

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
Contested Materials Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
19	8	7/13/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: Harry Dent To: H.R. Haldeman RE: An attachment of the Congressional Campaign Committee's ten best, ten second, ten third, and ten longshots for Congressional Districts. 20 pgs.
19	8	7/11/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: H.R. Haldeman To: Murray Chotiner and Harry Dent RE: General Political Campaign Guidelines. Several copies of memo are attached. 4 pgs.
19	8	5/8/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: Murray Chotiner To: H.R. Haldeman RE: The positions of opponents to non-incumbent senatorial candidates regarding Nixon's position about Cambodia. 4 pgs.
19	8	5/14/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: The staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee RE: Statistics of the Sixties. 8 pgs.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
19	8	6/12/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Report	1970 Campaign Factbook. 23 pgs.
19	8	4/24/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: Larry Higby To: Mr. Chapin RE: Key Senate Races. 1 pg.
19	8	4/13/1970	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: Lyn Nofziger To: Harry Dent RE: Public Radio and Television Comment Letter. Comment form is attached. 3 pgs.
19	8		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From: The Executive Council National Board of Directors To: Members of the League of Men Voters RE: Inv Special Report. 4 pgs.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

July 13, 1970

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By Bj NARS, Date 10-26-82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: Bob Haldeman

FROM: Harry Dent *HD*

Attached is a Congressional Campaign Committee's 10 -
10 - 10 and 10 long-shot list. We are doing some work
of our own on this list.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

412 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., LINCOLN 4-3010

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John T. Calkins

July 7, 1970

MEMO TO:

Murray Chotiner
Harry Dent ✓

FROM:

Ed Terrill *ET*

RE:

Request for Districts
Memo #2

This is the second list of Congressional Districts under the categories of Ten Best, Ten Second, Ten Third and Ten Longshots. The two factors used to compile this list were statistically favorable and quality of candidate.

On this list I have included the name, address and treasurer of the committees for your information in the event that funds are channeled into these districts. There are three candidates whose committee and treasurer we do not have. This information will be sent to you as soon as we receive it here in our office.

There is a possibility that there will be one or two additions to this list after the September primaries.

CALIFORNIA 29 - Brown
Part of Los Angeles County

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	47.7 %
Nixon	42.0%
Humphrey	52.4%
Wallace	5.6%

Tom McMann, 5618 N. Figueroa, Los Angeles, California, 90042, is our candidate. He is President of Agency Management Service Corp., Employers Self Insurance Co., Public Employees Insurance Co., (part of Insurance Co. of N. America) Civic Activities: American Management Association, International Society for General Semantics, California Fair Plan Association.

McMann for Congress
Don Savage, Treasurer
925 West Valley Boulevard
Alhambra, California 91803

CALIFORNIA 38 - Tunney - In Senate Race
Imperial, Riverside and part of San Bernadino Counties in Southern California.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	35.5%
Nixon	49.6%
Humphrey	41.0%

Victor V. Veysey, 141 South 6th Street, Brawley, California, 92227, is our candidate. He is Assemblyman, 75th District of California. Veysey is a former rancher in Imperial Valley and Assistant Professor at Cal Tech and Stanford. He worked in development and engineering of rockets for U. S. Navy and Atomic Energy Commission at General Tire and Rubber Co., of California. Veysey is a member of the Brawley School Board, and is President of the Sugar Beet Growers.

Veysey for Congress
John Cenderholt, Treasurer
4360 Main Street
Riverside, California 92501

DELAWARE A. L. - Roth - In Senate Race
Entire State. Principal City: Wilmington.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	58.7%
Nixon	45.1%
Humphrey	41.6%
Wallace	13.3%

Pierre S. duPont, IV, "Patterns," Rockland, Delaware, 19372, is our candidate. He is a State Legislator from the 12th District of Delaware. He is employed with E. I. duPont, Co., in Wilmington, Delaware as a marketing research analyst and a plant control supervisor. duPont is a member of the Republican National Finance Committee and is Assistant Legal Counsel for the State Republican Committee (1964-66). He is also a member of the Delaware Republican Finance Committee

Pete duPont for Congress Committee
Glenn C. Kenton, Campaign Co-ordinator
2115 D. Fairfax Shopping Center
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

NEW JERSEY 6 - Cahill - Open District
Burlington and parts of Camden and Ocean Counties.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	65.7%
Nixon	50.4%
Humphrey	38.8%
Wallace	10.7%

Edwin B. Forsythe, P. O. Box 128, Moorestown, New Jersey is our candidate. He is now a State Senator. His special interest is anti-crime legislation.

Friends of Forsythe
Jack Powell, Treasurer
3rd and Mill Street
P. O. Box 128
Moorestown, New Jersey

NEW YORK 39 - McCarthy - Open District
Erie County (part) includes part of Buffalo.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	41.6%
(after recent redistricting)	
(after 1970 redist.) Nixon	42.8%
Humphrey	49.5%
Wallace	7.3%

10 Best
Continued

Jack Kemp, Suite 70, Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York, 14202 is our candidate. He is a well known Quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, A.F.L. professional football team. He was an All Star Player.

Jack Kemp for Congress
Dennis McDade, Treasurer
Price Waterhouse & Co.
Marine Midland Trust Building
Buffalo, New York

NORTH CAROLINA 3 - Henderson

Eight counties in eastern North Carolina - Goldsboro

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	46.0%
Nixon	31.7%
Humphrey	27.4%
Wallace	40.9%

Herb Howell, P. O. Box 1743, Goldsboro, North Carolina, 27530, is our candidate. He ran a very strong race in 1968. He is Secretary-Treasurer of Howell Oil Co., Inc. Member of Wayne County Republican Executive Committee and past Third Regional Campaign Chairman for Goldwater, 1964. Past Chairman of Heart Fund, Outlying Co-Chairman for the United Fund, 1960.

Herb Howell for Congress
Deems Clifton, Finance Chairman
Post Office Box 1743
Goldsboro, North Carolina 27530

OHIO 1 - Taft - In Senate Race

Part of Hamilton County. Principal City: Cincinnati.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	67.2%
Nixon	48.8%
Humphrey	39.9%
Wallace	11.2%

William J. Keating, 2959 Alpine Terrace, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45208, is our candidate. He is an Attorney with Keating, Muething & Klekamp. He is a city councilman in Cincinnati and was the youngest presiding judge in Cincinnati Municipal Court, 1962-63. He was the youngest judge elected to Common Pleas Courts in 1964.

Keating for Congress
 James Stone, Treasurer
 Stone Oil Co.
 31st Floor, DuBois Building
 Cincinnati, Ohio

OHIO 24 - Lukens - Defeated in Gubernatorial primary
 Counties of Butler, Clinton, Warren, and parts of Hamilton and
 Montgomery counties, southwestern Ohio

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	70.4%
Nixon	48.3%
Humphrey	32.0%
Wallace	19.7%

Walter E. Powell, 1532 Evalie Drive, Fairfield, Ohio, 45014, is our candidate. He is a State Senator (2 terms) and had previously served 3 terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. He is a former principal, Hopewell Elementary School, a former Ohio Governor of the Civitan International, recipient of OEA "Doer's Award." 1965 & 1967. He was named one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America."

Powell for Congress Headquarters
 Charles Jones, Treasurer
 1601 Central Avenue
 Middleton, Ohio

TEXAS 7 - Bush - In Senate Race
 Part of Harris County. Part of Houston city.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	no opposition
Nixon	52.7%
Humphrey	29.8%
Wallace	17.5%

Bill Archer, 3127 Avalon, Houston, Texas, 77019, is our candidate. He is a State Legislator and an Attorney in Houston.

Archer for Congress
 John R. Butler, Jr., Treasurer
 5002 San Felipe
 Houston, Texas 77027

10 Best
Continued

UTAH 1 - Burton - In Senate Race.
Seven counties in eastern half of Utah.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	68.1%
Nixon	58.8%
Humphrey	33.9%
Wallace	7.3%

Richard Richards, 2610 Washington Boulevard, Ogden, Utah, is our candidate. He is a former Utah State GOP Chairman and recently resigned as Director of the Political Division of the Republican National Committee.

