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REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER

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SKYLINE of Kansas City, Mo., in this night photo, shows an area that will become familiar to delegates and others during the Republican National Convention of Bicentennial-year 1976 held there. The National Committee has

approved the recommendation of the Site Selection Committee and set the dates for August 16-19. For more on the city and a picture of its Kemper Arena where the convention will be, see page 3.

By *GOP House Members*

LEGISLATIVE PLAN UNVEILED

A major legislative program agreed upon by House Republicans and their Policy Committee was made public September 8. It shows the world — and the voters — some of the specifics of what they would do as the majority party in Congress.

About 15 members attended the press conference in the Capitol at which the plan was announced. They included House GOP Leader John J. Rhodes; Rep. Bob Michel, Republican Whip; Rep. John B. Anderson, Republican Conference Chairman, and Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., Policy Committee Chairman.

Here are excerpts of the program:

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Our 200-year-old system of private enterprise, working within a free and competitive economy, has produced the highest living standard in the world. This private sector production has been and is the only creator of our national wealth, with government merely redistributing wealth it has acquired through taxation . . . Any broader effort by government to control or direct our huge trillion-and-a-half-dollar economic machine could be a disaster. Government should not

assume the function of the great tinkerer, but can, and should, help promote prosperity. It can best do this by not hindering the course of commerce, by minimizing regulation, by allowing the time-tested laws of supply and demand to work with maximum freedom, by encouraging healthy competition and the enforcement of anti-trust laws that protect the consumer and fledgling businesses. . . .

PUBLIC DEBT

During the past 40 years excessive appropriations by Democrat-controlled Congresses have created massive deficits and forced the Federal Government to borrow heavily. This competition with the private sector has caused interest rates to rise and, as a result, funds for private capital investment which are needed to create new jobs have become scarce and expensive. Massive deficits will rekindle double-digit inflation and prevent the expansion of business needed to pull our economy out of the recession. . . .

The Budget Committees of the Congress, in conjunction with the Executive Branch, must establish spending priorities consistent with Federal

revenues with a systematic reduction of the public debt. The public debt must be restructured. Trust fund surpluses, which by statute can only be invested in government obligations, tend to distort the real picture and should not be included in considering the overall public debt ceiling. . . . We propose that the limit of the public debt be set concurrently with the adoption of the Federal Budget.

GOVERNMENT REFORM

In recent years, an entrenched, burgeoning bureaucracy has developed in the Federal Government. Federal agencies have proliferated and become fragmented, inefficient, duplicative and wasteful. Regulatory agencies have overstepped their authority in the promulgation of rules and regulations. They have usurped authorities which rightfully belong to the States, and ultimately to the people. Return of power to the States, as well as strict Congressional oversight of agency compliance with the letter and spirit of the law, are urgently needed to preserve personal liberty, improve efficiency, and eliminate waste. We recommend a bipartisan commission be

(Continued on page 5)



SINAI PLAN TO CLEAR AS IT IS?

Defending the interim peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spent the entire first week of his Mideast return reassuring various Congressional committees and diplomatic correspondents that stationing U.S. civilians in the Sinai is in no way analogous to the American entrance in Vietnam. Administration Reason No. 1: The 150 to 200 American monitors will be civilians, limited to a technical surveillance role in the 20-mile stretch bounded by the Mitla and Gidda Passes; No. 2: They will be in the United Nations buffer zone between the two armies, accompanied by thousands of United Nations personnel; and, No. 3: The technicians will serve an impartial role between the two sides — at the request of the two sides. Further, the United States has protected itself in written agreement by the unilateral right to withdraw such personnel “if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary.”

Bowing to doubters, Kissinger agreed in Senate hearings to support forthcoming legislative proposals to require withdrawal of the American presence “in the event of hostilities.” As negotiated, the existing agreement leaves the sensitive withdrawal decision to President Ford.

Rep. William S. Broomfield, ranking Republican of the House International Relations Committee, said the GOP expects the accord to receive sanction by Congress virtually as it is. Siding with the President, Broomfield indicated he would support an American presence in the Sinai because “I am convinced that it is indispensable to the success of the accord. The alternative to this agreement, in my opinion, is a return to confrontation in the area and the distinct possibility of renewed warfare. The risks for the United States are tolerable; a refusal to take them would be irresponsible and contrary to our national interests.”

Kissinger's Congressional appearances coincided with discussions between Egypt and Israel on a number of protocols for implementation of the agreement. It is the Administration's hope that Congress will approve deployment of American technicians within the projected two-week negotiating period, since Israel has said it would not implement the agreement unless that approval is given.

Soviet officials boycotted the brief ceremonial signing in Geneva September 4. The agreement heightens American influence in the Mideast by, among other things, licensing the continued operation of a strategic early-warning station at Um Khushaibb by the Israelis and granting Egypt the right to build one of its own nearby. Roughly 10 Americans would be assigned to each major installation, in what Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco called a “custodial” role. The essential American job would be the manning of three small tactical early-warning stations in the Mitla and Gidda Passes. In support of these, the proposal calls for the establishment of three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass close to roads leading to and from the American watch teams.

The highlights of the package:

- The parties shall continue to observe cease-fire on land, sea and air, and refrain from all military or paramilitary actions against one another.

- All military forces shall withdraw behind lines created in the agreement, creating a buffer zone in which United Nations Emergency Forces will continue to function as under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement of January, 1974. Egypt will reassume control of Abu Rudeis oilfields and

installations, a process to “begin within two weeks from the signature of the protocol with the introduction of the necessary technicians, and completed no later than eight weeks after it begins.”

- The U.N. mandate shall be extended annually.

- The parties establish a joint commission to “consider any problem arising from this agreement and to assist the U.N. Emergency Force in the execution of its mandate.”

- Israeli nonmilitary cargoes shall be permitted through the Suez Canal.

- Within the areas of limited forces and armaments, limitations shall be: eight standard infantry battalions, 75 tanks, 72 artillery pieces, both parties agreeing not to station or locate in the area weapons which can reach the other side.

- Beyond areas of limited forces and armaments, limitations shall be: no anti-aircraft missiles within 10 miles of designated boundaries, neither side to station or locate in the area weapons which can reach the other side. U.N. troops may conduct inspections to insure maintenance of agreed limitations.

- Aerial reconnaissance missions by the United States over the areas covered by the agreement shall continue following the same procedures already in practice, ordinarily one mission every seven to 10 days.

- Not more than 200 U.S. civilian technicians shall be stationed in five early-warning sites, previously described.

“The significance of the agreement,” Kissinger told reporters, “is that it defuses tensions in the area and, if it is implemented properly, will open a door to general peace in the area.”

The crucial test of that belief, according to area experts, will come at the end of November when Syrian President Assad must decide whether to renew the United Nations observer force on the Golan Heights. Kicking out the troops would signal a return to the war of attrition waged between Syria and Israel in 1974, but the hope is that Assad would not want to take on the full brunt of Israeli forces.



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KEMPER ARENA in Kansas City, Mo., site of the 1976 Republican National Convention, is pictured above while a hockey game was in progress.

The Debt-ocratic Convention?

House GOP Leader John J. Rhodes and his Democratic counterpart, Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, had a brisk debate September 10 on the House floor — partly on party principles, partly on choice of national convention sites for 1976. Quipped Rhodes, in the high point of exchange:

“... It is perhaps appropriate that the party that ran New York into the hole should meet there amid the governmental ruins of their operation. The city's dilemma is illustrated by the fact that the Statue of Liberty is now holding a tin cup. The Democrats should feel right at home. They have run Uncle Sam a half-trillion in hock, and they have made New York into sad city. Perhaps, in all honesty, since the purveyors of fiscal irresponsibilities will be gathering there — they should really call this the Debt-ocratic Convention.”

Kansas City in Brief . . .

Population: (1973 estimates): Kansas City, Mo., 535,331; standard metropolitan statistical area, consisting of Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte and Ray Counties in Missouri, and Johnson and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas, 1,323,800.

Transportation: Kansas City International Airport, opened in November, 1972, is served by eight scheduled airlines with about 330 scheduled arrivals and departures daily. The city has 12 trunk-line railroads with 10 passenger trains and 176 freight trains arriving and departing daily. Highway network centering on the city includes six interstates and eight Federal routes. The Metro, the bus system for the six-county area, has a basic fare in Kansas City, Mo., of 40 cents.

Climate (mean data for August): temperature, 79.8 degrees; precipitation, 3.77 inches.

Religion: Greater Kansas City Area includes more than 899 churches of over 69 denominations.

Media: Area has four daily newspapers: *Kansas City Star and Times*, *Kansas City Kansan*, *Independence Examiner*, and *Olathe Daily News*. The six TV stations are: ABC (KMBC), channel 9; CBS (KCMO), channel 5; NBC (WDAF), channel 4; KQTV, channel 2; educational television station KCPT, channel 19, and KBMA (UHF), channel 41. Area has 14 AM radio stations and 15 FM stations. AP, UPI and Reuters have sizeable news bureaus there.

Recreation: Kansas City, Mo., maintains 113 parks covering 7,080 acres, including Swope Park, second-largest city park in the Nation. Football team (American Football Conference) is Kansas City Chiefs. Baseball team (American League Baseball), Kansas City Royals. Basketball (National Basketball Association), Kansas City Kings. Hockey (National Hockey League), Kansas City Scouts. Harry S. Truman Sports Complex has new twin stadiums. City is noted for jazz, outdoor theater and dining out on thick Midwestern steaks. Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, in Independence, are only 10 miles from downtown Kansas City, Mo.

Why a GOP Legislative Program?

By Rep. John J. Rhodes
House Republican Leader

A Congressional minority, in my judgment, has two main responsibilities. The first is to do what it can to improve the program of the majority. Despite a 2-to-1 numbers disadvantage, House Republicans have labored to fulfill this duty with definite success. Because of a President who is adamant in his desire to hold the line against large Federal expenditures, and a Republican Congressional minority willing and able to back him up, the Nation has been spared some truly bad legislation.

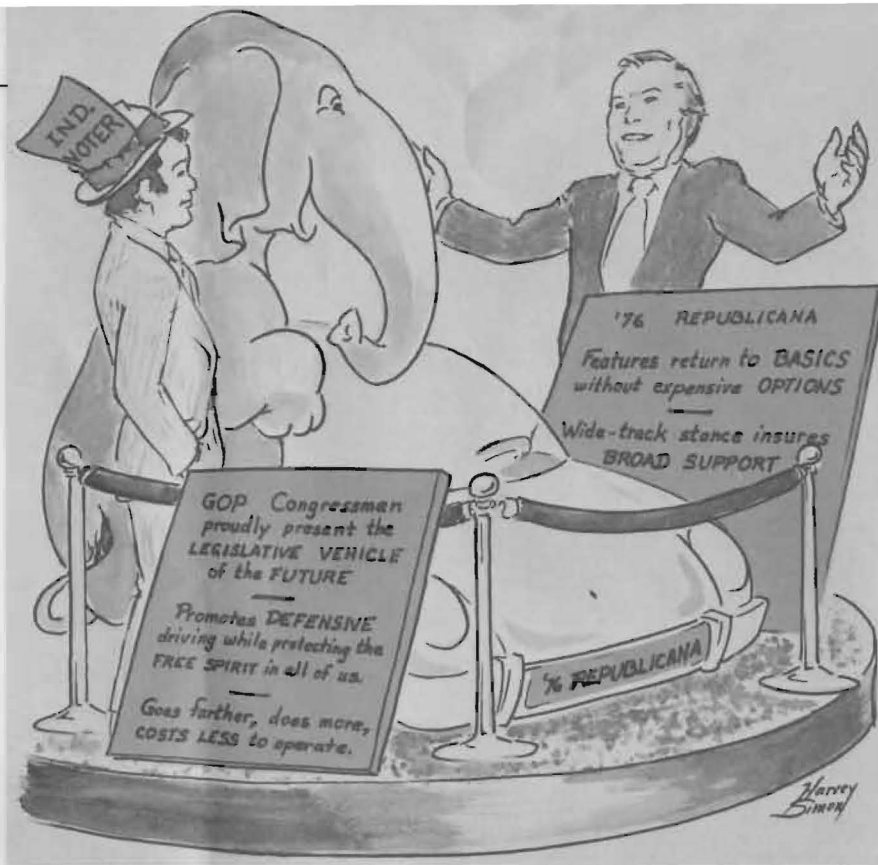
At the same time, we have not been insensitive to the legitimate needs of the country and have remained willing to compromise in the interests of getting things done. For example, while the so-called "jobs bill" was in the main poorly conceived, it did contain some badly needed provisions for summer jobs for young people. Most House Republicans voted to sustain President Ford's veto of the bill and then voted for a compromise that encompassed nearly all of the summer-jobs-for-youth proposals. This compromise was signed by the President.

The second responsibility of a Congressional minority is to strive to become the nucleus of a new majority. In order for this to happen, it takes more than simply saying "no" to things. It is incumbent upon any minority seeking majority status to give the people a positive notion of what it would attempt to accomplish, had it the votes.

It was with this in mind that I established a mechanism early this year to put together a legislative program for House Republicans.

The document is purposely general. Early in our deliberations, the 33-member drafting committee faced a procedural decision: whether to prepare a detailed legislative package conducive to immediate implementation or to put together a more general statement of principles which could serve as a framework for specific bills later on.

