

The original documents are located in Box 41, folder “10/9/74 - Press Conference (2)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

INDEX

HUMAN RESOURCES (Including, HEW, OEO, Veterans)	TAB A
NATURAL RESOURCES	TAB B
TRANSPORTATION	TAB C
GENERAL GOVERNMENT (Including Civil Rights, Busing, Drugs, Privacy)	TAB D
BICENTENNIAL	TAB E

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Question:

Congress considered legislation earlier this summer to retain the Community Action program of OEO but never took final action because of threats of a Presidential veto. If they should reconsider that bill now, would you veto it? And if so, why, when so many of these programs have been a success?

Answer:

While I'd carefully consider any proposal the Congress might make, there is a good chance I'd remain opposed to legislation continuing Community Action with Federal funds. Don't get me wrong -- I agree that Community Action has produced some very fine programs. We had a good one in Grand Rapids. The basic point, however, is that Community Action programs, by their very nature, are best run at the State and local level. That is where the responsibilities and decisions -- and the money -- must come from to best serve the needs of each community. The role of the Federal Government was to get these programs started and then turn them over to the local people. And after more than eight years of Federal domination, it is time that was done.

10/8/74
PGN

OEO

Question:

Is there any chance that you would agree to attempts to retain OEO as a separate, independent agency?

Answer:

The answer to that question must be no. OEO's purpose has consistently been as an agency of innovation and development regarding antipoverty programs. As programs devised in OEO proved themselves, they were spun off into the agencies or levels of government that were best equipped to maintain them. Head Start went to HEW, for instance, while Community Action is more properly a State and local program. In fact, now that the Legal Services Corporation will finally be a reality, the only major program remaining in OEO is Community Action. So you see, once Community Action is turned over to local responsibility, there is no reason to continue OEO.

10/8/74
PGN

ABORTION

Question:

What will your Administration do about the Supreme Court's 1973 ruling in favor of abortion?

Answer:

As you know the Supreme Court in 1973 ruled that State laws against abortion were unconstitutional. Because of that decision there is, at this time, no proper action for the Federal Government to take on this issue. But what I do favor is a Constitutional amendment that would allow each State to make its own laws concerning abortion. I feel that this is a matter better decided at the State level, not in Washington.

Background:

As Minority Leader, the President co-sponsored a constitutional amendment which would permit the States to enact abortion legislation. He also opposed in 1972 a Michigan referendum that would have permitted abortion on demand in that State.

10/8/74
PGN

LEGAL SERVICES

Question:

What is the status of legal services under the Ford Administration?

Answer:

This Administration plans to continue to implement the legal services legislation that was recently signed into law. In fact, we are currently in the process of considering appointments to the Legal Services Corporation board so that we can get on with the business of assuring legal assistance for all Americans.

Background:

Compromise legislation establishing a Legal Services Corporation was signed by former President Nixon in late July. Private and nonprofit, the Corporation will provide financial support for legal services in noncriminal matters to persons unable to afford legal assistance. It will be governed by an 11 member Board of Directors appointed by the President, no more than 6 from one party. In addition, the Governor of each State will be requested to appoint a 9 member Advisory Council which would notify the Corporation of any violations of the Legal Services Act.

10/8/74
PGN

SOCIAL SECURITY

Question:

Some people have charged that our social security system is in trouble and nearing bankruptcy. Are you planning to look into that problem?

Answer:

You must be referring to estimates that predict trouble for social security in the 21st century if benefits keep rising as they have recently. Those estimates concern me too and that is why I am going to study the situation now, while we still have plenty of time to take any necessary action. The Social Security Advisory Panel is meeting this year to consider many of the issues regarding the future direction of social security. I am looking forward to receiving their report and recommendations.

Note:

There is general agreement among experts that both the benefit structure and financing of social security must be examined. The combination of an increasingly visible payroll tax, rapidly growing benefits and a population that will have more of the aged than the young could have a severe impact on the future of social security.

10/8/74

PGN

WELFARE REFORM

Question:

Will you follow up on President Nixon's plan to propose welfare reform? And would your proposal be in the form of a negative income tax?

