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(W.I. - write in)

Political Almanack

for the Year 1976

Wallace-1

Church-4

Byrd-1

Brown-3+

Unc. for RZ

Carter-19

Jackson-2

Being the Year for Electing a President, a Vice President,
33 Senators, 435 Representatives, and 14 Governors

18

12 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

FORD	REAGAN	Date	State	Democrats
• 51%	49%	February 24	New Hampshire	Carter-29; Udall-24; Bayh-16
• 62%	35%	March 2	Massachusetts	Jackson-23%; Udall-21%; Wallace-12%
• 84%	16%	March 2	Vermont	Carter-46%; Shriver-31%; Norris-16%
• 53%	47%	March 9	Florida	Carter-34%; Wallace-31%; Jackson-24%
• 54%	40%	March 16	Illinois	Carter-48%; Wallace-28%; Shriver-16%
46%	52%	March 23	North Carolina	Carter-54; Wallace-35%; Shriver-11%
Ford		April 6 dele	New York	Jackson, Udall, Humphrey
• 55%	45%	April 6	Wisconsin	Carter-37%; Udall-36%; Wallace-13%
Ford		April 27	Pennsylvania	Carter-37; Jackson-25; Udall-19
0	96	May 1	LOUISIANA	NONE
0	31	May 1 deleg	Texas	Carter-93; Bentsen 5
Ford		May 4 deleg	Alabama	Wallace, Carter, Harris
32%	68%	May 4	District of Columbia	Carter
49%	51%	May 4	Georgia	Carter-84; Wallace-12; Udall-2
		May 4	Indiana	Carter-68; Wallace-15; Jackson-17
		May 6	Tennessee	
Democrat	55	May 11	Connecticut	Carter-33; Udall-31; Jackson-18
• 57	43	May 11	Nebraska	Church-39; Carter-38; Humphrey-7
• 58	42	May 11	West Virginia	Byrd-87; Wallace-11
• 65	34	May 18	Maryland	Brown-44; Carter-37; Udall-5
36	63	May 18	Michigan	Carter-43; Udall-43; Wallace-7
25	74	May 25	Arkansas	Carter-63; Wallace-16; Udall-8
• 51	47	May 25	Idaho	Church-80; Carter-12
29	66	May 25	Kentucky	Carter-59; Wallace-17; Udall-11
• 52	48	May 25	Nevada	Brown-53%; Carter-23; Church-9
• 66	33	May 25	Oregon	Church-35%; Carter-28; Brown-23
35	63	June 1	Rhode Island	Unc-31%; Carter-30; Church-22
44	51	June 1	Montana	Church-60%; Carter; Udall
34	66	June 1	South Dakota	Carter-41%; Udall-34; Unc-12
• 55	45	June 8	California	Brown-59; Carter-20; Church-7
• 50	49	June 8	New Jersey	Carter-57; Church-19; Swaps-14
		June 8	Ohio	Carter-52; Udall-21; Church-14
		MAY 25	TENNESSEE	Carter-78; Wallace-11; Udall-4

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

- July 12 - New York City - Democratic National Convention opens
 August 16 - Kansas City, Mo. - Republican National Convention opens

* No delegates - all remained uncommitted

** All delegates probably - popular vote unopposed

NOMINATING PRIMARIES

Date	State	Terms that expire; offices to be filled; present party alignment
March 16	- Ill.	- 24 Reps. (13D, 11R); Gov. Walker (D)
April 27	- Pa.	- Sen. Scott (R); 25 Reps. (14D, 11R)
May 1	- Tex.	- Sen. Bentsen (D); 24 Reps. (21D, 3R)



John C
FYI
LAN

Q. HASN'T THE PRESIDENT SPENT MORE TIME TRAVELING AND CAMPAIGNING THAN BEING PRESIDENT THIS YEAR?

A. ABSOLUTELY NOT.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1, THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE 19 TRIPS AROUND THE COUNTRY INVOLVING 37 DAYS. MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE 37 TRAVEL DAYS (19 DAYS) WERE WEEKENDS (SATURDAYS OR SUNDAYS). THUS, MOST OF THE PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGNING HAS BEEN DONE OVER THE WEEKEND. WHILE IN WASHINGTON, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE GOLF GAME AND ONE TRIP TO CAMP DAVID, HE HAS BEEN IN THE OFFICE WORKING EVERY DAY SINCE JANUARY 1.

110 OF THE LAST 150 DAYS HAVE BEEN FULL OFFICE DAYS. THIS MEANS THAT DESPITE THE TRAVEL, THE PRESIDENT HAS AVERAGED 5-DAY-PLUS WORK WEEKS.



Cont. Melam

ms.

Republican — Gerald R. Ford

President Gerald Ford's victories in Tennessee, Oregon, Kentucky, Maryland and in his home state of Michigan give the

As President, he can justifiably take some credit for the economic upswing which this nation has experienced.

April 9 - Memo 2 P. from Buch
thru Cheney on Bobbi Case

I expressed my own personal opinion
about an indiv's rights

but the Sup. Ct has a case before
it & may decide otherwise & I'll
respect ~~at~~ their decision

up 2 the Justice Dept

there R so few w/ out tax exemo
or fed funds, not really a factor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR: Mr President
FROM : RON NESSEN

Ron:
I got voter totals
+ included
them. Ca

The latest
returns.

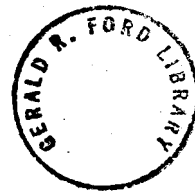
RHN

MICHIGAN - 96% of vote counted

The President:	65%	723,038
Reagan:	34%	345,541

MARYLAND - Final Talley

The President:	58%	94,784
Reagan:	42%	68,916





PRIMARY RESULTS

June 1, 1976

RHODE ISLAND

The President	66%	9,341	19 delegates
Reagan		4,419	0 delegates

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reagan	51%	42,159	11 delegates
The President	44%	36,329	9 delegates

MONTANA

Reagan	67%	20,293	No delegates chosen in primary
The President	37%	12,854	

AM-DEM-DELEGATES 6-2

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- HERE IS THE LATEST STATE BY STATE BREAKDOWN OF THE DELEGATES SELECTED SO FAR FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AS COMPILED BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

STATE	DELS.	CARTER	JACKSON	UDALL	WALLACE	OTHERS	UNCMTD
ALA	35	3	0	0	27	0	5
ALASKA	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
ARIZ	25	5	0	19	1	0	0
ARK.	26	17	0	1	5	0	3
CONN 48-51		18	4	16	0	0	10
CNL ZN	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
D.C.	17	8	0	5	0	0	4
FLA	81	34	21	0	26	0	0
GA	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
GUAM	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
HAWAII	17	0	1	1	0	0	15
IDAHO	16	2	0	0	0	14	0
ILL	169	60	0	0	3	92	14
IND	75	51	0	0	10	0	14
IOWA	47	30	0	12	0	2	13
KAN 27-34		15	1	3	0	1	7
KY.	46	37	0	2	7	0	0
LA	41	13	0	0	9	0	19
MAINE	20	9	0	5	0	0	6
MD	53	32	10	7	0	0	4
MASS	104	17	30	21	21	7	8
MICH	133	69	0	58	2	0	4
MINN 49-65		0	0	0	0	36	13
MISS	24	5	0	1	11	3	4
MO 54-71		28	1	3	0	1	21
MONT	17	4	0	0	0	11	2
NEB	23	8	0	0	0	15	0
NEV	11	3	0	0	0	7	1
N.H.	17	15	0	2	0	0	0
N.M.	18	8	0	6	0	0	4
N.Y.	274	33	103	73	0	0	65
N.C.	61	36	0	0	25	0	0
OKLA	37	12	0	0	0	7	18
ORE	34	11	0	0	0	23	0
PA	178	66	20	23	3	17	49
P.R. 17-22		0	15	0	0	0	2
R.I.	22	7	0	0	0	6	9
S.C.	31	11	0	0	8	1	11
S.D.	17	9	0	7	0	0	1
TENN	46	36	0	0	1	0	9
TEX 98-130		94	0	0	0	0	4
VT	12	3	0	3	0	2	4
VA	54	30	0	7	0	0	17
V.I.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
WASH	40	0	24	5	0	0	11
W. VA.	33	0	0	0	0	33	0
WIS	68	25	7	25	10	1	0
WYO	10	1	0	1	0	1	7
TOTAL	2,308	905	245	308	169	283	398

