compromising the principles for which I have stood all of my political and public life.

Secondly, I will not forget my initial pledge to be President of all of the people. I believe I can best represent my party, but this will be futile unless I unite the majority of Americans who acknowledge no absolute party loyalty. Therefore, I will seek the support of all who believe in the fundamental values of duty, decency and constructive debate on the great issues we face together as free people.

Third, I am determined never to neglect my first duty as President. After 11 months in this office, I know full well that the obligations of the Presidency require most of the stamina and concentration one human being can muster, but it is also the duty of all Americans to participate fully in our free elective process, and I will do so enthusiastically.

MORE



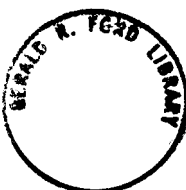
Page 2

In all the 13 election campaigns I have undertaken, my basic conviction has been that the best politics is always to do the best job I can for all the people. I see no reason to change that successful philosophy.

I expect to work hard, campaign forthrightly and do the very best I can for America in order to finish the job I have begun.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 12:06 P.M. EDT)



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July 14, 1975


Mr. Philip Buchen
Legal Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil:

Finally back on my feet and expect to be in Washington
the week of July 21. Maybe we will get a chance to say hello.

Attached San Francisco Examiner story of July 10 is to
tell you I'm 100% on the Ford Team in California for '76.

Sincerely,


Robert E. Mayer

Encl.



Ford off to quick California start

By Sydney Kossen
Political Editor

President Ford's formal election campaign is off to a fast start in California.

Forty-four men and women, described as the "back-

'Backbone' of State GOP is aiming for '76 victory

members are Attorney General movement which will be achieved by four Democrat-

Haerle, sniffing the polls, which show Ford rising in popularity.

Other steering committee members:

Republican National Com-

ing panel. Parma said a state chairman will be picked after a California visit by former Army Secretary Howard "Bo" Calloway, the President's national campaign director.

Other steering committee

Reagan said again he still has not decided whether to challenge the President.

The 41-member organizing committee is "just the beginning of what will become a broad-based, grassroots

nance panel.

To qualify for matching federal money, a presidential candidate must raise \$5,000 in donations of \$250 or less in each of 20 states.

This already has been

Page 8-S.F. Examiner ☆ Thurs., July 10, 1975





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Date:

2/17/75

TO:

Phil Buchen

FROM: Deputy Director

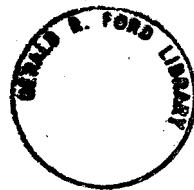
Per our discussion

G. H. H.



HENRY M. JACKSON
WASHINGTON

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.



My dear friend,

I seek the Presidency of the United States and now I ask for your help.

Also I want your personal views about some tough current issues. You'll find an opinion ballot attached to the return envelope.

Your answers will tell me whether I am coming through to people on these issues and whether you support me in what I am trying to do.

I've never been one to quibble in stating my position on an issue, nor have I ever hesitated to give my full strength to a cause I believed in.

Some people have criticized me because I have been an outspoken supporter of the State of Israel. I believe we not only have a moral obligation to ensure Israel's survival, but a strong Israel is vital to American foreign policy in the Mideast. And I will not back down on a matter that involves the security of the United States.

Neither will I discontinue my fight in the Senate for an energy program that will rid us of the blackmail of foreign oil. I will not stand for our nation being bled while oil companies grow rich beyond belief.

I've had enough of government economists who play with inflation...argue about recession and depression...juggle low interest rates and high interest rates...while jobs are being wiped out and the lifelong savings of millions threaten to go down the drain.

The time has come to give financial protection to middle class working people and to the elderly -- and to help our small independent businessman who is caught in the squeeze.

I want to get this country working again. I want to get the government working. I want to get the economy working. And most of all, I want to get people working.

I seek a genuine reduction of nuclear arms in the world and peaceful trade with nations -- trade that benefits everyone and is not a one-way street.

No more Russian "grain deals" and no more giving cheap credits when they fail to live up to international agreements on human rights, which they previously signed.

I have seen the financial drain of terminal and chronic illness. We need a workable form of national health insurance.

We need faster action on tax reform and welfare reform.

We need to protect our future retirees by getting the social security system on a sound financial basis:

And I want to make sure every child gets a decent education without placing an unfair tax burden on the home owner.

I have voted for every piece of Civil Rights legislation for the last 30 years and will continue to do so.

I am proud to be the only United States Senator to have received the Sierra Club's coveted John Muir award for environmental legislation.

Yet I am not one who says we must choose between a healthy economy and a healthy environment. We need both. What good is clean air and water if we have empty plates? Let's use common sense when jobs are at stake.

If you agree in general with the things I believe in, it is not too early to help me lay the groundwork so I can begin to speak to the country as a candidate.

Largely because of the Watergate scandals, there is finally a law which forbids donors of great wealth from making huge contributions to Presidential candidates. It means the end of influence that usually rides with big money.

This puts us all to the test. We must make the new law work. It will only work if people like you support the candidate of your choice.



So I ask for your financial support -- now -- when it can count the most.

The new Campaign Reform Act provides federal matching grants for gifts of up to \$250.

I will need 200,000 concerned citizens to give me an average of \$25 each to conduct an effective national campaign.

Your contribution, however modest, is vitally important to me. With your help, I am confident we will achieve success in 1976.

Will you please send your contribution to me now in the enclosed envelope? I will acknowledge it with my personal thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson

Henry M. Jackson

HMJ:pc

P.S. Don't forget to fill out your opinion ballot and enclose it with your contribution. We have some critical votes coming up in the Senate in the next 60 days. Please let me know if I can count on your support.



If you receive more than one copy of this letter, please pass it on to a friend. The elimination of duplications is economically impossible.

Candidate Jackson: his forum is the Senate

by Robert P. Hey Staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Henry M. Jackson sits comfortably in a red leather chair in his office, attention riveted on an interviewer. His manner is as calm as his attire—pin-striped suit and tasteful

Achievement emphasized

The campaign, he (Jackson) says, "will be against the background of an economic crisis in which the public will measure a candidate in terms of his ability to articulate, advocate—and in my case where the candidate is

Some views listed

The Washington Democrat is a candidate who:

- Has been a leading congressional conservationist.
- Has a long record of domestic liberalism, though groups at both ends of the spectrum see him as having

sponsored the amendment—says the real Soviet complaint is with the bill's restrictions of Soviet credit.

Second primary attempt

This is Senator Jackson's second run for the White House. In 1972 he ran in several primaries before withdrawing from primary contests; he entered

Your stamp on this envelope will save us the cost of return postage.

**OPINION BALLOT INSIDE
PLEASE RUSH**

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Washington, D.C.

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No postage necessary if mailed in the United States

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JACKSON for PRESIDENT
Box 2345
Washington, D.C. 20013

OPINION SURVEY

1. How do you feel about the \$22.8 billion tax cut passed by Congress and signed by the President?

_____ Too Much _____ Fair to most people

_____ About Right _____ Not Fair

_____ Not Enough

2. Should the government mobilize an all-out effort (like the space program) to develop our full energy potential and hasten the day when the U.S. is less dependent on foreign oil?

