

**The original documents are located in Box 133, folder “Rumsfeld, Donald, July-Nov. 1975 (1)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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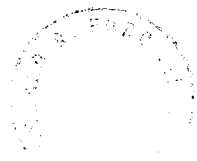
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM

FOR: RON NESSEN  
FROM: DON RUMSFELD

I think, as a general rule, before we do any transcribing of the President's meetings, I will want to know about it and, specifically, think about it before it is agreed upon or actually executed.



July 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: RON NESSEN

Sorry about the mix-up on the transcribing of the President's Turkish aid meeting with Members of Congress today.

I thought we had agreed at the Senior Staff meeting to do this transcript and then use the President's remarks as the basis for the mailing to editorial writers.

I did check specifically with Brent Scowcroft immediately before the breakfast on any problems with sensitive subjects during the meeting. And I believe you were there when we discussed this.

In the future I will check more thoroughly with you on any transcript plans.

RN/cg





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1975

NOTE FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM : RON NESSEN

FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:     RON NESSEN

FROM:                 MARGITA E. WHITE *me*

SUBJECT:             Phone calls to editorial writers on Turkish aid

From 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. today, our office called editorial writers from the papers listed at Tab A to offer factual information on resumption of aid to Turkey. On hand in my office to answer specific questions on the subject was William Gehron of the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs. The response from those called was positive, both to our low-key offer to assist on a fast-breaking story and to the information supplied by Mr. Gehron.

Baltimore Sun - Carried editorial in February supporting Congressional action. Gehron had extended conversation with Joseph Sterne, Editor of Editorial Page, who became increasingly sympathetic to Gehron's logic regarding NATO and may be turning around.

New York Daily News - Carried a positive editorial this morning but Editor Mike O'Neill may also follow up early next week and will call Gehron for additional information.

Wall Street Journal - Editorial writer Jim Adams is working on an editorial on the subject and interviewed Gehron for 15 minutes on the phone. He asked tough questions and did not indicate which way he was leaning, although one would expect the Journal to come out for resumption.

Los Angeles Times - Editorial writer Lew Fleming is working on an editorial and will interview Gehron by phone at the State Department this afternoon.

Fayetteville (NY) Eagle-Bulletin - George Wortley, the editor of this conservative weekly, called in on another subject but was also briefed on Turkish aid and will write a supportive editorial in his next issue early next week.

Christian Science Monitor - Editor John Hughes is arranging for editorial writer Charlotte Saikowski to call Gehron at State this afternoon for additional information, if needed.

Chicago Tribune - Chief Editorial Writer John McCutchen, Jr., when informed that a vote was expected early next week, said "we had better do something on Monday." Gehron provided him with the highlights of Sisco's testimony.

Milwaukee Journal - Dave Meiser, an editorial writer, had some questions, and indicated they would do an editorial, but Gehron couldn't tell whether or not it would be favorable.

Houston Post - Will do an editorial but again, no indication.

Atlanta Constitution - Hal Gulliver had an editorial in the typewriter at the time of the call--they already did one favorable editorial a couple of months ago, but since then, it appears that the large Greek population in Atlanta has become more vocal.

Other newspapers called whose editorial writers felt they already had sufficient information were:

Minneapolis Tribune  
Dallas Morning News  
Miami Herald  
Indianapolis Star

The State Department is mailing Sisco's testimony to its list of editors and editorial writers around the country.

July 14, 1975

*Bellevue*  
*(overturns*  
*decision at*  
*meeting*  
*with DA)*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY  
JERRY JONES  
JIM CONNOR  
RON NESSEN ✓

FROM:

DONALD RUMSFELD

It strikes me that we ought to establish a new rule that unless Rumsfeld, Cheney, Jones or Connor authorizes the press office to actually, physically pre-release something, that it will not be done. We ought to avoid instances where the President's flexibility is denied him as a result of the fact that somebody, through inadvertance, or misunderstanding, or confusion, or direct order by one of the substantive offices releases something to the press that ought not to be released. Coordination is difficult in large organizations and if we have one final check off point, it seems to me that is the safest way to do it. If the press offices know that, then, conceivably we can avoid some problems. If there is any problem with this arrangement, please see me.



July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DON RUMSFELD

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Sheila Weidenfeld informs me that Mrs. Ford is being interviewed by Morley Safer next Monday for the CBS "60 Minutes" program.

Does this need anymore thought? Does Sheila need to be reminded of any special preparation for Mrs. Ford?

RN/pp



July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DON RUMSFELD

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Attached find my draft of a paper on President Ford's first year. This has been worked over a number of times and this is the final draft from the Press Office.

Also attached is a far more voluminous set of fact sheets and catalogues listing in detail the accomplishments of the first year.

Aside from filling in a few last minute figures where missing, this is complete as far as the Press Office can make it.

My proposal would be to issue this material to White House staff members and other top officials of the Executive Branch and perhaps to Republican leaders of Congress for their use as background materials for speeches and interviews. Margita White suggests that the President prepare a very short cover note to go with the material.

I recommend that this material not be distributed to the press. They have their own files and their own assessments from which they will write their stories.

Attachments  
RN/pp



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

FINAL DRAFT  
Ron Nessen  
July 16, 1975

PRESIDENT FORD: THE FIRST YEAR

Gerald Ford devoted his first year as President to restoring the American people's faith in their government, clearing up inherited problems, and embarking on an agenda for the future. Thrust into the office in the midst of national crises, President Ford faced unprecedented problems: a Nation shaken by scandal and doubt, an economy plagued by runaway inflation and deepening recession, a lingering war in Indo-China, and the threat of a new war in the Middle East.

The President saw his first task to be the restoration of confidence in the Government. If the people do not trust their elected representatives, and, conversely if their elected representatives do not trust the collective wisdom of the people, then the American system of Government cannot work.

The American people saw President Ford as a down-to-earth, self-assured, reassuring and honest man. These personal qualities helped rebuild the Nation's confidence.





"In all my public and private acts as your President," he told the American people the day he was sworn into office, "I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor."

These instincts led the President to make the White House and himself more accessible to the citizens he serves. He held hundreds of hours of meetings with elected officials, representatives of various interest groups, foreign leaders, journalists, and people from all walks of life. In an effort to free the Presidency from the isolation of the White House, the President traveled tens of thousands of miles to talk to, and more importantly, to listen to, the American people.

Restoration of faith in the Government, however, required more than candor and openness. It required attention to the Nation's problems.

No problem received more attention from President Ford than the economy. In his efforts to restore and create jobs for the unemployed, revive the lagging economy, and reduce the vicious hidden tax of inflation, President Ford remained true to his convictions by resisting popular short-term moves in favor of truly effective, longer-term solutions.



Knowing that a superficial "quick economic fix" could lead to worse inflation and deeper recession, the President set realistic economic goals. He urged Congress to help him reach those goals by holding the line on excessive and ill-advised Government spending.

In order to keep the Country on a sure and steady economic course, the President vetoed 33 Congressional bills. The Congress itself recognized the wisdom of the President's policy. Not only did Congress sustain almost all the vetoes, but it passed new, more responsible legislation containing many of the provisions the President had originally proposed to help the jobless, defeat inflation and revive the economy.

There are clear signs that the President's economic policies are working. Inflation has been cut in half. While unemployment is still unacceptably high, it is expected to start down soon and already hundreds of thousands of people are finding jobs each month. The economy seems to have hit bottom and is starting upward.

Closely linked to the Nation's economic troubles was the problem of energy. Before President Ford took office, the oil producing nations, in a move which contributed to both recession and inflation, had drastically raised the price of oil. To meet this threat, President Ford proposed an energy policy which would make the United States independent of foreign oil producers, and of their power to control the price and supply of the petroleum America needs.

During the first year of the Ford Administration, the long war in Indo-China came to a swift conclusion. When the President was unable to persuade Congress to approve the money needed to help the South Vietnamese and Cambodian people continue their struggle for independence, he safely evacuated the Americans from those countries and granted refuge to more than 100,000 Indo-Chinese who chose freedom over conquest.

Following the withdrawal from Indo-China, some of America's allies openly questioned whether the United States could be relied on. President Ford set those doubts to rest through his personal assurances to foreign leaders, including America's partners in the Atlantic Alliance.

When Cambodian gunboats seized the American freighter Mayaguez, the President directed American forces to rescue the ship and its crew. In doing so, he demonstrated his determination to defend and support American interests.

Throughout the first year, President Ford played a central role in efforts to bring permanent peace to the volatile Middle East. A settlement is still elusive. But at least the American efforts have prevented any new outbreak of fighting, which would have serious consequences not only for the countries directly involved but also for the United States and for the cause of world peace.

The President pursued a policy of attempting to reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in those areas where progress was possible on a mutually beneficial basis. During a visit to Vladivostok the President negotiated with General Secretary Brezhnev an agreement to set a ceiling on the number of strategic nuclear weapons and multi-headed missiles which each country may possess. This was a significant development in reducing tensions, halting the dangerous and costly arms race, and setting the stage for reduction of nuclear weapons in the future.

While President Ford spent considerable time leading the Nation out of the troubles of the past, he also began to present his agenda for the future:

- Selection of an outstanding group of Cabinet Officers and other top Government officials.
- Reform of cumbersome, time-consuming, expensive and often anti-consumer Federal regulations.
- Revision of the Federal crime laws to protect the victim from the criminal.
- Development of an efficient national transportation system, including steps to expand urban mass transportation.
- Extension of Federal revenue sharing so that states and cities will have the money to make their own decisions on how best to deal with their own problems.
- Tax revision to creat the jobs, energy plants and industry America needs for an expanding future, and to remove from the hard-working middle-class an unduly heavy tax burden.

