



HAPPY WARRIOR Richard M. Nixon snapped at the moment he learned he had been nominated by the convention.

Frink Beats Mardiros

Gary Frink topped Ron Mardiros for the Democratic nomination for congress in the 19th District, which includes Redford, Livonia and Farmington. Republican incumbent congressman Jack McDonald, ran unopposed and was re-nominated.

Mardiros carried his hometown Livonia and Redford, but lost in the Oakland County portion of the district, where he is not as well known.



Cong. Jack McDonald

Mardiros polled 394 in the Wayne County section of the district while Frink tallied 396. Frink won the election 2968 to 2331, winning in Oakland County.

FRINK said the campaign had been conducted without personalities. "This was a clean campaign and I think I ran poll the party together without any trouble." Frink said this included the Democratic factions in Redford centering around State House trustee candidate for one and Robert Brant, township trustee for another.

We're Thrifty

THOUSANDS of shifts from all the men nominated for president were left on the convention floor Wednesday when the show was over, even Nixon signs. But Mrs. Kory, recalling a shortage of Nixon signs in her Redford headquarters, picked up a batch of the blipper ones to take home. "A cameraman was shooting piles of paper and signs on the floor, and on television we Republicans are going to look actually," she smiled, "but actually we're very thrifty."

Additional Convention Stories And Pictures
4B And 5B

Michigan Local Delegates Not Happy With Agnew

by TIM RICHARD

MIAMI BEACH -- "It was spontaneous. There was no organized leadership. We didn't know until the last minute that it would be Romney." That was how Observational delegates to the Republican National Convention described their impressions of the successful attempt to nominate Michigan's governor George Romney for vice president in place of presidential nominee Richard Nixon's personal choice, Governor Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland.

The local delegates joined in giving Romney a 43-5 majority over Agnew in the Michigan delegation.

AT A press conference this morning, Romney said "the revolt" helped to relieve tensions, which would have divided the party. He paraded the delegates' revolt to the lancing of a nail which would have festered had it not had a chance to be expressed. Romney promised to work for the Nixon-Agnew ticket but said he would work "enthusiastically" only if the Nixon leadership makes the large northern states "at least as important as the leaders from the south and southwest—and I believe he will."

Agnew got 1,128 votes to Romney's 392, but Romney said, "There were many more that were bitter and concerned that evaporated on the floor."

Why did the delegates do it? Delores Kory and John Cartwright of the 19th District and E.O. Weber of the Second District had difficulty listing their reasons in any one, two, three order, in the composite picture was this:

"Spiro Agnew was largely unknown to them. They doubted his ability to strengthen the ticket, led by a man with little appeal to Michigan suburbanites, independents and Democrats."

"They felt that Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield had been given a bad deal when Nixon aides lead him to believe he was to be the vice-presidential choice, then suddenly dumped him."

ROMNEY HAD WANTED to toughen the economic plank of the platform by opening to the "concentrations of economic power" in the hands of big labor unions and corporations. But that proposal simply failed to get in to the final draft.

So Romney announced at a press conference a few hours before the convention session that he might try to amend the platform from the floor that night.

He didn't reckon with the tactics of convention stage manager Senator George Murphy, or with the oratory of Everett Dirksen.

The basic tactic was the one Dirksen used in the platform committee session: let the show run, wear him out, then do what you had planned to do all along.

The show started Tuesday night at 8 and did run on. Singers. A speech by the still golden-voiced Tom Dewey. The induction of Michigan's Jerry Ford as convention chairman. Ford's speech. Tributes to the new breed of freshmen congressmen the GOP elected in 1966.

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DIRKSEN DID NOT follow the standard custom of reading a long, dull platform in its entirety. He charmed the convention as it has been rarely charmed before.

"Quiet!" he bellowed like a stern but loving father. "I accept the nomination," he stammered after the standing ovation.

There was some concern that Nixon had sold out to Disraeli Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Thurmond had helped keep Southern delegations in line for Nixon, and thus prevented them from voting to California's governor Reagan. In return, Thurmond appeared to have elicited a promise that Nixon would pick a running mate acceptable to the south.

As Weber related it, Romney had discouraged him from starting any revolt, but from the very beginning, Romney was taking part in something the Pennsylvania and Oregon groups started.

ROMNEY himself had not wanted to be the candidate, Weber said, because he was tired of being hurt nationally with his maverick role on issues. Weber said the Michigan delegates felt bad that the anti-Agnew candidate had to be Romney.

