

Documentation

How the campaign chiefs see it

Carter

This interview was conducted with a staff member of the Carter/Mondale campaign committee.

Q: What is your national primary priority?

A: The President will be running in every primary and in every caucus around the country. The most salient characteristic of the 1980 Democratic presidential race is the question of proportional representation in the primaries. Our major task is to target our resources everywhere to take delegates.

Q: Aren't you emphasizing New Hampshire at all?

A: Sure it's a significant early primary, but New Hampshire is just important in the media, and has been traditionally, but not this time. New Hampshire and Maine are Kennedy's base. Carter should be expected to do about as well there as Kennedy will do in Georgia. Besides, Minnesota is the same day as New Hampshire and has three times as many delegates. ...

Q: What about Iowa, is that not a Carter priority?

A: Iowa is important, sure, but it's a very difficult battle, Kennedy's pouring in everything he can, he claims now Iowa is the first test—of course he claimed Florida was the first test until he lost it completely—I can't go into our strategy any more. We just understand proportional representation and we plan to go in there and slug it out, state by state. Our strategy is very deliberate, very measured—and very secret.

LaRouche

Warren Hamerman is the national campaign director for Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. In the following interview, Hamerman outlines the candidate's strategy toward the New Hampshire primary and beyond.

Q: We understand that Citizens for LaRouche has just filed for federal matching funds to the Federal Election Commission on \$185,000 in contributions to the LaRouche presidential primary campaign. That sounds low in comparison to Carter's and Baker's.

Hamerman: That is only the beginning. By Dec. 9, we expect to have \$1-2 million. The character of the LaRouche matching funds indicates that LaRouche's campaign is the most broadly based, grassroots-supported campaign in recent American political history, including the Wallace campaign.

We raised the money from 2,533 individual voters at an average contribution of \$80 each. The average contribution to the Carter campaign by comparison is \$600, while it is \$660 for the Connally campaign.

The same pattern shows in New Hampshire. There, Citizens for LaRouche raised over \$6,365 from 190 contributors at an average contribution of \$39.70. And contributions came from every county in New Hampshire. Recent matching funds submissions from Republican hopeful Howard Baker have not included that state. Historically, no one raises money this way. The LaRouche campaign has entered a completely new stage.

The money raised has enabled us to launch a major media campaign in the state of New Hampshire, which has so far included full-page political advertisements in the *Manchester Union-Leader* and the leading papers in Berlin, Concord, Portsmouth, and Laconia, as well as the *Boston Globe*. The increased recognition of the candidate will add to our fundraising abilities. On Dec. 1, seven billboards featuring "LaRouche, Democrat for President" with his portrait-photograph went up at key locations around New Hampshire. Four more will be in place by Dec. 15.

And, after a normal two weeks' processing time, we anticipate that the Federal Election Commission will award an equal amount to what CFL presented as contributions under the stipulations of national law. These funds become available on Jan. 1, 1980 for the primary campaigns.

Money is also being raised throughout the United States specifically for the New Hampshire media drive, which includes the purchase of radio and television spots. We are currently selling \$100 per couple tickets to CFL campaign parties to take place simultaneously in 18 cities on Sunday evening, Dec. 9. About 2,000 tickets have been sold so far, including 350 each in Detroit and New York.

More staff, more volunteers

Q: How does LaRouche plan to defeat both Kennedy and Carter?

Hamerman: We have 29 full-time organizers there. This compares to about 26 for Kennedy, and now 20 each for Carter and Brown.

Citizens for LaRouche has opened headquarters in Berlin, a town in the north where LaRouche has made two campaign tours. Another office was opened in the state capital, Concord, one in Portsmouth and Rochester on the coast, and an office in Claremont. In Manchester, we set up a second office just for volunteers, while the new office in Nashua is being manned by volunteers and professional staff.

One distinctive feature of our campaign is that the new offices in Manchester, Berlin, Nashua, and Concord are all manned by volunteers—our "citizen militia," you might say—as well as by the "regular army" of full-time campaign staff. The citizen militia concept goes back to the American Revolution in this state.

LaRouche is not selling toothpaste or deodorant and is not gearing his campaign to simple marketing tech-

niques like the other candidates. LaRouche insists on engaging the population in a real discussion of substantive issues, uplifting them rather than merely appealing to them and that is why we are purchasing 5-minute to half-hour media spots.