Page 7

The program President Ford began to outline during this first year was aimed at achieving his vision of a prosperous and free America in the years ahead.

"Our third century," the President said at Ft. McHenry on July 4, "should be an era of individual freedom."

As the problems President Ford inherited began to fade, he turned his attention to the future and to developing a society in which each American is free to develop his or her fullest potential.

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July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: RON NESSEN

Here is my final selection of photos to be distributed to newspapers and magazines for use in connection with the first anniversary of the Ford Administration. As you see, one is in color, the rest in black and white. Ignore the fact that the pictures are in two sizes. They will all be issued as 8 x 10 prints.

Please review one more time and delete any you consider inappropriate.

If you will return the packet of final selections to me I will take care of having them reproduced and distributed.

RN/cg

PHOTOS ATTACHED: 5454-3A(color)  
7FE75A3154-06 - 31546  
14MA75A4540-17  
19DE74A2541-03A - 2541-3A  
A5373-20  
1SE74A449-17 - 449-17  
7SE74A610-27 - A610-27  
16AP75A4070-13A - A4080-13A - 16 Apr 75  
29SE74A1110-28A - A 1110-28A  
19NO74A2046-15A - 2046-15A  
23JA74A2932-16  
11JU75A5450-05  
21DE74A2567-06  
18SE74A0879-08A  
18AG74A0181-07  
20MY75A4646-24  
14MY75A4541-28A



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FINAL DRAFT

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July 16, 1975

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July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: RON NESSEN

Attached find a letter given to me for presentation to the President from the White House Correspondents Association complaining about our rule against press coverage of private receptions in the State Dining Room.

The Correspondents Association would like the letter brought to the President's attention and would like a reply. I will certainly be asked at my next briefing whether I gave the letter to the President, and if so what his reaction was.

Please advise how I should handle this in terms of showing it to the President and getting a reply.

Just to refresh your memory, we do allow open press coverage of Presidential remarks to groups invited to the White House East Room. But at the President's request, the reporters are not allowed to follow him and the groups when they adjourn to the State Dining Room for refreshments and conversation. The President made this request that the receptions be kept closed after he found he could not conduct a conversation without notebooks and microphones being thrust into his face.

Personally I believe the President's decision to keep the receptions closed to reporters is a proper one, and we should stick with it. We have opened up press coverage in this White House; for one thing reporters again are being invited to social events as guests. I believe the President should be allowed, and he specifically wants, a few brief minutes now and then to chat privately with his guests without reporters listening in to every word.

RN/cg





HELEN THOMAS, President  
United Press International

LAWRENCE M. O'ROURKE, Vice President  
Philadelphia Bulletin

EDGAR A. POE, Treasurer  
New Orleans Times-Picayune

PAUL F. HEALY, Secretary  
New York Daily News

WHITE HOUSE

CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

1029 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

(202) 737-2934

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ALDO B. BECKMAN  
Chicago Tribune

J. WILLIAM THEIS  
Hearst Newspapers

RALPH HARRIS  
Reuters

ROBERT C. PIERPOINT  
CBS News

GARNETT D. HORNER  
Dinner Chairman

July 8, 1975

President Gerald R. Ford  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We are deeply concerned by the erosion of coverage of social events at The White House in your Administration, which from the start promised to be open and candid.

In so many areas, you have made good on this pledge. We note with regret, therefore, the decision, announced by your Press Secretary, to close all Presidential receptions to coverage.

This is unprecedented in the modern Presidency. In the past reporters have always been permitted to cover these official events, which give an insight into the human side of the Presidency.

We firmly believe these are newsworthy functions through which the American people can share in this aspect of the Presidency.

Under the present system, the Press is barred from covering anything beyond the formal remarks. This seems to us to be management of news and closes off one of the historic areas of White House news coverage. It also results in distorted reports from third-hand sources after the event.

We, of course, are not referring to personal, family parties, but only to those functions of an official nature.

We earnestly hope that you will reconsider this policy, bearing in mind Mrs. Ford's frequently expressed sentiment that "This house belongs to the public and we want to share it with as many people as possible."

Sincerely,

*Helen Thomas*  
The White House Correspondents Association

*Bonnie H. Day*  
The Society for Professional Journalists

*Raymond J. Singleton*  
The Washington Press Club

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR: *Don Reunfeld.*

FROM : RON NESSEN

FYI

*Excerpts from  
major paper coverage  
of President's  
Illinois and Michigan  
trip. RHN.*

# Ford, on a Midwest Tour, Lauds Old Virtues as Cure for U.S. Ills

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

# Ford Acclaims His Economic Policies

By Joel D. Weisman

Special to The Washington Post

Cherry Festival parade in Traverse City. Several times he evoked screams and excitement from around the White House. "Congress has been playing with fire" executives of a number of large corporations.

Ford

cheered in

Michigan

By PETER J. KUMPA

Star Staff Correspondent

# Ford Hits the Hustings; First Stop: GOP Country

By Fred Barnes

Washington Star Staff Writer

ACCORDING to the governor, the emphasis at the luncheon will be on

# Ford Belts Dem Spenders

By JAMES WIEGHART

Of The News-Washington Bureau

# Candidate Ford Tours Midwest

By ROBERT S. BOYD

**CHICAGO** President Ford, in a preview of his 1976 campaign, went to Michigan yesterday to ride in the Traverse City Cherry Festival parade and then flew to Chicago to address a blue-ribbon business group.

In his first public speech since formally announcing his candidacy Tuesday, Ford told the businessmen that government must show "moderation and restraint" in stimulating the economy and he warned against "the promise of a quick fix" to end the recession.

The President, who will spend three days in the Midwest, broke no new ground in his speech, but restated in colorful language the themes he has been stressing lately — economic recovery without massive government spending.

More than anything, though, the outing was a perfect illustration of the immense political advantage enjoyed by an incumbent President.

Traveling at taxpayer expense with a large staff in Air Force jets and Marine helicopters, Ford before returning to Washington Sunday eve-

(See FORD on 2-A)

Phila. Inquirer, 7-12-75





Section 1 Chicago Tribune, Saturday,

# Ford tells economic plan here

By Aldo Beckman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: RON NESSEN *RHN*

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Please review one more time and delete any you consider inappropriate.

If you will return the packet of final selections to me I will take care of having them reproduced and distributed.

*Approved*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RON NESSEN

FROM:

DONALD RUMSFELD

The President indicated he would like a copy of the local paper where Senator Jackson spoke last weekend on the subject of agriculture, particularly any reference he may have made to the Soviet grain deal. In any event, he wants a copy of the local paper's reporting on Jackson's speech last weekend in a farming area.

*Joni Sherman  
is tracking on this.  
Will be in touch.*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DON RUMSFELD

FROM:

RON NESSEN *RAN*

Sheila Weidenfeld informs me that Mrs. Ford is being interviewed by Morley Safer next Monday for the CBS "60 Minutes" program.

Does this need anymore thought? Does Sheila need to be reminded of any special preparation for Mrs. Ford?

*No - not by the rest wing unless asked -*  
~~DK~~  
*If you have any suggestions give them straight to Sheila -*  
*DK*



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM

FOR:                               RON NESSEN  
FROM:                               DON RUMSFELD

In talking with the President about the "Year End" summation, the President points out that it is vital that the accuracy of that be checked. Make sure that the Agnes Waldron shop, or somebody, checks it for accuracy.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear

Fine job.

Accuracy vital

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE *meu*

Attached are first draft fact sheets prepared by Margaret Earl for the first year report, except for the two having to do with national security and foreign policy. NSC promises this no later than Friday.

At the end is the tally sheet which includes as many figures as we could collect so far--there are some blanks, but they are in the process of being tallied. I have not included in this package lists (for the appendix) of messages, treaties, reports, and letters to the Congress, vetoes, press interviews and meetings with heads of state, because they are either outdated or in inconsistent form. Agnes Waldron and Tom Jones are helping us on those and they should be relatively easy to put together.

Our plan is to draft an essay, in narrative form, which will provide cohesion to the initiatives, tone and underlying philosophy of the Gerald Ford Administration. This will be separate from but complemented by the attached fact sheets.

Jim Shuman will write this after the Chicago press conference, for which he is preparing the briefing book, and after we receive the NSC material.

