Charles Percy

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$135,000 Is Raised By Percy

Associated Press

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) has raised $135,000 to finance his exploration of prospects for a presidential bid in 1976.

One of the largest contributors, besides Percy, who has given $5,000, is his daughter, Sharon, who contributed $3,500. She is the wife of John D. Rockefeller III, former West Virginia secretary of state and unsuccessful Democratic gubernatorial condidate in 1972.

Other major contributors include William Graham, an executive of Baxter Laboratories of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Nielson of the television rating company. Graham and the Nielsons gave $5,000 each, according to reports filed with the General Accounting Office.

Percy is the only Republican with announced presidential ambitions who has filed public financial reports with the GAO.

Technically, he doesn't have to, because federal law requires reports only from individuals or contributors who expect to spend money to influence a nomination or election, and Percy says he is just exploring.

Minnesota Sens. Walter Mondale and Hubert H. Humphrey are the only Democratic personalities who have filed reports or have registered committees so far. A Humphrey spokesman, however, said that his Triple H Committee was formed chiefly to pay off debts from past campaigns.

Percy's Chicago-based exploratory committee has spent $78,000 since it was formed in February, 1973.

The Mondale Volunteer Committee, based in Minneapolis, has raised $16,477 in its first two months of operation.

The committee's first financial report this month listed six $1,000 contributors: attorney David Babson Jr. of Stamford, Conn., attorney Albert Beveridge III of Washington, free-lance writer June Bingham of Washington, Minnesota attorney Robert S. Nickoloff, New York executive Harold Wilt and Scott Donaldson, a professor at William & Mary College.

5-19-77

PERCY ADVANCING TO '76 CANDIDACY

G.O.P. Liberal Displaying Organizational Drive

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, May 17—Senator Charles H. Percy travels the slippery path of "moderate republicanism," trod before him by men like Harold Stassen, William Scranton and George Romney.

The big difference in Senator Percy's "exploratory" campaign for the Presidential nomination is that the Illinois liberal started working the trail three years earlier in the cycle than the others. And his early effort shows a gritty organizational drive and realism that his branch of the party has not seen for years.

Between Senate votes this week Mr. Percy was introducing himself to Republican county leaders in western Pennsylvania and central Iowa, proclaiming his ambition and dropping hints that if party moderates like Iowa's Gov. Robert Ray do not organize like-minded delegations to the 1976 national convention, the Percy troops will come in and do the job themselves.

The most recent model is Senator George McGovern's early march on the Democratic nomination in 1972. Senator Percy prefers comparisons with Senator Barry Goldwater's pre-convention operation in 1964—or with his own record in expanding in Bell & Howell Company twelvefold in 15 years as a corporation president.

"This end of the business has never appealed to moderates—Scranton, Rockefeller or anyone else," he remarked over scrambled eggs. But he said it was the work he enjoyed in business, "organizing production, opening markets, developing product lines. I love this!"

His goal—which seems chancy even to his allies and almost laughable to his adversaries—is little less than a counter-revolution in the Republican party.

Though he is orthodox on most defense and fiscal issues, he challenged the Nixon Administration, long before the Watergate scandals, on such things as Supreme Court appointments, the antiballistic missile system and supersonic transport. And his candidacy, rooted in the Midwest, confronts directly the slow shift of power within the party, rightward in political outlook and geographically to the South and West.

"He just doesn't fit the mainstream of the Republican party," says Clarke Reed of Mississippi, the leader of the Southern Republican state chairmen, tossing back the "mainstream" metaphor that moderates used against Barry Goldwater 10 years ago. "Whenever I start worrying about Percy," Mr. Reed says, "I go to sleep."

But Senator Percy accepts cheerfully the idea that he has succeeded Nelson Rockefeller as the whipping boy of Deep South Republicans. "They just don't have that many votes in the West and the South," he said in an interview.

And he feels he had better judgment than his Republican rivals in guessing that coziness with the Nixon Administration would not be a long-term advantage.

He may have guessed better for example, than John B. Connally of Texas, who thought that the worst of Watergate was over when he joined the Republican party a year ago, and better than Mr. Rockefeller, the former Governor of New York, and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who seem still to assume that they cannot offend President Nixon's supporters and hope to win the next Republican nomination.