_____ Yes _____ No

3. How do you rate the effectiveness of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's brand of one-man diplomacy?

_____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor

4. Should we set limits on the purchase of American companies by foreign interests?

_____ Yes _____ No _____ No opinion

5. Please tell me briefly how you feel about the new Campaign Reform Act which provides federal matching funds for donations of \$250 or less to presidential candidates. (For example, if you donate \$50, the Federal government will match with \$50 and your contribution will be worth \$100.)

Dear Senator Jackson:

I want to be a part of the 200,000 who contribute \$25 to help you in your campaign for the Presidency. Enclosed is my contribution of:

☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$ _____

Make check payable to: JACKSON for PRESIDENT.

(Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms.) _____

Home Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Be _____ for is prohibited from soliciting Federal employees, Federal employees should ignore this request for a contribution.

A copy _____ mission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

Walter T. Skallerup, Jr., Committee Treasurer.

HENRY M. JACKSON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510



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100TH ANNIVERSARY

1875 - 1975

We hold these Truths...



UNITED STATES 10c

198

PAUL H ONEILL
5522 KINGS PARK DR
SPRINGFIELD VA 22151

9332 Tovito Dr F
Fairfax, VA 22030

Not Printed At Government Expense.

Thursday 7/17/75

*President's
Finance
Crate.*

9:05 Earl Townsend wanted to say "hello".

347-9550
Rm. 619

He said now that the President will be running for re-election, he thought something should be done in Indiana -- which is in a "h--- of a shape." He is from Indiana and he thinks they should appoint him as campaign chairman in Indiana and he could do a good job -- says all the old-line bunch are under investigation. The new guy Milligan doesn't know what to do.

9:30 Mr. Townsend had apparently gone, but I left word you had called in case he returns.



*Presidential
Campaign
For Ford
J.*

July 17, 1975

Dear Deane:

Phil Buchen has brought to my attention your efforts in the passage by Michigan Republicans of the Resolution in support of my candidacy in 1976.

Having the confidence of my Michigan friends means a great deal to me, and I am very appreciative of this expression of support. I shall certainly do my very best to continue to merit your commitment and theirs. Thank you for all your good work.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

1 S/GRF

Mr. Deane Baker
4944 Scio Church Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103

GRF:FAA:SH:rg
bc: Phil Buchen



*Presidential
Campaign*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GWEN ANDERSON

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN

The attached is for your handling, please.

Thanks.



DEANE BAKER
4944 SCIO CHURCH RD.
ANN ARBOR, MICH. 48103

*Residential
Campaign*

Mr Philip Buchan
The White House
Washington DC 20500

June 16, 1975

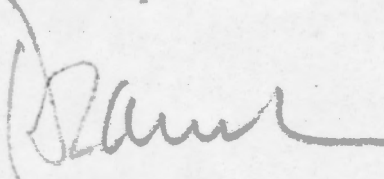
Dear Phil:

You are probably aware that no-one in the Statewide Republican organization had undertaken to commit the Republicans to President Ford's re-election in 1976. Recognizing this, I introduced the attached Resolution in the 6th Congressional District where it was unanimously approved and enacted on June 7, 1975.

Subsequently, at last weekend's meeting of the Republican State Central Committee (now called the Republican State Committee) in Holland, Michigan, over the past weekend it was again introduced and approved unanimously with the changes noted in blue on the attached copy of the Resolution.

I would appreciate your making the President aware of my efforts in behalf of his possible candidacy. I am sure you will, in due course, receive the formal Resolution from the Republican State Committee.

Sincerely



Deane Baker



SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD

WHEREAS Gerald R Ford, 37th President of the United States has served the people of Michigan and the nation as Congressman, Vice President and President, with his leadership evidencing integrity, wisdom and honor, combined with diligence and concern for the nation and for its people and

WHEREAS in the year 1976 the people of the United States will elect a President, and

WHEREAS the year 1976 has been designated by the Congress of the United States as America's Bicentennial Year, and

WHEREAS Gerald R Ford is an outstanding citizen of Michigan and the State's only Michigan citizen to serve as President, and

WHEREAS it was in the City of Jackson, in the County of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, that the Republican party was born Under the Oaks on July 6, 1854 and

the Republican State Committee
WHEREAS ~~Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District~~ recognize the inter-relationship of these historic circumstances and wish to place themselves on record in their support for President Ford, *and be it*
therefore resolved that:

OMIT [WHEREAS the Michigan Republican State Committee will meet in Holland, Michigan on the 13th and 14th days of June in 1975. Be it therefore resolved that the Chairman of the Sixth Republican District shall cause this resolution to be introduced to the Honorable Members of the Republican State Committee so meeting.] *OMIT*

RESOLVED:

1. That Michigan Republicans support and encourage President Ford to seek the Republican nomination and election as President of the United States in 1976 and
2. That ~~upon adoption of the Resolution~~ the Republican State Committee forward copies of this Resolution to:

The President, The Governor, elected officials, Republican National Committee and other Republican organizations.

Signed/Julie Abraham

Chairman, Julie Abraham

Signed/Jon Gaskell

Secretary, Jon Gaskell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1975

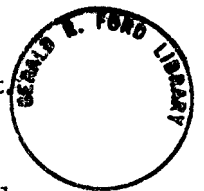
MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

SUBJECT: Review of White House Activities
and the Federal Election Laws

In addition to the question of political travel on Air Force One that is now being examined by our offices, the following are either general areas of current activities or potential problem areas that should be reviewed from the standpoint of both the Federal election laws, and attendant problems of public perception:

1. The use of RNC and PFC funds for White House support. It is essential that we adhere strictly to the requirement that appropriate Committee authorization be obtained prior to incurring particular expenses to be paid from such political funds. Attached at Tab A is a categorical breakdown of the current purposes for which funds are expended.
2. The computation of charges for travel on the press charter plane, including the "free" rides provided to the Press Office staff.
3. The procedures for handling the press travel account.
4. The handling of "political" mail by the White House staff, particularly by the correspondence unit. Attached at Tab B are form letters I have approved to handle political contributions and offers of assistance to the PFC.
5. The role of advancement, including the use of political funds for official events, the risk of indirect corporate contributions; the status of volunteer advancement, i.e., whether they become special government employees when



advancing official events; and their use of military aircraft other than Air Force One.

6. The need to identify and limit the members of the staff who perform a "political" role. As you are probably already aware, employees on reimbursable or non-reimbursable details to the White House are subject to the Hatch Act, and, therefore, they may not be assigned political responsibilities.

I also recommend that we now establish a policy to prohibit the development of political mailing lists from public mail addressed to the President in his official capacity. The preparation of political mailing lists from the official mail does pose legal problems under the election laws. In addition, such lists were prepared in 1972 and there are persons who will be watching our activities should we attempt to use them in this campaign.

It is important that we now look into these activities in terms of the election laws in order to limit the risk of criticism occurring at a later date when the level of campaign activities has increased. My staff is available to assist in this review as you and Don feel is appropriate.



July 23, 1975

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FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN

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advancing official events; and their use of military aircraft other than Air Force One.

