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# battleline

AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE UNION  
Aug.-Sept. 1976, Vol. X, No. 7

## How You Can Help!

To help us defray the cost of publishing *Battle Line*, we'd appreciate it if, right now, you would send us a contribution in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Anyone who gives \$10 or more will receive, at no additional cost, a copy of Solveig Eggerz's new study for ACU's Education and Research Institute, *Federal Aid for Social Engineering in the Public Schools*; or another ERI publication by Max Friedman, *The Peoples Bicentennial Commission*.



More than 150 GOP Delegates Members of ACU

Wide World Photo

## Ronald Reagan's Candidacy Brought Conservative Message to Millions

ACU MAINTAINED A high profile at the GOP convention in Kansas City. More than 150 delegates were ACU members (see list on page 5). If alternates are counted, this total would be increased by several hundred.

Needless to say, most of these conservative stalwarts were backers of Ronald Reagan. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that ACU played a vital role in the remarkable effort that brought Ronald Reagan to the verge of win-

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# Reagan Campaign

(continued from front page)

ning the Republican presidential nomination and unseating an incumbent President of his own party.

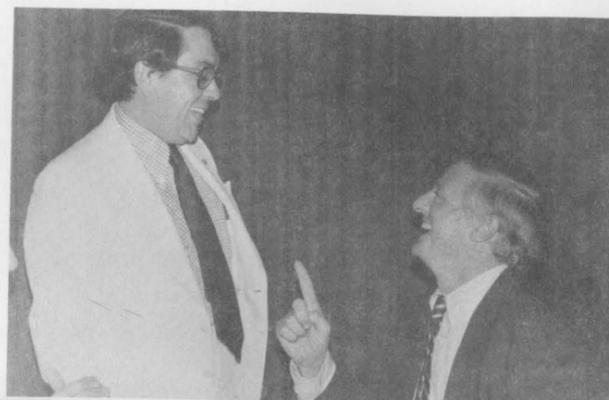
ACU's presence was felt inside the Reagan organization itself. Board members Charles Black and David Keene dropped their ACU duties for a period to serve as Midwest and Southern field directors respectively, and former ACU political director Jeff Bell served as research director.

Other ACU members were also in evidence during the convention proceedings. California Assemblyman (and California Conservative Union Board member) Mike Antonovich addressed the convention in defense of the Right-to-Life plank in the platform, as did Rep. (and ACU Board member) Robert Bauman. Rep. Phil Crane (another ACU Board member) spoke in behalf of the "Morality in Foreign Policy" plank that implicitly criticized President Ford for embracing *detente*, signing the Helsinki agreement, defending Kissinger's foreign policy, and snubbing Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Rep. Bauman was enthusiastically applauded for a rousing speech nominating Sen. Jesse Helms for Vice President.

Rep. Crane was also one of the leaders of the conservative band that successfully challenged the moderate-liberal platform drafted by the Ford organization. Three ACU board members who submitted testimony before the platform committee were: Prof. Stefan Possony of the Hoover Institution at Stanford; Mickey Edwards, Republican candidate for Congress from Oklahoma's 6th District; and Phyllis Schlafly.

Mrs. Schlafly received considerable media coverage for her leadership role in the fight to remove an endorsement of ERA from the platform. Despite the fact that the platform committee was stacked with Ford partisans, the conservative forces managed to defeat the ERA endorsement in the subcommittee only to be defeated in turn (by a very narrow margin) in the full committee.

In general, however, it was the conservative forces of Helms and Crane who carried the day in the platform



**SYNDICATED COLUMNIST** and editor of *National Review*, **Bill Buckley (seated)** and **Rep. Bob Bauman**, were but two of the many conservative activists who attended a luncheon hosted by ACU during the GOP Convention in Kansas City.

committee. At their insistence planks were included calling for Constitutional amendments banning abortion, guaranteeing the right to pray in public schools and outlawing forced busing. Other sections spelled out hard line conservative stands on foreign policy, national defense and the economy, among other issues. Thanks to the efforts of these principled conservatives the GOP has the most conservative platform in many decades. ACU members can be proud of the role their leaders played in this effort.

ACU's presence was manifest in other ways in Kansas City. For instance, more than 500 delegates, alternates and visitors were present at the ACU-YAF reception on Monday evening and the next day a capacity crowd of 400 attended a luncheon for conservative activists. Among the luminaries attending these events were: Governors James Edwards of South Carolina and Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire; Senators James Buckley, Strom Thurmond, and Jesse Helms; Reps. Bob Bauman, Ron Paul, William Armstrong; *National Review* Editor Wm. F. Buckley, Jr.; Singer Pat Boone; columnist James Jackson Kilpatrick; *National Review* Publisher William Rusher; *Human Events* Editor Thomas Winter and STOP-ERA leader Phyllis Schlafly.

The gathering was a powerful testimony to the durability of the conservative movement and the speakers underscored the fact that the movement will survive independent of the fortunes of any one individual.

The convention also had its light side for ACU staff members attending. Through a stroke of good fortune two rooms were made available in the Crown Center Hotel—the Ford headquarters and "temporary White House." This presented opportunities too good to pass up—and they weren't. Reagan partisans passing the hotel were amused to see a giant Reagan banner hanging from a balcony on the 6th floor over the main entrance—an embellishment provided courtesy of ACU. (Ford supporters were not so amused.)

When the hoopla subsided, however, the Reagan effort fell short. And it hurt—there's no use denying it. For Reagan partisans who had supported the Governor from the snows of New Hampshire to the last roll call at Kansas City defeat was a bitter pill to swallow.

But conservatives have much to be proud of. Through the Reagan effort they demonstrated that America is

basically a conservative nation—and is becoming more so. It was the power of the issues and the grit and determination of the conservative rank and file that propelled Ronald Reagan to within a few votes of the Republican nomination. ACU members were the backbone of that effort.

Ronald Reagan lost his race for the Presidency but the effort was well worth it. The Reagan candidacy focused conservative energies, welded conservatives at the grassroots level into a highly potent political force and projected the conservative message to many millions of Americans.

As Governor Reagan said in his valedictory, the leaders change but the cause goes on and "the cause will prevail because it's right."