We opted for the latter course. In the first place, few people would take the time to read a voluminous col-



—Newsletter cartoon by Harvey Simon

“... And while it's custom-designed for you, there's plenty of room for your friend.”

lection of legislative specifics. Secondly, since we do not have the votes, there is no way that we can enact this program at the present time. What is important is that we articulate our basic goals to the American people so that they can come to understand what it is we stand for. The specifics can come later on.

The House GOP program represents our best recent effort to take a realistic look at where America should strive to go during the coming critical years. We recognize, for example, that the transition from a deficit of \$80 billion to a balanced budget in the space of one year is impractical. However, we feel that balance could — and should — be achieved within a three-year period.

Some of the proposals are innovative. To help provide retirement income security, for example, we have called for an expanded Keogh-type plan which would provide special tax incentives for workers to invest voluntarily in a private retirement fund that would supplement both Social Security and company pension plans.

This is no greater failure of the Democratic Congress than in the energy area. Congress has been struggling in vain since December of 1973 to enact a comprehensive energy bill. The major roadblock to energy success is an insane maze of overlapping committee jurisdictions. A Republican Congress would end this internal confusion by establishing one joint or

select energy committee. In addition, a Republican Congress would look toward the private sector to carry the ball as far as development of new energy sources is concerned. Among other things, we would establish a windfall profits tax to protect the consumer against possible “rip-offs” as well as a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy-related profits.

The chief purpose of this exercise is to provide the American people with a rationale for electing a Republican Congress next year. The people are apparently disenchanting with the past and recent performance of Congress, as well they should be. According to the polls, public confidence in the Congress has slipped to its lowest point in history. It is only logical and fair that the party that controls Congress be held accountable for Congress's poor record. The Democratic Party has run Congress for 20 straight years (and 38 of the last 42 years).

But Republicans cannot expect the people to give us control of Congress wholly on the basis of the poor record of the Democrats. Public disappointment with the failure of Congressional Democrats to act on key issues should only serve to make the voters receptive to a potential alternative. By developing a legislative program of our own, House Republicans have demonstrated to the people that there is a desirable alternative. It is to elect a Republican Congress in 1976.

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GOP PROGRAM: LOTS OF SPECIFICS

established to review present governmental performance, administrative costs, proliferating federal programs; redefine national goals and recommend legislative revisions to enhance the capability of government to meet the challenges of the coming decade...

TAX REFORM

The past four decades have seen Democrat Congresses increase the tax burden on the average working American not only through additional taxes but with the approval of built-in inequities and loopholes...

We propose that Congress begin work immediately on revision of Federal taxation:

- to simplify tax preparation
- to discourage tax evasion
- to bring equity to the tax system
- to provide incentives for economic growth.

WELFARE REFORM

We believe that society has the responsibility to assist those who cannot provide for themselves. The present welfare system falls far short of this goal due to mismanagement and abuses. The \$5.2 billion food-stamp program has grown 14,203 percent in the past decade. Recipients have increased from 500,000 in 1965 to nearly 20 million, and under present regulations an estimated 57 million people are eligible...

We propose Congressional action:

- to provide adequate living standards for the truly needy
- to eliminate ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls
- to establish effective regulations to prevent future welfare fraud
- to strengthen and enforce work requirements
- to provide educational and vocational incentives to allow recipients to become self-supporting
- to increase penalties for welfare fraud to discourage abuses
- to coordinate Federal reforms with State and social welfare agencies
- to strengthen State and local administrative functions
- to transfer administration of the food-stamp program from the Department of Agriculture to HEW
- to tighten eligibility requirements for food stamps.

ENERGY

The key to future economic se-

curity and a high standard of living for all Americans is a comprehensive national policy that will produce an adequate supply of energy for an expanding economy.

We believe the current lack of direction by the Democrat majority in Congress poses grave economic peril for the future...

■ We propose that all Federal regulations, programs and policies that directly affect energy be reviewed, and ineffective programs be eliminated or replaced...

■ We propose a windfall profits tax program with a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy earnings and eliminate windfall profits...

■ We propose that Congress' comprehensive energy package provide strong legal authority to allow development of natural resources with full recognition of the need to provide safeguards for the protection of the environment.

■ We propose that Congress provide incentives for exploration and development of more American-owned oil and natural gas. A full-scale effort must be made to develop our oil-shale resources.

■ We propose that Congress require that new Federal structures, where practical, be heated and cooled with solar systems.

■ We propose a stepped-up program for coal gasification, geothermal and nuclear power production.

■ A strong program of research and development should be continued for the fusion process to unlock the unlimited potential of the hydrogen atom.

■ We propose that Congress provide practical incentives:

- 1 — for conservation of energy by the public
- 2 — to increase the utilization of waste materials in energy production
- 3 — for production by industry of more energy-efficient products.

OLDER AMERICANS

Many older Americans live on relatively fixed, limited incomes, and inflation has hurt them cruelly. The rapidly rising cost of living is caused in substantial measure by the profligate spending of the Federal Government. To protect the purchasing power of the income and savings of our older people we must stop inflation.

We believe the Federal Government must meet its commitments to finding solutions and facilities to help meet their needs. Needed is “catastrophic” health insurance that will cover the medical needs of those who experience long, serious illnesses. We support a nutritional supplement system and a comprehensive program of nutrition education for needy older citizens. Inadequate housing and transportation must receive our undivided attention and affirmative action.

HEALTH CARE

There is an urgent need to review Federal involvement in health care. Not only Government spending, but regulations and guidelines have had great impact on national health-care delivery.

Under our present system, we have one of the best health-care delivery programs in the world. There are some gaps that need filling to assure our people the quality of services nationwide that we are capable of providing.

We believe that our nation needs a National Health Policy, which would balance health systems supply and demand with financing. In addition there is a need for emphasis on education, environmental improvement, better housing and nutritional gains, all of which affect the general health of the American public...

SOCIAL SECURITY—RETIREMENT

Controlling inflation is the most important way to insure the retirement security earned by American workers. Congress must give top priority to maintaining the integrity of the Social Security trust funds and must revise retirement programs to more nearly meet the needs of older Americans. Adequate funding that will provide benefits in constant value dollars should be assured from a self-adjusting formula of contributions by employees and employers. Unlimited outside earnings should be allowed without benefit penalties.

All Americans deserve the opportunity to provide their own additional retirement security. The Individual Retirement Account (IRA) has extended this opportunity to an additional segment of our working force. We propose that Congress expand this Keogh-type supplemental retirement plan to make it available to all workers...

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GOP PROGRAM HAS LOTS OF SPECIFICS

EDUCATION

We insist that Congress review, evaluate and consolidate the more than 400 Federal education programs and assign priorities to those that are effective. Federal support to reduce financial barriers to students in post-secondary education and to encourage vocational education and job training, compensatory education for the disadvantaged, and special education for the physically and mentally handicapped should supplement resources provided by State and local programs. Administration of educational programs is the responsibility of State government and local institutions, and Federal intrusion cannot be allowed....

MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Those among us who are handicapped face difficult challenges every day while trying to cope with a physical environment designed for the activities of the non-handicapped. We believe that strong efforts should be made to assist the handicapped to function in our society — to have access to education, medical care, economic security, equal treatment from our institutions, improved transportation and protection from exploitation....

CRIME

A fundamental responsibility of government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens. We believe the thrust of justice must be to protect the law-abiding citizen against the criminal.

To combat crime:

■ We support the continuance of Federal grants to States, cities and towns to strengthen local law enforcement.

■ We support court-system reform to increase efficiency, eliminate excessive case loads, reverse the present practice of "turnstile justice" and keep the criminal off the streets.

■ We support reform of our penal system to correct the failure of our present policies of punishment and rehabilitation.

■ We support redoubled efforts against the hard-drug traffic to arrest, prosecute, and convict pushers — es-

pecially those that prey on young boys and girls.

■ We propose Congress enact mandatory minimum sentences for persons convicted of Federal crimes involving violence, use of firearms, trafficking in hard drugs and habitual offenses....

ILLEGAL ALIENS

An estimated 10 million citizens of foreign countries now live illegally in the United States and actively compete with American workers for available jobs. Congress must insist on enforcement of existing laws which establish a legal yearly entry rate, increased border control and more effective apprehension and deportation of people living illegally in the United States. Social Security requirements for all workers must be enforced and participation by illegal aliens in federally funded welfare programs must be stopped.

DEFENSE

The first, and major, responsibility of government is to provide for the common defense. Recent world events have demonstrated that until we can safely disarm, we must continue to improve our military capability to defend the United States and honor our commitments to free-world nations. A strong military is essential to the balance of power on which our safety rests.... Congress must continue to provide adequate funding to sustain volunteer manpower levels, equip our forces and conduct vital research and development.

It is also the imperative responsibility of Congress to eliminate frills and waste and to ensure a lean, efficient and mobile military to meet the challenges of the 1970's.

AGRICULTURE

Overregulation by the Government must not be allowed to hamper the most vital and efficient segment of our society — agriculture. Production of food and fiber satisfies not only our domestic needs, but is also the keystone of our export program and our balance of payments. Agriculture policies should be designed to operate within the free-market system.... Federal estate and gift-tax provisions should be reviewed and reformed in order to preserve the ability of families to retain ownership of farm land.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of the Republican National Senatorial Committee is Mrs. Glee Gomien, recently named to the post by Committee Chairman Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska. She had been assistant director since 1969. She joined the Senate campaign unit that year after the death of Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen, whom she had served for years as executive secretary and later as executive assistant. Stevens also named William L. Collins as the Committee's director of political activities. Collins joined the staff last March after working for Rep. Lawrence Hogan of Maryland from 1971 to 1974 and managing the Congressional campaign of John Burcham in Maryland last fall. The two have their work cut out for them: there are 33 Senate seats up in 1976, of which 11 are now held by Republicans.

Award Goes To Hanrahan

Former Rep. Robert P. Hanrahan of Illinois, now Deputy Assistant Secretary of HEW for Education, received the "Friend of Lithuania" award of the Knights of Lithuania at their 1975 national convention held in August in New York City.

The award recognizes the leadership Hanrahan gave, while a GOP member of the House, to the successful move to gain freedom for Simas Kudirka.

Kudirka, a Lithuanian sailor serving on a Soviet vessel, jumped ship off Martha's Vineyard in 1970 and made it to a U.S. Coast Guard vessel that picked him up. The Coast Guard, however, permitted Soviet sailors to come aboard and forcibly retrieve him. He spent the next four years in prison, but was released and came to the U.S. after Hanrahan, President Ford and others pressed claims for American citizenship for him deriving from his mother.



—staff photo by Bob Brockhurst

PRESIDENT FORD speaks to guests at Capitol Hill Club reception, joined on the dais by Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, Mrs. Ford and Charles Marck, reception chairman. Vice chairman of the event was Libby Powell.

Purchase of Its Building Is Club's Plan

The President and Mrs. Ford and Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller exchanged pleasantries and friendly quips with guests from 50 States in what was billed as "one of the highlights of the fall social season in Washington" September 10.

The occasion was a \$1,000-per-couple fund-raising reception staged by the National Republican Club of Capitol Hill, the party's national social club. The approximately \$90,000 in net proceeds, said reception chairman Charles Marck, will go solely toward starting to buy the building from its owners and to reducing outstanding obligations, and will not in any way be considered a political or political campaign contribution.

In a short speech which Mrs. Ford jestingly offered to deliver, President Ford expressed gratitude to the nationwide group, many of whom traveled long distances for the chance to shake his hand. Mr. Ford thanked them for "decontrolling their wallets" on behalf of the Club, which he himself had frequented only a few times in its new location.

"I think the future of this club is extremely important to the Republican family," the President told out-of-towners. "And by the Republican family, I mean that encompasses everybody in the Republican Party."

GOP HUMOR BOOK COMING

The Republican National Committee plans to publish a book, "Republican Humor," early in 1976, it announced last week. Said National Chairman Mary Louise Smith: "We hope this will bring a little levity to the political scene."

Co-authored by Stephen J. Skubik and Hal E. Short and published by Acropolis Books Ltd. of Washington, the 196-page book will appear in January. It will sell for \$4.95 in soft cover, and the RNC will receive royalties.

President Ford has written the foreword which notes:

"When we are able to look at the brighter side that lies just below the surface of our neighbor's face, we Americans are at our best."

One of Vice President Rockefeller's favorite jokes submitted for "Republican Humor" is his quip that "The best part about being Vice President is presiding over the Senate. Where else could I have Barry Goldwater addressing me as 'Mr. President'?"

Many of the stories have a sharp partisan tone. Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan tells one about the time Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, the Late Sen. Everett Dirksen and President Lyndon Johnson were trying to make a tough political decision, and decided to take a vote by secret ballot. The result: "One for Dirksen, one for Johnson and 28 votes for Mayor Daley."

OLSEN BIDS FOR HOUSE

Republicans will seek another victory in this year's special Congressional elections when voters of the 5th District of Tennessee go to the polls November 25 to elect a new member of the House of Representatives.

Bob Olsen, a 43-year old former television newsmen in Nashville, has filed for the Republican nomination and will be the nominee of the party as he is the lone filer.

Olsen completed his law degree at Vanderbilt University this year and is awaiting the results of his bar exam.

