

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>
35	4	8/8/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From L. Higby to H.R. Haldeman. RE: Attack/Counterattack Operation. 4 pgs.
35	4	7/24/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Glenn J. Sedam, Jr. through Jeb S. Magruder to Clark MacGregor. RE: Residency of College Students for Voting Purposes. 3 pgs.
35	4	8/7/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses a report of receipts and expenditures. 1 pg.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Harry S. Dent to H.R. Haldeman. This document discusses the Maryland delegation and the re-election of the President. 1 pg.

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35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	From the Committee for the Re-election of the President. For Immediate Release - Third District Finance Chairman. This document discusses J. K. Holley, Jr. as head of fundraising in the third Congressional District. 2 pg.
35	4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Brochure	Title: Nuts and Bolts: The Republican Worker's Guide to Victory (Prepared by the Women's Division, RNC and Distributed by College of Republican National Committee). 10 pgs.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses Taras G. Szmagala as the new director of the Nationalities Committee for the Re-election of the President. 2 pgs.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From William D. Novelli through Jeb S. Magruder to Clark MacGregor (cc: Paul Jones). RE: Revised Black Americans Brochure. 1 pg.
35	4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Newspaper	This document contains numerous newspaper clippings and titles that exhibit Nixon's dedication to supporting black Americans. 4 pgs.

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35	4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Brochure	Title: Black Americans. (Paid for by Finance Committee for the Re-election of President Nixon). 12 pgs.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Clark Macgregor to Fred Malek. RE: Canvassing. This document discusses canvassers identify pro-Wallace voters. 1 pg.
35	4	8/3/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses McGovern's tax and welfare proposals. 1 pg.
35	4	8/3/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Report	Title: Excerpts from a Speech by the Honorable Clark MacGregor at the Luncheon for the Lawyers Committee for the Re-election of the President, Madison Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 3, 1972 (As prepared for delivery). 2 pgs.
35	4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Report	Title: Lawyers Committee for the Re-election of the President - Fact Sheet. 8 pgs.

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35	4	7/20/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Letter	From Clark MacGregor (Committee for the Re-election of the President). This document discusses the Democratic nomination of McGovern. 1 pg.
35	4	7/13/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Report	Title: Speech of the Hon. Clark MacGregor, Campaign Director, Committee for the Re-election of the President, Capitol Hill Club, Washington, D.C., July 13, 1972. 12 pgs.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Title: Hodgson Blasts McGovernites, Invites Labor Support. 2 pgs.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Other Document	(Speech)-Title: Address by the Secretary of Labor J.D. Hodgson to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees Milwaukee, Wisconsin -- August 2, 1972. 7 pgs.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President - Massachusetts Nixon Campaign. This document discusses seven members of the Massachusetts Committee for the Re-election of the President and includes statements. 14 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>
35	4	7/28/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President - Statement by Clark MacGregor. 1 pg.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses an announcement that James H. Boyce and John J. Hainkel will serve as co-chairmen of the Louisiana Committee for the Re-election of the President. 1 pg.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses Richard D. Murray being named the Regional Director for Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. 2 pgs.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses the naming of Thomas C. Reed as Regional Director for Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Hawaii, and Texas. 2 pg.
35	4	8/2/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President - West Virginia Chairman Named. 2 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>
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses the naming of Raymond L. Brown as Regional Director of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. 2 pgs.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. This document discusses the naming of Gordon Goch as regional campaign director of New York and Pennsylvania. 2 pgs.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	From the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Title: Regional Campaign Director Named. This document refers to the Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W. Virginia region. 1 pg.
35	4	8/1/1972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Newsletter	News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Title: Regional Director Named. This document refers to the Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming region. 2 pgs.

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: H. R. Haldeman
Box Number: 316

Folder: Campaign 24 Part II July 29 - Aug. 11, [1972] [2 of 2]

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
128	Return Private/Political Memo, Higby to HRH, 8-8-72
129	Retain Open
130	Return Private/Political Memo, Sedam to MacGregor, 7-24-72
131	Retain Open
132	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-32, 8-7-72
133	Return Private/Political Memo, Dent to HRH, 8-1-72
134	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #7-23, 8-1-72
135	Return Private/Political Guide, "Nuts and Bolts," n.d.
136	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-10, 8-2-72
137	Return Private/Political Memo, Novelli to MacGregor, 8-2-72
138	Retain Open
139	Return Private/Political Memo, MacGregor to Malek, 8-1-72
140	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-14(3), 8-3-[72]
141	Return Private/Political Ltr, MacGregor to Fellow Republicans, 7-20-72
142	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-11, 8-2-72
143	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #7-62, 8-1-[72]
144	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #7-27 (28), 7-28-72
145	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-7, 8-2-[72]
146	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-2, 8-1-72
147	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-1, 8-1-72
148	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-8, 8-2-72
149	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-3, 8-1-72
150	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-6, 8-1-72
151	Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release #8-5, 8-1-[72]

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: H. R. Haldeman
Box Number: 316

152

Return Private/Political CREEP Press Release # 8-4, 8-1-72

August 8, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR : H. R. HALDEMAN
FROM : L. HIGBY
SUBJECT : Attack/Counterattack Operation

Of the key components of our campaign strategy for the fall, probably the one that is suffering the most from neglect and lack of proper organization is the attack/counterattack operation. This memo attempts to break down what the primary problems are associated with it, take a look at the reasons those problems exist and propose some solutions.

PROBLEMS:

1. No Central Point of Coordination - Currently there is no central point of coordination for the attack apparatus. John Ehrlichman is offering his briefing papers to surrogates and meeting with them on an individual basis. Colson and his group are doing the same, and even 1701 has their own writer who is responsible for attack material.
2. Truncated Attack Scheduling Apparatus - Scheduling takes place from two different locations. While this is a problem it can be handled if it is closely monitored. Of all the areas within this this one is probably more on track than any of the others.
3. Lack of Guidance - No one is really sure what our strategy is in terms of using our surrogates or getting our line out is to be. Colson has set it up so that he no longer meets with the attack group but has Dick Howard as his deputy meet with them. In effect you have Dick Howard handling our attack line, supervised by Colson.

The original reason Colson was allowed and put into
receiving Colson no longer could follow up with his assistants
t

but another one of the "great thinkers" and "grand strategists". As a consequence, the man who is supposed to be doing the implementating on attack/counterattack (Colson) is no longer implementating. He, by his own admission, seems to have too many other things to do.

4. Working the Surrogates to Get Out the Line - Simply forwarding materials if we can ever get unified materials to forward to the surrogates will not be enough. These need to be followed up by personal phone calls. A careful look at what sort of situation they are going in to, good advance work, and other preparations to make sure that each appearance is maximized.

5. Lack of Writers - Currently both the Colson and the 1701 operation are long on administration but short on good writers to crank out our line in the form that will be picked up and used. We need to change this approach and get a good stable of writers who are available all the time with the facts and figures, programmed with Buchanan and his people, to produce materials.

SOLUTIONS:

Essentially, like with any other operation, there needs to be someone in charge. Ehrlichman is apparently pushing you for this position, but I would recommend that Colson is the person to use here and the person who should have been doing this all along. We need Colson's total involvement in implementation, including taking a serious look at the surrogate schedule, plus meeting with the attack/counterattack group on a daily basis to make sure our line is getting out. Somebody needs to make it clear to Colson that this is his job -- not Dick Howard's, and that he had better start doing it. The problem here obviously has something to do with Colson's involvement with the Democrats for Nixon; hopefully this can be diminished as soon as Connally announces and Colson starts to pull out.

1. Need for Setting the Line - There is a need to set the line ~~from~~ day-to-day basis. For the next 100 days we should stop considering it business as usual and assuming Colson or somebody is covering and get involved. I question the value of your 8:00 a.m. meeting. Instead, perhaps you, Ehrlichman and Colson should sit down each morning and review the News Summary quickly, using it as a basis for making sure all our charges are being hit on a daily basis.

This would be followed up, as I am sure it is anyway, in the 8:15 a.m. meeting with a broader discussion of what the line should be, but at least our basic line would then be set. Colson should follow-up immediately after the 8:15 meeting by Colson meeting with the attack group comprised of the individuals here and at 1701.

By doing the above you've built Ehrlichman's role of advising and consulting on the whole surrogate counter-attack line operation in while at the same time, removed him from administering it. Also, with relatively little time daily, you can maintain close touch with the operation. You can continue the "Great Thoughts" meeting that takes place on Monday and Thursday up in John's office, but this brief meeting between you, John and Chuck each morning can be for specific operational purposes.

You may argue that in effect you are investing Colson with the power to set our line. This really isn't true. In fact, the contrary is true. You've currently abdicated to him the power to totally set our line by default.

In addition, you should tell John what you see his campaign role as being so that he can relax and quit meddling around in other areas.

2. Follow Up - Beside just setting the line we need to have it distributed in a coordinated format. This should be stressed in reorganization to make sure that we not only are getting our message out, but doing it in a way that will be used. Colson, Ehrlichman, and others should follow up personally to get people to use the material.

3. Writers - We need a group of writers assigned to counterattack. Price should select those people he is going to need for direct Presidential support and we should turn over the balance of the writers, possibly under Buchanan's direction, to handling writing for the surrogates.

IMPLEMENTATION:

This may be the most difficult part. First, we need to get Colson out of the Democrats for Nixon operation. Next you need to make it clear to him that he is to be in charge of counterattack and pull back on his other endeavor. As you indicated, the most difficult part of this may be explaining it to the President. He's the one that get's Colson started - and once he is started there is no turning him off. Dropping the Connally assignment is the natural time for the break to take place here but you can start the 8:00 a. m. meeting now and begin forcing Colson to move back into counterattack.

LH:pm

Strickland

COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM

July 24, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HONORABLE CLARK MACGREGOR
THROUGH: JEB S. MAGRUDER
FROM: GLENN J. SEDAM, JR.
SUBJECT: RESIDENCY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FOR VOTING PURPOSES

You have asked that we undertake a study of the question of whether a student between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one may establish a voting residence at his college, separate from the residence of his parents, or whether he may be disqualified from voting in his college community on the ground that he does not satisfy state or local residency requirements for voting. Neither the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970, nor the Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution, which lowered the voting age to eighteen, deal with this particular issue. While it is indisputable under the Voting Rights Act Amendments that a student between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, like all citizens, has the right to register up to thirty days before an election and to vote for candidates for the Presidency, it is unclear whether this may be done at a campus voting precinct or must be done, either in person or by absentee methods, at the domicile of the student's parents.

You may recall that a number of bills on this subject have been introduced into Congress. One sponsored by Senator Cranston would have required all states to enact laws specifically permitting college students to vote in federal elections at campuses where they are in attendance. Another measure, co-sponsored by Senators Brooke, Hart, Hartke, Hatfield, Humphrey and Montoya, would have amended the Voting Rights Act to require that any citizen who is otherwise qualified to vote in a federal election be permitted to vote in any state or political subdivision which he declares to be his residence for voting purposes, provided that he has not registered elsewhere and that he has resided in the locale in question for thirty days preceeding the date of the election. Finally, a joint resolution introduced by Congressman Devine sought to amend the Constitution to require that each citizen vote only at his legal domicile or "true,

fixed and permanent home...to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning." None of these measures have come to fruition and, in the absence of further action by Congress in this area, the resolution of the question as it pertains to this November's election has been left largely to state and local governments, which have primary responsibility under the Constitution for establishing voting requirements.

We have undertaken to research this issue on a state-by-state basis and will report our findings to you at a later date. Our preliminary research indicates that an increasing number of states are allowing newly enfranchised college students to vote where they are enrolled instead of permitting them to vote only in their home towns.

Opinions by the Attorneys General of Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Washington have basically concluded that students may legally vote in the campus community if they so desire. These interpretations generally hold that, for purposes of registering to vote, a minor over the age of eighteen, whether or not financially independent, has the right to establish his own domicile with or without the consent of his parents or guardian. The fact that a minor voter who is a student resides in a dormitory or other college residence, and not in his own apartment, is generally of no relevance. The basic question to be answered is whether the student registrant plans to return to his former home when his course of studies is completed or whether he presently intends that his college community serve as a permanent residence for an indefinite period.

Courts in California and Michigan have declared certain statutes imposing special burdens on young people in the exercise of their franchise unconstitutional. In the Michigan case a statute creating the presumption that a student is not a resident of the campus town where his college was located was declared unconstitutional. In the California case as Attorney General's opinion barring unmarried persons under the age of 21 from establishing a residence for voting purposes different from that of their parents was held violate of state law and the United States Constitution.

We have been informed that requirements have similarly been liberalized by state court decision or legal opinion in Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

The Hon. Clark MacGregor
July 24, 1972
Page 3

While a general trend may be developing, it is not clear that the remainder of the states will all take a parallel approach to this issue. For example, an opinion by the Attorney-General of Missouri suggests that a declaration of abandonment of original residence and intent to reside in a college community for an indefinite period must be consistent with facts indicating such intent. Organizational membership and statements of residence on tax returns and contracts are cited as examples of such supportive facts.

Until recently there was wide variation in the factors which individual states applied in reaching determinations on the question of campus registration and in the emphasis placed on such factors. Two types of criteria were generally considered:

1. degree of freedom from parental control - both legally (e.g. emancipation by marriage) and financially (degree of self-support) and

2. degree of attachment to the new community. Factors which might be considered in examining this second issue might include the purchase or lease of property, permanent employment, payment of local taxes, location of one's bank account, registration of one's automobile, etc.

It is impossible to estimate in this report the effect which more stringent state and local requirements like those set forth immediately above will have in regard to the impact of the student vote in November. Surely, such vote would be less concentrated, and therefore less easy to organize, in those states where campus registration remains a more difficult process. It will be necessary to make inquiry as to both the existing statutory law in each state and the general practices followed by election officials in interpreting such law before we can provide a more definitive analysis of current developments on a per state basis.

News from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR NOON RELEASE

AUGUST 7, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-7060
#8-32

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 7, 1972 -- The Finance Committee to Re-elect the President today filed with the General Accounting Office its Report of Receipts and Expenditures due on the fifteenth day preceding the national convention.

Three other associated national committees, the Media Committee to Re-elect the President, the Television Committee to Re-elect the President and the Radio Committee to Re-elect the President, also filed their reports.

The four committees received over 55,000 individual contributions during the two months of June and July. The total number of contributions from the beginning of the campaign now exceeds 140,000.

Expenditures during the period exceeded receipts by \$2,082,985, resulting in a reduction of cash on hand at close of the reporting period to \$7,762,196 from a balance of \$9,845,181 at June 1, 1972.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1972

MEMORANDUM TO: H. R. Haldeman

FROM:

Harry S. Dent

HSD (cs)

My office is in contact with a Mr. Ron Mitchell, member of the Maryland delegation to the AIP convention, and chairman of the Montgomery County, Maryland AIP. Mitchell contacted us through the RN re-election organization in Maryland.

Mitchell told Wallace Henley of my office that he wanted to assist us at the AIP convention if we had any particular wishes we wanted carried out. We have simply told him that we would like him to keep us posted on what is happening at the convention.