Richards for Congress
William J. Critchlow, III, Treasurer
2610 Washington Boulevard
Ogden, Utah 84401

SECOND BEST

ILLINOIS 23 - Shipley

Fourteen counties and part of another in Southern Illinois

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	46.0%
Nixon	49.5%

Nominee: Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, Fairmont, Alton, Illinois 62002
Specialist in Political Science and nationally-recognized expert on nuclear strategy and Communist propoganda; 1969 Illinois Woman of the Year by the Illinois Federation of Republican Women; elected President of Illinois Federation of Republican Women; 1964, unanimous choice as 1st Vice-President of National Federation of Republican Women (500,000 members); delegate to Republican National Conventions, 1956, 1960, 1964, and 1968; 1962-66, weekly radio program, "America Wake Up," commentary on national and international affairs. Author of Safe - Not Sorry, A Choice, Not an Echo, The Betrayers, Strike From Space, The Gravediggers.

Schlafly for Congress
Mr. M. Gaul
Box 618
Alton, Illinois 62202

COLORADO 1 - Rogers
Denver County.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	41.5%
Nixon	43.9%

Nominee: James McKeivitt, district attorney and proven GOP winner with a large personal following.

McKeivitt for Congress
M. George Hopfenbeck, Finance Chairman
1200 America National Bank Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

CONNECTICUT 2 - St. Onge (deceased)

Four counties: Middlesex, New London, Holland, Windham
Principal city: Norwich

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	45.3%
Nixon	44.3%

Nominee: Robert H. Steele, Insurance; served with CIA for 5 1/2 years; politically active in 1968 Senate campaign and managed GOP victory in Vernon, Connecticut, municipal elections.

SECOND BEST
Continued

Steele for Congress
Bruce A. Wilson, Campaign Manager
Box 1970
Vernon, Connecticut 06086

CONNECTICUT 4 - Weicker (U.S. Senate nominee)
Part of Fairfield County including Bridgeport, Stamford

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	51.4%
Nixon	51.0%

Nominee: Stewart McKinney, Fairfield, well-known state representative

Stewart McKinney
Forrest Louks
Box 1970
Fairfield, Connecticut

MINNESOTA 3 - MacGregor (U.S. Senate Nominee)
Hennepin County outside of Minneapolis plus Anoka County

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	64.8%
Nixon	44.3%

Nominee: Bill Frenzel, 233 Janalyn Circle, Minneapolis; state legislator,
one of the "Outstanding Young Men of the Year" awarded in 1964 Jaycees.

Frenzel for Congress
John Lindell, Treasurer
6010 Highway 7
St. Louis Park, Minnesota

NEW JERSEY 8 - Roe
Passaic County.

Special election November 4, 1969 to fill vacancy created by the resignation
of Charles Joelson. Special Election Republican Vote..... 49.6%

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	38.2%
Nixon	46.7%

Nominee: Alfred Fontanella, Paterson. Attorney and member of New
Jersey General Assembly.

Second Best
Continued

Citizens Committee for Fontanella
Louis Trella, Finance Chairman
148 Cumberland Avenue
Paterson, New Jersey 07502

NEW YORK 34 - Open due to redistricting
Parts of Syracuse and nearby counties

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	40.0%
Nixon	52.9%

Nominee: State Assemblyman Jack Terry, 99 Wellesley Road, Syracuse, Attorney; "Young Man of the Year", 1958 & 1959, New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Terry for Congress Committee
Arthur G. Langon, Treasurer
200 Empire Building
Syracuse, New York

SOUTH CAROLINA 2 - Watson (GOP nominee for Governor)
Six counties in central and southwest S. C. City: Columbia

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	57.6%
Nixon	42.7%
Humphrey	32.2%
Wallace	25.1%

Nominee: Floyd D. Spence, Lexington, S. C. Attorney; minority leader of S. C. Senate; served in State Senate and House.

Spence for Congress
Crawford Clarkson, Treasurer
1415 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina

10 THIRD

MISSOURI 6 - Hull

25 Counties in northwest Missouri. Cities: St. Joseph and northern suburbs of Kansas City.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	45.6%
Nixon	48.4%
Humphrey	41.5%

Hugh Sprague, 224 South 8th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, 64506 is our candidate. He is the Prosecuting Attorney in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Sprague for Congress
Walter Randell
1st Trust Bank
3727 Frederick Boulevard
St. Joseph, Missouri

NEBRASKA 2 - Cunningham

5 Counties in Central Eastern Nebraska. Principal city: Omaha

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	55.2%
Nixon	52.0%
Humphrey	36.3%
Wallace	11.7%

John Y. McCollister, 101 N. 36th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, 68131, is our candidate. He is a prominent local GOP Party Official. He defeated Republican incumbent Glenn Cunningham in 1970 Primary

McCollister for Congress
John W. Delehant, Treasurer
2400 South 72nd Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68124

NEW YORK 5 - Lowenstein

Southern Nassau County.

Recently redistricted and now fits to	
1968 Republican Congressional Vote of	55.2%
Nixon	50.5%
Humphrey	43.9%

Norman F. Lent, 48 Plymouth Road, East Rockaway, New York 11518 is our candidate. Senator for the State of New York, 7th District, he is an attorney in the firm, Hill, Lent, and Troescher. He is Republican Executive Leader, East Rockaway, New York, and was President of Lynbrook, Y. R. Club in 1960. He was also President of the East Rockaway Republican Club in 1967. A member of the New York State and Nassau County Magistrates Association, he is also the recipient of the George M. Estabrook Distinguished Service Award in 1952 from Hofstra University.

Lent for Congress
Arthur E. Poole, Treasurer
48 Plymouth Road
East Rockaway, New York 11518

NEW YORK 25 - Ottinger - In Senate Race

Parts of Westchester and Rockland Counties - Yonkers

1968 Republican Congressional Vote (after recent redistricting)	38.7%
Nixon	51.6%

Peter A. Peyser, Sunnyside Lane, Irvington, New York, 10533, is our candidate. Mayor of Irvington, he has a progressive administrative record. He is presently manager of Peter A. Peyser Agency of Mutual of New York.

Committee for Peyser for Congress
Edwin S. Dent, Treasurer
Lewis Road
Irvington, New York 10533

NORTH CAROLINA 4 - Galifianakis

5 Counties in central N.C. Principal cities: Raleigh, Durham

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	48.5%
Nixon	39.5%
Humphrey	33.3%
Wallace	27.2%

Jack Hawke, 3704 Oak Park Road, Raleigh, North Carolina, is our candidate. Attorney and former AA to Congressman James Gardner of North Carolina, he is now special assistant to Coastal Plains Regional Commission. He was campaign manager for Fred Steele, 1968 4th District N.C. candidate.

Hawke for Congress
Ruth Amburgay, Treasurer
3704 Oak Park Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

OKLAHOMA 4 - Steed

13 counties in S. W. Oklahoma - cities of Lawton, Norman and part of Oklahoma County.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	46.4%
Nixon	40.7%
Humphrey	37.2%
Wallace	22.2%

Jay Wilkinson, 2741 Meadowbrook, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069, is our candidate. He is Executive Assistant to Governor Dewey F. Bartlett of Oklahoma. National Director - Commitment '68 - Nixon campaign - June 1968 - Nov. 1968. All-American Football, Duke University, 1963, and Atlantic Coast Scholar-Athletic Award, 1963. He is also a former minister

Wilkinson for Congress
Joe Love, Finance Chairman
106 West Main
Norman, Oklahoma

PENNSYLVANIA 6 - Yatron

Berks and Schuylkill Counties - Reading

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	47.5%
Nixon	47.4%
Humphrey	45.8%

Michael Kitsock, 37 Water Street, Mahoney Place, Pennsylvania, is our candidate. He is District Manager with Buffalo, New York, Zone, United Motors Service Division, General Motors Corp. He is the author of Sin of a Nation.

Kitsock for Congress
Michael Terefinko, Treasurer
Marko Townhouse, 9th and Center St.
Ashland, Pennsylvania

VIRGINIA 7 - Marsh

17 counties in Shenandoah Valley area (Northwestern Virginia)

10 Third
Continued

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	43.2%
Nixon	55.2%
Humphrey	24.8%
Wallace	20.0%

Ken Robinson, P. O. Box 407, Winchester, Virginia 22601, is our candidate. He is a State Senator and ran for Congress in 1962, losing by less than 1000 votes. He is a prominent apple grower.

Robinson for Congress
Virgil Strader, Treasurer
P. O. Box 609
Winchester, Virginia 22601

WISCONSIN 7 - Obey
15 Counties in Central Wisconsin

Special election, April 1, 1969 to fill vacancy
created by the appointment of Melvin Laird
as Secretary of Defense.

