

**The original documents are located in Box 26, folder “President Ford Committee (2)” of the Robert T. Hartmann Files 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. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DON RUMSFELD  
BOB HARTMANN ✓  
DICK CHENEY  
JIM CONNOR  
RON NESSEN

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *P.W.B.*  
SUBJECT: PFC Comments on  
RNC Expenditures

Attached is a draft letter from the PFC commenting on RNC expenditures in support of the President as head of the party.

I would appreciate any comments you might have by C.O.B. today in order that this letter can meet tomorrow's filing deadline.

Thank you.



*10/17/75*  
*Returned original*  
*of cover memo*  
*to Mr. Buchen.*  
*nm*

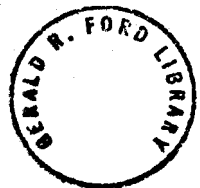
DRAFT - 3  
RPV - 10/16/75

Office of General Counsel,  
Advisory Opinion Section  
The Federal Election Commission  
1325 K Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20463

Re: AOR 1975-72

Gentlemen:

The President Ford Committee hereby submits the following comments in support of the position taken by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mary Louise Smith, in her September 15 letter regarding the historical role of the President of the United States in his capacity as head of his national party. It is our understanding that the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee ("DSCC") has submitted comments alleging violation of certain provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, (the "Act") by both the Republican National Committee ("RNC") and The President Ford Committee ("PFC"). In particular, both the RNC and the principal campaign committee for the President were recklessly charged by the DSCC with a knowing criminal violation of Section 608(b)(2) of Title 18, United States Code, regarding the payment by the RNC of Presidential travel expenses solely involving Republican Party political activities. Such assertions are without merit and lack any substantive legal or factual basis.



It is our position, as demonstrated below, that such payments by the President's national party are both proper and lawful. Moreover, such payments recognize the three traditional and important functions of any incumbent President. He is President, the leader of his national party and possibly a Presidential candidate.

First, it is clear that the limitation set forth in Section 608(b)(2) regarding contributions by a political committee to a federal candidate relate solely to payments:

" . . . made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to Federal office or for the purpose of influencing the results of a primary held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party or for the expression of a preference for the nomination of persons for election to the office of President of the United States; . . ."

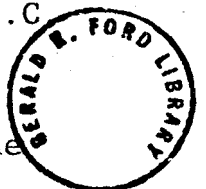
18 U.S.C. §591(e)(1) (Emphasis Added)

Similarly, the definition of "expenditure" in Title 18 excludes any payment from being charged against the candidate's primary expenditure limitation of Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000) unless it is in furtherance of one of the above cited purposes.

Moreover, the definition of expenditure also explicitly excludes "any communication by any person which is not made for the purpose of influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to Federal office". 18 U.S.C.

§591(f)(4)(F) As set forth in greater detail in Mrs.

Smith's letter, the RNC has not and will not assume the



expenses of Presidential travel in connection with either the candidacy of the President himself or with the candidacy of any other individual. In the latter circumstances, of course, the appropriate contribution and expenditure provisions of the Act would apply on an allocable basis.

Second, the strength of the RNC position is underscored by the legislative history of the Act itself. One of the important goals of the legislative reform sought by the 1974 amendments was to strengthen the national, state and local party structures and their impact upon the political process while, at the same time, stemming the unchecked flow of undisclosed private funds from being covertly channeled into a federal candidate's coffers.

In the Senate Report on the 1974 Amendments, it was stated in a paragraph entitled "Strengthening Political Parties" that the Senate Committee "agrees that a vigorous party system is vital to American politics and has given this matter careful study." The Committee stated that "the parties will play an increased role in building strong coalitions of voters and in keeping candidates responsible to the electorate through the party reorganization". Finally, they noted



"[P]arties [such as the RNC] will continue to perform crucial functions in the election apart from fundraising, such as registration and voter turnout campaigns, providing speakers, organizing volunteer workers and publicizing issues. Indeed, the combination of substantial public financing with limits on private gifts to candidates will release large sums presently committed to individual campaigns and make them available for donation to the parties, themselves. As a result, our financially hard-pressed parties will have increased resources not only to conduct party-wide election efforts, but also to sustain important party operations in between elections.