Answer:

As you know, Secretary Weinberger has been conducting a thorough study of our welfare system, and I expect him to have his recommendations to me in the near future. Until I receive this report, I would like to leave my options open. But I can tell you one thing for sure: Any welfare reform proposal I decide to make will be a strong one that can pass the Congress. We will be consulting with them every step of the way so that if a proposal does go up to them we can have swift action.

10/8/74
PGN

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Question:

Legislation to create a consumer protection agency has been dropped by the Senate for this year. What will be the attitude of the Ford Administration toward any attempts to pass such legislation next year?

Answer:

While I do think there is a need for a consumer advocate within the Executive Branch and even a separate consumer protection agency, I share the concerns of many who feel such legislation must be carefully written. A proper balance must necessarily be maintained between the powers of any such new agency and the duties of existing agencies. Any bill that improperly balances those powers I could not support.

10/8/74

PGN

HEALTH INSURANCE

Question:

There has been a lot of talk about compromise concerning the various health insurance proposals. Would you be willing to accept a version of the Mills-Kennedy or Long-Ribicoff bills?

Answer:

First of all, let me say that no one is more interested in working out a compromise on this issue than I am. I recognize that not one of the major proposals is strong enough by itself; a final bill will have to be worked out through compromise. Many have already shown a willingness to compromise; most recently the AMA. And I think that the talk and interest within the Congress on health insurance shows we can work something out with them. But there is one basic principle upon which we will not compromise: Any health insurance bill I sign must be a true partnership among the private sectors, State and local governments, and the Federal Government. A plan that sets up Federal domination would be unacceptable.

10/8/74
PGN

HEALTH INSURANCE

Question:

Does the Administration still hope to see some form of health insurance legislation passed this year?

Answer:

Well, while I'd like to see comprehensive health insurance enacted as soon as possible so that we can put a halt to rising health care costs, I must be realistic and say there is little chance Congress could put together such legislation in so short a time. I'm quite optimistic about next year, however. I was glad to read that the AMA is willing to compromise on its tax credit financing requirement and that a recent poll showed a majority of doctors approved of national health insurance. If this spirit of compromise continues, we will get a bill soon.

Background:

Malcolm Todd, President of the AMA, said in a October 8, 1974 New York Times interview that the AMA would be willing to accept payroll financing and employer contributions, thus giving up on its tax credit proposal. Also, a recent issue of AMA News cited a poll showing 56 percent of all doctors approved of the general idea of national health insurance and 83 percent believe some form of it is inevitable.

10/8/74
PGN

VIETNAM VETS NOT GETTING A FAIR SHAKE

Question:

What is this Administration's attitude toward charges that the Vietnam veteran is not getting a fair shake?

Answer:

First of all we believe it is impossible to repay fully the sacrifices made by war veterans, regardless of the period in which they served. However, the benefits available to Vietnam veterans are comparable to and in some instances better than those available to veterans of earlier wars. There have been some lags in making cost of living increases in educational assistance allowances for Vietnam veterans. As you know, former President Nixon called for an increase in these payments last October but a bill still hasn't come out of the Congress to effect this.

Background:

Meanwhile, Vietnam era veterans make up 24.2 percent of the veteran population and 30.3 percent of VA's budget of \$13 plus billion is spent in their behalf. Some small groups of Vietnam veterans contend there has been wholesale alienation of the young veteran in our society, but nearly five million Vietnam veterans are now at work in the civilian labor force and two million more are in training. In fact, 2.6 million Vietnam veterans have trained at college level under the G. I. Bill--topping the record of the World War II programs.

8/26/74
R. D. S.

VETERANS

Question:

What happened to the investigation of VA hospitals ordered by former President Nixon in March?

Answer:

The survey was conducted and the final report was submitted July 31 and has been under careful review.

The study did confirm that the majority of veterans treated in VA facilities receive good to outstanding care. It listed certain deficiencies which compromised the ability to provide good care on a continuing basis. To correct these deficiencies, VA has requested additional budget authority of \$229 million in 1975 and \$316 million in 1976.

Background:

In a March 31 radio address, former President Nixon directed the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to conduct a thorough investigation of the conditions of veterans hospitals and clinics to insure that the quality of care provided would be second to none. A survey was conducted and the results were compiled and supplemented by data already gathered in the course of the 1976 budget preparation. OMB staff worked with VA officials in establishing priorities for accomplishment and in refining estimates of required resources.