Special Election Republican Vote	48.4%
1968 Republican Congressional Vote	64.1%
Nixon	50.1%
Humphrey	41.5%
Wallace	8.3%

Andre Le Tendre, Boulder Park, Box 7, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 74102, is our candidate. He is presently National President of the Jaycees.

LONGSHOTS

ARIZONA 2 - Udall

5 counties in Southern Arizona. Principal city: Tucson.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	29.7%
Nixon	49.2%
Humphrey	41.5%
Wallace	9.3%

Morris Herring, 5341 East Rosewood, Tuscon, Arizona, is our candidate. Has served as State Treasurer since January, 1969. Member of National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, Latin Ame rican Social Club in Tuscon. Precinet Committeeman for four years, Pima County.

Herring for Congress
Dean Telarioli, Treasurer
4441 East Montecito
Tuscon, Arizona

CALIFORNIA 5 - Burton

Central and eastern portion of County of San Francisco.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	23.7%
Nixon	26.7%
Humphrey	67.1%
Wallace	6.3%

John E. Parks, IV, 1940 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, is our candidate. Attorney with firm of Miller, Groezinger, Petit, Evers and Martin. Associate Delegate - Republican State Central Committee of California. Unopposed in primary election.

Parks for Congress
John Countryman, Treasurer
96 Jessie Street
San Francisco, California

CALIFORNIA 16 - Sisk

Fresno and part of Merced County. Principal city: Fresno.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	35.4%
Nixon	43.3%
Humphrey	48.6%

LONGSHOTS

Continued

Philip Sanchez, 1015 E. Alluvial, Fresno, California, 93710, is our candidate. He is a public administrator in the State of California. Former newspaper editor, Pinedale Local. In 1962 he was California's youngest County Executive.

Sanchez for Congress
Michael Cardenas, Treasurer
1810 Van Ness
Fresno, California 93721

CONNECTICUT 1 - Daddario - In Gubernatorial Race.

Part of Hartford County including Hartford.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	37.3%
Nixon	38.2%
Humphrey	57.0%

Miss Ann Uccello, 207 Branford Street, Hartford, Connecticut, 06112, is our candidate. She is mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, second term. (re-elected in 1969 by 600 votes) Has backing of Republican leadership in the state.

Ann Uccello

GEORGIA 2 - O'Neal

20 Counties in Southwestern Georgia. Principal city: Albany.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	no opposition
Nixon	18.4%
Humphrey	21.6%
Wallace	60.0%

Thomas Gene Ragsdale, 1806 Green Valley Road, Albany, Georgia, 31705, is our candidate. Southeastern Pesticide Product Manager with Custom Farm Service. Member of Georgia Weed Control Society and Georgia Entomological Society. 1970, Delegate State of Georgia Republican Party Convention (Dougherty County). 1966, Delegate GOP Convention (Member of Credentials Committee) Ragsdale's intention to run for the 2nd Congressional Seat from Georgia represents the first time in more than 100 years a Republican candidate has sought the congressional post.

Longshots continued

Tom Ragsdale for Congress
Bert Harsh, Finance Chairman
1806 Greenvale Road
Albany, Georgia

ILLINOIS 6 - Ronan (D) - Deceased

Part of Cook County. Principal cities: Chicago (part), Berwyn, Cicero.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	40.3%
Nixon	34.6%
Humphrey	55.5%
Wallace	10.0%

Alex John Zabrosky, 2113 Cuyle r Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, 60402, is our candidate. He is a supervisor, Inland Ryerson Construction Products, Co., (Structural Fabricating). Member of AMVET's Post 225 (1950-60), Ukrainian Congress Committee(1955-68) Founder, Ukrainian American Republican Association (1952) Ward leader of Regular Republican Organization of Berwyn.

Zabrosky for Congress
Donald E. Pechons, Treasurer
3244 South Maple
Berwyn, Illinois 60402

MASSACHUSETTS 3 - Philbin

Parts of Middlesex and Worcester Counties.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	24.5%
Nixon	34.2%
Humphrey	63.2%

John McGlennon , 1250 Lowell Road, Concord, Massachusetts, 01742, is our candidate. He is State Representative - 33rd Middlesex District. 1965-66, Secretary to Governor John Volpe. 1963-64, Field Coordinator - Massachusetts Republican State Committee. Director of Middlesex Club, Director of Walden Guidance Clinic, Director of Central Middlesex Mental Health Association

John McGlennon for Congress
William F. A. Stade, Treasurer
1250 Lowell Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

NEW YORK 3- Wolff

Nassau County (part) and Queens County (part)

Longshots
Continued

(After recent redistricting)

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	42.3%
Nixon	32.8%
Humphrey	63.2%

Raymond J. Rice, 58 Colonial Parkway, Manhasset, New York, 11030 is our candidate. Owner - Raymond J. Rice, Engineers. Member: Consulting Engineers Council, National Society of Professional Engineers. Distinguished Service Award - New York Association of Consulting Engineers. Represented 5th Senate District at New York State Constitutional Convention 1967 where served as Vice Chairman of Republican Conference.

Rice for Congress
Robert Johnson, Treasurer
58 Colonial Parkway
Manhasset, New York 11030

NEW YORK 14 - Rooney
Part of Kings County

(After recent redistricting)

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	25.0%
Nixon	33.5%
Humphrey	59.2%
Wallace	6.4%

John F. Jacobs, 92 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, is our candidate. He is Vice President, Bear, Stearns and Co., former manager of Bache and Co. Member, Wall Street Personnel Management Assoc., Junior Chamber of Commerce, Heights Slope Young Republican Club. Received award as "Outstanding Young Man of America": New York - Presently on Board of Heights Slope Young Republican Club, Vice-Chairman, Citizens for Nixon-Agnew in New York Precinct.

Jacobs for Congress
Kurt P. Schiermacher, Treasurer
G. P. O. Post Office Box 1864
Brooklyn, New York

NEW YORK 19 - Farbstein - Defeated in primary
Part of New York County (Manhattan)

(After recent redistricting)

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	31.9%
Nixon	24.5%
Humphrey	68.6%

Longshots
Continued

Barry Farber, 390 West End Avenue, New York, New York 10024 is our candidate. He is a radio commentator and T. V. (WOR). He is endorsed by both Republican and Liberal Parties.

Barry Farber

NEW YORK 35 - Hanley

8 Counties in south central New York State. Principal cities: Amsterdam

(After recent redistricting)

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	46.3%
Nixon	55.5%
Humphrey	39.3%

John O'Connor, 122 Rugby Road, Syracuse, New York, is our candidate. Executive Director, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Crime. 1967-69 Chief of Police, Syracuse, New York. Member of Honor Legion (NYCPD), American Legion, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

O'Connor for Congress
Thad Collun, Treasurer
Republican Headquarters, McCarthy Building
Syracuse, New York

TEXAS 13 - Purcell

20 Counties in northernmost central Texas plus a small portion of northern Dallas County including most of the city of Richardson. Other cities: Wichita Falls, Denton, Childress.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	44.2%
Nixon	46.3%
Humphrey	37.9%
Wallace	15.9%

Joe Staley, 3600 Republic Bank Towers, Dallas, Texas, 75201, is our candidate. Attorney. Appointed by Senator Tower as Minority Counsel on Subcommittee on Housing.

Staley for Congress
Frank A. King, Finance Chairman
Post Office Box 1357
Richardson, Texas 75080

Longshots
continued

WASHINGTON 7 - Adams

Part of King County. Principal city: Seattle (part)

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	34.0%
Nixon	40.4%
Humphrey	51.7%
Wallace	7.9%

Brian J. Lewis, 1804 127th Avenue, S. E., Bellevue, Washington, 98005, is our candidate. He is a consulting civil engineer. President of Lewis-Redford Engineers, Consulting Engineers, Bellevue, Washington. Designated as one of the four "First Citizens of Bellevue" in 1968. State Senator, 41st District of Washington, elected in 1968 with highest vote total and plurality in the State (76%). State Representative, 41st District of Washington, (1967-69). 1968 - Western Washington Coordinator, Nixon Campaign, United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew.

Brian J. Lewis

WEST VIRGINIA 1 - Mollohan

11 Counties in north central West Virginia - Principal cities: Wheeling
Fairmont.

1968 Republican Congressional Vote	46.1%
Nixon	39.0%
Humphrey	52.1%

Ken Doll, 129 Mt. Lebanon Drive, Bethlehem, Wheeling, West Virginia, is our candidate. He is a broadcast newsman - News Director of WNEU Radio, Wheeling, West Virginia. Member of NCICA (National Counter Intelligence Corps Association). 1969, Master of ceremonies for world renowned WWVA Jamboree, originating in Wheeling

Doll for Congress
Harold P. Armorecent, Treasurer
129 Mt. Lebanon Drive
Wheeling, West Virginia 26060

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Ref
file*

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12958 - 1 Exemption G-102

By *EG* ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ / 028-87

July 11, 1970

Talking Paper
Potential mtg

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Chotiner

Some general political campaign guidelines.

