

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
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Folder List

| <u>Box Number</u> | <u>Folder Number</u> | <u>Document Date</u> | <u>Document Type</u> | <u>Document Description</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 24 | 16 | 06/22/1972 | Letter | From Jack Thompson, re: Certificate of nomination, Oregon. 3 pages with attachments. |
| 24 | 16 | 06/05/1972 | Letter | Jack Thompson to Candidate, re: Statement of contributions and expenditures. 8 pages with attachments and duplicates. |
| 24 | 16 | 12/22/1971 | Letter | Harry Dent to Clay Myers, re: Thank you for information on Oregon's 1972 presidential preferential primary. 24 pages with attachments. |



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALEM 97310

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

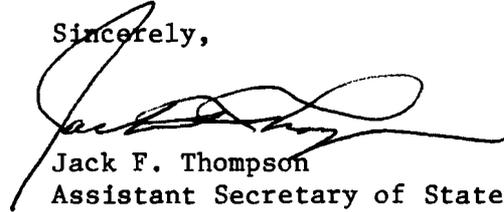
GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

June 22, 1972

We enclose herewith a Certificate of Nomination attesting to your nomination to the party office shown on the Certificate.

If this office can be of assistance to you, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,



Jack F. Thompson
Assistant Secretary of State

JFT:js
Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

— Date 6/26/72

TO:

Sam Wilson

Noble Melencamp

—

State of Oregon
Certificate of Nomination

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

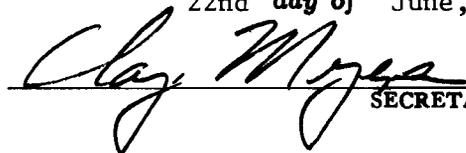
Know Ye, That RICHARD NIXON

has been nominated as Republican candidate for

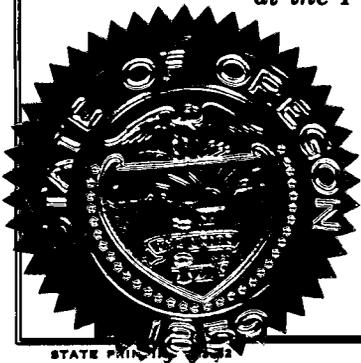
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

at the Primary Election held on May 23, 1972

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the State to be hereto
affixed. Done at the Capitol, Salem, Oregon, this
22nd day of June, 1972*



SECRETARY OF STATE





STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

SALEM 97310

GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

June 5, 1972

Dear Candidate:

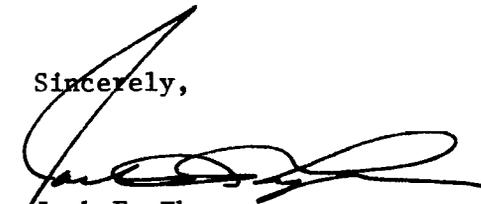
We send this note as a reminder to you that your Statement of Contributions and Expenditures report for the May 23, 1972 Primary Election is due in this office not later than 5:00 p.m., June 22, 1972.

We enclose herewith a set of forms for making this report. Should you need additional forms, please let us know.

You should also notify your treasurer, if you have one, that your committee report is due on the same date.

If you have any questions at all about the filing of this report, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Jack F. Thompson
Assistant Secretary of State

JFT:js
Enc.

NOTE: Include all contributions and expenditures that were included in your preliminary report in the 30-day post election report.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

_____ Date 6/8/72

TO: David Wilson

6/8 Called Gray to remind him
of filing date. He will mail copy to me.
DM

Noble Melencamp

cc

December 22, 1971

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 16 enclosing the information on Oregon's 1972 Presidential Preferential Primary.

We are very glad to have this material; be assured it will be helpful to us as we prepare for the coming year, and we do appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harry S. Dent
Special Counsel
to the President

Honorable Clay ^X Myers
Secretary of State
State of Oregon
Salem, Oregon 97310
HSD:JC
bcc: Magruder & Flemming

5

5-10-71
DEC 23 1971
CLINTON



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

SALEM 97310

GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

December 16, 1971

H.D.
N.M.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

Oregon's presidential preferential primary election has been, as you know, one of the key tests for candidates in the past. We have every reason to expect that our next primary, on May 23, 1972, will be no less important.

