

Turning Points of American Politics: 5 Conventions

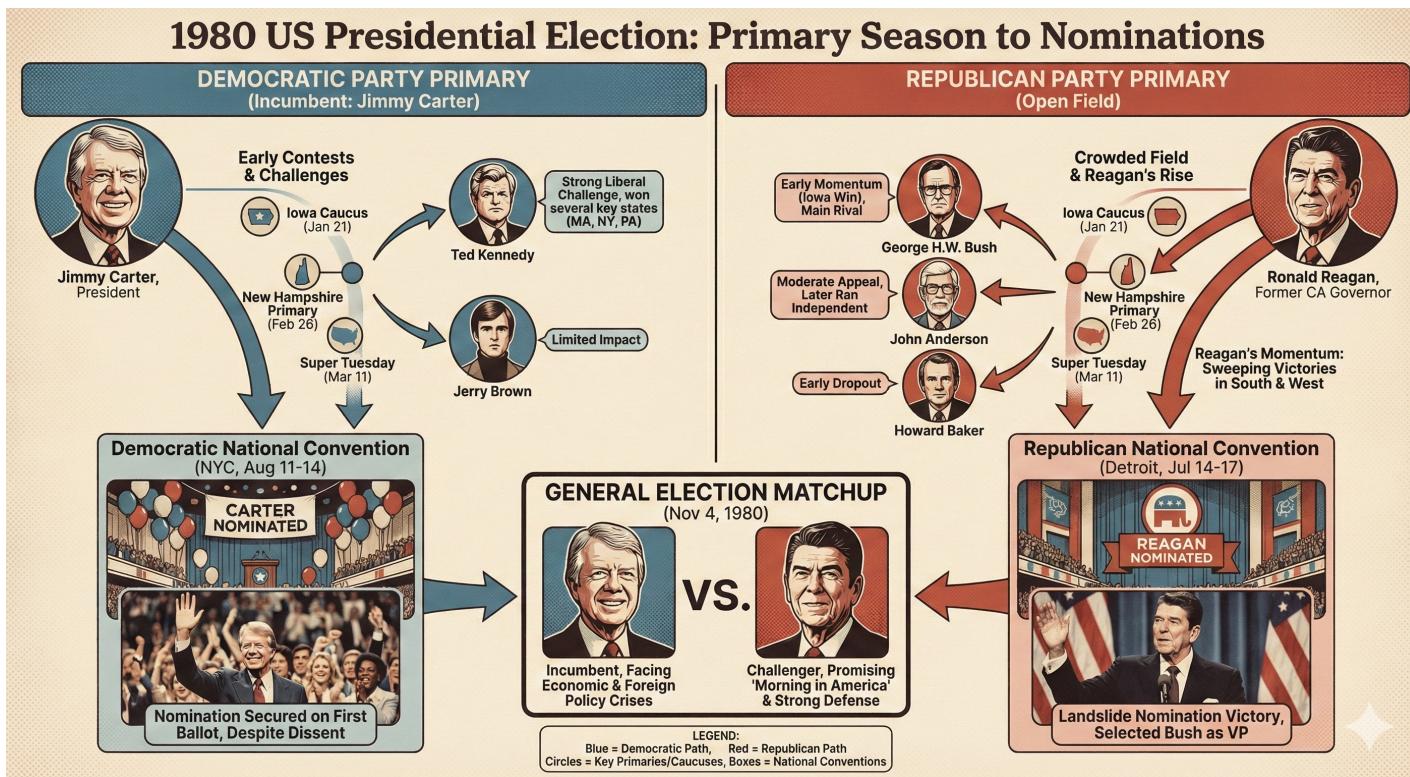
The nominations for the 1968 presidential election



Course outline

Date	Topic	Readings
10/31	Introduction Presidential nominating conventions for the 1832 election	Genesis of the First National Political Convention: A Case Study in the Development of an American Institution How Political Conventions Began—And Changed .
11/7	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1860 election	Five Conventions, Four Candidates, and Three Parties: Chaos before the Election of 1860
11/14	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1948 election	Sweat, steak, five o'clock shadows: How TV transformed political conventions in 1948
11/21	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1968 election	Revisiting The 1968 Republican Convention ; The rise and fall of the televised political convention
12/5	Presidential nominating conventions for the 1980 election Conclusions	Narratives of the Presidential Nominating Conventions: Branding The Parties And Candidates





Paths to the nomination



Turning Points - 5

It began, as is so often the case, with an ending. At the 1976 Republican National Convention in Kansas City,

Ronald Reagan—former sportscaster, movie actor, union president, and governor of California—had come up just short of defeating the incumbent president, Gerald R. Ford, to win their party's nomination.

Craig Shirley

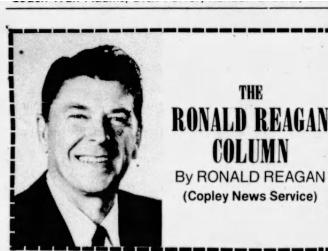
Reagan Rising: The Decisive Years, 1976–1980

#kindlequotes

Reagan Rising: The Decisive Years, 1976–1980



Turning Points - 5



THE RONALD REAGAN COLUMN

By RONALD REAGAN
(Copley News Service)

By RONALD REAGAN

Copley News Service
In a classic case of "Washington knows best," Big Government (with a nudge from Big Labor) is telling the independent-minded people of Aroostook County, Maine, what's good for them.