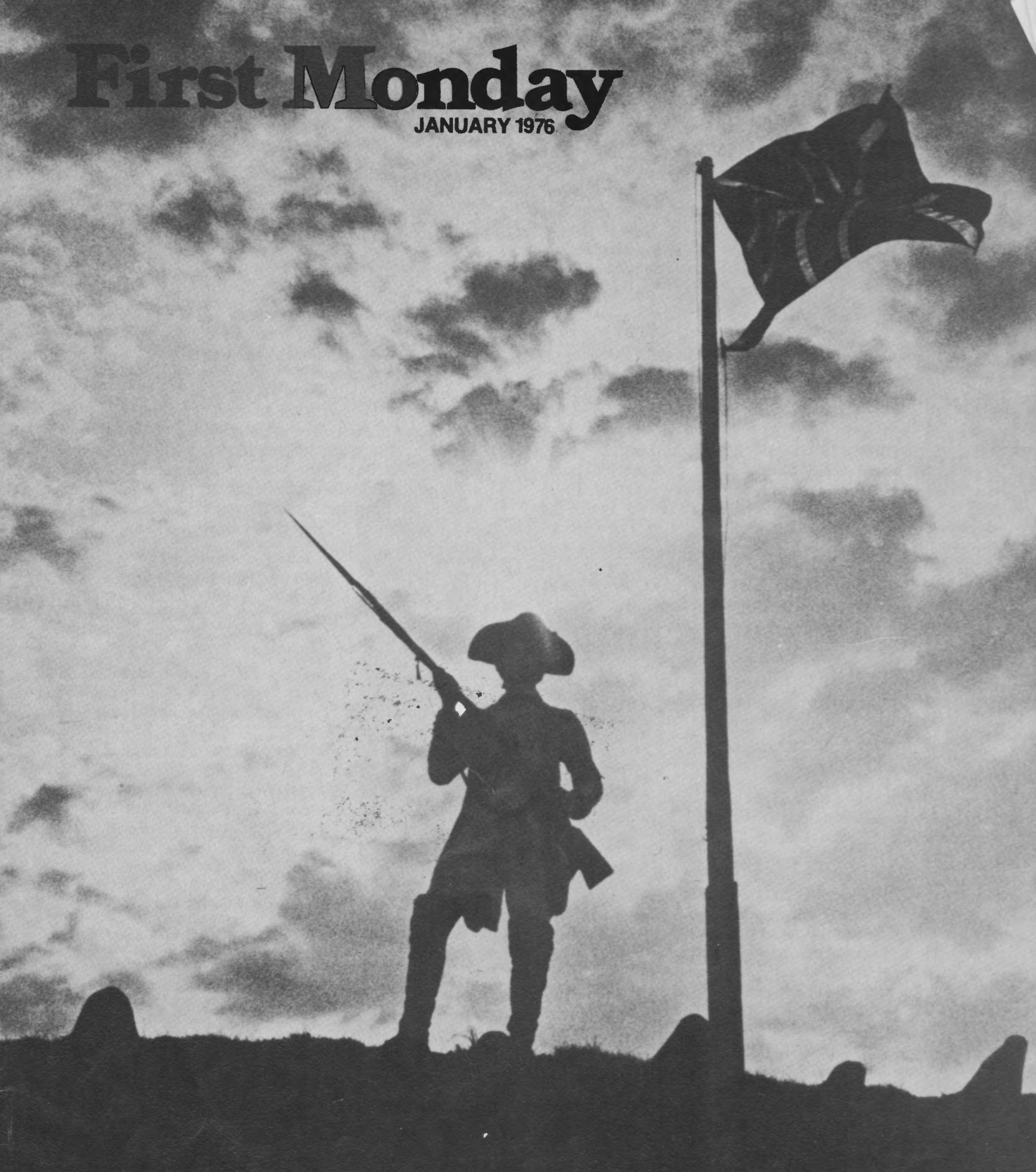
TOTAL 3,009, NEEDED TO NOMINATE 1,505

THE OTHERS COLUMN INCLUDES 36 FOR HUMPHREY IN MINNESOTA; THREE IN ILLINOIS AND THREE IN MISSISSIPPI; SEVEN FOR HARRIS IN OKLAHOMA; SIX IN MASSACHUSETTS AND TWO IN IOWA; 17 FOR SHAPP IN PENNSYLVANIA; 88 FOR FAVORITE SON CANDIDATES IN ILLINOIS; ONE FOR MCCORMACK IN EACH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN; 12 FOR CHURCH IN NEBRASKA; 14 IN IDAHO; 14 IN OREGON; 11 IN MONTANA; 6 IN RHODE ISLAND AND ONE IN EACH OF NEVADA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND MISSISSIPPI; 33 FOR BYRD IN WEST VIRGINIA AND NINE FOR BROWN IN OREGON; 6 IN NEVADA; 2 IN VERMONT; AND ONE EACH IN WYOMING AND ILLINOIS. ALL DELEGATES ARE FIRM EXCEPT ONE LEANING FOR CARTER IN EACH OF MASSACHUSETTS, ILLINOIS, TEXAS; TWO IN KANSAS AND SIX IN VIRGINIA; ONE LEANING TO UDALL IN KANSAS; THREE LEANING FOR HUMPHREY IN MINNESOTA AND ONE IN KANSAS. CONNECTICUT RESULTS MAY CHANGE AT THE JUNE 12 DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.



First Monday

JANUARY 1976



The Declaration of Independence derived its peculiar importance, not on account of what America was, but because of what she was to become; she shared with other nations the present, and she yielded to them the past, but it was felt in return that to her, and to her especially, belonged the future.

Theodore Roosevelt

Republicans -- It's a Question of Values



In '76 Republicans Must Give Of Selves

The beginning of a new year is traditionally a time of re-evaluation. It is a time to ask ourselves where we are going and why. It is a time to reexamine our priorities and ask ourselves: In the final analysis, what really makes a difference?

I suggest that in 1976 we should extend this questioning beyond our personal lives and ask ourselves some searching questions about our party and our nation. There is little doubt in most people's minds that we live in the greatest nation on earth. The quality of life for most Americans far exceeds what they could achieve elsewhere.

Because we are so fortunate, we also tend to be complacent. We tend to forget that hard won freedoms are easily lost. We too often get so involved in meeting the everyday demands of our lives that we fail to shoulder the greater responsibility to preserve, protect, and improve our way of life.

The only way to truly meet our responsibilities is through active participation in politics. As Dwight D. Eisenhower said: "Politics should be the part-time profession of every citizen."

We already are beginning to pay the price of complacency. Our government is slowly moving away from the basic philosophy of faith in the individual, away from the precepts of individual initiative and individual freedom which are the foundation of the Republican concept of government.

Our federal government has grown to massive proportions. Through red tape and restrictions it is steadily encroaching on all our lives. Rumor has it that most of the freshmen Democrats in the Congress intend to go back home and run against the Congress in their re-election bids. They'll campaign against the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the Congress for 38 of the last 42 years. As long as this Democrat rule continues there is little hope for change.

If we are to restore the bridge of trust between the people and their government—if we are to once again make government work—then we, as Republicans, must accept our responsibility to our party and our nation.

We want America to be a nation where the Government serves the people, where there is compassion for the working men and women, for the young, the old, the unemployed. We want to guarantee that our children and our grandchildren will share the same freedoms and opportunities that we now enjoy.

Achieving these goals and meeting our responsibilities will require commitment and dedication from all of us. To fulfill our hopes and dreams for America, we must do some very ordinary, routine things which are part of prac-

tical politics. We must knock on doors, go to meetings, spend the dollars, man the telephones, ...we must give of ourselves if Republicans are to win. We must launch thousands of individual campaigns to bring into our party those Americans who believe with us, and sometimes vote with us, but who never have thought of themselves as Republicans.

Next month marks the beginning of the primary elections that will continue on through the summer and fall. It is essential that we choose the very best men and women available to run on the Republican ticket for offices from the courthouse to the White House. Once our nominees are selected, they deserve our total support. There is a place for every willing Republican in an election campaign. I hope that each one of you will make a personal commitment to work for what you believe in. Make plans now to choose a candidate you strongly favor and then to go down to headquarters and volunteer your help in electing that candidate to office.

1976 is a crucial year for our nation and our party. If we do not take the initiative in determining America's future direction, others will do it for us. They will do it their own way. The outcome of the November elections will affect us all, both individually and collectively. Let us work together for a Republican victory and a victory for America. Invite your friends and neighbors to join with us and help make America a better place.

Mary Louise Smith



First Monday

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Former RNC Co-chairman Tom Evans Running For Congress In Delaware

A former co-chairman of the Republican National Committee is running for Delaware's only seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in an election year that may well produce Republican sweep of statewide offices.

Thomas B. Evans, Jr., who was co-chairman in 1971 and '72, is expected to receive the GOP nomination for the seat now held by Pierre S. "Pete" DuPont, who is running for governor. Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. is also up for re-election.

Party officials are confident that they can elect all three, plus a lieutenant governor and the state auditor and treasurer, both Republican incumbents.

"We have a good chance for a complete sweep," said State Chairman Herman C. Brown.

Incumbent Democrat Gov. Sherman W. Tribbit is judged by state politicians to be in serious trouble for re-election. State taxes have increased sharply during his term and the lottery established by Tribbit and the Democrat-controlled legislature was a humiliating fiasco, losing so much money it had to be dropped. The popular and personable DuPont should defeat him without too much trouble.

Senator Roth is an early favorite for election to a second term, but may face stiff opposition if a wealthy young investment counselor, Joseph F. McNerney, wins the Democrat primary. McNerney is an experienced political operative and claims to have more than \$330,000 already locked up to finance his challenge. Wilmington Mayor Tom Maloney also wants the Democrat nomination.

The principal danger for Republicans in the three races is the temptation to take victory for granted. But interest in party affairs is running high again: more than 400 people paid \$50 per head at a recent fund-raising dinner.

Tom Evans sold 150 of the dinner tickets himself, a sign of the high regard in which other Republicans hold him. Evans was well-known in community circles before entering politics.