It wasn't until Nevada state chairman George Abbott began speaking that Romney and the Michigan delegates knew that he would nominate Romney. Romney and local delegates later inspected Agnew's record as Baltimore County executive and governor and were impressed by it.

A sole delegate from Nevada, George Abbott, nominated Romney. Two others seconded the nomination. Meanwhile New York party leaders and Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, were trying to collar New York Mayor John Lindsay to see if he would accept the nomination.

Lindsay, who had agreed to second the nomination of Agnew, was one strong, the other 11 votes went to Agnew, as did all but 182 of the convention votes.

Once Romney saw Agnew had gone over the necessary 667

votes, he moved Agnew's nomination to be made unanimous.

WHILE the bid to nominate Romney, or Lindsay for that matter, was too late and unorganized, it was not without significance. Romney had earlier headed off a revolt over Agnew in the Michigan delegation, saying he'd gotten delegates to agree "they would not initiate such revolt."

Yet local delegates told The Observer, feeling against Agnew ran very strongly and very deeply throughout the delegation, and that it was shared by both Nixon and Rockefeller supporters.

"Most of them inclined to revolt. In caucus," Romney said. "There were people who got up and surprised me." Romney agreed that the southern delegates had had "considerable influence" in nominating Agnew. Asked if he was happy with Agnew, Romney said "I did not say I was unhappy."

OTHER DELEGATES from Michigan and largely urban states like New York and Pennsylvania were more specific. They felt Agnew offered little hope in helping the ticket in the cities, while a man like Lindsay would.

With eye to local and congressional tickets back home, they said Agnew would hurt them.

Unhappy or not, however, delegates went along, as have conventions in the past, with Nixon's choice. Nixon left little doubt that he was the man in charge.

MIAMI BEACH -- Michigan's hubbed of disgraced Rockefellerism reacted with a Richard M. Nixon's smooth first-ballot victory for the Republican presidential nomination.

Observational delegates not only stuck with favorite son Agnew, but at least 30 votes if the 48-member delegation had ever decided to switch from Romney. Mrs. Kory said that mail from the Wayne County portion of the 19th District (Redford-

Livonia-Norville) was heavily in support of Rockefeller, and she personally preferred Rockefeller over Nixon and Reagan.

The Oakland County portion, however, seemed to have Nixon leaning, she said. Fifteenth District alternate John Boyce of Westland, GOP candidate for Congress against incumbent Democrat William Ford, had been frankly in favor of Rockefeller.

Jack McDonald emerged as a leader among the Michigan freshmen, when he endorsed Rockefeller on Sunday. He worked hard to get Esch and the third district's Garry Brown to join him. They did, on Tuesday afternoon.

Delegate Bud Weber, as chairman of the Wayne County Second District, said Esch made his move to satisfy Washington sentiment, but Weber thought Esch had little to gain by making any endorsement and had made his endorsement too late to be effective.

NIXON'S choice of Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew for his vice-presidential running mate was only coolly accepted however by the Michigan delegation. One delegate, David Opton of the 4th district, unabashedly called it "a mistake," primarily because Maryland is such a small state and Agnew a relatively unknown.

Nixon sentiment was behind New York Mayor John Lindsay and Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield—especially Hatfield.

State chairman Ely Peterson was openly disappointed for Hatfield's sake, especially after many news leaks from Nixon's staff had pointed to Hatfield as the VP choice.

Bob Dupree, 4th District alternate, said that Hatfield had made "quite an impression" on Michigan's delegation, which sat next to Oregon's on the convention floor.

TV newsmen frequently interviewed Hatfield on the floor Wednesday night and viewers may have seen 19th District Delores Kory sitting near him. One Observational woman at the convention attended a reception Monday, met Agnew's wife, and had no idea who Agnew was.

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Bud Weber said he "respects Nixon's people" because they didn't try to split the Michigan delegation's support of favorite son Romney.

In the Michigan delegation's final caucus Wednesday before the nominating session, Weber said two top Michigan Nixon backers—Sen. Emil Lockwood and Rep. Russell Strang—said they had talked the matter over with Nixon and that Nixon had urged them not to make a split with Romney.

Thus, said Weber, there were no hard feelings between the Romney-Rockefeller supporters and the Nixon backers within the delegation.

IT HAD BEEN common knowledge for months that the 12th and 14th district delegates, backers of arch conservative Richard Durand, would want to give Romney a bad time.

But other delegates, including Romney, had the impression that those four would back California's Ronald Reagan on the first ballot.

Instead, the conservatives backed Nixon in the 44-4 vote. The dozen or so real Nixon supporters stuck with favorite son Romney.