Mitchell felt that he could move the Maryland delegation to initiate whatever we desired. He indicated action by the Maryland delegation would have some import on the entire convention since the strength of the various delegations is apportioned on the basis of their performance in 1968. Maryland, as you know, delivered quite well for them at that time.

Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#7-23

THIRD DISTRICT FINANCE CHAIRMAN

Washington -- Chattanooga insurance man J. Kyle Holley, Jr., has been named to head fund-raising efforts in the Third Congressional District for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Announcement of the appointment was made jointly by past Secretary of the Treasury Maurice Stans, now national chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, and by William H. Houston III of Memphis, state finance chairman.

In accepting his new position, Holley said, "It is gratifying to have this opportunity to help assure President Nixon's re-election. It is vitally important to this Nation that his leadership be continued for another four years, and I expect my job will be made easier by the overwhelming support the President enjoys among the people of the Third District."

Holley, who has been a qualifying and life member of the Million Dollar Round Table for each of his 11 years in the insurance business, is associated with the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Chattanooga Association of Life Underwriters and the Estate Planning Council.

(more)

Finance Chairman for Third District

He, has been active in the campaigns of a number of Republicans, including Governor Winfield Dunn, Senators Bill Brock and Howard Baker and Congressman Lamar Baker. He was elected as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1971.

A graduate of the McCallie School and Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, he is married to the former Barbara Mathews. They have four children and are residents of Lookout Mountain.

NUTS and Bolts

The REPUBLICAN WORKERS' GUIDE TO VICTORY

I. **BE ACQUAINTED** with your Alderman, Councilman or other proper local authority and enlist his aid when your neighbors need help with "around home" problems of a public nature.

J. **KNOW THE CANDIDATES** so you can discuss them with your neighbors.

*A Year-Round Job With a Simple Beginning,
Pays Off in Votes. START NOW!*

THE PRECINCT TOOLS

- A. *Calling Cards*
- B. *Canvass Book*
- C. *Card Index*
- D. *Vital Information on Voting*

A. Calling Cards

The County Committee will find that an investment in calling cards for the precinct workers will pay dividends in votes. The cards should be in

GREETINGS, FELLOW AMERICANS:—

I am your neighbor—You and I live in a free country and it is our responsibility to keep it so. It can remain free only so long as the citizens take an interest in their government and vote their convictions.

My job is to answer any question from people in our neighborhood about voting and elections.

Put this card where you can find it and call me anytime I can be of help.

Your Republican Precinct Committee member,

Name

Address

Telephone No.

colors; should bear the information that the caller is the **Republican** precinct committeeman or woman; that voting information or other assistance will be cheerfully given. The name, address and telephone number of the **worker** should be printed on the card. A **card** should be left at each house whenever a call is made.

B. The Canvass Book

The canvass book is the most important tool of the precinct committeeman and woman. It is a record of every voter in the precinct or polling district. It should reflect the political trend of the precinct; who is not registered (in registration areas). It provides a mailing list for campaign literature. It supplies a possible audience for precinct, ward or county meetings and for radio or television parties and house meetings during the campaign. **The following information must be obtained:**

1. First name, middle initial, last name, telephone number and address of each voter.
2. Party affiliation. (**Tact and diplomacy are required.**) If the elector votes at the Primary this information is available at the local Board of Elections, at the Court House, or at County Headquarters. Sometimes their friends know. Never **antagonize** a voter by pressing the point.
3. Is the voter registered? (If required.)
4. Does the voter usually vote at the Primary?
5. Do any members of the family vote an absent voter's ballot?
6. Are there young voters, or those coming of age? (Valuable information for new registrations and Young Republican Club.)
7. Is the voter a permanent or transient resident?

8. Are voters newly naturalized or should be? (Your help in getting them naturalized may turn them Republican.)
9. Does voter require transportation on election day?
10. Are there small children to watch while parents vote?

In a large city precinct or a rural one which covers many miles, **competent help** should be obtained in taking the canvass. The precinct should be divided to allow the canvasser ample opportunity for productive calls. Remember you are **building** confidence and making friends.

C. Card Index

When the canvass is completed the data assembled should be transferred to a card index, arranged alphabetically by streets and also alphabetically by voters' names.

One canvass of a precinct is **not** sufficient. It should be re-taken at regular agreed intervals and

VOTER RECORD			
Ward	Precinct	Town	
Name	Address		
Telephone	Republican <input type="checkbox"/>		
Democrat <input type="checkbox"/>	Independent <input type="checkbox"/>		
Registered <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligible to register <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Necessary to transport or accompany to:			
Registration office	Polls		
Interests Information:			
(a) Business or profession			
(b) Other interests			
Names and relationship of members of household who may cast Absentee Ballot:			
.....			
.....			
Date	Signed		
(Precinct Worker)			

a final canvass taken six weeks before any campaign. All changes should be recorded and lists compiled of the following information for use in the campaign:

1. All voters who will probably vote Republican.
2. All prospective Republican voters not registered.
3. All voters who will cast an absent voter's ballot.
4. All voters to be transported to the polls.

A **copy** of such **lists** should be given to each County Chairman and a copy to the County Headquarters.

D. Vital Voting Information

Each precinct committeeman and woman should be equipped with the following vital information:

1. Location of the voting place for the precinct.
2. A map of the precinct showing boundary lines.
3. What are the registration requirements?
4. Must persons changing their names re-register?
5. When may persons register? (Check Board of Elections.)
6. Date of Primary Election; General Election; Special Elections (if any).
7. Who may vote an absent voter's ballot? What is the procedure?
8. Who are the city, township, county and state Republican office-holders? Term of office?
9. Who are the Republicans for office for whom the electors in your precinct will vote at the next election? What offices are to be filled? What are qualifications of the candidates?

NOTE: If any questions regarding registration, election laws or Party stands arise which you cannot answer, consult your county chairman or vice-chairman.

COMMITTEES TO BE ORGANIZED FOR WORK NOW

1. **Registration**
2. **Meetings**
3. **Literature**
4. **Radio and Television**
5. **Absentee Voting**

100% Organization means

100% of Qualified Vote

A specific job to do attracts busy and able helpers. Screen your workers now for Election Day—Put your best team on the field.

1. Registration Committee

After the lists have been made up from the canvass of the precinct a drive for registration should be made. The registration committee should be composed of those volunteers best qualified to serve the needs of the precinct: Newly Naturalized citizens, Displaced Persons, etc. **Particular attention should be given new citizens.** They need your help and friendship. This committee will function all through the campaign. Frequent checking should be done so every Republican elector may vote.

2. Meetings Committee

This Committee plans precinct meetings for the voters, with emphasis on house meetings; assists the county committee in building county meetings, rallies and caravans; assists with precinct rallies during the campaign period.

Particular attention should be given to House Meetings. These are "get acquainted" affairs. The intimacy of the home makes for a friendly exchange

of ideas on the issues. The more unique the meeting, the better the attendance. Choose Republicans who are willing to open their homes for 25 persons (more or less). Arrange a good, snappy program—no long speeches. Plan light refreshments. Hold as many as possible. In sparsely populated areas, of course, it will be necessary to vary the pattern.

3. Literature Committee

Teen-agers may be members of this committee to help in the distribution of literature. A systematic plan for getting literature to each voter in the precinct should be worked out well in advance of the intensive campaign drive. If the precinct or county headquarters prepares special literature some of the members of the literature committee may assist in research, "layout" and writing. They can assist in preparing "fliers" announcing meetings and special affairs. If funds permit, a "flier" can be prepared for the Absentee Voting Committee for last minute absentee voters saying in substance that if the voter finds he will be away the precinct committeeman or woman will help him in absentee voting. These may be distributed from house to house.

4. Radio and Television Committee

The function of this committee is to build the listening and viewing audiences for all political broadcasts and telecasts. The members publicize them; see that fliers are distributed (through the literature committee); telephone the voters, if time is short; arrange for listening and viewing parties (similar to house meetings); assist the county radio and television committee whenever needed.

5. Absentee Voting Committee

The number of persons required for the work will depend on the information concerning absentee voters compiled from the canvass of the precinct.

An over-all picture of possible absentee voters is as follows:

- (a) College students (a job for College Republicans).
- (b) Traveling people whose itinerary is uncertain.
- (c) Voters who have definite plans to be away on Election Day.
- (d) Voters whose employment is in a distant city or out of State.
- (e) Sick and Disabled absentee voters:
 - 1. Voters who are confined to their homes.
 - 2. Voters in Senior Citizens Homes (if unable to leave).
 - 3. Voters in Private Rest Homes (if unable to leave).
 - 4. Voters in hospitals (private or public).
 - 5. Voters in Veterans Hospitals (within precinct area).

The first job for this committee is to prepare the lists, using the above categories as a basis. Such lists should be compiled both before the Primary and before the Election. The lists should also be checked at regular intervals for corrections. The committee members should be assigned specific areas and work systematically. It is highly important to get every vote. Care should be taken by the committee chairman to assign specially equipped persons to special jobs. **Be sure to know the procedure for absentee voting and the last date for such voting.**

Remember
100% Organization MEANS
100% of Qualified Vote

ORGANIZING THE PRECINCT FOR THE CAMPAIGN

A. The Mechanical Needs

B. Auxiliary Workers

C. Your Organization Meeting

D. Booth Officials

The **first step** before calling an organization meeting of the precinct is to meet with the county chairman and vice-chairman to discuss the overall plans for the year, and particularly the campaign, be it local or state and national. **Cooperation is the keynote** to victory. The work of each precinct **must dovetail** and become a single county unit of organization.

A. The Mechanical Needs

1. Calling cards for your workers. (See Page 2, Item A.)
2. A large map of the precinct.
3. List of registered or prospective voters marked "**Republican**"—"Democrat"—"**Independent**"—"Doubtful." This list can be prepared from your canvass of the precinct.
4. Election statistics for the precinct for the preceding like elections (i.e. presidential statistics for the presidential race, state legislative statistics for a state legislative race, etc.)
5. List of Party nominees (chosen at Primary or Nominating Convention). Biographical and background material should be available.

B. Auxiliary Workers

Depending on the size of the precinct, the density of the population and the area it covers, aux-

iliary workers may be secured from the following groups:

1. **Volunteers** from the ranks of the men's and women's Republican Clubs (County, City, Ward or Precinct).
2. **Young Republicans, College Republicans and Teen-age Republicans**—the latter to be used particularly for literature distribution.
3. **Veterans** (both men and women).
4. **Non-partisan** groups—service and social.
5. **Business and Professional** men and women.
6. **Nationality** groups.
7. **Church** groups.
8. **Labor** groups.
9. **Minority** groups.
10. **Farmers.**

C. Meeting of Workers:

As soon as practicable after the Primary or Nominating Convention an organization meeting of all workers should be called in each precinct. (If the Primary in your state comes late—organize **NOW**.) Invite the county chairman and vice-chairman to attend.

Ask each **worker** to bring a **notebook**. If possible use a **blackboard** for **instructions**.

1. Divide the precinct into sections which will allow not more than 35 persons to each worker. A complete canvass must be taken and a **drive for REGISTRATION conducted at once**. Care should be used in assigning the **right worker** to the **right place** and **special people** to **special groups**.
2. Post the precinct map and have each worker make an outline of the district to be covered. Supply calling cards. Distribute lists of candidates and such literature as is available.

3. Instruct in taking the canvass (See Page 3, Item B).
4. Instruct on the card index (See Page 4, Item C).
5. Give vital voting information (See Page 5, Item D).
6. Hold an open discussion of methods of approaching voters when canvassing—all workers participating.
7. Ask workers to gather information on the issues in which the voters are interested, making notes which can be catalogued. When possible obtain literature from your county, state or national committee for use of workers when making return calls. This information on issues will be valuable to Congressional candidates as well.

Hold **monthly meetings** until September—then **every week** until Election Day.

D. Booth Officials

When making the precinct canvass workers should be on the alert for Republican recruits with the necessary qualifications for election booth work. The places to be filled for Primary and Election days are: Clerks, judges, checkers, witnesses and challengers. These recruits should have the capacity for administering the election laws and the physical ability to withstand the strain of the arduous hours. Lists should be prepared of all prospects. **Many votes** are lost through **inefficient** and **uninformed** election officials. A **MUST** project is a training school on a county-wide basis. Republican members of local Boards of Elections would be glad to assist in this undertaking.

*Inspire Your Workers With Enthusiasm for the Party and Their Part in Its Success.
Stress Friendliness and Service.
Make Hard Work Interesting.*

MEETINGS AND RALLIES

The purpose of all mass gatherings in a campaign is two-fold: 1. To **publicize** and sell the Party to the voters. 2. To **create** fellowship between the official county organization, the recruits and the voters.

The only real difference between meetings and rallies is that meetings usually feature one **big-name** speaker and are more formal, while rallies provide an opportunity for fanfare and entertainment. A General Chairman should always be appointed by the County Chairman for all meetings and rallies.

THE COMMITTEES

1. **Publicity, Radio and Television**
2. **Program**
3. **Speakers**
4. **Decorations and Properties**
5. **Parade**
6. **Audience Building**

1. **Publicity, Radio and Television**

Contact the political editors of all papers within the county—daily, semi-weekly and weekly; also the program managers of the radio and television station(s) personally. An **initial story** which is brief and snappy, containing local names and general plans should be ready when the contacts are made. Work up **publicity stunts** in connection with the meetings and rallies. Arrange radio and television **interviews**. Obtain advances on all major speeches for the press, radio and television newscasters. Distribute handbills. See that a **Press table** is available near the speaker's stand in the meeting place.

2. **Program**

This Committee takes care of all the details of the program. The **psychology** is to give the voters a good time. A fine program can be built with little cost. **Entertainment** should be interspersed throughout the program and the accent must be on a **well-kept** schedule of events. The Committee also sees to the **printing** of the program.

3. **Speakers**

The Speakers Committee obtains the speakers; sees that they are fully informed of the plans which affect them; takes care of hotel reservations and transportation; arranges for their entertainment; gets advances on speeches for the publicity committee. **Every effort** should be made to include local candidates for **short talks**.

4. **Decorations and Properties**

Much of the success of the meetings or rallies depends on an **attractive** hall of a size commensurate with the anticipated crowd. People with an artistic flare should be chosen for this Committee. **Attention** should be given to make the platform comfortable and eye-catching. This Committee is also charged with having sound equipment available and a properly lighted rostrum for the speakers.

5. **Parade Committee**

A **parade** makes wonderful **publicity** and gives all county groups—women's clubs, Young Republicans, etc.—a chance to participate. A band, red flares and floats as well as flags and marching units help to attract an audience. The Parade Committee must have the details well worked out, **precision-timed** and **colorful**.

6. Audience Building

All precinct workers and volunteers should be **contacted** as well as city and county employees and election booth officials who should be the nucleus of the audience. A **telephone drive** inviting the voters should be put into effect. All clubs, including the Republican Veterans, Young Republicans, etc., should be used in the building of the audience. The precinct **canvass book** will serve a good purpose in the drive for an audience.