His activities are a roll call of civic affairs: Red Cross, the Governor's Council on Vocational Education, Delaware Chairman for Radio Free Europe, the United Negro College Fund, his church (Episcopal), the treatment of alcoholism, senior citizens' affairs, corrections and day care, among others. He was the

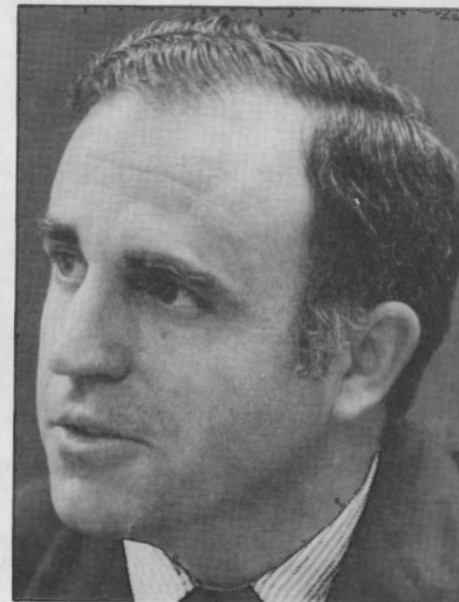
state's director of development under Tribbit's Republican predecessor and served on a commission studying marine and coastal affairs.

His community involvement has helped produce scores of volunteers and has given him a network of associations and friendships across the state.

Evans decided to run for Congress because "I'm concerned about the future of the country."

"We need less government rather than more," he says. "We are at a turning point and could go either way."

Evans believes the country should rely on individuals and the private enterprise system instead of government and says: "The system has been fantastic, and I'd



Thomas B. Evans, Jr.

like to strengthen it."

He rejects the labels politicians like to pin on each other, but says it would be accurate to call him a fiscal conservative.

"But I'm also a humanitarian," Evans adds.

Evans' concern for his fellow man is amply demonstrated by his community involvement and his fiscal conservatism by his business background. He is a lawyer and insurance man specializing in employee benefit programs.

"Only 28 percent of the people in Congress have business backgrounds," he notes. "It's no wonder we have such a mess on our hands."

Evans got into politics the way so many Republicans activists did: working for Barry Goldwater in 1964. He later

helped elect the 1968 ticket and became Delaware's Republican National Committeeman in 1970. The next year the Committee elected him as co-chairman to run the day-to-day operations of the national party organizations because the chairman, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, was busy with his Congressional duties. As co-chairman, Evans successfully fended off the misguided operatives of the Committee to Re-elect the President and the White House so successfully that the RNC emerged from the troubles that followed with "its reputation unblemished and untarnished," as he puts it.

Evans is pulling together what he calls a "people-oriented campaign," and got off to a good start by having 2,000 people at his announcement of candidacy. The event was a good omen for what promises to be a very successful year for the Delaware GOP. ■



In This Issue

On the cover...the beginning of the Bicentennial Year reminds us that freedom was won through struggle.

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Ford Stand On New York City Creates Controversy Within GOP

The President's actions will provide New York City with a maximum of \$2.3 billion annually to carry it until taxes are collected.

Few issues have caused such nationwide controversy recently as the financial problems of New York City. No issue has divided the Republican party so sharply, even splitting a Republican President from some Republican members of Congress. When President Ford's plan to stave off default by the city came to the floor of the House, only 38 Republicans voted for it.

The intense controversy and often emotional rhetoric on the bill obscured an important fact, however: the President's adamant stand against a simple federal bail-out of the city forced New York officials to make genuine reforms in the city's operations, and the modest and limited plan he proposed will prevent the taxpayers' money from being squandered by profligate city officials.

The President's bill, which he signed into law in early December, will permit the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to the city over the next three years, up to a limit of \$2.3 billion outstanding at any one time. The city must repay each year's loans by the end of its fiscal year on June 30, at a rate of interest one percentage point higher than the U.S. government has to pay. Thus, the Treasury ought to turn a profit on the deal. The Secretary has complete authority to decide how much to lend and when to lend it.

One might wonder just how New York is supposed to pay back the Treasury if it is currently going broke. The answer is that any government's finances are seasonal; bills and salaries are paid all the time but most of the cash from tax revenue floods in at the end of the year when property and income taxes are collected. In between, most governments borrow enough money to tide them over until tax time.

In New York's case, however, the city's well-known profligacy and mismanagement has ruined its credit. Nobody wants to lend New York any money anymore, and the bills keep piling up.

Ironically, the financial demands that almost toppled the city into default last month were mostly installment payments on its previous borrowing.

The federal loans will keep the city afloat until its tax revenues come in, then they will have to be repaid with interest. In the mean time, the Emergency Financial Control Board created by the State of New York will be trying to balance the city's vast budget. The city is expected to be back in the black within three years.

The President's plan was sharply limited. The amount of money that is provided is the very least the city will need to stay alive; it provides for no direct federal role in the city's affairs, leaving local and state problems to local and state



President Ford

officials; and it shouldn't cost the taxpayers a cent.

The President's proposal fended off a Democrat attempt to pass a bill providing for federal guarantees of New York City securities. While a guarantee would not require an immediate outlay of cash, it would expose the Treasury to a greater risk. The Democrats wanted guarantees of \$7 billion over a period of as much as 20 years. The Democrat proposal also represented a kind of "back-door" financing by having the federal government stand behind city securities instead of putting its money up front for all to see. It also would have failed to encourage the city to take steps to reform its financial operations because city officials would know that the Feds would cover their mistakes.

The bill won House approval by a nose: 213 votes to 203. However, some members indicated to the House leadership that they would vote "yea" if their

votes were needed for passage. Other members were irritated because they received a final copy of the bill only shortly before it was to be voted up or down, and others objected because the bill didn't include revision in the federal bankruptcy law to permit New York to go broke, if necessary, with a minimum of confusion.

Members opposed to the bill, in both the House and the Senate, where it passed by a wide margin, charged that any assistance to New York would be a "bail-out" using tax dollars taken from hard-working citizens around the country to rescue a bunch of irresponsible politicians and conniving bankers from their just desserts.

"We should make it very plain that this is certainly not a bail-out bill," said House Republican Leader John Rhodes of Arizona in defending the measure. "It is a stretch-out plan aimed at giving the city and New York State time to make necessary adjustments in spending and revenue-raising and to balance its budget."

New York Congressmen admitted that the city was suffering from bad fiscal

"We should make it very plain that this is certainly not a bail-out bill."

management, but also pointed out that the city has to assume a lot of welfare spending mandated by the state legislature. They also noted that the city and state have slashed spending considerably, reducing the amount of its future debt from current policies from \$7 billion to less than \$2.4 billion.

The cost-cutting measures include \$500 million per year in new taxes, the layoff of 22,000 city employees, a \$32 million cut in city aid to its public university and a raise in transit fare from 35 cents to 50. The public schools, being one of the largest items in any city's budget, suffered some severe cuts. More than 14,000 teachers were laid off, almost all the guidance counselors were dismissed, and high school classes have as many as 55 students.

The effects of an actual default by New York City are hard to calculate. A Congressional subcommittee warned they would be dire, and not at all confined to

[Continued on page 7]

Liberal Democrats Attempt To Undercut Revenue Sharing

While they haven't quite got the courage to say so, liberal Democrats in Congress are trying to increase spending on social welfare programs by attaching new requirements and restrictions to General Revenue Sharing.

Republicans, on the other hand, are determined to avoid restrictions and leave decisions on spending where they belong --- in town halls and county courthouses across the country.

Revenue sharing, begun in 1972, gives several billion dollars in federal money to state and local governments and lets them decide, within broad limits where to spend it. The essence of the program is its flexibility; local needs are determined by the people and their elected representatives instead of being decided by desk-bound bureaucrats in Washington.

That sounds logical and obvious, but liberals had deep misgivings about the program from its inception. They feared all along that city councilmen and county commissioners might give higher priority to tax relief or construction of needed facilities than to the social programs so favored by liberals. They think their fears have been realized and are attempting to amend the program, which is nearing

the end of a five-year test, to require that certain amounts be spent according to their wishes.

The bill making revenue sharing a permanent part of the federal budget is currently pending in a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. Largely because of pressure from local officials back home, the liberal Democrats cannot come out and say they oppose it, but are doing their best to strip revenue sharing of its flexibility. The attempt is led in subcommittee by Reps. John Burton of California and Robert Drinan of Massachusetts, who made their positions clear during 18 days of hearings.

Essentially, they want to require local officials to spend fixed percentages of their revenue sharing money on Great Society-type programs, such as those benefiting the poor and the elderly, whether the community needs such programs or not. It would be ridiculous to require, say, Palm Beach County, Florida to speed the same percentage of its money on poor people as Newark, New Jersey, because Palm Beach has far fewer poor people than Newark. The fixed percentages also fly in the face of elemen-

Mayors Seek Solid Front On Revenue Sharing Programs

Democratic mayors at the recent National League of Cities convention fire quite a few partisan shots, but they were aimed at the wrong targets.

The Democrats accused the Ford Administration of ignoring the needs of the cities, although in fact the Administration is pushing, and liberal Democrats in Congress are opposing, a measure of great benefit to the cities: a flexible program of General Revenue Sharing.* [See accompanying article]

Ford wants to give the mayors millions of dollars with few restrictions as to how the money can be spent, but liberal Democrats fearing for their favorite social programs are bent on adding severe restrictions.

Republican mayors attending the convention urged their Democratic

colleagues to cease their sniping and present a united front in favor of extending revenue sharing.

