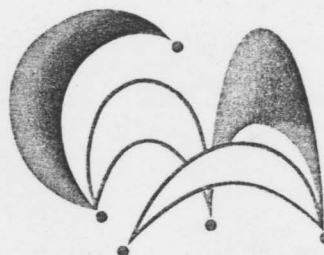


**The original documents are located in Box 29, folder “Input - Jim Cannon” of the Michael Raoul-Duval Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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October 13, 1976



**COMMUTER AIRLINE  
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA**

THOMAS S. MILES  
President

Mr. Mike Duval  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mike:

Re our telephone conversation. . .

Enclosed is a copy of "TIME for Commuters"  
. . .the 1976 Annual Report of the commu-  
ter airline industry.

Also enclosed is a copy of the program cover-  
ing the CAAA Convention, The St. Francis  
Hotel, San Francisco, California, October  
18-20.

It sure would be nice if President Ford  
could send a message recognizing the import-  
ant role of the commuters in serving small  
and medium-sized communities throughout Am-  
erica. The Annual Report tells the story.

The commuters would also welcome President  
Ford's help in helping them to become full  
participants in the system.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures



October 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL

SUBJECT:

Commuter Airlines

The commuter airlines are having their convention in San Francisco October 18-20.

As you know, they are an important link in our nation's transportation system. I think it would be very appropriate for the President to send them a message of strong congratulations for their service to the country.



follow up file

STRAIGHT WIRE - OCTOBER 16, 1976

Mr. Thomas S. Miles, President  
Commuter Airline Association of America  
c/o The St. Francis Hotel  
Union Square  
San Francisco, California 94119

I salute the commuter airline industry on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the Commuter Airline Association of America. You play a vital part in the progress of air transportation. You provide safe and efficient service to over seven million passengers and carry over three hundred and thirty million pounds of mail and freight each year to hundreds of cities and towns throughout the fifty states. In nearly three hundred of these cities and towns, you provide the only scheduled airline link to the air transport network of the United States.

I recognize that for more than a decade regulated airline service to small communities has continued to decline. I have made a strong commitment to a program of transportation regulatory reforms which I believe will provide increased air service to the smaller communities of our country, and aid the air service of larger communities as well. The reforms I have proposed, and continue to propose to Congress, will, in the future, place a greater responsibility on the commuter industry for fulfilling your key role in our transportation system.



*Mike  
note p.*

The dynamic growth of your industry reflects a proud record of achievement by people working to provide better service within our free enterprise system. It is a record that gives me confidence in your continuing ability to meet the challenges ahead.

GERALD R. FORD

GRF:Hope/Hasek:pt

CC: R. Hartmann/R.Nessen/J.Connor/Mike Duval (FYI) ✓/J.Hope/E.Hasek/EF

*D. Downton*

EVENT: Oct. 18-20, 1976 in SF, California  
Requested by: The Organization

October 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL

SUBJECT:

Commuter Airlines

The commuter airlines are having their convention in San Francisco October 18-20.

As you know, they are an important link in our nation's transportation system. I think it would be very appropriate for the President to send them a message of strong congratulations for their service to the country.

follow up file



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH  
JIM CANNON ✓

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL )

Attached you will find Jim Reichley's pieces on "Urban Problems" and crime. In addition, he is doing additional pieces (will be ready this morning) on blacks and housing and a wrap-up "vision" two pager. I'll send them along as they come in.

The edits are mine -- we will have rewrites by 3:00 p.m. today.

Attachments

↓ see same to memo to marsh (attaches are there)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH  
JIM CANNON

FROM:

MIKE DUVAL *D*

Attached are the Reichley pieces on "blacks" and "housing".  
Overall vision yet to come.

ATTACHMENTS





Reichley  
10/19/76

DEBATE TOPICS - BLACK AMERICANS

President Ford essentially offers black Americans what he offers all other Americans: More jobs, equal opportunity, stable prices, better education, better health care, protection against crime, equal enforcement of the law.

The President recognizes that blacks in the United States are still to some extent the victims of discrimination. He is determined, first of all, to stamp out vestiges of discrimination wherever they exist; and, second, to provide blacks with the means to get the fullest possible use out of their abilities and talents.