There are several reasons why Ronald Reagan went into the Republican convention without the votes he needed to win his party's presidential nomination.

There is, however, only one real reason why the Reagan operatives failed to get these votes once they arrived there and it is quite simple: They surrendered the good fight that brought them victory in the primaries, they laid down their battle flag of "bold, clear colors without pastels" which had brought them within spitting distance of the GOP nomination.

The Republican convention, which a *Washington Post* delegate survey found to be even more conservative than four years ago, was a group whose head was with Ford but whose heart was with Reagan.

There are few who believe that, in a secret ballot, the President would have triumphed. The delegates were the kind of people excited by issues like 14-B, the right-to-work, not 16-C, the transparently gimmicky procedural bill-of-attainder dreamed up by Reagan campaign chief John Sears and designed to force Ford to name his running mate the morning before the presidential vote.

## Platforms Do Matter

"Looking at the Republican Party Platform it can be seen that it went through some serious changes. The final document contained language supporting a superior national defense instead of present policies of 'equivalency' or 'rough equivalency.' Over Ford Administration objections strong language was put in supporting the Republic of China on Taiwan. A more realistic approach to *detente* was included.

"In domestic policy the two parties' platforms are going in opposite ways. Through its platform the Republican Party is calling for less government and for controls on government. Also, there is strong support for the right of law-abiding Americans to own and use firearms. The emphasis is on the free enterprise system and limited government.

"Platforms are the place where political parties address the issues facing this nation and state the basic principles on which they stand. When a party is unwilling or unable to be forthright in its platform, in my opinion it is also saying that it is being less than forthright with the American voter. Platforms are important because they give a method of judging candidates and parties."—**Rep. John Ashbrook (R-Ohio).**



**SEN. JESSE HELMS** of North Carolina (left) and **Rep. Phil Crane** of Illinois (right) both played key roles in getting the GOP Convention to adopt a "Morality in Foreign Policy" plank in the Republican Platform. Sen. Helms' people drafted the plank and Rep. Crane spoke in behalf of it. Rep. Bauman of Maryland also received prime time TV coverage making an impassioned argument for the Party's anti-abortion platform plank.

The Republican delegates were a crowd that would have responded to real issues. The only chance Reagan had to get the 59 votes he needed for victory was to continue within the convention the campaign he had waged so successfully in the primaries.

This had to mean war, not peace. A bloody knock-down-drag-out donnybrook on issues was something to be precipitated, not avoided.

But it was not to be. Instead of raw meat, Mr. Sears and his contingent made the fatal strategic decision that the delegates should be fed Hamburger Helper.

Evidently, the Reagan camp made the decision not to rock the boat on the GOP platform as long ago as last June. According to *The New York Times*, Michael Raoul-Duval, a special assistant to President Ford, says he met a number of times with Reagan issues adviser Martin Anderson to settle on the outlines of a foreign policy plank acceptable to both Reagan and Ford.

Reagan press aide, Jim Lake, confirms this, stating: "We agreed to the concept of a non-controversial platform that either Ford or Reagan could campaign on."

Just a week before the Republican convention began, a top Reagan aide told us that platform fights were something to be avoided at almost any cost. The Reagan people, he said, were prepared to accept "neuter" language on any issue just so they "could live with it." The reason: John Sears had ordered that nothing should be done that would in any way take the attention away from the 16-C battle.

But fortunately, not all Reagan's supporters agreed. So, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina and some of his men came to Kansas City and gave the Sears contingent a last-minute backbone transplant. It is only as a result of the efforts of Sen. Helms, Dr. John East, a GOP Platform Committee member who teaches political science in North Carolina, and others like them, that the Republican platform says anything substantive about anything.

Even then, the Reagan forces watered down the wording the Helms faction wanted to include in the "Morality and Foreign Policy" plank of the Republican platform, wording the Ford people could have in no way accepted, thus precipitating just the kind of brawl the Reagan camp needed to win.

Incredibly, the Reagan high command, without even telling Helms as they promised they would, struck out the

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**battleline**

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# Building for the Conservative Future

Coming off its history-making effort in behalf of Ronald Reagan, ACU is marshalling its forces for the fall elections, and for other political battles to come.

Not only are ACU and its allied organization, the Conservative Victory Fund, working hard on targeted Congressional and Senatorial races through issue research, financial support and direct campaign assistance, but we are also active on other fronts, including:

1. Building new state organizations. ACU already has 37 state affiliates, and intends to strengthen these and increase their number in preparation for further effective grassroots action.
2. Stepping up the Congressional Action Program—including testimony on bills before Congress, research studies, seminars on major issues such as defense and internal security, and continued legislative alerts to members as in the successful effort to stop the abolition of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.
3. Battling the bureaucrats—as in the growing Public Monitor program that exposes the failings of the bureaucracy, the STOP OSHA committee, research studies on regulatory abuse, and support for legislative initiatives to roll back the power of bureaucracy.
4. Expanded publications—including *Battle Line*, the *Public Monitor Report*, vote ratings of Congress, and special studies on issues and political trends.
5. Most important, laying the groundwork for effective action to bring the Nation's conservative majority to fruition—either in a new party format or through a restructured Republican Party. This will be a major focus of ACU efforts and the central theme of the next Conservative Political Action Conference.

To do these things, however, takes money—and this requires support from all concerned conservatives. In its independent campaign in behalf of Gov. Reagan, ACU spent a quarter of a million dollars, straining its resources to the limit. The result is that the fiscal cupboard is bare, precisely at a time when maximum effort is needed to build on the gains that conservatives have scored in recent months.

*Battle Line* readers are therefore urged to send their maximum contributions today, to help defray the costs of the publication program, and to help ACU gear up for further effective action in the days to come. Without the support of key conservatives such as yourself, it will be impossible for us to continue with these vitally needed efforts.

Please use the enclosed wallet-flap envelop to send as much as you possibly can—today, while you are thinking of it. Help ACU stay in the fight for you, for your family, and for our country. (All those who send \$10 or more will be entitled to a free copy of *The Peoples Bicentennial Commission*, by Max Friedman, or *Federal Aid to Social Engineering in the Schools*, by Solveig Eggerz, both published by the ACU Education and Research Institute.)