In fact, the campaign is already functioning in a way that goes far beyond the primary election itself. On two issues, that of the high interest rates imposed by Federal Reserve head Paul Volcker and the Iran crisis, LaRouche has successfully mobilized the citizenry. We distributed thousands of copies of a four-page "Citizen's Guide on the Economic Crisis" in New Hampshire following the imposition of the Volcker measures. That has resulted in calls and other pressure on Congress to force Volcker to back down from his destructive credit policy or resign.

Tomorrow the nation

Q: Why so much emphasis on one single state?

Hamerman: When LaRouche wins New Hampshire, he has the presidential election. LaRouche's name and program for putting the American System back on track are known throughout the country. Everywhere, people are looking to see if he is electable.

On the morning after Feb. 26—primary day—we're looking for a political shock that will affect not just the United States, but Western Europe and Mexico, where LaRouche's program is also well known, and it will be proven that he can win.

Either we will gather enough delegate strength in other primaries to get the nomination at the Democratic convention or, as in 1940 when Wendell Wilkie won the Republican nomination, the entire national party ranks will push through with "we want LaRouche."

LaRouche is a natural to win New Hampshire and not just because he's a native son of the Granite State. LaRouche has the advantage because the citizenry of the state takes seriously the tradition of the town meeting process for gauging candidates.

Q: How would you gauge the New Hampshire population?

Hamerman: LaRouche's Thanksgiving Day message had a tremendous impact. Several thousand dollars of New Hampshire's CFL matching funds as well as hundreds of nominating petition signatures can be attributed to these Nov. 22 ads. One student, who called a CFL office to volunteer, described the ad as having convinced him "there is a true fourth alternative" in the Democratic Party.

One response frequently heard in the streets of LaRouche's hometown of Rochester was, "We're not going to let Ted Kennedy buy out this state."

Supporting Kennedy is synonymous among party regulars in New Hampshire to splitting the Democratic Party. Kennedy people are all over the state trying to buy endorsements, but there's a political backlash. His liberal policies and permissiveness on drugs are unacceptable to most of the electorate.

Carter is known to be unelectable. Carter's blunders on economic and foreign policy make him unthinkable as a second-term President, and Jerry Brown is recognized as merely the "stimulant" for the Kennedy campaign.

LaRouche has pledged that he will increase the rolls of Democrats in New Hampshire. In the primary, the LaRouche vote will come from Democrats and from a large number of independents who will sign up as Democrats in order to vote for LaRouche. Since the LaRouche campaign began, more than 1,500 new Democrats registered in the city of Manchester alone. Election board officials report that many signed up just to be LaRouche campaign workers.

Other states

Q: What do you plan for the rest of the nation?

Hamerman: We just opened a CFL office in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. LaRouche's energy advisor will be holding a series of forums there on energy early in December.

We also have an active campaign in the primary states of Wisconsin and Illinois. LaRouche campaign workers have started petitioning to be on the primary ballot in New Hampshire, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Citizens for LaRouche puts out a weekly "International Information Bulletin" that is distributed to foreign diplomats, journalists, and businessmen here in the United States as well as to similar circles in France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Mexico, and Colombia.

LaRouche recently held a successful reception for diplomats in Bonn and was favorably covered in the well known Athens conservative daily *Akropolis* in a prominent three-part feature series.

This all shows that LaRouche is not an underdog. He is already a world leader advising governments on economic and strategic policy and is widely credited as the intellectual architect of the European Monetary System launched last year by the European Community.

Our campaign theme is "Put World Leadership in the White House in 1980."

Kennedy

A member of the Kennedy for President campaign staff granted the following interview on their primary election strategy.

Q: What is your national election strategy? Does New Hampshire provide a key test?

A: With the adoption of proportional representation and federal funding since 1976, every delegate in every state is now of equal importance. The 20 delegates we get in New Mexico are just as important as the 280 we might get in New York. The name of the game in running for the nomination is no longer that of picking out five key primary states and hoping for big media results to carry you to the nomination. Now you must go equally in each state for all the delegates you can get because the nomination will be decided by a handful of votes. ... We're going in straight chronological order of the primaries. Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Massachusetts. If the primary is in Iowa today, we'll be there; if it's in Alabama next, we'll drop Iowa and move.

No strategy?

Q: But don't you have to make your planning based on some strategic objectives?