The enclosed paper has been prepared to provide full information and background on Oregon's presidential preferential primary election law. We hope you will find it of interest.

Should you have any questions, or require further clarification on any point, please feel free to contact this office. It is our earnest desire to be of assistance to all who may observe closely or participate in Oregon's primary election.

Sincerely,


Clay Myers
Secretary of State

CM:lm
Enc.

INFORMATION ON OREGON'S

1972 PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENTIAL PRIMARY

Compiled by

CLAY MYERS
Secretary of State

Elections Division
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310
December 1971



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

SALEM 97310

GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

December 1971

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Because of the national news media's interest in Oregon's 1972 Presidential Preferential Primary election, and because precise information is so vital to those candidates who may appear on this State's ballot, the Secretary of State's office has prepared this "kit" for your guidance and general information.

It is our hope that this material will be of benefit to you as either a participant or an observer in the election.

This office will always be happy to receive individual inquiries concerning details of our law that may be unclear to you. We want to be helpful in any way you may require.

Sincerely,

Clay Myers
Secretary of State

CM:sg

1. The Law

Oregon has had a Presidential Primary law since 1911. But in 1959, the Legislature adopted a significant and important amendment, resulting in what is now commonly referred to as the Oregon Presidential Preferential Primary Law.

This unique "forced" primary was the first of its kind in the United States, though it has now been generally copied by the states of Nebraska, Wisconsin, Florida and several others.

This is the full text of Oregon Revised Statute 249.368, which is the heart of the Oregon Presidential Preferential Primary system:

ORS 249.368 (1) When candidates for the office of President of the United States are to be nominated, every elector of a major political party shall have the opportunity to vote his preference on his official primary election ballot for a person to be the candidate for nomination by his party for President of the United States. Preference shall be indicated either by writing the name of such person in the blank space left on the ballot for that purpose or by marking with a cross (X) or a check mark () inside a voting square between the number and name of the person of his choice, as in the case of nominations of candidates for state and district offices.

(2) The name of any candidate for a major political party nomination for President of the United States shall be printed on the ballots only:

(a) By direction of the Secretary of State who shall place the name of such a candidate upon the ballot when he shall have determined in his sole discretion that such candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in national news media throughout the United States.

(b) Upon the petition for nomination presented to the Secretary of State by members of the major political party of the candidate in the form provided by ORS 249.367.

(3) The names of the candidates for major political party nomination for President of the United States shall be printed on the official ballots for the primary elections of their representative parties, and shall be marked, counted, canvassed, returned and proclaimed in the same manner and under the same conditions, so far as the same are applicable, as the names of candidates for nomination for state and district offices.

II. Why a Presidential Preferential Primary in Oregon?

The 1959 amendment sponsors clearly stated the purposes of the law:

- (a) To force candidates for President of the United States to campaign in Oregon.
- (b) To establish the State of Oregon as an "important" state in the eyes of the rest of the nation.

The people of this "populist" State demand the right to see and meet the candidates, to shake their hands, to be able to question them face-to-face and to test the candidates openly in "town hall" type meetings.

Oregon, of course, has fine newspapers and television and radio stations, which regularly carry news stories and campaign messages from the candidates. All of this modern communication notwithstanding, the pioneer attitudes of the Oregon people still demand that an aspiring candidate for a public office present himself to the electorate for personal inspection.

Oregon is a small state and has only six votes in the electoral college. Most presidential candidates would not regard those votes as crucial; however, the people of this State want their votes to count. Because of the "forced" provision, Oregon is now visited by almost all of the serious candidates for President.

ORS 249.638, as initially enacted in 1959, included two features which were deleted from the law in 1969. These were:

- (a) Vice President -- The office of Vice President was removed from the law because it was reasoned no one really ran for that position. This was apparent to the Secretary of State in 1968 and was evidenced by the number of withdrawals filed.
- (b) Affidavit of Disavowal -- As mentioned above, the original law contained a provision in which a candidate who was placed on the ballot by the Secretary of State could have his name removed by filing an "affidavit of disavowal." In reviewing the operation of this section of the law, the Secretary of State recognized that several "real" candidates filed an affidavit of disavowal and then all but one, later that year, became candidates. In 1969 the Legislative Assembly agreed and amended the law. Now, once selected, a person cannot have his name removed from the ballot.