Independent OMB analysis sets the 1975 amount at \$170 million based on more realistic hiring assumptions, further phasing of construction projects which are not urgent, and reduction in the air-conditioning program pending a more thorough evaluation of the proposal. In both cases, an increase of 7,500 permanent employees is involved.

No official Administration position has been taken on the report, although Senator Cranston has been informally told that up to \$150 million would be acceptable to the Administration. When the report becomes public, budgetary add-ons will be difficult to avoid.

8/26/74
R. D. S.

VETERANS

Question:

What is the status of the Man-on-the-Campus program?

Answer:

Presently, VA has recruited and trained 1,327 people for this effort. Nearly all are Vietnam-era veterans and are in place on the campuses and are working out final details with schools in preparation for fall enrollment. Congress and the major veterans service organizations have been well briefed and generally support the program. Colleges and universities have been cooperative.

This program represents positive action to solve the educational benefit problem and that the effort will be monitored closely as the fall term begins.

Background:

Last Fall, VA received a growing number of complaints from student veterans who were not receiving their benefit checks in a timely fashion. It became obvious that some of the blame lay with VA management procedures. An OMB/VA top management effort was begun to analyze the problem and develop a solution. VA became convinced that a large part of their problem lay with their complaint-oriented management policy. As a result, the idea of place a VA employee on the campuses was developed. The primary responsibility of the man-on-the-campus is to make advance educational assistance payments, to act as focal points to assure that the veterans pay status will continue, to facilitate VA paperwork handling, and to resolve VA educational benefit problems.

8/26/74
R. D. S.

STRIP MINING

Question:

Both the House and the Senate have passed tough bills to control strip mining and a Conference Committee is meeting to resolve differences between the two bills. What do you believe are the prospects for getting a bill that you can sign?

Answer:

I am still hopeful that the House and Senate will agree on a bill that strikes a reasonable balance between our objective for environmental protection and reclamation and our urgent need for producing more coal. Every ton of coal we can produce domestically will permit us to avoid importing about 4 barrels of oil -- so the legislation is important from the standpoint of energy independence and balance of payments as well as protecting the environment.

I hope the Conferees can come up with an acceptable compromise bill by selecting the best provisions from the two that have been passed but the job will be difficult because there are provisions in each bill that present serious problems.

Background:

- . Bills now in Conference passed the Senate in October 1973, and the House in July 1974.
- . The Conference Committee has nearly completed voting and has made many desirable changes, but serious problems remain with respect to:
 - potential adverse effects on production and possibly changes in ownership rights, but this matter has not been decided by the Committee.
 - a reclamation fund which would collect about \$200 million annually, increasing energy costs and contributing to inflation.
 - special unemployment benefits for miners.
 - "citizens suit" provisions which could seriously impede mining activities.

M. Duval (G.S.)
10/8/74

EXPORT CONTROLS ON GRAIN

Question:

Is the recent action by the President to half the sale of grain to the Soviet Union a prelude to export controls?

Answer:

I have stated that I am a strong opponent of export controls. I understand the effect export controls would have on the balance of payments and on farmers. The Administration continues to value the Soviet Union as a customer, and once we have a more definitive assessment and updated information as to the size of our crop, we hope to sell some or almost all they desire. However that judgment will have to wait until we have complete assessment of supply and have determined the domestic requirements.

M. Duval (N.R.)
10/8/74

EXPORT CONTROLS ON COMMODITIES

Question:

Shouldn't export controls be placed on feed grains and other commodities to give American consumers their proper priority over foreigners during the current world supply shortage?

Answer:

I am reluctant to impose export controls if they can reasonably be avoided because of the disruptive effect on our needed foreign markets. The entire matter, however, is under the closest continuing review and, as I am certain you recognize, there are complicated considerations which have to be taken into account in deciding whether to impose or not impose controls on commodities.

Background:

One of these considerations is the effect which export controls would have on our PL-480 programs. One of the reasons for the proposals for new export control legislation was precisely to permit the continuation of PL-480 program, when it is in the national interest to do so, even during a period of export controls. In no event will we permit exports to cause deprivation among our own citizens.