COMMITTEES TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE ELECTION

1. **Checkers**
2. **Transportation**
3. **Sitters**
4. **Headquarters**
5. **Telephone**
6. **Ballot Security**

**EVERY VOTE COUNTS.
DON'T MISS ONE!**

1. Checkers Committee

This Committee functions on Election Day (both Primary and General). Its duty is to make **sure** that every **eligible** voter in the Precinct casts his vote. The Chairman of the Checkers Committee must be supplied with a **list** of all persons who will vote the Republican ticket. Telephone numbers are **absolutely necessary**. The Committee will be divided into teams—the number to be determined by the size of the precinct. **Each team** must be given a duplicate list on which to check the voters as their

ballots are cast. The teams will take turns at the polling place. As the teams change shifts the one being relieved will report back to headquarters and check the "**Master List.**" Then the Telephone Committee will go into **action** and start a **check** with all voters who have not been to the polling place, **reminding** them of the time the polls close. If it is found that transportation or sitters are required **separate lists** must be made up and given to the chairmen of the transportation and sitters committees. These two committees will then proceed to service the **needs**. The big "**round-up**" by the Checkers Committee should occur in mid-afternoon, thereby allowing **sufficient time** to reach every voter on the Republican precinct list.

2. Transportation Committee

This Committee functions on Election Day. Drivers should be on hand at the Headquarters **at all times**. The Chairman of the Transportation Committee must have a crew of **well organized, careful drivers**. The precinct should be **divided** into **sections** small enough to give **prompt** service to the voters who require it. As in the case of the Sitters Committee, **advance assignments** can be made for **transportation** from information gathered from the Precinct canvass.

3. Sitters Committee

Sitters are just what the word **implies** and are a very **important** part of the Precinct organization. The Committee will serve on Election Day (both Primary and General) as sitters in homes where such service is **required**. The Chairman of the Sitters Committee will select the membership with careful consideration. **Young people** can be **used** on this committee. The **canvass** of the precinct before the election may reveal specific advance

assignments for which arrangements can be made ahead of time. The Election Day assignments are "**emergency.**" The Committee, therefore should be large enough to handle them **efficiently.**

4. Headquarters Committee

This Committee **serves** in the Precinct Headquarters during the campaign and on Election Day. They **assist** the precinct committeeman and woman in all of the details and in the coordination of all activities of all committees. They do the clerical work and typing; receive the callers; act as an information bureau; they are the "**jacks of all trades.**"

5. Telephone Committee

The business of this committee is **telephoning.** The most important **function** is getting voters to the polls on Election Day. At intervals during the day **lists** of those who have **not voted** are given to the Telephone Committee. The Chairman will then assign **specific areas** to the members of the committee. It is each person's **task** to find out why the elector has not voted. If **transportation** is needed, the Transportation Committee is notified. If a **sitter** is required, that committee is **notified** and goes into **action.** A Committee of substantial numbers will make for **efficiency.**

During the campaign the Telephone Committee helps the Meetings and Radio Committees in building audiences. It may assume the responsibility of **manning** the telephones in the headquarters.

6. Ballot Security Committee

This Committee functions on Election Day, however, comprehensive plans must be made early in the campaign. The Ballot Security Committee is responsible for seeing that every legal ballot is counted and every illegal ballot is discounted by assuring that trained volunteers, knowledgeable in election law, voting procedures and ballot fraud,

are present at the polling place. The Chairman of this Committee is responsible for recruiting and training volunteers and for setting up a central ballot security desk on Election Day to which infractions are reported.

A STRONG PRECINCT ORGANIZATION IS THE FOUNDATION UPON WHICH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS BUILT. • IF PRECINCT WORK IS WELL DONE ELECTIONS WILL NOT BE LOST BY DEFAULT. • A STRONG TWO-PARTY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS AMERICA'S PROTECTION AGAINST A FEDERALIZED STATE.

**"THERE IS NO
SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY"**

Prepared by the
Women's Division, RNC
Anne Armstrong, Co-Chairman

Distributed by
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310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

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News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-10

WASHINGTON, August 2 -- Taras (Tary) G. Szmagala has been named Director of the Nationalities Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Announcement of his appointment was made today by Clark MacGregor, Chairman of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

"I'm delighted to be able to enlist the aid of such an outstanding man in President Nixon's behalf." MacGregor said. "I'm confident of his success, and look forward to support from the Nationalities Committee."

Prior to his appointment as Director of the Nationalities Committee, Szmagala served as a special assistant to Senator Robert Taft, Jr., having joined Taft's staff in March of 1971. Born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1933, he served for a number of years as an educator in the Parma, Ohio School system. Szmagala has been active in politics since 1960, serving as a volunteer in Senator Taft's campaign in 1964 and in the Nixon campaign in 1968.

"When the public has fully compared the inherent correctness of the Nixon policies against the irrational and inconsistent proposals of Senator McGovern" said Szmagala, "the President will receive a substantial vote of confidence from the segment of

(more)

2-2-2-2

Nationalities Committee Announced for Nixon

voters made up of people of ethnic background, including many young voters who can clearly perceive the difference between radical rhetorical proposals and the reality of workable programs.

"These people, who are proud of their heritage, know that President Nixon has shown tangible and active evidence of his interest in the problems of the ethnic populace, and will begin to make known their support for him in no uncertain terms."

Strachan

Committee for the Re-election of the President

MEMORANDUM

August 2, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE CLARK MacGREGOR

THROUGH: JEB S. MAGRUDER
FROM: WILLIAM D. NOVELLI *WN*
SUBJECT: Revised Black Americans Brochure

Attached is a copy of the revised brochure directed to Black Voters.

cc: Paul Jones

Nixon Asks For Civil Rig

President's Request Provides Needed Projects Funding

By WILLIAM O. WALKER

If the budget submitted to Congress last week by President Richard M. Nixon is passed, it will provide over two billion dollars for minority projects and programs in fiscal year 1972.

This is the largest expenditure in these categories by the federal government in the history of the nation. These appropriations are for the purpose of carrying out the civil rights programs of President Nixon.

This information was revealed to a group of Negro leaders, in Washington, last Monday. The meeting was called by Robert Brown, a member of President Nixon's White House staff.

In addition of the record amount to be spent in fiscal 1972, if Congress accepts the Nixon budget, the allocations for minority programs as projected for 1973, would go over two and half billion dollars.

In addition to Federal activities... protection of such

Blacks for Nixon Predict 'Surprise' For Democrats

By DAVID BRAATEN
Star Staff Writer

A group of black businessmen, clergy and civic leaders supporting President Nixon's re-election has predicted that its effort "will surprise a lot of people, especially Democrats who have been taking the black vote for granted."

The prediction came at a press conference yesterday held in connection with a meeting of about 100 blacks from across the country at the Gramercy Inn, under the auspices of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. "We're tired of being in the..." said



"THE NEW YORK VOICE"



PRESIDENT NIXON

ings or leased space ar located where there is an adequate supply of low-and moderate-income housing available on a non discriminatory basis.

Civil Rights Enforcement

Primary responsibility for the enforcement of civil

NATIONAL-STA

Ca

and

SATURDAY, MARCH 11

White Ho Reports |

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The White House has released a special report citing progress in "civil rights and related social programs."

The report listed forward steps in employment of blacks, education, justice, welfare, minority business, housing and drug abuse.

THE REPORT was released during a recent White House news conference. Top Administration blacks participating in the briefing included: Robert Brown, special assistant Samuel Jack-

NIXON SUI

Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans announced approval of grant and loan funds totaling \$7,593,000 to help People's Involvement Corporation of Washington, D.C. build a new community - owned 168-room hotel.

Personnel Management Specialist Carl Grant has been named Personnel Director of the Small Business Administration by Administrator Thomas S. Kleppe. Before this assignment, he was Associate Director of the Office of Personnel Administration at the Smithsonian Institution.

The Small Business Administration loaned a priority business-

or \$2 Billion nts Programs

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Chicago, Illinois
March 20, 1972

Swift OK Urged

Nixon Asks Minority Business Aid

BY ARTHUR SIDDON
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, March 19—President Nixon asked Congress today to give "swift approval" to a legislative package designed to aid minority business.

In a message to be sent to the Congress tomorrow, Nixon asks for \$63.6 million in 1973 for the

neurs are eager to join the mainstream of the nation's commerce," he said. "Many need help in getting started—and increasing numbers are getting that help . . ."

The principal need, said the President, is for

in support of Nixon's requests, said the \$63.6 million will enable OMBE to expand funding of minority business development organizations into additional cities and increase its business assistance services.

A Top Priority

"The President has asked me to make minority business development one of my top priorities," he said. "That is exactly what I intend to do."

Nixon's MESBIC legislation for 1972 would lower the current risks of sponsoring MESBIC firms and make more loans available for minority business starts, Peterson said.

Small Business Investment Companies are private investment firms which are eligible to borrow from the Small Business Administration at an inventive ratio.

These firms then invest their

capital in small business, many of them minority businesses. More than 40,000 small business financings have been completed by SBICs totaling \$1.9 billion in risk capital, according to Nixon.

Restructuring Planned

Because so little of the \$1.9 billion actually went into minority businesses, MESBIC was formed by the Nixon administration to invest only in minority business.

The MESBIC act proposed by Nixon will restructure MESBIC to make it even easier to obtain capital for minority businesses, the President said.

"Opening wider the doors of opportunity for one-sixth of our people is a social necessity, which responds to an imperative claim on our conscience," said Nixon.

1972 JOURNAL AND GUIDE use Conference Rights Progress

D; John Jenkins, director of the Department's business workers hold 19.5 percent of the Government's nonmilitary jobs. The President has appointed seven black Ambassadors and the number of gen-

\$14.5 Million To Assist Minority Business

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans today announced the scheduled awards of contracts totaling \$14.5 million in the next two weeks to 19 minority business development organizations and trade associations with offices in approximately 40 cities to provide improved business opportunity services for members of minority

League. The remainder, some of which are presently being negotiated, will be awarded within the next two weeks will be announced.

An award to Business League funds totaling \$1617,000 over a two-year period to help pay the operating costs of nine of its chapters

and Augusta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Little Rock-Pine Bluff, Ark.; Durham, N.C.; Ohio; and Jackson, Miss. The Miami Times, Miami, Florida, February 18, 1972, provides Washington, Berkeley G. Burrell, president, also serves as vice chairman of President Nixon's Advisory Commission

"The National Business League and its 15,000 members," Burrell said, "certainly look upon this as a landmark event in the minority enterprise effort, and I am in certain that minorities everywhere across the country are becoming convinced of the Administration's

PPORTS BLACK CAPITALISM

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, FRI., 2/4/72
sisted more than 50 small businesses. The successful bidders have received more than \$2,500,000 in contracts.

The Small Business Administration awarded a \$345,525 Navy contract to Superior Tool Co., Inc., a minority-owned precision metal products manufacturer in Fort Worth, Texas.

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans announced approval of a \$2,366,650 loan for the establishment of 19 fast-food restaurants to be owned and operated by Blacks in Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C. The restaurants will go to All-

cribed in his message to Congress as "a mandate to establish and carry out federal policy concerning minority enterprise and to coordinate the related efforts of all federal departments and agencies." The President's expansion of the Commerce Secretary's authority promises to satisfy the often-cited need for improved coordination of the federal minority enterprise programs.

President Nixon, in a message to Congress asked for legislation to provide more assistance to MESBICs---Minority Small Business Investment Companies which would make it easier for them to get loans from the Small Business Administration.

The Administration has budgeted \$700,000 for

supporting re-election has predicted its effort "will surprise a lot of people, especially Democrats who have been taking the black vote for granted." The prediction came at a press conference yesterday held in connection with a meeting of about 100 blacks from across the country at the Gramercy Inn, under the auspices of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. "We're tired of being in the



"THE NEW YORK VOICE"

VOICE"

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1972

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PAGE

THE MIAMI TIMES, Friday, March 17, 1972 41

HEW Names Coordinator For Sickle Cell Program

HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson this week announced the appointment of a 36-year-old physician-scientist, Rudolph Ellsworth Jackson, M.D., to coordinate an intensified program against sickle cell disease. Dr. Jackson's Health Message to Congress. It is directed toward preventing the disease and reducing illness, disability, and death in black children and young adults. Federal outlays for the program against sickle cell disease are estimated to total and re...

For Two Projects

\$544,527 Grant For Virginia State Agriculture Dept

PETERSBURG — The Cooperative State Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington has announced that funds in the amount of \$544,527 has been awarded to Virginia State College for two agricultural projects for this school year. According to Dr. Earl V. Allgood, CSRS coordinator and director of institute research at VSC, approval of the two projects was made by officials at a recent...

THE FIRST project: Study the Dissipation of Herbicides Used in Production of Peanuts. This will be done in cooperation with assistance from the North Carolina State University.

The second p...

Nixon Nominates Negro For Seat on Powerful F.C.C.

Sees No Problem In Confirmation

WASHINGTON UPI—President Nixon nominated black Memphis attorney and Baptist minister Benjamin Hooks Wednesday as the first member of his race on the powerful Federal Communications Commission.

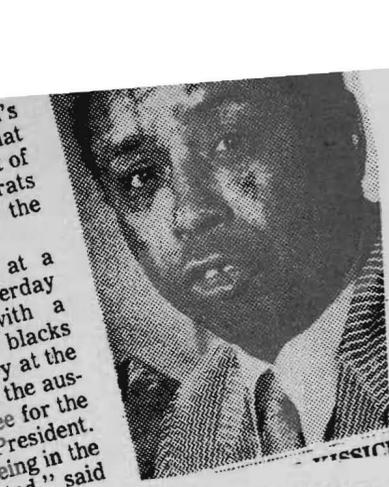
Appointment of the former criminal court judge and civil rights leader to the seven-member board is subject to Senate confirmation. The job pays \$38,000.

EDA grants \$72,688 to minority unit

WASHINGTON — Approval of a \$72,688 grant to continue a job and business development program in San Bernardino, Calif., was awarded recently by the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Operation Second Chance, Inc., 1653 North Mt. Vernon



N.Y.U. SIGNS CONTRACT: Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans has approved a \$100,000 contract with the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration which minority businessmen will be assisted and the establishment of new minority businesses will be encouraged. Seated with Secretary Stans is Richard E. Hughes, associate dean of the graduate school.