(c) Provisions still exist for a candidate to be put on the ballot by petition.

III. Has the Law worked in Oregon?

Officers of both political parties, members of the news gathering fraternity and Oregonians generally agree that the Oregon Primary Law has worked very well and has accomplished the goals set for it.

Let us examine briefly the history of the law in the Presidential years of 1960, 1964 and 1968.

In 1960, the Secretary of State stated his intention to put Republicans Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller on the ballot as candidates for President of the United States. Rockefeller, however, then filed an affidavit of disavowal, leaving Nixon the only Republican candidate. On the Democratic side, Lyndon B. Johnson, Stuart Symington and Adlai Stevenson were declared to be candidates. Of the three, Stevenson was the only one to file an affidavit of disavowal. Three candidates, Hubert Humphrey, John Kennedy and Wayne Morse, were petitioned onto the ballots, making five Democratic candidates. Nixon and Kennedy won the primary.

In 1964, the Secretary of State determined that there were six nationally advocated Republican candidates: Barry Goldwater, Henry Cabot Lodge, Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney and William W. Scranton. Of this group, two filed an affidavit of disavowal, Lodge and Romney. However, the Lodge affidavit was filed too late to cause his name to

be removed from the ballots. A petition of nomination was filed supporting the candidacy of Republican Margaret Chase Smith. Lyndon B. Johnson was put on the ballot by a petition of nomination though the Secretary of State had already listed Johnson as a candidate. Rockefeller and Johnson won their party's primary in Oregon.

In 1968, the Secretary of State found national advocacy for four Republican candidates for President: Richard Nixon, Charles Percy, Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller. Percy and Rockefeller filed an affidavit of disavowal. On the Democratic side, Lyndon Johnson, Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy and George Wallace were listed. Only Wallace filed an affidavit of disavowal.

In 1968, for the first time since the enactment of the new law, Oregon's Secretary of State found national advocacy for vice presidential candidates. Republicans were: Mark Hatfield, John Lindsay, Charles Percy and Ronald Reagan, all of whom filed an affidavit of disavowal. There were two Democratic candidates: Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy. Kennedy withdrew.

Lyndon Johnson took himself out of the presidential race, but beyond the time for adjusting the ballots in Oregon; therefore, his name remained on the ballot as a presidential candidate and Humphrey remained as a vice presidential candidate.

In the primary, McCarthy edged Kennedy; and Nixon won easily, later becoming his party's nominee for President.

McCarthy, however, failed to gain the national convention nomination, which went to Humphrey. As with Rockefeller in 1964, this was one of the few times in Oregon's history when our primary result did not coincide with national convention nominations.

In fact, Oregonians, by the way they have voted in the Presidential Primary, have produced a historical oddity: No candidate in half a century has been elected President who did not first win his party's primary in Oregon. And in the overwhelming majority of the cases, both parties have nominated at their national conventions, candidates who had won in the Oregon primary.

In the back of this kit you will find the results of Oregon's primaries for the past twelve presidential elections. A study of this chart will reveal a strong correlation between success in an Oregon primary and subsequent party convention nomination.

IV. Preparation for the 1972 Primary.

In carrying out the statutory obligation placed upon this office, we have subscribed to the following out-of-state newspapers and periodicals.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Newspapers: | Los Angeles Times New York Times St. Louis Post Dispatch Washington Post and Times Herald Locally, some 8 major Oregon dailies |
| Periodicals: | Newsweek Time U.S. News and World Report |

These newspapers and periodicals are read and clipped. In addition, a number of Oregon dailies are monitored, as are radio and TV news broadcasts.

Our staff reads with an eye toward clipping all news stories, editorials, feature articles and the results of national polls that in any way mention individuals or organized groups which show support or national advocacy for candidates of the major political parties.

The definition of "major political party" in Oregon Law is so written that only the Republican and Democratic parties may participate in our Primary election; therefore, independent or third party candidates cannot be considered as possibilities for the Oregon Presidential Preferential Primary.

About the middle of March 1972, the names of the individuals selected by the Secretary of State as candidates for President will be announced.