For generations, the citizens of Aroostook, America's largest potato-growing county, have had to work hard and fast each year to harvest their crop before the long winter sets in. Everyone joins in, group-ups and youngsters alike. In fact, nearly two-thirds of the harvesters are kids of the county. They earn money, of course, but virtually everybody in the county believes that the harvest experience has an even more important aspect:

It's a vital part of the process of learning responsibility and the satisfaction and independence that come from working.

Curiously, Washington now wants to do away with the Aroostook tradition on the

grounds that work is bad for youngsters.

Child labor in industry was banned by Congress nearly 30 years ago. Few would argue that decision. Agriculture was exempted from the ban, though, until last year when Congress tacked a little-noticed rider to the minimum wage bill, ruling out agricultural work for

Aroostook County people were furious. John Moores, a potato farmer, put it bluntly when he told a reporter, "Whatever happened to the belief that this work was built on hard, honest work? That you work for what you get and that work builds character?"

"These are the values the whole country's losing. We've kept them here in Maine and now some know-nothings down in Washington are trying to tell us what we've done for generations is wrong."

Congress had good intentions (as it often does), but with uneven results (which it often gets). With urging from the AFL-CIO,

Congress was setting out to prevent exploitation of children in the harvesting of some crops. It probably didn't cross anyone's mind to study the situation in Aroostook County or in Washington state, where students traditionally pitch in with the strawberry harvest.

One Washington observer called it a classic example of the application of broad-brush national standards where local differences should be considered instead.

Aroostook citizens have marched and testified against the measure, with no success thus far. The House Agriculture Labor subcommittee voted to waive the ban in the case of both Aroostook and the Washington strawberry pickers. But, Big Labor leaned hard on congressmen in its debt on the full House Labor Committee, and that group turned down the waiver nearly 2 to 1. Thus, Big Labor proved it can be just as insensitive as Big Government when it comes to understanding that Americans weren't all stamped out of cookie cutters.

Rep. William Cohen of Maine, summed it up effectively: "These people are hardworking, decent, self-sufficient. The family is still a strong unit and the harvest has always been a family effort."

"It's really a shame to start destroying that type of life-style and spirit and philosophy, especially when there's no social advantage to doing it and the use of child labor wasn't abused in the first place."

These values he's speaking about undergird the whole nation's heritage, of course, and have had a lot to do with the productive genius of the American people. Apparently, though, too many on Capitol Hill these days are marching to a different drummer.

ICF WILL HOLD MEETING ON SUNDAY

The Italian Catholic Federation will hold its regular monthly meeting on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 p. m. at the Msgr. Moran hall. Final nominations of officers will be held, followed by election.

A dinner is planned following the meeting for members, their family and guests.

Bowie knife was frontier tamer

While it has been said the Winchester rifle and the Colt revolver tamed the frontier, the Bowie knife played a significant role, too.

Jim Bowie, the frontier scout who made the "Bowie knife" famous, actually was a Lousianian until he decided to help discover the West.

Spanish moss is big moneymaker

Spanish moss, besides providing picturesque scenery along Louisiana's bayou country, has great commercial value.

It is used, as it has been since colonial days, for stuffing mattresses and pillows and in the making of horse collars, blankets and saddles.

It wasn't just television (*Lassen Advocate*) Susanville, California · Friday, October 31, 1975



Turning Points - 5



gather support in the Iowa caucuses where, next January, the first 1980 convention delegates will be chosen.

**REAGAN:
THE 1980
MODEL**

He hasn't announced yet, but he's ahead in the polls and his team is busy repackaging his image and message.

By Adam Clymer

Run, will you please, so I got someone decent to vote for," implored a burly Chicago man at a recent House social. He had been watching passengers board a plane when he spotted a handsome, black-haired man in a striped shirt and a striped face, and felt he had to speak to him. A few minutes later, two aircraft mechanics, who had been talking to each other in the Democrats' air is the Chicago police force, offered Ronald Reagan the same kind of greeting.

They were not the only ones to consider an important political fact — that Mr. Reagan has considerable support in the upper and middle class, the key growth industry in American politics today. In San Francisco and Los Angeles, experienced politicians are plotting the financial, political and business relationships, the sales pitches and the promotional efforts of the new candidate Reagan.

The details of the new model are generally known, the trim and accessories are yet to be revealed. Mr. Reagan is waiting for the opportune moment to announce his candidacy. "He's been waiting to have to ration your ammunition," on SALT II, for example, he is only "suspicious," not yet a declared opponent. He is also suspicious of the Federal Reserve, the leading papers. For inflation, he finds a "sleazy" villain, the Federal Government, with its executive spending and ever-expanding role in the economy. He wants to create new Government agencies but would end Government control of the energy industry and turn it loose to produce all the energy the country needs.

He dismisses President Carter's July 15 energy speech, saying that it "comes in a charge from a very Government that he criticized for the last four years."

Adam Clymer covers national politics for The Times.

“Reagan: The 1980 Model” 29-Jul-1979



Turning Points - 5

The Republican field

- Sen. Howard Baker (Tennessee)
- Rep. John Anderson (Illinois)
- Former rep. and former CIA head, George H. W. Bush
- Rep. Phillip Crane (Illinois)
- Former Texas gov. and former sec. of Treasury John Connally
- Sen. Robert Dole (Kansas)
- Benjamin Fernandez, California
- Sen. Larry Pressler (South Dakota)
- Former Minnesota gov. Harold Stassen
- Sen. Lowell Weicker (Connecticut)
- And, if called upon, former president Gerald Ford



Negative campaigning is not some quirk of modern politics; nor is it a character flaw of this or that candidate. Rather, it derives its power from the fact that it will always be easier to persuade voters to fear an opponent's flaws, real or imagined, than to convince them of one's own merits

Skinner, Kiron K., Serhiy Kudelia, Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Condoleezza Rice, and George P. Shultz. "Conclusions." In *The Strategy of Campaigning: Lessons from Ronald Reagan and Boris Yeltsin*, 249–60. University of Michigan Press, 2007.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.93352.12>.