Senate Report 93-689 at 7-8 (Emphasis Added)

The traditional and one of the most effective methods by which a national party obtains funds to support such activities and strengthen its political base is by inviting interested persons to fundraising events at which party leaders, and in particular, an incumbent President, speak on issues of concern to the Party. To date, it is my understanding that such activities on behalf of the RNC by President Ford have raised over \$2,250,000 for his Party. The pragmatic effect of any blanket rule denying the RNC the party services of its chief spokesman would be to dramatically undercut and weaken that which the Act sought to promote and strengthen.

Thus, the RNC should be permitted to pay for expenses incurred by the President and his aides for party promotional activity since such activities are undertaken at the singular request of the RNC for its own purposes and benefit. In fact, the PFC has not been involved in any efforts to initiate



and/or coordinate any of the President's recent trips on behalf of the RNC. Such invitations and acceptances are independent judgmental determinations made by the RNC and White House in connection with party matters and for party purposes. Moreover, such activities are totally unrelated to the PFC campaign efforts which are directed towards the raising of money and the scheduling of activities for the purpose of influencing the nomination of the President for a full term.

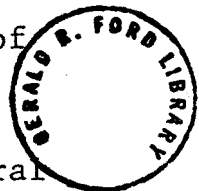
Third, the test for determining whether or not a contribution or expense is a campaign expense related to a federal candidate's election and therefore chargeable to the aggregate limitations set forth in the Act, is one of intent and purpose. Although, as Mrs. Smith noted with regard to the differing roles of the President, such distinctions are sometimes subtle, they are nonetheless real and subject to dispassionate analysis. No inflexible rule should be issued by the Commission which would obviate and eliminate partisan but non-candidate related activities. Instead, it is our considered opinion that a



clear distinction exists between the activities of a President in his official capacity, the activities of a President in his party leader capacity and, finally, the activities of a President as a candidate for nomination. Further, reason dictates that any such determination by the Commission in this regard must be made on a case by case basis.

It was recognized in the Opinion of Counsel issued to the campaign manager of the Wyman-for-Senator Committee, that the fact that there will always be the possibility or even likelihood of "some carryover effect" or other incidental benefit to the President in connection with his appearance in New Hampshire on behalf of that candidate is immaterial when the timing of such a visit would have no significant demonstrable or measurable effect on the 1976 Presidential election, nominating convention or New Hampshire primary election. Although that opinion was restricted to a particular set of circumstances and was not deemed necessarily applicable to other campaign activity engaged in by a Presidential candidate, the logical conclusion is that a similar approach and analysis must be taken toward non-campaign activity by a federal candidate. In fact, there are no applicable contribution or expenditure limitations for ongoing party business and activities which are not for the purpose of influencing the election of a federal candidate.

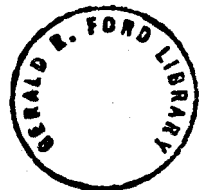
The distinction between official acts by a federal office holder and candidate related activities is reflected





in both the legislative history of the Act (see, e.g. H.R. 93-1279 at 150) and in the initial Task Force draft regarding Allocation of Expenditures. Moreover, an equally real and viable distinction exists between candidate related activities and party related activities, particularly during the primary period prior to the nomination at the national parties' annual conventions.

Fourth, in order to determine whether or not partisan political activity is directed toward party activity or an individual's own candidacy, we would respectfully suggest that the following approach be considered in connection with the Commission's Advisory Opinion in this matter and as a basis for any proposed regulation in this area. The cost of promotional or other partisan activities on behalf of a national, state or local party by a candidate for federal office, whether or not a holder of public office, shall not be attributable as a campaign expenditure by such candidate if the activity is (1) at the sole invitation of such party, (2) for a recognized and legitimate purpose on behalf of the party and not for the purpose of directly raising funds for such candidate or for the purpose of influencing his election, provided that, notwithstanding the above, the costs of any such activities by a candidate who has registered and qualified as a candidate or been placed on the ballot in the



state in which such activity is held, shall be deemed an expenditure from the date of registration or placement on the ballot, in any event, at any time such activities are undertaken in that state within forty-five (45) days prior to the date of the respective state presidential primary.