Our people should use the theme "Time for a Change . Elect _____ to Congress". All Republican should use this basic theme.

The Vice President should do some radio spots and for Congressional candidates on a general basis, and some TV spots for the key Senatorial candidates.

In no material, speeches, or anything else that we do or recommend, should the word Republican ever appear. All campaign material should be directed toward the Time for a Change theme rather than toward electing a Republican Congress. The other point could be to develop the theme "Elect a New Congress. Vote for a New Congress. Sweep out the old - Bring in the New - Elect a Congress that will Support the President", etc. rather than ever using Republican.

H. R. HALDEMAN

cc: Mr. Finch
Mr. Rumsfeld

MEMORANDUM

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By BSJ NARS, Date 10-28-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 11, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR : MR. DENT

Some general political campaign guidelines.

Our people should use the theme "Time for a Change . Elect _____ to Congress". All Republican should use this basic theme.

The Vice President should do some radio spots and for Congressional candidates on a general basis, and some TV spots for the key Senatorial candidates.

In no material, speeches, or anything else that we do or recommend, should the word Republican ever appear. All campaign material should be directed toward the Time for a Change theme rather than toward electing a Republican Congress. The other point could be to develop the theme "Elect a New Congress. Vote for a New Congress. Sweep out the old - Bring in the New - Elect a Congress that will Support the President", etc. rather than ever using Republican.

H. R. HALDEMAN

cc: Mr. Finch
Mr. Rumsfeld

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By B.J., Date 10-28-82

CONFIDENTIAL

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HRH:pm

cc: Mr. Flach

Mr. Rumsfeld ✓

DETERMINED TO BE BY
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E.O. 12065, SOURCE C-102
By Bj 10-28-82

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HRH:pm

cc: Mr. Finch ✓
Mr. Rumsfeld

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Political.
File*

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

E.O. 12958, Section 6-2

By Bj Date 10-28-82

May 8, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL -- EYES ONLY

FOR: H. R. HALDEMAN
FROM: MURRAY CHOTINER

This is in reply to your memorandum of May 7 asking for the positions of opponents to our non-incumbent senatorial candidates regarding Cambodia:

CONNECTICUT -- Senator Dodd (Pro):

"President Nixon is right about Cambodia, and I will give him my support in the United States Senate. His decision will save American lives, preserve freedom and hasten the end of the war."

INDIANA -- Senator Hartke (Con): (the following comments were made before the President's speech. I am endeavoring to get his statement or statements which were made after the speech)

"President Nixon's decision to send American war planes and advisors into Cambodia continues the American tragedy of being drawn into the Asian vortex. The United States is like a giant stumbling into an Indo-chinese swamp, half blinded by its own blood. President Nixon's decision is a mistake. . . "

"President Nixon's actions will not protect American lives but further endanger them. . . "

MAINE -- Senator Muskie (Con):

President Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia is "wrong for our country" and wrong for "our boys in South Vietnam." "The best thing we can do for the people in Southeast Asia and for ourselves is to get out."

"The President has chosen military action which can only lessen the chances for a negotiated settlement at this time, and increase the probability of an escalation in the war. . . "

CONFIDENTIAL -- EYES ONLY

H. R. Haldeman

Page - 2 -

May 8, 1970

MASSACHUSETTS -- Senator Kennedy (Con):

"This is madness. . . " "The bold fact is however, that the internal situation in Cambodia is not a matter involving the national security interests of the United States . . . "

Nixon has "fallen prey to the same illusions that drove another from power -- victory in Southeast Asia. . . Today we are in error. Men will die, and we will reap the harvest of this error with dissent and turmoil."

MICHIGAN -- Senator Hart (Con):

. . . "the Cambodian gamble, which I have opposed, has failed to this most important extent:

Our Nation is more divided than before.

Four Kent State students are dead. . . "

MINNESOTA -- Hubert Humphrey (Con):

"We now face the unhappy prospect of an expansion of the war in Southeast Asia and the rise in tension, protest and violence at home. This is a sad day for America."

MINNESOTA -- Senator McCarthy (Con):

"It really wouldn't be a bad thing to be the first President to preside over the ending of a war short of total victory. It would be a good way to get into the history books for Mr. Nixon."

"It has become increasingly clear that President Nixon, when he came to office in 1969, had no policy about ending the war in Vietnam." . . .

He warned that extension of the war into Cambodia "increases the possibility of chinese intervention" and called on both political parties to continue urging the Administration "not just to stop expanding the war itself in Southeast Asia" but develop a policy for negotiated end to the war.

~~CONFIDENTIAL -- EYES ONLY~~

H. R. Haldeman
Page - 3 -

May 8, 1970

MISSOURI -- Senator Symington (Con):

"I am worried about recent events in Southeast Asia; and the briefing received at the White House this morning does little to lessen that apprehension. . . "

"I have grave reservations about the wisdom of this invasion of Cambodia at this time.

"We must, of course, support those of our forces that have been committed to battle in that area. Let us earnestly hope, however, that the withdrawal timetables now being given the American people by this Administration, Vietnam as well as Cambodia, will be met. . . "

NEW MEXICO -- Senator Montoya (Con): (the following comments were made before the President's speech. I am endeavoring to get his statement or statements which were made after the speech)

"No policy could be fraught with more futility and danger for the long range interests of the United States. Events of recent days, culminating in our naked military intervention in Cambodia, show how swiftly we are plumbing the depths of mistaken policy. . . "

NORTH DAKOTA -- Senator Burdick (---)

I am endeavoring to get his public stand.

OHIO -- Howard Metzenbaum (Democratic Candidate for Senate) (Con):

"The commitment is a cataclysmic mistake which dashes all hopes for an early end to the conflict in Southeast Asia."

UTAH -- Senator Moss (---)

I am endeavoring to get his public stand.

WISCONSIN -- Senator Proxmire (---)

said that, for the first time in American history, an angry Congress may force a President to reverse his course, and withdraw from Cambodia.

CONFIDENTIAL -- EYES ONLY

H. R. Haldeman
Page - 4 -

May 8, 1970

(Proxmire con't)

He introduced S. Res. 401 to the effect that there be an immediate end to sending draftees to South Vietnam or Cambodia and any remaining military commitment be fulfilled by sending only volunteers.

WYOMING -- Senator McGee (Pro):

Issued a statement calling Nixon's decision "a very troubling one and a very sobering one at this same time. I would hope the country at the least will be tolerant of the President's decision and will try to adjust to its many implications rather than to some preconceived approach to the problem that each of us sometime has. I support the President's decision in terms of the difficult bind we find ourselves in."



....SENATE REPUBLICAN

MEMO

FROM THE STAFF OF THE SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

May 14, 1970

No. 70-12

F

STATISTICS OF THE SIXTIES

THE COMMITTEE:

GORDON ALLOTT, CHAIRMAN

MARGARET CHASE SMITH ▪ MILTON R. YOUNG ▪ HUGH SCOTT ▪ ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
JOHN G. TOWER ▪ JOHN J. WILLIAMS ▪ NORRIS COTTON ▪ GEORGE MURPHY
ROMAN L. HRUSKA ▪ WINSTON L. PROUTY ▪ HIRAM L. FONG ▪ PAUL J. FANNIN
CHARLES E. GOODELL ▪ TEO STEVENS ▪ RALPH T. SMITH

335 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

The study that follows was prepared by the Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee and is not designed as a Republican Policy Statement, but for the presentation of facts and views relevant to this subject.

In response to requests from Senate staffs to the Policy Committee for information on inflation, budget deficits, gold drains, balance of payments losses, and unemployment during the eight years of Democratic Administrations (1960-1968), this week's MEMO eschews dialog for data, and presents herewith several brief tables for useful reference prepared originally at the request of Senator Wallace F. Bennett.