A: Decisions on where to campaign are being made on a day-to-day and in some cases on an hour-by-hour basis. It all depends on how the media moves, on what the media labels as the key states at the time, that decides our media coverage expenditure and where we'll be or go...

Q: But isn't New Hampshire a key state?

A: There are no key states. The key states come and go every Tuesday or Saturday. Anyone who says otherwise is crazy. It's better to lose the total vote in a state and come up with the delegates along the way.

Q: But don't early wins in New Hampshire, Iowa, etc., mean national gains?

A: Nonsense, if your scenario had any importance, Carter would never have gotten the nomination in 1976. He lost 10 out of the last 14 primaries, but was only 400 delegates short in June at the convention—and then he bargained ... that's what we'll do. *New Hampshire is no more important than any other state.*

Brown

Following is an interview with a member of the staff of Governor Jerry Brown's campaign for President.

Q: What is your presidential campaign strategy?

A: Well, voters in primary states are much more likely to vote Brown than those in caucus states because there is so much pressure from both Carter and Kennedy on the traditional machines which can get people to the caucuses—labor, urban machines—tremendous pressure. You see their jobs are on the line. It's not just what Jane Byrne did in Chicago, threatening to cut jobs if people didn't go for Kennedy. Carter's doing it too. So no one will come out for Brown—but, there are a lot of closet Brown supporters.

'Especially the gays'

Q: Closet?

A: Sure, many people are in the closet. They believe in Brown, but their jobs are threatened in the traditional machines. So we have a two-pronged strategy.

Our first priority is to organize our constituencies, the people who support us now in California, for those caucuses. The women, the environmentalists, the anti-nuclear people, the supporters of individual freedom, the gays—especially the gays. We have to go out and inject the gays into the caucus states, like Iowa. The gays, they're good now, they can produce bodies now and turn them out for elections, but they can't get them organized for the caucuses. We're trying to educate them and our other constituencies so that they can penetrate the caucus delegate system.

Our job is to convince the people climbing over the walls of nuclear power plants with wrenches that the way to stop nuclear power is to go climb over the walls of the caucuses and make sure Jerry Brown is President. They don't normally vote in presidential elections, our constituents, you see. . . .

Our second priority is to pry those people in the traditional machines loose, by doing well in some other early primary like New Hampshire—they will need a catalyzing event, a cathartic event. We have very low expectations. We've got to raise our expectations. Then all our constituencies will be organized, even the ones in the closet—they'll start to pull out of the old machines. I don't even know what the Democratic Party means any more, we can take Democrats, Republicans, we don't care.

Q: So what's your regional strategy?

A: Well, everywhere we're going to campaign on the issues, not the blahdy-blah about leadership and other "vagueries." In Iowa, we will stress our fiscal conservative side. It's a very conservative state. People are basically fiscal conservatives there because we're on hard times now. Now, in New Hampshire, we'll push our socially liberal side. We'll push our environmental record—it's an environmentalist state, very much an outdoors state.

Q: But don't the New Hampshire residents hate the outside environmentalists, aren't they conservative?

A: No, no, we intend to capitalize on the Seabrook vote—all the other Dems can go and vote in the Republican Party. And then we have our creative energy program. A National Energy Corporation, a National Import Authority for oil, the North American Common Market, oil on federal lands, solar tax credits, biomass—sugar cane and other things. . . .

Q: Well, what's after Iowa and New Hampshire?

A: Then New York, we'll run a big free media campaign. People read the newspapers there. Buying media is very expensive, but it's the easiest state to get free media. All we have to do is to keep controversial, keep cranking out our programs on the substantive issues that will grab headlines. Keep doing the unusual.

Q: What will you say to New York's bankruptcy with your fiscal conservatism?

A: If they ask us for a bailout? We don't have a policy yet . . . We don't know what we would say.

Q: So the national strategy is . . .

A: . . . To carry Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and California. If Carter finishes third in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, he's in trouble. People hate him in Massachusetts—not just that they like Ted, they hate Carter—that's why we have our new national headquarters here. . . . Then, we take Wisconsin. It's the most independent state, women, environmentalists, anti-nuclear people. We're just starting in there now. Next week, Brown is going there, making it a big priority. And then we're dealing with a different chemistry—Carter becomes irrelevant and we get big money.

Q: How will you deal with Kennedy—Chappaquidick?