## Reagan Campaign

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reference to the Panama Canal, an issue Reagan had used very successfully in his victorious primaries. The section deleted read:

"Our foreign policy will recognize that we shall neither give up that which is ours, exemplified by the Panama Canal, nor abandon our friends in order to make new alliances, as exemplified by the Republic of China.

"Our quest for peace has led to the necessity for us to be Number One in the world in the capability to maintain that peace. We recognize the necessity and shall meet it."

Reagan's men also blue-penciled the declaration that "all strategic arms limitation agreements, in particular, should be subject to on-site inspection."

The result of the final document was, as the *Washington Post* so accurately characterized it editorially, a challenge to Henry Kissinger so subliminal, so pregnant with symbolism, "so lacking in substance that the Ford forces had no great difficulty double-talking themselves into accepting it."

Purposeful conflict on substantive issues—positions that were totally unacceptable to the Ford forces—was precisely what Reagan needed to achieve victory. This was his only hope. When the President's men produced a platform draft that was largely a rewrite of Ford's State of

the Union address—not taking any real position on détente, abortion, busing, the Panama Canal or gun control—the Reagan people should have gladly accepted it. Then taken it to the floor of the convention and tore it to shreds.

As John Sears himself has noted: "The times you get in trouble are when you're not moving. Motion is what you need in politics and when you don't have it, you have a problem."

Indeed. And when the Reagan forces went into the convention with all their eggs in the 16-C basket, it was a no-move move and it proved fatal.

## ACU Member Delegates TO GOP Convention

The following list of ACU members who were delegates to the Republican National Convention is not complete. It includes neither delegates who are members of ACU's state affiliates, nor does it include ACU members who were alternates. In the next issue of *Battle Line* we would like to publish the names of people who fit in either of these categories. If you are a member of ACU and/or one of our state affiliates and a) were an alternate delegate or b) were a delegate whose name is not listed in this issue please drop a card or letter to *Battle Line* and we will list your name in the next issue. Thanks.

Anthony Conte, Revere, Mass.  
 Daniel Carmen, Wellesley, Mass.  
 Betty W. Smith, South Chatham, Mass.  
 Mary Payson, Falmouth, Me.  
 Harold L. Jones, Augusta, Me.  
 John S. Burgess, Brattleboro, Vt.  
 John B. Seward, E. Wallingford, Vt.  
 Fred Coldren, Cape May, N.J.  
 J. Alan McKay, Hingham, Mass.  
 Albert F. Gordon, New York, N.Y.  
 Mary K. Fitzgerald, New York, N.Y.  
 Willard C. Allis, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Newton C. Taylor, Huntington, Pa.  
 James L. Byrnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 William Swain Lee, Rehoboth Beach, Dela.  
 Fred C. Dixon, Washington, D.C.  
 Rep. Marjorie Holt, Annapolis, Md.  
 Rep. Robert Bauman, Easton, Md.  
 George A. Price, Phoenix, Md.  
 Jane Hanks, Oxford, Md.  
 C. Kenneth Beattie, Whiteford, Md.  
 Sylvia Hermann, Bethesda, Md.  
 John D. March, Gainesville, Va.  
 Herman King, Newport News, Va.  
 Jelks Cabaniss, Alexandria, Va.  
 Naomi D. Zeavin, Falls Church, Va.  
 Sandy Riley, Leesburg, Va.  
 H. Joseph Beard, Charlotte, N.C.  
 Hugh G. Chatham, Elkin, N.C.  
 John P. East, Greenville, N.C.  
 John A. Hall, Greensboro, N.C.  
 Robert V. Somers, Salisbury, N.C.  
 George L. Coxhead, Chapel Hill, N.C.  
 Tom Ellis, Raleigh, N.C.  
 Jackson F. Lee, Fayetteville, N.C.  
 Wilson Bryant, Charlotte, N.C.  
 Neal D. Thigpen, Florence, S.C.  
 John E. Courson, Columbia, S.C.  
 J.J. Janzen, Clemson, S.C.  
 Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, S.C.  
 Carl L. Gillis, Adrian, Ga.  
 Ellen K. Ogle, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.  
 Lionel O. Leon, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.  
 L. James Cherry, Live Oak, Fla.  
 Tommy Thomas, Panama City, Fla.  
 Fred W. Streetman, Jr., St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 Ward Dougherty, Lutz, Fla.  
 S. Craig Smith, Punta Gorda, Fla.  
 Emily N. Boylston, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Frederick W. Guardabassi, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.  
 Mary Collins, N. Miami Beach, Fla.  
 Boots Guider, Miami Shores, Fla.  
 Mike Thompson, Coral Gables, Fla.  
 Robert A. Rosasco, Miami, Fla.  
 Patricia M. Weber, Key Biscayne, Fla.  
 Steve Allen, Anniston, Ala.  
 Clarke Reed, Greenville, Miss.  
 W.D. Mounger, Jackson, Miss.  
 Jerry Gilbreath, Laurel, Miss.  
 Charles W. Pickering, Laurel, Miss.  
 Judith A. Pap, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 Betty Arndt, Centralia, Mo.  
 Paul H. Green, Zionsville, Ind.  
 Sarkes Tarzian, Bloomington, Ind.  
 William L. Long, Lafayette, Ind.  
 Betty J. Rendel, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Julie Abraham, E. Lansing, Mich.  
 Greg Wilson, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Norman Hughes, Metamora, Mich.  
 Joel Ver Plunk, Holland, Mich.  
 Mary Bourdon, Clarkston, Mich.  
 Harry Rasdal, Spencer, Iowa  
 Robert Lounsbury, Des Moines, Iowa  
 Harold Froehlich, Appleton, Wisc.  
 Gary Enright, Huron, S.D.  
 David Volk, Pierre S.D.  
 Ada Nash, Redstone, Mont.  
 Helen Johnson, Bozeman, Mont.  
 Thomas Rolfe, Bozeman, Mont.  
 Timothy Sheehan, Chicago, Ill.  
 Irl Marshall, Highland Park, Ill.  
 Betty Hanicke, Shawnee Mission, Kan.  
 George Cook, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Marjorie Lamp, Valley, Neb.  
 Kay Orr, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Tyrone Grothe, Omaha, Neb.  
 Gerald Stromer, Kearney, Neb.  
 Beverly McClean, Lafayette, La.  
 Charles E. Dunbar, New Orleans, La.  
 Morley Hudson, Shreveport, La.  
 Lee Mills, Lafayette, La.  
 Dud Lastrapes, Lafayette, La.  
 P.J. Gomer, Eunice, La.  
 Grace Boulton, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Sam Noble, Archmore, Okla.  
 Steve Antosh, Shawnee, Okla.  
 Barbara Warren, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Rep. Ron Paul, Houston, Texas  
 J. Evetts Haley, Canyon, Texas  
 Bill Osborn, Daingerfield, Texas  
 Walter Judge, Mineola, Texas  
 W.D. Lowery, Bedias, Texas  
 John Leedom, Dallas, Texas  
 State Sen. Betty Andujar, Ft. Worth, Texas  
 Carol E. Belton, Houston, Texas  
 James E. Lyon, Houston, Texas  
 Judge W. St. John Garwood, Austin, Texas  
 Mrs. Sue Briscoe, Eagle Lake, Texas  
 Bill Scurlock, McAllen, Texas  
 Jerry E. Smith, Houston, Texas  
 Robert Monaghan, Midland, Texas  
 W.W. McAllister, Sr., San Antonio, Texas  
 Van Archer, San Antonio, Texas  
 Willard King, San Antonio, Texas  
 Ray Barnhart, Pasadena, Texas  
 Marguerite Binkley, Houston, Texas  
 J. Ken Dixon, Llano, Texas  
 Mrs. T.B. Hudson, Seabrook, Texas  
 Joseph Coors, Golden, Colorado  
 Pete T. Cenarrusa, Carey, Idaho  
 Jo Ann Wood, Lewisville, Idaho  
 Dennis Olsen, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
 Rep. Steve Symms, Caldwell, Idaho  
 Ernest L. Wilkinson, Provo, Utah  
 Nonavie Dyer, Phoenix, Arizona  
 Carol Stahl, Albuquerque, N.M.  
 Frank P. Adams, Piedmont, Calif.  
 Wilma M. Holbrook, Livermore, Calif.  
 John Garabedian, Fresno, Calif.  
 Jackie N. Harker, Encino, Calif.  
 Marie Ann Schumacher, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Joseph M. Crosby, South Pasadena, Calif.  
 Kathleen E. Crow, San Marino, Calif.  
 Timothy C. Riley, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Alyce M. Coleman, South Gate, Calif.  
 Verna D. Mattox, Torrance, Calif.  
 Jacquelyn Garman, Whittier, Calif.  
 State Sen. John Stull, Escondido, Calif.  
 Pat Boone, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
 Mrs. Henry Braun, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Mike Curb, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
 Helen A. Turnell, Salem, Ore.  
 Diana Evans, Salem, Ore.  
 Davis Stanger, Grants Pass, Ore.  
 Edsel Hammond, Seattle, Wash.

