EDITORIAL

McCLOSKEY'S CHALLENGE

We regret Congressman McCloskey's decision to drop out of active contention in the presidential primaries, not the least because the two issues which spurred his candidacy — the Viet Nam war and truth in government — seldom have been more compelling than they are today.

The ITT scandal illustrates all too well the close, continuing and often invidious relationship between big business and big government. We will probably never know who is telling the truth, but the episode — replete with the confusing testimony of the Attorney General-designate, corporate executives, a former governor, a Federal judge, doctors and newspaper columnists — has further eroded the public faith in government.

Despite encouraging reports that the President's talks in China may facilitate a negotiated settlement, we cannot overlook the concurrent escalation of the air war. In the month of February the U.S. completed 40 "security reaction" strikes over North Viet Nam, more than the entire total for 1970. The number of strikes to date this year already exceeds last year's total. Furthermore, for the first time since bombing of the North began eight years ago, the U.S. Command has announced that for "security reasons" it would no longer give out figures on the number of planes flying missions in the North. In our minds this escalation of the air war shrouded in official secrecy is no way to seek peace in Viet Nam.

We commend Congressman McCloskey for raising these vital issues when the party was all too silent. His decision to run for Congress, despite two conservative primary opponents, was not an easy one, but we feel he will have more impact on the issues he has raised as a Congressman than as a private citizen.

Now that Congressman McCloskey has withdrawn, the Administration will be tempted to forget too easily the rather amazing fact that a relatively unknown Congressman from California campaigning as a liberal among conservative Republicans can get 20 percent of the vote against an incumbent President. Clearly everything is not yet right with Republican progressives, despite the vast publicity for the Kissinger peace proposals and the China trip. The more the President moves right in the coming months to meet conservative opposition without answering the issues of the McCloskey challenge, the less likely he will run with a united party in November.

Is New Hampshire Turning Democratic?

The long-range significance of Tuesday's New Hampshire primary may be the dramatic upsurge in the size of the Democratic vote.

The state may be turning Democratic. An analysis of the voting, though based upon incomplete and unofficial returns, shows that about 118,000 Republicans went to the polls Tuesday, an increase of about nine per cent from the 1968 turnout.

But the Democratic vote was close to 95,000, in a lackluster campaign, an increase of roughly 58 per cent from the 1968 balloting that forced President Johnson off office.

Four years ago there were about 47,000 more Republicans than Democrats who cast ballots in the primary. The voting two days ago showed this gap has been reduced to about 23,000 voters.

What is even more eye-opening is where this vote went. It was predominantly liberal — that is, for left-of-center candidates. The two conservatives on the Democratic ballot, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, together received less than 10 per cent of the Democratic vote.

In addition to the increased Democratic registration, the statistics suggest the bulk of the independent vote went Democratic. Under New Hampshire law, they now are registered Democrats at least until June when there will be an opportunity for them to switch registrations for the first time back to independent if they choose.

In the four years from 1968 to 1972, the Republicans picked up about 10,000 voters while the Democrats drew about 35,000 voters. These are not registrations, but persons who cast their ballots.

Only about 45 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls Tuesday, about the same as in 1968.

The volume of the Democratic vote suggests there was a larger-scale disaffection with the policies of the Nixon administration than was reflected in the GOP vote for Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R-Calif., the President's chief opponent here.

The independents apparently went heavily to the Democrats, particularly to Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., who was identified as an opponent of the Indochina war. He received 37 per cent of the Democratic vote.

The increase in the size of the Democratic vote not only could spell trouble for the Republicans, but also give the Democrats a clear shot at other public offices they previously have abdicated to the GOP.

The voting pattern suggests the Democrats could launch a strong race for the governorship next fall behind a moderate-to-liberal candidate. The voting also should be a source of comfort to Democratic Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre who is up for re-election this year.

The population of New Hampshire rose by about 50,000 persons in the four years between 1968 and 1972. Tuesday's balloting is a strong indication that most of these citizens lean to the Democrats.

With the state's population increasing at an accelerated rate, this should be a danger signal to the badly-split Republicans. — Concord Monitor (3-9-72)
INTRODUCTION

The profile of the ideal voting record from the Ripon Society viewpoint would be followed by lawmakers who are determined to bring about any early end to our ill-advised military involvement in Indochina; opposed to subsidies and import quotas to inefficient producers, and favoring the elimination of the civil rights votes. Ripon would demand this at home and abroad. The Ripon ideal would also include maximum equality of individual freedom and economic opportunity regardless of race, religion or sex.

Ripon strongly values measures that will increase the applications for accountability and reduce governmental waste. Governmental institutions. These could include reform or elimination of the congressional seniority system, increased public disclosure of sources of campaign funding, and reduction of executive secrecy.

