

# How the 1980 presidential candidates stack up

The following summary report on the campaign organizations of the leading presidential contenders in the New Hampshire primary was prepared from on the scenes evaluations by the staff of *EIR* and from information obtained from the candidates' state spokesmen. It is assembled in a grid format to give our readers the chance to make a quick, accurate comparison.

Several points stand out and deserve comment.

On the Democratic side, campaign professionals with experience in running primary presidential bids in New Hampshire tell us that all candidates have made a level of full-time staff commitment which is almost unprecedented. Normally a Democratic contender will operate with a full-time staff of approximately five to 10 people. Yet, with nearly three months before the primary date, each candidate—Kennedy, Carter, LaRouche and Brown—is using more than 20 full-time staffers. While the national campaign organizations of Kennedy, Brown and Carter have attempted to downplay the significance of the primary, the level of staffing clearly shows that each thinks New Hampshire crucial.

Brown has attempted to set up an infrastructure, but his own people say that he has failed to consolidate any real organization in the state. Brown has spent a large part of his time on campuses trying to court the college vote. Even if he were to do well there, his lack of depth anywhere else makes him a long shot in the primary.

Both Carter and Kennedy, despite elaborate efforts and staff are behind schedule on the nuts and bolts of building a campaign. Carter is relying on the state party machine, especially those around New Hampshire Governor Gallen. Kennedy is relying on a volunteer organization. Our professional sources say that both will have trouble turning out the vote. Thus the recent influx of

Kennedy and Carter staffers takes on the appearance of a panic.

The LaRouche staff, on the other hand, has placed much importance on the primary campaign. They are operating according to a carefully defined gameplan which has steadily increased the number of full-time staffers, at the same time expanding their infrastructure. The LaRouche organization, according to our sources, has the best in-depth operation in the state—on any given day it can put more people in the field than Carter, Kennedy or Brown.

On the Republican side, staff deployments are normal—five to 10 for each staff, and fewer local offices. Reagan has the best organization, but, said one source, his organization is flabby—taking a lot for granted.

Connally has written off the state and, according to people inside his campaign, whatever campaigning he does in the state is just to “keep up appearances.”

Crane looks good on paper, but there is a standing joke around Manchester that his best staffer is the fluorescent light in his office, which is kept on all the time and is usually the only thing working.

Baker is expected to do poorly, though he certainly cannot afford it.

That leaves George Bush who is quietly building a machine of sorts. He has the endorsements from the Bass family power brokers in the Republican Party. His staff includes former Governor Hugh Gregg as campaign coordinator and is carefully cultivating the image that Bush is an underdog with low expectations. Bush, they say, will be catapulted into national prominence by winning in Iowa and will then “scare the pants off Reagan in New Hampshire.” Bush plans to spend a considerable portion of his time popping in and out of the state.

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# DEMOCRATS

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**James E. Carter**

**Campaign staff.** Twenty full-time staff; offices in Manchester, Portsmouth, Salem, Nashua and Berlin; state headquarters in Concord.

**Endorsements.** Governor Hugh Galen, State Senate Democratic leader Robert Preston.

**Major issues.** Energy, "especially the high cost of heating oil" and inflation. Foreign policy—"that's always an issue," Carter spokesmen emphasize that their strategy—which may include the issues they choose to emphasize—is "very secret." Other observers say that "Carter can't run on anything except his administration's record." It appears that because of the nature of the administration's record, issues will be de-emphasized in favor of garnering delegates through political debt-collection.



**Lyndon H. LaRouche**

**Campaign staff.** 28 full-time staff, 25 part-time; offices and volunteer organization in Manchester, Nashua, Berlin, Portsmouth, Concord, Rochester, and Claremont.

**Endorsements.** former State Representative Theresa Drabinowicz (Nashua), Kenneth F. Chenette, vice-president, Merrimac County Labor Council, William A. Desmarais, former State Representative (Nashua).