## ACU Backs Kennedy Bill To Deregulate Airlines

"Take me, I'm yours," is the slogan of one major airline. And it's a fitting slogan, because that's exactly what's happened to air travelers—they're being taken.

Thanks to the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) regulations, consumers pay an extra \$1 billion per year in air fares. Fares have risen over 20 percent in the past two years alone and since 1950 the CAB has turned down all 79 applications of new firms to provide competing service. These new airlines would have increased efficiency and reduced flight rates.

To fight the CAB's costly regulations, ACU has announced its strong support for (fasten your seat belt) Sen. Edward Kennedy's "Air Transportation Act of 1976" (S. 3364), a bill that would restore market competition in the airline industry over the next few years. Sen. Buckley is also a chief co-sponsor of the bill.

S. 3364 represents a major victory for conservative economic philosophy. And passage of the bill will force liberal spokesmen to think twice the next time they call for federal interference in the private sector. But without some immediate support (Sen. Buckley is the only conservative co-sponsor) the bill may never get off the ground.

Sen. Howard Cannon, Chairman of the Senate Aviation Subcommittee, has promised that some type of CAB deregulation bill will be reported out of his subcommittee this year. But Sen. Cannon only favors some minimal deregulation of the CAB. It is vitally important that Sen. Cannon and other Aviation Subcommittee members be inundated with letters urging them to support S. 3364.

ACU urges you to write the Aviation Subcommittee members and your own Senators today. Urge them to support S. 3364. It's an opportunity conservatives cannot afford to miss.

Aviation Subcommittee members:

Democrats	Republicans
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.) Chairman	James B. Pearson (Kan.) Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tenn.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Ted Stevens (Alaska)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Md.)
Ernest F. Hollings (N.C.)	
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)	Write to:
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	Senator's name
John V. Tunney (Calif.)	Senate Office Building
Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)	Washington, D.C. 20510
John A. Durkin (N.H.)	

# How to Survive Savage, Runaway Inflation.

Announcing a simple, two step plan of action.

Do you think the recession is over?

The same economists who got caught with their pants down by the 1974-75 recession are now forecasting a glorious 1976. But the recession turnaround is also signalling something else: the imminent return of savage, triple-digit inflation.

Yes, triple-digit inflation. Yes, here in the United States. Yes, during the 1970's!

No doubt about it. The single greatest threat to your living standard is a runaway inflation. And nothing the President, Congress, or the Federal Reserve can do will prevent it, without bringing on a severe depression. The course is set and it's now irreversible!

Professor Hans F. Sennholz is one of many economic authorities who agrees. On the front page of the *Wall Street Journal*, he was quoted as predicting:

"The purchasing power of the dollar must fall at even faster rates... Two-digit inflation comes to an end with the advent of three-digit inflation."

