

The original documents are located in Box 21, folder “President - Report on First Year in Office (2)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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DRAFT

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

We have had a number of queries from reporters for factual information on events during President Ford's first year in office. In response to those press queries, we have compiled the attached fact sheets containing statistical and documentary details of the first year. The material is for immediate release.

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July 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN
FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE
SUBJECT: Distribution of First-Year Report

Following are the options I see for distribution of the First-Year Report:

1) Internal distribution only.

If the fact sheets are distributed to the White House staff through the regular staffing system, it would be unrealistic to assume that copies would not inevitably be made available individually to members of the press corps. It already is becoming known that the Office of Communications is preparing such a summary and I have received some requests for copies. In other words, strict adherence to this option is impossible. Moreover, the purpose of the fact sheets would be lost and if you denied requests for their release in a briefing, you would end up embroiled in a controversy over openness.

2) Initial internal distribution/eventual release

If the fact sheets are distributed to the White House staff, as above, I will receive numerous requests for copies. I would not want to be in a position of turning down such requests if we will eventually release the fact sheets. I feel my own credibility would suffer if I have to deny these requests, even initially, pending an announcement by you -- presumably in response to a question -- concerning their release in the daily briefing. Under this option, you would at that time explain that the fact sheets were prepared for internal staff use but with the number of requests for them from members of the press working on year-end stories, you will make them available.

3) Simultaneous internal and White House press corps distribution.

Under this option, the fact sheets would be distributed under the normal staffing system on the same day that you would announce in your daily briefing that they are available to the White House press corps. Your announcement should include, I think, reference to the fact that this was originally intended as a working document for the White House staff but due to the number of requests from the press, it will be available for anyone who wants a copy.

4) Distribution to editorial writers.

This option is possible with options 2) or 3) above with a cover letter from me along the lines of Tab A. However, I am a little reluctant on this because normally fact sheets are distributed only to supplement statements or messages by the President which are in the news. The fact sheets by themselves might be received and interpreted by some as too political. I would be less apprehensive if the following option was feasible.

5) General distribution of the fact sheets with a covering statement by the President.

The statement by the President would be a written statement or a transcript of actual Presidential remarks. The current schedule does not appear to include an appropriate forum for such remarks prior to the European trip. However, the forum could be a senior staff meeting, a Cabinet meeting or a meeting with a larger gathering of the senior White House staff. The latter, or a more public forum, would probably be preferable since it would be awkward to explain a transcript of meetings which normally are not transcribed.

Such a statement by the President could be used by itself or in combination with the fact sheets by a number of offices, including the Congressional Liaison and Public Liaison offices. Moreover, the fact sheets themselves could be the peg for the President's remarks -- he asked the staff to prepare such a summary and his review of it prompted his public reflections. If this option were adopted, I would want to send out the President's statement and the fact sheets to editorial writers with a cover letter along the lines of Tab B.

*DRAFT LETTER FOR MAILING TO EDITORIAL WRITERS
(Option 4)*

Dear Editor:

As President Ford approaches the beginning of his second year in office next month, there have been several requests for a summary of the President's actions and proposals during the past twelve months. The attached comprehensive fact sheet has been prepared in response to such requests and made available to the White House press corps. I thought you also might find it helpful to have this material on file for reference and possible use.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Margita E. White
Assistant Press Secretary
to the President*

DRAFT LETTER FOR MAILING TO EDITORIAL WRITERS
(Option 5)

Dear Editor:

In a meeting (with members of his White House staff) prior to his departure for Europe this week, President Ford reflected on the actions and thrust of his Administration during his first year in office and spoke of his goals for the nation's future.

I am enclosing a transcript of the President's remarks as well as a comprehensive fact sheet which summarizes the President's actions, his proposals and their status, by general subjects. This material has been made available to the White House press corps in response to requests for background to year-end stories. I thought you might also find it helpful to have this summary on file for reference and possible use.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Margita E. White
Assistant Press Secretary
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE *mauf*

SUBJECT: First-Year Report

Attached are eight copies of the final draft of the First-Year Report in black binders* Included in the binders are:

- A cover memorandum to the Cabinet and the White House Staff from Don Rumsfeld;
- The essay written by you and Jim Shuman; and
- The fact sheet compilation:
 - Tab A: Domestic Issues
 - Tab B: International Issues
 - Tab C: Tally Sheet
 - Tab D: Appendices

The greatest care has been taken to ensure accuracy. The fact sheet drafts were circulated twice among the White House Staff, including among other offices the Domestic Council, OMB and NSC, for corrections and suggestions. Agnes Waldron has thoroughly checked the fact sheets for accuracy as well.

You have my earlier memorandum concerning options for distribution. Please note that I did not mention circulation of the essay portion among those options. My recommendation is that it be circulated internally only and that the fact sheets only be circulated outside the Administration if a decision is made for such wider distribution. Every effort has been made to make the fact sheets as straightforward and devoid of self-serving rhetoric and political nuances as possible. They can stand on their own without the excellent, but clearly partisan, essay.

*The draft is final except for figures on communications to Congress, which appear in two places, that will not be available until Tuesday morning because of inconsistent tallying techniques.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE CABINET
THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: DONALD RUMSFELD

SUBJECT: The President's First Year

As President Ford completes his first year in office, it seems appropriate to stand back to review the actions taken and initiated during the past twelve months. This is the aim of the attached essay and comprehensive fact sheets which summarize the President's goals for the nation in the broad range of domestic and foreign policy areas and the steps taken towards their achievement.

I believe that as you review these highlights of President Ford's first year, you will share a sense of pride in the President's leadership and your own contributions to the initiatives taken and in progress.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

out

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 create 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.



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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FACT SHEETS

A. DOMESTIC

- More Open Government
- A Constructive Relationship with the Congress
- Economic Stabilization
 - Economic Recovery
 - Job Opportunities
- Energy Independence
 - Energy Research and Development
 - Conservation
- A Balanced Environment
- 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
- Protection of Individual Rights

B. INTERNATIONAL

- A New International Order
 - Europe
 - East Asia
 - The Middle East
 - Latin America
 - Africa
 - United Nations
 - General Initiatives

- A Strong National Defense

C. TALLY SHEET

D. APPENDICES

- Presidential Meetings with Heads of Government and Chiefs of State
- Presidential Communications to the Congress (other than vetoes)
- Bills Vetoed by the President





MORE OPEN GOVERNMENT

Set

~~"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, 1975~~

* Since that first day, the President has held: (1)

- 17 news conferences, including 5 with regional media representatives, as well as White House correspondents.
- Attended 5 regional White House conferences.
- Visited 51 cities and 31 States.
- Met at least once with each of the 50 governors and more than 111 mayors.
- Met with more than 100 leaders of private sector groups interested in public policy decisions.