The 1960-1968 Record

Government spending soared:

Government Spending Non-Military & Military

1961.\$ 97.8 billion
1962.\$106.8 billion
1963.\$111.3 billion
1964.\$118.6 billion
1965.\$118.4 billion
1966.\$134.6 billion
1967.\$158.2 billion
1968.\$178.8 billion

(Sources: Bureau of the Budget;
Economic Report of the
President--1970, p.251)

Contrary to popular impressions, nondefense spending provided the major portion of increases in government spending:

<u>Non-Military Spending</u>	<u>Military Spending</u>
1961. \$50.4 billion	1961. \$47.4 billion
1962. \$55.7 billion	1962. \$51.1 billion
1963. \$59.1 billion	1963. \$52.3 billion
1964. \$65.0 billion	1964. \$53.6 billion
1965. \$68.9 billion	1965. \$49.6 billion
1966. \$77.9 billion	1966. \$56.8 billion
1967. \$88.2 billion	1967. \$70.1 billion
<u>1968. \$98.3 billion</u>	<u>1968. \$80.5 billion</u>
Total Increase: \$47.9 billion Up 95 percent	Total Increase: \$33.1 billion Up 70 percent

(Sources: Bureau of the Budget;
Economic Report of the
President--1970, p. 251)

As revenues failed to keep pace, huge deficits accumulated:

<u>Government Deficits</u>	
1961.	-\$ 3.406 billion
1962.	-\$ 7.137 billion
1963.	-\$ 4.751 billion
1964.	-\$ 5.922 billion
1965.	-\$ 1.596 billion
1966.	-\$ 3.796 billion
1967.	-\$ 8.702 billion
1968.	<u>-\$25.161 billion</u>
Total Deficit	-\$60.6 billion
(1969)	+\$ 3.2 billion)

(Source: Economic Report of the
President--1970, p. 250-251)

In a clear and direct reaction prices and interest rates rose sharply:

<u>Average Consumer Price Index for city wage earners and clerical workers</u> [1957-59 = 100]	<u>Conventional Home Mortgage Rates</u>
1961 104.2	1964 5.85%
1962 105.4	1965 5.89%
1963 106.7	1966 6.47%
1964.. 108.1	1967 6.57%
1965 109.9	1968 7.17%
1966 113.1	1969 7.70%
1967 116.3	Note: These were first com- piled in 1964.
1968 121.2	
1969 127.7	

(Sources: Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1968 (Bulletin No. 1600) and Monthly Labor Review; Statistical Abstract 1969, pp.345 & 455; 1970 World Almanac; Economic Report of the President--1970, p.230)

Purchasing power was inexorably bled from the dollar:

(1957-59 = \$1.00)

1961	96¢
1962	95¢
1963	94¢
1964	93¢
1965	91¢
1966	88¢
1967	86¢
1968	83¢

(Source: 1970 World Almanac, p. 96)

The U.S. balance of payments ran a chronic deficit:

Balance on Official Reserve Transactions Basis

[decrease in net assets (-)]

1961	-\$1.34 billion
1962	-\$2.70 billion
1963	-\$2.01 billion
1964	-\$1.56 billion
1965	-\$1.29 billion
1966	+\$ 266 million
1967	-\$3.41 billion
1968	+\$1.64 billion
1969	+\$2.7 billion

(Sources: April 1970 Federal Reserve Bulletin, p. 316; Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 277)

These deficits helped cause a serious decline in United States gold reserves:

1960.	\$17.8 billion
1964.	\$15.5 billion
1965.	\$13.8 billion
1966.	\$13.2 billion
1967.	\$12.1 billion
1968.	\$10.4 billion

(The gold crisis of 1968 has since been surmounted and our gold stock has increased by \$1 billion--from \$10.4 billion in 1968 to \$11.37 billion in March 1970.)

1969. \$10.37 billion
 1970 March prelim. \$11.37 billion

(Source: April 1970 Federal Reserve Bulletin, p. A4)

From 1961 to 1964 (real) growth in GNP looked like this:

GNP Growth

(real value, 1958 dollars)

1961. \$497.2 billion
 1962. \$529.8 billion
 1963. \$551.0 billion
 1964. \$581.1 billion

(Source: Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 178)

This peacetime growth was accompanied by what the Democratic Administration then considered relatively low unemployment figures:

Average Annual Unemployment

1961. 6.7
 1962. 5.5
 1963. 5.7
 1964. 5.2

(Source: Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 205)

Average annual unemployment for this period was 5.7 percent.

During all but one of President Eisenhower's 8 years in office, average annual unemployment was below that figure.

Average Annual Unemployment

1953.	2.9
1954.	5.5
1955.	4.4
1956.	4.1
1957.	4.3
1958.	6.8
1959.	5.5
1960.	5.5

(Source: Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 205)

After 1965, of course, everything changed. GNP continued to climb, but with inflated growth as war spending skyrocketed.

GNP

	<u>Constant 1958 dollars</u>	<u>Current (Inflated) dollars</u>
1965	\$617.8 billion.....	\$684.9 billion
1966	\$658.1 billion.....	\$749.9 billion
1967	\$674.6 billion.....	\$793.5 billion
1968	\$707.6 billion.....	\$865.7 billion
1969	\$727.5 billion.....	\$932.1 billion
1970	\$736 billion (est.).....	\$985 billion (est.)

(Sources: Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 177; Economic Indicators, April 1970, p. 2)

Under the double-barreled pressure of war-stimulated industry hiring and, especially, massive draft calls, unemployment fell to the unnaturally low levels characteristic of a war economy.

Average Annual Unemployment

1965.....	4.5
1966.....	3.8
1967.....	3.8
1968.....	3.6
1969.....	3.5

(Source: Economic Report of the President--1970, p. 205)

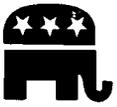
E R R A T A

1970 CAMPAIGN FACTBOOK

Page 0-18 - There is no page 0-18

Page E-11 - There is no page E-11

Page D-10 - Should be D-20



Republican
National
Committee.

Rogers C. B. Morton, Chairman.

June 12, 1970

The enclosed pages constitute the first "up-date" for the 1970 Factbook. Similar material will be furnished to you throughout the summer and fall.

These pages are designed to go into the respective Chapters as the pagination indicates. As previously indicated the up-dates will not be indexed.

National Headquarters: 1625 Eye Street NW Washington DC 20006 (202) NA 8-6800.

HOUSING

LEGISLATIVE
STATUS

Hearings on the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, proposed by the Administration, began June 2 in the House Subcommittee on Housing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

OBSCENITY

On April 28, 1970, the House passed H. R. 15693, a bill pertaining to obscene mail, by a 375-8 roll-call vote. The bill provides that pornographic material may not go through the mails to minors or to adults who request that such material not be sent to them by filing a statement with the Postmaster General. The sender must then remove the person from his mailing list and may not transfer or sell the name to other mailing lists. The sender of obscene mail must include his name and address as well as a designated mark on the outside envelope. The bill also designates authority and established penalties for the enforcement of its provisions.

This legislation stems from and is in accordance with President Nixon's proposals in his May 2, 1969, Message to Congress (see page D-17). It goes beyond the present law (page D-18) by allowing an individual to put a stop to receiving pornographic mail from any source rather than having to take action against each sender individually.

Senate action remains to be taken on the bill; it is now pending in the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

ENVIRONMENT

On May 20, 1970, President Nixon sent a Message to Congress on oil pollution from ships. The great increase in oil shipping in the last thirty years has led to an increased oil pollution threat. There have been 550 tanker collisions in the past decade. In addition, the discharge of oil and oily wastes from ships causes a pollution problem. The President outlined the following proposals and measures with the hope of containing this oil pollution:

- . a request to the Senate to ratify two International conventions drawn up under the United Nations as well as amendments to an existing 1954 convention
- . establishment of more effective standards for construction and operation of tankers at the international level under the direction of the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Transportation
- . a request to Congress to enact the Port and Waterways Safety Act of 1970, giving the Coast Guard increased powers to guard against spills
- . stepped-up surveillance of coastlines
- . radar systems at major ports
- . research and development programs on oil pollution
- . a bid to private industry to develop facilities for the disposal of oily wastes from vessels
- . enactment of legislation, presently pending in Congress, to require use of radio communication between ships
- . enactment of legislation, also pending in Congress, calling for licensed operators in now uninspected towing vessels
- . establishment of a \$35 million revolving fund to initiate and carry on clean-up action when oil spills occur, to be reimbursed by the responsible party, in accordance with the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970

MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

Desegregation

May 21, 1970

Emergency School Aid Act of 1970

Environment

May 20, 1970

Marine Pollution from Oil Spills

DESEGREGATION TODAY

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

On May 21, 1970, President Nixon sent a Message to Congress in which he proposed the enactment of the Emergency School Aid Act of 1970.