"If you look at candidates running for office this year," Mr. Percy observed, "virtually none of them are emphasizing how close they've been to the President."

Now that the President's fortunes have sunk Senator Percy observed, "I don't think loyalty is going to be a major test."

"I haven't been to a convention since 1952, and I could be nominated," Senator Percy told college students in Des Moines yesterday. Yet he expects that the 1976 convention will be larger, with a majority of first-time delegates, including unexpected bonus delegates from the northern industrial states that voted for President Nixon in 1972. And if the moderates do their grass-roots work as militantly as the conservatives, he thinks they can prevail.

The mention of 1952—and Milton Eisenhower's prominence on Senator Percy's "exploratory committee" — are more than casual hints that Mr. Percy sees himself in the late General Eisenhower's role as the candidate a beleaguered party must nominate, over its heart's favorites, to win enough Democratic and independent votes to survive.

The Percy campaign is working from a minutely detailed, six-volume analysis and script—complete with fail-safe checkpoints and a primary-state scenario—prepared by Bailey, Deardourff & Eyre, Inc., of Washington, planning consultants who have had a hand in "moderate" Presidential campaigns since Henry Cabot Lodge's brief effort of 1964.

It is already tentatively decided, for example, that Senator Percy will stay out of the first primaries of 1976, in New Hampshire and Florida—hoping that other moderates—perhaps Elliot L. Richardson and Nelson Rockefeller—will get the ball rolling and that the Percy campaign will then take off in the Midwestern primaries in Illinois, his home state, and then in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Even in the heartland, Senator Percy does not yet appear to be getting the best billings from local party leaders. In Iowa, for example, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Connally have both been invited to address statewide party fund-raisers; Mr. Percy's schedule Wednesday centered on Governor Ray's conference on aging and a local fund-raiser in Waterloo.

Yet the mark of the early Percy campaign—reminiscent of the Goldwater and McGovern efforts—is its ability to work methodically in the face of difficult odds.

"There's no illusion about not being an underdog and a long shot," John Deardourff said yesterday, "but except for [Vice President] Ford, who isn't? If you're paralyzed into inaction by the uncertainty of success, you're guaranteed not to succeed."

Democratic Aide Named

WASHINGTON May 18 (AP) —Harry C. McPherson Jr., former special counsel to President Johnson, has been named head of a Democratic party panel on domestic affairs. Mr. McPherson, a Washington lawyer, was named Wednesday by Arthur B. Krim, chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council, and the national party chairman, Robert S. Strauss.

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Chicago Daily News March 30th 74

Percy Sure He Can Win in '76

By William McGaffin
Chicago Daily News

Others may not think he has much of a chance, but Senator Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) is convinced that he does—and he has embarked upon a battle plan designed to win the Republican presidential nomination in 1976.

The existence of the 2½ year plan, including the goal of raising $11 million to finance it, was acknowledged by Percy's press secretary, Thomas Flaherty.

He said that Percy would not announce his candidacy before the November elections this year, but that he might announce very early in 1975.

Flaherty said that Percy recnot been a Republican convention in recent years that would nominate a "Percy-type" candidate. But Percy, he said, has good hopes that the 1976 Republican convention will have a different complexion.

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Right after Illinois would come a state-wide caucus in Iowa, and then the Wisconsin primary. Percy would be competing in both of these and also would include Oregon and California in his plans, Flaherty said.

Percy's battle plans includes nine "fail-safe points" at which over-all stategy will be considered. The first two points already have been passed. The ones in 1976 come after the primaries in Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

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What makes Charles Percy run

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

A group of prominent Democratic politicians were playing the presidential-nominating game. Who could they win with in 1976? The discussion moved first to Senator Kennedy. The final assessment after an hour of talk: "Easy to nominate. But serious handicaps. Not the kind of candidate who would make the best use of Watergate."

The assessments of others followed as the clock ticked on. It was a leisurely, completely informal, feet-on-the table kind of a session.

Senator Mondale was the next "possible candidate" to be dissected. "Likeable. Bright. But no one knows him. He may be salable — but we can't be sure." This seemed to be the consensus.