"The unanimous position is that efforts to take political positions on revenue sharing are unfortunate and must be avoided," said Republican Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego after GOP mayors huddled during the convention. "To let partisan politics into this would divide our purpose of gaining a quality life in the city for all." Republican Mayor Richard King of Independence, Mo., pointed out that Republican administrations have "responded to what the cities asked for."

"We asked for flexibility on funds that were available at the local level because we think that's what the people want," he said.■

tary democracy, which would seem to say that the people can make those decisions without instructions from Washington.

Drinan and Burton also want to skew the distribution formula to pump more money into the big cities and away from the suburbs and smaller communities. They seem to think that the big cities are the only one in financial trouble these days, although the fact is that practically every state and local government is feeling the pinch.

It appears likely that Burton and Drinan will fail in subcommittee because the Republicans and more sensible Democrats will line up against the amendments. They might have better luck on the full committee,

The Liberal Democrats cannot come out and say they oppose it.

which includes such knee-jerk liberals as John Moss of California. John Conyers of Michigan, Bella Abzug of New York, Michael Harrington of Massachusetts, Barbara Jordan of Texas, Toby Moffett of Connecticut and Andrew Maguire of New Jersey.

It would be a shame if the left-wing Democrats succeeded in throttling revenue sharing, because it would be a throwback to the Washington-knows-best attitude of several years ago. In the words of Senator Bill Brock of Tennessee, a leading supporter of revenue sharing, "Why is it that we in Congress always feel we have the answers, when in reality there is no single programmatic solution for the thousands of different local communities, each with separate and distinct problems?"

Republicans, as typified by Sen. Brock, don't feel that way at all. Brock's bill, which is more or less a simple extension of the program, was co-sponsored by 10 other Republican Senators.

President Ford also favors extension of the program without red tape to hobble local officials.

"The expiration of the present General Revenue Sharing law is coincident with the year in which the Nation celebrates its bicentennial," the President said in asking Congress to extend the program. "There could be no more practical reaffirmation of the Federal Compact which launches this County than to renew the program that has done so much to preserve and strengthen that compact --- General Revenue Sharing."■

Rhode Island Sets New Pace With Nine Election Victories

Since H. James Field Jr. became Republican state chairman in Rhode Island in March, 1975, the GOP has put together a string of nine straight election victories, including the election of the first Republican state representative in Cranston in 20 years and all 13 of the Democrat-held municipal posts in Glocester. This is not a coincidental occurrence.

To accomplish these victories, Jim has gone into every town and city, has personally sought out candidates, has helped organize and direct campaigns and, on election days, was on the telephone turning out voters.

When you talk to Field, words and ideas tumble from his mouth in a staccato fashion. He is proud of the recent wins but views them as only the initial building block in an effort to prove to Republicans and all Rhode Islanders that the GOP is the alternative to an entrenched Democrat machine which he described as "fat and sloppy."

As a first step towards putting the Rhode Island GOP on strong footing for 1976, Field wiped out the party's debts and put money in the bank by holding one of the most successful fund-raising dinners in the party's history. More than 1,100 people turned out to hear President Ford speak. He also moved the party headquarters to a bright, new office building.

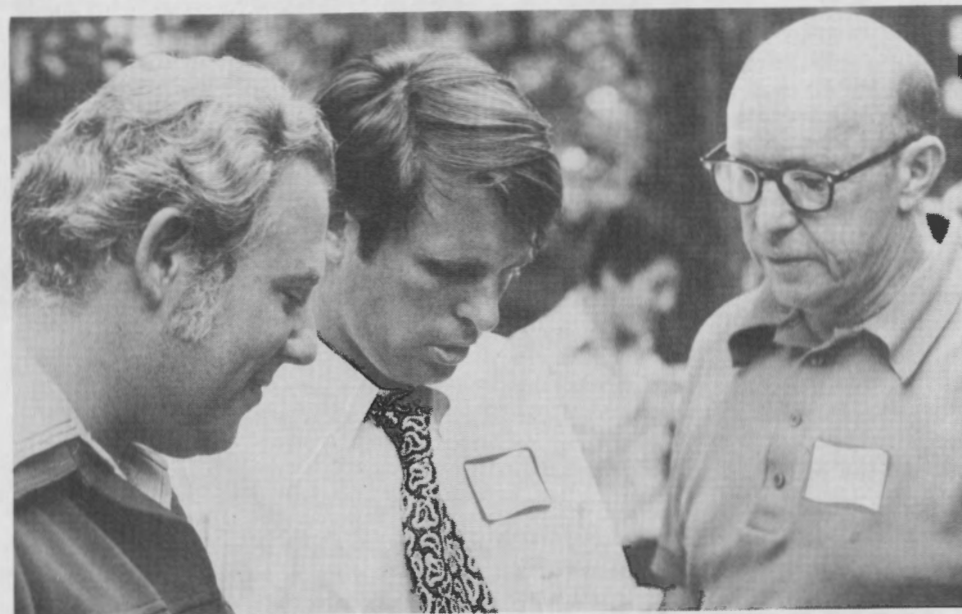
Now, Field is "putting real meaning into the term grass roots." "We've taken the state central committee out of the ivory tower and moved it into a mobile office which goes out to cities and towns in a flash. Besides being visible, I continually stay after local committees. They don't have to come to me - I'm going to them," he said.

Field has scheduled a new series of meetings which will take him to all 39 cities and towns again in the next three months. Activities at these meetings include laying out election year strategies and recruiting and screening candidates to run in all 150 of next year's General Assembly races. "We're working at the state level to help get candidates locally and then we're going to help train them. We are developing unity between all 39 localities and now the local people feel comfortable working with us because we've been around so much that they can

discuss their problems with us," he said.

An active Young Republican organization is also being put together. Field has organized the YRs at the state level for the first time. Prior to 1975 they were based on the local level only. "This is not a Young Republican group which is setting out to build empires. They're a service organization working to elect people. Many of them have campaign experience and they are training people on the local level," Field said.

Issues are also very important in the GOP drive. Field is holding press con-



Jim Field (center) at Westerly, R.I., Town Committee Outing. Field says he is "putting real meaning into the term grass roots."

ferences at least once a week to articulate the issues and the differences between Republicans and Democrats. Rhode Island has the highest unemployment rate in the United States. This had led to a job freeze in all state agencies - that is unless you're a relative of a ranking Democrat official. As an example, Field points out that the daughter of the speaker of the state House was named to a legal consultant's job which had been frozen since 1964, before the hard times really hit. Another important problem is the state prison system. There have been riots, fires and stabbings. Still, no director of prisons has been appointed and the governor, Philip Noel, is spending much of his time out of the state worrying about the National Democrat Platform Committee, of which he is chairman.

To further support the localities, Rhode Island Republicans will hold their first Salute to Local Republicans Dinner on Jan. 23. Sen. Charles "Chuck" Percy of Illinois will be the speaker. All proceeds from the \$7.50 a plate dinner will go to the cities and towns based on the number of tickets they sell. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey will be the guest speaker the same night at a \$50 a plate Democrat fund raising dinner. "Our dinner will be very different from the Democrats," Field said. "We will be charging only \$7.50 a plate; all the profits will go back to the grass roots and after the speeches are over we're going to have a dance so everyone can get to know each other better."

Field's efforts are creating a new image and new energy within the party which is eliciting a new breed of political ac-

tivists. He talks about the large number of new volunteers which have never been involved in politics before and the many young people who are recognizing the importance of political participation.

"The base of the Republican Party in Rhode Island gets broader every day. The entire political spectrum is represented. We are not getting bogged down in philosophy battles like the Democrats who are continuing their traditional infighting. With us it's a matter of getting the job done in the best interest of all the people. We have set up a mechanism to listen to all points of view while the Democrats are just listening to a few special interest bosses. Now, we're going to win," Field said.

Jim Field at 26 is, by the way, the youngest state chairman in the nation. ■

Issues Are Dominant Factor At Four Regional Conferences

Midwestern and Northeastern Republicans will gather this winter in separate issue-oriented conferences to which President Ford, Vice President Rockefeller, Ronald Reagan and other top Republicans have been invited.

The Midwestern states Republican conference will be on Jan. 30-31 at the Hyatt Regency Dearborn in Dearborn, Mich., with about 1,300 persons expected.

Northeastern Republicans will meet at the Marriott Twin Bridges in Washington, Feb. 6-7.

The Vice President will address the Midwestern conference on Saturday the 31st. President Ford and Ronald Reagan have also been invited.

Other top Republicans attending the conference are National GOP Chairman Mary Louise Smith, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, Energy Administrator Frank Zarb, Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska,

who is chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, and Congressmen Bill Frenzel of Minnesota and Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Michigan State Chairman William McLaughlin, leader of the Midwestern state chairmen, will be chairman of the conference.

Panel discussions will be held on energy, the economy and other subjects.

Persons wishing to attend the Midwestern conference should send a \$35 registration fee to Ranny Riecker, 223 N. Walnut St., Lansing, Mich. 48933.

New York Republican Chairman Richard M. Rosenbaum, who is also head of the Republican State Chairmen's Association and the Northeastern chairman's group, will serve as general chairman of the meeting.

Rosenbaum said the conference will

New York

[Continued from page 4]

New York itself. It was found that at least 424 banks across the country hold more than a fifth of their reserves in New York City securities, and a total of 1,746 national banks hold about \$1.7 billion. The city government estimates that about 90 per cent of its debt is held by banks outside New York, contrary to the general impression that a few greedy bankers in Manhattan hold all the city's paper.