The vacancy resulted from the resignation, effective August 14, of the seven-term Democrat incumbent Richard Fulton, who had earlier been elected mayor of Nashville. The district is composed of three counties in middle Tennessee, the largest of which is Davidson County, the location of Nashville, the State capital.

While the Republican primary will not be contested, the Democrats will have a four-man primary struggle on October 9 and it is expected to be hotly contested. In a district where 61 percent of the 1972 Presidential vote went to Richard Nixon, this Congressional race will be worth watching.



JAN BARAN has joined the staff of the Republican Congressional Committee as its attorney specializing in problems relating to the new campaign law. He will advise Republican House incumbents, candidates and staffs on the complicated compliance procedures the law entails. Baran, 27, graduated from the Vanderbilt University law school in 1973. He served on the staff of Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee in 1971 and 1972, and has done campaign work in that State and in Maine.

WHAT'S YOUR QUESTION?

Have you seen recently a copy of something known as The Republican Creed?—T.L., Washington, D.C.

From time to time over the years, the *Newsletter* has published a creed which always seems to attract much interest. We think it should be called *A Republican Creed* rather than *The Republican Creed*, since we know of no official status for it. Also, its author is unknown to us.

Here it is in full:

I AM A REPUBLICAN BECAUSE...

...I believe that faith in individual people is the only true foundation of our national strength.

...I believe that our national stability can stem only from the basic constitutional principles that unite us.

...I believe that free enterprise and encouragement of individual incentive have given this Nation an economic system second to none on earth.

...I believe, as Lincoln did, that the proper function of government is to do for the people only those things that have to be done, but cannot be done by individuals for themselves.

...I believe that sound economic growth can be generated only by sound money and avoidance of inflationary deficits.

...I believe in equal rights and equal justice for all, regardless of race, creed or color.

...I believe Americans have an international kinship with peoples everywhere who seek the extension of freedom and human rights.

...I believe that Americans have an enduring capability of making hard decisions unflinchingly when the security of the Nation and our free-world allies is threatened by aggression.

...I believe the party is a party of vision, retaining those things from the past that are worth retaining and always receptive to new ideas in the task of building a better America.

...I believe our mission is to win on merit as we appeal to all segments of the population — not as separate groups but as part of the whole, with equal but never superior claims on the progress we can generate.

...Finally, I believe that only through the Republican Party can these ideals become active and successful principles of government.



How near do you believe the U.S. is to converting our measurements to the metric system?—L.D., Arlington, Va.

Since the early days of the Republic, the United States has repeatedly considered going metric — and now, on the eve of the Bicentennial, it looks like we may be going to make it official. On September 5, a bill proposing a national policy of *voluntary* conversion to metric over the next several years passed the House by a vote of 300 to 63. The conversion act calls for the establishment of an independent United States Metric Board, broadly representative of American society, to perform three major functions: 1) to develop a program of planning and coordinating the use of the metric system; (2) to conduct research and submit recommendations to the President and the Congress; and (3) to conduct a program of public education at all levels in order to familiarize the American people with the meaning of metric terms and measures in their daily lives.

Supporters were quick to point out that though many U.S. industries are now well into the early stages of metric conversion, the process is taking place in an entirely uncoordinated fashion and that, in fact, the U.S. is the only major non-metric country in the world which has not formed an official mechanism for coordinating a change to the metric system.

The House bill now joins two Senate-introduced measures for consideration by the Senate Commerce Committee. Hearings are scheduled in

early October, and staffers report the chances are "very good" that the Administration-favored version will reach the Senate floor for probable passage by mid-November.

How does Russia pay for its huge purchases of grain? Does she pay in: (1) manufactured goods? (2) raw materials? (3) precious metals?—A.S., Davenport, Iowa.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the U.S.S.R. does not use any of the above mentioned items to pay for its grain. It pays cash, and the deals are made between private companies and the Russian Government. The Soviets did once receive a Government loan from the U.S. to help pay for part of the sales. We loaned them 549 million dollars (about 460 million in fiscal 1973 and 89 million in fiscal 1974). As of Aug. 28, 1975, the Russians had repaid about 344 million dollars in principal and about 54.3 million in interest. The loan-making policy, by the way, is no longer in effect.

Where can the coins shown in the July, 1975, Newsletter be purchased? I would appreciate any information if it is available.—A.F.F., Plymouth, Mich.

The new Bicentennial coins, dated 1776-1976, and whose backs celebrate scenes from the observance, are now available at most banks. The half-dollar and quarter have been distributed, and the dollar will make its appearance within the next month. If these coins are wanted in sets, they may be inquired about and obtained, along with any desired information about them, from:

Bureau of the Mint
55 Mint Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94175

Got a question that's been bothering you? Send it to "What's Your Question," GOP Newsletter, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20515. Priority will be given to answering questions of general interest to a political audience. No questions can be answered by mail.

Y FRY 315E

MR. & MRS. EDWARD F. FRY
5315 FIRST ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20011

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: DONALD RUMSFELD

Attached is the Republican Legislative Agenda that Congressman Rhodes and his group presented to the President yesterday. If you have not already done so, please have it staffed out and prepare a report for the President indicating what the Rhodes proposal was and then briefly what we are doing and then whether or not what we are not doing is an area that we probably ought to look into. In other words, are there initiatives in here that we ought to consider undertaking.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rumsteld
FROM: MAX F

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

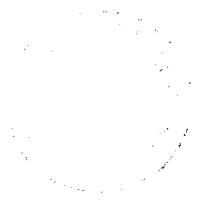
*Staff
get kept free*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

DON RUMSFELD



I would like a copy of the Republic^s Legislative Agenda that they published today for the House Republicans.

Thanks.

See Attached

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: September 25, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Phil Buchen ✓ -Jack Marsh ✓
 -Jim Cannon Bill Seidman ✓
 Max Friedersdorf ✓ Brent Scowcroft ✓
 -Jim Lynn ✓ Frank Zarb ✓
 FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, October 1

Time: 12 Noon

SUBJECT:

Republican Legislative Agenda
 "A Program for Progress"
 9/8/75



ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

We have been requested to prepare a report for the President on the Republican Legislative Agenda presented to him by the Republican Leadership. This report should cover:

- 1) What is being proposed.
- 2) What are we doing in the areas mentioned in report.
- 3) What are we not doing that we should be looking into
 In other words, any initiatives in the report we should consider undertaking?

Domestic Council asked for extension to 10/3

promised now for Wed 10/15

Marsh - no comments

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
 For the President

Democrats Win By Standing For Nothing; Republicans Risk Losses By Being Right

September 23, the Chicago Tribune carried the following column by Michael Kilian. The RNC Communications Division saw need for a response. It follows:

Dear Mr. Kilian:

Your column of September 23 is the type of analysis for which we were braced in the wake of the New Hampshire election.

It is to be expected that political pundits throughout the land who ignored Republican victories in California and Louisiana special elections would jump at the opportunity to cite New Hampshire as a death knell. One factor not underlined in your column, however, is the impact of hordes of labor political operatives who were poured into the state to help in the voter turnout operation. Three thousand was one reporter's estimate. One Durkin worker boasted more than 1,200 telephones in operation on election day, as opposed to less than 400 by Republicans. Telephones equate directly into voter turnout statistics on election day.

What labor did was legal under the 1974 campaign spending law. The Republican National Committee participated to the fullest extent that is legal, but labor unions have an advantage under the law that permits them (and corporations, should they be so organized) a unique leeway in effort and manpower to influence a federal election. This may not have been the sole reason for the Durkin victory, but its net effect on the outcome was massive.

Nonetheless, your observations regarding the party's future admittedly could have merit even without New Hampshire. You envision a demise of the party because it stands for something while Democrats, as you phrase it, recruit candidates "...whose only political philosophy is to win!" I think you're right.

If Republican victories require that philosophy, I for one, prefer to sustain the losses. Most Republicans feel it is far more important to be right and to stand for something than it is just to win. I agree with that philosophy, and I hope if the day

[Continued on page 13]

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 23, 1975

Michael Kilian

Why the Republicans almost always lose



Well, what should we do with the Republican Party? Should we take it out behind the barn and shoot it, or let it linger on a while in all its wretched pain and misery?

It cannot linger on too much longer. As last week's special election in New Hampshire attests, it is now about as viable a political force as its onetime wonder boy, Harold Stassen [or was it Charles Stassen?]. Soon it must go the ignominious way of the Federalists, the Whigs, the Free-Soilers, and the Anti-Masons.

It has been more than 20 years since the Republicans last controlled Congress. There was talk of their recapturing the Senate in 1970 [much like the talk you used to hear about the Confederates recapturing the South], but they couldn't even manage to defeat Sen. Vance Hartke. Gads.

And it has gotten steadily worse. With or without Watergate, war, peace, recession, or happy times, the Republicans have kept losing and losing.

The New Hampshire thing was like a last futile game in a Chicago Cubs or San Diego Padres baseball season—made all the more depressing by the realization that the next season is going to be even worse.

There is, of course, a reason for this Republican decline: the typical Republican candidate.

True, there are some shrewd left-wing Republicans like Charles Percy who get along by passing themselves off as well-dressed Democrats—and many right-wing Republicans like Barry Goldwater who survive by running in states where the Gun Reigns Supreme.

But most Republican candidates come from a similar mold. Wherever you go in the country you find them the same—middle class and not overly brilliant mopes like Gerald R. Ford who espouse the virtues of cleanliness, thrift, loyalty, football, reverence, decency, George S. Patton, and free enterprise.

No matter where they're running, their political philosophies and campaign slogans are invariably the same: Hurry for business and the American Way.

Business and America are not necessarily bad things. Even the Democrats need business to provide jobs for Democratic voters and to provide taxes for Democratic Great Society programs.

And, the American Way is certainly preferable to, say, the French Way or the Yugoslavian Way.

But these things hardly enable the typical Republican to cope with the Democrats, who have no typical candidate and whose only political philosophy is "to win!"

For example, in a black ghetto congressional district, the Democratic candidate is likely to be a mod black whose campaign slogan is "Down with Whitey!"

Yet, down in George Wallace's reddish neck of the woods, the Democratic standard bearer is likely to have a political philosophy of "segregation now, segregation forever!"

In big states like New York, Democratic leaders love big budget deficits. In backwoods states like Wisconsin, Democratic leaders hate budget deficits.

In working-class districts, Democratic candidates quickly learn to love George Meany and hate Gore Vidal and Bella Abzug. In New York's Greenwich Village, Democrats do just the opposite.

And, in the ethnic neighborhoods, Republican candidates pushing the American Way are forever being steamrollered by Democrats pushing the Polish, Italian, and Israeli Ways.

Indeed, the Democratic Party is the only party which is both fervently for and against detente, forced school busing, tobacco subsidies, and homosexuals in the military. If it has any national party slogan, it's: "Whoever you are, we're with you!"

But, tho this will entirely cleanse the Congress of all Republicans, there still may be hope for the G. O. P.

Every four years, as they did in 1968 and 1972, all those disparate Democrats will have to gather together and try to arrive at a consensus choice for a Presidential candidate.

That means the Republicans can at least keep the White House.



Taking the government to the people at the local level has been a basic credo of the Republican Party since its inception. The Republicans of Iowa have just finished a two-month program of implementing this philosophy—a case of putting their money where their mouths are—with a statewide tour of the Republican Van. The Van, a 9-passenger Club Wagon manned by county chairmen, party officials and area legislators and filled with informational brochures, “opinionnaires” and registration materials, traveled more than 4,000 miles, visited all of Iowa’s 99 counties and some 120 communities. Iowa State Chairman John C. McDonald described the Van as “an effort to show that the Republican Party is the party of the people and the party of opportunity.”

CMC Delayed To Include Data On Campaign Act, FEC Rulings

The opening date for the Republican National Committee’s Campaign Management College has been pushed back about eight weeks to allow time for shaping the program to fit the latest twists in the federal campaign law.

The College will begin after the first of the year instead of Nov. 9 as previously announced. RNC Executive Director Eddie Mahe, Jr. explained that the delay will permit College planners to take into account the latest interpretations of the campaign reform law, especially the recent decisions of the Federal Election Commission.

He added that the College will make use of a model campaign, complete with carefully designed voting, demographic and media characteristics. The process through which students will be expected to make decisions based on the model data will be greatly affected by the FEC rulings, he said.

The College will run in 17 weekly sessions held in Washington beginning in January with 12 students in each class. It is designed for the serious managers of Republican senatorial, congressional, gubernatorial or other statewide campaigns. Full tuition scholarships will be offered to the persons who qualify for the course.

Seminars on public relations and research scheduled for Denver on November 12-14 and Washington on November 19-21 have been postponed until early next year, National Committee officials said, because of conflicts with previously scheduled events. The seminars will cover campaign communications and press relations as well as issue and opposition research. How to target media for maximum effect will be one of the major objectives of the seminars.

Further information on the seminar and the College is available from the Training and Programs Division of the RNC.

Coalitions: Republican Winning Edge

With a base of about 20 per cent of the vote nationwide, Republicans can often win only by building coalitions of disparate groups, including people who aren’t generally thought of as Republican prospects. Such a coalition can often be the winning edge for a Republican candidate.

