

President

Ford: Pres. Ford proud of his accomplishments, claims responsibility for lower inflation

Since taking over the office of President, Republican Gerald Ford points to his record as a measure of achievement.



Ford was appointed vice-president by Richard Nixon at the resignation of Spiro Agnew in October 1973, and took the presidential reins in August 1974 at Nixon's resignation.

He doesn't believe the way he reached office has hurt him, however, and says that during his administration, the inflation rate has been cut almost in half. He is proud to point out that 1.8 million more Americans were working in January 1976 than in May 1975. This was done, he says, without runaway government spending, a policy he says he has worked to avoid.

"To put it simply," he says,

Reagan: Run for the top shifts into high

Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and Republican candidate for President, says the federal government has grown too large.

"We can and must reverse the flow of power to Washington," he says. "The more government we can keep at local

levels in local hands, the better off we are and the more freedom we will have."

He also says that same large government is the cause of our inflation problems. "The basic cause of inflation is government spending more than it takes in...The cure: a balanced budget."

Reagan believes the United States is losing ground in the arms race. "A decade ago we had military superiority," he says. "Today, we are in danger of being surpassed by a nation that had never made any effort to hide its hostility to everything we stand for as a nation," Reagan says.

Reagan served as governor of California from 1966 to 1974, and has worked as a columnist and commentator since leaving public office.



Harris: Anti-elite, but out of the race

Former Oklahoma senator Fred Harris regards the fight against class and privilege in this country as the key issue in the presidential race. And he still supports that stand although he has formally dropped out of the race.

Harris, a Democrat, says, "The fundamental problem is that too few people have all the

money and power, and everybody else has very little of either."

Harris says he would cut the defense budget by \$14.7 billion in the first year, force auto companies to make all cars give at least 22 miles per gallon and develop oil and other energy resources on public lands through a public energy corporation.

Harris scoffs at liberals who search for a "higher purpose" than economic self-interest, saying "that is the higher purpose."

Harris served in the Oklahoma State Senate from 1956 to 1974 when he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the U.S. Senate. He was re-elected in 1966, but chose not to run in 1972, opting to run for President in the last weeks of the year.



"we must decide whether we shall continue in the direction of recent years—the path toward bigger government, higher taxes and higher inflation—or whether we shall now take a new direction."

Ford served as Representative from Michigan to the U.S. House from 1948 to 1973. He held the position of Minority Leader of the House from 1965 to 1973.

Church: Long-time dove makes late bid

U.S. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, is a strong supporter of federal aid to education, and sponsored the Federal Aid to Education bill. He also supported improvements to the G.I. Bill, giving educational rights to returning Vietnam-era veterans.

He has also taken on big business, and has sponsored legislation to close tax loopholes that provide multinational corporations with incentives to locate plants abroad rather than at home.

He has taken a basically dovish stand on foreign policy. In 1969, he sponsored the

Carter: Primary drive puts him close

Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia and Democratic candidate for President, is a strong proponent of the zero-base budget plan.

Under the plan, which he instituted in Georgia, governmental agencies would have to present and defend a new budget each year — starting from zero funding. Agencies would not be allowed to tack on automatic percentage increases as has been practiced

in Washington for many years. Carter also points out that while serving as Governor of Georgia, he eliminated 278 of 300 agencies by consolidating services duplicated by more than one bureau. This action, he says, cut administrative costs by over 50 per cent. He says he can do the same thing on the federal level.

Carter does believe, however, that the government should work to create jobs for the nation's unemployed.

Carter served one term as Governor of Georgia after serving eight years in the Georgia Senate.

amendment barring money for U.S. military operations in Thailand. In 1970, he co-authored the Cooper-Church Amendment forbidding the expansion of the war into Cambodia without Congressional authorization, and the Case-Church Amendment which forced the end to the bombing in Cambodia.

Church has served in the U.S. Senate since 1956, and is chairer of the Senate Committee on Aging.



Brown: A late drive for write-in votes

Jerry Brown, Governor of California and Democratic candidate for President, is waging a write-in campaign for the Oregon vote.

He is not on the ballot because he had not announced his candidacy when the Oregon ballot was written, and had not made any statements that he would. Since then, however, he has run in the Maryland primary and has organized a drive in Oregon.

Brown has said his major commitment is to full employment. He is a proponent of shorter work weeks to distribute the work load among the entire work force. He says he is not opposed to job-sharing in which more than one employe divides the traditional 40-hour week.

Brown says the American values need reassessment in terms of fundamental roots. "I think our values are a bit out of kilter," he says. "If we think that just producing two and three cars apiece, and an economy of obsolescence and increasing mobility and material accumulation is the good life — I don't believe that, and I don't believe any society has survived on that basis."

Brown has been governor of California since 1974.



Bayh: A short-lived try for the post

Birch Bayh, U.S. Senator from Indiana and Democratic candidate for President, has formally withdrawn his national bid for the post.

But, according to Oregon law, the ballot must be drawn up by March 25 by the Secretary of State, and at that time he

was judged to be a viable candidate.

But he has not formally withdrawn from the Oregon race (some have facetiously suggested he does not know he is on the ballot) and he might use a strong showing in the relatively-late Oregon Primary as a tool in the upcoming national convention.

Bayh earned his liberal reputation by championing myriad special causes: labor, minorities, women and farmers. This made him say he was the most attractive and logical candidate for the job. From this came the Bayh feeling that he was electable, and the Bayh slogan "Yes, He can."

Bayh has served as U.S. Senator from Indiana since 1963.