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The Administration has budgeted \$700,000, for direct loans and grants to minority entrepreneurs in the current fiscal year represents a thr

"THE NEW YORK VOICE"
DAY, MARCH 17, 1972

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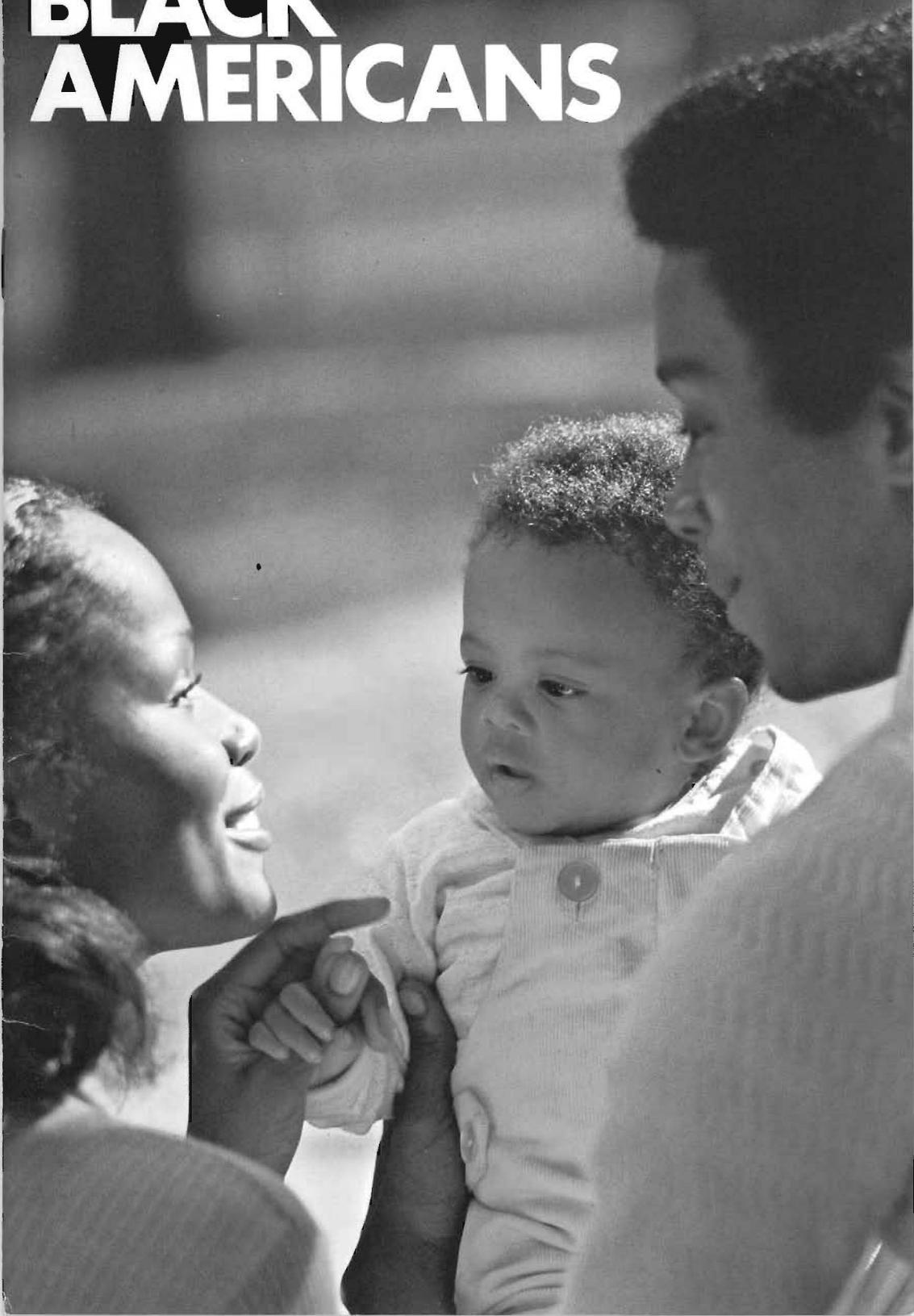
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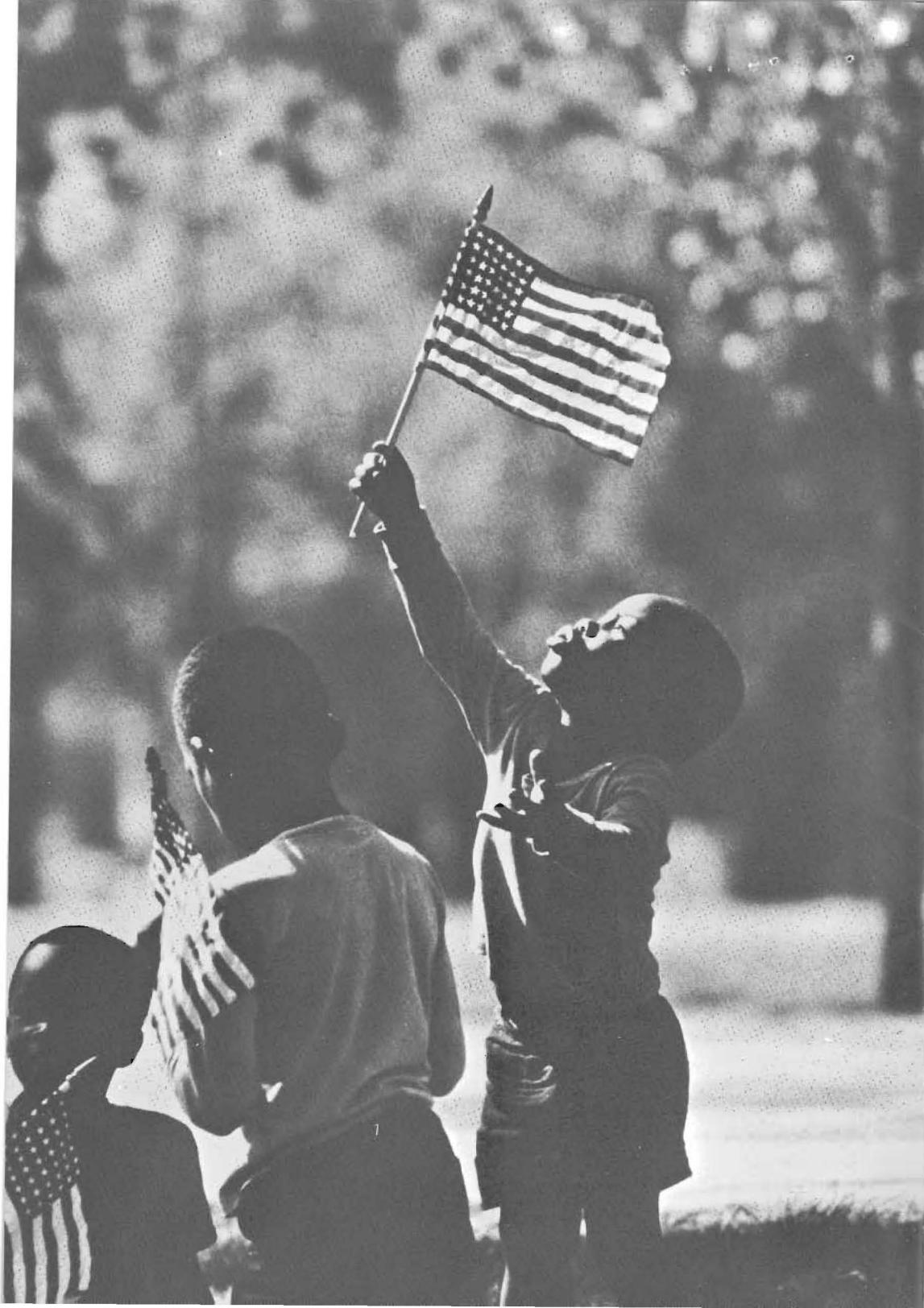
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Black Man Heads OEO Region 4

ATLANTA — William L. "Sonny" Walker, a federal housing official in Arkansas, was named director of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Region 4 which takes in eight southeastern states. Walker succeeded Roy E. Batchelor, who has been serving in Washington since November as assistant director of OEO for operations. THE 38-YEAR-OLD Walker had been director of the Opportunity

BLACK AMERICANS





“Now I know all the words. I know all the gimmicks and the phrases that would win the applause of Black audiences and professional civil rights leaders. I am not going to use them. I am interested in deeds.”

President Richard M. Nixon
February 2, 1970

88% of the Black Americans who went to the polls in 1968 voted against Richard Nixon for President. The new President, however, was determined to do two things.

First, he was going to be President of ALL Americans because it was clear to him this was the right kind of President to be.

Second, he wanted to prove to Black Americans that such a President was entitled to a new look based not on words, but on deeds that can be seen.

Here, then, is President Nixon's record of accomplishments to date.

Not just words. But deeds. You be the judge.



BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

The President believes in economic independence for Blacks. Here is a partial list of what he has done to help minority business enterprise.

The Minority Bank Deposit Program

PURPOSE: to strengthen the lending capacity of minority owned banks by increasing deposits, thereby helping other minority businesses and individuals through increased loans.

RESULTS: Over \$242 million has been deposited under this program, exceeding the original goal by \$142 million. Deposits are expected to reach \$300 million by early fiscal 1973.

Minority owned banks increased from 23 in fiscal 1969 to 38 in fiscal 1971.

Lending capacity increased by 33% leading to new minority businesses with new jobs for Blacks.

This Program Represents the Largest Single Transfer of Economic Power into Minority Controlled Economic Institutions in the History of this Country.

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise

PURPOSE: created in 1969 to increase grants, loans and guarantees to minority businesses and Black trade associations.

RESULTS: total funding for minority business enterprise programs will increase to an estimated \$715.9 million in fiscal 1973.

THE PRESIDENT IS DOING MORE: He has proposed a new post of Assistant Secretary for Minority Enterprise in the Department of Commerce.

Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICS)

PURPOSE: to provide a private sector channel for venture capital to minority owned firms.

RESULTS: there are now 50 MESBICS (75 expected by early fiscal 1973) capitalized at over \$16.8 million of private funds. The total capital that these MESBICS can bring to bear is over \$240 million. At the end of fiscal 1972, 422 new businesses had been financed and 4,407 high-quality jobs created.

THE PRESIDENT IS DOING MORE: He has proposed new MESBIC legislation which would greatly expand the opportunity for capital to minority owned firms.

Minority firm purchases by the federal government will have increased from \$3.8 million in fiscal 1969 to \$175 million in fiscal 1973 under the President. Federal 8a contracts to minority businesses, through the Small Business Administration, have increased from eight in fiscal 1969 (\$9 million) to over 1,000 in fiscal 1972 (\$125 million).

Small Business Administration Loans have zoomed from \$72 million in fiscal 1968 to \$323 million in 1971.

President Nixon believes every group of Americans deserves a piece of the action. His deeds prove it.



EDUCATION

Desegregation/Quality Education—40% of Black students were attending all Black schools when President Nixon came to office. He has dropped that figure to 12%.

In the South 68% of the Black students were in all Black schools.

In the 1970-71 school year, *only 9%* were.

Over the past two years, the President has proposed, and the Congress has made available \$150 million to help schools affected by Court desegregation decisions. In addition, the President has signed a bill giving him a \$2 billion increased authorization for this purpose. President Nixon's objective is to spend \$2½ billion annually for these schools and to upgrade the quality of education in disadvantaged schools in all areas of the country.

He also has proposed work-study payments and subsidized loans for deserving students whose families have incomes of \$10,000 or less.

Black colleges—On the question of the financial needs of predominantly Black colleges, this Administration has come through. In 1973 more than \$200 million will be spent in aid to these colleges, *double* the amount spent in 1969.

The President's deeds. Such is the material from which progress is made, and this progress by the Nixon Administration has shaped American and Black American history. It is a proud part of the Administration's record.

Not words. Deeds.



BLACK APPOINTMENTS

President Nixon has appointed more Blacks to top level government posts, including the White House Staff, than any other President. He appoints them because he deems them qualified. He wants to *listen* and then act upon Black needs.

Here are some specific examples:

Federal Judgeships—President Nixon has appointed 17 Black Federal judges. There are more Blacks serving as Federal judges today than ever before.

Military Justice—The President has named the first Black to the U. S. Court of Military Appeals, the Supreme Court of the military.

The Military—Twelve Black officers have attained general or flag officer rank under President Nixon, as compared to only two before. One of these is the Navy's first Black Admiral.

Ambassadors—The President has named seven Black Ambassadors. He has also appointed a Black delegate to the United Nations General Assembly (out of a 6-member delegation).

Communications—The President has appointed the first Black ever to serve on the Federal Communications Commission.

Women—The President has appointed approximately twice as many Black women to government positions as either of the two Presidents before him.

President Nixon's record. A record of more Black American appointments at all levels than were made by the two previous administrations *combined*. A record you can see.

On White House Staff—Shown standing on White House steps are, l to r, Lt. Col. Vernon Coffey, Army Aide to the President; Sally Anne Payton, Staff Assistant to the President; Ray Gerald, Assistant to the Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors; Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President; Stanley S. Scott, Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch.

BLACK APP



Elizabeth Koontz
Director, Woman's
Bureau, Department
of Labor



Robert Duncan
Judge, Military
Court of Appeals



Benjamin Hooks
Member Federal
Communications
Commission



John Reinhardt
Ambassador to Nigeria



John Powell
General Counsel, U. S.
Commission on
Civil Rights



Constance Newman
Director of Volunteers
In Service To America



Ben Holman
Assistant Attorney
General, Community
Relations Service,
Department of Justice



Samuel Singletary
Director of Minority
Affairs, ACTION



Chris Roggerson
Director, Office of
Voluntary Programs,
Equal Employment
Opportunity
Commission



Dr. Alfred L. Edwards
Head of Rural
Development and
Conservation, Dept. of
Agriculture



Frank Kent
Associate Director for
Human Affairs, Office
of Economic Oppor-
tunity



Patricia King
Deputy Director,
Office of Civil Rights,
Health, Education and
Welfare



Arthur Reid
Director of Inter-
governmental Relations,
Office of Economic
Opportunity



Albert E. Hampton
Comptroller, Dept. of
Housing and Urban
Development



George Haley
Chief Counsel, Urban
Mass Transportation,
Dept. of Trans.



Theodore R. Britton Jr.
Deputy Assistant
Secretary for Research
and Technology
Dept. of Housing
& Urban Development



Coiston Lewis
Commissioner Equal
Employment
Opportunities
Commission



James Frazier
Director, Office of
Civil Rights
Department of
Transportation



Samuel C. Jackson
General Assistant
Secretary For
Community Planning
and Management,
Dept. of HUD



John L. Jenkins
Director of Office of
Minority Business
Enterprise, Department
of Commerce



Samuel R. Pierce Jr.
General Counsel,
U. S. Treasury
Department



T. M. Alexander Jr.
Assistant
Commissioner for
Unsubsidized Insured
Housing Programs



Howard Jenkins, Jr.
Member, National
Labor Relations Board



Samuel C. Adams, Jr.
Assistant Administrator
for Africa, Agency for
International
Development



John L. Costa
Commissioner,
Assistance Payments
Administration, Health,
Education and Welfare



John L. Blake
Director, Job Corps,
Department of Labor



Lutrelle F. Parker
Examiner in Chief,
U. S. Patent Office,
Dept. of Commerce



Gloria Toote
Director of Voluntary
Action Liaison,
ACTION



Samuel J. Simmons
Assistant Secretary for
Equal Opportunity,
Housing and Urban
Development



James E. Johnson
Assistant Secretary of
Manpower and
Reserve Affairs,
Dept. of Navy



President Nixon in conference
with his key Black advisors



Calvin Banks
Chief, Community
Assistant Division,
Dept. of Transportation



William H. Brown III
Chairman, Equal
Employment
Opportunity
Commission



Stanley B. Thomas Jr.
Dep. Asst. Secretary
of Youth and
Student Affairs, Dept.
Health, Education
and Welfare.

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l to r, Lt. Col. Vernon Coffey, Army
Staff Assistant to the President; Ray
Economic Advisors; Robert J. Brown,
S. Scott, Assistant to the Director of



HUMAN RIGHTS

Once again, President Nixon has preferred not to create mere visions of progress, but to go after the problem itself.

Civil Rights—In 1969, \$75 million was budgeted for civil rights enforcement activity. The President has recommended for fiscal 1973, a budget of \$602.1 million, an *700% increase*.