That will be the topic of three seminars this month designed for Republicans working with such groups as senior citizens, young people, labor union members, blacks, women, ethnics and Hispanics. Entitled “The Winning Edge Seminars,” they will explore various techniques of political organization intended to increase the Republican vote.

Among the topics are the Republican National Committee’s overall plan for winning in 1976, delegate selection for the National Convention, coalition-building, communications by listening, involvement of volunteers and targeting.

Members of the RNC’s Washington staff will conduct most of the sessions. Audrey Rowe Colom, chair of the National Women’s Political Caucus and a Republican from the District of Columbia, will speak on coalitions. Either Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith or Co-Chairman Richard D. Obenshain will address each luncheon session.

The seminars will be held Oct. 6 in the San Francisco Hilton; Oct. 8 in the Chicago Sheraton; and Oct. 10 in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington.

Anyone who has not registered for a seminar may register at the hotel the day it is held. The fee is \$14.75, which covers registration and lunch. ■

Quote!

Des Moines Register, Sept. 15, 1975, Charles Grassley:

“You can lead a Democrat to Washington, but you can’t make him think.”

Ford Tells RNC Party Building Priority Of '76

Vigorous organizing and adherence to basic principles can build a stronger Republican Party all across the country, President Ford told members of the Republican National Committee last month at a reception at the White House.

“I would hope that every Republican state organization could enter 1976 with a balanced budget and some money in the bank so we can go out and work together for the party and the principles for which we stand,” the President said.

He noted that some 50 million Americans of voting age are unregistered and said millions of them could be signed up as Republicans.

The President’s own party-building effort was pointed up by National Chairman Mary Louise Smith, who said that Mr. Ford has raised about \$1.7 million for the national and state parties. (The figure is now over

\$2 million.) The President has spoken at party fund raisers “from Cuyahoga County, Ohio, to Newport, Rhode Island,” she said.

“President Ford has done more than any other single individual in 1975 to lift our spirits, to restore our sense of mission, and to get the Republican Party back on the road to victory,” Mrs. Smith said.

The National Committee meeting, attended in person or by proxy by 148 of the 152 members, approved the selection of Kansas City as the site of the 1976 National Convention. They also elected William McManus of Washington, D.C., as treasurer. McManus is a retired telephone company executive.

Mrs. Smith announced that she has appointed Jeremiah Milbank, Jr. as chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee. Milbank, who held the position previously in 1969-72, is an industrialist from Greenwich, Conn. He succeeds Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael of South Bend, Ind., who served as both treasurer and finance chairman. ■

Progress

[Continued from page 11]

comes that I accept the other view, circumstances or my conscience force me out of the political arena. In my own terms, “win at any cost” philosophy represents real corruption.

Much of what you say is directly on target. It points up the bedrock causes of what is wrong with politics and government in this country today.

For 38 of the past 42 years, Democrats have dominated Congress. Today’s federal government is their unique legacy. It’s a government whose spending has given us inflation; a government that is not trusted by the people; and a government that in many instances just plain doesn’t work. It is a government which, following the philosophy you so well describe, has sought to buy off every unique special interest group that came down the pike, and which has featured greedy, ambitious politicians buying their success with the dollars of American taxpayers. They have been terribly wrong.

This entire process has engendered an insidious corruption of the political system that gives us a system of government frantically doing “patchwork” operations to meet suddenly perceived crises, rather than governing effectively and providing permanent solutions. It has failed at problems with committees, bureaus, forms, paperwork and money in amounts too staggering for the average American to even comprehend.

The end result is that the working, producing, taxpaying American has taken it on the chin time and time again, and will continue to until a Congress with a different philosophy replaces the present menagerie.

Government has an inherent responsibility to protect its citizens against foreign enemies, punish crimes, and provide a system to protect the individual against concentrated power from government, big labor and big business. Given this test, our current Democrat-designed and orchestrated government is a miserable failure...in fact an embarrassment.

More than a dozen years in politics, however, has made me a politi-

Kilian

[Continued from page 10]

□ Education: Favor development of quality day care centers, locally controlled and administered.

□ Mentally and physically handicapped: Strong efforts to help the handicapped function in society.

□ Crime: Federal grants to help strengthen local law enforcement, court and penal reform, mandatory minimum sentences for certain federal crimes, including use of firearms.

□ Illegal aliens: Border control and law enforcement to stop the flood of persons entering the country illegally.

□ Defense: Continued strong national defense. “We deplore the attitude that the military budget represents a readily available source of federal money which can be diverted to other programs without dangerous consequences.”

□ Agriculture: Reliance on the free market system and removal of barriers to family farm ownership. ■

cal realist. I realize that despite all I have said, a lot of people will be elected to Congress because they offer a lot of special groups, big and little, favored treatment or something for nothing. They will adapt their rhetoric and their philosophy to whatever is expedient at the time. A benevolent Democrat party will embrace them all, demagogue about an “all-embracing philosophy,” and continue as the champions of the muddled bureaucracy produced by Great Societies and New Frontiers.

Hopefully, they will be as ineffective as the 94th Congress.

Fortunately, there are likely to be fewer of them.

Your article adequately captures the spirit and integrity of the Democrat party. I hope it is widely read. (Certainly, I shall help in circulating it.) You suggest appropriately that the national Democrat slogan should be, “Whoever you are, we’re with you.”

I guess that’s pretty good politics. It is certainly bad Democracy.

Sincerely,

Youn Bihp

Bentsen's Balancing Act Is Getting Tricky; Trouble In Texas And No National Support

Harris Survey shows him receiving only 2 per cent of Democrat and Independent vote.

The odds appear to be increasing that Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas may fall flat on his face in his effort to run both for re-election and for the Democrat nomination for President.

With his national support close to the vanishing point and his sources of money drying up, Bentsen seems unable to carry out the delicate balancing act needed to appeal to voters outside Texas without losing support in his home state.

Eroded support in Texas could be doubly fatal. Losing the Texas Democrat Presidential primary to Gov. George Wallace or, even worse, to a liberal, would wreck whatever thin hopes Bentsen has of actually winning enough delegate votes to mean something at the national convention. Alienating too many Texans could also cost him re-election to the Senate, which Bentsen appears to view as a sort of fall-back position. A vicious Democrat primary battle (and Texas Democrats specialize in vicious primaries) could either defeat Bentsen or leave him stunned and bleeding to face the Republican candidate.

As long as Bentsen could avoid making any hard choices, he carried off the balancing trick pretty well. The folks back home liked him well enough, except for the liberals, who have never forgiven him for beating Sen. Ralph Yarborough, and the hardcore Wallace people, who don't like anybody who runs against their man on his Deep South turf. But then Bentsen began moving to nail down the Texas delegate votes. He did it by pushing hard for a bill in the Texas legislature to provide for what amounts to a winner-take-all primary, which is specifically banned by Democrat Party rules.

The effective winner-take-all primary was obscured by awarding delegates on the basis of vote by state senate districts, but opponents easily saw through the deception and fought the bill. Bentsen pulled out the stops to get it passed, personally telephoning legislators to promise jobs and favors in exchange for their votes. The bill is



Sen. Lloyd Bentsen

so bad even Bentsen supporters favored a "self-destruct" clause rendering it null and void after 1976.

The legislature also thoughtfully tacked on an amendment allowing Bentsen to run for re-election to the U.S. Senate at the same time he is running for President.

The primary bill and Bentsen's maneuverings in support of it outraged Texas liberals, who responded by meeting to plan ways to defeat him in both the senatorial and presidential primaries. The State's establishment, on the other hand, is cooling toward Bentsen because of his support of the Voting Rights Act, a punitive piece of legislation loathed by Southern state officials. He voted to include Texas in the act, despite impressive arguments by state voting officials that no discrimination exists in their state. The vote was an obvious bid for black and liberal support beyond the Lone Star State, but so far the only noticeable effect has been rumbles of repressed fury from the statehouse in Austin.

A typical Bentsen compromise was his amendment repealing the oil depletion allowance for major oil companies while retaining it for small "independent" oil firms, the difference measured by the amount of oil they produce.

It would be suicide in Texas to be totally against oil, just as it would be poison on the national level to be totally for it. So Bentsen took the easy way out and came up with a compromise that seems to favor the little guys of the oil business, although some of the "independents" are pretty large corporations.

Bentsen's amendment also may have something to do with the fact that he has received thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from persons associated with independent oil companies. He himself has interests in firms that either drill for oil or provide allied services.

Another oil bill provides an embarrassing example of Bentsen opportunism. He voted to support President Ford's veto of a bill restoring oil price controls, and told potential supporters later that a major reason for his vote was that the State of Texas would reap as much as \$200 million in increased tax revenues if oil production went up. He may have a hard time explaining that in say, New Hampshire, when there's snow on the ground and heating oil costs more.

Bentsen's drive for support outside Texas seems to be stuck in low gear. The Harris Survey last month showed him as the first or second choice of a grand total of 2 per cent of Democrat and independent voters. A Gallup Poll in May showed that only 15 per cent of Democrats had ever heard of Lloyd Bentsen.

The Senator also seems to be having trouble raising money outside his home state. He has qualified for federal matching funds by raising \$5,000 in contributions of no more than \$250 in each of 20 states, but the great bulk of his money has been raised in Texas. Approximately 95 per cent of his contributions of \$500 or more come from Texas. That is because his friends back home had been contributing in bundles of \$1,000 at a crack. Bentsen scrambled to raise money late last year because contributions before Jan. 1, 1975, didn't fall under the new campaign reform law. It must have seemed to Bentsen that Christmas 1974 came several days late—he

(Continued on page 15)

Relax, Unwind... "It Is Our Unwritten Rule"

On a storybook isle nestled in the Michigan Mackinac Straits, one of the nation's more unusual political events took place recently as more than 850 Republicans gathered to attend the 10th Biennial Mackinac Island Republican Leadership Conference.

The Conference, held September 19-21, is a different blend of politics, recreation and plain old-fashioned fun. According to State Chairman Bill McLaughlin, "It is our unwritten but very strict rule that everyone is to relax, have a ball, unwind."

The Conference, traditionally held in off years, is not only one of the rare experiences in political gatherings but it also provides an unusual opportunity for Michigan Republicans to gather together for a weekend of camaraderie and relaxation before the hard tasks of an election year begin.

Wandering through the elegant Grand Hotel, conference site and focal point of the historic island, one feels the spirit and enthusiasm that characterize this tremendous conference. The "Grand," host of many important visitors and conferences in its 88-year history, stands proudly with its famous white-pillared porch surveying the small, picturesque island noted for its horse-drawn carriages and abundance of bicycles. No motor driven vehicles are allowed on Mackinac.

It is this rustic setting and the distinct feeling of stepping back in time that draws Michigan Republicans to Mackinac every two years. This year's conference, under the direction of Chairman McLaughlin and Jerry Roe, Executive Director of the Michigan Party, sported not only Governor Bill Milliken's Tennis Tournament and Lt. Governor Jim Damman's Touch Football game, but also the Senator Bob Griffin Golf Tournament and State Senator Dick Allen's Bike Rally.

Undertaking more serious business, the State Central Committee met to nominate Peter Fletcher to succeed Creighton Holden as Michigan National Committeeman as well as to hear from several Republicans considering possible bids in the '76 Michigan Senate race. The Black Council, Nationalities Council and Youth Council, also meeting, centered their dis-

cussion on delegate selection to the National Convention, candidate recruitment and the important role these groups can play in the party's success next year.



Bill McLaughlin



Jerry Roe

Some of the more hardy Michigan Republicans braved a Sunday morning drizzle to participate in the dedication of a state historical marker commemorating the 1943 Mackinac Conference. It was at this conference, the Post War Advisory Council, appointed by Republican National Chairman Harrison Spengler, drew up a foreign policy plank for the 1944 Party platform. This platform cleared the way for later Republican congressional support of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Bentsen

(Continued from page 14)

posted the staggering total of \$220,300 in contributions on Dec. 31, the very last day before the new law took effect.

Bentsen tries to get people to see his opportunism as pragmatism. His hopes of winning the Democrat nomination for President are founded on his belief that the people are tired of ideological division and will support a candidate who brings a cool, almost detached attitude of pragmatism to the problems of government. He



Transportation Mackinac Style

A well-attended discussion of the Federal and State election laws started off the weekend which also featured addresses by James Lynn, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mary Louise Smith, National Committee Chairman and Governor William Milliken.

As Conference Director Jerry Roe puts it, "The real purpose of the Conference is to give Republicans the opportunity to hear prominent speakers, meet other Republicans and get new ideas and to build enthusiasm."

On all three counts, the Mackinac Republican Leadership Conference succeeds with ease. It is a trip into the past that builds a sense of teamwork and mission. ■

claims to have no ideological blinders, approaching each issue on its merits.

That is precisely what bothers many people about Bentsen. He seems to lack a guiding philosophy, blowing with the wind of public opinion, unsteadied by the ballast of principle. He is indeed a contrast to Morris Udall on the one hand and George Wallace on the other, but there is little evidence that the people prefer the lukewarm to the hot or the cold. It seems likely that Lloyd Bentsen will suffer next year the same fate as befell that other great pragmatic centrist--Edmund Muskie. ■

Bob Olsen Announces Candidacy For Tennessee Special Election

Fifth District Republicans in Tennessee have what they consider the best chance in many years to gain a seat in the United State Congress, a seat that has not been occupied by a Republican since before the turn of the century. Their candidate, former television newsman and consumer advocate Robert J. "Bob" Olsen, has a strong appeal to not only the Republican voters, but also to a sizeable group of independents as well as conservative and moderate Democrat voters.