FACT SHEET SECTION

1. In the Pursuit of.....

- More Open Government
- A Constructive Relationship with the Congress
- Economic Stabilization
  - Economic Recovery
  - Job Opportunities
- Energy Independence
  - Energy R & D
  - Conservation
- A Balanced Environment
- A New International Order
- National Security
- Addressing Human Needs
- Regulatory Reform
- Enhancing Federal, State and Local Relations
- A More Equitable System of Justice
- Better Education
- More Effective Transportation
- An Improved Agricultural System.
- Housing and Community Development
- Greater Rights for Individuals





## MORE OPEN GOVERNMENT

"I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together, not only our Government, but civilization itself..... In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

August 9, 1974

Since the first day he assumed office, President Ford has maintained his promise to maintain an open White House, permitting the Congress, the press and his staff as much access to the Oval Office as could possibly be arranged. Specifically, the President has:

- \* Provided access on the full range of policy issues to four Cabinet rank advisers.
- \* Assigned nine key staff officers who report directly to the President, and designated others who work directly with the President.
- \* Adjusted titles of White House staff positions so that they clearly identify the function performed by the person.
- \* Reduced staff support services to better reflect staff size and responsibilities than they did previously.
- \* Provided an organization chart and fact sheets to the public on functions of principal White House aides.
- \* Established a written set of ethical standards for White House personnel to follow.
- \* Maintained an "open door", as is proven by the fact that he has held:

- 9 meetings with the transition team
- 16 meetings with the National Security Council
- 84 meetings with economic and energy advisers
- 29 meetings with budget advisers
- 16 press conferences
- 26 press interviews
- 50 meetings with governors
- 131 hours of meetings with members of the Congress
- 15 meetings with the GOP leadership
- 17 meetings with the bi-partisan leadership
- 16 meetings with the Cabinet
- 30 meetings with the Vice President

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A CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONGRESS

"This Congress, unless it has changed, I am confident, will be my working partner as well as my most constructive critic. I am not asking for conformity. I am dedicated to the two-party system, and you know which party I belong to."

"I do not want a honeymoon with you. I want a good marriage."

August 12, 1975

Since August 9, 1974, President Ford has:

- \* On August 12, the President asked Congress to help him in "getting America moving again."
- \* Delivered \_\_\_\_\_ addresses to the Congress, including the State of the Union Address, State of the World, and \_\_\_\_\_ "drop bys" the House and Senate Chambers.
- \* Met 17 times with the House and Senate Leadership.
- \* Conducted 131 Congressional hours in which he has met with members of the Congress.
- \* Sent \_\_\_\_\_ messages and \_\_\_\_\_ reports and \_\_\_\_\_ treaties to the Congress.
- \* Made available the members of his Cabinet and the senior staff to testify as often as they are needed.
- \* Called upon eight members of Congress to participate in the White House Summit Conference on Inflation.
- \* Appointed \_\_\_\_\_ members of the Congress to serve on Executive Committees or Boards.
- \* Turned over to the Congress the report of the Presidential Commission on the CIA, to continue investigation.
- \* At every veto, requested the assistance of the Congress to work with the Administration to produce improved legislation -- two times this has resulted in much improved legislation that has been signed by the President.

# # #

## ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, RECOVERY AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

"The President cannot lick inflation. The Congress cannot lick inflation. Business, labor, agriculture, and other segments of America cannot lick inflation. Separately we can only make it worse, but together we can beat it to its knees."

September 5, 1974

When President Ford first assumed office, he was confronted with an economy suffering from accelerating, double digit inflation and a declining real gross national product. To counter this, in his first two months he:

- \* Proposed (and later signed into law) legislation creating the Council on Wage and Price Stability to monitor wage and price movements in both the private and public sectors.
- \* Convened the Summit Conference on Inflation to bring to bear the best thinking of the country on the problems of the economy.
- \* Created the Economic Policy Board, composed of the top economic policymakers in the Executive Branch, to advise the President and make recommendations regarding all matters relating to economic policy and coordination and implementation of economic policy.
- \* Appointed an Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.
- \* Created the Labor-Management Committee, consisting of eight representatives of labor and eight representatives of management, to provide advice on a wide range of matters.
- \* Delivered a 10-point program to help the economy by providing such measures as requiring inflation impact statements for all major legislative proposals, regulations, and rules emanating from the Executive Branch; and promoting capital formation through tax reductions for dividends on preferred stock and liberalized capital gains tax treatment.

"Since becoming your President five months ago, economic problems have been my foremost concern. Two elements of our problem are long-range inflation and energy. Both are affected not only by our actions but also by international forces beyond our direct control. The new and disturbing element in the economic picture is our worsening recession and the unemployment that goes with it."

January 13, 1975

By the time the State of the Union address was in the process of preparation, economic activity had declined to the point where the President was faced with the interrelated problems of recession and

inflation. To attack these problems, which were also intertwined with our energy dependence, the President:

- \* Proposed a \$16 billion temporary antirecession tax reduction, (which he has now signed into law), a series of energy conservation taxes and fees, and a permanent tax reduction designed to return to the economy the revenues from the energy taxes and fees in order to make the energy program economically neutral.
- \* Announced a one-year moratorium on new Federal spending programs to help restore a measure of fiscal restraint and to serve as a first step in redressing the pattern of deficits which had characterized the Federal budget in 14 of the past 15 years.
- \* Recommended a five percent limit on Federal pay increases in 1975, and a one-year five percent limit on all government programs tied to the consumer price index, including social security, civil service, and military retirement pay, and food stamps.

"About six months ago it was perfectly obvious that we were faced with a serious recession. Again, because of sound policy, firm hands, and a dedication to doing what is right, all of the experts tell me that we are bottomed out. And I can assure you, as I look at the statistics, we see a good many more bright clouds than dark ones, and we are going to continue, and we are going to make it."

June 24, 1975

By the end of the first half of 1975, the reduction in the rate of inflation and the upturn in the leading economic indicators suggested that we were on our way out of the recession. To manage the recovery without resparking inflation and at the same time alleviate the national and personal hardships imposed by a high unemployment rate (and concentrate on the 10 million additional jobs needed by 1980), the President:

- \* Proposed a series of tax reform measures designed to promote capital formation.
- \* Endorsed a series of proposals by his labor-management Committee to provide incentives for the construction of non-oil and gas fired electric utility plants.
- \* Proposed an additional temporary extension of unemployment insurance compensation to alleviate the difficulties of the unemployed.
- \* Proposed a series of permanent changes in the unemployment insurance system designed to extend the system's coverage as well as place the system on a sound financial footing.

- \* Proposed creation of a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance to undertake a comprehensive study of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system and consider the relationship of unemployment insurance and the myriad other Federal assistance programs.
- \* Proposed a series of tax reform measures designed to reduce inequities in the tax system while simultaneously providing incentives for the capital investment needed for sustained economic prosperity.
- \* Signed into law legislation extending the 65 week limit on regular unemployment insurance benefits until December 31, 1975, as well as coverage for 12 million persons not covered by regular state benefits.
- \* Approved \$456 million to go to 433 state and local governments for approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.

# # #

## ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

"I will not sit by and watch the Nation continue to talk about an energy crisis and do nothing about it. Nor will I take half-way measures which fail to change the direction that has put our Nation in this position. We have the resources in this country, the technological capability, and the spirit to regain our energy independence. I will, of course, use all my powers as President to make certain that we succeed."

June 21, 1975

In establishing an energy program unprecedented in scope or dimension President Ford has:

- \* Developed and recommended to the Congress the first comprehensive national energy program ever articulated by either a President or the Congress. This national plan includes: (a) specific objectives that the Nation should achieve in energy (reduce our vulnerability by 1977 to 1973 levels, reduce our imports of foreign oil to 3-5 million barrels of oil per day by 1985, all of which would be immediately replaceable from strategic reserves, and regain a position of world dominance in energy beyond 1985); and (b) a list of specific programs that would achieve those objectives. These programs are reflected in both the Energy Independence Act of 1975 (a bill with 13 separate titles dealing with energy supply, demand, and energy environmental trade-offs), and a comprehensive tax program designed to raise energy prices and rebate approximately \$25 billion to the American people.
- \* Achieved several major reorganizations of executive departments and agencies dealing with energy, including the creation of the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Proposed and signed into law the Energy Resources Council to provide inter-agency cooperation on energy policy decisions.
- \* Submitted \_\_\_\_\_ bills to the Congress to insure future energy supplies, and make better use of those presently available to us.
- \* Will shortly submit a program recommended by the Labor Management Committee aimed at resolving the financial dilemmas of the electric utilities. Not only do the recommendations represent solid, long-term proposals to increase electric utility construction and output, but also prove correct the President's theory that labor and management can work together to address and resolve the Nation's problems.

- \* Sustained two important vetoes in the energy area, one involving removal of his authority to levy tariffs on imported oil and the other strip mining (one pocket veto in December and a straight veto in May). The President has invited the Congress to work with his Administration in development of a better strip mine bill which would be acceptable to both the Executive and Legislative Branches.
- \* Achieved energy conservation of \_\_\_\_\_% by departments and agencies within the Executive Branch.
- \* Signed into law the Deepwater Ports Act, which provides authority to license construction and operation of port facilities in naturally deep waters off our coastline.
- \* Taken administrative steps to accelerate leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf to find and develop as yet undiscovered oil and gas reserves in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- \* Put into operation the competitive leasing of geothermal resources, which produce energy from steam.

# # #

## ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"The United States must declare independence from foreign sources of energy, and the sooner the better. The public and private sectors of our society will spend literally hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade to explore and to develop new energy. Millions of workers and the massive power of our technology will combine to attack the problems before us. I am always an optimist. We must and we will win that struggle."

February 25, 1975

To promote and expedite the development of new energy resources and the best utilization of those we have, President Ford has:

- \* Signed into law the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which created ERDA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. ERDA represents a significant consolidation of Federal Energy R & D efforts with NRC acting as an overseer of licensing and regulation of the nuclear industry.
- \* Presented a \$2,300 million energy R & D budget for FY '76, more than double the amount spent in FY '74.
- \* Resolved the three-year debate within the Executive Branch re uranium enrichment and has submitted to the Congress a comprehensive program to end the government's monopoly in this area, turning over future enrichment responsibilities to the private sector.
- \* Will shortly submit to the Congress a comprehensive program dealing with the commercialization of synthetic fuels (oil shale, coal gasification, etc.)