In fiscal 1973 the total Federal civil rights budget will almost *triple* the budget of fiscal 1969—from \$900 million to \$2.6 billion.

Legal Rights—The budget for legal services for the disadvantaged has grown from \$36 million in fiscal 1969 to \$69 million in fiscal 1973 under President Nixon.

Voting Rights—The Justice Department has acted to assure that voting rights are not denied as a result of redistricting or through re-registration of voters.

The President is committed to continuing the fight for equal rights for ALL Americans until it has been won.

A record of striving for equal rights and opportunities.
Deeds you can see.



WELFARE

The President has proposed the replacement of the present unfair, unmanageable, bankrupt welfare system with a new system that's a lot better.

This new system holds much promise for the poor, since its provisions for training, child care, work incentives, and improved payment standards will help many on welfare to make the transition to economic independence.

President Nixon has reinforced programs already in operation, pending enactment of his welfare reform program.

Family Food Programs—The Food Stamp Program is assisting nearly 12 million people, almost four times as many people as in 1969.

And over eight million children will receive free or reduced-price lunches in 1973, double the number in 1969.

Federal expenditures on food programs are nearly four times the previous Administration's. The 1969 figure: \$1.7 billion. The new figure: \$4.1 billion. All family food programs are expected to reach 16.1 million people in 1973, more than twice the 1969 figure.

Sickle Cell Anemia—President Nixon has asked for \$15 million to combat sickle cell anemia, the first President to attack this primarily Black disease.

Drugs—The President is spending \$371 million to combat drug abuse this year, six times more for rehabilitation and five times more for drug education than ever before.

President Nixon's record. A record of concern for the disadvantaged and impoverished people of America.



HOUSING

The President is building an outstanding record in the field of housing and urban development, areas so important to Black Americans.

Subsidized Housing—In 1969, there were 156,000 subsidized housing starts for low and moderate income families. In 1973, under President Nixon, that number has skyrocketed to 566,000. The President has also proposed a long-overdue subsidized housing program which will allow rent to vary according to income.

And an increasing number of Black non-profit organizations are involved in this growth.

Fair Housing Programs—Under President Nixon, funds to administer fair housing programs will increase in 1973 by 20% to \$10.9 million. The President has approved federal incentives to communities for moderate income housing and he has promised to attack in court any community which uses zoning or other devices as cover-ups for housing discrimination.

Urban Revenue Sharing—To help solve the problem of decay in our cities, the President has proposed a revolutionary program of revenue sharing which will place *over \$2 billion* in the hands of local officials for solving urban problems, without all the usual federal red tape, but *with* the civil rights protections that go with all Federal money. This means that community people will be better able to determine what needs to be done in their own communities.

Again, the record speaks louder than promises. A record of achievement in solving today's housing and urban problems.



EMPLOYMENT

The President has a record of accomplishment that many Black Americans have benefited from.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—The President has increased the budget of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to more than double its size under the last administration.

Federal employment—Between November 1969 and November 1971, while total federal civilian employment shrank 28,000, minority employment went up by 2,200; 20% of the Federal work force is now minority.

Philadelphia Plan—The President's Philadelphia-type Plan raised the number of working hours by minorities in federal projects from 2% in 1969 to 15% in 1970.

This type of plan is now operating in 48 cities to increase opportunities for Blacks in construction trades.

Manpower Programs—Last year there were 912,000 enrollees in Department of Labor Manpower programs and about 54% were black.

Youth—More than 700,000 jobs and training opportunities have been and are being opened to disadvantaged youths through federal manpower programs.

Last year 824,000 disadvantaged youths were enrolled and trained for *meaningful* summer jobs, and this year the figure will rise to over a *million*.

President Nixon's record of more and better jobs for Black Americans than in any previous administration. A record you can see.



1972 is a year of decision. More Blacks than ever before will be voting, and the question will be whether or not Black votes will count. In 1968, the majority of the Black votes did *not* count. They were taken for granted by the Democrats, considered "in the bag." And it is a Democratic Congress that has held up many of President Nixon's progressive proposals on behalf of Black Americans.

President Nixon, without much Black support, has demonstrated a genuine commitment to Black Americans, and it *shows* in his record. His administration has exceeded any previous administration in aid to minority enterprise, aid to Black education, numbers of Black political appointees, enforcement of civil rights, funding for the welfare of the disadvantaged, support for low income housing.

Blacks can no longer afford to vote for a political party automatically. We must vote for the man who demonstrates a determination to enact programs in the best interest of Black Americans. Look at the record and I think you will agree with me that in 1972, President Nixon *is* that man. Vote, and *make it count this time*.

Paul R. Jones
Executive Director
National Black Citizens
Committee for the
Re-election of the President.



"If we can provide the job opportunity and the opportunity for business enterprise for Black people and other minority groups that this administration stands for, then when I finish office I would rather be measured by my deeds than all of the fancy speeches I may have made."

Richard Nixon
February 2, 1970

For reprints, please write directly to:

PAUL R. JONES
Committee for the Re-Election of the President
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

*Magruder
F/I*

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
(202) 333 0920

August 1, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: FRED MALEK
FROM: CLARK MacGREGOR
SUBJECT: Canvassing

On the plane returning from Louisiana yesterday Senator Bob Griffin expressed to the President Griffin's view that our canvassers were making a mistake in identifying only pro-Nixon voters. Griffin told the President that our canvassers should also identify pro-Wallace voters. (Griffin's view, which I tend to share, is that many Wallace supporters do not realize or accept that Wallace is definitely out of the race in the general election.)

The President asked Griffin if this should apply only to Michigan. Griffin said NO, and added that public opinion surveys show the Wallace voters generally throughout the Country break down into 2/3 for Nixon and 1/3 for McGovern, and that therefore we should develop an accurate list of pro-Wallace people everywhere.

The President has directed that our canvassers do as Griffin recommended.

cc: Jeb Magruder
Bob Marik
Pat Hutar

*Bob
T. Hutar
J*

**NEWS from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR RELEASE: NOON , THURSDAY, AUGUST 3

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shurway
(202)333-6760
#8-14(3)

WASHINGTON, August 3 --- Saying that Sen. George McGovern's tax and welfare proposals are "a prescription for economic disaster," Clark MacGregor, Campaign Director for the Nixon campaign today announced the formation of a Lawyers Committee for the Re-election of the President.

In remarks to 200 lawyers at a luncheon in the Madison Hotel, MacGregor said that while "Senator McGovern has demonstrated a capacity for excessive and flamboyant rhetoric on the subject of taxation," during the Nixon Administration "personal taxes have declined and taxes on corporations have increased."

MacGregor urged the 200 lawyers present to "take this case to the people as the campaign develops."

The Lawyers Committee, headed by George D. Webster of Washington, John E. Robson of Chicago and Richard W. Kiefer of Baltimore, announced plans to involve 100,000 lawyers and their families in the President's re-election campaign.

Daniel J. Piliero, 29, of New York City, National Director of the Lawyers Committee said that lawyers would be asked to campaign not only within the legal community but "to campaign throughout their communities, exercising a leadership role in communicating the President's outstanding record."

EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE CLARK MCGREGOR AT THE LUNCHEON
FOR THE LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, MADISON
HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 3, 1972 (As prepared for delivery)

As the President has indicated, and as Frank Dale, the Chairman of the Committee for the Re-election of the President has reiterated, the presidential election this year is going to offer the American people a clear choice of directions they wish their country to take. That choice has already become very clear in the area of national security policy. It has become equally clear in the area of welfare policy. And today I want to help make it clear in the area of tax policy.

This is one area in which America's lawyers can make an important contribution. Senator McGovern has already demonstrated a capacity for excessive and flamboyant rhetoric on the subject of taxation. It will be our job to see that this rhetoric -- which will undoubtedly become more excessive and more flamboyant as the campaign progresses -- does not cloud the record of the Nixon Administration's accomplishments in tax reform.

Let me set out that record for you. Fact number one: Since President Nixon entered the White House, personal taxes have declined and taxes on corporations have increased. By the end of this calendar year, individual income taxes will have decreased by almost 19 billion dollars. And, by the end of this calendar year, excise taxes -- paid almost entirely by individuals at the time of purchase -- will also have decreased by three and one-half billion dollars. That is a total tax reduction for individual consumers of more than 22 billion dollars.

At the same time, corporate income taxes will have increased by almost 5 billion dollars.

Fact number two: the greatest percentage of tax reductions have benefitted low income groups, while taxes have gone up for high income groups. Let me give you one example of how President Nixon's tax policies have helped those wage earners at the lower end of the economic scale: this year, individual Americans in the lowest income tax bracket will pay 82 percent less in income taxes than they would have if the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and the Revenue Act of 1971 were not in effect. At the other end of the scale, persons with incomes over 100,000 dollars will pay seven and one-half percent more in income taxes this year.

over

This does not mean that the tax-reform job is over. It is not. But it does mean that the trumped up charges of tax inequity which will soon be flowing from the McGovern fill-in-the-blank ticket will be based, not on fact, but on a desperate attempt to create at least one issue for the coming campaign.

As these facts demonstrate, the tax issue may well be a false issue. And we must not allow it to pollute the stream of debate on the real questions. The real question in domestic policy are: where is Senator McGovern going to get the money to finance his fantastic welfare schemes? The answer is, from increased taxes on the 81-million working men and women of this country or from new inflation fueled by astronomical budget deficits.

What is Senator McGovern going to do to replace the jobs which will be lost if his proposed 45 percent increase in corporation taxes is enacted? The answer is that he doesn't know -- and neither does anyone else.

President Nixon has presided over an economic expansion which has created nearly 4 and one-half million new jobs since he came into office. What does Senator McGovern propose to equal that achievement? The answer is that he proposes to give everyone 1,000 dollars as an annual handout. His program for the aerospace workers who would lose their jobs in a McGovern Administration is to give them welfare checks equal to 80 percent of their pay.

Such ill-conceived proposals don't constitute a rational program of economic progress. They are a prescription for economic disaster. And nothing should be allowed to obscure that fact.

I hope you will help us take this case to the people as the campaign develops. Tell the people the facts of President Nixon's accomplishments in tax reform. Tell them that a second Nixon Administration will do even more in the area of responsible tax reform. And then let us get on with the job of building economic prosperity for all Americans in the next four years.

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

FACT SHEET

ORGANIZATION

The Lawyers Committee for the Re-election of the President will be organized in each of the 50 states and in the District of Columbia. These committees will be comprised of Advisory Groups, a State Chairman, various functional committee chairmen and area chairmen. In addition, the Lawyers Committee will consist of a National Advisory Group and a Young Lawyers Committee Advisory Group. The National Advisory Group does consist of representatives from every segment of the profession. It presently includes women lawyers, young lawyers, black lawyers, Spanish-speaking lawyers, law school deans and professors and law students.

ACTIVITIES

The Lawyers Committee has developed an action program which will seek to enlist the active participation of 100,000 lawyers and their families in the President's re-election campaign. The program contemplates the use of direct mail, telephone calls, and lawyer-to-lawyer communication.

STATUS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the present time, there are Lawyers Committees in 40 states. The remaining 10 states will be organized shortly. A Young Lawyers Advisory Group has been formed and will serve as a task force for special projects, including the development and dissemination of issue material and the recruitment of young lawyers and law students in the active ranks of those who support the President.

CO-CHAIRMEN

George D. Webster, Esq., of Washington, D.C.

John E. Robson, Esq., of Chicago and Washington, D.C.

Richard W. Kiefer, Esq., of Baltimore

are the Co-Chairmen of the Lawyers Committee. The National Advisory Group which is presently still in formation consists of, at this time, nine past presidents of the American Bar Association, officers of a variety of bar associations, and representatives in all areas of the profession. It is the most broadly based and comprehensive lawyers committee ever assembled.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Daniel J. Piliero II, Esq., of New York, serves as the National Director of the Lawyers Committee and is a member of the staff of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

JOHN E. ROBSON, ESQ.

Biographical Information

John E. Robson, 42, Chicago, Illinois, is one of three co-chairmen of the national Lawyer's Committee for the Re-Election of the President. He is a senior partner in the law firm of Leibman, Williams, Bennett, Baird, and Minow with offices in Chicago and Washington, D. C.

A former United States Under-Secretary of Transportation, Mr. Robson is Chairman of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, Transportation Counsel to the Governor of Illinois, and a trustee of St. John's College.

RICHARD W. KIEFER, ESQ.

Biographical Information

Richard W. Kiefer, 58, Baltimore, Maryland is one of three co-chairmen of the national Lawyer's Committee for the Re-Election of the President. He is a partner in the law firm of Hooper, Kiefer, Cornell, and O'Ferrall.

He is a member of the Baltimore City, Maryland State, and American Bar Associations. In addition, Mr. Kiefer is a member of American Judicature Society and World Peace Through Law Center. Area President of the Boy Scouts of America, he is President of the Board of Directors of McKim Community Association and on the Board of Directors of the General German Children's Home.

GEORGE D. WEBSTER, ESQ.

Biographical Information

George D. Webster, 51, Washington, D. C., is one of three co-chairmen of the Lawyer's Committee for the Re-Election of the President. He is a partner in the law firm of Mamet and Webster.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Mr. Webster is a trustee for the United States Naval Academy Foundation and a trustee for Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. He is a former member of the Taxation Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Webster is the author of The Law of Associations (ASAE-1971) and General Counsel to the American Society of Association Executives, American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, and National Sporting Goods Association.

TENTATIVE LIST OF STATE COMMITTEE ATTITUDES

* National Advisory Committee

** Young Lawyers

ARIZONA

Frank Snell, Esq.
Phoenix

Douglas Wall, Esq.
Flagstaff

CALIFORNIA

C. Douglas Kranwinkle, Esq.
Los Angeles

Harry J. Keaton, Esq.
Los Angeles

Edward Rubin, Esq.
Los Angeles

James L. Denson, Esq.
Woodland Hills

Robert A. Seligson, Esq.
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Kenneth B. Wright, Esq. **
Los Angeles,

John P. Hussey, Esq. **
Los Angeles

Samuel C. Palmer, Esq. **
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James W. Sanderson, Esq.
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Torrington

Nicholas Longo, Esq.
Putnam

John Murren, Esq.
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Wilmington

Paul H. Boswell, Esq.
Dover

H. James Conaway, Esq.
Wilmington

James McKinstry, Esq.
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Joseph Longobardi, Jr., Esq.
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Chicago

John Nordberg, Esq.

Robert T. Spindall, Esq.

Albert E. Jenner, Esq.*
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Chanute

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Mark B. Davis*
Louisville

LOUISIANA

Philip Claverie **
New Orleans

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Willard H. Linscott, Esq.
Bangor
Louis V. Vafiades, Esq.
Bangor

John N. Kelly, Esq.
Portland

Thomas E. Needham, Esq.
Bangor

MARYLAND

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Baltimore

Thomas Bodie, Esq.
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Dean Joseph P. Sneed
Durham

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Troy Jones, Esq.
Gettysburg

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

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Charleston

Fred L. Davis, Jr., Esq. **
Parkersburg

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Dallas

UTAH

Reed L. Martineau, Esq.
Salt Lake City

VERMONT

Hilton Wick, Esq.
Burlington

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Arthur Birney, Esq.