The race is a special election set for Nov. 5, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of former Congressman Richard Fulton, a Democrat, who was elected Mayor of Nashville in August. Olsen will be unopposed in the primary.

Olsen, 44, is a former television newscaster who began his television career in Columbus, Miss., in 1959 after serving for five years in the U.S. Marine Corps. The candidate went to Nashville, Tenn. in 1960 when he began his work as a television announcer. In 1970 Olsen was named director of Action News, a feature designed to solve consumer problems. He became deeply involved with the problems of consumers and later entered Vanderbilt University Law School intent on making a career of consumer affairs. Olsen left tele-

to finish his studies at Vanderbilt and received his law degree in May 1975.

"I became turned on to the problems of the consumer in 1970 and I consider this opportunity to run for Congress a way to further my commitment. As Congressman from the Fifth District I would be able to use

"As Congressman...I would be able to use the influence of the office to continue helping people."

the influence of the office to continue helping people," Olsen said.

Four major Democratic hopefuls are jockeying for their party's nomination. At this point observers say Metro Tax Assessor Clifford Allen is leading. However, some believe Allen's demagogic campaign has peaked and he's going down hill. Former U.S. Attorney Gilbert Merritt has taken Allen on directly and is thought by some to be running second. His strong liberal identification makes it unlikely he'll win. If Allen fades fast enough, the most likely to come on is state legislator Mike Murphy. Murphy, too, is considered a liberal, but he is moderating his positions in an effort to win. The fourth candidate, District Attorney General Tom Shriver, has



Robert J. "Bob" Olsen

failed to come out of the shadows and is given little chance of winning.

All of the Democrat candidates are trying to disassociate themselves from the administration of Democratic Governor Ray Blanton. Blanton is under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury.

Whichever Democrat is the nominee, he will have to handle a liberal identification. Olsen's success will come from staking his rightful claim early to those conservative and moderate voters from the Democratic Party as well as Republicans and many independents.

First Monday

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

POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to above address.

Mr. & Mrs. Edward F. Fry
5315 First St NW
Washington, D. C. 20011



Their schools are witness to riots, strikes and turmoil; we ask, what has happened to discipline?
Republicans -- It's a Question of Values.

Republicans Offer "Program For Progress"



A congressional minority, in my judgment, has two main responsibilities: The first is to do what it can to improve the program of the majority; the second responsibility is to strive to become the nucleus of a new majority. In order for this to happen, it takes more than simply saying "no" to things. It is necessary for any minority seeking majority status to show what it would attempt to accomplish, had it the votes.

It was with this in mind that House Republicans decided to break with tradition this year and come out with a program of our own for the future. This "Program for Progress" is aimed at providing the American people with a solid notion of what they could expect from a Republican Congress. It is also meant to let them know that they have a choice as far as congressional leadership is concerned.

Republicans stand in stark contrast to the policies and performance of past and present Democratic Congresses. During nearly 40 straight years of Democrat control of the legislative branch, the Federal budget has gone through the roof. Massive deficits were created, forcing the Government to borrow heavily. This borrowing has caused interest rates to go up, limiting the amount of money available to individual citizens and restricting funds which private industry needs for capital investments necessary to create new jobs. A Republican-controlled Congress would reverse this dangerous trend of fiscal irresponsibility. We have committed ourselves to achieving balance in no more than three years after gaining control of Congress.

Another result of the years of Democratic Congressional control is the unwieldy Federal bureaucracy. Congress has enacted program after program with almost no oversight to determine how these programs are functioning after they are in place. A Republican Congress would establish a special bipartisan commission to review present government performance and national goals and recommend legislation revisions to make government more responsive. In addition, a Republican majority would dedicate its first year entirely to legislative oversight. We would review all that Congress has done in the past and redirect the operations of government toward efficiency and economy.

Many of our proposals are innovative. To help provide retirement income security, for example, we have called for a plan which would provide special tax incentives for workers to invest voluntarily in a private retirement fund that would supplement both Social Security and company pension plans. This proposal would not only provide greater retirement security, it would aid in the critical area of capital formation.

There is no greater failure of the Democrat Congress than in the energy area. Congress has been struggling in vain since December of 1973 to enact a comprehensive energy bill. The major roadblock to energy success is an insane maze of overlapping committee jurisdictions. A Republican Congress would end this internal confusion by establishing one joint or select energy committee. We would establish a wind-

fall profits tax to protect the consumer against possible "rip-offs" as well as a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy-related profits.

The chief purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate to the American people why they should elect a Republican Congress next year. The people are apparently disenchanted with the past and present performance of Congress, as well they should be. According to the polls, public confidence in the Congress has slipped to its lowest point in history. It is only logical and fair that the party that controls Congress be held accountable for Congress' poor record. The Democratic Party has run Congress for 20 straight years (and 38 of the last 42 years). Common sense alone dictates the need for a change.

But we cannot expect the people to give us control of Congress wholly on the basis of the poor record of the Democrats. Public disappointment with the failure of congressional Democrats to act on key issues should only serve to make the voters receptive to a potential alternative. By developing a legislative program of our own, House Republicans have demonstrated to the people that there is a desirable alternative. It is to elect a Republican Congress in 1976.

John J. Rhodes

The Honorable John J. Rhodes, [R-Ariz.]
Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

First Monday Republican National Committee
310 First Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

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NFRW Picks Hutar As President

The opening volley of the 1976 campaigns may have been heard last month in Dallas as the Republican Party's superstars attacked Democrat irresponsibility and called for restoring freedom to the individual.

Among the speakers at the 18th Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Republican Women were President Ford, Vice President Rockefeller, Sens. Barry Goldwater and John Tower, Gov. Kit Bond of Missouri, Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith, Mississippi Republican Chairman Clarke Reed, and former Govs. Ronald Reagan of California and John Connally of Texas.

They struck a common note: government spends too much money trying to do too many things and doing them badly. The theme is expected to be important in 1976.



Pat Hutar

President Ford called for a third century of American independence in which "the individual, not the government, makes personal decisions."

The President received what the newspapers called "wild cheering" and "waves of applause" when he criticized the busing of children ordered by federal judges to achieve racial balance in the public schools.

"There is a better way to achieve



Giving proof to the adage that it's "not quantity but quality that counts," Republicans won both the team and individual competition in the "King of Capitol Hill" contest held on Sept. 20 and 21 to raise funds to benefit the District of Columbia's Special Olympics. Two governors, 17 U.S. Senators and 25 Congressman competed in 13 athletic events for the title. Republicans scored victories in the bike race [above], swimming relay and tie-breaking tug-of-war. Rep. H.J. Heinz, III [R-Pa.], 36, was named the "King" after scoring 10 points in the swimming competition. Rep. Robin L. Beard, Jr. [R-Tenn.], [center] was a member of the winning bicycle team and won his heat in the swimming competition.

quality education than by forced busing," Ford said. The NFRW later approved a resolution opposing compulsory busing and calling for "quality education opportunities for all."

The President was full of optimism for the party's future. He predicted that 1976 will be "a year all Republicans and independents will remember and Democrats may never forget."

Ford also rejected gloomy predictions about the future of the Republic itself.

"I've had it with that attitude," he declared. "I did not take the sacred oath of office to preside over the decline and fall of America."

The convention elected Pat Hutar of Glenview, Ill., as its president to take office in January. She has been First Vice President of the Federation since 1973 and a Republican activist since 1955. Hutar is a leading member of the U.S. Commission on the Observance of the International Women's Year and is a former co-chairman of the Young Republican National Federation and a former Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Betty Heitman of Baton Rouge, La., former president of the Louisiana Federation and currently the state's Republican National Committeewoman, was elected first vice president.■



In This Issue

On the cover... Re-establishing a sense of order and responsibility in our society must begin with the beginning—our children.

■ RNC Chairman Mary Louise Smith discusses her first year in office. 4

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■ Dates changed for Campaign Management College to accommodate new campaign laws. 12

■ Sen. Lloyd Bentsen straddles the fence in an effort to gain votes. 14

Chairman Ends First Year Predicts Victory In 1976

Republican National Committee Chairman Mary Louise Smith celebrated the anniversary of her first year in office on Sept. 16. In a First Monday interview she discussed the Party's new momentum, its new programs and the future of the GOP.

Q. Looking back over your first year as Republican chairman, what do you see as your most significant achievement?

A. We've established a new momentum. Let me add that this accomplishment is not mine alone--we see renewed vigor and enthusiasm in Republican organizations across the country. We're back on the track and moving again.

Q. Republicans were pretty discouraged a year ago. What created this momentum?

A. President Ford's leadership is a major force. As *Time Magazine* said, he has "restored the presidency to the American people." But our momentum also is a result of the work of the party, of dedicated Republicans everywhere who have responded and have literally pulled our party up by its bootstraps. The National Committee programs have definitely had an effect. We've held an extensive series of organizational seminars all across the country. We've increased our field force to make professional advice available to state and local Republican organizations. We've greatly expanded our research capabilities and

upgraded our communications division. In short, we've focused our entire program for 1975 on helping state and local Republican organizations strengthen themselves.

Q. What remains to be done in 1975?

A. Currently, more than half the states are holding identification and registration drives in an effort to reach millions of potential Republicans who can't vote because they aren't registered. In the future, we will hold special voter group seminars, public relations and research seminars, and our Campaign Management College for persons who will be managing federal or top-level state campaigns.

Q. If we may ask you a personal question...in the announcements of your election as chairman, you were often referred to as a "grandmother from Iowa." A column in the Washington Post last month called you "...the ablest political organizer the Republicans have had at their helm since the storied days of Ray C. Bliss." What caused this change in attitude?

A. Initially the emphasis was on the fact I am a woman--there never had been a woman chairman and this hadn't been dealt with before. I'm still a grandmother from Iowa, perhaps at first it wasn't realized that I had been active in politics all my adult life, and that being a grandmother

and being party chairman are not mutually exclusive. The emphasis now is turning to my role as chairman and some of our efforts here are beginning to show concrete results. Obviously, I have not done this by myself. My staff here has been superb--Republicans across the country have praised their work. And I must give a great deal of credit to members of the National Committee, members of Congress with whom I've worked very closely, other elected officials...Republicans at every level who have given me assistance and strong support.

Last month, the Republican National Committee chose Kansas City as the 1976 convention site. Were there any major disagreements over the choice?

A. No. There was open discussion; there was thoughtful questioning; there were certainly differences of opinion--but no major disagreements.

Both the Site Committee and the National Committee were unanimous in the decision. It was a difficult choice because there were many good cities, but Kansas City came out on top in terms of facilities and concrete plans. That coupled with the built-in advantages of a Midwest location in the central time zone, less travel for delegates, and good old-fashioned hospitality tipped the balance.

Q. When will you actually begin convention planning?

A. It's under way now--remember, the convention is less than a year away. In just a few months, the delegate selection process will begin. And there is a point I want to make here. It is very important to the Republican Party that the delegates be a good representative cross-section. I want our 1976 convention to reflect this party in the very broadest terms. We need far more women serving as convention delegates--we need to put em-

phasis on youth, blacks, ethnics, labor--on a broad range of special groups and not just where the convention is concerned but in overall participation within our party. It is the responsibility of Republican leaders in every state to encourage wider participation than we have ever had before. Millions of Americans will be watching the convention on television, and I want to make it clear to them through what they see and hear that the Republican Party represents them.

Q. What is your assessment of Republican chances in 1976?

A. There is no question that we can achieve a significant Republican victory in 1976. Many top candidates already have come forward, and we're working nationwide to identify others. Republican organizations in the precincts, the counties, the states, all have started earlier and have been working harder than is normally the case in a non-election year. In addition, we've seen an historic change in attitude across this country that is going to make the voters much more receptive to Republicans.

Q. What exactly do you mean by a "change in attitude?"

A. The American people are increasingly concerned about big, impersonal government; too much spending and too little problem solving; too much government regulation and government intrusion into people's lives. These are the same things Republicans have always been concerned about. And the performance of the Democrat-controlled Congress makes it clear that the Democrats are not in tune with these concerns.

Q. Do you expect this to automatically benefit the Republican Party?

A. No, definitely not. One of the big challenges facing us is to let the people know where the Republican Party stands...what we want for America...how we propose to achieve it. We must talk about the Republican concept of government. The Republican Party is squarely in the mainstream of public opinion, but in too many cases, the public doesn't know it.

Q. You talked earlier of a "significant Republican victory." Isn't that a little optimistic with the Democrats still so much in the majority?

A. That's just the point. They are in the majority, and they are not solving the problems. Take the Congress as an example. After nearly 40 years of Democrat control, it is clear that the

Democrats think the nation's problems can be solved by more government, more money, more regulation. As long as the Democrats control the Congress, the personalities may change, but the direction will remain the same. We need a new approach to problem solving--a different rationale. Republicans can and will provide that new approach. ■



Chairman Mary Louise Smith reviews first year with First Monday Editor J. Bruce Hildebrand.



Editorial cartoon by Ed Fischer of the Omaha World-Herald.