Individuals, in addition to banks, hold much of the city's debt. Many New Yorkers bought city securities in good faith over the years to provide for their retirement and are now threatened.

The State of New York is attempting to force the bondholders to bear some of the burden by stretching their payments over longer periods than originally provided. Assuming inflation continues, this means the bondholders will lose money.

There is no doubt that the powerful labor unions in New York, especially the unions of city employees, have contributed much to the city's straits; far more to blame are the politicians who knuckled under to them. John Lindsay used to surprise labor leaders prepared for tough, nose-to-nose negotiations by promptly giving in to the first threat of a strike.

The unions later got totally out of hand, as in the infamous attempt by the transit workers to cripple the city by raising drawbridges and stealing away with the keys. The city's state-appointed fiscal guardians are attempting to rewrite contracts already agreed to in an effort to reduce payrolls and pension payments.

The President considered that New York was at least headed in the right direction and had indeed bailed itself out. A small but significant number of Republicans in the House were willing to go along with him, and they provided the narrow margin of victory for the bill.

Perhaps typical of them was Rep. Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, who wrote to his constituents to explain his vote in favor of the bill. He ticked off the cost-cutting measures New York has taken, noted that they enable the city to meet its obligations each fiscal year, and explained the city's cash-flow problems.

"On balance, because of the stringent action now taken by city and state governments in New York," Brown wrote, "I felt the temporary federal loan had more merit than risk and voted with the majority in the House - but it was a close judgment. Time alone will tell whether Gerald Ford and the rest of us country boys have been taken by the city slickers, or whether some good hard-headed country horsetrading has brought about the reform of the prodigal."

focus on issues of concern to the Northeastern states, such as energy, unemployment, inflation and the nation's military posture, instead of being a nuts-and-bolts political workshop.

The conference will open the morning of Friday, Feb. 6, and run through Saturday night. The main banquet will be Friday night.

All state chairmen and national committeemen have been invited, and the conference will be open as well to rank and file Republicans from the Northeast. Republicans from the region, which includes 14 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, who are interested in attending should contact their state headquarters.

National Committeeman Bernard Shanley of New Jersey will be program chairman, Delaware State Chairman Herman Brown is registration chairman and Massachusetts State Chairman John Sears is finance chairman.

The 14 Western state parties held their conference Oct. 2-4 in Portland, Oregon, highlighted by addresses by Ronald Reagan and Vice President Rockefeller.

The Westerners listened to panel discussions on organized labor and its opinion of the party, involvement of minority voters, the economy, women in politics, agriculture, the media and energy.

More than 300 delegates attended the conference, which heard from such government officials as Environmental Protection Administrator Russell Train, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, Peace Corps Director John Dellenback, and Assistant to the President Gwen Anderson.

The conference was held before Ronald Reagan declared his candidacy for the GOP nomination for President and before Rockefeller took himself out of the running in 1976. The two men agreed on an important point: that the government's bureaucracy has gotten too large and oppressive and ought to be trimmed.

Republicans from 12 Southern states met in Houston in December for a conference that was dominated by the activities of the Reagan and Ford camps. The political activities overshadowed a resolution passed by the Southern state chairmen urging the President to veto the bills on energy, common-site picketing and tax reductions passed by Congress. The resolution was the first such passed by the Southern Chairmen's Association.

John Connally, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz were the keynote speakers. Reagan also addressed the conference.

Women Delegates, Activists Sought By Task Force

Two hundred years to the day after Paul Revere's famous ride through every Middlesex village and farm, a group of modern Pauline Reveres took horse to to spread the word that women can be captains and generals as well as foot soldiers in the Republican party.

The embattled feminists who fired the shot did so by forming the Republican Women's Task Force of the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC). Their number-one target is the process by which delegates to the National Convention are chosen, and their goal is to increase the number of women serving as delegates.

Now in the process of finding coordinators in every state, the Task Force met for the first time on April 18 of last year. Rosemary Ginn, the Republican National Committeewoman from Missouri, reminded participants that the meeting fell on the bicentennial of Revere's ride. She suggested they undertake "Operation Pauline Revere" to tell women around the country how to become delegates.

"The greatest thing about this meeting," Mrs. Ginn said nine months ago, "is that it is being held now. Tomorrow is

too late. Now is the time to be thinking about 1976."

The group was formed under the auspices of NWPC to take advantage of the latter group's staff and expertise. The NWPC is non-partisan and is currently headed by a Republican, Audrey Colom of Washington, D.C.

Since then the Task Force has expanded its membership and is actively hunting

the Task Force has expanded its membership and is actively hunting for people across the country

for people across the country. Members report that many women were already moving in the same direction and were glad to join up with a national organization.

The Task Force also published a bi-monthly newsletter, which carried what may be the most comprehensive chart yet assembled of the various ways the state parties select their delegates. The process is far more diverse than the Democrat party's, which had national rules rammed down its throat.

The Olsen campaign employed a financial secretary and an accountant specializing in the Federal Election Campaign Act to insure scrupulous compliance with the law. Allen, however, was not so mindful of the law's many restrictions. Olsen got wind of violations by the Allen campaign but was unable to document them until late in the campaign, when disclosure of the violations did Olsen little good at the polls.

Specifically, Olsen pointed out that Allen had accepted an illegally offered contribution, failed to report the contribution as specifically required by law and had committed two unlawful solicitations of funds.

The unlawful contribution of \$2,500 was made by the Tennessee State Democratic Telethon Committee, which is limited by the law to giving only \$1,000. Allen then compounded the violation by failing to report the contribution promptly to the Federal Election Commission, as clearly required by the law and the set of special guidelines drawn up by the FEC for the election.

The Task Force isn't issues-oriented, preferring to concentrate on the job of getting more women active in the party. Thousands of women already are active, of course, but the bulk of them are stamp-lickers and envelope-stuffers, while men are the candidates and campaign managers.

Recruiting women to run for office is one of the group's top goals, as well as encouraging them to run for delegate slots. The Task Force also intends to encourage more women to seek leadership roles in the party. They have a model in National Chairman Mary Louise Smith, the first woman to head a major American political party for more than a few months.

The group also plans to monitor the "positive action" efforts of the state parties — the efforts each party is urged to make to guarantee that women, minorities and other groups have a fair chance to get involved.

The Task Force was convened by Mrs. Ginn and by U.S. Rep. Margaret Heckler of Massachusetts. Patricia Goldman, executive director of the Wednesday Group (a Republican club in the U.S. House) was elected first chair. An 11-member board of directors and four officers will be elected at a meeting in March.

Persons interested in joining the Task Force or receiving its newsletter may write to the Republican Women's Task Force at 1921 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. ■

Allen later tacitly conceded that the Democrat contribution was illegal by returning \$1,500 to the party committee. He didn't admit the failure to report it, but no such report can be found anywhere in Washington and Allen was unable to produce a copy of the telegram, or receipt for a registered letter that he was supposed to have sent.

The campaign law requires, in so many words, that each and every solicitation for contributions have printed on its face the statement that the candidate has filed with the FEC and a copy of his report may be purchased from there. There is nothing ambiguous about the requirement. But Allen ran a newspaper add and sent out a mass mailing without the required statement, which, Olsen pointed out, deprived the people of their right to know Allen's sources of funds.

The overwhelmingly Democratic district sent Allen to Congress, but the campaign was an instructive lesson for Republicans: The democrats will sail pretty close to the wind of the campaign reform law and will have watched for every violation. ■

Investment Capital A Must To Provide Jobs In America

One of the issues where there is the sharpest division between the Republican and Democrat Parties is jobs.

Democrats believe unemployment can be solved by spending more tax dollars, running up bigger deficits, and putting everybody who's out of work on the government payroll in a giant public works program.

Republicans believe this is shortsighted. Government make-work programs really don't provide jobs. People want meaningful careers with opportunities for self-fulfillment and advancement. Cleaning up roads or conducting dog censuses are not exciting prospects to millions of job seekers.

Republicans know jobs are created by real investment, and lots of it. Before a worker can do his first day's work, money must be invested to develop a product, build a plant, and purchase raw materials and tools.



A new job in a factory making cars requires about \$28,500 in capital.

Congressman Jack Kemp

For example, a recent study revealed that over \$147,000 of capital investment was needed to create just one new job in the mining industry. A new job in a factory making cars requires about \$28,500 in capital. The average for all industries was over \$33,600 in capital for each new job.

If the current economic recovery is going to mean long-term growth, more must be done to guarantee adequate capital spending. Without it, America will not be able to provide the anticipated 50 million new jobs needed by the end of the century.

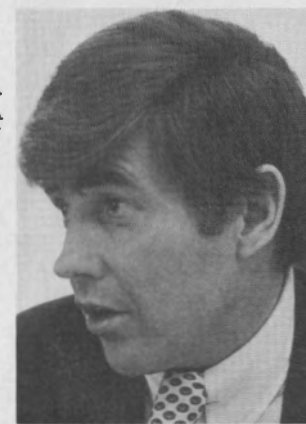
Economists warn, however, that the country faces a shortage of investment capital. America may come up short by 500 billion to 1.5 trillion dollars in the next decade. Without this money, unem-

ployment will be massive.

As the Federal deficit rises, the capital crunch becomes more severe. This is because the government finances the deficit by borrowing money that would otherwise go for loans to consumers or businesses. Already, the government is borrowing four out of every five dollars available for capital investment. If the Democrats persist in their budget-busting, free spending policies, the Federal share of the capital pie is likely to get bigger at the expense of providing for more jobs.