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BNR:ns

TAB
A



RNC FUNDS FOR WHITE HOUSE SUPPORT

Activity 1 (President and First Family)

Travel and Transportation
Advancemen
Receptions
Gifts
Miscellaneous Expenses
Opinion Polls

Activity 2 (White House Staff)

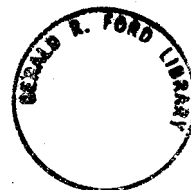
Staff Political Expenses
Receptions and Special Events
Telephone and Telegraph Charges
Office Supplies (Mailings)
Opinion Polls

Activity 3 (PR Operations)

Printing
Data Processing
Postage
Film, Photos
RNC Services

Activity 4 (Vice President)

Travel and Transportation
Advancemen
Miscellaneous
Gifts
Reimbursements



TAB
B

LETTER NO. 1 -- IN RESPONSE TO SOMEONE SENDING A RESUME
AND OFFERING TO HELP.

Dear _____:

The President has asked me to thank you very much for your kind message of support and your offer of assistance in his election campaign.

As the President emphasized when he announced his candidacy, he wants to maintain the separation between his official duties and his role as a candidate in full compliance with Federal election law. He has, therefore, directed that all campaign activities be handled by the President Ford Committee and I am forwarding your resume to the Committee at 1200 18th Street, N. W., Suite 916, Washington, D. C. 20036.

The President wants you to know he is grateful for your willingness to assist in his campaign.

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence



LETTER NO. 2 -- IN RESPONSE TO SOMEONE OFFERING TO CAMPAIGN
INDEPENDENTLY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Dear _____:

President Ford has asked me to thank you very much for your kind offer to campaign independently for his election. He is very encouraged by your support.

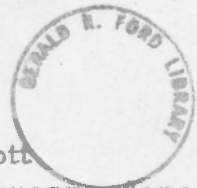
As he stressed when he announced his candidacy, the President intends to maintain the separation between his official duties and his role as a candidate in compliance with the recently enacted Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974. (P.L. 93-443). Therefore, he has directed that all campaign activities be handled by the President Ford Committee, which is headquartered in Suite 916, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Since the new Campaign Act Amendments place several restrictions on political activities in connection with Federal election campaigns, the President has asked that, to insure full compliance with the law, you coordinate all campaign activities on his behalf in advance with the President Ford Committee.

The President wants you to know he is grateful for your willingness to assist in his campaign.

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence



Letter Number 3 -- in response to contribution

Dear _____:

President Ford has asked me to thank you very much for your kind message of support. He greatly appreciates your desire to contribute to his campaign.

The acceptance of a political contribution in a Government building, however, is a violation of the Federal election laws (18 U.S.C. 603). Because of this, the President has directed that all contributions in support of his election be handled by the President Ford Finance Committee, Suite 512, 1730 M Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Accordingly, I must return your contribution with the hope that you will understand the reason and necessity for doing so.

The President wants you to know that he welcomes your support and is encouraged by your willingness to assist in his campaign.

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence



Pres Cmt.

Monday 8/11/75

Luncheon
8/13/75
1 p.m.

10:30 We have rescheduled the luncheon for Wednesday 8/13 at
1 o'clock in the Conference Dining Room for the following:

Phil Buchen
Rod Hills
Bob Vissar
Benton Becker
Ken Lazarus
Dudley Chapman

cc: Mr. Hills

In view of the timing, would you want the 2 o'clock
meeting with Helen Bentley moved to 2:30?

Eva



W. THEODORE PIERSON
HARRISON T. SLAUGHTER
DEAN BURCH
ROBERT E. HODSON
ROBERT B. YORTY
WILLIAM O. BITTMAN
PETER D. O'CONNELL
ROBERT B. HANKINS
DAVID S. BLACK
W. THEODORE PIERSON, JR.
BRIAN A. JOHNSON
WILLIAM H. FITZ
LEON J. SCHACHTER
GEORGE R. CLARK
JOHN J. DUFFY
RICHARD M. SINGER
NORMAN L. EULE

THOMAS N. DOWD
HAROLD DAVID COHEN
LOWELL J. BRADFORD
WILLIAM F. WETMORE, JR.
WILLIAM A. GEEGHEGAN
DAVID MACHANIC
WILLIAM S. GREEN
VIRGINIA LEE RILEY
J. LAURENT SCHARFF
JAMES J. FREEMAN
WILLIAM S. D'AMICO
THOMAS C. FOX
GORDON W. HATHEWAY, JR.
MARK J. TAUBER
JOHN F. LILLARD, III
JUDITH L. HARRIS

Pierson, Ball & Dowd
1000 Ring Building
1200 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Burch
Dear

TELEPHONE
(202) 331-8566

CABLE ADDRESS
"PIERBALL"

FREDERIC J. BALL (196)
VERNON C. KOHLHAAS (196)

August 15, 1975

To: P. B.

Rod Hills, Esquire
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



Dear Rod:

It isn't too often that I'm very impressed upon first meeting someone, but last weekend I had the occasion to spend a considerable amount of time with Judge Peter Fay, who is a district judge in Miami, Florida and who is presently being considered by the White House for appointment to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Peter Fay is young, capable, dynamic, personable and, frankly, I can't remember enough adjectives to describe him.

This is the sort of man that I think would serve our society, our President, and our citizenry very well if appointed to the Court of Appeals.

I don't know the other candidate for this position and I'm not about, therefore, to put the knock on him. All I'm going to say is that Peter Fay is a damn impressive guy and one that I hope you personally will get an opportunity to meet.

For the record, I am enclosing a biographical sketch of Judge Fay but, as usual, the printed word is not quite the same as the three-dimensional personality. I think

Pierson, Ball & Dowd

Rod Hills, Esquire
August 15, 1975
Page Two

from the tone of my letter you will perceive that I would wholeheartedly, in fact, enthusiastically, support Judge Fay's nomination and I certainly hope that this will come to pass.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,


Dean Burch



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

PETER T. FAY

Birthdate: January 18, 1929
Birthplace: Rochester, New York
Past residence: Raised in Fort Lauderdale, Florida -
Miami since 1956
Home address: 11000 Snapper Creek Road, Miami, Florida 33156
Tele: (305) 666-8841
Office address: U. S. Courthouse
300 N. E. First Avenue
Post Office Box 014820
Miami, Florida 33101
Telephone: (305) 350-5974[†]
Married to: Claudia Pat Zimmerman
Children: Three - Michael 11, William 10, Darcy Ann 8
Political Party: Republican

Graduated from Fort Lauderdale High School in June, 1947 with standing of #2 in class.

Lettered in four varsity sports — named All State in basketball.

President of both Junior and Senior Class.

Active in Key Club (Pres.), Student Gov't, Hi-Y and National Honor Society (Pres.)

Graduated from Rollins College in June, 1951 with ranking in upper 1/3 of class.

Attended college on football scholarship.

Lettered in four varsity sports and named captain of college All State Basketball Team - 1950.

Active in X-Club (social fraternity), Student Gov't, Chapel Staff, O.O.O.O. (Pres.), O.D.K. (Pres.), Pi Gamma Mu and various other college projects — freshman orientation, etc.