While Jimmy Carter argued that hard economic times required belt-tightening and changed expectations, Ronald Reagan argued that America's economic problems were the product of government policies rather than external forces that could only be overcome by personal sacrifice. While Jimmy Carter followed in the footsteps of Nixon and Ford by endorsing and encouraging détente with the Soviet Union, Reagan argued against détente.

The Strategy of Campaigning, p. 256



There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous, that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class that rests upon it.

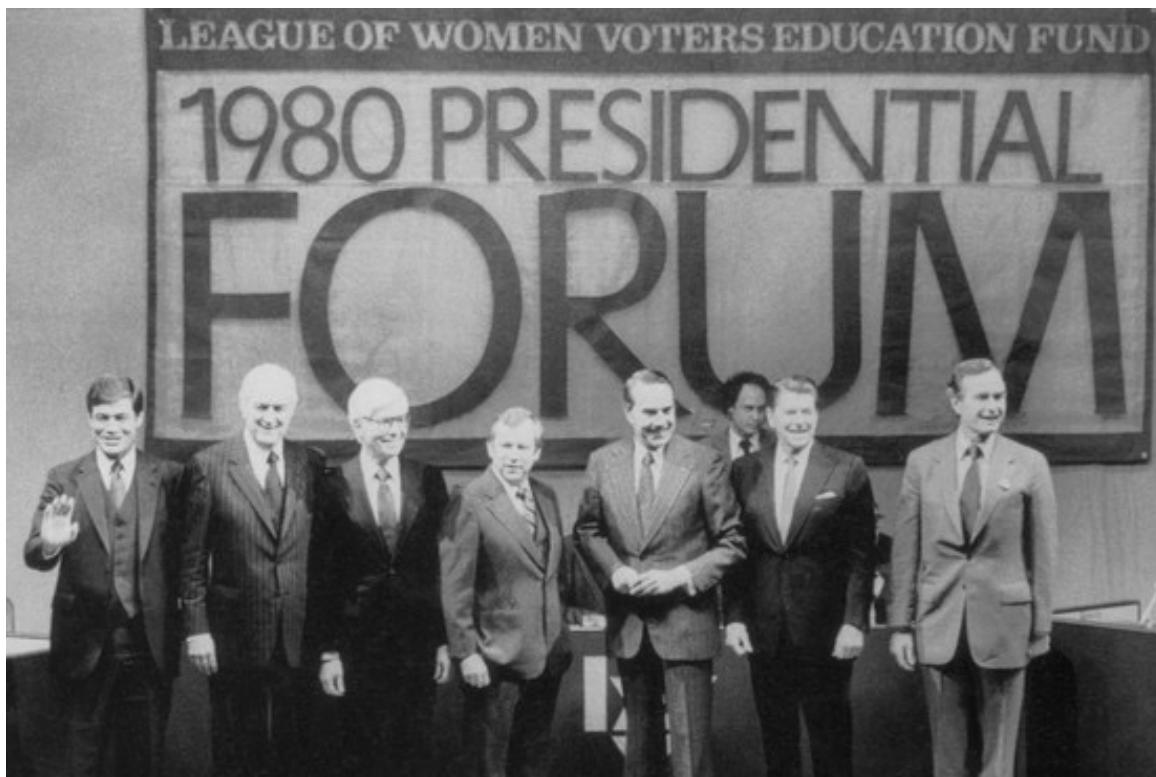
– William Jennings Bryant, “Cross of Gold”

Mr. Hoover was an engineer. He knew that water trickled down. Put it uphill and let it go and it will reach the dryest little spot. But he didn't know that money trickled up. Give it to the people at the bottom and the people at the top will have it before night any- how. But it will at least have passed through the poor fellow's hands. They saved the big banks, but the little ones went up the flue.

– Will Rogers, “Money Trickles Up”

Trickle-Down Economics





Philip Crane, John Connally, John Anderson, Howard Baker, Bob Dole, Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush





Reagan's Nashua Moment



Turning Points - 5

12

In 1980 George Bush led Ronald Reagan in a nonbinding poll of Iowa Republican caucus participants, 33 percent to 27 percent. Turnout at the caucuses was up substantially from 1976, but still very low—less than 10 percent of the voters attended. Given the turnout, to call Bush's lead modest would be an exaggeration. Nonetheless, like Carter in 1976, Bush landed on the cover of *Time*, appeared on the "Today Show," and saw his television coverage shoot up. But unlike Carter, who had faced a scattered field, Bush was up against the ideological favorite of active Republicans—Ronald Reagan. Starting in New Hampshire, Reagan beat Bush.⁷⁵

Reagan's rebound against Bush has been offered as evidence that the press is not really so influential. When the 1980 GOP race began, however, there were five Republican candidates (Bush, Robert Dole, Howard Baker, John Anderson, and John Connally) vying to become the moderate Republican against Reagan. In 1980 Bush succeeded in becoming the moderate horse mainly on the basis of his showing in the sparsely attended Iowa caucuses and the gift of press attention that followed. This type of jockeying is, of course, a response to the fact that the press will report the nomination contest as a horse race—and the easiest horse race to report is one between two horses, their differences here defined in ideological terms, such as a moderate versus a conservative. Starting as one of the least known of the moderate Republicans in 1980, Bush became the perceived representative of the moderate wing of the GOP. Based upon this perception, Reagan ultimately selected him for the vice-presidential nomination. In other words, George Bush won the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1980 mainly because of the press.⁷⁶