A: No, no we can't mention Chappaquidick. The American people have a lot of problems and that's not one of them. Personally, I think Senator Kennedy did the right thing—he's a man in which we can place our complete trust. We'll just go after him on the issues, that's all.

Reagan

The following interview was conducted with a staff member of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign.

Q: How important is the New Hampshire primary for you?

A: New Hampshire is certainly important to us. We are putting a lot into it. We expect to win. We have a broadly based organization in the state with precinct chairmen, everything that an organization needs there. If we win the New Hampshire primary, we expect it to be all over. Sure, there will be additional races, but the tone will have been set.

Q: There are reports that George Bush's campaign is gaining in New Hampshire and that if he gets a strong showing as second this will hurt Reagan. Do you agree?

A: Bush has a good chance to be second. If the contest is between Reagan and Bush we welcome it. Bush is a good man, but there is an overwhelming disparity between the grass roots support for Reagan and for Bush. If Bush beats Connally and Baker in New Hampshire he will be the man to challenge Reagan.

Q: Do you plan to wage a strong campaign in the other early primary states?

A: We intend a full effort in all the early primary states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Florida.

Q: The other campaigns are saying that they don't think New Hampshire is all that important, that if they hurt you in another state it will have the same impact.

A: Saying that you show that you don't understand the significance of the New Hampshire primary. If you spend time talking to the national political reporters such as the *Washington Post*, the *Sun-Times*, etc. they will tell you it's important. All the rest of the candidates don't expect to win and they expect to put something together after the New Hampshire primary.

Reagan 'has support'

Q: Do you think that Reagan can be significantly damaged after the New Hampshire primary in the other states?

A: Anyone with polling capabilities will tell you that there is a dramatic difference between Reagan and the other candidates: support.

Q: The Connally campaign thinks that if he gets one win before the Illinois primary then that will give him much momentum because they believe he has a lot of support in Illinois.

A: The polls don't show Connally having a lot of support in Illinois or elsewhere. Of course, it's possible that someone will beat Reagan somewhere, but so what.

Q: Because of the importance you attach to New Hampshire, are you putting a lot into that primary?

A: We are putting as much time and effort into the state as the law will allow. According to the FEC laws, you only can spend \$265,000 in the state. We are getting as many volunteers there as we can, we have thousands there. The Governor will be in New Hampshire often—once a week beginning Jan. 1.

Q: What about the reports that the convention will be deadlocked?

A: If we win in New Hampshire, we think that the nomination will be solved.

Q: What are the issues the Governor believes he gets his support on?

A: It is the basic themes he has been emphasizing—the economy, energy and our international status.

Q: Do you think that the New Hampshire primary is important too for the lesser known candidates, that if they do well there this will boost them forward, people such as Baker?

A: Baker has more natural support nationally and in New Hampshire than any other candidate opposing us. He has a problem of organization, he has not been able to capitalize on organization of his natural support.

Q: What about in the Democratic primary in New Hampshire. What if a candidate gave Kennedy a strong defeat there?

A: That would be an incredible shot in the arm to that candidate. Kennedy should win in New Hampshire, but he has to win big. If anyone comes close, it will be very important.

Q: What if the LaRouche campaign in the Democratic primary in New Hampshire were the one to give Kennedy that challenge?

A: Well, one thing you shouldn't fail to remember is the prime importance of New Hampshire for the campaign and this is recognized by the voters there. They don't go for people who they don't expect to be the nominee. LaRouche will get only minimal support because of that. If he did get significant support it would be dramatic....

Bush

Following is an interview with a member of the staff of George Bush's presidential campaign.

Q: What is your national primary strategy, what states come first?

A: We are oriented almost totally to the calendar, we have a very undifferentiated campaign, we are by no means limited to one region or another. Iowa, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Puerto Rico, Alabama, Florida, in all these areas our strategy was to get in early and set up organization at as local a level as possible. Our objective is simply to show we are the only alternative to Reagan, no question he is now the front runner and will be going into the convention. We have to show that, unlike Connally, we can run well everywhere. He admits publicly, "my campaign begins in the South." That's in the primaries.

Straw man?

Q: Aren't you placing any emphasis on New Hampshire or Iowa? You're supposed to very strong organizationally in New Hampshire. ...