## THE WORLD-WIDE INFLATION DILEMMA

To those who understand world events, the coming hyper-inflationary crisis is clearly visible. Consider the evidence all around us:

- In Argentina, the cost of living rose 335 percent in 1975. (An interior decorator in Buenos Aires found it cheaper to paper walls with hundred-peso notes than with wallpaper!)
- In Chile, consumer prices rose 400 percent in 1975. Life is marked with shortages, black marketeering, food lines, and civil disorder.
- In Great Britain last year, the inflation rate was 21 percent. In Italy, 17 percent. In Japan, 12 percent. These astonishing rates at a time when world inflation was supposedly receding. This year or next, these rates could double, maybe triple.



**A \$9.95 VALUE—YOURS FREE** with a no-risk subscription to "Inflation Survival Letter."

## A QUICK COURSE IN HARD-MONEY INVESTMENTS

... And Other Inflation-Survival Secrets

1. *An Inflation Survival Strategy for Everyman*
2. *How To Invest In Gold*, by Rene Baxter
3. *How To Invest In Silver*, by William F. Rickenbacker and the editors of ISL
4. *Investing In Rare Coins For Profit And Pleasure*, by Richard Suter
5. *A Swiss Bank Account For You*, by Robert Kinsman
6. *A Complete Guide To Commodities Futures Trading*, by Eugene Jackson
7. *Fine Arts And Antiques: Investments To Enjoy*, by Richard Rush
8. *Foreign Trusts: Not Just For The Wealthy*
9. *A Layman's Guide To Survival Firearms*, by Bill Davidson
10. *How To Buy Rural Property*, by Gary North
11. *Ten Best Ways To Hide Your Valuables*, by David Krotz
12. *Your Guide To Swiss Life Insurance And Annuities*
13. *How To Prepare For The Next Energy Crisis*, by Roy A. Johnson
14. *The Best Of Interest-Paying Checking Accounts*
15. *Where To Earn High Interest And Dividends*, by Mark Skousen
16. *Mexican Bank Deposits*
17. *A Complete Survival Directory*

## RUNAWAY INFLATION IN AMERICA?

But, you may be asking, could such inflation happen here? The answer is: it has happened here!

The 1933 dollar is today worth just 23 cents. And it's still falling! In just four decades, consumer prices rose by an astonishing 344 percent! In the last two years, the price of *Time* and *Newsweek* increased by 50 percent. Coca-Cola by 100 percent. A shoeshine by 80 percent. A McDonald's cheeseburger by 35 percent. Cigarettes by 32 percent. Clearly, this is inflation running out of control.

And worse inflation—much worse—could strike before the year is out. The frightful deficits now being piled up by this wild-spending Congress plus forty years of grossly mismanaged fiscal and monetary policies have brought this country to the brink of an economic nightmare.

Living costs are ready to explode. Shocking shortages will follow. The gasoline and food shortages of 1974 were just a hint of what's in store. Bankruptcies by the thousands. Banks collapsing by the hundreds. State and municipal governments will follow New York into bankruptcy. In some areas, violence, food riots, and physical danger.

Exchange controls will prevent you from sending your money abroad. The government may again outlaw private ownership of gold. Travel abroad will be restricted. Wage and price controls will be imposed.

Unemployment and food lines will be in store for most Americans. People living on fixed incomes will be wiped out. Social security benefits, savings, pensions and insurance policies will become worthless.

## YOUR OWN INFLATION-SURVIVAL INSURANCE PLAN

Now, can you protect yourself and your assets from this rapidly-approaching economic crisis? Yes, you can! There is still time to act, but the next few months may offer your very last chance.

Your personal survival strategy begins with a subscription to the "Inflation Survival Letter." ISL is now America's number-one "hard-money" survival publication. Nearly 100,000 people from all walks of life, from all income levels, have benefited from the simple, down-to-earth approach offered by ISL—and only by ISL.

The "Inflation Survival Letter" is fast reading. A one-stop "how to do it" and "where to find it" reference source. Compact. Easy to read. And heavy on common sense!

Twenty-four times a year, ISL brings you the advice of the world's most respected investment writers and survival experts. What's more, it digests the most important items from over 200 financial, economic and survival publications (which would cost you more than \$8,000 if you subscribed to them all yourself!).

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# HOUSE MORE CONSERVATIVE, SENATE MOVES LEFT

ACU's Interim Congressional Key Issues Index for 1976 (January-June) again presents an opportunity to assess the performance of your Washington representatives on a wide range of issues.

The Interim Index for 1976 assesses sixteen votes in each house of Congress. Votes used in these ratings were selected (1) for their importance to the future of our country; (2) for how well they reflected a philosophically conservative position; and (3) to cover major categories of interest to conservatives, e.g., defense, welfare, federal spending, etc. Four House and Senate votes have double weight because they were determined to be particularly significant. Thus each Member of Congress, assuming he or she voted on each bill, could get credit for as many as 20 units in this system.

Reflective of the conservative, anti-Washington sentiment sweeping the country, the House showed a slight increase in its voting average—43.9% in 1976 compared to 42.9% in 1975. The most surprising increase came from House Democrats who moved up to 29.5% from 26.7% in 1975. This increase was due primarily to the improved rating of Southern Democrats who averaged 60.2% in 1976 compared to 54.8% in 1975. The average rating for the 76 liberal freshmen Democrats (many of whom are running scared for reelection) increased from 19.4% in 1975 to 22.8% in 1976. House Republicans continued to maintain a higher than normal average of 72.5% despite a drop from 76.2% in 1975 (they averaged 61.0% in 1974).

The Senate, however, continued to drift leftward with an average rating of 34.5% in 1976 compared to 37.5% in 1975 and 39.8% in 1974. Senate Democrats dropped to 21.7% in 1976 from 24.3% in 1975. Senate Republicans were also more liberal with an average of 56.3% in 1976 compared to 59.0% in 1975 and 62.0% in 1974. There is a disproportionate number of liberal Republicans in the Senate as compared to the House, which accounts for their generally lower rating.

The big surprise in these ratings are the record number of Members who received perfect scores (100%) and the total failures who scored zero. Thirty

House and Senate Members received perfect scores of (100%) compared to only 12 Members in 1975. The number of Members who scored zero increased dramatically to 92 in 1976 compared to 23 in 1975.