Lunch, William M. *The Nationalization of American Politics*. Univ of California Press, 2023, p. 51



In Pennsylvania, which voted on April 22, Bush sharpened his own proposals and focused his attacks on Reagan's economic program, which he famously called "voodoo economics" (a phrase Democrats would still be using years later). "Phase two" of Bush's issue development had finally arrived, but too late to save the nomination for Bush. Bush also spent \$800,000 in Pennsylvania to Reagan's \$30,000. By winning a modest victory in the presidential preference poll, Bush kept his campaign alive for another month. However, the superior Reagan organization actually won more delegates than Bush did in the separate delegate selection portion of the Pennsylvania primary. Unlike Bush, Anderson had not been entered in Pennsylvania due to a staff error (as a write-in candidate, he still got 2.1 percent of the vote). Two days after the Pennsylvania primary that momentarily saved George Bush's bid for the Republican nomination, Anderson's ended.

Busch, Andrew. *Reagan's Victory: The Presidential Election of 1980 and the Rise of the Right*. University Press of Kansas, 2005. p. 72-73



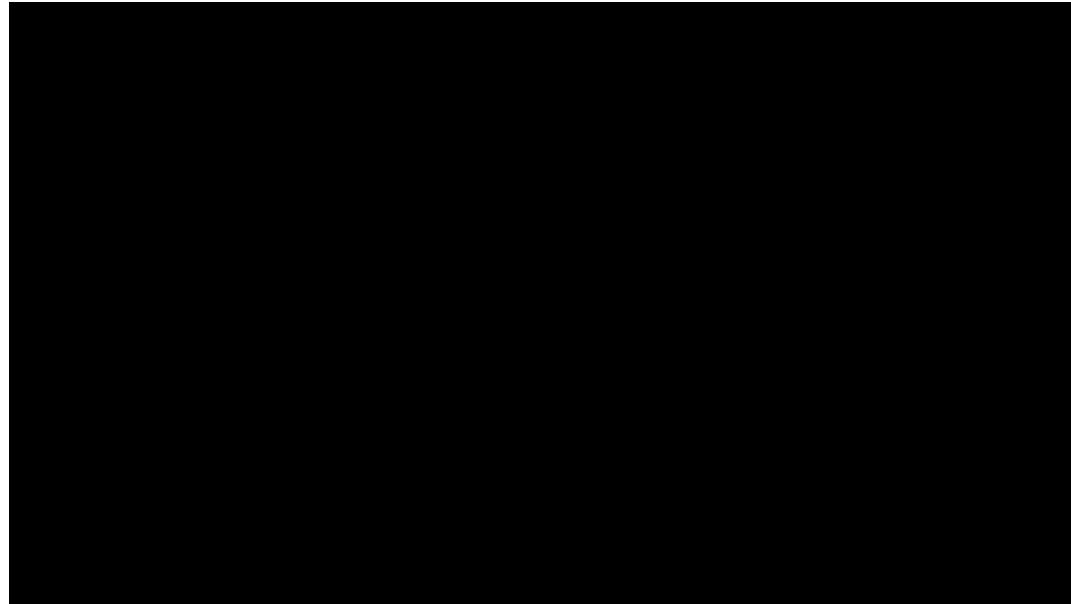


14-17-Jul-1980, Joe Lewis Arena



Turning Points - 5

15



Road to the White House Rewind Preview: 1980 Texas Republican Primary Debate – 24-Apr-1980



Turning Points - 5

16

Full G.O.P. Platform Panel Votes To Abandon Rights Amendment

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, July 9 — The platform committee of the Republican National Convention refused today to repeat the party's endorsement of the proposed Federal equal rights amendment. But it added a mollifying concession to the plank adopted yesterday by a subcommittee, saying that efforts to ban discrimination against women were "legitimate."

Proponents of the controversial amendment reported afterward that they were disappointed in the plank, which the committee adopted by a vote of 90 to 9. The proponents' weak showing made it unlikely, however, that any attempt would be made to raise the issue on the convention floor next week.

Critics of an ant-abortion provision that a subcommittee wrote into the party platform yesterday received more votes than the forces favoring the equal rights amendment, but their attempt to eliminate the ant-abortion language was killed, 75 to 17.

Two Symbolic Steps Taken

At the same time, committee members took two symbolic steps toward giving the assured Republican Presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, broader appeal in the fall election. They wrote a new plank on black Americans into the platform for the first time in modern party history and voted down a language change on the ground that it might irritate Democratic voters.

The section on black Americans promised to "improve the quality of life for blacks" and create "full employment without inflation through economic growth." It also pledged stronger enforcement of the civil rights laws than it said the Carter Administration had provided.

To the surprise of some analysts, the platform committee defeated a proposal to refer to the "Democratic Party," instead of the "Democratic Party," throughout the platform. Several leaders argued that this was snide treatment that might discourage some Democrats from

Continued on Page B18, Column 1

At that ceremony, Mr. Carter — dressed in a cutaway jacket and striped pants — somberly placed three carnations at the foot of a huge altar of flowers containing Mr. Ohira's ashes.

The meeting with Mr. Hua culminated a busy 21-hour visit to Tokyo designed, in the words of Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie, to counter an impression among some American allies in Asia that "we had forgotten that this part of the world existed."