This approach recognizes the importance and value of party promotional activity by federal candidates, while at the same time providing a pragmatic time frame within which any such activity would be deemed candidate related. In addition, of course, any alleged party activity which is demonstrated to be for the purpose of influencing the candidate's own election would be appropriately allocated and charged against the Act's contribution and expenditure limitations. This is in accordance with the approach recently discussed by the Commission regarding "unearmarked" contributions to the national committee of such a candidate.

Accordingly, in the foregoing discussion we have established that payment by the RNC of expenditures incurred by the President and his aides, when solely engaged in national, state or local political party promotional activities, are not subject to the Act's contribution and spending limits. Hence, the FEC should confirm in its Advisory Opinion that it is legally permissible for the RNC to continue to make such expenditures. Moreover, in any event, the Commission should also rule that the effect of an Advisory Opinion in this matter must be prospective only.

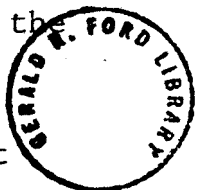


In the first place, the statutory language of Section 437(f) of Title 2, United States Code, which authorizes the FEC to render Advisory Opinions clearly reflects the fact that such Advisory Opinions look only to future acts, and not past acts. Section 437(f) states, in pertinent part, that:

"(a) Upon written request to the Commission . . . the Commission shall render an advisory opinion, in writing, within a reasonable time with respect to whether any specific transaction or activity . . . would constitute a violation . . . ."  
(Empahsis Added)

The words "would constitute" do not encompass acts that occurred in the past. As the Comptroller General has frequently ruled that the question of retroactivity is strictly a function of the interpretation of the relevant statute in question, the conclusion that all Advisory Opinions must be solely prospective in application is compelling (See, e.g. 49 Comp. Gen. 505 (1970), 48 Comp. Gen. 477 (1969), 48 Comp. Gen. 15 (1968) and 47 Comp. Gen. 386 (1968))

Moreover, even if, arguendo, Advisory Opinions are not limited to matters of prospective application only in all matters subject to such rulings, the Commission still has full discretion to limit its opinions to matters in the future in appropriate cases. The United States Supreme Court, in Chenery v. SEC, 332 U.S. 194 (1947), held that an agency of the federal government may, in its discretion,



give a ruling prospective effect only. The Court stated that the agency, in exercising this discretion, should follow a balancing test, which involves weighing "the mischief of producing the result which is contrary to a statutory design or to legal and equitable principles" against "the ill effect of the retroactive application of a new standard . . ." (332 U.S. at 203).

The foregoing test is similar to the criteria followed by the United States Supreme Court on the question of whether a particular judicial holding should be given retroactive application. Recently the Court stated that the following matters should be considered in this regard:

"(a) The purpose to be served by the new standards, (b) the extent of the reliance by law enforcement authorities on the old standards, and (c) the effect on the administration of justice of a retroactive application of the new standards'" Gosa v. Mayden, 413 U.S. 655, 679 (1973), quoting, 388 U.S. at 297.

At issue before the Commission is the appropriateness of the application of the Act's contribution and expenditure limitations set forth in 18 U.S.C. 608 to a Presidential candidate's travel for party purposes. Title 18, of course, is a criminal statute and



provides for extensive criminal penalties including imprisonment and fines. As with all criminal statutes, a principal feature of that section is that a violation cannot occur unless it is a "knowing violation". In this respect, subsection (h) of Section 608 states as follows:

"(h) No candidate or political committee shall knowingly accept any contribution or make any expenditure in violation of the provisions of this section. No officer or employee of a political committee shall knowingly accept a contribution made for the benefit or use of a candidate, or knowingly made any expenditure on behalf of a candidate, in violation of any limitation imposed on contributions and expenditures under this section."