* Since January 1, the President has held: (2)

- 100 meetings with one or more members of the Congress.
- 11 meetings with the bi-partisan leadership.
- 12 meetings with the GOP leadership.
- 10 Cabinet meetings
- 174 meetings with individual Cabinet members and agency heads.
- 34 meetings with the Vice President.
- 7 National Security Council meetings.
- 58 meetings with energy and economic advisors.
- 11 meetings with budget advisors.

In addition the President has:

* Reorganized the White House staff to provide wide staff access to the President.

* Worked to improve public understanding of the functions of White House aides by:

- providing an organization chart and fact sheets on functions of principal White House aides, and
- adjusting titles of White House staff positions so that they clearly identify the function performed by the person.

* Directed the departments and agencies to abide by the letter and spirit of the Freedom of Information Act, and to become more responsive to individual requests from American citizens.

(1) as of July 21, 1975.
(2) as of July 11, 1975.



A CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONGRESS

~~"This Congress, unless it has changed,....., 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:

- * Made an unprecedented appearance before a standing subcommittee of the Congress.
- * Delivered four addresses to joint sessions of the Congress, and made and received numerous telephone calls from individual members of the Congress.
- * Met 27 times with the House and Senate bi-partisan leadership.
- * Sent messages, reports, letters, treaties, conventions and protocols to the House and Senate. (2)
- * Has urged the members of his Cabinet to appear as witnesses on Capitol Hill as often as they are needed.
- * Invited eight members of the Congress to participate in the White House Summit Conference on Inflation.
- * Turned over to the Congressional Committees the report of the Presidential Commission on the CIA, to continue the investigation.
- * In every veto, where there was a message of a public bill, requested the assistance of the Congress to work with the Administration to improve legislation -- two times this has resulted in legislation that has been amenable to the President.
- * Has gone more than halfway to reach compromises with the Congress on a range of economic and energy issues.

(2) As of

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ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

"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, the economy was suffering from double-digit inflation in spite of declining real gross national product. In his first two months the President:

- * Convened the Summit Conference on Inflation to bring to bear the best thinking of the country on the problems of the economy.
- * Advocated and later signed legislation creating the Council on Wage and Price Stability to monitor wage and price movements.
- * Proposed a comprehensive 10-point program to control inflation by, for instance, requiring inflation impact statements for all major legislative proposals, regulations, and rules emanating from the executive branch, and by promoting capital formation through tax reductions for dividends on preferred stock, liberalized capital gains tax treatment and an increased investment tax credit.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

"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

During the final months of 1974 the condition of the economy deteriorated rapidly. Until then industrial production and employment had held up remarkably well and it appeared that a massive inventory run off might have been avoided. Even though a very large increase in the deficit took place automatically as unemployment compensation outlays rose and income tax receipts were reduced, the President also proposed a tax reduction of \$16 billion for 1975 and a higher investment tax credit.



The anti-recession measures focused on tax reductions and unemployment compensation rather than on new spending programs whose employment effects would be too late and would be difficult to terminate when the recession was over. In particular the President:

- * Announced a one-year moratorium on new Federal spending programs as a measure of fiscal restraint.
- * Recommended a one-year five percent limit on Federal pay increases and in Government programs tied to the consumer price index, including social security, civil service, and military retirement pay, and food stamps. This was done because most of the rate increase in excess of five percent would have resulted from energy price increases for which energy users would have been compensated under the energy program.
- * Proposed energy conservation taxes and fees with a permanent tax reduction and other provisions to make the energy program fiscally neutral.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

"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 July of 1975, the reduction in the rate of inflation, the stabilization of production and the upturn in the leading economic indicators suggested that the economy was on its way to recovery. The President's objective was to manage the recovery without resparking inflation and at the same time assist the unemployed. To aid the unemployed, the President has:

- * Signed legislation extending the 65 week limit on regular unemployment insurance benefits until December 31, 1975, and extending coverage to 12 million persons not covered by regular State benefits.
- * Proposed an additional temporary extension of unemployment insurance compensation to alleviate the difficulties of the unemployed.



- * Proposed creation of a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance to undertake a comprehensive study of the Federal/State unemployment insurance system and to consider the relationship of unemployment insurance and the myriad other Federal assistance programs.
- * Approved \$473 million to go to 433 State and local governments for approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.

To create more jobs, the President has:

- * Advocated tax reforms designed to reduce inequities in the tax system while simultaneously providing incentives for capital investment.
- * 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.

Also, to prevent renewed inflation, the President has:

- * Requested that the deficit for fiscal year 1976 be kept below \$60 billion.
- * Vetoed a series of inflationary public works spending measures.

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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."

January 21, 1975

In establishing a program to meet the energy needs of the United States, the President has:

- * Developed and recommended to the Congress the first comprehensive national energy program articulated by either a President or the Congress. This national plan includes specific objectives of:
 - reducing our dependence on foreign oil and our vulnerability to another embargo, by cutting back our imports of foreign oil to between 3-5 million barrels of oil per day by 1985. (The loss of this oil would be immediately replaceable from strategic reserves and the exercise of energy emergency standby authorities.)
 - regaining a position of world leadership in energy beyond 1985.
- * Proposed a set of specific programs that would help to achieve those objectives, including:
 - the Energy Independence Act of 1975 (a bill with 13 separate titles dealing with energy supply, demand, and security), and
 - a comprehensive tax program to encourage conservation and to rebate approximately \$25 billion to the American people, with special emphasis on the poor.
- * Appointed the Energy Resources Council to provide inter-agency cooperation on energy policy decisions.
- * Endorsed a program recommended by the Labor-Management Committee aimed at resolving the financial dilemmas of the electric utilities. These recommendations represent long-term proposals to increase electric utility construction and output.
- * Had sustained or unchallenged two vetoes of bills passed by the Congress which ran counter to the President's goal of energy independence.



- * Signed into law the Deepwater Ports Act, which provides authority to license construction and operation of port facilities in naturally deep waters off U.S. coastlines.
- * Requested an extension of authority and enforcement of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act to use more coal in power plants instead of oil and natural gas.
- * Submitted to the Congress a comprehensive program to expand U.S. capacity for providing uranium enrichment services and to turn over as much of this responsibility as possible to the private sector.
- * 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 to permit development of this energy source for producing electricity.

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 the development and efficient utilization of new domestic energy resources, including potential new energy sources, President Ford has:

- * Signed into law the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which created the Energy Research and Development Administration. ERDA represents a consolidation of major Federal energy R & D efforts.
- * Presented a \$2,346 million energy R & D budget for FY '76, an increase of \$604 million over FY '74.
- * Submitted to the Congress a comprehensive national plan for energy research, development and demonstration.



- * Signed into law bills providing new authority for solar heating and cooling demonstrations and authority for developing geothermal resources.

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, increase domestic production, 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 prices, and proposed an excise tax on all natural gas.
- * Submitted legislation for a gradual decontrol of the price of domestically produced "old" oil, to stimulate domestic production as well as to promote conservation.
- * Proposed a tax credit for home owners for energy conservation investments, 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 energy savings of 25% 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.
- * Directed a joint Department of Transportation/Environmental Protection Agency study on automobile fuel efficiency, which resulted in an agreement with major automobile manufacturers to increase fuel efficiency of the 1980 automobile fleet by 40%.