The legislation would deal with aid in three major categories:

- . aid to districts now eliminating de jure segregation either pursuant to direct Federal court orders or in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, for special needs incident to compliance
- . aid to districts that wish to undertake voluntary efforts to eliminate, reduce or prevent de facto racial isolation, with such aid specifically targeted for those purposes
- . aid to districts in which de facto racial separation persists, for the purpose of helping establish special inter-racial or inter-cultural educational programs or, where such programs are impracticable, programs designed to overcome the educational disadvantages that stem from racial isolation.

The President's plan is designed to place the economic aid where the needs are greatest. Two-thirds of the funds would be allotted among states on the basis of a special formula. The other third would be reserved for use by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for promising projects in an eligible district. The President indicated:

Nothing in this Act is intended either to punish or to reward. Rather, it recognizes that a time of transition, during which local districts bring their practices into accord with national policy, is a time which a special partnership is needed between the Federal government and the districts most directly affected. It also recognizes that doing a better job of overcoming the adverse educational effects of racial isolation, wherever it exists, benefits not only the community but the nation.

Specifically, the message recommends that:

- . \$500 million be spent in fiscal 1971
- . \$150 million be appropriated under these existing authorities on an emergency basis, as "start-up" money
- . the remaining \$350 million for fiscal 1971 and \$1 billion for fiscal 1972 be appropriated under the Emergency School Aid Act itself

BUDGET

On May 19, 1970--the President issued revised estimates in the budget for fiscal years 1970 and 1971. The revision was necessary because conditions affecting the budget have changed adversely.

FISCAL 1970

Three factors according to the Bureau of the Budget which have altered the 1970

budget are:

- . the Federal employee pay raise retroactive to late December
- . the effect of altered economic and other conditions on outlays that are uncontrollable
- . Congressional actions on controllable programs

Strong pressures for higher Federal spending have resulted in increases of \$3 billion, but 90% of this amount is being offset by Administration decreases. The principal reductions will be obtained from a decrease in estimated Export-Import Bank and Farmers Home Administration net lending, and lower than expected outlays for Medicare, space activities, Model Cities, and other programs. The increases include \$1.2 billion for the Federal pay adjustment; \$1.2 billion as a result of uncontrollable increases in interest, public assistance grants, farm price support payments, and unemployment benefits; and \$0.6 billion as the result of Congressional action to increase education and veterans programs and Congressional delay in enacting postal rate increases.

(Bureau of the Budget)

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Airports and Airways Development Act of 1970

The Airports and Airways Development Act of 1970 passed the Senate on May 12, 1970, by a voice vote. It passed the House on May 13, 1970, by a roll call vote of 361-3. The President signed the bill into law on May 21, 1970. The new Act evolved out of a Presidential message which President Nixon sent to Congress calling for the development of airports and airway control systems over the next ten years. The message went to Congress on June 16, 1969.

The various provisions of the new Act are listed below. The Act:

- . provided that the new airway user charges be effective July 1, 1970
- . required the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a two-year study of an appropriate method for allocating costs among users of the airport and airways system
- . authorized the Secretary of Transportation to make grants of \$250 million in each of fiscal years 1971 through 1975 for construction and modernization of airports served by the certified airlines and other airports needed to relieve air traffic congestion
- . authorized not less than \$250 million a year from fiscal 1970 through fiscal 1975 for airway facilities
- . established as a general rule that the Federal share of an approved airport development project should not exceed 50 percent, but provide that in the case of elements of a project related to navigation needs, such as land needed for approach lighting, the U. S. share could be as large as 75 percent
- . required Federal certification of air carriers airports to ensure that they met minimum safety standards

- changed the computation method for determining retirement benefits so that men, like women, could include the years between 62 and 65 in computing benefits and drop off three earlier years with lower earnings
- eliminated requirements that divorced wives, widows and surviving divorced mothers show support in order to qualify for benefits as dependents
- eliminated actuarial reductions in benefits in one category because of a reduced benefit already taken in another category.
- extended eligibility for disability benefits to additional blind persons
- raised the limit above which Social Security benefits must be reduced when workmen's compensation also was payable from combined payments exceeding 80 percent of average current earnings before disability to combined payments exceeding 100 percent of previous earnings
- extended wage credits of up to \$100 a month above basic pay for members of the uniformed services to the period from 1957 through 1967
- changed the eligibility limit for childhood disability payments to apply to persons who became disabled before age 22 instead of age 18
- increased the annual wage base on which OASDI was computed from \$7,800 to \$9,000 beginning January 1, 1971

HUNGER

**SCHOOL LUNCH
PROGRAM**

On May 14, President Nixon signed into law a bill (H. R. 515) to expand and improve the program of free and reduced-price lunches for needy school children. Highlights of the bill follow:

- authorized appropriations one year in advance for child nutrition programs

WELFARE REFORM

FAMILY ASSISTANCE PLAN

On May 1, the Senate Finance Committee returned the welfare reform bill to the Administration to work out final arrangements encouraging welfare recipients to seek employment. Hearings should reconvene shortly.

SOCIAL SECURITY

LEGISLATIVE STATUS

The House on May 21 passed the Social Security Amendments of 1970. The bill provides for a 5% increase in benefits and for automatic increases thereafter in accord with the cost-of-living index, a move President Nixon has long been seeking. The bill has now gone to the Senate for consideration. Specifically the bill includes the following provisions:

- . increased payments under the OASDI program by 5 percent, effective January 1, 1971
- . required that benefits be increased by the same percentage as the increase in the Consumer Price Index whenever the index rose three percent or more from its level during the third quarter of the preceding year
- . required that the wage base be increased to \$9,000 and then raised biennially to match increases in the average of all taxable wages
- . increased benefits for a widow or dependant widower from 82.5 percent to 100 percent of the amount for which the wage earner would have been eligible
- . Required that the amount a beneficiary under age 72 could earn in a year and still be eligible for OASDI benefits be raised to \$2,000 and then raised biennially to match increases in average taxable wages

- . Imposed a new tax of 5 percent on air freight waybills
- . provided that revenues from the fuel, ticket, freight and registration taxes be placed in an "Airport and Airway Trust Fund "
- . provided that the new airway user charges be effective July 1, 1970
- . provided that the aviation user taxes and the Airport and Airway Trust Fund terminate June 30, 1980

AIR TRANSPORTATION

LEGISLATIVE STATUS

On May 21, 1970, President Nixon signed into law an Administration supported bill enacting a vast development program for aviation facilities, anticipating increased use of air transportation in the 1970's. This law fulfills Nixon's call in his June 16, 1969, Message to Congress for increased aid to air transportation.

The legislation combines a package of user taxes with a commitment to put more than \$5 billion in Federal funds into navigation aids and airport improvements over the next ten years.

The major provisions of the bill:

- . declared that the amount available for obligation for improvement of the airways system should be no less than \$250 million annually between January 1, 1970, and June 30, 1980
- . established a nine-member Aviation Advisory Commission composed of private citizens appointed by the President, to formulate recommendations for land uses surrounding airports, for ground access to airports and for airways and airports; directed the commission to make its final report by January 1, 1972
- . directed the Secretary of Transportation to formulate, within two years, a national airport system plan after consultation with other Federal agencies
- . authorized not less than \$250 million a year from fiscal 1970 through fiscal 1975 for airway facilities
- . declared it to be national policy that airport development projects must provide for the protection of the environment
- . imposed a user charges tax of 7 cents a gallon on all general aviation fuel
- . increased the passenger ticket tax on all domestic flights from 5 to 8 percent and imposed a new "head tax" of \$3 on passengers on international commercial flights originating in the United States

Vehicles	359
Boats	40
Generators	36
Radios	186
Medical Supplies (lbs)	50,800
Enemy KIA	9,145
POWs (Includes Detainees)	1,916

####

The Byrd Amendment reaffirms the constitutional duty of the Commander-in-Chief and is consistent with the responsibilities of my office.

The Byrd Amendment failed to pass the Senate by a 47-52 roll call vote.