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## ENERGY CONSERVATION

"The sooner Congress acts, the more effective the oil conservation program will be and the quicker the Federal revenues can be returned to our people."

January 15, 1975

To promote the conservation of increasingly scarce domestic energy supplies and at the same time reduce our vulnerability to foreign suppliers, the President has:

- \* Taken administrative action to raise the fees on all imported crude oil and petroleum products.
- \* Urged the deregulation of new natural gas, and proposed an excise tax on all natural gas.
- \* Announced that he will shortly decontrol the price of domestically produced "old" oil, to stimulate domestic production as well as prompt conservation.
- \* Proposed a tax credit for those home owners who install insulation equipment, as well as the establishment of an energy conservation program to help low income families purchase insulation supplies.
- \* Directed a Federal energy conservation program that has produced an energy savings of 21% in the last year within the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch.
- \* Initiated an Industrial Energy Conservation Program to promote voluntary energy conservation within the industrial sector of the economy.

# # #

## A BALANCED ENVIRONMENT

"It is a time of reconciliation. I would propose in this circumstance one more area of greater understanding. I would suggest a detente with nature. Spinoza once said, and I quote, 'The power of nature is the power of God.' We have too long treated the natural world as an adversary rather than as a life-sustaining gift from the Almighty. If man has the genius to build, which he has, he must also have the ability and responsibility to preserve."

July 3, 1975

The President believes that the preservation of the environment is an important priority that is closely tied to our effort to regain energy independence. In pursuing a balance between these two vital goals, the President has:

- \* Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act to enhance the safety of public drinking water supplies through the establishment and enforcement of national drinking water standards.
- \* Proposed legislation to regulate surface mining and reclamation of coal lands, designed to provide an appropriate balance between the urgent need to increase coal production and protect the environment. While the Congress has passed two strip mining bills, neither has met the energy and employment standards which the President feels must be ensured, and consequently the President has vetoed both bills.
- \* Proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act to permit greater use of coal where there is no threat to public health and where alternative pollution control methods can be effectively used.
- \* Ordered an Executive Branch review of automobile pollution control devices and, given the results of extensive studies citing health, economic, environmental and energy effects, proposed to maintain the current automobile emission standards through model year 1981.
- \* Endorsed the Labor-Management Committee's proposal that electric utilities' write-off for pollution control devices should be extended beyond its present expiration date of December 31, 1975.

# # #

## ADDRESSING HUMAN NEEDS

"Even with the steps I have proposed to return fiscal integrity, this budget continues the steady and sharp annual increase in Government payments to individuals -- to those Americans who need help from their Government."

February 3, 1975

While the President has maintained the need to cut Federal spending and prevent another bout with inflation, he has accepted and addressed the need to deal with "urgent humanitarian needs." To address these, he has:

- \* Proposed an FY '76 budget that will increase payments to individuals by \$15 billion over FY '75, so that in this fiscal year payments to individuals now account for more than 40 percent of Government spending. This means that since 1968 real spending for payments to individuals has increased from \$80 billion to \$160 billion, while Defense spending has been reduced from \$151 billion to \$87 billion.
- \* Proposed Medicare outlays of \$15 billion for FY '76. This will help meet the medical costs of 13.3 million aged and disabled Americans, 29% more people than were aided in 1971. Of this, \$7.2 billion will help meet the health needs of 26 million low-income Americans this fiscal year -- a 40% increase over those aided in 1971.
- \* Proposed and signed into law \$455 million in aid for refugees coming from Vietnam and Cambodia, and appointed a Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees to help the refugees assimilate into American life and culture.
- \* Signed into law the Vietnam Era Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, to administer aid to veterans of the Vietnam era. The bill included affirmative action and placement programs for the vets.
- \* Supported and signed into law emergency legislation authorizing public service jobs and extending unemployment compensation for millions of workers. The emergency legislation included an emergency public service program and an emergency unemployment compensation program for more than 3 million persons not eligible for regular unemployment compensation.
- \* Earmarked over \$456 million to be spent on approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.
- \* Signed into law legislation extending the limit on regular unemployment benefits and continuing a special program for 12 million persons not covered by regular state benefits.

- \* Signed the Social Services Amendments of 1974, improving program accountability and focusing funds on those most in need of services.
- \* Established the Panel on Biomedical Research and nominated members of the panel. This constitutes the first comprehensive review of the Nation's efforts in this area in a decade..
- \* Assigned the Domestic Council to explore alternatives to the trust fund approach to social security financing, so that the Social Security Program can remain financially autonomous, and directed the Secretary of HEW to look into the relationship of eventual social security benefits to current earnings.
- \* Proposed and signed into law the Emergency Housing Act of 1975 providing an additional \$10 billion of mortgage purchase authority to the government National Mortgage Association. It also provides standby authority to the Secretary of HUD to co-insure loans by lending institutions to preclude mortgage foreclosures on homes whose owners are in temporary financial difficulty.

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## REGULATORY REFORM

"Although most of today's regulations affecting business are well-intentioned, their effect, whether designed to protect the environment of the consumer, often does more harm than good. They can stifle the growth of our standard of living and contribute to inflation..... Over a period of some 90 years, we have erected a massive Federal regulatory structure encrusted with contradictions, excesses, and rules that have outlived any conceivable value."

June 17, 1975

In an unprecedented effort to reform those Federal regulations which have become obsolete and unnecessary, President Ford has:

- \* Met with the Democratic and Republican Congressional leadership to seek cooperation in eliminating regulations which do more harm than good.
- \* Met with members designated by the Congress to establish legislative measures to reform the regulatory process, as well as the Commissioners of the 10 independent regulatory agencies involved.
- \* Set up within the White House a special group to work with the Congress and the regulatory agencies to determine the impact of Federal regulations on a free economy and on the life of the individual citizen.
- \* Proposed the establishment of a National Commission on Regulatory Reform, to examine the independent regulatory agencies, with statutory authority to identify and eliminate needless regulations.
- \* Requested that all offices within the Executive Branch evaluate the inflationary impact of all proposed legislation, rules and regulations under their jurisdiction.
- \* Proposed the Financial Institutions Act, which would phase out some existing Federal regulations governing banks and thrift institutions.
- \* Designed a comprehensive transportation program to amend Federal regulations concerning our railroads, airlines and trucking firms. The first of this series of proposals, the Railroad Revitalization Act, would remove the weight of ICC interference on railroad rate adjustments, and simplify railroad merger and abandonment procedures.

- \* Signed the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, which insures that competition is always a prime consideration in establishing or abolishing market rules, and provides safeguards to help insure public trust in the securities markets.
- \* Appointed the Commission on Federal Paperwork, to pinpoint and reduce the enormous amount of Federal forms and Federal documents. The Commission will cease to exist at the end of two years.

# # #

## ENHANCING FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONS

"The genius of American government is the Federal system of shared sovereignty. This system permits and promotes creativity and freedom of action simultaneously at three levels of government. Federalism enables our people to approach their problems through the governments closest to them, rather than looking to an all-powerful central bureaucracy for every answer."

April 25, 1975 .

The President feels it is time we looked away from the Federal Government for solutions to our problems, and returned as much jurisdiction as possible to the state and local governments. To promote this, he has:

- \* Submitted legislation to renew and amend the State and Local Assistance Act of 1972 (Revenue Sharing). His recommended changes include increased assistance to hard-pressed areas that are constrained by the current per capita limitations, and increased public participation in determining state and local use of shared revenues.
- \* Addressed or met with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Conference of Mayors, and representatives of the National Governors' Conference, and held 50 meetings with State Governors.
- \* Proposed (as part of the Highway Trust Fund extension) a one cent per gallon Federal tax decrease in those states which raise their state gasoline tax by one cent per gallon, thereby enhancing the ability of state and local governments to deal with their own transportation problems.
- \* Directed the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the states to resolve environmental and economic concerns over the leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- \* Proposed the Airport and Airway Development Act, which includes a provision to help state and local officials better manage their Federal assistance by allocating the bulk of the aviation grants funds directly to state and local airport sponsors.
- \* Signed into law the Social Services Amendments of 1974, which clearly delineates the limitations of the Federal Government in social services programs, allowing for local decisions to be made at the state level.
- \* Proposed a comprehensive crime bill, which would provide for improved Federal, state, and local coordination in criminal law enforcement.

# # #

## A MORE EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

"Our revolutionary leaders heeded John Locke's teaching: 'Where there is no law, there is no freedom.' Law makes human society possible. It pledges safety to every member so that the company of fellow human beings can be a blessing instead of a threat. Where law exists and is respected and is fairly enforced, trust replaces fear."