## PERFECT SCORES

Members of Congress who deserve the highest praise from the American people are those who received a perfect 100% rating in 1976. Receiving perfect scores in 1976 are Senators James Allen (Ala.), Carl Curtis (Neb.), Jesse Helms (N.C.), and Strom Thurmond (S.C.) and Representatives William Dickinson (Ala.), John Conlan and Sam Steiger (Ariz.), Barry Goldwater, Jr., John Roussetot and Del Clawson (Calif.), Richard Kelly (Fla.), Larry McDonald (Ga.), Steve Symms and George Hansen (Idaho), Henry Hyde and Philip Crane (Ill.), Keith Sebelius (Ks.), Robert Bauman and Marjorie Holt (Md.), Edward Hutchinson (Mich.), G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (Miss.), Gene Taylor (Mo.), Manuel Lujan and Harold Runnels (N.M.), Delbert Latta, Samuel Devine and John Ashbrook (Ohio), Floyd Spence (S.C.), and James Collins and Alan Steelman (Tex.). These Members of Congress, plus the 15 Senators and 112 Representatives who scored 70% or better, voted for fiscal responsibility, a strong national defense and limited government. It is these Members of Congress who believe that all Americans can and should be able to live their lives with maximum freedom and minimum government intervention.

Additional copies may be obtained for 25¢ per copy. Quantity prices are available upon request. Write 422 1st St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

# ACU Interim 1976 Key Issues Index—Senate

1. S. 3605, Federal Election Campaign Act. Bill which reconstituted the Federal Election Commission after the Supreme Court decreed that it and several portions of the campaign finance law were unconstitutional. The bill continued restrictive limitations on political campaign contributions and contained provisions giving favored treatment to labor union political committees. Passed 55-28. March 24. No vote DOUBLE PLUS.

2. H.R. 9803, Child Day Care Standards. Conference report to provide \$125 million to help states comply with rigid staffing ratios required by Congress for day care centers. The money and staffing ratios represent increased federal intervention into private day care centers, and would create more demand for federally-supported day care centers. Passed 59-30. March 24. NO vote PLUS.

3. H.R. 8617, Conference report on the Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1975. Bill to repeal the Hatch Act prohibition against Federal employees engaging in political activities. The bill would allow federal employees to run for political office while on the public payroll and engage in other political activities, thus bringing about a greater politicization of the federal bureaucracy. Passed 54-36. March 31. NO vote PLUS.

4. Hruska (R-Neb.) motion to recommit, and thus kill, S. 354, a bill establishing a nationwide, no-fault motor vehicle accident plan. The bill would bypass state prerogatives and constitute further government interference in the marketplace. Motion to kill agreed to 49-45. March 31. YES vote PLUS.

5. Burdick (D-ND) motion to table, and thus kill, the Scott (R-Va.) amendment to S. 287 to prohibit federal court jurisdiction over cases or controversies involving public schools. This amendment would have been a major step in removing from federal courts the power to bus school children for purposes of racial integration. Motion to kill agreed to 69-29. April 1. NO vote DOUBLE PLUS.

6. Williams (D-NJ) motion to table, and thus kill, the Curtis (R-Neb.) amendment to prevent employees who strike from receiving food stamps, except those households which were eligible to receive food stamps prior to the strike. Motion to kill agreed to 48-26. April 5. NO vote PLUS.

7. Buckley (C-R-NY) -McClure (R-Id.) amendment to S. Con. Res. 109, Congressional Budget Resolution, proposing cuts of \$4.5 billion in budget authority and \$6.8 billion in outlays. A yes vote represented a vote to curb runaway federal spending. Rejected 23-62. April 12. YES vote DOUBLE PLUS.

8. S. 3201, Public Works Employment Act of 1976. Bill to provide \$2.5 billion to state and local governments for public programs. The bill will create make-work public jobs, increase federal government growth, and augment federal control over local communities. Passed 54-28. April 13. NO vote PLUS.

9. S. 2662, International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act. The bill contained provisions greatly restricting arms sales abroad and would ban sales to countries allegedly violating human rights. The primary purpose of the bill's sponsors was to cut off vital military assistance to loyal and friendly anti-communist governments such as South Korea, Chile, and the Philippines. Passed 51-35. April 28. NO vote PLUS.

10. Bartlett (R-Ok.) amendment to H.R. 13172, Second Supplemental Appropriations, FY 1976, to delete all funding (\$5 million) in the bill for the National Commission on the Observances of International Women's Year, 1975. A legally questionable use of taxpayers' money to fund a conference that is avowedly pro-E.R.A. Passed 75-14. May 11. NO vote PLUS.

11. Culver (D-Iowa) amendment to H.R. 12438, Department of Defense Appropriations, barring funds to be obligated for the B-1 bomber program prior to February 1, in the hope that a newly inaugurated Democrat President might curb or halt its development. The B-1 is needed to replace our aging B-52 bomber force and strengthen our deterrent system against Soviet attack. Passed 44-37. May 20. NO vote DOUBLE PLUS.

12. Kennedy (D-Mass.) amendment to H.R. 12438, to delete \$317 million for procurement of 60 additional Minutemen 111 missiles. These missiles are vitally needed to offset the growing strength of the Soviet Union. Rejected 35-49. May 26. NO vote PLUS.

13. Allen (D-Ala.) amendment to S. 3439, International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act, to make Marxist Mozambique ineligible for \$25 million in security assistance. The aid in the bill would indirectly help the Marxist guerrillas trying to overthrow the anti-communist Rhodesian government. Rejected 29-45. June 2. YES vote PLUS.

14. H.R. 12169, Federal Energy Administration Extension Act. Passage of the bill extending the life of the Federal Energy Administration until September 30, 1977. The FEA has inhibited domestic oil production, thereby increasing U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Passed 81-12. June 16. NO vote PLUS.

15. Glenn (D-Ohio) amendment to S. 1892, Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations. Would appropriate \$310,000 to double the staff of the Civil Rights Office of Revenue Sharing. Bill would increase federal imposition of "affirmative action" quotas on state use of revenue sharing funds. Passed 55-30. June 24. NO vote PLUS.