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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 has said that the preservation of the environment is an important priority that is closely tied to our effort to regain energy independence and maintain a strong economy. In pursuing a balance among these 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 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.
- * Directed an extensive review of the health, environmental energy and economic implications of alternative auto emission standards. Based upon findings of this review, the President proposed to the Congress that current auto emissions standards be maintained through model year 1981--a proposal which would provide time to address health, energy, environmental and economic problems without significant adverse impact on our progress in meeting our air quality objectives.
- * 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.
- * Announced the transfer of 104 parcels of Federally-owned land to cities, counties and states under the Legacy of Parks program, to be used at their discretion for parks, recreation and wildlife preservation.

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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 most 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 also addressed the priority of dealing with "urgent humanitarian needs." In so doing he:

- * Proposed a FY '76 budget that will increase payments to individuals by \$16 billion over FY '75, so that in this fiscal year payments to individuals now account for more than 40% 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, excluding military retirement pay, 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. In addition, Medicaid outlays of \$7.2 billion will benefit 26 million low-income Americans this fiscal year -- a 40% increase over those aided in 1971.
- * Proposed and signed a law authorizing more than \$400 million to assist in the resettlement of refugees coming from Vietnam and Cambodia, and appointed a Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees to help the refugee assimilate into American life and culture.
- * Signed into law the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, to enhance aid to veterans of the Vietnam era.
- * Supported and signed into law emergency legislation authorizing additional public service jobs, extending the duration of regular unemployment compensation and providing a special unemployment benefits program for 12 million persons not covered by regular state benefits.
- * Proposed added money for summer jobs for youth and signed a bill providing about \$473 million to be spent on approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.
- * 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.

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

- * Met with Democratic and Republican Congressional leadership to seek cooperation in eliminating unnecessary Federal regulations and red tape.
- * Met with members designated by the Congress to discuss ways in which Congress and the President could work together to improve the regulatory system.
- * Met with Commissioners of the 10 independent regulatory agencies, urging them to initiate efforts to reform regulatory procedures including intensified and improved cost-benefit analyses, reductions in backlogs and delays in the regulatory process, improved responsiveness to consumer interests, and a look at what fundamental changes might be required to eliminate unnecessary regulation.
- * 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 consumer prices, individual choices, and the efficiency of the market place.
- * Directed that all departments and agencies 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 in order to provide more competitive returns to small savers and more diversified services to all customers.
- * Designed a comprehensive transportation program to modernize Federal economic regulation of U.S. railroads, airlines, and trucking firms. The first of this series of proposals, the Railroad Revitalization Act, would eliminate excessive and antiquated regulatory restrictions, increase competition in the railroad industry, and improve customer service.



- * Supported and signed the Securities Act 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.
- * Endorsed repeal of Federal fair trade enabling legislation under which States may permit manufacturers to dictate retail prices for their merchandise.
- * Established an executive branch task force to review existing antitrust immunities for such groups and activities as rate-making conferences, insurance rate bureaus, agricultural cooperatives, etc. Specific legislative proposals for reform or repeal of some immunities are planned for later this year.

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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

To strengthen the Federal system, and return decision-making to State and local governments, the President has:

- * Submitted legislation to renew and amend the State and Local Assistance Act of 1972 (General 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.
- * Met with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and representatives of the National Governors' Conference, and held meetings with all 50 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, in order to enhance 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 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.



* Asked the Federal Government to promote decentralization and work closely with State and local governments by utilizing, for instance, the Federal Regional Councils.

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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

To help restore "domestic tranquility" and a more effective and equitable system of justice, the President 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 for certain violent crimes, economic compensation for the victims of Federal crime and reauthorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to provide \$6.8 billion over the next five years to assist state and local governments in fighting crime.
- * Plans to submit to Congress legislation to outlaw the "Saturday night special" handgun, establish mandatory waiting periods for purchasing of handguns and increase overall enforcement of Federal gun laws.
- * Requested legislative action to reduce the economic incentives which draw illegal aliens to 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, and is preparing action alternatives to help decrease the number of illegal aliens.
- * Directed the Justice Department to establish a program at the Federal level to insure the rapid and effective prosecution of career criminals. 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, a working group is currently developing a better program for dealing with enforcement of U.S. 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 a Presidential Clemency program to review clemency applications of individuals charged with draft evasion or military absentee offenses committed during the Vietnam era. Of the estimated 120,000 eligible for clemency under this program, the Presidential Clemency Board in the White House is reviewing about 20,000 cases of persons previously convicted or otherwise punished for such offenses, and the Departments of Defense and Justice have completed action on more than 6,000 cases of individuals charged but who have not been convicted. Individuals granted clemency under the program will be required to perform up to two years work in the public interest.
- * 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.

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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

The President has:

- * Signed into law the Education Amendments of 1974, which, represents a step toward more effective distribution of Federal education funds and more equitable administration of education programs.
- * Directed the Secretaries of HEW and Commerce, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, to study ways of bringing the worlds of education and work closer together.
- * Proposed the vocational education program to consolidate Federal vocational reform of education support, and reappointed 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 Indian children in public schools, and providing better planning in the use of those funds.
- * Proposed a Library Partnership to stimulate new techniques in the provision of library and information services, including library networking and resource sharing.
- * Proposed a telecommunications assistance authority to explore new methods of providing health, education and welfare services utilizing technological innovation such as cable television and satellites.
- * Proposed reform of the Impact Aid program. This reform would provide Federal payments to school districts based on a district's actual need, as well as the realistic economic effects of the Federal presence.
- * Proposed an FY '76 budget that would provide advance funding of significant portions of the Federal education budget in order to assist State and local education officials better plan their school budget with prior knowledge of Federal financial contributions.
- * Proposed the Desegregation Assistance Act of 1975 to target support to school districts in the process of desegregation on the basis of need.

- * Proposed, in the FY '76 budget, increased access to post-secondary education by directing financial assistance to students on the basis of need. Under the President's request for \$1,050 million for basic educational opportunity grants, more than 1.3 million students will be assisted in school year 1976-1977 with awards of up to \$1,400.
- * Sent to the Congress regulations required under Title IX of the Higher Education Act to bar discrimination on the basis of sex at educational institutions.

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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

The President has:

- * Proposed the Railroad Revitalization Act to reduce restrictive regulation of railroads and to provide \$2 billion in guaranteed loans to revitalize our Nation's railroads. It is the first part of the President's comprehensive transportation program to achieve reform of Federal regulations governing railroads, airlines and trucking firms.
- * Plans to submit legislation to implement the plan to reorganize the bankrupt railroads in the Northeast and Midwest.
- * 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.
- * Signed the Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974 making permanent the 55 mile per hour speed limit, to save energy and lives. The President released \$2 billion in highway trust funds to help create jobs in the construction industry.
- * Signed legislation to facilitate the safe transportation of hazardous materials.
- * 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.