Moscow Anxiety Acknowledged

During a stopover in Anchorage, Alaska, on the way here, the Secretary acknowledged that the visit with Prime Minister Hua, who is also chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, could well heighten Moscow's concern over its deteriorating relationship with the United States. But he said he hoped the Russians realized that their actions in Afghanistan were the main cause of the problem.

Mr. Carter's visit to Tokyo also in-

Continued on Page A16, Column 1

Emotional Issue for G.O.P.

Equal Rights Amendment Is Dividing Delegates, Despite Doubt That Platform Will Affect Voters

By ADAM CLYMER
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, July 9 — Some Republicans are telling one another, and anyone else who will listen, that the final stand their party takes on the proposed Federal equal rights amendment may decide the Presidential election.

Less impassioned observers — and there is little passion in Detroit this week ex-

— contend that Mr. Reagan's hard core of supporters, especially in Southern states that President Carter carried in 1976, would be dispirited and would not work hard for him this fall if the platform backed the amendment.

Bill Brock, the party chairman, and Robert M. Teeter, a leading Republican

Continued on Page B18, Column 1

The Equal Rights Amendment (NYT, 10-Jul-1980)



Turning Points - 5

1980 Republican presidential nomination

Candidate	Votes	%
Ronald Reagan	1,939	97.44
John B. Anderson	37	1.86
George H. W. Bush	13	0.65
Anne Armstrong	1	0.05
Total votes	1,990	100%
Votes necessary	996	>50%

Lone voter

In case you were wondering who cast the lone vote for Anne Armstrong for the Republican presidential nomination, it was Ingham County delegate Thomas Klunzinger.

"I voted for Anne Armstrong because I had made some promises to some people in my district who asked me to take a stand in favor of women's rights," said Klunzinger, chairman of Ingham County Republicans.

"In no way was my vote a protest vote," he added Thursday. "The Ronald Reagan-George Bush ticket is fantastic and I intend to work actively for it this fall."

Since the convention bypassed roll-call ballots on women's rights issues when the GOP platform was adopted, Klunzinger said the presidential vote was his only opportunity for a statement.

Conservatives who controlled the party's platform writing managed to erase specific support for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Final delegate count

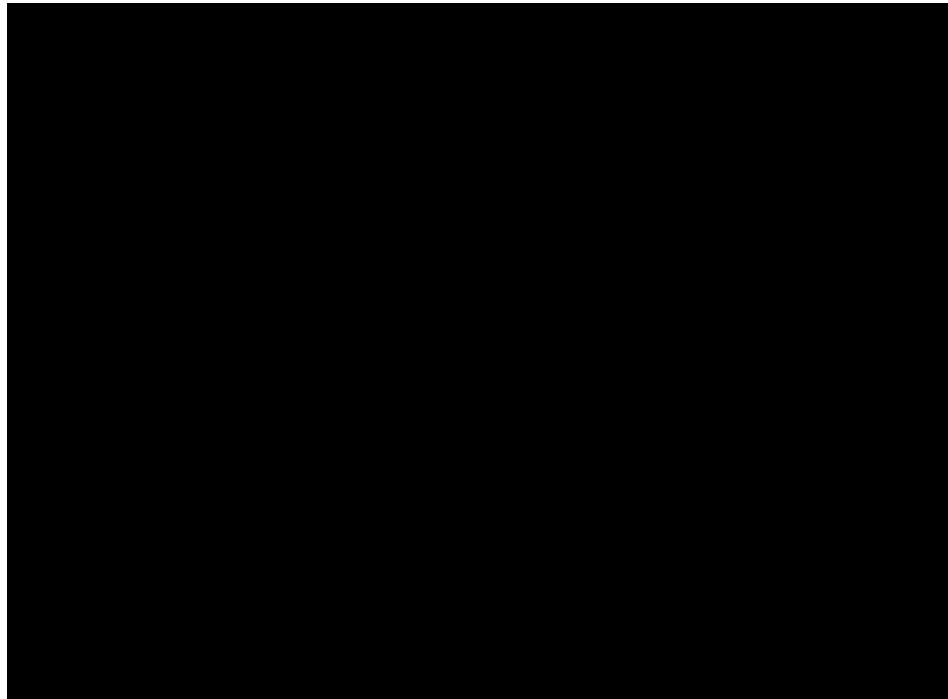
Who was Anne Armstrong?





Ronald Reagan's Acceptance Speech at Republican National Convention, July 17, 1980





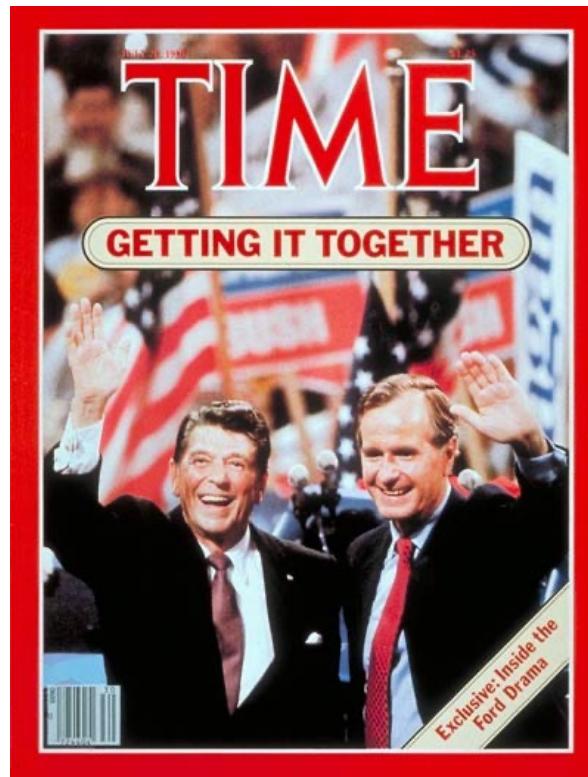
Ronald Reagan's Acceptance Speech at Republican National Convention, July 17, 1980, conclusion