(Emphasis Added)

Any person found violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both (18 U.S.C. §608(i)).

The enforcement powers of the Commission set forth in 24 U.S.C. §437g also make it clear that the Commission may not order repayment of any such past payments in any event for a violation of Section 608. Appropriate apparent violations of Section 608 are to be referred to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. In the present instance any such referral would be ludicrous. Accordingly, the Commission would be committing an abuse of discretion if it should attempt



to retroactively apply any new standard against The President Ford Committee or the RNC in this instance.

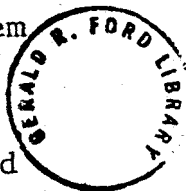
The President Ford Committee and the RNC have at all times acted in good faith in accordance with their understanding of the law. The RNC expenditures in question have been filed quarterly with the FEC, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the United States Senate and it would be unfair and an unconstitutional denial of due process to apply any new standard before such time as the PFC or RNC might be said to have been on notice that their position was not in accordance with the FEC's view of the law. Thus, it is impossible to conclude that such committees were ever on such notice as would support a conclusion that there had been a "knowing violation" of the law. Indeed, the Commission has still not in any way ruled upon the question now before it and any Advisory Opinion must be applied prospectively only in this matter.

Finally, I would like to review certain additional pragmatic considerations for the Commission's consideration. Allegations that the recognition of the role of political parties in the maintenance and development of a viable political structure in the United States would work an unfair burden upon non-incumbents and allow unlimited corporate and labor organization spending for federal candidates through the general treasuries of state party committees are both misleading and fallacious. As a general policy matter, as well as pragmatic political practice, the 1974 Amendments



were not intended (nor should they have been) to provide a perfect cosmic balance on which both incumbents and non-incumbents must be evenly weighed in either. Again, as noted in Mrs. Smith's letter, the question presented does not revolve solely upon the President's role as party leader but involves any incumbent federal officeholder. The fact that such party leaders are generally incumbent officeholders is merely a reflection of the public's real life interest in recognized elected leaders and public figures. Non-incumbents always perforce are faced with the traditional obstacle and challenge of name recognition and acceptance. The plain fact that many incumbents have lost to earnest new challengers even prior to the federal election campaign laws establishes that the advantages of incumbency are not all compelling. Further, the burdens of incumbency, including the obligation to speak and act responsibly toward his constituency and to represent their best interests in the harsh world of decision as opposed to the speculation and mere promise of the non-incumbent, are all too quickly and easily forgotten by those who would seek to mystically equalize the political system to their own advantage.

Similarly, the alarm sounded regarding corporate and labor organization spending is false and a sham. The Commission has already indicated that state parties will have to maintain separate, segregated funds regarding any support for federal candidates, which funds must exclude monies from corporations and unions that



may be accepted by them under State law for state and local candidates and activities. Full disclosure and exacting reporting requirements of such funds will avoid any such anticipated and feigned abuse. In addition, as in all of these matters, the watchful eye of the press as well as opposing candidates will expose and question any deceitful artifice or device. Accordingly, only legitimate state party business activities would be financed from the general treasuries of such state parties. Section 610 of Title 18, United States Code, would properly have no application to such legitimate state activities.

Reliance upon Advisory Opinion Request 1975-13 and the proposed House Account regulation is again misplaced. That Advisory Opinion solely decided that the payment of a Presidential Candidate's travel expenses from corporate funds was illegal. It in no way addressed the question whether the President may engage in political activities unrelated to his candidacy. The distinction in the House account proposal is self-apparent. In that situation, money is being contributed directly to the candidate to support activities that can have no substantive purpose other than to assist the candidate in influencing his constituency and, of greater





importance, such contributions certainly do not serve to advance a stated major purpose of the Act - the strengthening of political parties. Moreover, in its second proposed version of the House Account regulation it was again recognized by the Commission that, even with regard to such direct contributions to Congressmen, the application of the Act's limitations would apply only to a foreshortened period prior to an announced candidate's election.