Served in U. S. Air Force 1951 - 1953.

Graduated from Officer Candidate School in December, 1951, with rank of second in command of cadets.

Awarded overall academic-athletic medal for most points in military, studies and sports.

Active duty at Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama and Lajes Field, Azores, Portugal.

Honorable discharge as First Lieutenant.

Graduated from University of Florida Law School in January, 1956, with standing # 1 in class and honors.

Active in John Marshall Bar Association (Pres.), Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity (Pres.), Phi Delta Theta, Executive Editor of Law Review and selected for membership in the Order of the Coif.

During law school worked as clerk for Clayton Duncan & Arnow, Gainesville, Florida and as assistant clerk in law library.

Practiced law with Patton and Kanner, Miami, for six months (general practice) in 1956.

Joined firm of Nichols Gaither Green Frates & Beckham, 1956, and practiced trial work through February, 1961.



Formed Frates and Fay in March, 1961, with William S. Frates. Firm has grown to Frates Floyd Pearson Stewart Proenza & Richman, doing all types of general trial work and appellate work in all federal and state courts.

Active in various bar activities, including numerous committees of American Bar Association, Florida Bar Association and Dade County Bar Association. Served as member of Board of Governors for Junior Bar Section for five years and on Board of Directors of Academy of Florida Trial Lawyers for three years.

Served five years on grievance committees of the Florida Bar and have served as attorney for the Florida Bar in presenting these matters to the Supreme Court of Florida.

Author of several legal articles and lecturer for the Continuing Legal Education programs of the Florida Bar.

Fellow in Law-Science Academy.

Served four years on Board of Trustees of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

Presently member Administrative Board, Biscayne College, Miami.

Past member of Executive Council of University of Florida Alumni Association.

Admitted to practice in all state and federal courts of general jurisdiction, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

Past member of Jaycees and member of Chamber of Commerce.

Past active member of Board of Directors of Children's Service Bureau.

Was active in United Fund drives.

Director in Coral Way National Bank (Southeastern Bancorporation) of Miami, Florida, 1969 - 1970.

Awarded a.v. rating in Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory during fall of 1968.

Member of Miami Club, Riviera Country Club, University Club, Coral Oaks Tennis Club.

Attend St. Louis Catholic Church, Miami, Florida.

Listed in Who's Who in America.

Hobbies: Golf and fishing.

October 30, 1970 - Appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida

Faculty Member of Federal Judicial Center, Washington, D.C.

Member Judicial Conference Committee for Implementation of Criminal Justice Act.

Member Orange Bowl Committee.

Received Honorary Degrees of L.L.D. from Rollins College, 1971 and Biscayne College, 1975.



[Sept. 1975?]

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Earle B. Mayfield, Jr.

SUBJECT: John B. Connally - His Political Role for 1975-76

DATE:

Any discussion regarding John Connally's political future and the role he is to play during the remainder of 1975 and up to the Republican National Convention in 1976 must necessarily include Governor George Wallace.

1. Governor George Wallace

He will enter the Democratic National Convention with more delegate strength than any other contender. There is no chance of his being nominated. He and his followers will not support a Liberal Democrat nor will they endorse and support the Liberal platform that will be adopted. Hence, a walk-out is in the making.

2. Kissinger-Rockefeller

If and when Kissinger resigns Rockefeller should be appointed to Kissinger's position.

Removing himself from a place on the Republican slate, Rockefeller will have saved the party a useless and bitter convention fight; and this move will immediately eliminate Ronald Reagan as a contender for the Presidential nomination. And finally, this move will help to heal the breach between the Liberal and Conservative Republicans.

3. John B. Connally

He should be appointed Vice President as soon as Governor Rockefeller resigns. The quicker Connally is appointed the quicker he will be confirmed.

There are several Southern Democratic Senators who will vote to confirm Connally NOW. But the closer the confirmation is to the election, these Senators will have to vote against his confirmation.

Connally's name on the Republican ticket will:

1. Insure that Texas will go Republican
2. Probably defeat Lloyd Bentsen.
3. Insure that the Wallace people will flock to the Ford-Connally ticket.



Remember, Texas is the third most populated state and is needed to win. Again, ~~remember~~ there is but one John Connally and he is the only one who can carry Texas for the Republican ticket in 1976.

The Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention will consist of about 35% Wallace delegates. All of them will vote for a Ford-Connally ticket in November, 1976.

NOTE It will help the Republican party, in Texas if the President will "notice" John Connally, in Dallas.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

pfC

September 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBERT HARTMANN

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

Attached is a copy of a memorandum to the President which came in my mail. You may already have seen the original and I leave to you the disposition of my copy.

Attachment



MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Earle B. Mayfield, Jr.

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NOTE It will help the Republican party, in Texas if the President will "notice" John Connally, in Dallas.



Wednesday 10/1/75

9:50 Benton Becker called. He said the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia en banc ruled yesterday in Ripon vs. RNC, et al. in a 9-1 decision to remand the case to the District Court with instructions to the District Court to dismiss. Translation: We won!

Much of the philosophy espoused in the President's affidavit was the same philosophy expressed by the majority opinion -- very very favorable opinion.

Ripon Society

*challenging delegate
selection process*



Thursday 10/16/75

7:30 Barry said you should read the Reagan letter. He thinks once the President reads it, he will react rather vociferously.

If you talk to Benton and decide to write a letter, Barry will be at home in about an hour and a half. He's starting working on a letter, which he can get to you tomorrow morning, but should talk to you about it.

7:55 I just checked; Benton has gone on home.

299-8903



Thursday 10/16/75

4:55 Benton Becker would appreciate a call.

5:45 Benton called again; said it's urgent that he talk with you -- will be either at the office or his wife will know where he can be reached.



December 3, 1968

[1975?]

FOR: Philip W. Buchen
FROM: Jay French
SUBJECT: Secret Service Protection for Presidential Candidates

Several weekends ago, Congressman Morris Udall (D - Ariz.) formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Although it is premature to do so at this time, I thought I would acquaint you with Public Law 90-331 which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to provide Secret Service protection to major Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates. This law was the result of a Joint Resolution of the Congress which was passed and signed into law on June 6, 1968, as a result of the death of Robert Kennedy. A copy is attached for your information. It is important to note that the law does not define either who a major candidate is or when protection should commence.

The pertinent language of the law authorizes protection for major candidates as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with the Advisory Committee. The Committee is composed of the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and one additional member elected by the others. Hearings were not held on this resolution because of the press of time, and debate on the floor of both houses was very brief.

In the House, Congressman Gerald R. Ford recognized the difficulty of pinpointing and spelling out when a person becomes a "major" candidate. He said that the Advisory Committee was set up for this reason to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury. Vol. 114, Congressional Record, page 16270 (June 6, 1968, daily edition). During debate in the Senate, Senator Javits said that he believed a "sectional" candidate could be a major candidate. Senator Monroney indicated that he was in accord with Senator Javits' position and he farther indicated that a major candidate might be one who



has some degree of inter-state prominence as shown by opinion polls. Vol. 114 Congressional Record, page 16169 (June 6, 1968, daily edition).