William J. Butler, Jr.

Henry A. Berliner, Jr.

David C. Marchison, Esq.

Edward T. Tait, Esq.

Churchill Elmore, Esq.

George Hamilton III, Esq.

Francis Addison, President,
Union Trust Co.

John S. Nolan, Esq.

**Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

July 20, 1972

Dear Fellow Republican:

Last week the Democrats met at Miami Beach, saw control of their party seized by a new McGovern elite and proceeded to nominate a man who is, quite simply, too extreme for the American people to accept.

What transpired at the Democratic Convention requires close scrutiny. I am enclosing a copy of a talk I made at the Capitol Hill Club here in Washington last Thursday to give you the benefit of our present judgment on the significance of those events. I hope you will find it both interesting and useful.

Some of us may have watched with satisfaction the disarray of the Democrats at the Convention. We may have watched with satisfaction their nomination of a man whose candidacy should be wholly unacceptable to the American electorate. But we must recognize that a man who has staked out positions so irresponsible and extreme as has Senator McGovern -- positions on Vietnam, on national defense, on welfare, on taxes -- such a man constitutes a profound threat to the future of this Nation. It is our job to see that the electorate knows where Senator McGovern stands. We cannot permit satisfaction to deter us from devoting our full abilities and energies to the job which lies ahead, and that is defeating George McGovern and re-electing President Richard Nixon.

We must recognize that the small core of McGovern elite who masterminded seizure of the Democratic Party are politically disciplined and ruthless. We must expect them to mount a vigorous and challenging campaign. In light of this, there is no room for complacency in our drive to re-elect President Nixon. The stakes are too high both for the Nation and for the world.

In the weeks and months ahead we will be joined by many thousands of Democrats who believe that the new McGovern elite has rejected them and that President Nixon's re-election is of vital importance. But the chief burden -- even greater now than it was before the Democrats named George McGovern as their candidate for the Presidency -- remains with us to assure the Nixon victory in November.

Sincerely,



Clark MacGregor

Enclosure

SPEECH OF THE HON. CLARK MACGREGOR
CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR, COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT
CAPITOL HILL CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 13, 1972

Thank you very much, Paul, for that generous and blessedly brief introduction. I particularly liked your reference to the one unsuccessful political endeavor in which I have been engaged. As you know, after five successful races for a seat in the United States House of Representatives, I unsuccessfully sought to represent the people of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate. And after the unfortunate outcome of that particular enterprise, as Paul has indicated, I was contacted by President Nixon. Knowing that I faced imminent joblessness he gave me the opportunity to serve him and his programs and policies in the legislative field in the role of Counsel for Congressional Relations. I enjoyed that assignment very much.

I have known the President for a number of years. I think I first heard him speak in the City of Minneapolis when he was a freshman senator. And I remember being moved by his performance to voice the opinion to myself that this man should someday be President of the United States.

I first worked for him in 1956 when another Minnesotan started a very abortive 'dump Nixon' movement -- a gentleman whom you know is not running for President of the United States this year. I haven't any word as far as his 1976 plans are concerned, but he is now practicing law in Philadelphia.

In 1960 when I first ran for Congress I had an opportunity to learn more of President Nixon, of his philosophy, of his deep beliefs that in many respects mirrored mine, of his hopes and dreams for America; and finally, a year and a half ago, following my defeat by Hubert Humphrey, I was privileged to begin work in a new capacity to advance President Nixon's programs for

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peace abroad and progress at home.

I am a student of history, particularly American political history, as is the President. Many people ask me what I have in common with the President; I have something in common with him which is unique -- never before in American political history have two men run against the same opponent in successive general elections and both ended up in the White House.

Barbara and I were pleasantly surprised, two weeks ago today, to learn what Mr. Frank Dale, the chairman of the Committee for the Re-election of Mr. Nixon, John Mitchell, and the President had in mind for me as a new assignment. And I say Barbara and I, because the President wants in this campaign to make the American people aware of the truly remarkable record he has achieved with the help of Barbara Franklin and others in identifying, recruiting and placing in high decision-making positions, outstanding women in America. He believes, and I do too, that Barbara and I having been a political team in our own behalf, and to a minor degree in 1968 in the effort to elect Richard Nixon President of the United States, can work effectively together in this campaign to increase the visibility and the involvement of Cabinet wives, women appointees, and wives of senior White House aides.

From Miami Beach...what we have seen is not the evolution of a great political party. We are witnessing the emergence of a movement. This movement is not representative of the American people, but embodies a minority comprising a new extremist elite. This extremist elite does not advance sound programs of progress for all, but espouses dangerous concepts -- dangerous for the quest for a lasting peace throughout the world, and dangerous to the goal of tranquillity at home.

As of today, the Democrats are three fourths of the way through the

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Miami Beach take-over by the McGovern machine, and they have just one more night to live with each other before splitting up and heading home. Of course, quite a few of them packed up and went home several days ago -- 150 or so to California, almost 60 to Chicago -- but all of them were on hand Monday night when the Democrats proved, right at the outset, that the so-called "New Politics" is a slick exercise in the same kind of power-brokering that has always characterized their conventions.

Consider the very first maneuver of the McGovern machine. This came on a vote to seat more women in the South Carolina delegation. McGovern was quoted as favoring the challenge, yet his own aides were responsible for its defeat. It was no accident. Rather, it was a calculated and coldly professional exercise of old style parliamentary maneuvering.

To avoid an early vote on a procedural question which might have hurt them had it come up at that time, McGovern aides directed delegations headed by pro-McGovern men such as Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut, and Governor Lucey of Wisconsin to shave their votes on the question. According to the Washington Star, they directed pro-McGovern chairmen to switch delegate votes which originally went in support of the challenge. So the challenge failed.

I am not at all certain how the women who were seeking equal representation in the South Carolina delegation -- in accord with the reform guidelines of the McGovern Commission.....can square those actions with the image of an open convention of representative delegates seriously and equitably resolving questions on the merits.

All through the evening it was not the popularly-promoted image of a group of independent free-thinking individuals voting their consciences on questions arising in the electoral process. It was, instead, one of disciplined blocs of delegates voting like rubber stamps on the orders of operatives

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outside the convention hall. On vote after vote the New York delegation delivered its 267 McGovern votes wherever his operatives directed.

Indeed, the Monday night performance was characterized best by Mary McGrory of the Evening Star in one succinct paragraph entitled Uses Old Arts.

Let me quote:

"The regulars are subdued and resigned. The opening hours of the convention taught them that the McGovern forces have mastered all the arts of the old politics that this convention was supposed to have repudiated. They also have learned that discipline in the ranks is so tight as to make Mayor Daley, who of course could not get in, look slightly permissive."

On Tuesday night, with things in hand, the McGovern people decided to show us even more of their new power politics -- they instructed their delegates, according to CBS, that they would be permitted to vote their consciences -- "within reason."

So what have these forces of enlightenment demonstrated about the new politics? Not that it is necessarily evil, but rather that it is the same old politics -- the politics which they so loudly deplored and which they claimed they were throwing out. Roger Mudd had what I think is about as good a description of the difference between the old and new politics as I have heard: In the old politics the bosses told the people how to vote. In the new politics they still tell them how to vote, but now they are supposed to tell them why.

The fact appears to be that the chiefs in the McGovern movement are quite as capable, and even more inclined to act just as cynically and ruthlessly, as have any of the so-called political bosses whom they denounce.

Although Senator McGovern's hard core of supporters may not be bothered by the discrepancy which exists between the image they try to project of

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themselves and the reality of their reactions, I am not at all sure that the American people are prepared to ignore it.

I think, for example, when the American people look at the positions Senator McGovern took during the early primaries, at the way he shifted those positions his people had incorporated in the Democratic Party platform -- in short, when they look at the juggling act Senator McGovern has been carrying on in regard to the issues -- they are going to recognize that his operating premise had been blatant political expediency.

This record began last winter, or even earlier, when the McGovern campaign began to develop. His strategy was obviously to pre-empt the left -- to stake out positions more extreme than those of any other serious candidate, and thereby to lay unchallenged claim to the loyalties of an ideologically narrow but committed group of followers. That group would then provide him with the organizational strength to deliver votes in the primaries and delegates in the caucuses and state conventions.

So, early this year we heard Senator McGovern address himself to welfare reform with a pledge to give \$1,000 a year to every man, woman and child in America. This was the core of his "share the wealth" scheme, and, no doubt, it had considerable political appeal for that segment of the electorate he was then trying to woo. The program, he said, would cost \$27 billion in additional taxes. At first he estimated that the increased tax burden in the \$12,000-\$20,000 bracket would be \$21. Later, he said it would be \$50 per person -- or \$200 for a family of four. And later analysis suggested significantly greater increases.

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Meanwhile, his estimate of the overall cost came under increasing fire from people like Wilbur Mills, who has no small reputation in the tax field, and from other prominent economists. Mr. Mills said the program was out of balance by \$43 to \$76 billion.

Other outstanding economists commented on the McGovern program. There have been many newspaper stories such as this recent Wall Street Journal article headlined, "Economist Sees Recession if McGovern Plan Prevails."

The first paragraph reads:

"One of the nation's leading mathematical economists has charged that implementation of Senator McGovern's economic program, at least in the form he believes it would be most likely to pass Congress, would lead to a recession in 1974 and an unemployment rate of 7 per cent."

The whole plan was so full of holes that, when it finally began to be examined carefully, a number of liberals generally inclined in Senator McGovern's favor were forced to unload some fairly harsh criticism. For example, Tom Wicker of the New York Times said -- I quote:

"Expert economic analysis so impugns the program that it was either extremely careless or deceptive to put in forward in that form."

So, Senator McGovern began to hedge: The \$1,000 figure for every man, woman and child was not necessarily firm; he was willing to adjust it. Finally he withdrew the entire plan and sent it back to his economic advisors for revision. We are still waiting to hear what the revised version promises and what it will cost, because it is conspicuously absent from the Democratic Platform drawn up by a committee dominated by Senator McGovern's campaign aides.

This McGovern record on economics and welfare reform clearly deserves Tom Wicker's label: either Senator McGovern has been "careless" or he has been "deceptive." Perhaps he has been both.

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And Mr. Wicker isn't the only one who has been disenchanted with Senator McGovern's elusiveness on the issues. The New Republic has recorded his shifts on the question of estate taxes:

"In the January 13, 1972, speech at Iowa State University, he proposed a tax of 100 per cent on estates over \$500,000; the May 4th proposal in The New York Review of Books reduces this rate to 77 per cent, and in the May 22nd Wall Street Journal ad, McGovern says only that some consideration should be given to increased rates on inheritances to an individual of more than \$500,000....He has been forced to backpedal, contradict himself, and even acknowledge ignorance...."

With that background we can turn with interest to the Democratic Platform to see how the McGovern machine ultimately resolved the problem. And how did they resolve it? Simply by not mentioning estate taxes at all. Perhaps they were afraid of appearing "careless" or "deceptive" and thought it best just to stand on the record of Senator McGovern's own varied positions. The Democratic Platform lets you take your choice.

And consider the one issue Senator McGovern has used from the very beginning to curry favor with the most liberal elements of the Democratic Party -- the war in Vietnam. Just as the soundness of President Nixon's policies has become increasingly clear -- as more and more American troops have been withdrawn, as Vietnamization has proceeded and the South Vietnamese have gained self-sufficiency -- as ARVN has demonstrated a real self-defense capability -- Senator McGovern's attacks have grown increasingly irresponsible. Finally, this spring his position had evolved to the point where he advocated total withdrawal with no conditions whatsoever for the release of American prisoners of war. He would, Senator McGovern said, "withdraw every American soldier from Southeast Asia -- lock, stock and barrel."

By early summer he was explaining that in carrying out such a

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precipitous withdrawal he would "take it on faith" that the prisoners of war would be released. He pledged that he would go to Hanoi and beg -- if necessary -- to get the POW's home. Throughout the campaign his position was that no release could be obtained while we remained in Vietnam. In the Senator's words:

"As long as we stay there, our prisoners are going to stay in their cells."

And the Democratic Platform dutifully calls for "an immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces in Indochina."

Most of us thought that the McGovern position -- if incredibly naive, if incredible historically -- was at least clear. But the Senator had one more surprise for us day before yesterday -- the day after his maneuvers at the convention had assured his nomination and he was beginning to look around for ways to keep half the Democratic Party from walking out on him. This past Tuesday George McGovern announced that he would keep a residual U.S. force in Southeast Asia until the release of all prisoners of war.

If those McGovern delegates who were running the convention Tuesday night, when the Platform was being considered, were truly a collection of free-thinking individuals voting their consciences, that statement by their hero--that statement renouncing the stand on which he based so much of his campaign -- that statement would have led them to denounce George McGovern unequivocally for selling them out on the issue which was closest to their hearts.

But perhaps they knew what the headlines of the New York Times on the front page advised all of us this morning -- "McGovern tells protesters he will not shift his stands." Thus it appears that the developments of the last two days do not present a shift of stance or a change of view on the part

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of McGovern in which he truly believes, but maneuvers based solely on political expedience.

Perhaps we shouldn't be surprised by the McGovern delegates. They are a bloc of new elitists, who having temporarily seized control of the Democratic Party, are proceeding to exercise their political power. Exercise of that power, evidently, is more important to them than the substantive questions that face this country.

Having established their control of the party, they listened reluctantly to George Wallace and then voted down every alternate plank offered by the Governor. There was no negotiation; there was no compromise; there was no effort to accommodate the three million-seven hundred and fifty thousand Democrats who voted for Governor Wallace in the primaries. And they were just as ruthlessly uncompromising in their treatment of alternate planks offered by representatives of women's groups, poor people's groups and others. They demonstrated the true extent to which they want the Democratic Party to embrace the ordinary citizen, simply to the extent that it turns control of the Democratic Party over to their elitist movement and not one bit farther.

In an arrogance born of their success, these new elitists ignored the reform principles which they espoused until Monday night and unseated delegates representing two million California Democrats. In that arrogance these new elitists have driven out of the councils of the Democratic Party tens of thousands of its members who have labored over the years in its behalf.

These include members of the Senate, members of the House, Governors, and outstanding county and local officials. The new elite has shut the door in the faces of people they deem unfit to join their ranks. Their actions

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reflect the same conformist attitudes, the same intolerance of other viewpoints which are characteristic of that small minority of radical youth whose regular appearance on our television screens has become a common feature of life today.

While I am not a great television watcher, I understand that George McGovern was willing to rap last night with a group including one waving the Viet Cong flag. Groups like these are welcomed into the new elite, while outstanding public servants, working Democrats for twenty years or more, were barred in the delegate election process or evicted from the Convention Hall in Miami Beach.

To those Democrats who have been kicked out of their Party because they were too temperate, too moderate, too tolerant, we Republicans say:

"Join us in supporting the re-election of a man who truly represents the aspirations and the dreams and the hopes of a vast majority of Americans.

"Join with us to re-elect a man who does not denounce his country, but who sees the good in America even as he works to solve its problems."