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AN IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

"The demand for agricultural products is at an all-time high both here and abroad. In addition to supplying food for the tables of over 213 million Americans, America's farms and ranches are seen by many millions of people abroad as a source of nourishment. Our agricultural abundance is possible not only because of the blessings of fertile soil and advanced technology, but also because of the capable, hard-working, innovative people in whose hands these immense food and fiber resources are entrusted."

April 2, 1975

To provide farmers with the opportunity to make their own decisions and receive income from strengthened markets, President Ford has:

- * Maintained the trend toward a market-oriented farm policy, and in so doing, returned to the Congress H.R. 4296, which would have increased Government controls over farmers, raised consumers' food costs, while also restricting American farmers' access to world markets.
- * Increased national wheat allotments for 1976 by 15%, broadening the support protection for farmers in the event that wheat prices fall below target levels.
- * Strengthened Milk Market Order prices and dairy price supports, and increased the 1975 crop cotton price support loan rate by 9 cents a pound.
- * Reached agreement with the European community to remove export subsidies on industrial cheese coming into the country, ensuring that surplus dairy products will not be sold in the United States at cut-rate prices.
- * Initiated voluntary agreements with 12 countries to limit their 1975 meat exports to this country, to protect domestic cattle producers from a flood of beef exports from abroad.
- * Assured farmers that they would have the fuel and supplies necessary to carry out their production plans for 1975 in order to meet the increased need for larger food supplies at home and abroad.
- * Increased the FY '75 funds available to Food for Peace by \$600 million, more than a 50% increase.
- * Appointed a broad representation of farm commodity leaders to assist the United States in upcoming trade negotiations, and instituted an international trade negotiating policy that will tie industry and agriculture together in upcoming trade barrier negotiations.



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

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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 and maintain fiscal responsibility, the President:

- * Urged enactment of and signed into law the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974, which permitted the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) to make commitments to purchase mortgages with below-market interest rates financing new or existing homes, including mortgages which are not Federally insured, which do not qualify for FHA or VA guarantees.
- * Authorized the Secretary of HUD to release \$2 billion for the purchase of home and project mortgages with below-market interest rates and asked the Congress to authorize an additional \$7.75 billion and extend the program for one year.
- * 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 GNMA.

"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 local decisionmaking, local action and local responsibility and I am confident that the mayors, the Governors, the other local officials will assume that decisionmaking, that action and that responsibility."

August 22, 1974

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.
- * Proposed funding for the new "block grant" program which is nearly 50% above the largest amount committed for ongoing activities under the antecedent categorical grant programs.

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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 inalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed."

April 19, 1975

President Ford has stated 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 regulation 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.
- * Introduced the Financial Institutions Act, which, by increasing 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.

- * 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.

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INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

"History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, disunity, or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs. You and I can resolve here and now that this Nation shall move ahead with wisdom, with assurance, and with national unity. The world looks to us for the vigor and for the vision that we have demonstrated so often in the past in great moments of our national history."

April 10, 1975

The President's foreign policy has been aimed at one central objective -- the safeguarding and advancement of U. S. and allied interests. One year ago, when President Ford took office, he said that we must go forward now together. He pledged to the whole world that America would remain strong and united, and that the people and government of the United States would begin an uninterrupted and sincere search for peace. Finally, he dedicated America's strength to the safety and sanity of the entire family of man. In this effort no part of the world has been ignored and excluded.



EUROPE

Our relations with our friends and allies in Western Europe and Canada on the one hand and with the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe on the other have been of great importance to the President's overall foreign policy objectives. Over the past year the President has strengthened the process of consultations with our friends, and has made progress in negotiations with competitors aimed at producing a more peaceful, more stable world.

The President believes that the Atlantic Alliance remains the cornerstone of U. S. foreign policy. His meetings with the Ambassadors of the NATO member countries and the leaders of every member of the Alliance reflect a commitment to work with our friends to safeguard and advance U. S. and allied interests. To this end he has:

- * Led the NATO Alliance in the development of positions for the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact Allies.
- * Visited Europe for the NATO Summit in May, 1975, and paid state visits to Spain, Italy, and Vatican City, where he met with Pope Paul VI.
- * Worked with the NATO members to achieve more efficient use of existing defense resources through, for example, the standardization of military equipment.
- * Improved the process of consultation with the Allies on today's energy challenges and in conjunction with other energy consuming nations created the International Energy Agency to meet those challenges.

The President has consistently stressed his commitment to work for improved relations with the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe in the interests of world peace. In an effort to ease international tensions and reduce the chances for war and at the same time safeguard our vital interests and national security, the President has met regularly with Soviet officials to further develop our bilateral relations and continue the search for peace. The cooperation the President has granted and received has led to a wide range of endeavors of mutual interest, among them:



- *An understanding at Vladivostok with General Secretary Brezhnev on the general framework for a new strategic arms agreement that will set firm and equal limits on the strategic forces of both sides through 1985.
- *Negotiations with the Soviet Union to conclude an agreement governing the conduct of peaceful nuclear explosions.
- *The Apollo-Soyuz joint space mission in July, 1975

In addition, the President has:

- *Prompted progress in bilateral relations with Eastern European countries through his talks with First Secretary Gierek of Poland and various leaders of Yugoslavia, and through his efforts with President Ceausescu of Romania to facilitate the negotiation of a trade agreement between our two countries.



EAST ASIA

This has been a year of turmoil for Asia. The fall of Indochina earlier this year brought expressions of concern and uncertainty about American steadfastness and reliability from many nations in Asia and elsewhere. Some of our traditional allies wavered and wondered whether they should seek new friends in order to accommodate new forces and apparent new trends. President Ford has moved with resolve to seek to regain the confidence of our allies and to reaffirm our commitment to the stability of Asia.

- *The President underscored our commitments to our Asian allies in his meetings with Prime Minister Whitlam of Australia, Prime Minister Rowling of New Zealand, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and President Suharto of Indonesia.
- *President Ford, as the first American President to visit Japan, moved to place our relations with Japan on a new and more solid foundation and to establish the basis for wider cooperation in all areas of international affairs.
- *The President's visit to Korea served to reassert our commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea and to demonstrate our long and close ties.
- *The United States concluded successful negotiations with the representatives of the Northern Marianas to establish a commonwealth between those islands and the United States.
- *The President ordered and personally directed the safe recovery of the SS Mayaguez and its crew from the Cambodians, demonstrating the U. S. commitment to preservation of the open seas and the rights of innocent passage for all nations.
- *President Ford, believing that we had a moral obligation to the people of Cambodia and South Vietnam who had worked for us and who had depended on us for so many years, effected the safe evacuation from Indochina of American citizens, as well as North

Vietnamese and Cambodians who had been associated with us. These 130,000 Southeast Asian refugees are now being resettled in the U.S. where they and their children will have an opportunity to build new lives.