* * *

One by one the names came up. Muskie: "Damaged by 1972. An image of vacillation." McGovern: "Destroyed by 1972." Humphrey: "Possible candidate. But badly worn from too many races." Jackson: "Didn't show much drawing power in 1972." Stevenson: "Bright. But seems to lack the spark." Bayh: "Not a broad enough appeal." And so it went. No one, it seemed, would do.

Then one politician in the group spoke up and expressed this rather novel view: "You know, I think we could win with a Chuck Percy. He's got a lot of the Kennedy charisma that we are looking for — without the Kennedy problems."

Another then said: "Chuck certainly is known nationally. But the very things we like in him will probably keep him from getting the Republican nomination. We could use a Democratic Chuck Percy."

What these Democrats were saying has been expressed by some conservative Republicans for a long time. Many find Senator Percy too liberal for their liking. And over the years this reporter has heard this comment from right-wing Republicans on many occasions: "I think Percy is more of a Democrat than he is a Republican."

* * *

A veteran Washington newsman was sizing up Mr. Percy in early 1966, shortly after the Illinois business executive had announced for the Senate. Following an hour of questions and answers over breakfast the reporter said, "After listening to your positions on a number of issues I cannot figure out why you aren't a Democrat." Mr. Percy's answer: "I think Republicans should be expressing my point of view. Further, I think there is room in the Republican Party for varying views, just as there is in the Democratic Party."

Since that breakfast of eight years ago Senator Percy has sat in with this same group of reporters on several occasions. Each time the veteran newsman has posed the same question: "Why aren't you a Democrat?" And each time Mr. Percy has answered in a similar way — that he hopes he is bringing strength to the party by taking positions that are particularly attractive to liberals, young people, blacks, and ethnic groups. At the same time he asserts that while differing with the President on some very big issues — like the Vietnam war (at times) and Watergate — he has voted with Mr. Nixon on a wide range of other important issues.

But Senator Percy isn't likely to change parties. If he were tempted at any point, he has ample warning of recent vintage right in front of his eyes: The decline of John Lindsay to near-political-anonymity since he became a Democrat. And the less-than-enthusiastic welcoming of John Connally into the Republican Party.

* * *

The Senator is quite aware of the rocky road ahead of him as he seeks the GOP nomination. But he is convinced that his progressive Republicanism just might be what the party and the public is wanting in 1976. He knows that he is less than popular with many Republican conservatives. But he can point to a 1972 victory margin in Illinois that exceeded even that amassed by the President as a strong reference point for his present thesis: that he possesses a particularly broad-based appeal that might well make him a presidential winner in 1976.

But to many Republicans the Senator does, indeed, look like a Democrat and a liberal one at that. This view may well prevent Mr. Percy from getting the nomination.

But Senator Percy is convinced that, should he get the nomination, he would win in the general election. He thinks he would do very well among Democrats and independents (now, according to Gallup, the two biggest voting groups in the United States). And he believes he would be able to hold most of the Republicans behind him, too.

This is the theory that keeps the Percy hopes of reaching the White House alive at a moment when many people — particularly conservative Republicans — may be less than impressed with Senator Percy and his very early, out-in-the-open declaration of presidential aspirations.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

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Happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

George Washington

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Saturday, July 21, 1973

What if it's Percy vs. Kennedy in '76?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

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At a moment when the President is under siege it is difficult for many to understand why anyone would aspire for the office, particularly if his name is Charles H. Percy. He could get out of it so easily. He could say, "What chance do I have with the President dead set against my getting the nomination?" Or he could point to a recent poll which shows him a less-than-spectacular fifth among Republican voters behind Agnew, Reagan, Connally, and Rockefeller and say, "There is certainly no sign here of what might be called an irresistible draft for me."

But if you talk with Mr. Percy these days you just have to leave with the strong impression that the former boy-wonder president of Bell & Howell is getting ready for a presidential bid — long odds or no.

He's not ignoring the reference points that show his problems. But what he is counting on is that as time goes on it will become increasingly clear to the hard-nosed GOP politicians that he, and he alone, will be able to defeat the current far-out front Democratic front-runner, Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Already, Senator Percy can cite a Harris poll which shows precisely this — that he could beat Senator Kennedy but that Agnew, Reagan, Rockefeller, and Connally could not.