Big Labor: A Major Factor In N.H. Election

This is a first-hand report on the New Hampshire special election Sept. 16, prepared especially for First Monday by George Young, Campaign Consultant to Louis Wyman.

The result of the New Hampshire special senate election is disappointing. However, before we jump to too many conclusions about its meaning for next year, we should carefully examine the reasons for the defeat.

After living with the Wyman campaign for six intensive weeks and analyzing the research data both during and since the election, I have these conclusions:

First--the New Hampshire special tells us what's happening in New Hampshire but cannot be projected as a national bellwether for next year.

Second--Although former Congressman Wyman would have made the best senator and certainly represents what America needs, too many people perceived him as an example of the "old politics" and voted against him for that reason.

Third--the new campaign spending law has given big labor the balance of power in any federal election in which they wish to exercise it.

New Hampshire is a different political environment. Many important factors in the election are unique to that state. However, there are some attitudes which surfaced very prominently which I believe we Republicans must keep in mind for next year's campaign. I believe that New Hampshire's electorate is angry at "the old politics," feels that "corporate America" and "big labor" can rightfully be blamed for much of the nation's high prices and economic trouble. New Hampshire voted against all three of these perceived evils--but ironically and unfortunately for our country, they thought Wyman represented two out of the three. Durkin, on the other hand was definitely bought by big out-of-state labor. He accepted transfers to his campaign of over \$150,000 directly from union "educational" funds. He said publicly that he was proud of the support. The big labor issue lost him votes.



Louis Wyman campaigns in Rockingham County during final days of his effort to win U.S. Senate seat in New Hampshire.

The "old politics" has no clearer example in the public mind than what is called Watergate. Our candidate was labeled with Watergate in last fall's election by the New Hampshire press and a vicious advertising campaign. Its impact could not be erased. It was kept alive by the fact that the special prosecutor's office would not close the Wyman file and a staggering blow was struck by that office when it recalled Mr. Wyman to testify before a grand jury in the middle of the special election.

My estimate is that labor put at least \$100,000 worth of campaign service into the Durkin effort.

I am convinced that Mr. Wyman is innocent. Too many voters in New Hampshire, however, are convinced that innocent or guilty he represents the kind of "old politics" they want to change.

As for the role of organized labor--watch out my fellow Republicans. This new "reform" campaign spending law has given the big labor bosses the balance of power. The Wyman committee and the Durkin committee were permitted by law to raise and spend \$150,000 each on their campaigns. They both did this. Under section 610 of the new law, labor has no restriction on what it can raise and spend in support of its candidates, so long as it

does so by communicating to its own membership. This loophole is big enough to steal this entire U.S. Congress.

Labor reportedly has 47,000 union households in New Hampshire. They mailed these households as much as four times, in order to build up Durkin and tear down Wyman. Labor sent organizers to New Hampshire to help register new voters, to set up phone banks, to organize an absentee ballot drive, and finally to get out their votes. They did all this very well.

My estimate is that labor put at least \$100,000 worth of campaign service into the Durkin effort which was not counted as part of the legal spending limit. They can and will be doing this next year in races which they wish to target.

No review of the New Hampshire special election would be fair if it did not applaud the fine effort put forth by our candidate, his wife, and the Republican Party of New Hampshire. Nobody quit.

Lou Wyman is a fine American and his loss is our loss. Republicans in New Hampshire worked very hard. They identified their vote and turned it out better than it had ever been done before in that state. In fact, Wyman received 3,000 votes more in the special election than he got last fall. That kind of work would have won most specials. The final results, however, show that a stifling issue and organized labor provided the Durkin campaign with advantages which could not be overcome. ■

HHH Both For And Against Big Grain Sales To Soviets

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, long noted for his willingness to talk endlessly on any and all sides of an issue, now can't seem to make up his mind whether he favors selling American wheat to the U.S.S.R. and whether the domestic price of grain should be held down, judging from his published statements.

In a period of about a month, Humphrey said he favored the sales and agreed with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz; said he would watch Butz "like a suspected burglar" to keep him from supposedly selling the whole crop to the Soviets; then said he was willing to "sell anything to Russia."

Humphrey favored the sales in his home state of Minnesota, where agriculture is important; attacked Butz in Washington, where "Hump" is being spoken of as a possible candidate for President (yawn); and said he would sell anything to the Russians in Paris, where, perhaps, he thought no one was listening.

According to an Associated Press

dispatch, Humphrey told the National Association of Development Organizations meeting in Duluth, Minn., that "for once I agree" with Butz, who had said the U.S. could easily afford to sell the Soviets millions of tons of wheat.

The Senator noted that the U.S. can export 900 million bushels of wheat, eat 800 million and still have 300 million left over. He admitted that the wheat sales would raise prices slightly, but went on to say: "They should be raised. It costs a farmer about \$3 a bushel to raise wheat, so when prices drop to that level or below he is subsidizing the rest of us. The farmer deserves a fair return on his labor and investment."

The Associated Press story reporting his remarks in Duluth was printed in the morning papers. On the very same day, the *Wall Street Journal* quoted Humphrey as bitterly attacking Secretary Butz.

"The first duty of the government is to protect its own people by making sure they have enough food at reason-

able prices," Humphrey said. "Instead we have an Agriculture Secretary whose philosophy is sell, sell, sell as long as there's gold on the Russians' plate."

"I'm going to watch the Secretary like a suspected burglar in these next few months to make sure he doesn't let our crop go to the Russians, jeopardizing our people and our humanitarian commitments," he told the *Journal*.

In yet another comment, this one made in Paris while he was on the way to Stockholm, Humphrey said he opposed the high-handed boycott slapped on grain shipments by Labor baron George Meany.

The reason Humphrey crosses himself up so much is obvious, of course. They grow wheat in Minnesota. They don't grow it on Wall Street or in Washington.

It is the kind of game Democrat candidates, both announced and unannounced are playing all the time. And it is one reason why people are fed up with politics in general, and with the Democrat-controlled Congress in particular, and why no one, in Washington, Minnesota or Paris believes much of what our government says. ■

Shriver Sets Sail To Nowhere

Liberal Democrats who have despaired of getting the real thing now have a discount Kennedy in the Presidential race--R. Sargent Shriver, courtier and former employee of the Kennedy clan.

"I am fortified by my family," Shriver said in making his announcement last month, leaving it unclear whether he was referring to his own family or that of the Kennedy's. Presumably he meant the latter, because they turned out in force to help draw press to the announcement. Mrs. Shriver, nee Eunice Kennedy, was there, of course, along with Ethel Kennedy and two of her sons. Kennedys also dominate the Shriver for President Committee; included are Joan Kennedy, wife of Senator Ted; Rose Kennedy, widow of Old Joe and family matriarch; Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, widow of JFK; Patricia Ken-

nedy Lawford; and Jean Kennedy Smith.

The big man was missing. The Senator from Massachusetts didn't attend the announcement or lend his name to the committee. But he dominated the proceedings nonetheless. Poor Shriver was bombarded with questions about whether he would be a stalking horse for Ted. It might be



Sargent Shriver

more accurate to think of Shriver as merely holding the horses, or perhaps warming the seat.

For Sarge Shriver, nice man and loyal American that he is, has no existence apart from the Kennedys. After he married into the family, they gave him a job managing the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. He helped JFK get elected and was rewarded

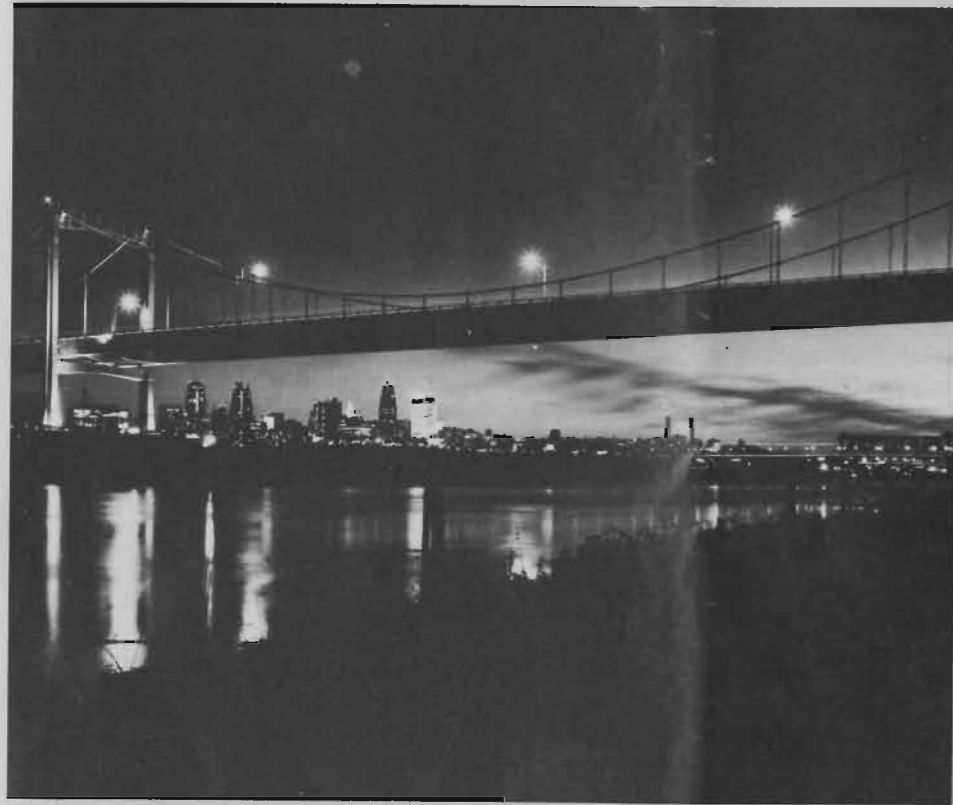
with the directorship of the Peace Corps. He finally established something of an identity of his own in 1972 by accepting the post of second mate on George McGovern's Titanic. But Shriver seems determined to abandon his own identity and link himself again to the Kennedys. In his announcement he unabashedly claimed "the legacy" of John F. Kennedy and treated the assembled press to a speech that was vaguely New Frontier-ish on domestic policy and distinctly isolationist in foreign affairs. Shriver apparently has forgotten that JFK was a firm internationalist, and in fact got us into Vietnam.

Shriver also called in general terms for an even bigger government role in the marketplace, stamping him as just another conventional Democrat.

The public desire for another such candidate was shown in a Harris Survey released the day after Shriver announced. It showed him the first choice of a total of 2 per cent of Democrats and independents, ranking ahead of fellow liberal Morris Udall, but well behind Senator John Glenn and Governor Reuben Askew--who aren't even running, and likely shouldn't. ■

Showcase City In Heartland To Host Convention; Vast Logistics, More Delegates On Small Budget

The vast hall is a mass of moving humanity, filling the seats and choking the aisles as the chairman bangs for order, the network anchormen sit up straight, the band strikes up a tune, the spotlights coalesce with glaring intensity on the podium as a hugely amplified voice announces, "Ladies and gentlemen, the next President of the United States..." The nominee emerges to the thunderous cheers of



Kansas City skyline seen from across Missouri River.

the nation's Republicans in convention assembled.

That scene next August will seem the pinnacle of glory to the nominee and the opening gun of the campaign to the millions watching on television. There is no extravaganza on earth like the nominating convention of an American political party; it is part convention, part rally, part media event. It doesn't just happen; it is put together over many months so that when the delegates arrive they will be housed and fed and bused back and forth to transact the party's business squarely in the nation's electronic eye.

The 1976 Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, will be substantially different from any convention the party has held in recent

years. Many of the expensive trimmings will be gone. The party is restricted by federal law to spending no more than \$2 million on the convention, and is forbidden to accept many of the free services both parties used to take and which held down the cost. For example, the 1972 convention in Miami Beach used so many "freebies," ranging from cars to copiers, that the same convention held

2,259 alternates will share Kansas City's Kemper Arena with thousands of guests (among them Congressmen, Senators, Governors and other dignitaries not serving as delegates), staff persons and communications technicians, and an army of 6,000 or so members of the media, from motorcycle couriers to network anchormen.

About 6,000 telephones will be rigged up in the hall and in supporting facilities, requiring hundreds of miles of telephone cables and scores of switchboards, a telephone system equivalent to that serving a city of 30,000 persons. The jungle of cables needed to wire the phones will be overlaid by the false flooring upon which the delegates' chairs will be placed.

The television networks will roll in their huge vans crammed with equipment, anchor booths will be built so Cronkite, Chancellor et al can gaze down at the tumult, a huge camera stand will be erected facing the podium, and the technicians will check out the minicams to bring you the floor action live, up close and in color. The "pencil press" will arrive toting their portable typewriters and looking for places to put them and the freelancers will turn up looking desperately for a story to pay for the trip. ■

today would probably cost more than \$3 million.

But a less expensive convention will be very much in the nation's mood of restraint and in the party's businesslike and purposeful tradition. A special party committee called earlier this year for "simplicity and restraint" in operating the convention. While the Republican Party is opposed to the concept of public financing of conventions, the National Committee has authorized Chairman Mary Louise Smith to seek the \$2 million in federal funds because otherwise, \$2 million in GOP funds which could be spent to elect Republicans would go to the convention instead. First things first.