April 25, 1975

The President believes the restoration of "domestic tranquility" to the United States rests upon a more effective and equitable system of justice. To this end he has:

- \* Sent to the Congress a comprehensive legislative package to deal with crime. The message contains measures designed to enhance the Federal Government's role in the reduction of crime. Among these measures are mandatory minimum sentences, economic compensation for the victims of crime, handgun control and reauthorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- \* Requested legislative action to clamp down on illegal aliens illegally entering the United States.
- \* Established the Committee on Illegal aliens, under the auspices of the White House Domestic Council. The Committee is conducting an exhaustive review of the impact of illegal aliens on the Nation's economy, and is preparing legislation to prohibit the increase in number of illegal aliens.
- \* Directed the Justice Department to establish a career criminal program at the Federal level to insure the rapid and effective prosecution of repeat offenders. Also, the President directed that LEAA fund similar programs at the state and local levels through the use of discretionary grants.
- \* Initiated within the Domestic Council a policy review committee on drugs. Within the committee, the enforcement working group is currently working to draw up a better program for dealing with enforcement of our drug laws.
- \* Directed the Justice Department to develop enforcement priorities in the area of white collar crime, including crime involving official corruption.
- \* Provided for the immigration of over one hundred thousand Vietnamese refugees into this country following the collapse of South Vietnam.
- \* Established a Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees to deal with the problems arising out of the large immigration of Vietnamese and Cambodians to this country.



- \* Established the Presidential Clemency Board within the White House, to grant relief to some 120,000 persons who had not complied with the Selective Service regulations. Of the 120,000, 30,000 applied for clemency and cases are being reviewed by the Justice Department.
- \* Created the Commission on CIA activities within the United States to investigate allegations of domestic wrongdoing by that agency.
- \* Directed the Attorney General to study the report of the Commission on CIA activities within the United States and determine what, if any, action should be taken against individuals.

# # #

BETTER EDUCATION

"Although this Administration will not make promises it cannot keep, I do want to pledge one thing to you here and now. I will do everything in my power to bring education and employers together in a new climate of credibility -- an atmosphere in which universities turn out scholars and employers turn them on."

August 30, 1974

- \* Signed into law the Education Amendments of 1974, which, in spite of some negative busing and administrative provisions, represents a step toward more effective distribution of Federal education funds and more direct and equitable administration of education programs.
- \* Directed the Department of Labor to begin a pilot program to improve occupational information to college graduates and non-graduates in making career choices.
- \* Directed the Secretaries of HEW and Commerce, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, to study ways of bringing the academic and vocational spheres closer together.
- \* Proposed the vocational education bill, to consolidate Federal vocational education support, and appointed the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.
- \* Signed into law a bill giving the American Indian community a stronger role in approving or disapproving the use of funds for children in public schools, and providing better planning in the use of those funds.

# # #

## MORE EFFECTIVE TRANSPORTATION

"There are still changing needs and new demands for the movement of our people and the goods they produce. Yesterday's methods may not be adequate to overcome the problem of congestion in many of our large population centers. Also, fuels that have powered our transportation machinery in the past may not be sufficient to meet the demands of the future..... Once again, we look to the people in our transportation industry to make the adjustments required by the changing times. We look to them with the confidence that they will perform as they have in the past and provide improvements that will ensure fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation."

April 10, 1975

- \* Proposed the Railroad Revitalization Act to reduce restrictive regulation of railroads and help revitalize the rail industry. It is the first part of the President's comprehensive transportation program designed to achieve reform of Federal regulations governing railroads, airlines and trucking firms.
- \* Signed the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act, providing \$11.8 billion over six years to improve urban public transportation.
- \* Proposed a new Federal Highway Program concentrating upon completion of major interstate highways at the national level while returning to the States both Federal highway money and the power to make their own transportation decisions.
- \* Proposed the Airport and Airway Development Act, which would streamline airport aid, reduce red tape, and establish a new formula for allocation of funds to meet airport needs.
- \* Enacted the Federal Aid Highway Amendments of 1974 making permanent the 55 mile per hour speed limit, for the purpose of saving energy, as well as lives. Contingent upon the States' ability to enforce the regulation, the President released \$2 billion in highway trust funds to go back to the states.
- \* Submitted (by August 9) a plan to reorganize the bankrupt railroads in the Northeast and Midwest with minimum Federal involvement.
- \* Enacted legislation to facilitate the safe transportation of hazardous materials.
- \* Directed a joint DOT/EPA study on automobile fuel efficiency, which resulted in an agreement with major automobile manufacturers to increase fuel efficiency of 1980 automobile fleet by 40 percent.

- \* Sent a recommendation to the Congress to amend the Clean Air Act by extending the current automobile emission standards for five years, from 1977 to 1981.
- \* Initiated a cargo security program involving Federal, local and industrial cooperation in the reduction of cargo theft.
- \* Developed an action plan for assisting U.S. international air carriers, including the enactment of the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974.

# # #

\* Directed the initiation of a grain export monitoring system in 1974, to keep our agricultural exports moving smoothly without imposing harmful controls upon them.

# # #

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"This Administration is committed to a prompt recovery of the housing industry and to getting construction workers back on the job. Both of these objectives and actions are crucial to our overall economic recovery."

July 2, 1975

To promote better housing without disrupting his policy of fiscal restraint, the President:

- \* Urged enactment of and signed into law the Emergency Housing Act of 1975, including provisions addressing mortgage foreclosure and expanding the mortgage purchase programs of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).
- \* Authorized the Secretary of HUD to release \$2 billion in previously authorized Federal funds to assist in the purchase of home mortgages.
- \* Signed into law the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974, which permitted the GNMA to make commitments to purchase mortgages at predetermined interest rates on new or existing homes which do not qualify for FHA or VA guarantees.

"I think we can say without any reservation that the move from the narrow programs of the past in community development to programs that are very broad gauged, a consolidation of programs such as model cities and urban development, will give a real impetus to decision-making, local action, and local responsibility, and I am confident that the mayors, the governors, the other local officials will assume that decision-making, that action, and that responsibility."

August 22, 1975

In an effort to redirect the narrowly defined community development programs of the past, President Ford has:

- \* Signed into law the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, replacing the outdated categorical grant programs with new community development block grants and establishing a new housing assistance program for lower-income families.

# # #

## PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

"Freedom was nourished in American soil because the principles of the Declaration of Independence flourished in our land. These principles, when enunciated 200 years ago, were a dream, not a reality. Today, they are real. Equality has matured in America. Our unalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed."

April 19, 1975

Throughout his political career, President Ford has spoken for the need to preserve and protect the rights of individual citizens. Every program or proposal he has made as President rests upon his philosophy that the laws of the Nation should work for the citizens, not the citizens for the law. In pursuing this, he has:

- \* Endorsed and signed into law the Privacy Act of 1974, which codified principles to safeguard personal privacy in the collection and handling of recorded personal information by Federal agencies.
- \* Proposed a massive regulatory reform program designed to protect individuals and businesses by the elimination of excessive freedom and unnecessary Federal rules and regulations.
- \* Appointed the Privacy Protection Study Commission to study data processing programs and governmental, regional and private information systems to recommend what, if any, action would be needed to protect the privacy of individuals.
- \* Strongly endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, appointed the 35-person National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, and directed Federal departments and agencies to take affirmative action in the hiring of more women to top-level positions.
- \* Directed that executive departments and agencies institute improved consumer programs, in order (1) to give all consumer interests a fair chance to be heard in the government decision-making process, and (2) to hold Federal costs and regulations to a minimum. This responsiveness program will counter the need for an expensive and bureaucratic consumer agency.
- \* Introduced the Financial Institutions Act, which, by opening up the lending power of banks and lending institutions, would give an average consumer a better opportunity to earn good interest from his savings.
- \* Unalterably opposed the Federal registration of guns or the licensing of gun owners as an infringement upon rights of law-abiding citizens.

- \* Created the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (1) to investigate allegations that the CIA exceeded its statutory authority, and (2) to make recommendations concerning safeguards to preclude the agency from activities threatening the freedom of individuals and democratic institutions.
- \* Directed the Department of Justice to develop guidelines relating to the acquisition, retention and dissemination of information by the FBI.
- \* Signed a bill to increase Federal insurance levels for deposits, which includes prohibiting a denial of credit to any person on the basis of sex or marital status, and provides consumer protection in credit and finance areas.
- \* Directed the Civil Service Commission to prevent Federal job discrimination against rehabilitated criminal offenders, and urged the National Governors' Conference to take steps to eliminate discrimination against ex-offenders.
- \* Signed the Trade Act of 1974, which protects American workers who have lost their jobs as a result of import competition.
- \* Approved a series of regulations established under Title IX of the Education Act Amendments, establishing sweeping standards prohibiting discrimination in education on the basis of sex.

# # #



TALLY SHEET

Nominations:

Civilian..... 3,087 \*  
Military..... 52,833 \*

Appointments..... 638 \*

Executive Orders..... 72 \*

Proclamations..... 73 \*

Bills Signed Into Law..... 317 \*

Private Bills Signed Into Law..... 37 \*

Communications to Congress  
(not including vetoes)..... 141 \*

Meetings:

Heads of State..... 20 \*\*  
Foreign Diplomats..... 70 \*\*  
Others.....

Press Interviews..... 26

News Conferences..... 16 \*\*

Speeches and Addresses..... 313 \*\*

Vetoes..... 33 \*

Sustained..... 8 \*  
Overridden..... 4 \*

Miles Traveled.....