Full awareness of the inadequacy of an overly bureaucratized government to respond to anything other than a few small, private interests, Ripon has given very high priority to moves that promise to reorganize effectively the delivery of government services.

Ripon has also evaluated proposals to ensure that they will produce balanced growth while preserving or improving the environment both at home and abroad. An essential aspect of such an approach is a dramatic dedication of the worst polluters to abate pollution.

The tabulated votes attempt to match these criteria central to the best traditions of the Republican Party and interests of the American public.

The top rungs of both the House and the Senate ratings are occupied by the genuine ideologues - the most Republican and profoundly younger Republicans. The House ratings run somewhat higher than the Senate ratings because of three lapsed civil liberties votes - the 18 year old vote amendment, the equal rights amendment, and the anti-censorship of governmental and accountability of governmental business.

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**Agnew, Peabody Score in VP Races**

CONCORD — John Mitchell's first major move since formally taking control of the Nixon reelection campaign was to intervene in the New Hampshire primary to help produce a massive write-in vote for Spiro T. Agnew. The Agnew vote, which totaled 47,000, is the largest write-in in the history of the New Hampshire primary. (Lodge received 33,000 for President in 1964 and Richard Nixon got 22,500 for vice president in 1956.)

The Vice President's total also is only a few points short of the 45 percent of the Democratic presidential total which former Massachusetts Governor Endicott Peabody received as an active VP candidate.

Mitchell called the moderate Republican Gov. Walter Peterson on Friday morning before the election. He requested gubernatorial endorsement and full use of the party machinery for Agnew.

Joining the endorsement were three of Peterson's four Councilors, both New Hampshire Congressmen and a list of more than 50 elected officials.

The endorsements were followed by a weekend mailing of sample Republican ballots to the State Party's computerized list of 160,000 registered Republicans. On Monday Manchester Union Leader publisher William Loeb contributed an editorial endorsement (his second), and on election day party stalwarts passed out Agnew pencils and leaflets at most polling places.

This all-out effort was a response to a low-key write-in campaign for Edward W. Brooke organized by

**Ripon Suit Goes to Court**

WASHINGTON — Argument on the merits of the Ripon Society's suit against the Republican National Committee delegate allocation formula was held on March 9 in the U.S. District Court here.

Prior to address of the substantive issues, Judge William B. Jones denied the RNC's motions to dismiss the Ripon Society as a plaintiff and to dismiss the National Republican Party as a defendant.

In addition, he denied the motions of the Republican parties of Delaware and Wyoming to intervene as defendants.

The substantive discussion primarily concerned the bonus delegate section of the allocation rule.

Robert M. Pennoyer of New York argued for Ripon. The RNC was represented by its general counsel, Fred C. Scribner of Maine.

A decision from Judge Jones is expected sometime in April.

At the invitation of Chairman William Cramer of Florida, Dan Swilling, Ripon's Political Director, and Robert Amory, Washington counsel in the allocation suit, appeared before the RNC Rules Committee, to explain the suit.

Cramer said that the Rules Committee is carefully considering the allocation formula, and will meet twice more before the convention.

**Political Calendar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delegate Selection Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>This Delegate Selection Calendar contains the key dates for the selection process. Some of these dates may change, due to legislative action or failure of states to redistrict prior to established filing dates. NC is an abbreviation for Republican National Convention. Delegate (capital D) refers to Delegates to the NC, while delegate (lower case d) refers to delegates to local or state conventions.</td>
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<td><strong>ALABAMA</strong> March 1, 1972 — Deadline for filing declaration of candidacy for delegate. May 2, 1972 — Primary to select Delegates to NC. <strong>ALASKA</strong> May 1, 1972 — Deadline for precinct meetings to select delegates to state convention. May 12-15, 1972 — State convention to select Delegate to NC. <strong>ARIZONA</strong> March 15 - April 9, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to state convention. April 29, 1972 — State convention held to elect Delegates to NC. September 8, 1970 — The precinct committee members who make up the Republican county conventions were elected. April 26, 1972 — Time and place for holding precinct caucuses must be posted at county courthouses. May 6, 1972 — Precinct caucuses to choose delegates to the county and Senatorial District conventions (between 2 - 9 p.m.). May 13, 1972 — County and Senatorial District conventions to select delegates to the State conventions (between 2 - 9 p.m.). June 13, 1972 — State convention to select Delegates to the NC. <strong>VERMONT</strong> April 20 - 30, 1972 (inclusive) — Town caucuses select delegate to the state convention. May 20, 1972 — State convention to elect Delegates to NC. <strong>WASHINGTON</strong> March 7, 1972 — Precinct caucuses to select delegates to county conventions. April 15 - May 31, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to state convention. June 30 - July 1, 1972 — State convention to select Congressional District and at-large Delegates to NC. <strong>WYOMING</strong> Between March 1 - 15, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to the state convention. May 12, 1972 — State convention to select Delegates to NC.</td>
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GEORGIA
February 12, 1972 — Election district (precinct) mass meetings will be held.
March 4, 1972 — County conventions will be held to elect delegates to the "Congressional District meeting.
March 18, 1972 — Congressional Districts meetings, will be held to elect district delegates to NC.
April 21, 1972 — State Convention will be held to elect at-large delegates to the NC.