KEY DATES IN PRIMARY

1. Secretary of State announces his selections of candidates for President by mid-March 1972.
2. Primary Election: May 23, 1972. Polls open at 8 A.M., close at 8 P.M.

HISTORY OF PAST PRIMARIES CONDUCTED UNDER 1959 LAW

| 1960 | | <u>PRESIDENT</u> 1968 | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>REPUBLICAN</u> | <u>DEMOCRAT</u> | <u>REPUBLICAN</u> | <u>DEMOCRAT</u> |
| Richard Nixon | Lyndon B. Johnson | Richard Nixon | Lyndon Johnson |
| Nelson Rockefeller ¹ | Stuart Symington | Charles Percy ¹ | Robert Kennedy |
| | Adlai Stevenson ¹ | Ronald Reagan | Eugene McCarthy |
| | Hubert H. Humphrey ² | Nelson Rockefeller ¹ | George Wallace ¹ |
| | John F. Kennedy ² | | |
| | Wayne Morse ² | | |
| 1964 | | <u>VICE-PRESIDENT</u> | |
| Barry Goldwater | Lyndon B. Johnson | Mark Hatfield ¹ | Hubert Humphrey |
| Henry Cabot Lodge ³ | | John Lindsay ¹ | Robert Kennedy ¹ |
| Richard Nixon | | Charles Percy ¹ | |
| Nelson Rockefeller | | Ronald Reagan ¹ | |
| George Romney ¹ | | | |
| William Scranton | | | |
| Margaret Chase Smith ² | | | |

1. Filed affidavit of disavowal
2. Placed on ballot by petition
3. Filed affidavit too late for removal

| <u>Year</u> | <u>OREGON PRIMARY</u> | | <u>NATIONAL CONVENTION</u> | | <u>OREGON GENERAL</u> | <u>ELECTED</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Republicans</u> | <u>Democrats</u> | <u>Republicans</u> | <u>Democrats</u> | | |
| 1968 | Nixon | McCarthy | Nixon | Humphrey | Nixon | Nixon |
| 1964 | Rockefeller | Johnson | Goldwater | Johnson | Johnson | Johnson |
| 1960 | Nixon | Kennedy | Nixon | Kennedy | Nixon | Kennedy |
| 1956 | Eisenhower | Stevenson | Eisenhower | Stevenson | Eisenhower | Eisenhower |
| 1952 | Eisenhower | Kefauver | Eisenhower | Stevenson | Eisenhower | Eisenhower |
| 1948 | Dewey | Truman | Dewey | Truman | Dewey | Truman |
| 1944 | Dewey | Roosevelt | Dewey | Roosevelt | Roosevelt | Roosevelt |
| 1940 | McNary | Roosevelt | Willkie | Roosevelt | Roosevelt | Roosevelt |
| 1936 | Borah | Roosevelt | Landan | Roosevelt | Roosevelt | Roosevelt |
| 1932 | France | Roosevelt | Hoover | Roosevelt | Roosevelt | Roosevelt |
| 1928 | Hoover | Smith | Hoover | Smith | Hoover | Hoover |
| 1924 | Coolidge | McAdoo | Coolidge | Davis | Coolidge | Coolidge |

BB1

EXECUTIVE

Pl/Nixon, Richard (2)

Pl/ST 37

The White House
Washington



WHA303 (01)LA236

1972 MAR 9 PM 8 06

L SNA084 AD PDB SALEMORG 9 253P PST

HONORABLE RICHARD M NIXON

PRES OF THE US WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR NAME WILL APPEAR ON OREGONS
MAY 23, 1972 PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. LETTER
TO FOLLOW

CLAY^x MYERS SECRETARY OF STATE STATE OF OREGON
(302

3

2

Original to
Gordon
with
copy to
1859 to
Dept. Woods
Warren



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

SALEM 97310

GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

March 8, 1972

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Nixon:

Under Oregon law, the Secretary of State is directed to place on the primary election ballot the names of those candidates for President of the United States whom he finds generally recognized or advocated in the national news media. The law also provides that when the Secretary of State places a name on the ballot, it may not be removed.