In other words, the "liberal" or "moderate" Percy image that makes him acceptable to many conservative Republicans gives him the ability to pick up enough Democratic and independent votes to beat Mr. Kennedy by a 46 to 44 percent margin.

The polls show Percy's unique pulling power, too: he scores substantially stronger than other GOP rivals among young people and women. He holds a wide, 60 to 32 percent margin over Kennedy among the college educated. And he is the only Republican among the five tested who wins the vote of women against Kennedy, 47 to 42 percent. Further — and rather significant—Percy has an edge of 62 to 30 percent over Kennedy among professional people.

* * *

To sum up the principal Percy assets as he takes a hopeful look at the White House, they would be:

o His reputation for integrity. Some of his adversaries have tried to turn this into a liability by calling him scornfully, "Mr. Clean." But against the backdrop of the Watergate scandal and the growing public distrust of government officials this must be asked: How could one have a better title?

o His experience as a business executive. A recent Monitor check with GOP leaders on the "kind" of person they would be looking for as a presidential nominee next time elicited this response: they wanted someone with administrative experience, either from government or from business. Many volunteered their opinion that if Mr. Nixon had been "an experienced administrator" he would have prevented Watergate from coming about.

The names of presidential possibilities most often mentioned by these leaders were those of governors or former governors: Agnew, Rockefeller, Connally, and Evans. Percy's name came up frequently — because of his business record.

* * *

But Senator Percy knows that he will need much more than a Percy-Kennedy poll if he is to win the presidential nomination. Thus, his plans call for heavy although selective involvement in the primaries. He doubtless will skip the two earliest primaries in New Hampshire and Florida since he realizes that the highly conservative Republican voters in those states might well eliminate him even before he is able to build up any steam.

Percy will probably enter all the big primaries, including New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California. And before the preconvention period is over, he will test his popularity in some states where the voters are predominantly conservative. He knows that at some point he must convince the convention delegates that he has the capacity to attract those among the voters who make up the hard-core of the party faithful. He may well be ready to make this test by the time the Nebraska contest comes along.

But Percy's strongest card is the one that says he can beat Kennedy. Several polls show Kennedy far and away the choice of the Democrats.

As it sinks in to the Republican consciousness that Kennedy is going to be the likely Democratic opponent, there will be a rising tide of talk and speculation in GOP circles of: "Who among us can beat Kennedy? We just can't let Kennedy into the White House."

Here the Percy argument which is reflected in this recent head-on Percy-Kennedy poll will be heard, increasingly:

"Who would be better able to challenge Kennedy than Percy? Who would be better able than he to pick up the votes of Democrats who are disenchanted with Kennedy because of Chappaquiddick than 'Mr. Clean,' a Republican who was not even in good standing with those who were involved in Watergate?"

It is a compelling argument. And, in the end, it could win the nomination for the Illinois Senator — although he has a long way to go.

Godfrey Sperling Jr. is national political correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The United States is a peaceful nation. And where our strength and determination are clear, our words need merely to convey conviction, not belligerence. If we are strong, our strength will speak for itself. If we are weak, words will be of no help.

John F. Kennedy

Sen. Percy Is Critical Of Ford

Los Angeles Times

CHICAGO, May 30—Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) said Thursday he had been shocked to find "paper thin" support for President Ford in Illinois and said that he would consider running for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination if the President did not demonstrate greater leadership in solving problems facing the country.

Percy's criticisms of the President marked a sharp change from his previous support and were among the first from a leading member of the GOP's liberal wing.

Percy was particularly critical of the President's energy speech, parts of which he termed "as amateurish a presentation to the nation as I've ever seen.

"There's got to be some inspiration in the country from the White House," Percy said, calling the speech "a great disappointment." He said he agreed with the President's energy policy, but thought the address "just didn't come across."

Percy made his remarks to Chicago political reporters.

"There is a lack of enthusiasm for Presdent Ford at all levels," the senator said, showing vehemence at several times during the discussion by pounding the arm of his chair with his fist.

Percy maintained that he was not now a candidate for President, but said that he might consider such a move before the end of the year. He asserted that he would work to help the President "correct the downward drift" in the months ahead.