Republicans have proposed some far-reaching reforms to encourage more capital spending and job creation.

One of the leading Republican spokesmen on this issue is Rep. Jack Kemp, young, tough, articulate Congressman from Buffalo. Kemp, a former quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, is the author of the "Jobs Creation Act," a bill to spur the formation of more capital.



Kemp explained his proposal at the Southern Republican Conference in Houston Dec. 13. He said capital formation was the "only way to create millions of new real jobs, jobs that are meaningful, productive work, jobs which do not result from sharing the work, but result from creating new work."

The bill would allow people not to pay taxes on up to \$1,000 income from a savings account or investment. Private savings are the largest single source of investment capital and this would encourage people to save or make a small investment.

The tax laws would also be reformed to lessen the tax burden of small businesses. The double taxation of business profits would be abolished. Right now, profits are taxed first at the corporate

level when the business pays its taxes and then again when anyone of America's 32 million stockholders pay their stocks as a dividend. This discourages capital investment.

Family farms would receive tax exemptions and the tax credit for business investment would be increased to 15 percent under the Kemp bill.

Kemp told the Houston audience that Democrat proposals "to try to create jobs through public service employment or through bigger deficits will not significantly increase the real output of the economy." They will "only increase the burden on those already working—through deficits which cause inflation—in order to divide the same size pie in more ways."

Companion measures to Kemp's bill include Minnesota Rep. Bill Frenzel's "Accelerate Capital Formation Act." Frenzel wants to give workers a bigger stake in the success of their companies and spur capital spending. His proposal gives incentives for companies to sell their own employees stock, generating new capital.

President Gerald Ford has also asked for tax law changes. He wants the double taxation on profits phased out so more job-creating capital is available to meet the Nation's employment needs. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon told a Congressional committee this reform was needed if Americans wanted to keep their high standard of living.

Democrat reaction has been predictable. One liberal college professor said the fact of a potential capital shortage "is just tough." Of course, tenured college professors with safe jobs in an ivory tower aren't like factory workers facing the prospect of a layoff or young men and women trying to find jobs.

Democrat Congressmen and Senators heaped scorn on the capital formation bills, saying the bills were "tax breaks for fat cats" at the expense of "the little man." It goes to show that 40 years of spend, spend, spend haven't convinced the Democrats that Federal deficits hurt everyone through inflation and the consumption of capital.

Instead of coming to grips with the long-range problem of how to provide for economic growth and jobs, Democrats are willing to say the same old slogans and mouth the same old rhetoric. But rhetoric wouldn't create jobs. Only capital does. And slogans will not provide a meaningful career and a good paycheck for the American worker. Only the reforms recommended by Republicans will insure a bright future for America's "little man." ■

N.H. Primary Begins Delegate Selection: Process Varies By State, But Is Open To All

The New Hampshire presidential preference primary on Feb. 24 is the first conclusive event of the long and rather complicated process by which Republicans across the country choose the delegates to the National Convention in Kansas City which will select the party's candidates for President and Vice President. The process varies from state to state and is governed by state laws and party rules. While it seems a jumble when viewed on a nationwide basis, each Republican activist needs to be concerned only with the selection process within his state.

First Monday presents on these two

pages a chart showing the delegate selection process for each state. If a reader has questions about the process in his or her state or wants to know how to become involved, he may call or write to the Republican state headquarters

Some 29 states hold Republican primary elections; the others use the convention method or a combination of the two. In some states, the primary elects delegates but states only a preference for President, which does not necessarily affect the convention votes. In other states, the votes for President legally bind the delegates to

vote for the winning candidate. The winner-take-all primary which used to permit a candidate to win the nomination by winning all the big states -- and conceivably none of the others -- is not as prevalent as it used to be. Only eight states have winner-take-all primaries, and most are on a district level rather than statewide. California is still the richest prize: all 167 votes are given to the candidate who wins the primary.

In convention states, delegate selection typically proceeds from the precinct to a statewide convention. In Iowa, for example, precinct meetings

Charts prepared by RNC Political/Research Division

DELEGATE SELECTION PROCESS—CONVENTIONS

STATE	STAGES*	PRIMARY?	FIRST IMPORTANT DATE**	# OF DELEGATES
ALASKA	P-D-SC	NO	CALL OF DISTRICT CHAIRMAN	19
ARIZONA	L-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF COUNTY CHAIRMAN	29
ARKANSAS	PR-P-C-SC	YES-AB	MARCH 9-APRIL 6 (pr)	27
COLORADO	P-C-CD-SC	NO	MAY 3 (p)	31
CONNECTICUT	L-CD-SC	NO	APRIL 7-9 (e)	35
DELAWARE	PR-SC	NO	MAY 4 (pr)	17
GEORGIA	P-C-CD-SC	YES-AB	MARCH 27 (p)	48
HAWAII	P-SC	NO	JANUARY 27 (p)	19
IDAHO	L-SC	YES-A	NOT YET DECIDED	21
INDIANA	PR-CD-SC	YES-AB	FEBRUARY 18-MARCH 15 (pr)	54
IOWA	P-C-CD-SC	NO	JANUARY 19 (p)	36
KANSAS	P-C-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	34
KENTUCKY	PR-C-CD-SC	YES-AB	CALL OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	37
LOUISIANA	CD-SC	NO	CALL OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	41
MAINE	L-SC	NO	PRIOR TO APRIL 1 (m)	20
MICHIGAN	PR-C-SC	YES-AB	MARCH 26 (pr)	84
MINNESOTA	P-C-CD-SC	NO	FEBRUARY 24 (p)	42
MISSISSIPPI	P-C-SC	NO	CALL OF STATE EXECUTIVE COM.	30
MISSOURI	L-C-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF COUNTY CENTRAL COM.	49
MONTANA	PR-C-CD-SC	YES	APRIL (p)	20
NEVADA	P-C-SC	YES-AB	BY APRIL 8 (p)	18
NEW MEXICO	L-C-SC	NO	CALL OF COUNTY CENTRAL COM.	21
NORTH CAROLINA	PR-P-C-CD-SC	YES-AB	NOT YET DECIDED	54
NORTH DAKOTA	L-SC	NO	BY JUNE 14 (1d)	18
OKLAHOMA	P-C-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	36
OREGON	PR-CD	YES-A	SEPTEMBER 18, 1975-MARCH 16 (pr)	30
SOUTH CAROLINA	P-C-CD-SC	NO	FEBRUARY 28 (p)	36
UTAH	L-C-SC	NO	MAY 17 (m)	20
VERMONT	L-SC	NO	APRIL 20-30 (m)	18
VIRGINIA	L-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF COUNTY OR CITY CENTRAL COMM.	51
WASHINGTON	P-C-CD-SC	NO	CALL OF COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE	38
WYOMING	P-C-SC	NO	FEBRUARY 4-MARCH 5 (p)	17

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

*—STAGES

C—COUNTY CONVENTION/CAUCUS
CD—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION
D—DISTRICT CONVENTION/CAUCUS
L—LOCAL LEVEL (TOWN, MUNICIPAL, ETC.)

P—PRECINCT CAUCUS
PR—PRIMARY (LOCAL AND/OR PRESIDENT)
SC—STATE CONVENTION

**—FIRST IMPORTANT DATE

p—PRECINCT MEETING/CAUCUS
pr—PRIMARY (LOCAL AND/OR PRESIDENTIAL)
m—TOWN, MUNICIPAL, OR MASS MEETING
e—ENDORSEMENT MEETING

were held Jan. 19. County and congressional district conventions precede the state convention, with delegates from each level being elected to the next higher level.

In general, any registered Republican can take part in the delegate selection process. In the states without party registration, any citizen

may usually participate. Local parties sometimes try to accommodate everybody who wants to go to the state convention by giving each person a fractional vote: Virginia Republicans still chuckle over a state convention in which votes were being cast in such quantities as "37 and twenty-four hundredths for so-and-so."