If any Democrat, or Democrat-voting Independent, is distressed by what he sees on the front page of the Washington Post this morning -- a story headlined, "A Party Out of Harmony -- Hatchets Are Sharpened Instead of Buried," he should know we have no hatchets. We have an open door, and we welcome all to our cause. We welcome all, regardless of age, race, sex, regardless of any other arbitrary compartmentalization of the individual American. We invite all to work with us in the next four months, and in the ensuing four years, to build on a remarkable record of accomplishment under the leadership of Richard Nixon. When you consider where we have come in advancing the cause of peace in the last three and a half years, we ask you

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to help us advance it further.

Then consider the situation with the shooting war in the Middle East, which the leadership of Richard Nixon under the guidance of Bill Rogers and Assistant Secretary of State Joe Sisco reduced to a non-shooting situation through a cease-fire and the maintenance of that cease-fire. Then consider the accomplishments in Southeast Asia in terms of the reduction of human cost, to say nothing of the financial cost. And, when you consider the remarkable execution of a plan long in the mind of Richard Nixon in opening a new initiative to the People's Republic of China without jeopardizing any on-going commitments to other nations; when you comprehend the truly sweeping nature of agreements that Richard Nixon has executed with the Soviet Union, you appreciate something of the accomplishments that have been realized in the last three and a half years in advancing the cause of peace. And we have just made a beginning.

The record of accomplishment in domestic matters would be just as outstanding -- had the Congress of the United States shown the President of the United States the courtesy to bring his programs to a vote. Our problem in Congress is not winning the votes. Congressional Quarterly says, for the first three years of the Nixon Administration, that President Nixon won three-fourths of the votes in the House and Senate where he took a position -- three-fourths of the votes from the Democratic Congress.

Our problem is bringing his enlightened programs of reform to a vote -- welfare reform, for example. Revenue sharing would increase the capability of state and local government to deliver services to people; it would decentralize the power structure which was over-centralized in Washington in the sixties. The Nixon programs in the health field would build upon our excellent system of private institutions to extend a better quality of health

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care and coverage to all Americans. His programs in the environmental field, his willingness to undertake a breathtaking reorganization of the Executive Branch -- all these proposals await action in the Congress.

In the State of the Union message a year ago January, President Nixon said to the Congress, "I offer you a very broad, sweeping program of reform here at home." The President did not expect the Congress to act precipitously; he did not ask it to swallow the reform program whole. He asked members of Congress to work cooperatively with us in the Executive Branch to accomplish what the American people expected us to accomplish. And the President has more than kept his bargain, but a Congress controlled by the political opposition denies him the chance to realize at home the same measure of remarkable accomplishment that he has achieved abroad.

I say today, to Democrats who have been excluded, evicted, or otherwise offended by the proceedings of Miami Beach and who cannot bring themselves to join this new elite group with its extreme views, join us now as independent thinking, responsible Democrats, as political neutrals, or as new Republicans. Join us now in re-electing Richard Nixon -- for the good of our nation and the benefit of all mankind.

Thank you very much.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, AUGUST 2, 1972

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#8- 11

HODGSON BLASTS MCGOVERNITES, INVITES LABOR SUPPORT

MILWAUKEE, August 2 -- Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson today charged Senator George McGovern and his followers with "freeze-out tactics and far-out policies" and invited American workers to "take a second look" at the Republican Party and join in re-electing President Nixon this fall.

Noting that past Republican efforts to win support of organized labor have been "an uphill battle," Hodgson said that "the old automatic political responses and alignments simply don't fit the current scene."

The McGovern forces, he said, "wrote a new set of rules and then used the new rules" to dominate the Democratic Party and nominate the South Dakota Senator. "It is little wonder now, as union members see their leaders spurned and their views rejected, they are looking favorably toward other political leadership."

Speaking to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Hodgson described 1972 as a "watershed year." American workers, he said, will support the Nixon Administration because of its "respect for organized labor, its basic fairness in labor law enforcement, its willingness to work jointly with labor on mutual problems and its total support for collective bargaining."

Citing Administration programs with appeal for labor, he praised the "historic new job safety law, major unemployment compensation and Social Security advances, a cut in worker income taxes."

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HODGSON

"Finally," he continued, "after five lean and adverse years, inflation was brought under control to a point where real wages of workers rose impressively."

The Labor Secretary acknowledged that "there will still be those who, out of tradition or habit or other equally persuasive reasons, will choose to support what is called the new breed."

But he cited a Gallup Poll of union families which showed, he said, "that for every four that supported the other guy, five supported President Nixon."

"All will not come our way," he said, "but to those who do, let me say this -- you will be welcome and you will not be uncomfortable. You will be endorsing a strong economy and a strong America -- a strong America that believes in strong unions....that serve both their members and their nation well."

ADDRESS BY
SECRETARY OF LABOR J. D. HODGSON
TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL
STAGE EMPLOYEES
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN -- AUGUST 2, 1972

A SECOND LOOK

I would like to cite a couple of important facts of life at the outset of these remarks.

I suppose there are no more experienced observers of the American political scene than the officials of America's great labor unions. Your experience has taught you to distinguish myth from reality. You have learned to resist the temptation to kid yourselves; and you are equally immune to being conned by others. So when a public official comes before you, he is wise to forego the usual excesses of rhetoric and visionary promises that he may be fond of sprinkling on less knowing gatherings.

I'm forced to recognize a second fact of life. I'm here as a Republican and I know that for at least 40 years Republicans haven't exactly been "white hat" guys with most American labor unions. And though over the years a lot of Republican office holders have tried to demonstrate by their performance that they deserved the support of organized labor, it was pretty much an uphill battle all the way.

But in 1972 something momentous is happening. Change, dramatic change, has hit our political scene. I don't think any of us are quite smart enough to know just what the extent of that change may be, or just how much it means. But we all better examine it closely because the old automatic political responses and alignments simply don't fit the current scene.

This changing scene -- this watershed year of 1972 -- is what I want to talk about today. I believe the time is ripe to make a forthright suggestion. To everyone, but especially to those who have always looked in just one political direction, I suggest that in the political climate of 1972 a second look at the candidates and their positions is well worth your time and attention.

I'm not going to try the old hard sell on you this morning. But I am going to suggest that this year we have a new political ballgame. And in any ballgame it helps to know the score. It also helps to take a look at the players, at their batting averages, and how they've performed.

Let's look at comparative performance for a moment, first from the standpoint of labor's self-interest.

On one hand we see what I can only call the freeze-out tactics and far-out policies of the McGovernites. Never in memory has a responsible segment of an American political party been subjected to the old freeze-out tactic more unceremoniously than were the American labor unions at Miami. Labor leaders who had reason to feel they were the backbone of the Democrat Party found themselves on the outside looking in.

And when they looked in what did they see? They saw a candidate who may have been a conspicuous champion of Dakota wheat farmers but who had been on just about every side -- top side, bottom side, back, front, and no-side -- of issues important to American workers.

They saw a platform that gave a dutiful nod to the interests of organized labor but one that labor played little part in writing. But mostly they saw a new group moving in and taking command of the party --

a group not easy to describe without being unfair. Perhaps the term "utopians" is as good as any. Certainly they were the opposite of realists.

Realists don't reject their friends -- the McGovernites did. Realists don't thumb their nose at political experience -- the McGovernites did. Realists check out things before they make crucial decisions --not the McGovernites. Realists don't substitute sociological experimentation for economic progress; and, though at this stage of the game no one can be quite sure, that is what the McGovernites seem to favor. Realists don't believe leadership is enhanced by weakness -- the McGovernites avowedly do.

I suggest to you that these are not characteristics of the party so much of organized labor supported for so many years. And that's one half the story of why we have a new ballgame this political year. That's why the other team on the field deserves and is getting a second look. And those who are taking a second look see something interesting happening. They find that while the one team has been rocketing away from labor into a far out orbit, the other team has been moving in.

What will those who take a look at the other team see? First of all they'll see a team that has not been performing in the way that organized labor once expected and predicted. In 1968 it was predicted that once he became President, Mr. Nixon would trot out a package of anti-labor laws. They said he would fight increases in unemployment compensation, in the minimum wage, in Social Security and so on. They said such things as worker training and manpower programs would be sliced. They worried about unfair enforcement of Landrum-Griffin, Davis-Bacon, and other laws of interest to labor.

But these predictions went astray and the worries proved to be misplaced. These things just didn't happen.

Not that everything came up roses. In turning the country around -- turning it away from war, social unrest and inflation -- unemployment got higher than anyone wanted. It took longer than expected to cool inflation. Wage and price controls had to be installed to speed the economic recovery everyone wanted. And no one likes wage and price controls, perhaps least of all the President, who found himself forced to use them.

While these things didn't score well with labor, there were some distinct counterbalances: a historic new job safety law, major unemployment compensation and Social Security advances, a cut in worker income taxes. Finally, after five lean and adverse years, inflation was brought under control to a point where real wages of workers rose impressively.

In international matters, in our strong defense posture, in promoting productivity, technology, and collective bargaining there was a large measure of labor-administration harmony. The same was true of endeavors to bring sanity to the social scene and to rid our communities of crime.

The Administration's respect for organized labor, its basic fairness in labor law enforcement, its willingness to work jointly with labor on mutual problems, and its total support for collective bargaining were always there.

In spite of some differences, clearly the Federal government under President Nixon has been in the hands of a professional, a professional

who is a realist and an activist. Issues were faced and dealt with. The status quo was something to be reformed, not protected.

I know the IATSE has a reputation as a supporter of social improvements and progressive change. Here, too, you might take another look. To the surprise of many, President Nixon has been the architect of change -- sweeping change. He opened new lines of communications with China and Russia to lead us out of the old cold war psychology. He negotiated new arms limitations agreements to open up the path to peace. In four years, he completely overturned the pattern of budget outlays with respect to defense and human resources -- in 1969 outlays for defense represented 44% of the national budget while outlays for human resources represented only 34%; today that picture is almost exactly reversed. And the President has sponsored widespread social improvements -- from welfare reform to guaranteed health insurance coverage for workers and their families.

It has been a long time since any President has shown such skill in leading the nation out of one era and into another. Ironically, this obvious fact has been often overlooked. The advocates of sudden, radical change scream so loudly we cannot hear the different beat we are already marching to.

It may be that for many in organized labor who have had such a long association with the other party, this kind of record would still not have been enough to warrant consideration. Old allegiances don't alter overnight.

But meanwhile something had happened to that other party. A new group wrote a new set of rules and then used the new rules to capture the big prize. How many union officials were delegates to the convention where this all happened? How much attention was paid to the views of those who did attend? Wasn't this the convention that was supposed to assure "equitable representation"? Considering its past support and its vast following, did organized labor have equitable representation? It is little wonder that now, as union members see their leaders spurned and their views rejected, they are looking favorably toward other political leadership.

It should be a surprise to no one that local union lodges and local union leaders by the dozen are breaking with tradition and announcing their support of President Nixon. And it should be no surprise that when Dr. Gallup took the pulse of union families across the nation as he did last week, he found that for every four that supported the other guy, five supported President Nixon! What a switch!

That, my friends, is the political story of our life time. It is not a story of just a few disgruntled top union leaders rejecting a maverick candidate as some have tried to portray. It is rather a story of widespread grass roots disenchantment by the American worker and his family -- a disenchantment with the utopians, with their tactics, their policies, and their candidate.

Now I've been in what I call the "people business" a long time. And the very least I have learned is that people don't change en masse overnight. There will still be those who, out of tradition or habit or other equally persuasive reasons, will choose to support what is

called the new breed. But I again suggest the situation warrants a second look, a fresh look, this year. All will not come our way, but to those who do, let me say this -- you will be welcome and you will not be uncomfortable. You will be endorsing a strong economy and a strong America -- a strong America that believes in strong unions -- unions like the IATSE that serve both their members and their nation well.

The next four years will provide these United States with great opportunities -- with the greatest opportunity of this century to play a leadership role in the search for lasting peace, with the chance to create an expanding economy, without inflation or war, with new reforms to produce an enhanced quality of life for all citizens.

The promise is great; the choice is distinct; the welcome will be hearty. Certainly 1972 is the time for all to take a second look.

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News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

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FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 1
12 Noon

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#7-62

MASSACHUSETTS NIXON CAMPAIGN

BOSTON, August 1 -- Lt. Governor Donald R. Dwight announced today that seven of Massachusetts' most outstanding citizens have formed a Massachusetts Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The seven, who will serve as Honorary Chairmen of the Committee, are: U.S. Senator Edward Brooke, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson, former U. S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Governor Francis Sargent, Transportation Secretary John Volpe and business and civic leader Lloyd B. Waring.

Dwight also announced that he and Mrs. Adele Malone of Waltham will serve as Co-Chairmen of the Massachusetts Committee, directing the activities of the campaign.

Dwight, 41, of Wayland, was elected Lt. Governor in November, 1970 on the same ticket as Gov. Sargent. In 1969-70, he had served as Commonwealth Commissioner of Administration and Finance, the highest appointive office in the state.

Mrs. Malone, who served as Co-Chairman of the 1968 Nixon campaign in Massachusetts, has also participated in the gubernatorial campaigns of Gov. Sargent and Secretary Volpe.

Active in business and civic affairs, she was selected Woman of the Year in 1963 by the Boston Herald-Traveler.

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Massachusetts Nixon Campaign

[Statements by Amb. Lodge, Secretary Richardson, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Secretary Volpe, Lloyd Waring, Lt. Governor Dwight, Mrs. Malone and Republican State Chairman Otto Wahlrab are attached].

STATEMENT BY U.S. SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE

I am convinced that this effort, begun today, can lead to a victory for President Nixon in Massachusetts November 7. I am committed to do all I can to insure the President's re-election. Despite the polls and pundits, we, who support the President, can take nothing for granted in any state. In Massachusetts we have a challenging task, but we can succeed by waging a vigorous and positive campaign based on the President's achievements in building the framework for a permanent structure of peace. I know we can, and I believe we shall, succeed.

STATEMENT BY LT. GOVERNOR DONALD R. DWIGHT, CO-CHAIRMAN
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF
THE PRESIDENT

The campaign in Massachusetts to re-elect the President starts here and now. I am tremendously honored to have been chosen Chairman of this campaign, and with Co-Chairman Adelle Malone, am excited by the challenge that lies ahead.

For challenge it is.

I am not kidding myself about the difficulty of the job. The President won only 32 per cent of the vote in Massachusetts four years ago. Registered Democrats outnumber Republicans here by more than a two to one margin.

But the four-year record compiled by President Nixon has earned him the respect of thousands in this state who did not vote for him in 1968. I am heartened by the recent Massachusetts poll which shows the President trailing Senator McGovern by only several percentage points.

The campaign for the presidency will be intense and full-scale. Every member of the Honorary Committee has pledged his total support to the efforts of Mrs. Malone and me. With the unanimity, breadth and strength of this group --

comprised of Governor Sargent, Senator Brooke, Ambassador Lodge, Secretaries Richardson and Volpe, Senator Saltonstall and Lloyd Waring -- we are well begun.

The President has already announced his intention to run solely on the issues. This is the only kind of campaign I would involve myself in.