With regard to the commencement of protection, Senator Javits said that the law was meant to protect candidates before the party convention as well as after. Historically, protection was started in June of the 1968 campaign, a few days before passage of Public Law 90-331; and in the 1972 campaign, protection for approximately six to eight candidates was started in March.

A third problem, raised by you, is how extensive should protection be for each candidate?

I recommend no particular action on our part at this time since the statutory responsibility belongs to the Secretary and historically protection does not begin until the election year.

Attachment



Thursday 10/16/75

2:55 Barry said to go ahead and sign the attached
so we can send it out for comment.

You can read it later.

He would like to talk with you some time
this afternoon.



Copies hand carried

*Nissen - no
comment*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/18

TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: BARRY ROTH

ACTION:



Approval/Signature

Comments/Recommendations

For Your Information

REMARKS:

The attached is a little heavy.
You may recall that when the
President was in a comparable
situation, he did file a personal
expenditure and receipt statement.
I expect that any inquiries
to the White House will be
referred to the PFC.

Barry

MEMORANDUM

pd. Activities

November 16, 1975

TO: Peter Kaye
FROM: Bob Visser *REV*
RE: Ronald Reagan Candidacy

Sections 431(b), Title 2, United States Code and 591(b), Title 18, United States Code, both define "candidate" as follows:

"(b) 'candidate' means an individual who seeks nomination for election, or election, to Federal office, whether or not such individual is elected, and, for purposes of this paragraph, an individual shall be deemed to seek nomination for election, or election, if he has --

(1) taken the action necessary under the law of a State to qualify himself for nomination for election, or election, to Federal office; or

(2) received contributions or made expenditures, or has given his consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about his nomination for election, or election, to such office;



In an Opinion of Counsel (OC 1975-28) which was noted by the Federal Election Commission without objection on Thursday, November 13, John G. Murphy, Jr., the FEC's General Counsel, concluded:

"Under 2 U.S.C. §431(b) and 18 U.S.C. §591(b), a "candidate" is an individual who seeks nomination for election or election to Federal office, whether or not a public declaration of candidacy is made. One may become a candidate by (1) taking

the necessary action under State law to qualify for nomination or election; or (2) by receiving contributions or making expenditures or consenting to others receiving contributions or making expenditures with a view toward bringing about one's nomination or election to Federal office. If any of the activities outlined above give rise to any expenditure for the purpose of influencing your nomination or election, then you would be regarded as a candidate and required to take those steps prescribed by the Act, 2 U.S.C. §431 et seq. You would also at that point be subject to the relevant provisions of Title 18, United States Code, including 18 U.S.C. §608." (emphasis added)

In a letter, dated July 14, 1975, Governor Reagan authorized the "Citizens for Reagan" committee to work on his behalf and consented to the filing of reports by that committee with the Federal Election Commission (see attached). Although, Governor Reagan attempted to distinguish between his becoming an "active Presidential candidate" from being a technical candidate under the Act, it is now apparent ~~that~~ he has authorized a committee to collect and expend funds on his behalf in connection with his seeking the nomination for the Presidency and is a "candidate" for purposes of the Act.

As a candidate, pursuant to Section 434, Title 2, United States Code, he is required to file Reports of Receipts and Expenditures with the Commission. This provision sets out various reporting dates, including the requirement of filing a quarterly report following the close of any calendar quarter in which the candidate or political committee concerned received contributions or made expenditures in excess of \$1,000. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both. 2 U.S.C. §431(a). It is also interesting to note that subparagraph (b) of this section provides that in case of any conviction under this chapter "where the punishment inflicted does not include imprisonment" such conviction shall be deemed a misdemeanor conviction only.

In view of the above, I believe it would be appropriate to raise the following questions with regard to Mr. Reagan's "candidacy":



(1) Are you a "registered" candidate under the new Federal Election Campaign Laws?

(2) Have you authorized a committee to expend or collect funds on your behalf in connection with your seeking the nomination for the Presidency of the United States?

(3) Have you met all of the filing and disclosure requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Laws? In particular have you filed a candidate's Report pursuant to Section 431(b)? If not, why not?

(4) Are you aware that the statute provides criminal penalties for any knowing violation of its provisions?

If the response indicates that a different construction is placed upon the statutory language, the following questions should be asked:

(a) How can you maintain that the statute requires a "public announcement" of your candidacy when the FEC has issued an Opinion of Counsel that public announcements do not matter and that the strict terms of the act define a "candidate".

(b) If you now intend to file a report on your behalf, for what period will it relate back in terms of your activities for seeking the nomination?

(c) Have you been advised by counsel with regard to any of these matters?

(d) Would you care to discuss the alleged complaint that has been filed against you with regard to your radio and TV programs? As we understand it, the complaint is that you are actively collecting and expending monies without reporting such activities to the FEC in violation of the Federal Election Campaign Laws.

(e) Are you aware that a request for an Advisory Opinion has been filed inquiring as to your status as a candidate? As you know, corporate contributions to Federal candidates are illegal pursuant to Section 610, Title 18, United States Code.



(f) Do your activities and your refusal to file a candidate's Report of Contributions and Expenditures place any corporately funded group sponsoring you in jeopardy of being in violation of the Federal Election Campaign Laws?

The above questions are merely illustrative of the type of inquiry that may appropriately be raised in this matter. Please let me know if you have any further questions regarding this matter.

cc: Bo Callaway
Bob Moot
Stu Spencer



RONALD REAGAN
SUITE 812
10960 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024
213 / 477-8231

July 14, 1975

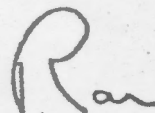
The Honorable Paul Laxalt
Member, United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Paul:

I am writing this letter in response to your decision to chair the "Citizens for Reagan" committee. I deeply appreciate your action, but I want to inform you that I have not made up my mind whether to become an active Presidential candidate. I expect to make this decision before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, I recognize that due to the technical requirements of the law (including the requirement for the designation of a principal campaign committee), the committee must file with the Federal Elections Commission as working on my behalf. I trust this letter will suffice as my consent for purposes of allowing you to do so.

Sincerely,



RONALD REAGAN



Monday 12/22/75

6:00 Mr. Visser called to say that by a Supreme Court decision of 4-4, the injunction action was denied.
(For Presidential matching funds)

They turned it down.