\* As of June 24, 1975

\*\* As of July 1, 1975

Note: Figures listed will be revised and checked for final version of report. Figures left blank are in the process of being tallied.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR: Don Rumsfeld  
FROM : RON NESSEN

FYI

RHN

# EVANS-NOVAK POLITICAL REPORT

WHAT'S HAPPENING . . . WHO'S AHEAD . . . IN POLITICS TODAY

1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Room 1312 • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202-298-7850

July 22, 1975 - No. 228

TO: Our Subscribers

FROM: Evans-Novak

President Gerald R. Ford is riding high enough to take on the Democratic Congressional majority in the toughest game of energy chicken yet--a veto of the law extending his authority to control "old" crude domestic oil--but he doesn't want such a dangerous showdown. He wants compromise. However, Congress may not give him one.

With continuing, if barely perceptible, improvement in the general economy, we find few holdouts from the theory that the bottom was reached last month. But White House economists are anything but bullish. They are worried about the slow pace of housing starts and the generally bleak outlook for autos, the economy's two most crucial recovery elements.

We foresee an increasingly intense political debate over detente, with the Ford-Kissinger policy being challenged on several levels: 1) Within the President's own circle by Defense Sec. James Schlesinger and ex-Defense Sec. Mel Laird; 2) by ex-California Gov. Ronald Reagan; and 3) by Democratic Presidential candidates Sen. Henry Jackson, Gov. George Wallace and possibly Sen. Lloyd Bentsen.

The Democrats' holding pattern of 1975 - complete confusion on Capitol Hill and precious little movement on the Presidential nomination - remains just that, a holding pattern with future directions entirely unclear.

## THE FORD ADMINISTRATION

SEE NEXT PAGE

The President: Mr. Ford's upward political ascent continues from the doldrums of last spring - s statement we think is susceptible to proof beyond regular public opinion polls. Our evidence: a dramatic turnaround in the arch-Republican Illinois farm town of Marengo, which we sampled with Pat Caddell's polling organization three months ago and again last week, finding:

- 1) GRF now far surpasses RR in the hearts of grass roots GOP Regulars, by a margin of better than 3-to-1; they ran about even in our April sample.
- 2) GRF's handling of foreign policy now receives strong approval as contrasted to strong disapproval in April. The Mayaguez Affair was one factor, but we were surprised to learn that his tough even-handedness on the Arab-Israeli issue has greatly enhanced his stature.
- 3) Mr. Ford's announced Presidential campaign, along with Reagan's continuing indecision, has given him a marked psychological edge over his only conceivable Republican opponent.
- 4) A key element in the President's growing popularity is the perception of him by Party faithful as a level-headed, non-controversial, predictable human being who is totally trusted and believed, if not always agreed with.
- 5) But one word of warning for Mr. Ford: Reagan's support has not dis-

appeared in Marengo, has simply submerged, perhaps the duration, perhaps only for the time being until Mr. Ford stumbles.

Energy and the Economy; The White House and Congress are playing a nervous, high-stakes game over energy, with the options for a confrontation hardening. Without much dissent within the Administration, the following is shaping up as the Ford position:

Unless Congress is willing to compromise on some oil decontrol, the President will veto any simple extension of controls. There is not much room left for compromise, says the Administration. The \$13.50-per-barrel cap appears to be non-negotiable, and the 30-month phase-out seems to have no more than 12 more months leeway. Some Administration policymakers tell us that Mr. Ford will not sign a straight controls extension unless there are clear signs of Congressional compromise, and in any event the extension would be for less than six months.

Our view is that the Democratic majority in Congress has no intention whatever of meeting the President's compromise standards. So, unless Mr. Ford backs down, there is a real chance that Congress will leave for its August recess with the controls program expiring.

If the Fordian bluff is called and he responds with a veto, there will then ensue a Ford attempt to pass 1) Rebates to consumers and 2) Windfall taxes for the oil companies. If Congress refuses either or both of these, the stakes will get higher. No matter what Congress does, fuel costs will rise (about 7-cents-a-gallon at the pump).

Who will win politically? Who will get the credit or the blame for this expensive mess? No one can begin to answer that political puzzle today, but we are finding a rising level of confidence in President Ford's grand economic strategy that might carry over and make his gamble pay off. Example: The passivity of 8.5 million unemployed is one of the great wonders of American political perceptions today. There seem to be two essential reasons: 1) Substantial and extended unemployment benefits; 2) The Administration's campaign against inflation seems to be accepted as the foundation of a recovery slow enough to ward off a new round of inflation.

Detente: In addition to the usual criticism from Jackson and Reagan, the Ford-Kissinger detente policy is coming under increasing fire from within the official family, seemingly centered around Ford's long-time friend and Kissinger's long-time rival, Mel Laird, now with The Readers Digest.

1) The Solzhenitsyn Affair has been used as focus for criticism of detente policy. It has exacerbated the simmering problems between Henry Kissinger and White House Chief-of-Staff Donald Rumsfeld, and accelerated demands that the President take a position on foreign policy more independent of his Secretary of State.

2) Despite Mr. Ford's press conference statement that the Russians are not cheating on detente, the charges raised by Laird's article linger on. There are hints that they are substantiated by still-secret testimony by Schlesinger and CIA Director William Colby:

3) Of lesser impact - so far - is the Ford-Kissinger decision to go along with Moscow in the Helsinki European Security Conference, in contradiction to Laird's advice to wait until the drastic Portugese situation is resolved or at least simmers down.

( Plus: Grain, Space Cooperation, AND NOW RUSSIAN help for COMMUNISTS IN Portugal - RHN )

GOP

Ford: We find most Republican politicians, both pro and anti-Rockefeller, giving new campaign chairman Howard "Bo" Callaway pretty good marks for trying to submerge the Rockefeller problem as beyond his ken, and beyond the President's

immediate interest, Claway has still not found a deputy chairman or a chief delegate-hunter for the primaries and the convention (which will probably be held in Cleveland), Ex-Wisconsin State Chairman Ody Fish will be the convention manager.

Ford strategists are already starting to minimize both New Hampshire and Florida as primary states that would mean nothing if Ford lost to Reagan. That's whistling in the dark, and both states pose serious psychological problems for the President, particularly New Hampshire, which he cannot duck. The fallback position: heavy Ford campaigning in Massachusetts, whose primary will fall either on the same day or one week after New Hampshire. Florida will be even tougher for Mr. Ford, but Florida is not that crucial.

Rockefeller: The latest effort to ease out Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President by giving him an advance, January, 1977, assignment as Secretary of State has lots of support within the GOP but is fizzling because it lacks one essential ingredient: Rocky's support. Rocky is neither here nor there, neither approved nor rejected. We still think he will end up on the ticket, but he could be dumped if Reagan starts beating Ford in the early primaries.

Reagan: The repeated chorus from the White House that "Reagan isn't running" is sounding weaker and weaker, with the surfacing of the Reagan Committee amid Reagan's blessings. Although no announcement will be made soon, we believe that Reagan as of now is running and that it will take a positive act on his part to stop the music. Reagan is in much closer contact with the committee than is generally known.

## DEMOCRATS

So far, the 1976 Presidential sweepstakes looks more like a claiming race for platers at Laurel, but here's how we rate the nags today:

Jackson: His high command and regional supporters met in Washington two weeks ago with the general impression given that Scoop should and will get back to basics, for him - defense, Israel, energy, the economy. The general impression given outside the Jackson campaign has been one of non-growth, but the participants in the weekend conference were unquestionably cheered. Further, Jackson gave his most impressive performance to date at a fund raiser for Illinois' Sec. of State Mike Howlett in Springfield.

Bentsen: He is on the brink of his biggest coup - winning over the Democratic leadership of Virginia: Atty. Gen. Andrew Miller, Senate Leader Bill Hopkins, State Chairman Joe Fitzpatrick. That would go far toward picking up the lion's share of Virginia delegates, picked by city and county mass meetings next April.

With Bentsen's staffers perceiving a decline in Jackson, he may try to position himself more clearly on the Party's moderate right. He has been 1) Trying out tougher formulations and proposals on crime and 2) Decrying Kissinger for agreeing to the European Security Conference while Russia is subsidizing the Communization of Portugal.

Illinois: Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has no use for any of the candidates in the field, including Sargent Shriver. Daley's strategy: a deadlocked convention, with the Daley-controlled Illinois delegates (ostensibly pledged to Sen. Adlai Stevenson III to give Daley total control) breaking for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy at the right moment, with perhaps Stevenson on the ticket. Daley wants vindication for 1972 and he could be a factor.

New York: State Chairman Pat Cunningham is toying with the idea of electing an uncommitted delegation, which would give him and Gov. Hugh Carey 274 delegates and make them the biggest power brokers at the convention. Although no candidate has energized anybody in New York so far, we doubt this will hold.

Here begins our Senate Report No. 1 for the 1976 election, which we shall be continuing and updating at regular intervals:

California: Democrats are cheered by prospects now that Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. (R) will run. Goldwater is regarded as the most likely to succeed in the primary against moderate Robert Finch (R), the least likely to win against vulnerable Sen. John V. Tunney (D). Houston Flournoy (R), now a USC professor, is still riding a strong wave of popularity and would be favored against both Goldwater and Tunney, but there's only a one-in-three chance of his running.

Delaware Sen. William Roth (R), sturdy and dependable, faces a tough challenge from flamboyant and charismatic young Wilmington Mayor Tom Maloney (D).

Indiana: Sen. Vance Hartke (D) goes into his race for an unprecedented fourth term as an underdog as usual. Assuming he gets by a possible primary challenge by Rep. Ed Roush, he will start behind Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar (R). Moderate Lugar, however, could be troubled by a challenge from Right Wing ex-Gov. Edgar Whitcomb (R).