**Major issues.** A new gold-based world monetary system to brake inflation, expansion of the Export-Import Bank to revive world trade, a revised tax policy in favor of savings and productive investment, a comprehensive energy policy emphasizing nuclear fission and fusion, and hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels, a reorganized executive branch to make the federal government manageable, and outlawing dangerous drugs.

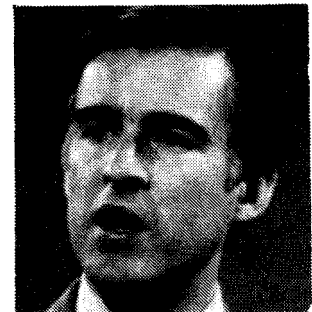


**Edward Kennedy**

**Campaign staff.** Twenty-five full-time staff; offices in Salem, Nashua, Keene, Dover, Concord, Berlin, and Manchester.

**Endorsements.** Not available from staff.

**Major issues.** Favors a moratorium on nuclear energy, nationalized health care, gun control and drug decriminalization. Inflation is also an issue as is leadership.



**Edmund G. Brown, Jr.**

**Campaign staff.** Twenty full-time staff; office in Manchester, others planned for Dover, Nashua and Berlin.

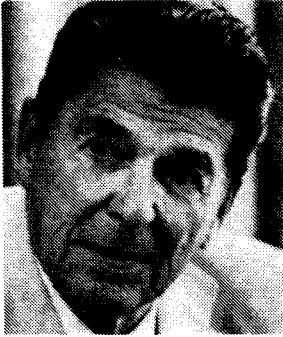
**Endorsements.** State Representatives Jim Kaklamanos (Nashua), and Terry and Phyllis De Nafio (Dover) and Democratic State leader Leo Kantares.

**Major issues.** Stop the Seabrook nuclear power plant construction and the issuance of new permits, give tax credits for wind and solar, mass transit for southern New Hampshire, and affirmative action for women.

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# REPUBLICANS

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**Ronald Reagan**

**Campaign staff.** Ten full-time staff members; a campaign chairman in every city; and a ward-level organization.

**Endorsements.** New Hampshire Senator Gordon Humphrey, former Governor Lane Dwinell, New Hampshire Senate President Robert Monier, former New Hampshire Senate President Alf Jacobson.

**Major Issues.** Backs the Kemp-Roth proposal for a 33 percent tax cut, deregulation of oil and trucking, and an energy policy stressing nuclear, coal, gas, gasohol, wood and hydroelectric; opposes gun control and SALT II. Supports high-interest rate policy arguing that tax cuts will lower inflation as well as welfare cuts. Foreign policy would favor a strong China and maintaining Israel as America's strategic ally in the Mideast.



**John Connally**

**Campaign staff.** Nine full-time staff; one office in Concord; 300-person state committee.

**Endorsements.** Not available from staff.

**Major issues.** Not available from staff, but reportedly Connally intends to rely not on issues, but on a strongman image and his stature as a former Cabinet member.

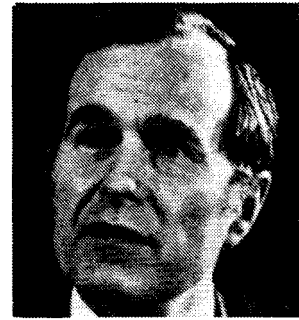


**Howard Baker**

**Campaign staff.** Nine full-time staff; one office in Concord.

**Endorsements.** Former New Hampshire Governor Walt Peterson.

**Major issues.** Foreign policy, energy and economy. Opposes SALT II, PLO recognition; backs conservation, oil and gas decontrol.

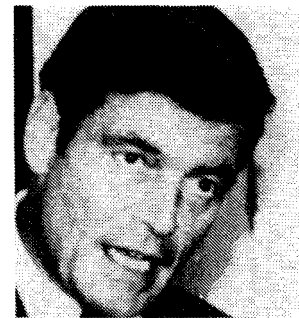


**George Bush**

**Campaign staff.** Six full-time staff; one office in Concord, others planned.

**Endorsements.** Former Governor Hugh Gregg, former Governor Sherman Adams, General Melvin Zais, GOP State Cochairmen Robert Bass and Victoria Zachos, Senator Frank Wageman and Rep. James Cleveland.