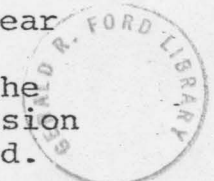
In carrying on the continuing struggle against discrimination, the President sponsored and signed extension of the Voting Rights Act in 1975. The extended act was broadened to include protection for Spanish-Americans, Indians, and Asian-Americans -- who will now benefit from the same safeguards that were first successfully demanded by blacks.

The federal budget for civil rights activities next year will be \$3.9 billion -- up from \$2.9 billion when President Ford first came into office. Funding for the activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has risen by more than 20 percent under President Ford.

Blacks, such as Secretary of Transportation William Coleman, hold many top posts in the Ford Administration -- not because they are blacks but because they are the individuals best qualified for their jobs.

The Administration's major domestic objective has been to foster the development of economic conditions under which blacks, along with all other Americans, can make full use of their personal resources.

We are not going to achieve full equality in this country until we have defeated the problem of unemployment. There is simply no way for government, by reaching into economic transactions all over the country, to eliminate completely the effects of past discrimination and current prejudice. Blacks will gain full equality when the economy needs full utilization of their energies and talents in order to function at top efficiency. Achievement of full employment depends on bringing inflation under control.



inflation causes unemployment. Unemployment feeds discrimination. To conquer discrimination, we must wipe out inflation.

This does not mean that government must stand still in dealing with social problems until the war against inflation is won. President Ford has recommended programs for catastrophic health insurance, job incentives in areas of chronic unemployment, and low cost housing, which, when enacted, will give special help to those whose incomes have not kept pace with overall economic growth.

In addition, the Ford Administration in two years has more than doubled loan and loan guarantee funding available through the Small Business Administration for minority enterprises.

With the return of health to the economy, President Ford has promised in the next four years to assign top priority to six "quality of life" issues: Jobs, housing, education, health care, law enforcement, and improved recreation opportunities -- all among the major interests of black Americans.

The opposition candidate for President has attempted to achieve rapport with black Americans by telling black audiences again and again that he "understands" -- while offering very little in the way of concrete programs to improve the conditions under which black Americans live. The time is past when blacks can be won by vague professions of "understanding," and emotional tokenism.

Black Americans -- like all Americans -- now demand firm commitments to definite social and economic policies. Some may prefer policies different from those proposed by the Ford Administration. But they know that President Ford has not tried to deceive them. He has offered a program that he firmly believes will bring economic and social progress for all. He is confident that many black Americans will agree with his conclusions, and will give him their support on election day.

Reichley  
10/19/76

DEBATE TOPICS - HOUSING

President Ford aims to bring homeownership within the reach of every American family that wants to own a home and is willing to work for and save for it.

Homeownership will be increased through continuation of the Administration's anti-inflationary economic policies, and enactment of the President's request for a reduction in the personal income tax. Holding down inflation will cut mortgage interest rates, and slow the rise in construction costs. Reducing the income tax -- as recommended by the President, but rejected by Congress this year -- would put an additional \$200 annually in the pocket of the average American taxpayer, which he could use to help make a down payment on a home or pay mortgage interest.

Sound economic policies are the basic answer to a growth in home ownership. But the President has taken further steps to aid families setting out to own their own homes. In 1974, the Ford Administration extended Government National Mortgage Insurance to cover conventional mortgages.

Last month, the President ordered implementation of a new Federal guarantee program to lower monthly interest payments in the early years of homeownership and gradually increase them as family income rises. The President has called for changes in the FHA loan program to reduce down payments on lower-priced and middle-priced homes by as much as 50 percent.

For low income families, the Administration has sponsored a rent subsidy program, signed into law by President Ford in 1974. This program gives low income families freedom of choice in selecting their own housing, instead of arbitrarily assigning them to vast public housing developments. This year, 400,000 families are authorized to receive rent subsidies. In fiscal year 1977, this figure will rise to 800,000 families.

Under no circumstances would President Ford approve elimination of the income tax credit for mortgage interest payments, as was proposed by Jimmy Carter before a national television audience on February 23, 1976.