A: That is crap, I'm tired of people setting us up as straw men, saying we've promised to do well in any particular place. It's not true we've got the best in New Hampshire. Reagan has the best organization in New Hampshire. New Hampshire is not particularly important. No state is particularly important. We'll just do ok in New Hampshire, very hard to tell, very conservative state ... Reagan is very strong. Our strategy there is to do just a bit better than people expect.

Q: Do you have any issues to emphasize to New Hampshire voters? Like wood stoves?

A: No, we have no specific issues there as opposed to anywhere else, you know how it is, you put some local twists on some issues. Bush came out big for woodburning stoves. It doesn't matter, the strategy is the same everywhere. ...

Q: What about Iowa, some papers say you might take it. ...

A: No, no, all we'll do in Iowa is score better than is expected of a candidate now running five percent in the polls, no more. Reagan is immensely popular. Reagan's man John Sears says Bush is spending all his time in Iowa and if he does well it doesn't mean anything. So we're

not thinking about these states. Our strategy is the same thing—do better than people think.

All we care about is by the time of Illinois and Wisconsin in March, we must be the clear alternative to Reagan. We'll do this by doing better than Connally, he has some very high negatives—known as a wheeler dealer. A lot of people all over the country have a lot of different things against him. ...

Q: And no one has anything in particular against George Who?

A: Well, that's not quite true, a lot of people don't like his connections to the UN and the CIA. ... Connally told the *Wall Street Journal* this week we can't win because people object to Bush's association with the Trilateral Commission and the CFR. ...

Q: He should talk. ...

A: That's just it.—but especially people don't like the U.N. and CIA.

No issues

Q: And the convention, how do you differ from Reagan on the issues?

A: Issues? Off the record? I have a hard time trying to find out what the issues are. ... There are no major issues. The two candidates are remarkably similar on issues. So Bush has a \$20 billion tax cut and Reagan has gone all the way for Kemp-Roth at \$35 billion. It makes no difference to the electorate. People's decisions will rather be based on the candidate's style, experience, and most of all his *physical qualification*. The physical ability to campaign and then the physical ability to do the job of President. ...

Q: Can Bush beat Kennedy? Isn't he too faceless?

A: Sure, on the morality issue. He won't have to bring up Chappaquiddick, he'll just have tremendous strength as a clean candidate. Bush is out in front on integrity, he's been in the forefront of personal finance disclosure. ... Kennedy will have to defend his wobbling on Iran, two years ago he was for the Shah because his coterie of advisors told him to be for the Shah, now he's against, he doesn't know where he is. ...

Q: How will he fight Carter? What's his position on Volcker's tight money policy?

A: He has no position on Volcker. ... He'll fight Carter on experience. Look what Carter's brought into the White House, he ran against Washington, against experience, and his administration's a flop ... Bert Lance ... Hamilton Jordan, good campaign director, lousy chief of staff, took him three years to figure out he *was* chief of staff.

Connally

Following is an interview with a staff member of the John Connally for President campaign.

Q: What primaries do you see as most important to your campaign?

A: All of them are important. That is not something the other campaigns say. We are running against Reagan. Reagan has a national constituency. He can be in there for the haul. If we beat him in Iowa and New Hampshire and don't set things in the other states, where do you go from there? By the time we get to Illinois, we will have to have won one state before Illinois. We will try to win them all. There is a good chance for success.

Q: What about New Hampshire? Do you think you might do well there? And how important is it for you to do well in the first primary state?

A: Bush has spent 40 days in Iowa and New Hampshire. We won't, that's hard to do.

Q: Didn't Carter use those first primaries to establish momentum and then go on to win the nomination?

A: The difference between Carter and the situation now is that Carter was not running against anyone with a national constituency. Reagan has a precinct-by-precinct organization, especially in the South.

Counting on Illinois

Q: Do you think that Illinois is important, since you mentioned that you have to win one state before then?

A: We are in excellent shape in Illinois. The *Columbus Dispatch* poll came out today showing that Connally had 38 percent to 34 percent for Reagan in Ohio. You have to prove that Reagan is not invincible. If you prick him in the beginning he will bleed and drop fast. Illinois is important because by the time of the Illinois primary, a third of the delegates will have been picked.

Q: Where do you think that you will defeat Reagan?

A: Probably in one of the southern states. It is not probable that we will win in New Hampshire or Iowa. We recognize that Bush and Reagan have spent a lot of time there and have excellent operations there.

Q: Where do you expect most of your money to come from?