Pol. Activities

THE PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

IMPORTANT DATES

1976

JANUARY:

- 9 Withdrawal date for Presidential candidates in Massachusetts (Sen. Mathias withdrawn)
- 11 Final date for filing in New Hampshire for delegates (Filed)
- 14 Final date for filing in Illinois for delegates (Filed)
- 27 Opening date for solicitation of signatures for Petition in Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY:

- 1 Opening date for solicitation of signatures for Petition in South Dakota
- 1 Secretary of State of Florida announces candidates placed on ballot (Announced)
- 1 Secretary of State of Georgia announces candidates placed on ballot (Announced)
- 1 Secretary of State of California announces candidates placed on ballot (Announced)
- 2 Final date for filing petition with Secretary of State of Texas for Presidential candidates (Filed)
- 3 North Carolina State Board of Election nominates candidates (Consent to be on Ballot filed)
- 3 Wisconsin State Selection Committee meets to select candidates (Announced)
- 4 Last day for Call of Minnesota Precinct Caucuses.
- 6 Wisconsin certification of candidates and notification
- 7 Final date for filing Petition in West Virginia for Presidential candidates (Filed)
- 9 Presidential candidates must file the names and addresses of Delegate Selection Committees in each Congressional District consisting of 10 voters with Secretary of State of Texas. (Filed)
- 11 Secretary of State announces Presidential candidates in Nebraska
- 16 Final date for meeting of Delegate Selection Committee in Texas
- 16-19 Period for filing of delegates in New York for primary



- 17 Final date for filing petition to have name placed on ballot in Pennsylvania
- 18 Beginning date to file petitions with Secretary of State in Indiana
- 20 Secretary of State of Rhode Island announces Presidential candidates to be placed on ballot
- 20 Withdrawal date for Georgia candidates
- 24 New Hampshire Primary date
- 24 New York Certificate of Acceptance must be filed by delegates
- 24 Minnesota Precinct Caucuses
- 28 Iowa County Caucuses
- 29 Final withdrawal for Presidential candidates in Wisconsin

MARCH:

- 1 Final date for filing delegate slate in Texas
- 1-10 Dates for filing delegate slate in Rhode Island
- 2 Massachusetts Primary date
- 2 Vermont Primary date
- 4 Secretary of State of Tennessee certifies names of candidates for Primary
- 5 Secretary of State of Michigan certifies names of candidates for Primary
- 8 Final date for filing delegate candidates in Maryland
- 9 Florida Primary date
- 9 Beginning date to file as candidate in Arkansas
- 12 Last day for delegate petition in Nebraska if filed by PFC
- 15 Final date for filing candidate's petitions in Indiana
- 15 Secretary of State of Oregon announces names of candidates for ballot
- 16 Illinois Primary date
- 17 Candidate files Acceptance of Delegates in Nebraska if placed on ballot by petition and not application
- 18-25 Secretary of State of Maryland announces names of candidates on ballot

- 19-4/16 Dates for filing delegates pledged to candidate in South Dakota
- 19 Last day to withdraw a candidate's name from Michigan ballot
- 19 Final date for filing slates of delegates in District of Columbia
- 23 Final date for filing petitions by candidate in Montana
- 23 North Carolina Primary date
- 24 Ohio - Declaration of Candidate must be filed
- 25 Secretary of State of Idaho announces the Presidential candidates on ballot
- 25 Secretary of State of Maryland announces the Presidential candidates on ballot
- 27 Georgia Precinct meetings elect delegates to County Conventions
- 31 Final date for Nominating Committee to announce candidates on ballots in Kentucky

APRIL:

- 1 Precinct Caucuses in North Dakota
- 6 New York Primary date (District delegates)
- 6 Wisconsin Primary date
- 6 Final date for Presidential candidates filing in Arkansas
- 6 Names and addresses of all registered voters may be obtained for FREE in Nebraska
- 16 Final date for filing delegate slate in South Dakota
- 22 Withdrawal date for candidates in Montana
- 24 Georgia - County Conventions elect delegates to District and State Conventions
- 25 Final date for candidate withdrawal in Idaho
- 27 Pennsylvania Primary date
- 29 Final date for delegate and Presidential candidates to file in New Jersey
- 29 Maine Convention for Republican delegates.

MAY:

- 1 Texas Primary date
- 4 District of Columbia Primary date
- 4 Georgia Primary date
- 4 Indiana Primary date
- 4 Alabama Primary date
- 4 New Jersey Withdrawal date
- 6 Tennessee Primary date
- 11 Nebraska Primary date
- 11 West Virginia Primary date
- 18 Maryland Primary date (District delegates chosen)
- 18 Michigan Primary date
- 22 Georgia District Conventions elect District delegates
- 25 Idaho Primary date
- 25 Kentucky Primary date
- 25 Nevada Primary date
- 25 Oregon Primary date

JUNE:

- 1 Montana Primary date
- 1 South Dakota Primary date
- 1 Rhode Island Primary date
- 5 Delaware holds primary to elect delegates to the State Nominating Convention
- 8 California Primary date
- 8 New Jersey Primary date
- 8 Ohio Primary date
- 13 Maryland State Central Committee meeting to elect delegates at large
- (to be determined) Delaware holds Nominating Convention
- 19 Georgia State Convention elects delegates at large

JULY:

- 8-9 North Dakota State Party Convention



IMPORTANT DATES WITH REGARD TO STATE
PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARIES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
ALABAMA	5/4/76	Candidate files petition by 3/1/76 <u>1</u> /	
ARKANSAS	6/8/76	Candidate files petition by 4/6/76	No provision for withdrawal once a candidate has filed
CALIFORNIA	6/8/76	Secretary of State places the names of all persons who are generally advocated or recog- nized news media candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination on the primary ballot. Slate of pledged delegates must be filed with Secretary of State by 5/9/76	Candidate may withdraw his name by filing an affidavit with the Secretary of State by 4/4/76
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5/4/76	Candidate files petition by 3/5/76	
FLORIDA	3/9/76	Presidential nominations by Selection Committee before 1/20/76	
GEORGIA	5/4/76	Secretary of State prepares a list of potential candidates by the end of January. 2/1/76 Secre- tary of State announces candidates on ballot	2/20/76
IDAHO	5/25/76	Secretary of State places names of all persons who are generally advocated or recognized news media candidates on the primary ballot by 3/25/76	4/25/76

The Republican Party for the State of Alabama has not determined whether a primary will be held--this decision will be made by the end of January; the above dates reflect the primary as established for the Democratic Party. According to our sources, this date will also be utilized by the Republican Party for our primary.

Important Dates . . . Cont'd.

-2-

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
ILLINOIS	3/16/76	12/29/76 [filed]	
INDIANA	5/4/76	File petitions between 2/18/76 and 3/15/76	3/15/76
KENTUCKY	5/25/76	State Board of Elections meets on 3/31/76 to nominate as Presidential preference pri- mary candidates all those who are generally advocated, nation- ally recognized as candidates for the Presidential nomination <u>2/</u>	
MARYLAND	5/18/76	Secretary of State places names of all persons who are generally advocated or recognized in the news media as candidates for the Presidential nomination on the ballot no sooner than 3/18/75 nor later than 3/25/76	Candidate may withdraw his name by filing an affidavit prior to 4/2/76
MASSACHUSETTS	3/2/76	Secretary of State places the names of all persons who are generally advocated or recognized as candidates for the Presidential nomination on the ballot	Candidate may withdraw his name by filing an affidavit with the Secretary of State by 1/9/76

2/ After notification by Secretary of State, candidate must pay \$250 fee and Notice of Candidacy.
within fifteen (15) days of Notice.