16. Packwood (R-Ore.) amendment to H.R. 14232, Labor-HEW appropriations. Would strike from the bill a section barring funds for use to pay for abortions or to promote or encourage abortions. "No" vote would be for eliminating use of federal funds to pay for abortions. Passed 57-28. June 28. NO vote PLUS.





## What Would It Take?

by M. Stanton Evans

Chairman, American Conservative Union

When it was clear that President Ford was going to eke out the Republican nomination over Ronald Reagan, a friend of mine who works for the administration accosted me in Kansas City.



Evans

"What would it take," he wanted to know, "for you to support the President?" He didn't mean, of course, me personally, but people like me, or presumably so. Conservative types who had spoken up for Reagan on the issues, or criticized the administration on major policies,

or taken exception to the appointment of various liberals to high positions under Mr. Ford.

Similar questions have been bouncing around all over the place since Kansas City, addressed to disgruntled conservative Republicans, former Reagan operatives, conservative spokesmen in the media. For those who are inside the Republican structure and observe the amenities, the answer is predictable: They will support the nominee of their party. For those outside the structure, however, that answer is neither obvious nor obligatory.

The reasons urged for support of Mr. Ford by my friend and others are as follows: Whatever you think of Ford, he is better than Jimmy Carter. Conservatives got what they wanted in the platform. Vice President Rockefeller was effectively dumped in behalf of Sen. Dole. And the President made a conservative-sounding acceptance speech. What more do you want?

The answer, I would say, is some evidence of change in the substance of policy. Platform words are nice, but there is as yet no proof that the platform adopted in Kansas City will be translated into action. On the con-

trary, Vice President Rockefeller has lost no time in attacking the document outright and saying it doesn't represent the opinions of the President—which if true would be the all-time record for repudiation of a party platform.

Even without the Rockefeller statement there is reason to doubt the conservatism reflected in the platform will have much impact on the policy front. Now that the intraparty smoke has cleared, indeed, we find the administration back at the same old stand, promoting virtually all the same old programs that stirred conservative anger in the first place. Consider the following:

1. **Panama.** The issue of the Canal Zone was fudged over with ambiguous language in the platform, but what in fact is going on down there? By all accounts the administration means to forge ahead with plans to surrender American claims to sovereignty—plans at first denied by spokesmen for Mr. Ford and then admitted when the facts were developed by a congressional committee. Since this was a major source of conservative opposition to the President, continued efforts to give away the Canal Zone are hardly calculated to win conservative support.

2. **Southern Africa.** By the same token, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is openly pushing ahead with efforts to pressure the anti-Communist government of Rhodesia in deference to the African "third world." Are conservatives content with a Kissinger policy that aligns American power and prestige with the Marxists of Mozambique and against the anti-Communists of Rhodesia? Should they be?

3. **SALT.** Not only has the administration committed itself to crippling inhibitions in the SALT accords, but present intelligence has it that more of the same is in the planning process. Specifically, it is reported that Kissinger is willing to yield the Soviets still more advantages by eliminating the U.S. cruise missile and permitting the Soviets to exclude their Backfire bomber from the computation of strategic weapons.

What would it take to get conservative support of Mr. Ford? Reversal of these three policies—all completely within the power of the President—might do the trick.

*Earlier Budget Cut Reversed, Funds Restored*

## ACU Victorious in Fight to Save SISS

The anti-internal security forces in Congress suffered a major defeat on September 9, when the Senate Rules Committee voted 5-4 to restore the \$100,000 it had originally cut from the budget of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS).

Earlier this year ACU launched a massive letter-writing campaign to members of the Rules Committee to save the subcommittee from being abolished. Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), leader of the anti-internal security forces, failed—due to ACU's campaign—to achieve his goal of eliminating the subcommittee altogether but did manage to cut \$100,000 from this year's \$295,000 request.

To support his arguments against the SISS, Hatfield had originally attacked the subcommittee's record, claiming it had held only eight days of hearings when, in fact, it had conducted more than 90. Unfortunately, some Senators were persuaded by Hatfield's arguments to vote for the \$100,000 cut in March.

This time, however, Senators Howard Cannon (D-Nev.) and Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), two of the key swing votes on the Rules Committee, reversed their earlier posi-

tion and voted for the \$100,000 supplemental. Without this increase the SISS would have been forced out of existence.

Part of the reason for the switch by Cannon and Williams was due to the fact that the SISS had held a record number 26 days of hearings since January—far exceeding the performance of most other Senate subcommittees.

However, another important factor influencing the vote switch was ACU's projected plan reported in two *Washington Post* articles to mount another letter-writing campaign to insure that this supplemental appropriation was approved.

Both Cannon and Williams are up for reelection this year and could ill-afford to incur the wrath of their constituents by taking an unpopular stand against the Internal Security Subcommittee.

For the time being, at least, the subcommittee has been saved and its future looks more secure. Equally important, the struggle to save the SISS reaffirms an important truism for conservative activists: Taking action does pay off.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 19, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY  
(Kansas City, Missouri)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION  
WITH  
RONALD REAGAN

THE ALAMEDA PLAZA HOTEL

2:05 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Governor Reagan, I came over to the hotel for the purpose of congratulating you on a very fine campaign and expressing to you our compliments for the outstanding organization that you had. You really got us in shape.

I think the campaign you waged and the organization you put together was beneficial to the campaign that we have, beginning right away to defeat the Democratic nominees and to make certain that our philosophy prevails for the next four years.

I thank you for your indication of full support and again, I congratulate you for a fine campaign. Thank you very much.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Mr. President, my congratulations to you.

It was a good fight, Mom, and he won.

My congratulations and, of course, you know that as we both agreed all the way from the very beginning, once the fight was over, we are on the same side and we go forward together.

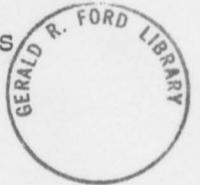
QUESTION: Mr. President, did you discuss the Vice Presidency with Governor Reagan?

THE PRESIDENT: I talked about a number of possibilities. We had a discussion in that regard, yes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, was Mr. Reagan one of those possibilities you discussed?

THE PRESIDENT: That is a private matter between Governor Reagan and myself and I don't think we should comment further.