KANSAS
February 28 - March 5, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to the State and Congressional District Conventions. [May be the same delegates to both.]
March 11, 1972 - Second Congressional District convention to select delegates to the NC.
March 18, 1972 — Fifth Congressional District convention to select delegates to the NC.
March 25, 1972 — First Congressional District convention to select delegates to NC.
April 15, 1972 — Third Congressional District convention to select delegates to NC.
April 18, 1972 — Fourth Congressional District convention to select delegates to the NC.
April 29, 1972 — State convention to select at-large delegates to NC.

KENTUCKY
April 8, 1972 — County mass conventions held to select delegates to the state and district conventions. The same delegates attend both.
April 27, 1972 — District conventions to select Congressional District Delegates to NC.
April 29, 1972 — State convention to select at-large delegates to NC.

MAINE
February 1 - March 25, 1972 — Municipal caucuses to select delegates to the state convention.
April 28 - 29, 1972 — State convention to select delegates to NC.

MICHIGAN
March 24, 1972 — Deadline for filing nominating petition for candidate for delegate to the county convention.
May 16, 1972 — Delegate to the county convention are elected at the presedential primary election.
May 31, 1972 — Congressional district caucuses to select Congressional District Delegates to NC.
June 16 - 17, 1972 — State convention to select at-large delegates to NC.

MISSISSIPPI
April 22, 1972 — At 10:00 a.m. precinct caucuses will be held to select delegates to the county convention to be held the same day.
April 22, 1972 — At 3:00 p.m. the county convention will select delegates to the state convention.
May 20, 1972 — State convention to select delegates to NC.

MISSOURI
April 15, 1972 — Deadline for county, ward and township meetings to select delegates to Congressional District and state conventions.
May 3, 1972 — Deadline for Congressional District conventions to select Congressional District Delegates to NC.
May 27, 1972 — State convention to select at-large delegates to NC.

MONTANA
April 27, 1972 — Deadline to file statement of intent to run for precinct committeeman or woman.
June 6 - 7, 1972 — Precinct primary to select precinct committeeman or woman to serve as delegate to county convention.
Between June 7 and June 27, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to state convention.
June 28 - 30, 1972 — State convention to elect delegates to NC.

NEBRASKA
March 10, 1972 — Deadline for candidates for Delegates to NC to file for nomination and filing fee.
May 9, 1972 — Primary to elect Delegates to NC, all from Congressional Districts.

NEVADA
Between February 23 and March 10, 1972 — Precinct meetings to select delegates to the county convention.
Between March 15 and April 10, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to the state convention.
April 27 - 29, 1972 — State convention to select delegates to NC.

NEW MEXICO
June 12, 1972 — Ward or precinct conventions to select delegates to the county convention.
June 19, 1972 — County convention to select delegates to the state convention.
June 25 - 26, 1972 — State convention to select delegates to NC.

OKLAHOMA
April 3, 1972 — Precinct meeting to select delegates to the county convention.
April 15, 1972 — County convention to select delegates to the state and Congressional District conventions.
April 29, 1972 — Congressional District convention to select delegates to the NC.
May 6, 1972 — Precinct caucuses to choose delegates to NC.

RHODE ISLAND
March 1 - 10, 1972 — Candidates for at-large Delegate to NC must file declarations of candidacy.
By March 15, 1972 — Nominating petitions must be filed with the Secretary of State.
April 4, 1972 — Deadline for filing signed nomination papers for Delegate to NC.
May 23, 1972 — Primary election to elect at-large Delegates to NC.

SOUTH DAKOTA
February 7, 1972 — Earliest date on which signatures may be obtained on nominating petition for Delegate to NC.
April 21, 1972 — Last date to file nominating petitions.
June 6, 1972 — Primary election to select slate of at-large Delegates to NC.

TENNESSEE
By March 15, 1972 — County conventions to select delegates to Congressional District conventions and state convention.
By May 7, 1972 — Congressional District convention to select Congressional District Delegates to NC.
May 20, 1972 — State convention to select at-large Delegates to NC.

TEXAS
April 6, 1972 — Party rules must be filed with the Secretary of State.