M. Duval (N.R.)
10/8/74

ABANDON ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

Question:

Am I correct in assuming from your economic statement that your Administration is abandoning environmental goals?

Answer:

Since 1970, we have achieved significant improvements in the quality of the Nation's environment, particularly in the case of air pollution. My Administration will push for continued progress toward greater improvement. However, this does not mean that we should or will pursue environmental objectives without regard for other critically important objectives -- such as a strong economy and an adequate supply of energy.

My policies will reflect the need to achieve the balance among our important objectives that best reflects our overall national interest. I will not pretend that we can achieve all our desirable objectives at once.

G. R. S.
10/8/74

C



INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

Question:

The U.S. international airlines, principally Pan American and TWA, have suffered massive increases in fuel costs and thus face serious financial difficulties. What is the government doing about this?

Answer:

The Administration put together a special task force to work on this problem under the chairmanship of Secretary Brinegar. As a result of intensive consultations with the airlines and all interested parties, as well as the participation of many other federal agencies and key members of Congress, a plan was developed to help the airlines, short of providing direct federal subsidy. This has helped, although Pan American is still in very serious financial condition.

We are doing everything possible within the Executive Branch to make it possible for the private parties to arrive at a workable solution. If legislation is needed to assist in this process, we will propose it very shortly.

M. Duval
10/8/74

TRANSPORTATION (MASS TRANSIT)

Question:

Will you support the compromise mass transit bill which the House and Senate Conferees have agreed to?

Answer:

The bill reported out by the so-called "Williams-Minish" Conference Committee, meets all the principles that I stated should be applied to any transit bill. In my Pittsburgh speech and again to a group of Mayors last week, I stated that I strongly supported a six-year transit bill which would allow local and state officials to use a portion of their federal funds for operating costs.

I understand the funding level of the bill agreed to by the S.386 Conferees, is very close to the amounts in the six-year House-passed bill which I have said I will support -- approximately \$11.8 billion.

We need a comprehensive mass transit bill this year and this compromise meets my objectives. It has my full support.

M. Duval
10/7/74

D

CIVIL RIGHTS

Question:

You say you intend to be President of all the people. What will be your civil rights enforcement policy?

Answer:

The Administration is firmly committed to ensuring equal rights and opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

I expect the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice to continue vigorous enforcement of the civil rights statutes enacted in the last decade. We need to insure the right of all Americans to the opportunity to achieve his or her best, and to be judged solely on the merits.

Background:

Civil rights laws state a firm national policy of equal opportunity -- in education, employment, housing, voting and other fields. The law must be enforced to the end that all citizens in our society should have an equal chance to vote, equal opportunity in jobs, equal access to decent housing, equal opportunity to a good education. Particularly in these difficult economic times, the field of equal employment opportunity is of major importance. Access to jobs on a fair and meritorious basis, without either racial bias or favoritism, is critical to insuring everyone's access to a full and rightful place in our society.

While we have made progress in the field of civil rights in recent years, there are still many areas, where Americans are the victims of unequal treatment because of their color, national origin, or sex. In my view, even one such instance is too many, and I expect the Civil Rights Division to use its resources to help make the American ideal of equal treatment for all a reality.

BUSING

Question

What is your position on busing?

Answer:

Americans of all races have felt great concern in recent years over the busing issue. This has been an emotional, divisive issue in many communities. It is an issue that has confused parents, educators, courts, and government officials.

Like most Americans, I believe in the neighborhood school. I am against busing to achieve racial balance, and I am against excessive busing under any circumstances. I believe that what has been most lacking on both sides of the issue has been a spirit of compromise -- what the Supreme Court, in deciding Brown v. Board of Education, called "adjusting and reconciling public and private needs."

Background:

In the Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974, which I have signed recently, I agree with the Congressional declaration that it is the policy of the United States that "all children enrolled in public schools are entitled to equal educational opportunity without regard to race, color, sex, or national origin; and (that) the neighborhood is the appropriate basis for determining public school assignments." (Sec. 202(a))

I am also encouraged by the Chief Justice's statement in the Supreme Court's Detroit decision, which limits busing across school district lines, that "without an inter-district violation and inter-district effect, there is no constitutional wrong calling for an inter-district remedy."