Ford was courted as a vice-presidential selection





It was, however, George H. W. Bush



Turning Points - 5

22

Guide to features

ARTS/PLAN	30	ECONOMY	35
BRIDGE	42	EDITORIALS	20
CLASSIFIED	50-60	HOROSCOPE	62
COMICS	63	OPINION	65
CROSSWORD	61	TV/RADIO	63
DEATH NOTICES	39	TWISTEDMAN	32

PLUS: [CLASSIFIED](#) [OPINION](#) [TV/RADIO](#)

Vol. 216, No. 131 © 1979, Globe Newspaper Co. *

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1979

Way to glow

THURSDAY — Sunny, 50s
FRIDAY — Cloudy, 50s
HIGH TIDE — 1:45 a.m., 1:59 p.m.
FULL REPORT — PAGE 62

Telephone 929-2000 Classified 929-1500 96 Pages — 25 Cents

The Boston Globe

US told: shah first, then talks

From Wire Services

TEHRAN, Iran — President Jimmy Carter dispatched former Attorney General Ramsey Clark to Iran today to negotiate the release of the 53 American held hostage at the US embassy, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said he would refuse to meet with Clark until the United States handed over the Shah of Iran.

At the same time the State Department in Washington was announcing the delay of the Clark mission, US sources said they had been told that the 53 American hostages held in Iran were being psychologically and verbally abused. The sources stressed, however, that they did not have any hard evidence that the hostages had been injured or were being subjected to severe physical and psychological harassment.

The state-run international radio and television network quoted Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, as saying he would not see Clark and as ordering all government officials to refuse to meet with the American envoy.

"Nothing is possible" in the negotiations, Khomeini has been said the US embassy is a "center of espionage," the radio quoted Khomeini as saying. "Therefore, my meeting with this man is not possible."

"Moreover, members of the revolutionary council should not meet with the envoy, and no responsible official may meet him," Khomeini said.

"As far as is possible," declared a communiqué issued by the students who seized the embassy and its staff Sunday. The students described Clark as "an evil figure and a traitor."

Khomeini's rejection of negotiations until the Shah is returned to Iran for trial does not deaden the outrage over the hostage-taking. The Ayatollah has strengthened his demand that the Americans be held until their demands are met.

After the ayatollah's order, authorities even cut all outgoing telephone lines to the United States, to prevent US officials from reaching the 53 Americans who have been detained with the embassy, from contacting Washington, the semiofficial newspaper Kayhan said. Laiheng is reportedly staying in touch with the US.

Two more Americans, employees of Bell Helicopter International, Inc., were kidnapped by Moslem militants and taken to an undisclosed US business address.

On another note, the students holding the embassy denounced the new kidnapings, which they charged were performed by the US Central Intelligence Agency "to make us look like savages."

Sen. Kennedy makes his way through a crowd outside Faneuil Hall. Most of the crowd estimated at about 20,000 came for what they called a "historic event." Page 15. (Globe photo by Ted Dally)

Kennedy sounds the call



Kennedy Announces (*Boston Globe*, 8-Nov-1979)