MORE



QUESTION: Governor Reagan, are you prepared to campaign actively for President Ford in the election?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Yes, as I said before, and that is what I have always done and believed in with regard to the party and I will do all I can.

QUESTION: Governor Reagan, your wife said earlier this evening that she would be happy to get back to the ranch when this is all over. Is that what is going to happen, sir?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I want to tell you I will be happy to get back to the ranch, too, but I don't think we mean permanently settle down on the ranch, but I know what she meant. We are both tired -- I think we are all tired -- having been through this campaign. We are looking forward to a breathing spell.

QUESTION: Governor Reagan, are you going to stand by your statement you would not accept the Vice Presidency?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I shall stand by that statement, yes.

QUESTION: Governor Reagan, could you turn down a draft by the Convention?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Well, now you are asking, Barry, one of those hypothetical questions. I will answer that if and when it comes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, why did you send Ben Becker out to California to negotiate the pardon of Mr. Nixon when he was under investigation for criminal tax fraud at the time?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we are discussing matters that are of much more interest at this time. I have answered it in the past. If you go back and look at the record, you will find out.

QUESTION: Mr. President, is there a place for Ronald Reagan in your Administration?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course there is. As came out during the campaign, I wanted Governor Reagan to be a part of my Administration and there certainly would be. He is a person whose philosophy is virtually identical with mine and he certainly has indicated a great capability as an executive of the largest State in the Union. The answer is yes.

MORE



QUESTION: Mr. President, how long is the Vice Presidential list?

THE PRESIDENT: We will make the announcement tomorrow.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you now in principle have the votes of approximately 20 percent of the electorate. How do you propose to go about getting the votes of another 31 percent?

THE PRESIDENT: That is very simple. Our philosophy, I think, is believed in by a majority of the American people today. In my opinion, the Democratic ticket, the nominees for President and Vice President, have embraced the Democratic platform. They have embraced the record of the Democratic Congress. Both are very vulnerable and I don't think they coincide with the views, the philosophy of the American people today and we are going to go out and campaign against them as candidates, against the Democratic platform and against the Democratic Congressional record. I think the American people will support us and defeat them.

QUESTION: Will you debate Jimmy Carter, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: We don't rule it out.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you haven't said whether you have or you have not made up your mind yet about a Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT: I have not.

QUESTION: Can you tell us who is on your Vice Presidential list?

THE PRESIDENT: I will tell you who the choice is tomorrow.

QUESTION: What time?

THE PRESIDENT: How early do you want it? (Laughter)

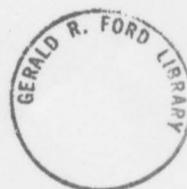
QUESTION: Now. It is past 2:00 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT: We will advise you at the appropriate time.

QUESTION: Mr. Reagan, do you consider your philosophy almost identical with that of the President?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I think basically it has to be pretty much the same philosophy, as I said it was when I picked Senator Schweiker, or we wouldn't be in the same party. I think there are differences. I think we have different approaches to a number of things, but I think, basically, a basic philosophy, yes.

MORE



QUESTION: Would you be willing to serve in the Ford Administration?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I had the honor of having that offered to me once and turned it down because there was something else that I thought I would rather do and I still believe I would rather take up again what I was doing before I became a candidate, which was in the communications field.

QUESTION: If the Convention were to draft you, sir, would you reject any move by the Convention?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I just said that that is a hypothetical question. I haven't seen any signs of such a thing happening. I will answer when I see any such signs.

QUESTION: Since most of his campaign has been fought, do you think you would have any trouble selling Mr. Reagan to the American people, I mean, as bitterly as you have contested him?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think our fight has been a bitter one. It has been a very hotly contested campaign. I happen to think the campaign was beneficial. It took a lot of time and a lot of effort, but the net result is good for the Republican Party.

QUESTION: Governor Reagan, are you saying you will permit your name to be entered for the Vice Presidential nomination tomorrow night?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: No.

QUESTION: You will not permit it?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: No.

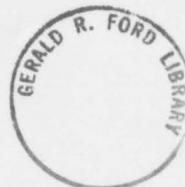
QUESTION: Mr. President, could you reflect on the course of the campaign and would you explain why you think it was so difficult for you, an incumbent President, to get the nomination in your own fight to --

THE PRESIDENT: Governor Reagan is probably the most effective campaigner in the United States today and when you are competing against a man with that skill, ability and dedication, of course it is a tough contest. I have complimented him for a fine campaign. He had a good organization. That makes it very difficult.

QUESTION: Governor Reagan, you seem to have left the door open for a draft, or at least not closed it entirely?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: No.

MORE



QUESTION: Are you going to instruct the States not to enter your name in nomination tomorrow evening?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I am not going to be so presumptuous as to go out there and suggest that maybe they are going to do it. That is what I meant by I haven't seen any signs of that. I will treat it at that time, but I am not going to go running out and saying don't you dare do something and they might look at me very astounded and say, "We didn't have any intention of doing that."  
(Laughter)

QUESTION: Mr. President, will Governor Reagan be invited to address the Convention tomorrow?

THE PRESIDENT: Quite frankly, I haven't thought about it.

QUESTION: What is your instinct about that?

THE PRESIDENT: I will talk to the Governor about it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, do you still feel that Governor Reagan's comments about the Panama Canal in the campaign were irresponsible?

THE PRESIDENT: I support the Republican platform, which was agreed to by his people and by my people.

QUESTION: I don't think that answers the question.

THE PRESIDENT: That is the way I will answer it.  
(Laughter)

QUESTION: Mr. President, California, Texas and several other States were very solid for Ronald Reagan. Tonight after the nomination, I was quite pleased to see Texas, who fought so hard, waving Ford signs. How do you plan on carrying these States, being sure they go to Ford in November?

THE PRESIDENT: I think all during the campaign the Ford people that I talked with indicated they would have supported Governor Reagan and the Reagan people that I had the opportunity to talk with or heard from otherwise said they would support President Ford. I think that is true across the spectrum as far as the Convention is concerned. Our principles transcend personalities, and I think we can solidify the party, strengthen it and win in November.

Thank you very much.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Thank you.

END (AT 2:22 A.M. CDT)