Becoming involved in delegate selection is not difficult; it requires only the willingness to learn the rules and go to meetings. Seats at state and national conventions usually go to people experienced in party affairs, but any neophyte can test his skill at politics and hope to pack his bags for Kansas City.■

DELEGATE SELECTION PROCESS—PRIMARIES

STATE	DATE	TYPE*	FILING DATES FOR DELEGATES	REPRESENTATION**	# OF DELEGS.
ALABAMA	MAY 4	DS	MARCH 1	MV	37
ARKANSAS	JUNE 8	PP-AB		PR	27
CALIFORNIA	JUNE 8	DS+PP		WTA-S	167
DISTRICT OF COL.	MAY 4	DS+PP	MARCH 4	WTA-S	14
FLORIDA	MARCH 9	DS+PP	MARCH 1	WTA-D+S	66
GEORGIA	MAY 4	PP-AB		WTA-D+S	48
IDAHO	MAY 25	PP-A		PR	21
ILLINOIS	MARCH 16	DS+PP	JANUARY 7-14	MV	101
INDIANA	MAY 4	PP-AB		WTA-D+S	54
KENTUCKY	MAY 25	PP-AB		PR	37
MARYLAND	MAY 18	DS+PP	MARCH 8	WTA-D	43
MASSACHUSETTS	MARCH 2	PP-AB		PR	43
MICHIGAN	MAY 18	PP-AB		PR	84
MONTANA	JUNE 1	PP-			20
NEBRASKA	MAY 11	DS+PP	MARCH 12	MV	25
NEVADA	MAY 25	PP-AB		PR	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	FEBRUARY 24	DS+PP	DEC. 11-JAN. 12	MV	21
NEW JERSEY	JUNE 8	DS+PP	APRIL 29	MV	67
NEW YORK	APRIL 6	DS	FEBRUARY 16-19	MV	154
NORTH CAROLINA	MARCH 23	PP-AB		PR	54
OHIO	JUNE 8	DS	MARCH 25	MV	97
OREGON	MAY 25	PP-A		PR	30
PENNSYLVANIA	APRIL 27	DS+PP	JAN. 27-FEB. 17	MV	103
RHODE ISLAND	JUNE 1	DS+PP	MARCH 1-10		19
SOUTH DAKOTA	JUNE 1	DS	MAR. 18-APR. 15	PR	20
TENNESSEE	MAY 6	DS+PP	MARCH 25	WTA-D+S	43
TEXAS	MAY 1	DS+PP	MARCH 1	MV	100
WEST VIRGINIA	MAY 11	DS+PP	JAN. 5-FEB. 7	MV	28
WISCONSIN	APRIL 6	PP-AB		WTA-D+S	45

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

*—TYPE

DS—DELEGATE SELECTION: DELEGATES ARE ELECTED ON THE BALLOT TO REPRESENT THAT STATE AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DS+PP—DELEGATE SELECTION & PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE: DELEGATES ARE ELECTED ON THE BALLOT TO REPRESENT THAT STATE AND VOTERS ARE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE.

PP-AB—PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY/APPORTION & BIND: VOTERS ARE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE. RESULTS OF THIS PRIMARY APPORTION THE DELEGATES WHICH HAVE BEEN CHOSEN AT STATE CONVENTIONS. THIS PRIMARY ALSO LEGALLY BINDS THE DELEGATES' VOTES AT THE CONVENTION.

PP-A—PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY/APPORTION: VOTERS ARE GIVEN THE CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE. RESULTS OF THIS PRIMARY APPORTION DELEGATES WHICH HAVE BEEN CHOSEN AT STATE CONVENTIONS.

**—REPRESENTATION

MV—MOST VOTES: THOSE DELEGATES RECEIVING THE MOST VOTES ON THE BALLOT WITHIN THE ALLOTTED NUMBER OF DELEGATES WILL ATTEND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WTA-S—WINNER TAKE ALL THROUGHOUT THE STATE: THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RECEIVING THE MOST VOTES ON THE BALLOT WILL TAKE ALL HIS DESIGNATED DELEGATES THROUGHOUT THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WTA-D+S—WINNER TAKE ALL IN THE DISTRICT AND THE STATE: THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WHO RECEIVED THE MOST VOTES IN THE DISTRICT AND/OR THE STATE WILL TAKE ALL THOSE DESIGNATED CANDIDATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PR—PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION: THE RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY WILL BE USED TO APPORTION THE DELEGATES CHOSEN BY THE PARTIES BY THE PROPORTIONAL PERCENTAGE OF THE VOTES CAST IN THE PRIMARY FOR EACH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Democrats Trying To Take Oklahoma Senate Seat

Having taken one seat away from the Republicans, the Democrats in the U.S. Senate are at it again — this time in an attempt to grab the seat held by Sen. Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma.

The vehicle for the power play is a challenge filed by former Congressman Ed Edmonson, who lost the November, 1974, election to Bellmon by 3,385 votes. Edmonson claimed that supposed irregularities in Tulsa County should render the votes there inoperative, thus wiping out Bellmon's winning margin and giving the seat to Edmonson. The vote for Tulsa County was 72,145 for Bellmon and 49,775 for Edmonson.

Edmonson has also made the misinformed charge that Tulsa County is a traditionally Democrat area which he would have carried if it were not for election day irregularities. The facts are that no Democrat presidential nominee has carried the county since 1936 and that Republicans carried the area in statewide elections in 1962, 1964, 1966, 1972 and 1974. In his race for governor in 1962 Bellmon carried Tulsa County by 30,000 votes. Edmonson lost there by 30,000 when he ran for the Senate in 1972.

The Senate Rules Committee voted in December to send the matter to the full Senate without a recommendation, which made it the third straight panel to refuse to declare Edmonson the winner. But the resolution passed by the Rules Committee on a strictly party-line vote of 5-3 stipulates that a new election will be held if the full Senate cannot resolve the dispute.

This is the same process by which the Senate Democrats delayed and frustrated the political process in New Hampshire, keeping the seat in limbo for months despite the fact that state authorities had declared Republican Louis C. Wyman the winner. The Senate finally threw up its hands and sent the matter back to the Granite State, allowing big labor to pour its considerable money and talent into the state and take the election for John Durkin.

In this latest case the Democrat Senators chose to ignore the clear findings of two Oklahoma courts, a district court and the state Supreme Court. The trial judge

hearing Edmonson's challenge was a retired Democratic jurist called back just to hear the case. He agreed with Edmonson's contention that state electoral officials should have outfitted the Tulsa County voting machines with straight-ticket levers, but disagreed that the failure to do so invalidated the election. He ruled that there was no evidence of malfunctioning voting machines and no evidence of any irregularities that would justify calling a new election.

Edmonson appealed to the Oklahoma Supreme Court, which found against him: "Neither our statutory law nor our decisional law supports the proposition that the irregularities herein described, by themselves, or collectively, render, ipso facto, illegal and void all or any of the votes cast on the voting machines. We hold the Tulsa County votes cast by use of the voting machines are not illegal or void."

That plain decision should have ended the matter, but Edmonson reaches to the very bottom of his bag of tricks and appealed to the full Senate — which means that he was asking his fellow Democrats to overrule the courts. This, one might recall, is the same Congress that refuses to overrule the courts on important issues like busing, but seems eager

RNC Offering Additional Internships

Colleges and universities are increasingly interested in providing practical experience along with book learning, and the Republican National Committee is doing its part to assist them by establishing a year-round intern program to involve students in practical politics.

The Committee envisions having as many as 30 college students at a time working in its Washington headquarters, learning by doing in fields as diverse as fund-raising, poll-taking, research and public relations.

The work is unpaid, but the students will usually get academic credit from

to usurp the judiciary on political matters.

The Senate Rules Committee wrangled inconclusively over the matter and heard testimony from witnesses who asserted that the lack of a straight-ticket lever made no substantial difference in either candidate's vote. Tulsa County's chief electoral officer, an active Democrat, said the county hasn't had straight-ticket levers in statewide elections since 1968. The only new fact adduced by the Committee was that the electoral officer had received anonymous threats advising him to "play ball" with Edmonson after the election.

Despite the lack of any evidence that the setup of the voting machines affected the outcome, the Rules Committee rejected a Republican effort to declare Bellmon the winner and voted along party lines to send the dispute to the full Senate. It is quite doubtful that 100 senators sitting in Washington, D.C., in the charged atmosphere of a partisan quarrel can reach a more judicious or fair decision than that already rendered by the state Supreme Court. The maneuver seems calculated to give Edmonson another shot at the seat by declaring the general election void and requiring a special election, in which organized labor could again do its thing.

Virtually the only protection the Republicans in the Senate have against the Democrat steamroller is the last line of defense of a Senate minority: the filibuster. Talking the matter to death may be inelegant, but it may be the only way to prevent the Democrat-labor coalition from seizing another Republican seat.■

their colleges. The Committee knows of at least 150 colleges and universities which offer credit for internships. Dozens of agencies, associations and Congressional offices run intern programs, and the National Committee has had a less elaborate intern program in the past.

The plan is for each intern to put in four days work at the Committee headquarters and a fifth day attending Congressional proceedings, Supreme Court hearings, agency proceedings or other happenings in Washington. The Committee will also offer its interns seminars guided by Committee staffers knowledgeable in various fields.

Any student, college official or Party leader interested in the program may write to Ms. Cathy Bertini, Intern Coordinator, Republican National Committee, 310 First St., S.E., Washington, D. C. Applications are being accepted now for the upcoming spring semester.■

Scott Announces Retirement—Ends 49 Years In Politics

Hugh Scott, leader of the Senate Republicans and perhaps the most influential Senator Pennsylvania has ever had, is retiring after 34 years in Congress.

His announcement last month that he will not seek a fifth term set the stage for a lively Republican primary contest and a strenuous fight against whoever the Democrat candidate might be. The state's other Senator, Richard Schweiker, is also a Republican.

Scott's four terms made him the Pennsylvanian who has served longest in the Senate. He was elected Senate Republican leader in 1969 after the death of Everett Dirksen of Illinois, and the events of the past two years have made him the highest elected Republican in the land.

Scott has said he is proudest of his role in shepherding civil rights bills through to enactment. He was co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act, legislation that changed forever the status of black people.

He also listed changes in the Senate's rules, the War Powers Act limiting Presidential war-making, and the enactment of general welfare legislation among his accomplishments. Scott characterizes his efforts in the Congress as trying "to move the massive wheel of government to good



Senator Hugh Scott

purposes." Scott began his political career in Philadelphia in 1926, when the GOP dominated the city, as an assistant district attorney. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1940 and was defeated in 1944. He returned to the House in 1946 and ran successfully for the Senate in 1958.