The logistics of a convention are staggering. Some 2,259 delegates and

The Kemper Arena will be a little tight. Guest seating will be limited and the alternate delegates will not be able to sit on the floor, although that is due partly to having 911 more delegates and 911 more alternates than in 1972. But it is a large and handsome facility that will be prepared for a convention without extraordinary trouble.

There will also be a few problems with hotel rooms. A total of 15,755 hotel rooms are available, but some 1,300 of them are in Topeka, Kansas, an hour's drive away. That is actually not much worse than Miami Beach, where some delegations stayed in hotels "up the beach" an hour or more from the hall. (And surely it is better than New York City at rush hour.)

It is too early for persons seeking election as delegates to worry about where they may stay; the room allocations won't be made until next year. But the intention is to house as many as possible in rooms close to the hall, and spread everybody else around.

Kansas City is famous for its fountains (nearly 50 of them—second only to Rome), its cleanliness, its good food (especially, of course, steak), good shopping, one of the world's newest and best airports (KC International), and cultural attractions, including the Nelson Gallery with its paintings by Rembrandt and Reubens. A flourishing night life should provide relaxation for delegates after each evening session.

Planning for the Convention is al-



KC is second only to Rome in the number of public fountains.

ready under way. The Executive Committee of the Committee on Arrangements and media representatives will meet this month. The official Call of the Convention will be issued in December and another meeting of the arrangements committee is set for February. The party will open an office in KC on Feb. 1 to coordinate planning in the host city.

In overall charge of convention planning is Ody J. Fish, National

Committeeman for Wisconsin and convention manager. He is vice chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, of which Republican National Chairman Mary Louise Smith is chairman.

A major factor in the selection of Kansas City as the convention site was the city's eagerness to have the convention. KC boosters think that hosting a national political convention will mark their city's formal entry into the big leagues. They went all-out to get the convention and impressed party officials. To quote from the report of the Site Committee: "Kansas City is clean, attractive, entertaining and the support of the people there to have the convention and to do anything possible to help make it work, is truly great."

Besides, Republicans will be out there in the heartland of America, doing their business in an exciting, truly liveable city, while the Democrats meet in New York, where their party has run the local government billions of dollars into the red and papered over the deficit with short-term borrowing until they can't borrow any more. That contrast reveals a real difference in party philosophies. It ought to be worth at least a million votes. ■



Huge modern sports arena will hold 1976 Convention.

America's Future The GOP Program



The fact that Republicans tend to deal with the root causes of national problems, while the Democrats fool around with the symptoms, was never more clearly illustrated than by the Republican Legislative Agenda unveiled by the GOP Congressional leadership last month.

The program goes to the bottom of national concerns and suggests substantive changes where warranted and adherence to basic, guiding principles throughout.

The 15-point Agenda, subtitled "A Program for Progress," was drafted by a task force of 33 House Republicans and approved by the full House Republican Conference. The

Agenda was the special project of House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona, who felt that House Republicans needed to show the country what they would do if they controlled Congress. (See editorial comment on page 2.)

"Democrats have controlled both Houses of Congress for 38 of the past 42 years and must bear the responsibility for failure of the federal government to meet the needs of America," the Agenda states.

"We believe that the vast majority of Americans prefer a life of freedom in thought and action" and "truly competitive free enterprise," it says.

The world's highest standard of living has been achieved through the free enterprise system, the House Republicans point out, and argue that "Government should not assume the function of the great tinkerer, but can, and should, help promote prosperity." It can do so by eliminating unnecessary regulation and "encouraging healthy competition," the report says.

Vast spending by the Democrat Congress over the past 40 years has created a huge federal government debt, and the Republicans call for a better system of managing the current debt as well as reaching a balanced budget "within three years."

"We recognize the fact that the transition from a deficit of \$80 billion to a balance between revenue and expenditures in one year, although desirable, is not feasible," the report says in explaining why it refrained from calling for a

balanced budget immediately. The current deficit is caused largely by a drop-off in tax revenues and increased unemployment compensation, both attributable to the recession.

Tax reform is also tied to limiting government spending, the Republicans note, because taxes must be high as long as spending is.

"The past four decades have seen Democrat Congresses increase the tax burden on the average working American, not only through additional taxes but also with the approval of built-in inequities and loopholes. The Democrats continue to give lip service to meaningful tax reform but produce only false promises which deceive the American taxpayer. The only way to cut federal taxes for American wage earners is to reduce total federal expenditures," the report says.

Goals of true tax reform would be to simplify tax preparation, discourage evasion of taxes, bring equity to the system and provide incentive for economic growth, it adds.

Billions are spent every year on public welfare and the Republicans agree that aid should be given to those who, because of age or illness, need help, but "the present welfare system falls far short of this goal due to mismanagement and abuses." The Republicans call for eliminating ineligible recipients from the rolls, strengthening and enforcing work requirements, tightening eligibility for the food stamp program and transferring it from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In the energy field, the report says, "We believe the current lack of direction by the Democrat majority in Congress poses grave economic peril for the future." The Republicans attack the Democrats' "single-minded emphasis on unrealistically regulated prices" which prevent the development of adequate supplies. They suggest relying mainly on private industry but also

urge a windfall profits tax coupled with a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy earnings and assure consumers that energy companies aren't making unfair profits.

The Republicans also addressed concerns closer to home. They pointed out that the elderly who live on fixed incomes are hurt the most by the relentless price inflation engendered largely by government spending.

"To protect the purchasing power of the income and savings of our older people, we *must stop inflation*" the report says, and also backs health insurance to cover catastrophic illness among the elderly.

The elderly would also benefit from Republican rule because the Republicans would repeal the outdated limitations on outside earnings by Social Security recipients.

Other points in the GOP program:

[Continued on page 13]

**Republican
Legislative
Agenda**
**A Program
For Progress**
The basic goals of a
Republican-controlled
Congress



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: September 25, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Phil Buchen

Jack Marsh

Jim Cannon

Bill Seidman

Max Friedersdorf

Brent Scowcroft

Jim Lynn

Frank Zarb

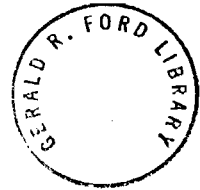
FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, October 1

Time: 12 Noon

SUBJECT:

Republican Legislative Agenda
"A Program for Progress"
9/8/75



ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

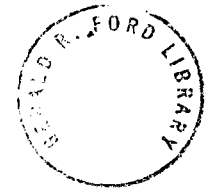
We have been requested to prepare a report for the President on the Republican Legislative Agenda presented to him by the Republican Leadership. This report should cover:

- 1) What is being proposed.
- 2) What are we doing in the areas mentioned in report.
- 3) What are we not doing that we should be looking into
In other words, any initiatives in the report we should consider undertaking?

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
For the President



REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE AGENDA:

A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1975

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE AGENDA:

A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

The principal mission of government must be to provide its citizens the freedom to pursue opportunities to create and maintain the type of life each of them desires. We believe that the vast majority of Americans prefer:

- A life in which freedom of thought and action of the individual as a member of society is preserved and protected. Government's duty is to defend its people against aggressors from without and subversive and criminal elements from within.
- A life lived in an economic climate in which truly competitive free enterprise predominates. Government's role is to foster and further free enterprise, while maintaining protection for society and individuals against unfair advantage taken by predatory interests.
- A life in which all people have a full opportunity for success. Society and government have joint responsibility to make programs and facilities available to train individuals in marketable skills, so they may become productive members of the free enterprise system.
- A life that promotes and strengthens individual and family responsibility. Our youth should be given every opportunity to be exposed to the positive values of our American heritage.
- A life in which assistance is available to the needy, disabled, aged and handicapped, but in which able-bodied and able-minded persons are expected to work and produce.

Our present society has not yet fully achieved these goals, but it has proved that it has the ability to do so -- that it offers the best hope yet devised by man to realize the fulfillment of the American dream. We intend to hasten it toward its goal by prodding it where it needs prodding, by adjusting it where it needs adjusting, but all the while nurturing and protecting it against those who would destroy it.



Government will play an important role, but must refrain from competing with and from putting strains and pressures on free enterprise which would damage the entire system and thus lead to eventual failure.

The essence of our American system is choice. Our nation grew strong under the concept of freedom of our people to choose the course of government. To choose well, there must be recognizable programs to be weighed in the balance. As a responsible minority, seeking to become a nucleus of a majority, we believe our obligation is to move our government better to serve the people.

There are certain principles which guide a Republic year in and year out. The policies any government should follow must be dictated by the particular time in which those guidelines will be operative.

We believe that at this time in our history it is essential the role of government be diminished, and emphasis placed on the encouragement of individual enterprise.¹

Congress must come to grips with the realities of federal spending in a peacetime economy and not allow the federal government to be the primary cause of inflation. We believe the Congress through the Budget Committee has the responsibility to curb excessive federal deficit financing, and work with the Executive Branch to establish national priorities consistent with federal revenues.

We recognize the fact that the transition from a deficit of \$80 billion to a balance between revenue and expenditures in one year, although desirable, is not feasible. We would expect to effect it within three years. During that time, it would be necessary for us to forego additional programs to be financed through the public sector and concentrate on improving, consolidating and in certain cases eliminating by intensive legislative oversight and amendment existing ineffective or unnecessary programs.²

We believe a commission should be established to study the operations of our government departments and agencies and recommend necessary reforms.³ In addition, our national transportation system must be reviewed and necessary legislative remedies enacted which will provide a balanced and adequate transportation system for the country.

Since its beginning in 1913, the federal income tax system has grown into a hodgepodge of conflicting regulations, inconsistencies, and inequities. Our tax system needs immediate reform, the kind of reform that would require every American to pay a fair share, no more or no less. We must avoid incentive-destroying tax levels which slow the growth of the economy and prevent the creation of new jobs.⁴

We stand for full employment and believe every American who is willing and able to work has a right to expect and an obligation to pursue opportunities to earn a living. Because massive federal make-work programs offer no hope to the jobless for long-range future security, we endorse stimulation of free enterprise to generate productive jobs that will last and pay a decent wage. We favor automatically extended unemployment benefits coupled with intensive manpower training to tide workers over periods of unemployment. Much of the added expense for expanded manpower training can be defrayed by purging the bloated welfare



rolls of the many ineligibles, by rooting out welfare fraud and by strengthening work requirements. Moreover, to help channel assistance where it is really needed, we favor a drastic revision of the run-away food stamp program.⁵

One of the great challenges of our time is our need to become independent in energy production. We believe that energy independence should be reached mainly through the efforts of private enterprise. Tax incentives will be needed to assist in prodigious capital formation to invest in new and expanded facilities. The direct federal role should be limited to appropriate participation in research and development of new energy sources.⁶

We believe older Americans are especially deserving of attention and concern. They are faced with loss of income security from inflation and the spectre of financial disaster from major illnesses. The greatest contribution Congress can make is to assume leadership in an all-out effort to reduce inflation to protect the buying power of retirement dollars. Because of spiraling costs for medical care and health services, we feel a health insurance program offering protection against the financial ravages of catastrophic illnesses is needed.⁷

The entire area of health care must be examined in order to establish a national health policy. Federal involvement in health care is extensive, with fragmented, categorical programs and pervasive regulations and guidelines. In order to address the complex questions involved in this issue, we have established a Task Force on Health with the Republican Research Committee.⁸

We regard it as imperative to preserve the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund financed by employee-employer contributions and to adjust benefit payments to sustain purchasing power in constant dollars. We will actively support incentives to expand the individual retirement program of every American.⁹

Education of our nation's young people is a state responsibility, a local function and a federal concern.¹⁰

The mentally and physically handicapped must be afforded opportunities that will allow them to function as useful members of our society.¹¹

It is a major responsibility of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens and insure the domestic tranquility. Justice must be as concerned with protecting the rights of the victim of crime as assuring the rights of the accused. At the same time, we must consider legislation to assure American citizens that they will not be subject to arbitrary or unjustified surveillance by government agents and to protect citizens' rights-to-privacy.¹²

An estimated 10 million residents of foreign countries now live illegally in the United States and actively compete with American workers for available jobs. Existing laws which establish a legal yearly entry rate must be strengthened and strictly enforced.¹³

In this nuclear age, we live in a still-perilous world. Until disarmament becomes a reality it is necessary that we continue intensive negotiations. There is no acceptable alternative to an American defense second to none.¹⁴

Efficient production of food and fiber is to the credit of the American farmer and must be encouraged to meet domestic and world needs without undue government interference.¹⁵

Democrats have controlled both Houses of Congress for 38 of the past 42 years and must bear the responsibility for failure of the federal government to meet the needs of America. Loosely written legislation by Congress has created a maze of contradictory and duplicative controls. Congress must provide constant oversight of federal operations and regulatory agencies to insure that legislative intent is carried out and to determine the need for corrective legislation.

The positions and attitudes reflected here are presented as guidelines, not as a definitive, all-inclusive program for America. In fact, we recognize the omission of many areas of concern, not from a lack of interest, but because our positions have become well-known through our legislative actions or through our party platforms. We attempt to point in the directions in which we would intend to lead our country, were we to become the nucleus of a majority in Congress. We believe it is incumbent upon Congress to respond in these ways to the people who must pay for government, and we believe the people must and will see to it that the Congress does so respond.