Maine: Sen. Ed Muskie (D), still yearning for the White House, faces the fight of his life for the Senate against Rep. William Cohen (R), the courageous young hero of the Nixon impeachment battle.

Maryland: Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R) was an underdog when elected in 1970 and will be an underdog again. Most likely opponents: Rep. Paul Sarbanes (D) or ex-Sen. Joseph Tydings (D), his 1970 victim. Discount talk of Gov. Marvin Mandel (D) taking him on.

Michigan: With Sen. Philip Hart (D) retiring, a scramble among the Democrats is shaping up among Sec. of State Richard Austin, Atty. Gen. Frank Kelley, Rep. Don Riegle and Rep. James O'Hara. Any of them would be favored against the probable Republican nominee, Rep. Marvin Esch or Rep. Philip Ruppe, if he also runs. The strongest GOP prospect, Gov. William Milliken, says he won't run for the Senate.

Mississippi: No Republican is going to give any serious trouble to Sen. John Stennis (D).

Montana: Sen. Mike Mansfield (D) says he's running for a fifth term and that's tantamount to election.

Nebraska: Sen. Roman Hruska (R) is retiring, but the probable Republican nominee - Rep. James McCollister - will be favored to win in November. With Gov. J.J. Exon (D), who would have been a strong favorite to win the seat, not running, the Democratic nomination is up for grabs.

Nevada: Sen. Howard Cannon (D) is strongly favored for reelection. His opponent would be Atty. Gen. Robert List (R), but he may not run. Other GOP possibilities: ex-Rep. David Towell, ex-National Committeeman George Abbott.

New York: Sen. James Buckley (R-Con.), who won in 1970 in a three-way race, would seem to be behind the eight-ball in a 1976 two-way race, save for the madness of the Democrats, whose candidates proliferate. The latest and perhaps strongest: ex-Miss America Bess Myerson, contemplating her first try for elective office but with likely Carey-Cunningham backing. One GOP poll shows Ramsey Clark winning the Democratic primary. Other possibilities are Rep. Bella Abzug, ex-NYC Mayor John V. Lindsay, ex-Rep. Ogden Reid. We see no sign that Rep. Peter Peyser (R) is rounding up liberal-moderate support against Buckley, who is still likely to get Rockefeller organization backing.

*Robert Exon*  
*Robert D. Novak*

July 25, 1975

**MEMORANDUM FOR DON RUMSFELD**

**FROM: RON NESSEN**

I have asked Margita White to get together with you while we are in Europe to resolve the problem of hiring a new person for her office to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Jerry Warren. A replacement is needed to help her carry her increasingly heavy load which will become even heavier as the campaign and election approach. I think it is vital that this position be filled quickly. Margita, frankly, is working herself to the point of illness trying to do the work of two people.

I am attaching (TAB A) Margita's rundown of just what her office does. You will see that her office performs a wide range of functions which are very important to the President, and for good relations and presentation in the press.

If there is a firm decision to reduce over-all slots in the Press Office, I want to lose slots in the Photo Office or elsewhere in order to fill this vacancy on Margita's staff.

Also I am attaching (TAB B) the resumes of two people Margita is very interested in for this position. You mentioned to me in previous conversations that you thought the job required someone with more political experience, and specifically with Presidential campaign experience. Margita is certainly open to suggestions.

As you know, Jerry Warren has left, except for closing out his office, and Margita is now performing two jobs simultaneously -- an impossible task. She will tell you herself, when you meet while we are gone, of her strong feeling that she needs someone soon to help with the very effective press briefings she has been staging on behalf of the President's programs, with the out-of-town media events which have been so useful in establishing favorable comment about the President in publications all over the country, and with the many other duties her office performs. I believe Margita's operation has an even greater impact than my immediate office in creating favorable press and public responses to the President.

cc: Margita White

TAB A





## FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Office of Communications is a division of the White House Press Office, set aside from its day-to-day Presidential spokesman role and the pressures of dealing with the headline news and responding to deadline queries. Whereas the President's Press Secretary and his immediate staff focus on providing the White House Press Corps news and information, the Office of Communications seeks to expand two-way communication with, and the flow of in-depth information to, newspapers, magazines, television and radio throughout the United States.

The main responsibilities of the Office of Communications are to:

- I. Compile and disseminate in-depth factual information concerning the President's and his Administration's policies, programs and proposals to the media, especially to those who analyze and interpret the news. This is accomplished through:
  - A. Mailings of factual printed material on major, on-going and complex policies and issues to editors, editorial writers and broadcasters.
  - B. Briefings at the White House (Rooms 160 and 450, OEOB) on such policies and issues by White House and Administration officials.
  - C. Briefings outside Washington, especially in conjunction with Presidential travel where accompanying Administration or White House spokesmen are available to provide substantive information and perspective on their respective areas of responsibility.
- II. Encourage a dialogue between the President and his Administration and representatives of the media.
  - A. Propose and arrange meetings between the President and representatives of the print and broadcast media both in Washington and elsewhere in the country.
  - B. Coordinate and seek maximum responsiveness to speaking invitations directed to the President or White House and Administration spokesmen from the press and news organizations.

- C. Serve as link between the White House and organizations representing the media, including publishers (ANPA), editors (ASNE), small and weekly newspapers (NNA), magazine and book publishers and journalism groups.
  - D. Handle the correspondence from and to the press to the President, the Press Secretary and Office of Communications and mail from the public on press-related issues.
- III. Provide information to the President on news and media opinion.
- A. Prepare the daily news summary News and Comment for the President and White House staff.
  - B. Coordinate and compile information from other White House and Administration offices for the President's briefing book.
- IV. Assist members of White House staff with arrangements for interviews and press conferences in Washington and during travels around the country.
- V. Maintain liaison with and encourage cooperation among the public affairs officers of the departments and key agencies of the Executive Branch.
- A. Coordinate public affairs projects when programs overlap or involve several departments and agencies (Example: energy conservation education).
  - B. Hold monthly meetings with public affairs officers.
  - C. Circulate fact sheets, major speeches and other information on major issues.
  - D. Provide advice, guidance and direct assistance, on request, regarding media-related activities, including scheduling.
  - E. Encourage and coordinate placement of Op-Ed pieces in daily newspapers.

- F. Encourage more active efforts to provide factual information to the press through Cabinet press conferences, interviews and wide use of all press forums during travel.
  - G. Provide guidance and maintain informal liaison on requests and placement of key spokesmen on major television news and interview shows.
- VI. Serve as liaison with the Advertising Council on Executive Branch public service programs to prevent duplication and to maximize the public impact of Federal volunteer and social service messages.

TAB B



RANDALL L. WOODS

SYNOPSIS:

Over 17 years of progressively successful experience in private industry and the federal government, in public relations, advertising, and communications management, including vice president of communications for a large national group of insurance companies, and chief public relations officer for West Coast based subsidiaries of one of the world's largest multinational financial services holding corporations.

OBJECTIVE:

To assume responsibility as chief public relations officer or vice president of communications of a major diversified corporation. -

EXPERIENCE:

Assistant Administrator for Congressional and Public Affairs, U.S. Small Business Administration, 1972 to present: Chief public relations officer - responsible for supervision of 43 employees and for all programs and activities that embrace the Agency's daily contact with the public, the national and local media, the executive and legislative departments, Members of Congress, and Congressional committees. Represents the Agency at White House conferences at which national legislative goals and programs are outlined and coordinated. Administers and directs four separate staff functions -- the offices of public affairs, public information, congressional relations, and advisory councils. Serves as key member of Management Board, the primary policy, planning and goal setting committee in the Agency; reports directly to the Administrator of SBA. Specific accomplishments include:

- Reorganization - developed and implemented a plan for creating professional public information officer positions in the Agency's 10 regions throughout the country. This resulted in an increase of public awareness of Agency activities and programs by a measurable 40 percent.

Reorganized the activities of the public affairs and public information offices for greater efficiency, at the same time reducing the total staff by 25 percent.



- Management Reporting - designed and implemented a new goal setting and management reporting system for public affairs. Designed and established a national management by objectives system for Central Office and field public information office staffs.
- Congressional Relations - serves as primary senior management official having daily contact with Members of Congress and their staffs, particularly those of the U.S. House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees and the Select Committees on Small Business.
- Disaster Information - developed and instituted a disaster information system for areas hit by natural disasters. Developed and published the first disaster program manual for the use of field public information officers.
- Electronic Media - supervised writing and production of a series of television spot announcements and films to assist disaster victims in receiving federal aid. Instituted a nationwide broadcast response system for 2500 radio stations, utilizing spotmaster actuality equipment in 10 regions.
- Assistance to the Small Business Community - developed and implemented a system for the publishing and updating of 300 publications and management aids to assist small businessmen.

Vice President of Communications, Pacific Employers Group of Insurance Companies, Los Angeles, Cal., 1965 to 1972 - responsible to the president for the development and implementation of all programs having public relations or advertising implications. Also served as public relations and advertising vice president for all companies in the Pacific Employers Group. Additionally served as West Coast Director of Public Relations for Insurance Company of North America (INA) and its parent holding company, INA Corporation. Specific accomplishments include:

- Organization - established the firm's first public relations and advertising department. Hired and trained a staff of six persons. Instituted the first in-house controlled national advertising program with annual budget responsibility of approximately \$200,000. Launched a nationwide marketing support program.