In the Senate, Scott helped shape "constructive alternatives" to Democratic proposals and as leader was fiercely partisan when necessary.

Scott was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and as a boy would ride the train to Richmond to watch the state legislature in action. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Va., and the University of Virginia Law School. He collects art objects from the T'ang dynasty in China and wrote the authoritative book on the subject, "The Golden Age of Chinese Art." He wrote about his profession as well as his hobby: he is the author of three books on politics.

At the age of 75, Scott quoted Shakespeare on the "unaudible and noiseless foot of time" in explaining his decision not to seek another term. He also pointed to the host of "attractive, articulate and well-qualified candidates" eager to succeed him.

In his announcement, Scott summed up his own career: "I have done my level best to be an honest, conscientious public servant."■

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

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McGee: No Action On Mail, But Quick Service For Unions

The slow pace of the U. S. Mail is matched only by the leisurely approach to solving the Postal Service's problems shown by the Democrats who control Congress.

Chief of the Capitol Hill tortoises is Democrat Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming, the chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (There is no more Post Office, of course, but the Senate doesn't like to rush around changing sacred things like committee names.)

The House passed a postal reorganization bill in the fall, but the Senate committee staff didn't get around to starting work on it until December, which is a bad month because the Congress takes a recess and everybody slacks off for the holidays; hearings on the bill probably won't materialize until March or April.

In the meantime, the cost of mailing a letter went up 30% to 13 cents. Rep. Ed Derwinski of Illinois, ranking Republican on the House Post Office Committee, said in exasperation that prompt Senate action on the bill could have limited the increase to 12 cents and saved citizens \$600 million per year. "Unfortunately, the provision was still languishing in the Senate when time ran out," he remarked.

McGee's committee is one of the most notoriously lackadaisical. After all, it deals with dull stuff like the mail and the census and "the collection of statistics generally," as stated in the rules. It also deals with the federal government's civil service, and in the area Gale McGee knows how to act, by gosh.

When you want to get something done, especially something that is basically a bad idea, it is a good idea not to spend too much time doing it; slip it through, as they say. One would think that a bill directly affecting hundreds of thousands of federal employees would get the careful attention of the Democrat majority, but where the wishes of union overlords are concerned, one would be wrong. The union boys practically wrote a bill to revise (the newspapers said "reform," but that was hardly the

case) the Hatch Act, the statute that prohibits federal employees from taking part in partisan political activity. The Hatch Act was intended to insulate federal employees from political pressure, and it has succeeded very well; the federal bureaucracy is staffed mostly by Democrats, but by and large they do their jobs no matter which party has the lease at the White House.

Leaders of the unions trying to sign up federal employees see it otherwise, however, looking upon the civil servants as potential volunteers, contributors or candidates for office. They

It would be unfair to say McGee did nothing. He did try to stick taxpayers with a bill for \$1.4 billion. Give him credit for effort.

succeeded in getting the House to pass the "reform" bill, over Republican protests.

On to the Senate. On this important measure, affecting many thousands of civil servants and marking the first far-reaching revision of the law since it was passed in 1938, Chairman McGee allowed only four hours of hearing. He later voted for the bill as it was approved by the committee and sent to the floor.

Holding four hours of hearings on a major bill actually took up a significant portion of the committee's time in the first session of the 94th Congress. The Committee met only five times in the whole session, partly because McGee was busy making money on the lecture circuit. He is one of the most active rent-a-speakers in Washington, making 21 appearances and earning more than \$18,000 in 1974, the last year for which figures are available.

It would of course be unfair to say that Senator McGee did nothing in the first session. He *did* try, after all, to stick the taxpayers with a bill for \$1.4 billion, but failed. Give him credit for effort. The money was involved in the aborted attempt to give federal employees --- including Members of Congress --- a pay raise of 8.6 per cent instead of the 5 per cent recommended by President Ford. McGee tried to slip that one through, but the other Senate Democrats chickened out when the

press and public realized what was going on.

The attempt to give himself and other Congressmen a raise caused some trouble for McGee back home, although he is sufficiently sure of himself - some people say arrogant - to ignore it. Besides, somebody wishing to complain would probably write a letter --- and Gale McGee is in no hurry to make sure it gets there on time.■

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GOP Bill Would Protect CIA Agents

One of the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives has proposed that the true identities of American intelligence agents working abroad be protected by law from deliberate exposure.

Rep. Bob Michel of Illinois, House Republican Whip, said he was making no accusations against anyone with regard to the murder of Richard S. Welch, who was gunned down in Athens after he was identified in the press as the CIA station chief in Greece.

Michel said the Welch murder was only one effect of the tidal wave of publicity that has swept over the CIA in recent months.

The Whip remarked that the basic decision about the CIA is simple: "Either we will have a foreign intelligence operation or we will not.

"If not," Michel said, "the CIA can be abolished and forgotten about; but if the country concludes that it lives in an unfriendly world, then it must have an intelligence network.

"Having so concluded, we can then determine the legal framework under which it will operate, but clearly an essential element of its structure must be secrecy. No one in his right mind can conceive of a spy organization operating under freedom of information



President Ford comforts widow at funeral of Richard Welch, CIA agent murdered in Greece after his cover was blown.

laws," said the Congressman.

"We cannot allow the operations of our intelligence agencies to be undermined by disloyal citizens with an axe to grind," Michel said. "The murder of Richard Welch shows what tragedy can result when secrets get out. I believe anyone who reveals such a secret intentionally is morally guilty of being an accessory to murder in the event that his revelation leads to a killing such as Welch's."

Former CIA agent Philip Agee, whose book, *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, named a number of CIA operatives in Latin America, heads an organization called *The Fifth Estate*, dedicated to breaking up the CIA's operations abroad. One of its avowed goals is to identify CIA men so as to

require their withdrawal. The group's Quarterly publication, *Counterspy*, named a number of agents, including Welch. An English-language newspaper in Athens published the identification, along with Welch's home address - where the killers were waiting when Welch came home from a Christmas party.

Michel said his bill would make it a federal crime to "willfully and knowingly cause or conspire to cause the revelation of the true identity of an American intelligence employee or agent operating under a protective cover on official government business." If the law were already on the books, Philip Agee & Co. might be in serious trouble now --- or Richard Welch might be alive.■

Lincoln Day GOP Goal Is 1,000 Events

Republicans have traditionally rallied about Lincoln's Birthday to celebrate the heritage of their party, swap gossip about its present state and lay plans for its future. Lincoln Day events range from pot-luck suppers in church basements to elegant affairs with well-known speakers at swank hotels. Whatever the setting, the need for such party get-togethers is greater than ever.

National Chairman Mary Louise Smith, who is known for her emphasis on grass-roots politics, has set a goal

of 1,000 Lincoln Day events across the country in February and March. She is spreading the word that Republicans from the precinct level to the nation's capital should get together and discuss building the head of steam the party needs to carry it to victory in 1976,

Lincoln Day:
celebrate
the party's
heritage



"From the court house to the White House," as the saying goes.

Lincoln Day events serve as more than pep rallies. Persons attending them can be drawn into party or cam-

paign operations; newly recruited candidates can meet the party workers and potential candidates can be sold on the idea of running through an impressive event.

Dinners and other events also offer an excellent way to raise money for the party.

An active effort is underway to encourage party organizations to hold Lincoln Day events and meet the goal of 1,000. One of the first states to reply was Ohio, with State Chairman Kent McGough's pledge of at least 50 events. The RNC is preparing special Lincoln Day kits and materials, and the RNC Speakers Bureau will assist state and local parties in obtaining speakers. Films and other materials will also be available.

Success in reaching the goal of 1,000 events will be the Republican Party's first test of the campaign year.■

Ford And Reagan Will Attend YRLC Conference In D.C.

President Gerald Ford and presidential candidate Ronald Reagan will both speak to the 1976 Young Republican Leadership Conference in Washington, less than one month before the votes are cast in the New Hampshire primary. YRLC Chairman Tom Rolfe of Montana predicted "a lively discussion of the 1976 Presidential race."

The conference will be held Jan. 28 to Feb. 1 at the Shoreham-Americana Hotel in Washington. Howard H. "Bo" Callaway, the president's campaign manager, and Lyn Nofziger, Reagan's chief spokesman, will also speak and field questions at a joint appearance.

"We want to encourage an open discussion of the issues facing the Republi-

can Party in 1976," Rolfe said. "For this reason, we intend to discuss issues such as 'base broadening' and viewpoints on defense spending and detente."

Rolfe said the "open and controversial nature" of the seminars will make the conference more interesting and educational than past gatherings, and encourage more participation by young people in the GOP.

The YRLC will also emphasize the Bicentennial year with a celebration on Saturday evening. Rolfe predicts plenty of "good, old-fashioned patriotism" in connection with the historical observation.

In addition to the traditional social events, Conference organizers are also

negotiating with a prominent film star to secure an appearance. "We thought having a film or television star at this year's Conference would provide another and different aspect of a diversified program," Rolfe noted.

Attendees are also invited to a White House reception hosted by the President and First Lady, a Congressional reception, and a tour of the Capitol.

Among the other speakers are Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Gov. James B. Edwards of South Carolina, Treasury Secretary William Simon and Consumer Advocate Ralph Nader.

The fee for the conference is \$70. Information is available from state YR federations or the Young Republican National Federation, 310 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C., 20003, (202) 484-6680.■

YRLC 1976 REGISTRATION FORM

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