Turning Points - 5



From the WDEF Archives: The 1980 Presidential Primaries



Turning Points - 5

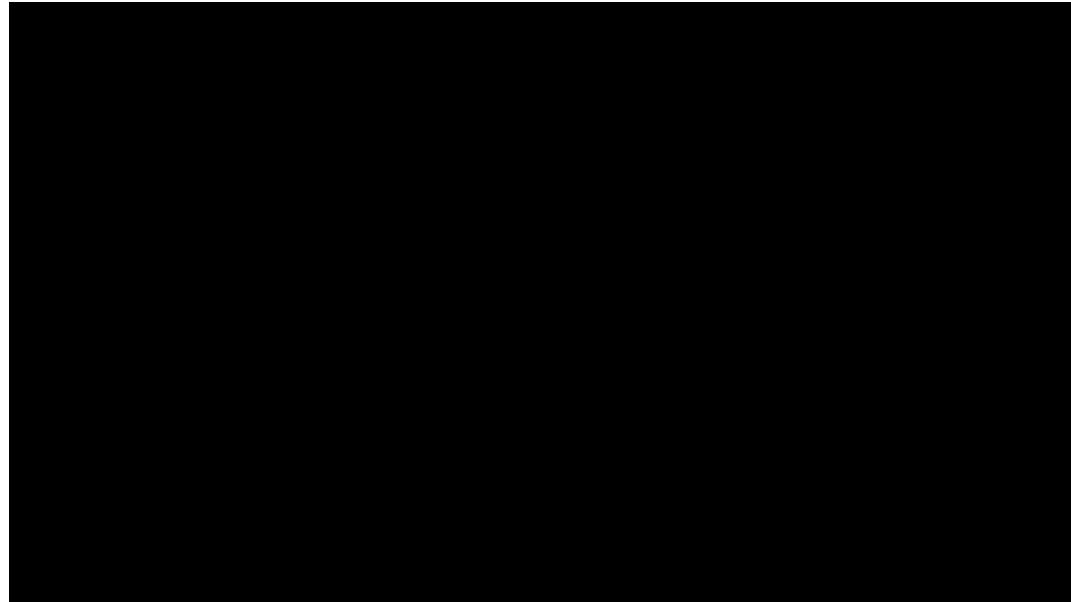
24

Democratic National Convention presidential vote, 1980

Candidate	Votes	Percentage	Notes
Jimmy Carter (inc.)	2,123	64.04%	
Ted Kennedy	1,151	34.72%	
William Proxmire	10	0.30%	Wisconsin senator
Koryne Kaneski Horbal	5	0.15%	Minnesota activist
Scott M. Matheson	5	0.15%	Utah governor
Ron Dellums	3	0.09%	California representative
Robert Byrd	2	0.06%	West Virginia senator
John Culver	2	0.06%	Iowa senator
Kent Hance	2	0.06%	Texas representative
Jennings Randolph	2	0.06%	West Virginia senator
Warren Spannaus	2	0.06%	Minnesota attorney general
Alice Tripp	2	0.06%	Minnesota activist
Jerry Brown	1	0.03%	California governor
Dale Bumpers	1	0.03%	Arkansas senator
Hugh L. Carey	1	0.03%	New York governor
Walter Mondale	1	0.03%	Minnesota senator
Edmund Muskie	1	0.03%	Maine senator
Thomas J. Steed	1	0.03%	Oklahoma representative

Who were these people?





Carter in Kentucky, 31-Jul-1979



Turning Points - 5

26

Kennedy clan assembles to back Teddy



Princess Running Water waves nomination papers. She's one of about 150 hopefuls

Gorilla was too much

First primary 'like a reunion' for eccentric U.S. candidates

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) —

same faces gather in New Hampshire and raise the same few days collecting signatures for their nominating petitions, then leave.

In New Hampshire, scene of a Feb. 26 primary — the earliest in the U.S. — a surprising number of people seem to believe their grandfather's civics lesson that anyone can become president.

For a lot of them it's like a vacation. Some people go to the mountains, and others run for president.

The princess, who says she's a full-blooded Cherokee, is back for her fourth try. Bedecked in three wigs of different colors, a battered animal skin coat and a combat helmet, the

gan, John Volpe of Massachusetts and Claude Kirk of Florida.

Law, mentioned in his filing to

Enclosed is \$50 in war

rum. Enclosed is the note attached to a metre-long rattlesnake skin.

Gannon says anyone who is 35 years old and a U.S. citizen should be allowed to try his or her luck — even someone named Love 22.

Love 22 showed up recently in an Uncle Sam outfit and is financing his campaign by selling \$22 bills with his

want on to win 10 primaries and then beat Richard Nixon in November, 1960. He was assassinated three years later. Robert Kennedy was elected to the Senate of New York in 1964, and on March 16, 1968, announced his candidacy for president, challenging the incumbent, Lyndon Johnson.

Johnson withdrew from the race at the end of that month, and Robert Kennedy was announced the night of the California primary which he won.

As part of his announcement yesterday, Kennedy released tax forms showing that he had a gross income for 1978 of \$70,897.

He paid a total of \$315,580 — including \$173,337 in withholding taxes and an additional \$142,171 — according to the tax statement.

He said Kennedy earned \$37,560 in wages as a U.S. senator, and another \$10,625 in interest on various accounts.

But the largest chunk of income came from pension, annuities and family holdings which totalled \$968,977.

The return, filed jointly with his wife, listed as dependents their children Kara, Edward Jr., and Patrick.

Kennedy listed income from three family trust accounts of \$499,616.

He also released results of a physical examination, which show he is in "superior" health and would be able to stand up to the physical pressures of the campaign.

The report showed that earlier this year Kennedy had a small skin lesion removed from his chest. Lab tests showed it to be a minor skin cancer caused by sun exposure to the skin.

Kennedy underwent an extensive physical examination at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington.

The "general physical examination was completed satisfactorily," the statement said. "The senator was found to be in superior physical condition."

On June 22, 1979, a one-centimetre

skin lesion was removed from the senator's chest. The lab reports showed it to be a skin cancer of the basal cell type. It was wholly excised, the report said.

Basal cell cancers are the most common forms of skin cancers and are

thought to be due primarily to sun exposure.

Democratic candidates to debate in January

WASHINGTON — (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy are asked to appear in a square-off in Iowa at a newspaper-sponsored debate.

Carter has accepted an invitation to a Jan. 7 forum sponsored by the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the third Kennedy brother to seek the White House.

Kennedy, challenging Carter for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, also has accepted the invitation.

The third Republican to accept an invitation is California Gov. Edmund G. BROWN, who is to announce his candidacy for the party nomination today, has not been invited.

John F. Kennedy announced his candidacy for president in January, 1960. As a senator from Massachusetts, he said it's appropriate to have the debate in Iowa, adding, "I think anybody who seeks the presidency should debate, and I'll look forward to that opportunity."

The Carter campaign also is optimistic about the debate. In the words of an aide: "The president intends to run on his record. It is our impression that Senator Kennedy intends to run away from his."