COMPLETE INVENTORY OF CAPTURED OR
DESTROYED EQUIPMENT

as of
4:00 p.m. June 3
1970

<u>Total Operations</u>	
Individual Weapons	15,251
Crew-Served Weapons	2,114
Bunkers/Structures Destroyed	8,296
Machine Gun Rounds	3,267,952
Rifle Rounds	6,910,972
Total Small Arms Ammunition (Machine Gun & Rifle Rounds)	10,178,924
Grenades	34,813
Mines	3,961
Miscellaneous Explosives (lbs) (Includes 1,000 Satchel Charges)	76,600
Anti-Aircraft Rounds	132,694
Mortar Rounds	48,320
Large Rocket Rounds	1,587
Smaller Rocket Rounds	26,191
Recoilless Rifle Rounds	22,202
Rice (lbs)	11,080,000
Man Months	243,760

danger to the security of the remaining Americans in Vietnam, thereby reducing future casualties." Second, the South Vietnamese have gained more time to train their army so it can better protect the country as American troops continue to withdraw. Lastly, Mr. Nixon announced that 50,000 of the 150,000 troops to be withdrawn from South Vietnam will be pulled out by October 15, 1970. In conclusion, the President emphasized:

Peace is the goal that unites us. Peace is the goal toward which we are working. Peace is the goal this government will pursue until the day that we reach it.

CONGRESSIONAL
OPPOSITION

Shortly after the President's announced troop movement into Cambodia the Senate took action to limit the President's authority. The Cooper-Church amendment was proposed as a challenge to the President's war powers. The amendment recommends cutting off funds for the Cambodian operation after June 30. That is, however, the date the President has indicated troops will be withdrawn from the area. In addition, the Cooper-Church amendment is an attempt to limit the President's future authority in foreign policy by requiring him to obtain Congressional approval before he takes any action to protect the lives of U. S. troops in South Vietnam. Another proposed alternative, the Byrd Amendment, would modify the Cooper-Church amendment by permitting the President to maintain or send troops in Cambodia after the July 1 deadline if he feels it is necessary for the protection of American troops stationed in South Vietnam. The President has indicated his support for the Byrd Amendment. He said on June 5:

TROOP WITHDRAWALS

CONTINUING WITHDRAWAL

In a June 3, 1970 report to the nation on the Cambodian Operation, the President reported that he would begin to implement the troop withdrawal announced on April 20, 1970. The President said:

As a result of the success of the Cambodian operations Secretary Laird has resumed the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. Fifty thousand of the 150,000 I announced on April 20 will now be out by October 15th. (Emphasis added)

CAMBODIAN SANCTUARIES

REPORT TO THE NATION

The Cambodian operation, announced by President Nixon on April 30, has been declared a major military success, and the President has promised that all American troops will be withdrawn from the area by June 30, 1970.

Since the operation began the enemy's supply lines have been destroyed, his medical supplies and food have been confiscated and his weapons have been taken. As early as June 3, the President was able to report that some troops were already being withdrawn. He reported,

General Abrams advises me that 17,000 of the 31,000 American troops who entered Cambodia have already returned to Vietnam. The remainder will return by the end of the month. This includes all American air support, logistics, and military advisory personnel.

The President examined the long-range effects of the Cambodian venture. He pointed out that the operation "eliminated an immediate

- . required that opportunity be given for public hearings on proposed airport locations and their consistency with local urban planning
- . declared it to be a national policy that airport development projects must provide for the protection of the environment
- . declared that the amount available for obligation for improvement of the airways system should be no less than \$250 million annually between January 1, 1970, and June 30, 1980
- . required the Secretary of Transportation, within one year of enactment, to formulate and recommend to Congress a national transportation policy; directed him to make annual reports to Congress on its implementation
- . established a nine-member Aviation Advisory Commission, composed of private citizens appointed by the President, to formulate recommendations for land uses surrounding airports, for ground access to airports and for airways and airports; directed the commission to make its final report by January 1, 1972
- . authorized \$30 million a year from fiscal 1970 through fiscal 1975 specifically for grants to development reliever airports (those serving general aviation)
- . imposed a user charges tax of 7 cents a gallon on all general aviation fuel
- . increased the passenger ticket tax on all domestic flights from 5 to 8 percent and imposed a new "head tax" of \$3 on passengers on international commercial flights originating in the United States
- . imposed a new tax of 5 percent on air freight waybills
- . provided that the aviation user taxes and the Airport and Airway Trust Fund terminate June 30, 1980
- . declared that the total amount available for obligation for airport assistance between January 1, 1970, and June 30, 1980, should be \$2.5 billion

ORGANIZED CRIME

NATIONAL
COUNCIL

On June 4, 1970, President Nixon established a National Council on Organized Crime by Executive Order. The purpose of this council, as stated by the President, is "to formulate an effective, coordinated national strategy for the elimination of organized crime."

The council was set up due to the success of the Federal Strike Forces, field offices for organized crime in metropolitan areas, made up of attorneys, agents, and investigators from the Department of Justice and other departments and agencies (see page D-10). The National Council on Organized Crime is based on the same concept as the strike forces on the national level. It will be headed by Attorney General Mitchell with representatives from the Federal departments and agencies involved in fighting organized crime.

- . provided an open-ended authorization for the special assistance program for children from low-income families
- . authorized \$25 million for the school breakfast program for fiscal 1971
- . authorized the following sums for nonfood assistance (equipment for school food service programs): \$38 million for fiscal 1971; \$33 million for fiscal 1972; \$15 million for fiscal 1973; and \$10 million for each succeeding fiscal year
- . required that for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 states had to provide at least 4 percent of the state matching requirement from state tax revenues; for fiscal 1974 and 1975, 6 percent; for fiscal 1976 and 1977, 8 percent and for each fiscal year thereafter, 10 percent
- . limited to 20 cents the cost of reduced-price lunches for children
- . provided that all needy children were to be offered free or reduced-price lunches, with first priority to be given by school administrators to giving free meals to the neediest children
- . established the standard for "need" after January 1, 1971, as the Federal income poverty guidelines set by the Secretary of Agriculture. Until that date, the determination of need was to be made by local school authorities on the basis of criteria including family size and income and the number of children in the state
- . allocated special assistance funds to the states according to the ratio of children in families with incomes under \$4,000 to total number of children in the state
- . required every state as a condition for receiving funds for child nutrition program to submit an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture on its program for the following fiscal year. The state was to detail how it intended to furnish a free or reduced-price lunch to every needy child and how it proposed to extend the lunch program to every school in the state
- . limited the special assistance funds disbursed to each school to a maximum per meal amount established by the Secretary of Agriculture for all states
- . established a National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition

VOTING AGE

LEGISLATIVE
STATUS

On June 2, 1970, the House Republican Policy Committee endorsed a proposal which recommended that a rider, containing the voting age provision, be separated from the Voting Rights Act and handled as a Constitutional Amendment. The President has indicated he supports a constitutional amendment. However, this proposal was not considered by the House Rules Committee. On June 4, 1970, the Committee voted that the 1965 Voting Rights Act be placed on the House Calendar for a straight yea or nay vote on the bill. No debate will be allowed on the voting age provision.

UPCOMING
REFERENDUMS

Oregon voters, on May 26, 1970, defeated a proposal to lower its minimum voting age to 19 years of age. Defeat of the proposal was attributed to the recent student violence on campus occurring throughout the nation.

April 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. CHAPIN
FROM: L. HIGBY

About three weeks ago Bob asked me to get a list of the key Senate races this fall and also an indication of where we would be having primary battles regarding those key races. After going back and forth with Murray on several occasions I finally came up with a document I think he wanted. In our original conversation he asked that it be forwarded to you - I believe for scheduling purposes. I have kept a copy for Bob's political file.

Attachment

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1970

TO: HARRY DENT
FROM: LYN NOFZIGER

I think the attached is a hell of a good idea. The thing we need now is maximum circulation. One way would be to get every Republican publication to run a story and an order blank.

Another would be to send a copy to every State Chairman and ask him to set up monitoring committees using this or a similar form.

The inventor of this, incidentally, is a right wing engineer who has been prominent in UROC. His daughter, Pat Gayman, is the Governor's schedule secretary.

If you like this, let's talk.

c. c. Bob Haldeman



April 13, 1970

TO: THE HONORABLE BOB WILSON

FROM: LYN NOFZIGER

Bob:

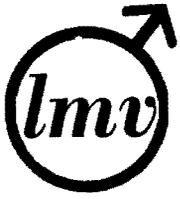
The attached intrigues me to no end. Somewhere along the line we ought to be able to figure out how to get maximum use out of these.

The guy who invented them is an old friend of mine who sent it along just for my information, but it seems to be right down our alley.

What do you think?

BCC: ✓ Bob Haldeman
Harry Dent

Re: Public Radio and Television Comment Letter



LEAGUE OF MEN VOTERS

OF THE UNITED STATES (INC.)