<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
MICHIGAN	5/18/76	Secretary of State places the names of all persons who are generally advocated or recognized as candidates for the Presidential nomination on the ballot by 3/5/76	3/19/76
MISSISSIPPI	3/15/76	<u>3/</u>	
MONTANA	6/1/76	A petition signed by at least 1000 qualified voters from each Congressional district must be filed by 3/23/76	4/22/76
NEBRASKA	5/11/76	Secretary of State places the names of all persons who are generally advocated in the news media as candidates for the Presidential nomination on the primary ballot. (Secretary of State will announce by 3/11/76.)	Candidate may withdraw his name; however, he may not withdraw if his name appears on the ballot in any other state
NEVADA	5/25/76	Secretary of State places the names of all persons who are generally advocated in the news media as candidates for the Presidential nomination on the primary ballot by 4/25/76	No provision for withdrawal
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2/24/76	12/24/75 [filed]	
NEW JERSEY	6/8/76	4/29/76 file Petition signed by 1,000 Party members.	5/4/76

3 Republican Party will decide whether to utilize primary rather than convention system sometime in January, 1976.

Important Dates . . . Cont'd.

-4-

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
NEW YORK	4/6/76	<u>5/</u>	
NORTH CAROLINA	3/23/76	2/3/76--State Board of Elections nominates candidates approved for Federal matching funds	
OHIO	6/8/76	3/25/76--Declaration of Candidacy must be filed by the delegates and delegates-at-large. <u>6/</u>	
OREGON	5/25/76	Secretary of State announces names of persons on primary ballot by 3/15/76	No withdrawal

5/ There is no Presidential preference primary in New York. District delegates are elected at primaries, at-large delegates are elected by the Republican State Committee after the primaries. Delegates must file between February 16--19, 1976.

6' For each Declaration of Candidacy the delegate or delegate-at-large must certify in writing his first or second choice for the Party's Presidential candidate, which Presidential candidate must give his written consent.

Important Dates . . . Cont'd.

-5-

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
PENNSYLVANIA	4/27/76	Names of Presidential candidates placed on ballot by petition filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before 2/17/76	2/24/76
RHODE ISLAND	6/1/76	Secretary of State prepares a list of all bona fide national candidates by 2/20/76. Delegates must file by 3/1/76 - 3/10/76.	Candidate may withdraw his name by filing an affidavit with the Secretary of State by 5/2/76
SOUTH DAKOTA	6/1/76	Petitions for slate of delegates and alternates pledged to candidate must be filed between 3/18 and 4/16/76 <u>7/</u>	
TENNESSEE	5/6/76	Secretary of State certifies the names of all persons who are generally advocated or recognized in the news media as candidates by 3/4/76. Deadline for filing of delegate slate 3/25/76.	A candidate may withdraw his name by filing an affidavit stating without qualification that he is not now and does not intend to become a candidate. (No date is given.)

7/ First group of candidates supporting a specific Presidential candidate to file a nominating petition is the only group to appear on the ballot as preferring that candidate. The group shall not appear on the ballot if the Presidential candidate whom the group prefers files a verified notice of disapproval of the group with the Secretary of State between 3/19 and 4/16/76.

Important Dates . . . Cont'd.

-6-

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE OF PRIMARY</u>	<u>ACCESS TO BALLOT</u>	<u>DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL</u>
TEXAS	5/1/76	Presidential candidate must file an application and petition with the Secretary of State by 2/2/76 to have slate placed on ballot. 2/9/76 candidate must file the names of members of delegate selection committee with Secretary of State. 3/1 delegate slate filed with Secretary of State.	Presidential candidate may withdraw his slate of delegates from the primary by filing with the Secretary of State a signed request to that effect by 4/10/76
WEST VIRGINIA	5/11/76	Presidential candidate may have his name placed on the ballot by filing a fee of \$2,000 with the Secretary of State between 1/5/76 and 2/7/76	
WISCONSIN	4/6/76	Nominating Committee meets on 2/3/76 to nominate all persons who are generally advocated and nationally recognized as candidates for the Presidential nomination. Names are certified to the Secretary of State by 2/6/76	2/29/76

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1976

*Pres. -
Coughlin*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable Martin R. Hoffmann
Secretary of the Army

I would appreciate any information you have on the project discussed in the attached correspondence, as well as your personal thoughts or whether the President should endorse this project.

Thank you for your assistance.

P.W.B.

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President



ABRAMS INDUSTRIES, INC.

P. O. BOX 1969

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301

BERNARD W. ABRAMS
Chief Executive Officer

December 26, 1975

The Honorable Howard H. Callaway
Campaign Chairman for the
Re-Elect Gerald Ford Campaign
Executive Office Building
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bo:

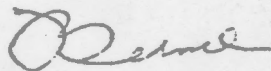
I am sure that you are aware that there is a campaign under way to build a cadet Jewish chapel at West Point. I am enclosing the membership of the National Advisory Committee as of December 3. This represents a good cross section of elected officials, military, religious and secular organizations.

It would be a wonderful thing for President Ford to endorse the campaign. Number one, it would help us in our fund raising; number two, it would be helpful politically to the President in the Jewish community.

I recommend the President's endorsement to you, Bo, and I shall be happy to provide any necessary information.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Bernard W. Abrams
Chairman of the Board

BWA:as

Enc.

cc: Milton Goldin



Officers and Executives of National Secular
and Religious Organizations Continued

Herbert Millman, Executive Director, The National Jewish
Welfare Board

Bishop Paul J. Moore, Episcopal Bishop of New York

Bayard Rustin, President, A. Philip Randolph Institute

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, President, Union of American
Hebrew Congregations

Rabbi Fabian Schonfeld, President, The Rabbinical Council
of America

Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, President, The Rabbinical Assembly



Wednesday 2/4/76

7:45 Foster Chanock called from Cheney's office to say that the President took the memo home to read and whatever decision is made will be announced at the staff meeting tomorrow morning.

7:55 Mr. Visser stopped by and I gave him this message (he had earlier talked on the phone to Chanock).

Chanock will get in touch with Barry at home.



[March 1976?]

PFC'S CAMPAIGN '76 COMPLAINT TO FCC AGAINST WGN-TV

Background: Last week the advertising agency for the PFC filed a complaint with the FCC challenging the policy of WGN-TV (Chicago) to refuse to sell less than five minutes of air time for political broadcast advertising. WGN's position is that no candidate can state his position on political matters in less than five minutes. However, the FCC orally ruled today that WGN's refusal to sell air time of less than five minutes is unreasonable and thus in violation of the Federal communications laws. It is estimated that some 18 other stations had similar policies.

- Q. Why did the President Ford Committee file a complaint with the FCC challenging WGN's refusal to sell air time of less than five minutes to political candidates?
- A. It is my understanding that the advertising agency for the PFC felt it was unreasonable for a station to refuse access for political broadcast advertising in less than five minute increments. The United Auto Workers filed in support of the complaint on the basis that the five minute requirement discriminates against non-wealthy candidates, including minority group candidates. The FCC has since ruled that the WGN policy was unreasonable. I believe that candidates should have equal opportunities for purchasing advertising time.




DRAFT

[March 1976?]