Humphrey's widow will support Carter

Let the games begin



Turning Points - 5

President Jimmy Carter

Address to the Nation

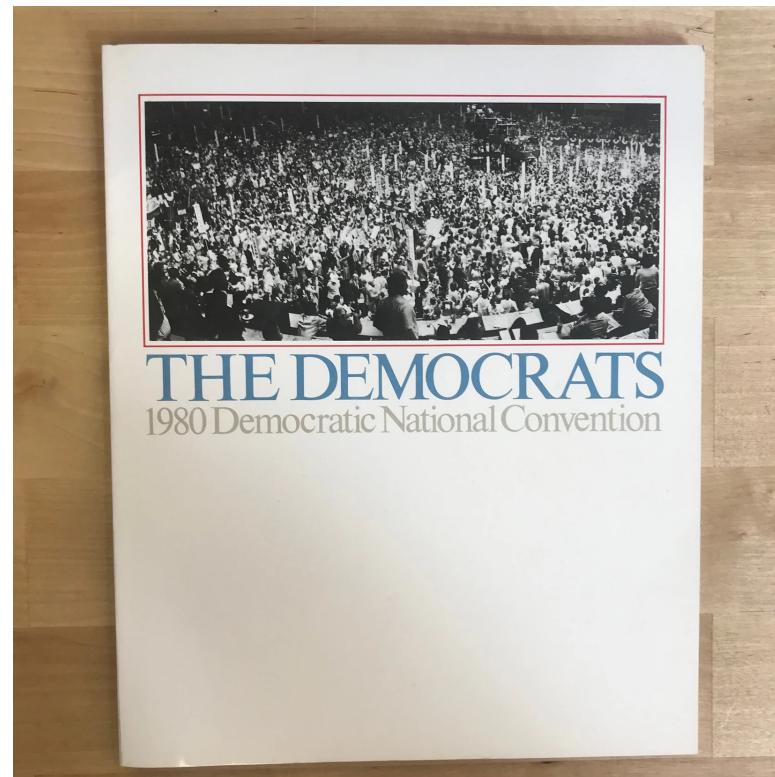
July 15, 1979

Crisis of Confidence – 15-July-1979



Turning Points - 5

28



11-14-Aug-1980 (Madison Square Garden, NYC)



Turning Points - 5

29



Remembering Ted Kennedy's landmark speech at the 1980 Democratic convention | Boston Globe

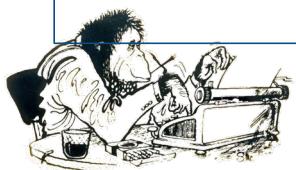


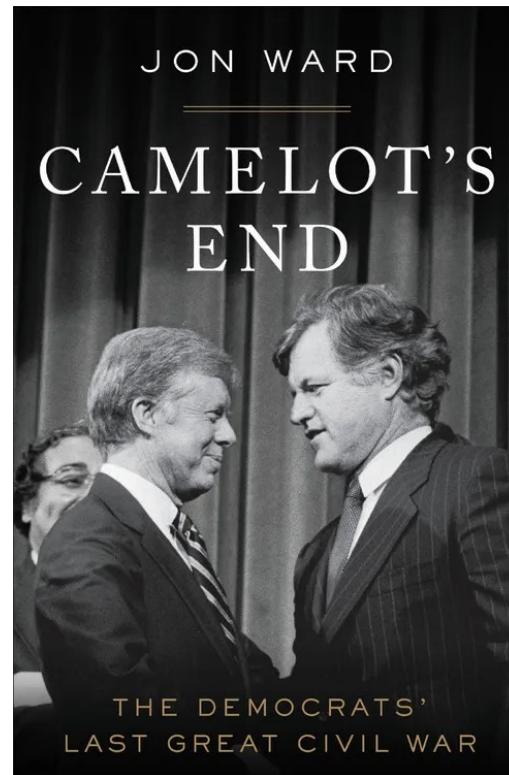
Turning Points - 5

30



Jimmy Carter-Acceptance Speech at the Democratic National Convention (August 14, 1980)

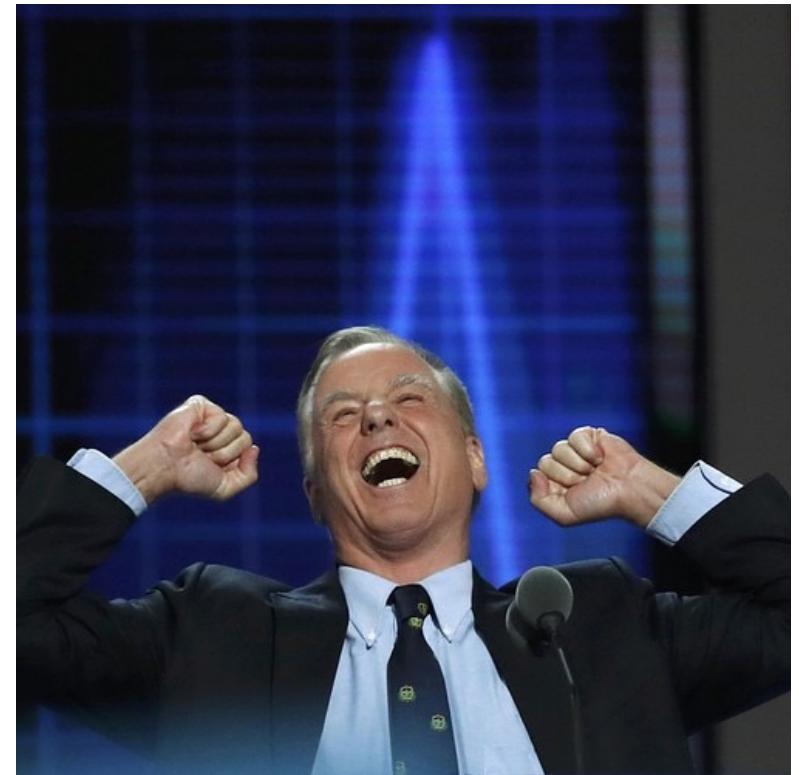




How Ted Kennedy's '80 Challenge To President Carter 'Broke The Democratic Party'



Turning Points - 5



Do convention speeches make a difference?



Turning Points - 5

33



Do we want political dynasties?



Turning Points - 5

34