Acquisitions - developed and implemented both internal and external communications programs involving acquisitions by parent holding company. These included M.J. Brock & Sons, a major West Coast residential and commercial construction firm; the Queen of Angels Hospital, one of the largest medical facilities in Los Angeles; Blythe & Co., one of the country's largest investment banking firms; Alaska Pacific Assurance Co., a specialty workmen's compensation insurer based in Juneau; American Institutional Developers, a large health-care management firm; and Insurer Management Services, a large insurance management concern.

Industry Relations - served as the chief corporate representative on numerous insurance industry boards and committees, and was appointed by Governor Reagan to the Executive Board and was named Public Relations Committee Chairman of the California Fair Plan.

Assistant Director of Public Relations, U.S. Borax and Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, 1959 to 1965 - established internal communications program and supervised the design and content of corporate publications. Assisted in the development of nationwide marketing support program.

Director of Public Relations, Texas Municipal League, Austin, Texas, 1958 to 1959 - organized the first public relations department for this state-wide association of cities. Developed and implemented a legislative liaison program designed to keep municipal officials abreast of pertinent bills and activities in the State Legislature.

Public Information Officer, City of San Antonio, 1956 to 1953 - served as public information officer for a municipality of approximately 700,000 people. Developed and implemented a media inquiry and response system throughout the city government.

Studio Assistant, Television Station KENS, San Antonio, Texas, 1954 to 1955 - assisted in the staging of locally produced television shows for a major metropolitan station.

Reporter, San Antonio Light newspaper, San Antonio, 1953 to 1954 - served as beat reporter on large metropolitan daily newspaper.

EDUCATION:

B.S. degree, Journalism, Trinity University, San Antonio, 1957. Awarded Journalism scholarship.

Other courses outside University include numerous seminars and workshops (AMA, PRSA, etc.) on internal communications, corporate public relations, graphic arts, advertising, etc.

Academic Honors:

High School - DAR Citizenship Award, honor graduate.  
University - Dean's List, Journalism scholarship, Columbia Press Award.

PROFESSIONAL:

Member of National Press Club (Washington, D.C.); Public Relations Society of America; Los Angeles Press Club; Los Angeles Publicity Club.

Author of numerous articles for trade journals and magazines on public relations, media relations, corporate communications, etc.

Business and Civic Honors:

Recipient of California Army National Guard "Medal of Merit" 1965; named "Insurance Man of the Year" 1970, by Western Insurance Information Service; past president of the Southern California Industrial Editors Association.

PERSONAL:

Residence: 2501 Appian Court, Alexandria, Va. 22306

Telephone: (703) 768-4620

Age: Born 9/15/35; married; three children.

Height: 5' 8" Weight: 165 lbs.





U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Personal

July 18, 1975

Mrs. Margita White  
Assistant Press Secretary to  
the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Margita:

This is intended to supplement the information contained in my resume which I sent you earlier this week. Specifically, it concerns the political activity in which I was involved prior to joining the Small Business Administration.

My initial activity, to any great degree, in political campaigns began in the mid-1950's in San Antonio, Texas. While I was in college at Trinity University there I became involved with the "Good Government League," a group of diversified political leaders pressing for reform of the City government. I became actively involved in the press activities of that campaign, and we were successful in electing a slate of officials, including the Mayor and City Council, who were pledged to adopting the Council-Manager form of government. Later I served the City of San Antonio as Special Assistant to the City Manager and then as Public Information Officer for the City.

In 1958, when Mr. Steve Matthews, City Manager, was asked to head up the Texas Municipal League (the lobbying arm for all Texas cities in the State legislature), I accompanied him to Austin as public relations director for the Texas Municipal League and in that capacity I was indirectly engaged in several city and state elections in 1958-59.

In 1968 I served as a precinct worker in the West San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles in the first of Barry Goldwater, Jr.'s campaigns. My wife, Ann, was more actively involved in this than I, but I did do canvassing and general miscellaneous precinct work. His opponent, as you may recall, in that Special Election was John Van de Kamp. It was an extremely close and heated race.

During the campaign and Special Election which was held in May, 1969, I worked fairly closely with Congressman Goldwater's then Administrative Assistant, Jack Cox.

Also in 1968 I became heavily involved in the State Senatorial campaign of Representative Richard Ferraro, who was running in the 27th Senatorial District in Los Angeles. I handled all of the public relations, press, and advertising for this campaign under the direction of Mr. McMann, who was campaign chairman. (Mr. Tom McMann is presently Vice President of American Reserve Corp., Chicago, Illinois.) The political consulting firm that worked with us was Byron & Bacon of Los Angeles. Our opponent was incumbent State Senator George Danielson, now incumbent Congressman from the 30th Congressional District.

In 1970 I served as campaign chairman of "Tom McMann for Congress" in the (then) 29th Congressional District California Republican primary. We won the primary election against five opponents by capturing 82% of the vote. As a result of this victory, I participated, along with the candidate, Mr. McMann, in the GOP "Candidates' School" held in Washington in June, 1970. (Its official title was the National Republican Congressional Committee Conference.) I met, among others at that conference, Mr. Jack Caulkins, now Deputy to Counsellor Hartmann, and then director of that conference.

In the general election of 1970 I was Press Chairman of the "McMann for Congress" campaign and our opponent again was Mr. George Danielson, who subsequently won the election. As I recall, we received 40% of the vote in that heavily registered Democratic district.

In that campaign I worked closely with John Byron and Jack Bacon, active political consultants in Los Angeles, as well as with Alice Heftye who was the office manager for the McMann for Congress headquarters and who later became office manager of the United Republican Finance Committee for Los Angeles County. I believe that she later handled the fund raising activities for the Eville Younger campaign for Attorney General of California and is currently involved in fund raising for Bob Finch.

Finally, Mr. Richard E. Gulbranson, who was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County

was most kind in submitting letters of endorsement for the political clearance required when I was being considered for my present Schedule "C" position here in Washington.

I hope this is helpful and I sincerely appreciate the consideration you are giving me for the position we discussed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Randall L. Woods".

Randall L. Woods  
Assistant Administrator for  
Congressional and Public Affairs

John Raymond Fogarty  
7917 Kentbury Drive  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
652-7306

Birthdate: May 11, 1944  
Wife: Jennie  
Daughters: Anne and  
Katherine

EMPLOYMENT

- January 1974 - Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D. C.; Present senior staff member reporting to Chairman Russell W. Peterson. Responsible for public information, including speeches, scheduling, publications, articles, press releases and Congressional correspondence. Also performed special assignments for the Chairman and administrative duties.
- February 1973 - Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. January 1974 From February to August, I was detailed to the Council on Environmental Quality as director of public information and reported to Chairman Russell E. Train. When Mr. Train became head of EPA, I went back to the agency as special assistant to the Administrator. In that post, I was responsible for communications policy, speeches, articles, scheduling and press relations. I was also responsible for public affairs liaison between the Administrator's office and other offices within the agency. In addition, I handled special projects as assigned by the Administrator.
- January 1969 - United States Senate, Washington, D. C.; February 1973 press assistant to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., duties included handling all press relations, controlling mail lists, writing press releases, statements, newsletters, and speeches; editing the Senator's weekly newspaper column and producing a weekly radio show.
- October 1970 - Gude For Congress Committee, communications November 1970 director (while on leave from Senate) for Rep. Gilbert Gude (Md. 5th), handled all press relations and appearances, wrote speeches, produced radio actualities, and 15-minute television show.



April 1968 -  
January 1969

Mathias For Senate Committee (Congressman Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., campaign for the U.S. Senate), press assistant served for the entire campaign and the transition period, handling all press relations.

July 1966 -  
April 1968

The Associated Press, 240 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland; broadcast desk (6 months), early editor (ran bureau from midnight to 9 a.m., filing both broadcast and newswires, 13 months), and night editor (ran bureau from 4 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.).

May 1960 -  
June 1966

Baltimore News American, South and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Maryland; copyboy 1960-1962; 1962-1964, night desk editor; reporter 1964 -1966 (police and general assignment).

#### EDUCATION

University of Baltimore, 1420 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland; September, 1962 - June, 1966; graduated B.S. in Business Administration.

Mt. St. Joseph's College, 4300 Frederick Road, Baltimore, Maryland; September, 1958 - June, 1962.

St. Ambrose School, 4500 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland; September, 1949 - June, 1958.

#### COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

The Baloo, student newspaper; editor in chief, February, 1964 to February, 1965; news editor, May, 1963 to February, 1964; feature editor, February, 1965 to June, 1966.

The Reporter, student yearbook; editor in chief, September, 1965 to June, 1966; staff, September, 1964 to September, 1965.

Class President in sophomore year.

Kappa Sigma Kappa Social Fraternity, December, 1963 to June, 1966; Secretary, May, 1964 to May, 1965; Brother of the Fraternity, 1966.

Voting member Student Government Association



HONORS

Student Government Association Merit Award, freshman, sophomore and junior years.

Student of the Year Award 1966 (awarded to senior judged outstanding during his four years at the university).

Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, junior and senior years.

ASSOCIATIONS

U.S. Senate Press Secretaries; elected to the Board of Directors January, 1970; First Vice-President, February, 1971; President, September, 1971.

Baltimore Press Reporters Association; member 1965 to present.

Kappa Sigma Kappa Alumni Chapter.

University of Baltimore Alumni Association.