1 - Private Enterprise

Our two-hundred year old system of private enterprise, working within a free and competitive economy, has produced the highest living standard in the world. This private sector production has been and is the only creator of our national wealth with government merely redistributing wealth it has acquired through taxation of private enterprise and individual citizens. Any broader effort by government to control or direct our huge trillion-and-a-half dollar economic machine could be a disaster. Government should not assume the function of the great tinkerer, but can, and should, help promote prosperity. It can best do this by not hindering the course of commerce, by minimizing regulation, by allowing the time-tested laws of supply and demand to work with maximum freedom, by encouraging healthy competition and the enforcement of anti-trust laws that protect the consumer and fledgling businesses. We believe that solutions to our dual economic problems of inflation and recession lie in returning decision-making to the people through the forces of supply and demand in the marketplace. People themselves can best decide what to produce, sell, and buy, and at what price levels. No government agency is as capable of making these decisions as are the people through the voluntary exchange of goods and services. There is already ample machinery within the federal government and in the private sector to protect the consumer from exploitation. We applaud the Ford Administration's effort to orient existing regulatory and administrative agencies toward consumer protection. We propose that federal estate and gift tax laws be revised to encourage private ownership of Small Business.

2- Public Debt

During the past 40 years excessive appropriations by Democrat controlled Congresses have created massive deficits and forced the federal government to borrow heavily. This competition with the private sector has caused interest rates to rise and as a result funds for private capital investment which are needed to create new jobs have become scarce and expensive. Massive deficits will rekindle double-digit inflation and prevent the expansion of business needed to pull our economy out of the recession. More inflation will further weaken our economic system, and jeopardize the financial security of all Americans. Congress must exercise fiscal restraint, consolidate existing programs, eliminate duplication and waste and thereby reduce the volume and expense of government.

The Budget Committees of the Congress, in conjunction with the Executive Branch, must establish spending priorities consistent with federal revenues with a systematic reduction of the public debt. The public debt must be restructured. Trust fund surpluses, which by statute can only be invested in government obligations, tend to distort the real picture and should not be included in considering the overall public debt ceiling. The present system of establishing a debt ceiling has become meaningless. Debt ceiling increases have been manipulated and irresponsibly used as a vehicle for non-fiscal legislation. We propose that the limit of the public debt be set concurrently with the adoption of the Federal Budget.

3- Government Reform



In recent years, an entrenched, burgeoning bureaucracy has developed in the federal government. Federal agencies have proliferated and become fragmented, inefficient, duplicative and wasteful. Regulatory agencies have overstepped their authority in the promulgation of rules and regulations. They have usurped authorities which rightfully belong to the States, and ultimately to the people. Return of power, to the States, as well as strict Congressional oversight of agency compliance with the letter and spirit of the law, are urgently needed to preserve personal liberty, improve efficiency, and eliminate waste. We recommend a bipartisan commission be established to review present governmental performance, administrative costs, proliferating federal programs, redefine national goals and recommend legislative revisions to enhance the capability of government to meet the challenges of the coming decade. This recommendation emphasizes the failure of the Democrat Congress to provide effective oversight of federal operations and regulatory agencies to insure that legislative intent is carried out and to determine the need to amend loosely written legislation that has created a maze of contradictory and duplicative controls, rules and regulations which hamper business and harass the citizen.

As a majority we would dedicate the next Republican Congress to legislative oversight -- to redirecting the operations of government toward efficiency and economy.

4- Tax Reform

The past four decades have seen Democrat Congresses increase the tax burden on the average working American not only through additional taxes but with the approval of built-in inequities and loopholes. The Democrats continue to give lip service to meaningful tax reform but produce only false promises which deceive the American taxpayer. The only way to cut federal taxes for American wage earners is to reduce total federal expenditures. "Tax gimmicks" are not a solution but only offer benefits to special interest groups.

We propose that Congress begin work immediately on revision of federal taxation:

- to simplify tax preparation
- to discourage tax evasion
- to bring equity to the tax system
- to provide incentives for economic growth.

5- Welfare Reform

We believe that society has the responsibility to assist those who cannot provide for themselves. The present welfare system falls far short of this goal due to mismanagement and abuses. The \$5.2 billion Food Stamp Program has grown 14,203% in the past decade. Recipients have increased from 500,000 in 1965 to nearly 20 million, and under present regulations an estimated 57 million people are eligible.

Present law has established lax eligibility standards allowing persons with adequate incomes to participate in the program. This massive program has bypassed the real intent of Congress to provide help only for the needy. We call attention to the fact that the bill for welfare is mainly borne by the American worker. To meet its responsibility to the American taxpayer and the truly needy, Congress must take immediate steps to reform the welfare system. We propose Congressional action:

- to provide adequate living standards for the truly needy
- to eliminate ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls
- to establish effective regulations to prevent future welfare fraud
- to strengthen and enforce work requirements
- to provide educational and vocational incentives to allow recipients to become self-supporting
- to increase penalties for welfare fraud to discourage abuses
- to coordinate Federal reforms with state and social welfare agencies
- to strengthen state and local administrative functions
- to transfer administration of the Food Stamp Program from the Department of Agriculture to HEW
- to tighten eligibility requirements for food stamps.

6- Energy

The key to future economic security and a high standard of living for all Americans is a comprehensive national policy that will produce an adequate supply of energy for an expanding economy.

We believe the current lack of direction by the Democrat majority in Congress poses grave economic peril for the future. Their single-minded emphasis on unrealistically regulated prices today, fails to lay the groundwork necessary for future expanded energy supplies. Constructive action now by the Congress could help assure our people and our industries an ample supply of reasonably priced energy for the years ahead.

-- We propose that all federal regulations, programs and policies that directly affect energy, be reviewed, and ineffective programs be eliminated or replaced.

Our energy challenge must essentially be solved by private industry. We believe that unreasonable regulatory and tax policies have hampered development and lessened investment in research, plants and equipment needed for maximum energy production.

-- We propose a windfall profits tax program with a plowback provision to encourage reinvestment of energy earnings and eliminate windfall profits.

Energy development has been hampered by excessive and often frivolous litigation, endless hearings, studies, commissions and reports.

-- We propose that Congress' comprehensive energy package provide strong legal authority to allow development of natural resources with full recognition of the need to provide safeguards for the protection of the environment.



During the period of 1970-1974, our yearly imports of foreign oil rose from 483 million barrels to 1.2 billion barrels, while during the same period domestic production fell from 3.5 billion barrels to 3.2 billion barrels per year. Our nation cannot afford continued dependence on foreign oil.

- We propose that Congress provide incentives for exploration and development of more American-owned oil and natural gas. A full scale effort must be made to develop our oil shale resources.

Our nation must develop alternative energy sources. Congress should provide incentives and opportunities to accelerate research, discovery and delivery of untapped resources. Immediate emphasis should be given to development of economical solar energy systems for homes and industry.

- We propose that Congress require that new federal structures, where practical, be heated and cooled with solar systems.

An essential part of a national energy program must be development of all available forms of energy.

- We propose a stepped-up program for coal gasification, geo-thermal and nuclear power production.
- A strong program of research and development should be continued for the fusion process to unlock the unlimited potential of the Hydrogen atom.

Conservation of energy depends on more efficient utilization by industry and individuals.

- We propose that Congress provide practical incentives:
 - 1- for conservation of energy by the public
 - 2- to increase the utilization of waste materials in energy production
 - 3- for production by industry of more energy efficient products.

7- Older Americans

Many older Americans live on relatively fixed, limited incomes and inflation has hurt them cruelly. The rapidly rising cost of living is caused in substantial measure by the profligate spending of the federal government. To protect the purchasing power of the income and savings of our older people we must stop inflation.

We believe the federal government must meet its commitments to finding solutions and facilities to help meet their needs. Needed is "catastrophic" health insurance that will cover the medical needs of those who experience long, serious illnesses. We support a nutritional supplement system and a comprehensive program of nutrition education for needy older citizens. Inadequate housing and transportation must receive our undivided attention and affirmative action.

8- Health Care

There is an urgent need to review Federal involvement in health care. Not only government spending, but regulations and guidelines have had great impact on national health care delivery.

Under our present system, we have one of the best health care delivery programs in the world. There are some gaps that need filling, to assure our people the quality of services nationwide that we are capable of providing.

We believe that our nation needs a National Health Policy, which would balance health systems supply and demand with financing. In addition there is a need for emphasis on education, environmental improvement, better housing and nutritional gains, all of which affect the general health of the American public.

A National Health Policy would determine broad goals and priorities for medical care, preventive practices, and dispersal of facilities to be within reach of our people. We believe the present combination of private and public health care financing can be extended and improved. The present system suffers from fragmentation, and we believe a National Health Policy should bring together all vital health functions into a practical and workable program to provide better health care for all our citizens.

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9- Social Security - Retirement

Controlling inflation is the most important way to insure the retirement security earned by American workers. Congress must give top priority to maintaining the integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds and must revise retirement programs to more nearly meet the needs of older Americans. Adequate funding that will provide benefits in constant value dollars should be assured from a self-adjusting formula of contributions by employees and employers. Unlimited outside earnings should be allowed without benefit penalties.

All Americans deserve the opportunity to provide their own additional retirement security. The Individual Retirement Account (IRA) has extended this opportunity to an additional segment of our working force. We propose that Congress expand this Keogh-type supplemental retirement plan to make it available to all workers. Our proposal would provide tax incentives allowing workers to invest voluntarily in a private retirement fund that would supplement both Social Security and company pension plans. In addition to providing greater retirement security this plan will provide investment funds needed to build a stronger American economy and to aid in capital formation.

10- Education

We insist that Congress review, evaluate and consolidate the more than 400 federal education programs and assign priorities to those that are effective. Federal support to reduce financial barriers to students in post-secondary education and to encourage vocational education and job training, compensatory education for the disadvantaged, and special education for the physically and mentally handicapped should supplement resources provided by state and local programs. Administration of educational programs is the responsibility of state government and local institutions, and federal intrusion cannot be allowed.

We favor the development of quality day care services, locally controlled and administered, with the requirement that the recipients of these services pay their fair share of the costs according to their ability.

In the education and training of children there is no substitute for parental discipline. We believe in the parents' right to make fundamental decisions regarding the care, development and education of their children.

11-Mentally and Physically Handicapped

Those among us who are handicapped face difficult challenges every day while trying to cope with a physical environment designed for the activities of the non-handicapped. We believe that strong efforts should be made to assist the handicapped to function in our society -- to have access to education, medical care, economic security, equal treatment from our institutions, improved transportation and protection from exploitation.

Federal programs should be reviewed to ensure that all that can be done is being done to help the handicapped become more fully integrated into our social and economic life.

12-Crime

A fundamental responsibility of government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens. We believe the thrust of justice must be to protect the law-abiding citizen against the criminal.

To combat crime:

- We support the continuance of federal grants to States, cities and towns to strengthen local law enforcement.
- We support court system reform to increase efficiency, eliminate excessive case loads, reverse the present practice of "turnstyle justice" and keep the criminal off the streets.
- We support reform of our penal system to correct the failure of our present policies of punishment and rehabilitation.
- We support redoubled efforts against the hard drug traffic to arrest, prosecute, and convict pushers -- especially those that prey on young boys and girls.
- We propose Congress enact mandatory minimum sentences for persons convicted of federal crimes involving violence, use of firearms, trafficking in hard drugs and habitual offenses.

Prevention is the long-term solution to crime. Effective crime prevention depends on strengthening community ties and encouraging individual participation in community decisions establishing moral and ethical standards. We recognize, however, that a healthy fear of swift and sure punishment is not without effectiveness in crime prevention.

13-Illegal Aliens

An estimated 10 million citizens of foreign countries now live illegally in the United States and actively compete with American workers for available jobs. Congress must insist on enforcement of existing laws which establish a legal yearly entry rate, increased border control and more effective apprehension and deportation of people living illegally in the United States. Social Security requirements for all workers must be enforced and participation by illegal aliens in federally funded welfare programs must be stopped.



14-Defense

The first, and major, responsibility of government is to provide for the common defense. Recent world events have demonstrated that until we can safely disarm, we must continue to improve our military capability to defend the United States and honor our commitments to Free World Nations. A strong military capability is essential to the balance of power on which our safety rests. To be successful in negotiations with foreign nations we must deal from a position of strength. Preparedness cannot be a sometime policy. Responsibility for the common defense, for maintaining our military capability, our honor and commitments, rests with Congress. We deplore the attitude that the military budget represents a readily available source of federal money which can be diverted to other programs without dangerous consequences. Congress must continue to provide adequate funding to sustain volunteer manpower levels, equip our forces and conduct vital research and development.

It is also the imperative responsibility of Congress to eliminate frills and waste, and to ensure a lean, efficient and mobile military to meet the challenges of the 1970's.

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15-Agriculture

Overregulation by the government must not be allowed to hamper the most vital and efficient segment of our society -- agriculture. Production of food and fiber satisfies not only our domestic needs, but is also the keystone of our export program and our balance of payments. Agriculture policies should be designed to operate within the free market system with full recognition of the unique production and marketing problems faced by farmers and ranchers. In addition, applicable federal estate and gift tax provisions should be reviewed and reformed in order to preserve the ability of families to retain ownership of farm land.