Either the Republican Party or the President himself might decide it is not appropriate for Mr. Ford to seek election in 1976 if he does not demonstrate greater leadership, Percy said.

If President Ford does not run, Percy said, he plans to be a candidate. "Either now or 1980 is my time to run for

Wash. Post Saturday Feb. 9 '74

Gen

Percy, in '76 Move, Scores Others

By Joel D. Weisman
Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO, Feb. 8. — Sen. Charles H. Percy (D-Ill.) tonight frankly declared "I would like to be a candidate for President in 1976," and then blasted other contenders for doing the "non-candidate tango."

He described his competitors for the Republican nomination, without naming them, as "resistent yet persistent politicians who whirl in and out of state after state, assuring potential supporters of their immense indifference to the idea of running for President."

Percy made his remarks in a speech prepared for delivery to the annual Illinois United Republican Fund dinner in the Conrad Hilton hotel. He was the keynote speaker at the $250-a-plate affair.

Percy is the only Republican contender who has openly admitted his ambitions for the White House. He has filed reports with governmental agencies showing he has already spent more than $100,000 on a presidential "exploratory committee."

The senator said it was "an unfortunate fact of political life" that he had to start his presidential effort so early, but contended it is necessary in order "to enjoy any chance of success."

"Whether I actually make the race remains to be decided, but I'm not going to deny my interests nor conceal my preparations. I will not insult your intelligence by going through the motions of the non-candidate tango," he told the partisan crowd.

Referring again to presidential frontrunners, Percy noted, "It is little wonder people are cynical about politics when the very politicians who aspire to our highest public office keep denying their obvious aspirations," adding: "We have had enough concealment, coyness, and evasion."

Yet despite his own candor, Percy failed to make the President's list of "top contenders" Wednesday when Mr. Nixon listed Govs. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Ronald Reagan of California, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, and Vice President Ford as leading the GOP pack for '76.

"I'm not concerned about lists," Percy said in an interview prior to his speech. "I'm on some lists and not on others at the White House," he added in an obvious reference to his inclusion on the White House "enemies" list.

The senator said it was "typically thoughtful" of Ford to say that Percy should replace him on Nixon's list of contenders.

In his speech he indirectly took issue with White House efforts to minimize the gravity of the Watergate affair.

"We must not put ourselves in the position of even seeming to condone or gloss over the misdeeds of Watergate. In no way, shape or form is Watergate what the Republican Party is all about, and we'd better make damn sure the American people understand it, or our party will be paying for that 'third-rate burglary' for decades to come," he said referring to an early White House characterization of the break-in.

Percy openly courted the presidential support of Illinois Republicans, some of whom have been less than enamored of his left-of-White House positions. He pledged to return regularly this year to campaign for Illinois GOP candidates as part of an accelerated fence-mending effort.

Percy's advisers say if he officially makes the presidential race, Illinois will be a "showcase" and perhaps the first of the senator's primary forays. The state's primary falls just after New Hampshire and Florida. Percy aides frequently talk of a "Midwest strategy" in which Percy would score early primary victories in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, before moving westward to Nebraska, Oregon and California.

The senator's current exploratory operation centers on gathering information about the expanded GOP delegate selection process for 1976, when the convention will be made up of more than 2,200 delegates, compared to the 1,350 that attended the 1972 party conclave.

THE WASHINGTON POST · Friday, March 22, 1974

1-17-3-r Gen

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By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, May 17—Senator Charles H. Percy travels the slippery path of "moderate republicanism," trod before him by men like Harold Stassen, William Scranton and George Romney.

The big difference in Senator Percy's "exploratory" campaign for the Presidential nomination is that the Illinois liberal started working the trail three years earlier in the cycle than the others. And his early effort shows a gritty organizational drive and realism that his branch of the party has not seen for years.

Between Senate votes this week Mr. Percy was introducing himself to Republican county leaders in western Pennsylvania and central Iowa, proclaiming his ambition and dropping hints that if party moderates like Iowa's Gov. Robert Ray do not organize like-minded delegations to the 1976 national convention, the Percy troops will come in and do the job themselves.