*President Ford has stated that efforts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China are a cardinal element of his joint policy and has reaffirmed the Shanghai Communique as the basic direction of his China policy. To work toward a more constructive relationship with the PRC, President Ford has sustained the growing cultural, scientific and commercial contacts between the Chinese and American people. Our bilateral trade with the PRC reached nearly one billion dollars in 1974. The President also looks forward to discussing world issues and Sino-American relations with Chinese leaders when he visits Peking later this year.



THE MIDDLE EAST

Over the past year, the Middle East has been a major focal point of world attention and concern. Continuing tensions between Israel and the Arab states in the absence of a peace settlement threaten another round of war whose serious political, military and economic repercussions would have spread far beyond the region. Moreover, the growing importance of Middle Eastern energy supplies and the increasing impact of financial policies of major oil producers argue strongly for a modification of existing international and bilateral economic relationships in order to ensure future growth and stability.

Against this background, President Ford moved to achieve three distinct policy goals:

- * To intensify our efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Ford has made it clear that the United States will not accept stagnation or stalemate in efforts to move toward peace in the Middle East. In pursuing this resolve to seek further progress toward peace, President Ford met personally with Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Allon of Israel, President Sadat and Foreign Minister Fahmi of Egypt, King Hussein and Prime Minister Rifai of Jordan, and Foreign Minister Khaddam of Syria. The President also directed Secretary Kissinger to undertake a series of missions to the Middle East to pursue the possibilities of attaining a second-stage agreement in the Sinai and to explore further future steps leading to an overall settlement. The President is firmly committed to explore whatever path of negotiations offer the most promise: another interim step between Israel and Egypt followed by a Geneva Conference, or the resumption of the Geneva Conference with the view toward considering all aspects of an overall settlement.

- * To initiate a strong effort to bring about new and durable economic arrangements with countries of the Middle East that would serve the broad interests of both producers and consumers of oil, including the developing countries.

The United States has pushed for creation and strengthening of the International Energy Agency in an effort to better deal with the energy producing nations of the world. We also have been able to maintain U. S. pre-eminence as a major supplier of commodities and industrial products to the Middle East, offsetting to a considerable extent dollar outflows associated with increased oil import costs, and helping to tie the economies of Middle East nations to the industrial world by stimulating investments by those countries in the United States.

* To develop and strengthen our bilateral relationships with countries throughout the Middle East. The United States has actively sought closer relationships and a broadened basis for mutually cooperative endeavors. The Joint Cooperation Commissions between the United States and Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran and Israel have fostered cooperation and facilitated the process of technology and resource development.



LATIN AMERICA

On his first day in office the President met with twenty-three Ambassadors and Representatives of Latin American and Caribbean countries. He stressed to them his intention to carry on the efforts already begun to reinvigorate our relations with the nations of the Hemisphere through the establishment of a frank and friendly dialogue. This dialogue has been maintained by the President and officials of his Administration through continuing meetings and discussions with leaders in the region, among them Prime Minister Williams of Trinidad and Tobago and the Foreign Ministers of the OAS member countries during the course of the meetings of the OAS General Assembly in Washington, D. C. The President's meeting in Mexico with President Echeverria resulted in the establishment of an interagency committee to study problems related to the illegal immigration of Mexicans into the United States.

The President has spoken out on Hemispheric issues. He has:

- * Launched efforts to modify the provision of the 1974 Trade Act denying generalized preferences to all members of OPEC, including two Latin American nations which had not participated in the oil embargo against the United States.
- * Expressed willingness to deal pragmatically with Cuban problems, basing any change in U. S. policies toward Cuba on a demonstration by the Cubans in their attitude toward us.
- * Continued negotiations with Panama designed to modernize our relationship concerning the Canal while protecting U. S. interests there.

The President has provided assistance to Latin American countries for a variety of purposes. He has:

- * Pledged a significant U. S. contribution to a replenishment of funds for the Inter-American Development Bank.
- * Maintained a significant level of bilateral and multilateral assistance to the developing nations of Latin America, particularly in the areas of social and economic improvement.

*Provided immediate relief assistance to meet emergency needs and alleviate human suffering as a result of the severe flooding and storm damage in Honduras in 1974.



AFRICA

Since he assumed office President Ford has repeatedly demonstrated his interest in finding new ways in which the United States can assist and cooperate in African nations' development. To this end he has met with a number of key African leaders, among them Mohammed Siad Barre, President of Somalia and the former Chairman of the Organization of African Unity; Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia; and Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal. The President has reaffirmed U.S. support for self determination for the peoples of Southern Africa, including the recognition as independent states of Mozambique, of Cape Verde, and of Sao Tome and Principe.

However, the President has expressed his sincere interest in cooperation not just with words but also with his programs, among them:

- *An expanded program to combat starvation and suffering in drought-ridden African states, involving an Administration commitment of \$85 million in FY 75.
- *Continued traditional aid to African programs, including AID development assistance of more than \$100 million and P. L. 490 assistance of over \$90 million.

The President has called upon the Congress to join him in his efforts to assist and cooperate with the African nations. Specifically he has asked the Congress:

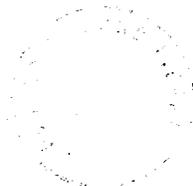
- *To pass legislation authorizing U. S. participation in the African Development Bank.
- *To waive the provision under the 1974 Trade Act which excludes all members of OPEC from generalized U. S. trade preference, including Nigeria and Gabon, which did not participate in the oil embargo.
- *To repeal the Byrd Amendment permitting the importation into the United States of chrome and other strategic material from Rhodesia, on the grounds that the amendment is inconsistent with U. S. treaty obligations under the U. N. sanctions.



UNITED NATIONS

Speaking before the United Nations General Assembly last September, President Ford pledged that the United States would "continue to be constructive, innovative and responsive to the work of this great body." In carrying out this pledge, the President has:

- *Met at the White House with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to confirm continued U. S. support of the United Nations.
- *Appointed Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan to be U. S. representative to the United Nations.
- *Worked closely with the United Nations on peacekeeping problems related to the Middle East and Cyprus. The United States gave its full support to U. N. peacekeeping forces in the Sinai, on the Golan and in Cyprus, regarding them as essential elements to maintaining calm to open the way for a peaceful settlement of disputes.



GENERAL INITIATIVES

In addition to initiatives taken with regard to specific areas of the world, President Ford recognizes the necessity of encouraging international cooperation on global issues that transcend bilateral relationships. Recognizing the increasing interdependence of the modern world, the President has pledged himself to working in concert with all nations on our mutual concerns. Specifically, the President has:

- * Led the U. S. effort to implement solutions to the worldwide problem of excessive population growth. Following the U. S. -initiated World Population Conference of last August President Ford pledged the United States to "work unceasingly... in seeking solutions that are both sound and right."
- * Established a National Commission for the Observance of International Women's Year 1975 and met with the U. S. delegation to the UN-sponsored conference on International Women's Year to discuss the outcome of the June Conference in Mexico City.
- * Provided leadership and guidance to the U. S. delegation to Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, one of the largest multilateral conferences in UN history. The Conference is in the process of outlining a comprehensive oceans treaty covering such issues as the breadth of the territorial sea, safeguarding of freedom of the high seas and provisions for deep seabed mining in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- * Broken the 50 year deadlock on the signing of the Geneva Protocol banning the future use of chemical and biological weapons. By making specific proposals to the Congress, the President obtained unanimous acceptance of the protocol and, at the same time, unanimous approval of the treaty to ban research, development, production or possession of biological weapons.
- * Taken the initiative to obtain cooperation of major nuclear supplier countries to reconcile individual export policies to ensure that no nation supply nuclear technology without adequate controls.