I will soon announce the appointment of an executive director, and we will open headquarters here in Boston. We will build a statewide organization in Massachusetts and, with dedication and hard work, we will strive to put this state in the victory column for the Republican Party in November.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE
PRESIDENT TO THE VATICAN

President Nixon has achieved much in many ways, particularly in making this dangerous world a more peaceful place. His leadership is directly responsible for bringing about new and more stable relationships with Peking and Moscow. Added to the shrinkage of American involvement in Vietnam, the improved access to Berlin and the ceasefire in the Middle East, they constitute a notable turn away from war. For this he deserves -- and, I am sure, will receive -- the endorsement of his fellow Americans.

STATEMENT BY MRS. ADELE MALONE, CO-CHAIRMAN
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF
THE PRESIDENT

I am delighted to have been selected as a member of the Massachusetts organization to re-elect the President. As a woman, a business woman and a mother, many of the Presidents' policies have affected me personally. As a woman, I have seen what he has done to enable women to develop and utilize the tremendous abilities and talents which we as a group possess. From child-care centers and tax allowances for working mothers, to increased job opportunities from the lowest to the highest level, the President has recognized, encouraged and utilized one of America's greatest assets: the talents of all its people.

As a businesswoman I can appreciate his efforts to control inflation and stabilize the economy. As with the great majority of Americans, I am willing to accept certain government controls which will help to make America's economy stronger and healthier.

Finally, as the mother of five sons, I have the utmost respect for and confidence in the President's efforts in behalf of world peace. I feel that his sincere attempts to restore peace to the world will result in boys being able to grow up into men, men who can enjoy living without threat of war.

I am firmly committed to the re-election of President Nixon for the good of America and the world. We feel confident that Massachusetts voters will also judge the President on his accomplishments and will cast their votes on this basis rather than along strict party lines.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
ELLIOT RICHARDSON

I am very much honored and personally delighted to be a part of the unified State-wide effort to re-elect a great President whom it has been my privilege to serve in the Cabinet of the United States.

I am honored to be part of what I am sure will be a successful campaign to inform and convince the people of Massachusetts that Richard M. Nixon deserves their strong support in pursuing his vital initiatives to renew our nation's faith in itself, and to build bridges to span years of international misunderstanding and hostility.

Under the dynamic leadership of its Co-Chairmen, Lt. Governor Donald R. Dwight and Mrs. Adelle Malone, the Massachusetts Committee for the Re-election of President Nixon will coordinate an energetic effort to air the issues before all voters in the Commonwealth.

I am confident that the Committee's work will result in putting Massachusetts in President Nixon's column on November 7.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

President Nixon has earned the right to lead this nation for the next four years by his outstanding performance in the White House. Few men have brought as much skill, experience, intelligence and dedication to the presidency as Richard Nixon.

His initiative for peace abroad and proposals for re-ordering our domestic priorities mark him as one of our greatest Presidents.

I heartily endorse President Nixon and his outstanding performance the last four years. I will do everything in my power to help re-elect him.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR FRANCIS SARGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

I am delighted to announce the formation of the Massachusetts Committee to re-elect the President. We are fortunate to have secured a team of excellent talents. The Massachusetts Committee will be headed by Sen. Edward Brooke, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of HEW Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Lloyd Waring and myself. Lt. Governor Donald Dwight will be Chairman and oversee the daily operation of the Committee.

All of us here today are dedicated to the job of insuring victory in the fall. All of us are confident that victory is within our grasp. President Nixon has compiled an impressive record over the past four years. His foreign policy has been imaginative and his domestic programs bold and far-reaching. He has gone further in the pursuit of peace than perhaps any man in this century. In short, President Nixon has a record of accomplishments that has earned him the respect of millions of Americans. I am proud and happy to be a part of the team that will work to insure the re-election of Richard Nixon as President.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION JOHN VOLPE

I am delighted that Lt. Governor Donald Dwight and Mrs. Adele Malone have been named to head the Massachusetts effort to re-elect President Nixon. This is a highly-respected team, combining the best aspects of government and private citizen involvement. Each is fully capable of conducting a vigorous and forthright campaign for the President in Massachusetts.

I am confident that Lt. Governor Dwight and Mrs. Malone will carry the Nixon record of accomplishment to all Massachusetts voters, and will elicit the same strong support from Massachusetts voters that the President enjoys in so many other areas of the nation.

I know that Massachusetts voters, Republicans, Democrats, and independents -- when presented with the facts -- recognize and support proven leadership. I am confident that the Nixon Campaign Team in Massachusetts will work unceasingly for the re-election of the President who:

-- has brought increased chances of a meaningful peace in the world through his productive meetings with the leaders of the Peoples' Republic of China and the Soviet Union,

-- has brought half a million troops and virtually all our ground combat forces home from Vietnam,

-- has cut the costs of the Vietnam war by \$20 billion,

-- has reduced the military forces of the country to a level lower than that prevailing in the first year of the Kennedy Administration despite a population increase of more than 20 million in the intervening years,

-- has reduced U.S. expenditures on defense, space and foreign affairs, from 44 to 34 percent of the whole in the past three years,

-- had the courage to take bold steps to control inflation and spiralling prices,

-- faces domestic challenges with thorough long-range plans in addition to taking substantial steps to ameliorate immediate problems,

-- has returned the word "respect" to domestic as well as international affairs.

Don Dwight and Adele Malone will carry this message to Massachusetts, Republicans, Democrats, independents, and I will be delighted to help them in any way I can.

STATEMENT BY OTTO WAHLRAB, CHAIRMAN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

I look forward to the re-election of President Nixon this November and I believe that Massachusetts will contribute to his victory.

With the able assistance of Lt. Governor Dwight and Adelle Malone, we will mount a vigorous campaign to carry the President's record to the people of Massachusetts.

President Nixon, through the exercise of moderate and effective leadership, has restored confidence in the government which the American people have not enjoyed since the days of Dwight David Eisenhower.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee will work closely with the Committee for the Re-election of the President to put the Commonwealth in the Nixon column this year.

The combination of Richard Nixon and Edward Brooke is a great team for the Republican ticket in Massachusetts. I expect that they will be an asset to all Republican candidates in this state in 1972.

STATEMENT BY LLOYD WARING, CHAIRMAN, MASSACHUSETTS
FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The re-election of President Nixon is essential to the continued stability of the United States at home and in our relationship with the world community. The President, during his first term in office, has amply demonstrated his ability to correctly assess the domestic and foreign priorities of the United States. His willingness to meet those priorities with innovative actions and firm resolve has given a sense of purpose to the American people that can only result in a restoration of that essential element most basic to a strong and free society, faith in ourselves and in our government. We must not lose the momentum the President has given us. His re-election will insure we do not.

News from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, PM, JULY 28, 1972

CONTACT: DEVAN L. SHUMWAY
(202) 333-6760
#7-27 (28)

STATEMENT BY CLARK MACGREGOR

Senator McGovern's direct and personal attack on President Nixon today has done a disservice to America's interest. This can only be the actions of a candidate desperately seeking to divert attention from dissension in his own ranks by attempting to exploit the yearnings of the American people for peace just 10 days after private negotiations have been resumed in Paris.

Without even availing himself of White House briefings that have been offered to him on the actual conditions prevailing in these talks, Senator McGovern has seen fit to accuse the President of the United States of misleading the American people about them. Senator McGovern must bear a heavy responsibility for the consequences of his intemperate remarks. It is no wonder that the Hanoi Foreign Ministry has today cited him as the champion of its own program for victory in South Vietnam, even to the point of endorsing Senator McGovern.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR RELEASE: a.m. Wednesday, August 2 CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-7

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1 -- President Nixon's Campaign Director, Clark MacGregor, announced today that Republican State Chairman James H. Boyce, 50, of Baton Rouge and John J. Hainkel, 34, a Democratic member of the Louisiana House of Representatives from New Orleans, will serve as Co-Chairmen of the Louisiana Committee for the Re-election of the President.

MacGregor said that "This bi-partisan Louisiana team will jointly direct the campaign programs designed to carry Louisiana for President Nixon for the first time."

Boyce, President of the Boyce Machinery Company in Reserve, Louisiana, was chairman of David Treen's gubernatorial campaign earlier this year. He has been active in the Republican Party since 1960.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the City National Bank, Baton Rouge and immediate past Metro Chairman of the Baton Rouge National Alliance of Businessmen.

Hainkel is a two-term state legislator who graduated from Tulane University Law School. He served as an editor of the Tulane Law Review and was a member of the Order of the Coif.

News from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-2

WASHINGTON, August 1 -- Clark MacGregor, Campaign Director for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has named Richard D. Murray, 34, of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, as Regional Director for Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

Murray will provide direct liaison between the national campaign headquarters in Washington and the campaign organizations in each of his three states.

A former Wisconsin District Director for the Small Business Administration in Madison, Murray has also served as Special Assistant to Counselor to the President Robert Finch when he was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and as Vice President of NASCO Industries in Ft. Atkinson.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DEVAN L. SHUMWAY

(202) 333-6760

#8-2A

WASHINGTON -- RICHARD D. MURRAY (R) OF FT. ATKINSON, RECENTLY APPOINTED REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NIXON CAMPAIGN FOR MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND NEW JERSEY, DISCUSSES STRATEGY WITH FREDERICK V. MALEK, DEPUTY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

MURRAY WILL PROVIDE LIAISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL NIXON CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL AND THE CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONS IN HIS THREE STATES.

News from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
8-1

WASHINGTON, August 1 -- Clark MacGregor, Campaign Director for the Committee for the Re-election of the President has named Thomas C. Reed, 38, of Ross, Cal., as Regional Director for Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Hawaii and Texas.

Reed will provide direct liaison between the national campaign headquarters in Washington and the campaign organizations in each of his 5 states.

Reed is Republican National Committeeman for California and a member of the California Republican State Central Committee.

A graduate of Cornell University and the University of California, Reed was employed at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in 1959-1962. He is President of Quaker Hill Development Corp. and a Director of Bradley Producing Corp.

He worked on the presidential campaign staff of Senator Barry Goldwater in 1964 and served as North California Chairman of the Reagan for Governor Committee in 1966.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DEVAN L. SHUMWAY

(202) 333-6760

#8-1A

WASHINGTON -- THOMAS C. REED (R) OF ROSS, RECENTLY APPOINTED REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NIXON CAMPAIGN FOR ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, COLORADO, HAWAII, AND TEXAS DISCUSSES STRATEGY WITH FREDERICK V. MALEK, DEPUTY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

REED IS A MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FOR CALIFORNIA.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8- 8

WEST VIRGINIA CHAIRMAN NAMED

WASHINGTON, August 2 -- Clark MacGregor, President Nixon's national Campaign Director, has announced that Howard V. Corcoran of Wheeling will direct campaign efforts in West Virginia for the November 7 election.

Corcoran is a general partner in A.E. Masten and Company, a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange.

Commenting on his appointment, Mr. Corcoran stressed the goal of "a maximum 55-county grassroots campaign." Noting that "West Virginia has been taken for granted by the Democrats for far too long," he predicted that "many thousands of West Virginians who have voted for the Democratic ticket in past years will turn to President Nixon this fall.

"The Democratic nominee is out of step with the people of West Virginia and of the Nation," he said. "On November 7 a significant majority of West Virginians are going to help give President Nixon an overwhelming mandate for another four years in the White House."

A Co-chairman of a national committee to mobilize grassroots support in President Nixon's 1960 Presidential race, Mr. Corcoran

(more)

2-2-2-2

WEST VIRGINIA NIXON CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN

subsequently served as Republican State Chairman from 1961 until 1964 and as chairman of the state Nixon campaign Committee in 1968. In addition to serving as chairman of the West Virginia campaign this year, he will be a delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention later this month in Miami Beach.

Corcoran is married to the former Margaret Sears and has been active in numerous professional and civic organizations.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-3

WASHINGTON, August 1 -- Clark MacGregor, Campaign Director for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has named Raymond L. Brown, 36, of Pascagoula, Miss., as Regional Director for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Brown will provide direct liaison between the national campaign headquarters in Washington and the campaign organizations in each of his 6 states.

A former college and professional football star with the University of Mississippi and Baltimore Colts, he is a partner in the law firm of Megehee, Brown, Williams and Corlew, Pascagoula.

He served as law clerk to former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Thomas Clark in 1962-1963.

News from
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of the President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 1, 1972

CONTACT: DEVAN L. SHUMWAY

(202) 333-6760

#8-3A

WASHINGTON -- RAYMOND L. BROWN (R) OF PASCAGOULA, RECENTLY APPOINTED REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NIXON CAMPAIGN FOR ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN STRATEGY WITH FREDERICK V. MALEK, DEPUTY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT,

BROWN WILL PROVIDE LIAISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL NIXON CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL AND THE CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH OF HIS SIX STATES.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, August 1

CONTACT: De Van L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-6

Washington -- Clark MacGregor, national campaign director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has appointed Gordon Gooch of Washington, D. C., regional campaign director for New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gooch was formerly general counsel of the Federal Power Commission. As one of ten regional directors in the Nixon re-election effort he will provide direct liaison between the national headquarters and the campaign organizations in his two states.

Prior to becoming general counsel of the FPC in 1969, Mr. Gooch practiced law with the Houston law firm of Baker, Botts, Shepherd and Coates.

A native of Fort Worth, Texas, he received degrees from Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, and the University of Texas Law School. He served as law clerk to former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

He is married to the former Patricia Campbell of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and they have two children.

GORDON GOOCH (right), past general counsel of the Federal Power Commission and newly named regional campaign director for the Nixon re-election campaigns in New York and Pennsylvania, meets with Frederic V. Malek, national deputy campaign director, in Washington, D. C., to map strategy for his two states. He will provide liaison between the Washington headquarters and the state campaign organizations.

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**Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, August 1

CONTACT: De Van L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-5

REGIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR NAMED

Washington -- Clark MacGregor, national campaign director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has appointed Peter R. Sawers of Evanston, Illinois, regional campaign director for Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Mr. Sawers is vice president and second ranking officer of Robert H. Hayes and Associates, Inc., a Chicago management consulting firm.

As one of ten regional directors in the Nixon re-election effort, he will provide liaison between the national headquarters and the campaign organizations in his seven states.

Mr. Sawers has been active at the local and regional levels in a number of past campaigns, including President Nixon's 1968 race, when he served as chairman of Citizens for Nixon in the Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts in Illinois.

A graduate of Yale University and the Harvard Graduate Business School, he is married and has three children.

News from
the Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, August 1, 1972

CONTACT: DeVan L. Shumway
(202) 333-6760
#8-4

REGIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON -- Clark MacGregor, national campaign director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has appointed Richard Richards of Ogden, Utah, regional director for eight western states, including Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Mr. Richards will provide direct liaison between the national campaign headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the Nixon re-election committees in each of his eight states.

A native of Ogden, he was educated at Weber Junior College and the University of Utah Law School. In the past he has worked with U. S. Senator Wallace F. Bennett and former Congressman Lawrence J. Burton, and he was Utah State Republican Chairman from 1965 until 1969.

He is married to the former Annette Bott and they have four children.

RICHARD RICHARDS of Ogden, Utah (right), newly named regional director of the Nixon re-election campaign for eight western states, meets with national deputy campaign director Frederic V. Malek in Washington, D. C., to map campaign strategy for Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Richards has worked with U. S. Senator Wallace Bennett and Congressman Lawrence Burton and is a past State Republican Party Chairman.