A: It has come from Texas, California, Illinois, Tennessee, New Hampshire. We have done very well in New

Hampshire; we exceeded the quota for New Hampshire that we had set for ourselves. We also got money from Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York where we did very, very well.

Q: What issues do you think will be most important to getting support for Connally?

A: Well, inflation, energy and the issue of leadership will be key. People are looking at that.

Q: I have heard that many people believe that no one candidate will get the number of delegates needed to secure the nomination on the first ballot. Do you think that is true?

A: We don't think there will be a brokered convention. By the Illinois primary, we will know who is the winner of the nomination. So if a candidate invests all in New Hampshire and Iowa and then gets a licking, he will have no other chance. If he does win, he gets medium momentum but you have to have the foot soldiers for the primaries. The primaries are mechanical. The party apparatus and the organization are key. The media is important but it's not the whole thing.

Haig

Following is an interview with a member of the Draft Haig staff which is backing a Republican presidential bid by former NATO chief General Alexander Haig.

Q: Assuming that you succeed in convincing General Haig to seek the nomination, what do you think will be your prime tactic in seeking the nomination? Given that you are starting so late, do you think that you can win in some of the primaries, particularly New Hampshire, or do you think you will have to concentrate on the convention?

A: Within the next week, the question of his candidacy will be resolved—one way or other. I'm convinced that he is going to announce. The question is where are we going to focus the campaign? The question is whether to focus on New Hampshire or Florida. There is a debate on this though. Of course, the Draft Haig committee cannot get involved, but we have recommended against involvement in New Hampshire. We have done this for a series of reasons. One is that even if we raise a lot of money and focus hard on New Hampshire, it is hard to spend the money there. It is difficult to buy the radio and television time. Haig has to come out far ahead of the others. Our indications are that not all the time has been sold but that if there are

10 candidates buying time equally then it puts us at a disadvantage because we have to make a bigger showing because we have less time to be known.

The other factor is that General Haig has not been involved in New Hampshire yet on a personal basis and it is a state demanding a large amount of personal time. All indications, however, are that New Hampshire residents are not decided on a candidate, that they are not very strong for any other candidate. I would feel against going into New Hampshire.

Q: You think that Florida is more important for you in terms of the first primary states?

A: Yes I would focus on Florida. There are more opportunities there to make the candidate known. In Florida, there are many media outlets versus New Hampshire with only a few. Also in New Hampshire you have to file much earlier for the primary than in Florida.

Also in Florida, there are a large number of retired military personnel and active military people. Also we could make a major press effort with five press outlets there. We had several hundred people at the straw poll though the General was not a candidate. So Florida has great potential.

Iowa is not a place for us, as it is a caucus state and the people are focused on that, and it is hard to come in late.

Q: Do you think that General Haig actually could win some of the early primaries given that he is starting so late?

A: I think he can win some of the primaries. There is a feeling in the party that none of the candidates are effective. There is no real forward motion on any of them. Gov. Reagan is running at 40 percent to 50 percent of the delegates but not gaining. In fact there are defections from his camp. Bush is up in strength, but is a steady third. If Connally fades, as it appears he is, Bush could be second. People are looking for a new face.

The race has only two possible winners: Reagan and Haig. Other candidates show no potential growth. It remains for Haig to prove that he can win. This will be shown by some wins in the primaries.

But I would not look for anyone to have a majority at the convention. That's what the governors and senators are saying. Ten Republican senators were interviewed and they said that no one would get it on the first ballot.

Q: Do you have any prominent people that have agreed to back the General?

A: Yes we have prominent senators and governors but I can't say now who they are.

Q: What are the major issues that you think General Haig will get support on?

A: He will have strength on the basis of leadership qualities and integrity. As you know the Washington press thinks highly of the way he handled Watergate.

Q: How active has he been in the last few weeks? Has he been making a lot of public speeches?

How the press sees it

Recent press coverage of the New Hampshire primary runs the gamut from flat declarations that the nation's first primary is just not that important to reports that the primary is taken so seriously that voters are beginning to weight the alternatives to the incumbent and current "front-runners."

The first suggestion that candidates should look elsewhere for a

gauge of their voter strength came in late September. Columnist Tom Wicker wrote in the *New York Times* that the New Hampshire primary is "insignificant" and "over-rated." He was seconded by a *Detroit News* editorial arguing that New Hampshire ought not to be as important as it is, because it is not "a representative American state."