The most recent model is Senator George McGovern's early march on the Democratic nomination in 1972. Senator Percy prefers comparisons with Senator Barry Goldwater's pre-convention operation in 1964—or with his own record in expanding in Bell & Howell Company twelvefold in 15 years as a corporation president.

"This end of the business has never appealed to moderates—Scranton, Rockefeller or anyone else," he remarked over scrambled eggs. But he said it was the work he enjoyed in business, "organizing production, opening markets, developing product lines. I love this!"

His goal—which seems chancy even to his allies and almost laughable to his adversaries—is little less than a counter-revolution in the Republican party.

Though he is orthodox on most defense and fiscal issues, he challenged the Nixon Administration, long before the Watergate scandals, on such things as Supreme Court appointments, the antiballistic missile system and supersonic transport. And his candidacy, rooted in the Midwest, confronts directly the slow shift of power within the party, rightward in political outlook and geographically to the South and West.

"He just doesn't fit the mainstream of the Republican party," says Clarke Reed of Mississippi, the leader of the Southern Republican state chairmen, tossing back the "mainstream" metaphor that moderates used against Barry Goldwater 10 years ago. "Whenever I start worrying about Percy," Mr. Reed says, "I go to sleep."

But Senator Percy accepts cheerfully the idea that he has succeeded Nelson Rockefeller as the whipping boy of Deep South Republicans. "They just don't have that many votes in the West and the South," he said in an interview.

And he feels he had better judgment than his Republican rivals in guessing that coziness with the Nixon Administration would not be a long-term advantage.

He may have guessed better for example, than John B. Connally of Texas, who thought that the worst of Watergate was over when he joined the Republican party a year ago, and better than Mr. Rockefeller, the former Governor of New York, and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who seem still to assume that they cannot offend President Nixon's supporters and hope to win the next Republican nomination.

"If you look at candidates running for office this year," Mr. Percy observed, "virtually none of them are emphasizing how close they've been to the President."

Now that the President's fortunes have sunk Senator Percy observed, "I don't think loyalty is going to be a major test."

"I haven't been to a convention since 1952, and I could be nominated," Senator Percy told college students in Des Moines yesterday. Yet he expects that the 1976 convention will be larger, with a majority of first-time delegates, including unexpected bonus delegates from the Northern industrial states that voted for President Nixon in 1972. And if the moderates do their grass-roots work as militantly as the conservatives, he thinks they can prevail.

The mention of 1952—and Milton Eisenhower's prominence on Senator Percy's "exploratory committee" — are more than casual hints that Mr. Percy sees himself in the late General Eisenhower's role as the candidate a beleaguered party must nominate, over its heart's favorites, to win enough Democratic and independent votes to survive.

The Percy campaign is working from a minutely detailed, six-volume analysis and script—complete with fail-safe checkpoints and a primary-state scenario—prepared by Bailey, Deardourff & Eyre, Inc., of Washington, planning consultants who have had a hand in "moderate" Presidential campaigns since Henry Cabot Lodge's brief effort of 1964.

It is already tentatively decided, for example, that Senator Percy will stay out of the first primaries of 1976, in New Hampshire and Florida—hoping that other moderates—perhaps Elliot L. Richardson and Nelson Rockefeller—will get the ball rolling and that the Percy campaign will then take off in the Midwestern primaries in Illinois, his home state, and then in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Even in the heartland, Senator Percy does not yet appear to be getting the best billings from local party leaders. In Iowa, for example, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Connally have both been invited to address statewide party fund-raisers; Mr. Percy's schedule Wednesday centered on Governor Ray's conference on aging and a local fund-raiser in Waterloo.

Yet the mark of the early Percy campaign—reminiscent of the Goldwater and McGovern efforts—is its ability to work methodically in the face of difficult odds.

"There's no illusion about not being an underdog and a long shot," John Deardourff said yesterday, "but except for [Vice President] Ford, who isn't? If you're paralyzed into inaction by the uncertainty of success, you're guaranteed not to succeed."

Democratic Aide Named

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP) —Harry C. McPherson Jr., former special counsel to President Johnson, has been named head of a Democratic party panel on domestic affairs. Mr. McPherson, a Washington lawyer, was named Wednesday by Arthur B. Krim, chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council, and the national party chairman, Robert S. Strauss.