In conclusion, we appreciate the opportunity afforded the PFC to comment on the above-referenced Advisory Opinion Request and we trust that these comments may prove useful in assisting the Commission in arriving at its determination in this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Visser  
General Counsel



October 17, 1975

*File  
PFC*

STATE FINANCE CHAIRMEN - CONFIRMED

ALABAMA

WILLIAM P. ACKER, III (Co-Chrmn.) 205-251-0152  
First National-Southern Natural  
Bldg.  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

HALL THOMPSON (Co-Chrmn.) 205-841-8601  
Thompson Tractor Company  
P. O. Box 10367  
Birmingham, Alabama 35202

ALASKA

EDWARD B. RASMUSON 907-272-5544  
President  
National Bank of Alaska  
Box 600  
Anchorage, Alaska 00501

ARIZONA

BURTON KRUGLICK 602-264-2581  
Guarantee Appliance Company  
1333 Camelback Road  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

ARKANSAS

CASS HOUGH 501-636-1200  
President and Chairman of the Board  
Daisy Air Rifle Company  
Rogers, Arkansas 72756

CALIFORNIA

EDWARD W. CARTER 213-620-0150  
(President, Carter Hawley Hale  
Stores, Inc.)  
626 Siena Way  
Los Angeles, California 90024

CONNECTICUT

ARCHIE McCARDLE 203-329-8711  
President & Chief Operating Officer  
Xerox Company  
Stamford, Connecticut 06904



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILLIAM FITZGERALD 202-659-8850  
Fitzgerald Corporation  
1130 M Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

GEORGIA

JULIAN LeCRAW 404-355-0164  
111 Peachtree Park Drive, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

HAWAII

HING WAI CHING 808-524-4704  
1010 Wilder Avenue Res: 808-536-4766  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

IDAHO

ROBERT V. HANSBERGER 208-344-8323  
President  
Futura Industries Corp.  
410 1st National Bank Building  
Boise, Idaho 83702

ILLINOIS

GAYLORD FREEMAN 312-732-8000  
President, First National Bank  
of Chicago  
1 First National Plaza  
Chicago, Illinois 60670

INDIANA

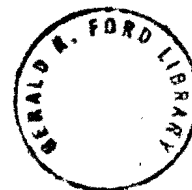
JOHN W. FISHER 317-284-8441  
President  
The Ball Corporation  
Muncie, Indiana 47302

KANSAS

C. HOWARD WILKINS 316-685-8281  
Managing Partner  
Maverick Company  
Box 2817  
Wichita, Kansas 67201

LOUISIANA

W. K. McWILLIAMS 504-581-3477  
President, McMoran Oil Exploration  
3400 Plaza Tower  
New Orleans Louisiana 70112



## MASSACHUSETTS

LLOYD WARING (Honorary Chmn.) 617-357-6400  
75 Federal Street  
Boston, Mass.

CHAIRMAN (Vacant)

Mrs. Anne Witherby (Co.-Chmn.) 617 523-0120  
60 Chestnut Street  
Boston, Mass. 02108

Mrs. Lloyd Cutler (Co-Chmn.) 617-232-6615  
284 Woodland Road  
Chestnut Hills, Mass. 02167

## MINNESOTA

DONALD DAYTON 612-332-1902  
1295 6th Avenue N  
Long Lake, Minnesota 55356

## MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. LEIF J. SVERDRUP 314-436-7600  
Sverdrup Parcel & Associates, Inc.  
800 North 12th Street  
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Don L. Wolfsberger (Co-Chmn.) 314-997-6810  
President & Chief Executive Officer  
United Food Products, Inc.  
1304 Baur Boulevard  
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

## NEBRASKA

DAVID TEWS, Attorney 402-432-4221  
Executive Building  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

## NEVADA

ORAN GRAGSON 702-878-4334  
3700 Apache Lane  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