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

Refining the Issues Involved
in Political Debates over
"Big Government"

SUBJECT: 

A. Background:

Candidates of both parties for President and for Congress are treating in one way or another with the size and intrusiveness of the Federal Government. Conservative candidates who have not previously held a Federal office claim a sharper awareness of the evils of big government and a greater readiness to cut down its size. President Ford fully recognizes the excesses and inflexibilities of Federal Government activities but calls for realism in addressing the problems. Rather than overturning the legislative developments of the last 40 years, he is aiming to curb the trends which are indicated by the size and composition of Federal sector expenditures over the last 40 years, by the proliferation of programs, and by the range and complexity of regulatory and administrative schemes. The more liberal candidates still

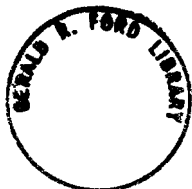


support these trends, while paying lip-service to popular concerns over inflation and popular reaction against the size and intrusiveness of government. They believe that voters who are beneficiaries of government programs or regulations are generally more turned off by the prospects of a loss or curtailment of their advantages than they are enamoured by the concept of increased freedom from government intervention or by the long range virtues of a sound government fiscal policy.

The issues raised over the functions and dimensions of the Federal Government promise to have special significance for the 1976 elections, and in the long-run they can be important to the ^{very} outcome of the American "experiment" in democracy whose origins of 200 years ago we are celebrating this year. Yet, the issues have not been well defined or clearly articulated. The purpose of this memorandum is to make preliminary suggestions for refining the issues which are inherent in the generalized debate over the proper role and size of the Federal Government.

B. Categories of Principal Existing Functions of the Federal Government

(See Tab A.)



C. Optional Methods of Evaluating the Size of Federal Govt.
and its Various Functions

1. Measurement of the aggregate "size" of the government for purpose of fixing limits within which the aggregate functions ought to be kept.

(a) Dollar amount of Federal cumulative borrowings, i.e., where the debt ceiling will go.

(b) Total annual Federal budget deficit:

(i) In actual dollars

(ii) Relative to a hypothetical "full-employment budget"

(iii) Relative to the effect on capital formation in the private sector.

(iv) Relative to the effect on the behavior of interest rates and general price levels.

(v) Relative to the effect on U.S. money rates in international markets.

(vi) Relative to near-term prospects for a balanced budget.



- (c) Total annual Federal expenditures:
 - (i) In actual dollars
 - (ii) Relative to prior years
 - (iii) Relative to GNP
 - (iv) Relative to "non-discretionary" portion
 - (d) Total government employment
 - (e) Relative allocation of resources between those subject to uncontrolled private consumption and investment decisions and those subject to government made or controlled decisions, in which measurement those expenditures required of the private sector by government mandate would be included with those made directly by the government.
2. Identification of those functions which the Federal Government could just as well leave to be funded and performed by other entities.
- (a) Functions which may be left to the States and which:
 - (i) Do not require multi-State action to be effective;
 - (ii) Would not have a negative effect on particular States if there were



disparities in the ways the different States fill the functions;

- (iii) Will not be unduly restricted or badly performed because of prevailing limitations on State taxing and borrowing powers or because of the political climate within the respective States.
 - (b) Functions which may be left to private entities, either philanthropic or profit-making.
 - (c) Functions which can be left to other nations or combinations of nations.
3. Identification of those functions which the Federal Government could leave to other entities if only funding, partial subsidies, or other incentives are provided.
 4. Identification of those functions which are needlessly redundant, which are failing in their purposes, or for which simpler and less costly alternatives may be substituted.
 5. Arranging functions in order of priority so as to judge which should be eliminated or curtailed in order to meet limits within which aggregate functions ought to be kept.



Catagories of Principal Existing Functions of the
Federal Government

1. Defense activities.
2. Non-defense activities.
 - (a) Operation of national forest, park and recreation areas.
 - (b) Space exploration.
 - (c) Promotion of commerce.
 - (d) Construction of flood control and navigation projects.
 - (e) Operation of Federal airway system.
 - (f) Medical and scientific research.
 - (g) Federal law enforcement.
 - (h) Operation of veterans hospitals.
 - (i) Statistical programs.
 - (j) Civil rights activities.
 - (k) Regulatory programs.
 - (l) Conduct of foreign relations.
 - (m) Operation of Federal judicial system.
 - (n) Legislative operations.



- 2 -

3. Domestic transfer payments.

(a) Income security:

- i. Social Security (OASDI).
- ii. Railroad retirement.
- iii. Civil Service retirement.
- iv. Unemployment benefits.
- v. Benefits for coal miners.
- vi. Supplemental security income.
- vii. Food stamps.

(b) Health

- i. Medicare.
- ii. Miscellaneous, other.

(c) Education, training, employment and social services.

(d) Veterans benefits and services.

(e) Military retired pay.

4. Foreign transfer payments.

5. Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

(a) Income security:

- i. Public assistance cash benefits.
- ii. Child nutrition and related programs.
- iii. Administration of unemployment benefits.
- iv. Miscellaneous, other.



- 3 -

(b) Health

- i. Medicaid/general health financing assistance.
- ii. Miscellaneous, other.

(c) Education, etc.

- i. Education.
- ii. Training and employment.
- iii. Social services.

(d) Veterans benefits and services.

(e) Natural resources, environment and energy

(f) Community and regional development.

- i. Urban renewal.
- ii. Other HUD grants.
- iii. Area and regional development.
- iv. Miscellaneous, other.

(g) Commerce and Transportation.

- i. Highways (including safety)
- ii. Urban mass transit.
- iii. Other (mainly airport construction).

(h) General science, space and technology.

(i) Law enforcement and justice.

(j) Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assistance.

(k) Miscellaneous, other.



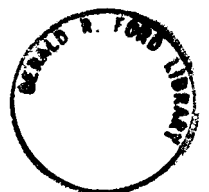
6. Net interest paid on borrowings.

7. Subsidies.

- (a) Commodity Credit Corporation.
 - (b) Maritime
 - (c) Housing (HUD)
 - (d) Railroad
 - (e) Small Business Administration
 - (f) Other (mainly agriculture).
-

8. Enterprises.

- (a) Commodity Credit Corporation.
 - (b) Postal Service.
 - (c) Tennessee Valley Authority.
 - (d) Federal Housing Administration.
 - (e) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
 - (f) Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.
 - (g) Miscellaneous, other.
-



Thursday 3/11/76

9:10 Barry advises that he is correct (and has confirmed with Albrecht) the only funds that can be used for Federal payments to candidates are funds derived from the tax checkoff, and other funds in the Treasury cannot be used. The statute makes that clear and Albrecht makes it clear. For example, look 26 USC 9006 (d) and also 926 USC 9037(b).



Thursday 3/11/76

5:15 Ken advises that later today or early tomorrow the Justice Dept. will be sending up formal requests for reprogramming to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees to authorize funding of grants up to \$2.6 million each for New York City and Kansas City. At that time, we can expect some newspaper articles on it. He doesn't think they will be adverse. We have received informal clearances on the Hill for the letters and the money will be available to the cities as soon as they can justify whatever amounts are actually requested.

This might come up at the Senior Staff meeting.

*Mentioned
it at staff
meeting on 3/12*