The policy of this Administration will continue to be to avoid whenever possible federally imposed busing requirements in cases under the jurisdiction of federal executive agencies. Second, it will continue to be our policy to seek fair and workable remedies for unlawful denials of equal educational opportunity, and to work with school authorities and civil rights advocates in a cooperative, non-adversary spirit. Finally, it need hardly be stated that the law, as determined by the courts, must and will be obeyed. I believe that within this framework, we can begin to come to grips with the busing issue in a constructive way.

GCS
9/11/74

CAMPAIGN REFORM

Question:

Do you still oppose public financing for Federal campaigns?

Answer:

I remain opposed to the use of taxpayer's dollars to pay for political campaigns, other than the "dollar check-off", which allows individual taxpayers to decide this issue for themselves. The House-Senate conference has reported out a bill with significant and far-reaching reforms - I look forward to signing it.

GCS
10/7/74

PRIVACY

Question:

Where do you stand on privacy legislation being considered by Congress?

Answer:

While Vice President, I worked extensively in the area of privacy and I am pleased at the cooperative way in which my Administration and the Congress are working toward legislation in this area. I strongly favor the House version, and feel that with just a couple more changes, it can be hallmark legislation.

Background:

Your efforts on privacy have been directed at regulating privacy procedures and eliminating unnecessary practices intruding on an individual's privacy without impairing the functions of the Federal government.

The House bill fulfills these requirements except for its provisions for (1) disclosure of sources of information used in security and employment investigations and (2) revelation of testing and examination materials used in employment procedures.

GCS
10/7/74

ILLEGAL ALIENS

Question:

What do you intend to do about the increasingly serious illegal alien problem facing this country?

Answer:

It is true that this country is flooded with illegal aliens. We estimate that only one out of four or five who entered illegally was apprehended. The attraction that brings these millions here is economic, the jobs and the pay. Recently, this Administration asked Congress to amend the earlier budget submission by adding \$3.5 million for programs in this area.

Now awaiting passage by the Senate is H. R. 982, which was introduced by Chairman Rodino of the House Committee on the Judiciary, making it illegal to knowingly employ an illegal status alien or one who is otherwise ineligible to accept employment. This legislation has been approved and passed by the House of Representatives and its enactment into law will significantly reduce the incentives for further illegal entry.

Background:

Recent estimates suggest that there are upwards of five million illegal aliens in this country. They have an adverse impact on our society in a number of ways. Since they are willing to work for lower wages, they displace U.S. citizens from jobs and thereby create unemployment. They create a substantial drain on state and local community services including schools, welfare systems and health services.

GCS
9/11/74

BUSING - BOSTON

Question:

What is your position on the request of Boston's Mayor, Kevin White, for Federal marshals to enforce the Court's busing order?

Answer:

This request is now before a Federal judge in Boston, and I do not wish to intrude upon his discretion in this matter. However, I regard this as fundamentally a local law enforcement problem.

Background:

Mayor White is asking the Federal District Judge in Boston to order 125 marshals to enforce the Court's desegregation busing order. The Department of Justice is quietly opposing that order, as well as the sending of any Federal troops unless the State police and National Guard of the State of Massachusetts are called out beforehand.

If a follow-up question pointing out the Boston police cannot handle the problem should occur, your recommended response is that Mayor White should request additional State resources as the next step.

GCS
10/8/74

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Question:

Mr. President, are you going to sign the Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act which passed the House on Monday 347 to 2?

Answer (Alternative 1):

The conduct of both the Congress and the Executive in seeking compromises on that legislation has been exemplary. As you know, when I first became President I wrote the Congress asking that they pay specific attention to several areas to which I had strong objections. The Congress has come more than half way in that regard, and I look forward to signing the legislation.

Background:

You wrote Kennedy and Moorhead on August 20, 1974, asking that they deal with several areas of your concern, including in camera judicial review of classified documents and searches of investigatory files.

The Conference bill passed the Senate unanimously on October 1st, and passed the House this past Monday, October 7th, 347 to 2.

GCS
10/7/74

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Question:

Mr. President, are you going to sign the Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act which passed the House on Monday 347 to 2?