*Sent to the Congress a proposal to ensure the United States would have enough enriched uranium to guarantee the availability of nuclear fuel for growing power needs, both here and abroad.



A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

"A strong defense is the surest way to peace. Strength makes detente attainable. Weakness invites war....."

August 12, 1974

The President's defense program is designed to (1) maintain United States strength as the key to preserving international military equilibrium, (2) strengthen deterrence against aggression at all levels of conflict, (3) reinforce United States alliances in common defense, and, (4) underwrite United States diplomatic initiatives. To implement this, President Ford has:

- * Continued engineering development of the modern B-1 intercontinental bomber, which will enhance the pre-launch survivability and penetration capability of our future bomber force.
- * Proceeded with the Trident strategic submarine, which will provide a solid safeguard against advanced anti-submarine warfare threats.
- * Continued to develop options for future deployment of improved intercontinental ballistic missiles.
- * Increased our conventional combat strength (with little or no change in manpower levels) by shifting personnel from support activities to combat functions, and by modernizing systems and equipment.
- * Increased production of modern equipment for land forces, with emphasis on tanks and antitank weapons; initiated a vigorous program of new ship construction and modernization for naval forces; and replaced older tactical aircraft with newer and more capable aircraft.
- * Increased our research and development programs to keep United States forces modern and to maintain technological superiority.
- * Reaffirmed the critical importance of the National Guard and Reserves as the initial and primary source to augment the active forces during an emergency.

- * Ordered and personally directed the recovery of the SS Mayaguez and its crew from the Cambodians, demonstrating the President's commitment to the right of all nations to innocent passage on the open sea.



TALLY SHEET

Nominations:

Civilian	3,103**
Military	52,954**

Appointments.

Executive Orders.72**

Proclamations74**

Bills Signed Into Law

Private Bills Signed Into Law

Communications to Congress
(not including vetoes). 155*

Meetings:

Heads of State22**
Foreign Diplomats.70**

News Conferences.17**

Speeches and Addresses. 338**

Vetoes.33**

Sustained.	8**
Overridden	4**

Miles Traveled.

* As of July 11, 1975

** As of July 18, 1975

Note: Figures left blank will be tallied by July 22, 1975.





PRESIDENT FORD CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF STATE

1974

1. August 16	King Hussein	Jordan	Private Visit/US
2. August 16	Prime Minister Rifai	Jordan	Washington
3. Sept. 10, 12 & 13	Prime Minister Rabin	Israel	Official Visit
4. Sept. 21	Prime Minister Tanaka	Japan	Private Visit
5. Sept. 25-26	President Leone	Italy	State Visit
6. October 1	Prime Minister Mujib Rahman	Bangladesh	Private Visit
7. October 4	Prime Minister Whitlam	Australia	Private Visit
8. October 8-9	First Secretary Gierek	Poland	Official Visit
9. October 11	President Siad	Somalia	Private Visit
10. October 18	President Gomes	Portugual	Private Visit
1. October 21	President Echeverria	Mexico	US/Mexico Border (Nogales)
12. November 5	President Tolbert	Liberia	Private Visit Washington
13. November 12	Chancellor Kreisky	Austria	Official Visit
14. November 19-22	Emperor Hirohito	Japan	Tokyo and
15.	Prime Minister Tanaka		Kyoto, Japan
16. November 22-23	President Park	Korea	Seoul, Korea
17.	Prime Minister Kim		
18. November 23-24	General Secretary Brezhnev	USSR	Vladivostok, USSR
19. December 4	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Official Visit Washington
20. December 5-6	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Official Visit/ US
21. December 14-16	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Martinique



PRESIDENT FORD CONTACT WITH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFS OF
STATE -- 1975

1.	January 9	Sultan Qabus	Oman	Private Visit
2.	January 30-31	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Official Visit
3.	February 5	Prime Minister Bhutto	Pakistan	Official Visit
4.	February 21	Prime Minister Williams	Trinidad/Tobago	Private Visit
5.	March 3	President Katzir	Israel	Private Visit
6.	March 19	Prime Minister Bijedic	Yugoslavia	Official Visit
7.	April 19	President Kaunda	Zambia	Private Visit
8.	April 29	King Hussein	Jordan	Private Visit
9.	April 29	Prime Minister Rifai	Jordan	
10.	May 1	Prime Minister Nouira	Tunisia	Official Visit
11.	May 7	Prime Minister Rowling	New Zealand	Private Visit
12.	May 7	Prime Minister Whitlam	Australia	Private Visit
13.	May 7	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Private Visit
14.	May 8	Prime Minister Lee	Singapore	Private Visit
15.	May 14	Prime Minister den Uyl	Netherlands	Private Visit
16.	May 15-16	Shah of Iran	Iran	State Visit
17.	May 22	President Senghor	Senegal	Private Visit
<u>Trip to Europe</u>				
18.	May 28-29	King Baudouin I	Belgium	Brussels
19.	May 28-29	Prime Minister Tindemans	Belgium	Brussels
20.	May 29	Prime Minister Thorn	Luxembourg	Brussels
21.	May 29	Prime Minister Caramanlis	Greece	Brussels
22.	May 29	Prime Minister Demirel	Turkey	Brussels
23.	May 29	Chancellor Schmidt	Germany	Brussels

24.	May 29	Prime Minister Jorgensen	Denmark	Brussels
25.	May 29	Prime Minister Goncalves	Portugal	Brussels
26.	May 29	President Giscard d'Estaing	France	Brussels
27.	May 30	Prime Minister Trudeau	Canada	Brussels
28.	May 30	Prime Minister Wilson	Great Britain	Brussels
29.	May 30	Prime Minister Bratteli	Norway	Brussels
30.	May 30	Prime Minister Hallgrimsson	Iceland	Brussels
31.	May 31- June 1	General Franco	Spain	Madrid
32.	May 31	President Arias Navarro	Spain	Madrid
33.	June 1-2-3	Chancellor Kreisky	Austria	Salzburg
34.	June 1	President Kirchsclaeger	Austria	Salzburg
35.	June 1-2	President Sadat	Egypt	Salzburg
36.	June 3	President Leone	Italy	Rome
37.	June 3	Prime Minister Moro	Italy	Rome
38.	June 3	Pope Paul VI	Vatican	Rome