The following is a selection from how the press—two regional and one national—is viewing the New Hampshire primary.

"Democrats Searching for a Viable Candidate," Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Nov. 27. Rank and file Democrats in New Hampshire are beginning to admit that they are

going to have to go outside of their party ranks to find an alternative to the bumbling, fumbling policies of President Carter. Some of those who saw Sen. Edward Kennedy as a viable choice are changing their thinking. They say the man from Massachusetts is as confused as the man he wants to replace. Recently Teddy was asked what steps he would recommend to lessen the inflation rate. His reply was pure double talk. He said, "We have to look at new ideas and new suggestions (he didn't mention what these might be). We could do a lot better and I'd commit my full being toward that...." Asked what kind of reduction he would aim for in the first year of his term, he replied, "I

A: He has made about 65 to 75 speeches in the last five or six weeks. His national headquarters for the Draft group is in Washington. He has a regional group for the Northwest, out of Seattle, Washington and has people in Illinois, Florida, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma. There is a National Veterans for Haig group operating out of Kansas City now.

Baker

Following is an interview with a member of the staff of Senator Howard Baker's presidential campaign.

Q: *What would you say are the key states that you are targeting for the primaries?*

A: We have in the last two to three weeks done a review of where we need to concentrate our time and effort, in terms of the Senator's time and the campaign's effort. We have targeted nine primary states—Iowa, Arkansas, Puerto Rico, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Illinois, Wisconsin. These all come in the first few weeks. You have to do well in these first ones and build off of them. We need to make a very respectable showing to show we are perceived as a campaign with a structure and support of people. We need this to show we are a serious campaign.

Q: *How important is New Hampshire to you?*

A: It is important just like Iowa caucuses are. New

Hampshire carries quite a bit of importance because it is the first primary state—everyone looks there and if you do well then everyone says you have something going. Each adds to the next layer of primaries.

Q: *What are the issues that the Senator believes he will get support on?*

A: The Senator this week in Iowa is dropping seven new programs for the campaign. They will be on energy, the economy, and national security. The energy programs include a new community energy program. He is calling for reprioritizing our national security interests to show that the U.S. is willing to defend itself.

Q: *What do you expect to be his base of support—both geographically and constituency wise?*

A: He will get broad support. Based on the constituency he had in Tennessee, he has broad-based support.

In terms of the areas of the country that he will get support from, we expect to do well in the border states, in the Northeast and in the Midwest.

Q: *How many campaign offices do you have?*

A: We have 35, but we are targeting those nine states.

Q: *What will Baker's activity in New Hampshire look like in the next weeks before the primary?*

A: A lot of people say that Baker will be a half-time candidate. He has been because of his Senate post but he has left that now to campaign fulltime. He has already spent 17 days in New Hampshire and expects to spend 20-22 days in New Hampshire.

can't answer that meaningfully. But we can do better."

"LaRouche: a different kind of candidate," *The Berlin (N.H.) Reporter*, Nov. 7. If you've been shopping in the political supermarket recently, you've probably noticed that all the political packages have different wrappings and names, but contain remarkably similar products.

For the selective political shopper looking for something novel, presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche is a totally different product. You'd probably find him in a rather plain wrapper on one of the bottom shelves. But you wouldn't have to wait until after the election to open the package and

find out what's really there.

Lyndon LaRouche lays it on the line—and he seeks to accomplish almost as much with his campaign as he does with the presidency he confidently expects to win. And one of the keys to becoming president, he says, is to capture 40,000 New Hampshire primary votes.

In the traditional sense, Lyndon LaRouche will campaign to prove to voters that his total economic/energy/government program is the sanest program for America today.

"After Iowa, Candidates Still have Far to Go," *The New York Times*, Dec. 2. After all the preliminary maneuvering, the battle for the

Democratic presidential nomination begins officially in the Iowa precinct caucuses on Jan. 21, in the first actual vote of 1980, followed by the Maine municipal caucuses on Feb. 10.

Both President Carter and Senator Edward M. Kennedy have tagged Iowa as their first real test. Both want a win. Each says the other cannot afford to lose. After a long hesitation, even California's Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr. is itching to enter the Iowa fray...

New Hampshire primary Feb. 26 ... Because the Northeast is Mr. Kennedy's home territory, the Carter camp has already sought to discount the significance of defeats there...