This is to inform you that your name will appear on Oregon's May 23, 1972, primary election ballot as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

To acquaint you with Oregon's election laws, we have included for your guidance a copy of our Manual for Candidates and Political Parties. Your attention is specifically directed to page 31, where campaign finance regulations are detailed. You will note that no funds may either be received or expended in Oregon on behalf of a candidate until the name of an in-state campaign treasurer and his address have been filed in the Secretary of State's office.

Pages 28-30 in the Manual describe the pages that are available to you in the Voters' Pamphlet, which is distributed to every registered elector in Oregon 15 days in advance of the election. Should you, or your Oregon supporters, desire to have one or two pages on behalf of your candidacy in the Voters' Pamphlet, your copy must be filed in this office not later than 5 p.m., Thursday, March 16.

The forms on which to file your statement of contributions and expenditures, and on which to submit your material for the Voters' Pamphlet, are enclosed.

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1972
CENTRAL FILES

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
March 8, 1972
Page Two

In addition, we must know, by that same date, the exact way you wish your name to appear on the Oregon ballot. That information, too, may be supplied to us by your Oregon supporters.

The Secretary of State's office stands ready to cooperate with you to the fullest, as you present your candidacy to the voters of Oregon. Please address any inquiries you may have to Mr. Jack F. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of State, Room 121 State Capitol, Salem, Oregon 97310 (Phone 503-378-4143).

Sincerely,



Clay Myers
Secretary of State

3 Encls as noted

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

Date 3/10/72

TO: Gordon Stachan

(10)

Noble Melencamp

Thanks -
apparently
no action
necessary

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

— Date

3/11/72

TO:

Gordon. All of the enclosures
are attached. Copies have been
sent to Gerry Warren, Rose Mary
Woods and Harry Dent.

Noble Melencamp



STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CLAY MYERS
SECRETARY OF STATE

SALEM 97310

GEORGE H. BELL
JACK F. THOMPSON
ASSISTANTS

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March 8, 1972
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Sincerely,


Clay Myers
Secretary of State

3 *incls as noted*

Instructions for Completing and Filing VOTER PAMPHLET STATEMENTS

**For more detailed instructions and information see
MANUAL FOR CANDIDATES AND POLITICAL PARTIES**

1. Please type. File two copies of the statement.
2. Photographs for Portrait Cuts:
 - a. Two identical 5"x7" glossy prints not over three years old.
 - b. Photograph shall include the head, neck and shoulders of the candidate. It shall not include the hands nor anything being held in the hands.
 - c. Portrait cut size limited to 2"x3" or 3"x4", except for two page statements. If the candidate is entitled to two pages, he may use a 4"x5" cut.
 - d. Indicate size of portrait cut desired on face of this form.
3. Length of Statement:
 - a. No portrait cut—approximately 500 words per page.
 - b. 2"x3" portrait cut—approximately 400 words per page.
 - c. 3"x4" portrait cut—approximately 150 words per page.
 - d. 4"x5" portrait cut—approximately 75 words per page.
4. Format of Statement:
 - a. Portrait cut upper left-hand corner of statement when a 2"x3" cut is used.
 - b. Portrait cut centered when a 3"x4" cut is used.
 - c. Required biographical information (may be in summary or outline form):
 - Date of birth
 - Occupation
 - Education and occupational background
 - Prior governmental experience
 - d. The summary or outline of this required information may be of any length up to the maximum word limit. The required information will be set separate from the remainder of the statement filed by the candidate.
 - e. If the required biographical information does not require the maximum permissible words, the candidate may use the remainder for a statement setting forth the reasons why he should be nominated or elected.
5. Identification of the Statement:
 - a. The name of the candidate, candidate committee, or the candidate's agent must be clearly shown at the bottom of the statement. If a committee name is used, an officer of the committee should also be indicated.
 - b. A mailing address should be furnished so that proofs may be sent for final approval.

Party _____

Name of Candidate _____

Office _____

When using a 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" blank typing copy
of this form, the center of the width
of two pairs of cuts (the cuts do not exceed
3/4" width)

**2"x3" cut appears in the left hand corner
of the page.**

3"x4" cuts are centered in the page.

This information is to be used for filing only. No fee is charged for filing.

This information furnished by _____

(Signature of individual filing statement)

(Address where proofs will be sent)