Answer (Alternative 2):

Although Congress and the Executive worked hard in the spirit of compromise on this legislation, one provision remains tremendously troubling to me: it would remove from the Executive Branch, and place in the Judiciary, final decision-making authority on the classification of national security documents. I still have not decided whether to sign this legislation, which I otherwise fully endorse, and direct the Attorney General to challenge this provision immediately in the Court; or to ask the Congress to make this one change in the legislation.

Background:

You wrote Kennedy and Moorhead on August 20, 1974, asking that they deal with several areas of your concern, including in camera judicial review of classified documents and searches of investigatory files.

The Conference bill passed the Senate unanimously on October 1st, and passed the House this past Monday, October 7th, 347 to 2.

This answer preserves your option of either signing the bill and challenging the objectionable provision or vetoing the bill with an immediate request for language change in the one objectionable provision.

GCS
10/7/74

MARIJUANA

Question:

Do you think marijuana use should be legalized, or decriminalized as the Marijuana Commission recommended?

Answer:

I am opposed to the legalization of marijuana, especially since medical evidence on its effects is still being explored. I do think that penalties for simple possession have been far too harsh in the past and am pleased that over 35 states have now adopted our Model Statute on Drugs which makes these penalties more realistic.

I am also opposed to the decriminalization of marijuana because I believe this Nation learned during prohibition that such an answer is really no answer at all.

Background:

Advocates of legalizing marijuana claim it is no worse than alcohol or tobacco, but that is hardly sufficient reason for the government to encourage its use through legalization. Marijuana may well be a passing fad of the 60's, but legalization would assure it being a problem far into the future.

The Marijuana Commission recommended, near the end of its report, that simple possession of small amounts of marijuana be decriminalized. Under the Model Drug Statute such possession remains a misdemeanor. Measures permitting the possession of small amounts of marijuana to be legal without decriminalizing the production or sale of it would create an ostrich effect in the law in this area. Lawful possession would necessarily entail unlawful trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Question:

What do you plan to do to prevent international terrorism from spreading further into the United States.

Answer:

International terrorism must be fought at every level of society. The killing and maiming of innocent people has no place in the world today.

Background:

As you know, there is a Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, chaired by the Secretary of State. The Committee has worked hard to improve the liaison and coordination of our efforts both at home and abroad. Congress appropriated an additional \$20 million to improve the security of U.S. Embassies abroad and most of that is now being spent. Our approach to the control of terrorism is nondiscriminatory, and we are attempting to cooperate with all foreign governments in this important effort.

Although we have taken many public and private steps to discourage the use of terrorism, constant vigilance is of the utmost importance. The American people can be sure that my Administration will take all possible precautions to reduce the risks of attacks by international terrorists.

GCS
9/11/74



BICENTENNIAL

Question:

What's happening on the Bicentennial?

Answer:

A great deal of groundwork has been laid by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA), whose function is to coordinate and facilitate the Bicentennial commemoration. The national focus of the Bicentennial continues to be on the participation of every citizen and every community, with restricted Federal expenditures. International participation is invited and the response from abroad indicates fast-growing interest. Many programs are in the planning stage, with the results to show in the months ahead as we draw closer to the official celebration period -- March 1975 through the end of 1976. Currently, there are more than 1,500 recognized Bicentennial communities and over 3,000 Bicentennial projects underway. Many more are being added daily.

Background:

In 1966, PL 89-491 established the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (ARBC) to plan and develop the Bicentennial. The Commission recommended a disbursed, grass roots (as opposed to centralized) commemoration and the ARBA, established under PL 93-179 on December 11, 1973, is implementing the original plans. John Warner, former Secretary of the Navy, was sworn in as Administrator on April 11, 1974. ARBA Presidential appointments remaining to be announced are the twenty-five member Advisory Council.

Federal Agency participation and Administration policies are administered by Counsellor Anne Armstrong, who chairs the Domestic Council Committee on the Bicentennial, a Cabinet-level committee. There are two Federal Task Forces: one, coordinating Federal participation in Philadelphia and the District of Columbia and the other, planning the logistics and transportation for visitors to the National Capital area.

Through ARBA, \$200,000 matching grants of equal amounts are available to each state and territory, though none have yet been given since policy for the grants is currently being formulated. Policy guidelines for the grants are presently being cleared in accordance with OMB procedures.