National Headquarters: FEDERAL BUILDING, BOX 225, OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95965

The Ides of March, 1970

To: Members of the *lmv*

From: The Executive Council
National Board of Directors

Subject: *lmv* SPECIAL REPORT

In our December *lmv* REPORT we had an item captioned 'Mr. Agnew vs. The 'News Mafia'.' We used this term to apply to those of the news media who choose to propagandize rather than to report. Because of its relevance to this SPECIAL REPORT, the following paragraph is quoted:

"WE VIEW THE PRACTICE OF SUBJECTIVE REPORTING (in contrast to objective reporting) AS A MATTER FOR NON-PARTISAN CONCERN! Yet, as defenders of our CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC, we will be among the last to ask for censorship by governmental fiat. If people at the grassroots level care enough, they can exert appropriate pressures by writing to the 'news managers' and to their sponsors (advertisers.)"

Subsequently we have had interested and intelligent response from a number of our members. A common concern has been the inconvenience thrust upon the receiver of a broadcast in directing a letter, either of commendation or complaint, to the people who are in a position to respond constructively. Your Board of Directors has held these concerns for some time. With the encouragement of our members, we have devised what we believe to be a "first," our Public Radio and Television Comment Letter. A copy from our pilot printing is enclosed. Let's look at it.

THE PHYSICAL ITEM

The "Letter", as we shall call it, is a four-copy printing on "NCR" ... no carbon required. Any contact on the face copy with a hard object, such as a fingernail, may leave an imprint on the other copies. While writing with typewriter is always to be preferred, a ball-point pen is next best.

"SPECIFIC DETAILS"

We'll note, immediately, that the chief distinction between a "broadcast" and a newspaper or "slick magazine" publication is that it is fleeting, leaving no residue unless you happen to have an audio or video recorder handy. Yet, even a newspaper clipping has little value as "documentation" unless the name and date of the publication are written in the margin. Thus the "Specific Details" comprise the documentation of your letter. We think that technical accuracy is important.

NATURE OF THIS LETTER

It seems to be human nature that people are given more to complaint than to commendation. Yet commendation, where merited, should surely be tendered! But in a way that has some tangible meaning to the FCC. (If you merely want to give a pat on the back to, say, Art Linkletter, we suggest that you use your personal stationery and address it to him c/o your local broadcaster.) The box identified as "Other" might be a request for, or an offering of, information.

BROADCAST CARRIER

Many radio broadcasters have both AM and FM transmitters. The AM stations characteristically announce "QXYZ", whereas the FM stations usually say "QXYZ-FM". The AM stations have carrier frequencies listed in "kilocycles" (kc); the FM stations have center-band frequencies in "megacycles" (mc); (each, per second, of course.) If your local newspaper or Radio & TV Guide doesn't list them, phone the station or "eyeball" the selector dial on your radio, with proper attention to "AM" or "FM". We don't want to belabor this point, but we do suggest that completeness and correctness lend emphasis to the dedication of your letter.

PROGRAM ORIGIN

We assume that this "Specific Detail" needs no comment.

BROADCASTING TIME AND DATE

This, as the preceding, is merely a "housekeeping" item. Where leeway resides in the "Duration of Time Herein Mentioned", please use your own judgement. (The excellent coverage of the solar eclipse by major networks on March 7 spanned a few well-defined hours. Yet the twinkle of a blue eye or the curl of a lip may be "on tube" for only a few milliseconds.)

MONITOR METHOD

The *Imv* has a number of members using tape recorders in selective recording of "audio", be it from radio or TV. Call it the "home guard" monitoring the would-be "Voice of America", if you will!

The box labeled "recording" is merely to admit other forms of audio capture by electronics.

The box labeled "Transcript" applies to stenographic capture.

If you have any of these facilities for monitoring of the "newscasts" by the "big three" among the networks, we encourage their use.

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES

The tenor of correspondence intended to be promoted by our "Letter" should be sufficiently "meaty" as to warrant the attention of the Federal Communications Commission. The "White" (original) copy is to be mailed to the Chairman, FCC, as directed.

We ask that the second ("canary") copy be sent to our Media Director so that we may, in the course of time, compile, evaluate, and publish, in "poll-like" fashion the statistical concerns of our fellow Americans in regard to the use and the

abuse of our federally-licensed "airwaves." On our receipt of this copy, we'll mail you another "Letter".

The third copy is to be sent to the Radio or TV Station that prompts your use of the "Letter", whether for reasons of commendation or complaint. The mailing address (and phone number) of your local broadcaster can be found in your telephone directory either in the "Yellow Pages" (no slur intended!) under "Radio (or Television) Stations & Broadcasting" or in the general alphabetical directory under "W" or "K", depending on where you live in these yet United States of America. We suggest that you transcribe this information to be kept within easy reach of your telephone and the "Letter".

The last, but not least, is *your* copy, for your files. We had ordered from our printer "Lmv true-blue" for our pilot printing. We couldn't grumble too much when he sent us "solid gold". Anyway, the last copy is meant for you. Federal Reserve Board notwithstanding.

OUR "DISCLAIMER"

The *Lmv* does not assume responsibility for individual usage of the Public Radio and Television Comment Letter. We intend that it be used responsibly. Hence our "footnote."

THE "DONATIONS" BIT

We anticipate that our "Letter" may become a "best seller." Our intent is to make these forms available to our members without additional cost. Your annual dues entitle you to these forms in reasonable quantity. We note, however, that as-yet "non-members" who have seen our pilot printing are clamoring for copies. As stalwart opponents of "deficit spending", we suggest either that non-members become members, or that they honor a modest donation of 20 cents per copy, post-paid, with a maximum of five copies per mailing. (We don't propose to "shot-gun" our "Letter"; and a copy of this SPECIAL REPORT is to go with each new mailing!)

AND WHAT ABOUT RADIO AND TV SPONSORS?

Our "Letter" has not included a "message to the sponsors." The reason? Many radio and TV broadcasts have multiple sponsors. The architects of the "Letter" found no way around this problem. But during their musings, we had a letter from a member of our Ladies Auxiliary. She gave us a valuable bit of information that your Board did not have, and sorely needed! For the mere price of \$1.00 you may obtain the "1969 - 1970 National Television Advertisers" digest from the publisher:

Ethel Daccardo
3245 Wisconsin Avenue
Berwyn, Ill. 60402

We have our copy in hand, and we can recommend it to you.

Long before the *Lmv* was even a gleam in an eye, some of us who subsequently "compared notes" found it bizarre, indeed, that many of the Corporations that are commonly displayed as examples of "the private enterprise system" have chosen to put their advertising dollar with advertising agencies and "networks" that would seem to "do them in."

for special observance

THE PURVIEW OF THE FCC

The Federal Communications Commission "goal keeps" at a "sticky wicket", indeed. Its job is tough, with pressure groups (including their licensees) badgering for more or less license while the Supreme Court presides across the mall.

The *Imv* is *not* out to give the FCC a "bad time." On the contrary, our empathy motivates us to help the FCC in two constructive ways:

1) To afford an easily transmitted and easily received listener/viewer opinion with all "Specific Details" in orderly format for collation and review by the FCC.

2) To afford a like courtesy to the Broadcast Carrier, via the "carbon-less copy", so that he may sense, and respond to, the pulse of public opinion on the matter of "Unbiased News" without the need of a periodical reminder from the FCC.

The role of the FCC is buried in a mass of legislation that goes back many years. The best digest that we can give at present is contained in a 1964 FCC report:

It is the purpose of this public notice to advise broadcast licensees and members of the public of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of such licensees under the Commission's "fairness doctrine", which is applicable in any case in which broadcast facilities are used for the discussion of a controversial issue of public importance. . . .

Congress recognized this policy in 1959. In amending Section 315 so as to exempt appearances by legally qualified candidates on certain news-type programs from the "equal opportunities" provision, it was stated in the statute that such action should not be construed as relieving broadcasters .. "from the obligation imposed upon them under the Act to operate in the public interest and to afford reasonable opportunity for discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance."

How many of you believe that either the spirit or the letter of the FCC "fairness doctrine" has had even lip service from the "big three" of microwave?

The judgement is to be yours. Our "Letter" format has been prepared in good faith, as a public service. We ask, merely, that it be used in good faith.

Respectfully yours,

The Executive Council,
National Board of Directors

Max Koenig
Chairman

W. H. "Bill" Gayman
Media Director

Frank H. White
Membership Chairman