PUBLICLY, ROMNEY never revealed his presidential preference. He also kept his feelings secret in closed-door delegation caucuses, according to Observational delegates.

A quick survey of delegates' convention watches and Michigan newsmen indicated that one Republican congressman may be in trouble with Nixon at the head of the ticket in November.

Philip Ruppe, a freshman lawmaker from the Upper Peninsula's 11th District, was seen facing difficulty in the general election.

A private poll taken for the Michigan Republican State Central committee had shown New Rockefeller running about even with Nixon statewide but some nine percentage points ahead of Nixon in the five "marginal" Republican congressional districts—those won from Democrats by five points or less in 1966.

Dirksen Soothes Romney With His Great Style

MIAMI BEACH -- In Michigan politics, Governor Romney has tangled with such tough state senators as George Kuhn and Basil Brown and come out on top.

But at the Republican National Convention last week, George Romney tangled with the Great Old Lion himself—Everett McKinley Dirksen, senator-minority leader and chairman of the platform committee—and Romney was disgraced so skillfully that he seemed to enjoy it.

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At 10:30 Dirksen took over.

He talked for a half hour then at 11 he put on the chairmen of the sub-committees, one by one.

Dirksen reminded them of the purposes of the platform—to serve the nominee, to unite rather than divide the party.

Governor John Chaffee of Delaware reminded them that the platform committee had done "a month of work" and that Ev Dirksen "has been fair."

At 12:04 Dirksen closed by getting the delegates to recite with him the final words of the pledge of allegiance: "One nation...under God...in-divisible...with liberty...and justice...FOR ALL."

IF GEORGE ROMNEY had attempted an amendment after that show, he would have been as popular as a pole cat at a picnic, or a computer in a union hall.

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With negotiations deadlocked and no progress for several weeks, the Schoolcraft Administration and Faculty Forum teams will sit down with State Labor Board fact-finder Tuesday at 10 a.m. in an effort to settle the dispute over money and other terms.

Dr. Charles Rehms, director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan, was assigned as fact-finder on Aug. 1.

This action came one day after each of the teams sent separate letters to the Labor Board requesting fact-finding. The letters arrived on July 31 and the appointment of Dr. Rehms was announced the following day.

By the technicality of the rules, amendments were made virtually impossible anyway. So Romney was given the podium—he didn't have to speak from the floor—to say that "I personally wish it (the platform) were more complex."

Romney scored points when he pointed out that in the 1964 platform had hit at "excessive concentrations of power, whether public or private." He was loudly cheered when he lashed out at "contract settlements that grant wage increase to or three times productivity...that the taxpayer's helper more than a veteran police officer or teacher."

Everett Dirksen's triumph was complete. He had not only stopped George Romney at the pass, but he allowed Romney to save face with the public.

Dirksen had borrowed a page from another Illinois orator—something about being magnanimous in victory.

College Teachers Meet With State Fact Finder

With the opening of the fall semester slated for Aug. 26, each of the letters stressed the importance of immediate action.

Previously the Labor Board had sent a mediator to sit down with the two teams but he was unable to arrive at any solution and reportedly termed the situation "impossible" at a session in early July.

Neither of the teams made any indication in their letters requesting a fact-finder, that it would be bound by his findings and recommendations.

There was no indication whether the Tuesday meeting, scheduled in the conference room in the Administration Building will be open to the public or not.

Monday 12 DALMATIAN CLUB, 8:00 p.m., Community Room

Tuesday 13 LADIES' DAY 9:30. Coffee and Donuts. Movie 10 a.m. Cinema 1. Gifts, prizes, special bargains. WEIGHT WATCHERS' Community Room, 12:15

Wednesday 14 COME FISHIN' --- Catch a SMOXY MOUNTAIN RAINBOW TROUT - rods, line, lures and take-home bags provided.

Thursday 15 COLONIAL SENIOR CITIZENS 11 a.m., Community Room. HAVE FISH FOR SUPPER TO-NIGHT! Catch 'em at the Mall - FISH ALL WEEK!

Friday 16 FISH ALL WEEK IN LIVONIA MALL -- FOR SMOXY RAINBOW TROUT. Catch 'em and keep 'em!

Saturday 17 DID YOU CATCH YOUR PRIZE FISH? Singer Sewing Machine Fashion Show. The public is welcome. No charge - 1:30 to 3 p.m. in the Community Room.

FINAL DAY TO CATCH A FISH IN MALL. COIN SHOW in Community Room - 40 a.m. to 9 p.m., AUCTION at 4 p.m.

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