End European Trip

39.	June 11-12	Prime Minister Rabin	Israel	Official Visit
40.	June 11	President Ceausescu	Romania	Private Visit
41.	June 16	President Scheel	Germany	State Visit
42.	July 5	President Suharto	Indonesia	Private Camp David



PRESIDENT FORD'S COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CONGRESS

(Not Including Vetoes)

Message	President Ford's First Address to a Joint Session of the Congress	8/12/74
Report	11th Annual Report on Special International Exhibitions	8/13/74
Message	Atomic Energy Agreement Amendment	8/15/74
Report	Third Quarterly Report - Deployment of Forces -- NATO Europe	8/20/74
Treaty	Extradition Treaty Between USA and Australia	8/22/74
Message	Federal Pay Increase Deferral	8/31/74
Report	Highway Safety and National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Acts of 1966	9/4/74
Report	Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act-- Annual Report	9/6/74
Treaty	Consular Convention Between the USA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria	9/12/74
Treaty	Treaty on Extradition Between the USA and Canada	9/12/74
Message	Legislative Priorities - Message to the Congress	9/12/74
Treaty	The Protocol to the Treaty Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. -- Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems	9/19/74
Report	First Annual Report of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee	9/19/74
Report	U.S. Participation in the U.N. - 28th Annual Report	9/19/74
Message	Budget Rescissions and Deferrals - First Message of its Kind	9/20/74
Report	First Annual Report of the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute	9/24/74
Report	The Final Report of the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Personnel Policy	9/25/74
Report	The 1973 Annual Report on Agricultural Export Activities Carried Out Under P.L. 480 (Food for Peace).	9/25/74



(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Report	Farmers Home Administration - A Report by the Secretary of Agriculture	9/26/74
Report	Final Quarterly Report of the Economic Stabilization Program	10/1/74
Message	Second Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	10/4/74
Message	Federal Pay Comparability	10/7/74
Message	President's Economic Message	10/8/74
Report	Seventh Annual Report of National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity	10/9/74
Report	Eighth Annual Report of National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education	10/10/74
Treaty	International Telecommunication Convention	10/17/74
Treaty	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea	10/17/74
Report	Eighth Annual Report of Operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965	10/23/74
Report	Second Annual Report of National Cancer Advisory Board	10/23/74
Letters .	Freedom of Information Act Amendments	10/25/74
Message	Third Message on Budget Deferrals and Rescissions	10/31/74
Message	Fourth Message on Budget Deferrals of Funds	10/31/74
Report	Annual Report on the National Cancer Program's Activities	11/4/74
Report	The Annual Report on National Capital Housing Authority	11/13/74
Message	Fifth Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	11/13/74
Treaty	Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons	11/13/74
Report	Fourth Quarterly Report on Effect of Deployment of U.S. Forces -- NATO Europe	11/17/74



(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Message	Legislative Message - Restating the Legislation Which the President Would Like Acted Upon Before The End of The Congressional Session.	11/17/74
Report	Third Annual Report - Upland Cotton	11/19/74
Message	Budget Restraint, Including Sixth Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	11/26/74
Treaty	International Office of Epizootics (OIC)	12/2/74
Message & Report	Wilderness Message - Wilderness Report	12/4/74
Letters	Wilderness Proposals	12/4/74
Report	Seventh Annual Report of Department of Transportation	12/9/74
Letters	Foreign Aid Authorization	12/9/74
Report	Fifth Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality	12/12/74
Report	The Second Biennial Report on National Growth and Development	12/17/74
Message	Seventh Message on Budget Deferrals	12/27/74
Report	Sixth Annual Report on the National Housing Goal	12/31/74
Letters	Granting Preferential Treatment to Countries Under Trade Act of 1974	1/13/75
Letters	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	1/13/75
Message	State of the Union	1/15/75
Report	Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 - Concerning Fishing of Minke Whales	1/16/75
Report	First Quarterly Report on Council on Wage and Price Stability	1/16/75
Report	Fifth Annual Report of Availability of Government Services to Rural Areas	1/16/75
Letters	Pocatalico River Basin	1/16/75
Treaty	Convention Between Poland & USA, on Avoidance of Double Taxation, Etc.	1/23/75



(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Report	Annual Report of Office of Alien Property	1/23/75
Letters	Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975	1/27/75
Report	Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 - Final Report for FY '74	1/27/75
Message	Assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia	1/28/75
Message	Eighth Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	1/30/75
Letters	Energy Independence Act of 1975 - Proposed Legislation	1/30/75
Report	Second Annual Report on National Cooley's Anemia Control Act	2/3/75
Message	Budget of the U.S. (for fiscal year 1976)	2/3/75
Message	Economic Report for 1975	2/4/75
Report	Economic Report - Council of Economic Advisers	2/4/75
Report	Second Annual Report on the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act	2/6/75
Letters	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1975	2/6/75
Letters	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - Proposed Legislation	2/18/75
Letters	Authorizing Appropriations for the Transition Period 7/1/76 - 9/30/76	2/20/75
Report	Effect of Deployment of U.S. Forces - NATO Europe	2/20/75
Report	Annual Report of Corporation for Public Broadcasting	2/21/75
Report	24th Annual Report of National Science Foundation	2/28/75
Report	14th Annual Report of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	3/3/75
Report	Ninth Annual Report of Housing and Urban Development Department	3/14/75
Message	Federal Airport and Airway Development Programs	3/17/75
Report	Incentive Awards to Military Personnel	3/18/75



(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Letters	Limiting Pay Increases for Federal Employees	3/19/75
Message	Financial Institutions Act - Draft Legislation	3/19/75
Report	Third Annual Report of the Council on International Economic Policy	3/20/75
Report	Sixth Annual Report of the National Science Board	3/21/75
Letters	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	3/24/75
Letters	Tax Cut Bill - H.R. 2166	3/25/75
Letters	Appropriations for the White House Office - Proposed Legislation	3/26/75
Report	Third Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees	3/28/75
Letters	Executive Reorganization Authority Extension	4/9/75
Letters	Use of U.S. Military Forces in Humanitarian Evacuation in South Vietnam	4/4/75
Report	Second Quarterly Report of the Council on Wage and Price Stability	4/9/75
Report	19th Annual Report of Health Research Facilities Construction Program	4/9/75
Message	Foreign Policy - State of the World Message	4/10/75
Letters	Authorizing Aid to South Vietnam - Draft legis- lation	4/11/75
Letters	Evacuation of U.S. Nationals From Cambodia	4/12/75
Treaty	International Coffee Agreement of 1968	4/16/75
Letters	Consumer Protection	4/17/75
Message	Ninth Message on Budget Rescission and Deferrals	4/18/75
Message	Tenth Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	4/18/75
Report	13th Annual Manpower Report of the President	4/24/75
Report	Romania - Executive Order Waiving Certain Applications of the 1974 Trade Act	4/24/75
Letters	Romania	4/24/75

(Communications to the Congress Continued)