**Major issues.** Backs an antiinflation policy and an antinuclear energy program; supports the President on Iran; proposes cuts in spending and a balanced budget.



**Philip Crane**

**Campaign staff.** No full-time staff; one office in Manchester; relies on volunteers.

**Endorsements.** State Representatives Irene Shepard, Rober Wood and Guy Granger.

**Major issues.** Fiscal conservatism and free market economy are the centerpiece of the campaign. Opposes SALT II, gun control, nationalized health legislation.

## Candidates file for matching funds

On Nov. 27, Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche became the third presidential candidate to file for matching funds with the U.S. Federal Election Commission. Earlier, both President Jimmy Carter and Republican contender Howard Baker had filed.

LaRouche's organization, Citizens for LaRouche, is the only one so far to include New Hampshire in its 20-state list for the matching funds application. Although the U.S. Treasury does

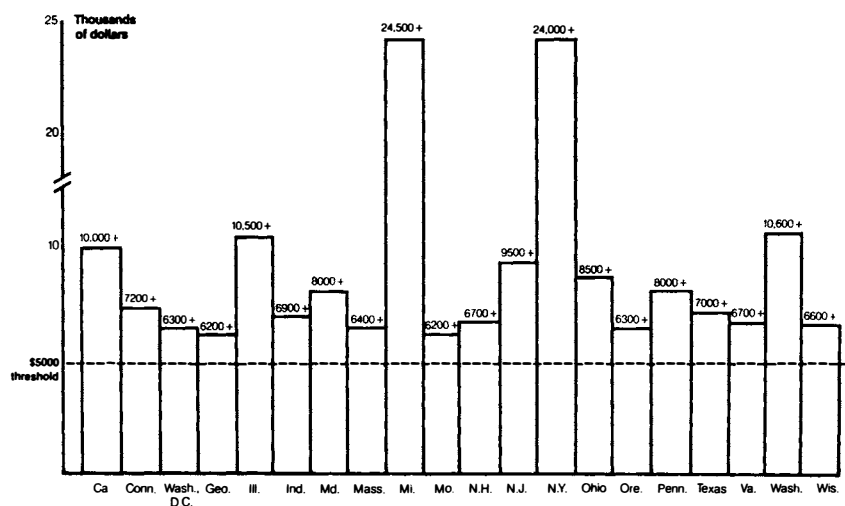
not pay out the matching funds until Jan. 1, 1980, the application should be approved by the Federal Election Commission within the space of several weeks.

In comparing the fundraising of different candidates, LaRouche stands out for having the lowest average contribution toward his total of \$186,000 of matchable funds. That is generally considered indicative of broad-based support. For example, the average individual contribution (not al-

lowed to exceed \$1,000) to LaRouche was \$82.00, received from many more individuals than the average \$597 contribution received by Jimmy Carter towards his total of \$970,000. Republican contender John Connally's average contribution was \$660.00 according to his quarterly report to the FEC (he has not filed for matching funds in order to avoid spending limits). In New Hampshire, LaRouche's average individual contributor gave \$37. Jimmy Carter's average contributor has given \$58; however, that average for Carter is misleading, because most of his total was given in large contributions by a very few.

To qualify for matching funds, a campaign organization must raise more than \$5,000 in each of 20 states. Citizens for LaRouche, for example, filed for contributions raised in the states of California, Connecticut, Washington, D.C., Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The government then pays to the campaign organization an amount equal to the total. Some candidates, like Republican Ronald Reagan, have not filed for matching funds, even though they have met the requirements. One reason may be that receipt of matching funds entails a restriction on total spending in primary election campaigns. In New Hampshire, a candidate who receives matching funds cannot spend more than \$400,000. In Florida, the limit is approximately \$1 million, and so forth.



*Citizens for LaRouche submits more than \$186,000 for presidential primary matching funds*