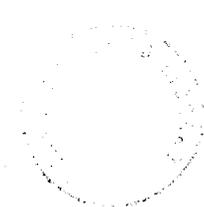
Message	Revenue Sharing	4/25/75
Letters	Revenue Sharing	4/25/75
Report	Annual Report of the National Credit Union Administration	4/25/75
Report	Annual Report on the Alaska Railroad	4/25/75
Letters	Evacuation From Saigon	4/30/75
Report	First Annual Report on the National Voluntary Service Advisory Council	4/30/75
Letters	Energy Policy	4/30/75
Report	19th Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program	5/1/75
Report	Regulating Nuclear Exports and Domestic and International Safeguards	5/6/75
Letters	Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 -- Draft Legislation	5/6/75
Letters	Terminating Certain Veterans Educational Benefits-- A draft bill.	5/7/75
Report	Fourth Annual Report on Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970	5/8/75
Message	Eleventh Message on Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	5/8/75
Message	Military Construction at Diego Garcia	5/12/75
Report	Annual Report on the National Advisory Council on Adult Education	5/13/75
Report	First Annual Report of the National Council on Educational Research	5/14/75
Report	Second Annual Report of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council	5/15/75
Letters (Report)	SS Mayaguez Seizure by Cambodian Forces	5/15/75
Letters	Foreign Assistance Act of 1975 - Draft Legislation	5/15/75
Message	Railroad Revitalization Act - Draft Legislation	5/19/75

(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Report	First Annual Report on Development Coordination	5/22/75
Report	Second Annual Report on Coastal Zone Management	5/22/75
Report	Annual Report of the Administration on Aging	5/27/75
Report	Effect of Deployment of U.S. Forces - NATO Europe (6th)	5/27/75
Letters	Financial Support Fund Act--Proposed Legislation	6/6/75
Report	Annual Report on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6/9/75
Report	Seventh Annual Report on the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968	6/9/75
Letters	Office of Science and Technology Policy - Proposed Legislation	6/9/75
Report	Seventh Annual Report on the World Weather Program	6/10/75
Treaty	Brazil - USA Agreement Concerning Shrimp Fishing	6/11/75
Treaty	Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention Protocol	6/11/75
Report	Ninth Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities	6/12/75
Report	Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission	6/16/75
Report	Ninth Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education	6/18/75
Message	A Special Message on Crime	6/19/75
Report	First Annual Report of the ACTION Agency	6/23/75
Report	Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts	6/23/75
Letters	Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975	6/23/75
Letters	Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act of 1975	6/26/75
Message	Government Fostering of Private Uranium Enrichment Plants	6/26/75
Report	Seventh Annual Report on the Administration of Radiation Control for Health and Safety	6/27/75

(Communications to the Congress Continued)

Report	Third Annual Report on the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	6/27/75
Report	Second Annual Report of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council	6/27/75
Letters	Covenant Between U.S.A. and Mariana Islands	7/1/75
Message	Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	7/1/75
Message	Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1975	7/7/75
Treaty	Convention Between Iceland and U.S.A.; Avoidance of Double Taxation, Prevention of Fiscal Evasion	7/8/75
Report	Eighth Annual Report of the U.S. - Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program	7/8/75
Message	Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1975 -- Proposed Legislation	7/9/75
Letter	Restoration of Military Assistance to Turkey	7/9/75
Report	International Transfers of Conventional Arms	7/10/75
Treaty	Amendments to Convention on Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	7/10/75
Report	Fifth Annual Report on Hazardous Materials Control	7/16/75
Treaty	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations (Geneva 1959)	7/16/75



BILLS VETOED BY PRESIDENT FORD

Bill Number and Description	(As of July 18, 1975)	Date of Veto	Public/ Private	Further Action
H.R. 5094	Deputy United States Marshal Bill	8/12/74	public	
H.R. 11873	Animal Health Research Bill	8/14/74	public	
H.R. 10626	United States Phosphate Interests in Florida	9/30/74	public	
H.R. 15323	Atomic Energy Act Amendments	10/12/74	public	
H.R. 15301	Railroad Retirement Act Amendments	10/12/74	public	overridden by Congress
H.J. Res. 1131	Continuing Appropriations Resolution	10/14/74	public	sustained by House
H.J. Res. 1163	Continuing Appropriations Resolution	10/17/74	public	sustained by House
H.R. 12471	Freedom of Information Act Amendments	10/17/74	public	overridden by Congress
H.R. 11541	National Wildlife Refuge System Bill	10/22/74	public	
H.R. 6624	Act for the Relief of Alvin V. Burt, Jr., Eileen Wallace Kennedy Pope, and David Douglas Kennedy	10/29/74	private	pocket veto*
H.R. 7768	Act for the Relief of Nolan Sharp	10/29/74	private	pocket veto*
H.R. 13342	Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act Amendments	10/29/74	public	pocket veto
H.R. 14225	Rehabilitation Act Amendments	10/29/74	public	pocket veto

* Although considered pocket vetoes, the President returned these four bills to the House of Representatives. H.R. 6624 and H.R. 14225 were then considered as regular vetoes by the House, who then sustained H.R. 6624 and overrode H.R. 14225.

Bill Number and Description	Date of Veto	Public/Private	Further Action
H.R. 6191 Zinc Tariff Bill	11/26/74	public	sustained by House
H.R. 12628 Veterans' Education and Rehabilitation Amendments	11/26/74	public	overridden by Congress
S. 3537 Flood Control Project for Willow Creek, Ore.	12/17/74	public	
H.R. 11929 Tennessee Valley Authority Act Amendment	12/21/74	public	pocket veto
H.R. 14214 Health Revenue Sharing & Health Services Act	12/21/74	public	pocket veto
S. 425 Surface Mining Bill	12/30/74	public	pocket veto
H.R. 8193 Tanker Preference	12/30/74	public	pocket veto
S. 3341 Per Diem and Mileage Bill	12/31/74	public	pocket veto
H.R. 17085 Public Health Service Act Amendment -- Nurse Training	1/2/75	public	pocket veto
S. 4206 Milk Price Support Bill	1/3/75	public	pocket veto
S. 3943 Environmental Assistance Bill	1/3/75	public	pocket veto
H.R. 2933 Quality of Filberts Bill	1/3/75	public	pocket veto
H.R. 13296 Maritime Administration Bill	1/4/75	public	pocket veto
H.R. 11897 President Ford Federal Office Building, Grand Rapids	1/4/75	public	pocket veto
H.R. 1767 Oil Import Fee Authority	3/4/75	public	

Bill Number and Description	Date of Veto	Public/Private	Further Action
H.R. 4296 Farm Bill	5/1/75	public	sustained by House
H.R. 25 Surface Mining Bill	5/20/75	public	sustained by House
H.R. 5357 Tourist Travel Promotion Bill	5/28/75	public	
H.R. 4481 Emergency Employment Appropriation Bill	5/28/75	public	sustained by House
H.R. 4485 Emergency Housing Bill	6/24/75	public	sustained by House