ROBERT P. BASS, JR. 603-224-7761  
16 Centre Street  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301



NEW JERSEY

RICHARD B. SELLARS 201-524-6006  
Chairman of the Board  
Johnson and Johnson  
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

NEW MEXICO

TOM BOLACK 505-325-4275  
1010 North Dustin  
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

NEW YORK

HAROLD HELM 212-922-6338  
Chairman, Director's Advisory Cmte.  
Chemical Bank of New York  
277 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

NORTH CAROLINA

HUGH McCOLL 704-374-5000  
President  
North Carolina National Bank  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28255

OKLAHOMA

JACK BLACK 405-329-2400  
President  
American Exchange Bank  
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

OREGON

IRA KELLER 503-228-6200  
Chairman of the Board  
Western Sales  
Standard Plaza  
Portland, Oregon 97204

PENNSYLVANIA

Eastern: HARRY J. HASKELL, JR. 302-654-8764  
Co-Chmn.  
1300 Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware

Western: MRS. ELSIE HILLMAN, 412-681-2078  
Coordinator  
Morewood Heights  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213



PUERTO RICO

JAIME PIERAS, JR.  
Post Office Box 507  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

809-765-9932

SOUTH DAKOTA

VI STOIA  
Stoia Seiler and Associates  
204 Kresge Building  
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

605-225-3382  
Res: 605-225-1126

TENNESSEE

THE HONORABLE GUILFORD DUDLEY, JR.  
Life and Casualty Insurance Co.  
Life and Casualty Tower  
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

615-254-1511

TEXAS

TRAMMELL CROW  
Trammell Crow Company  
2100 Bryan Tower  
Dallas, Texas 75202

214-742-2000

VERMONT

C. DOUGLAS CAIRNS  
Champlain Oil Co., Inc.  
San Remo Drive  
South Burlington, Vermont 05401

802-864-5380

VIRGINIA

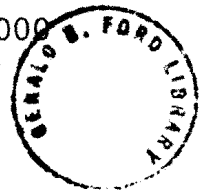
FitzGerald BEMISS  
Box 1156  
Richmond, Virginia 23209

804-643-2753

WISCONSIN

BILL MESSINGER  
Rex Chainbelt, Inc.  
Marine Plaza  
111 E. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214

414-384-3000



WYOMING

JOHN WOLD  
P. O. Box 114  
Wyoming 82601

307-234-5242

COPIES  
Mr. Hartmann

October 22, 1975

TO: Honorable Howard Callaway

FROM: Mildred Leonard

President Ford has asked me to send the following names of persons who have expressed their interest in working on the campaign to you:

Mr. Eugene Z. Frerichs  
63 Trent Drive  
St. Louis, Missouri 63123

Mr. Joe Goeller  
1 Brandywine Road  
Brielle, New Jersey 08730 (Telephone 201 528 5264)

cc: Robert T. Hartmann  
Gwen Anderson



Sept. 14, 1975

Miss Mildred Leonard  
Personal Assistant to the President  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Leonard,

The job of being President of the United States is an enormous task, to put it lightly. I am sure each new day presents new problems to be solved in this crazy, hectic world .... foreign, domestic, etc., ad infinitum. Jerry is "up" to the challenge, and he is doing a terrific job!

I hate to take his time or even pester him with trivia .... so during one of his "lighter moments", and they must be few and far between; would you kindly remind him as to my desire for a position in his Political Campaign to elect "JERRY FORD FOR PRESIDENT".

Thank you

Sincerely,

*Joe Goeller*  
Joe Goeller  
1 Brandywyne Rd.  
Brielle, N.J. 08730





16  
*Personal*

Mr. Eugene Z. Frerichs  
63 Trent Drive  
St. Louis, Mo. 63123

August 25, 1975

ML  
The President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was with a great deal of pleasure to greet you on the Vail golf course along with Bob Wolf, and it was also an extreme pleasure to play in your party along with Dr. Greenspan and Dr. LuKash. I certainly must congratulate you on the proficiency of your excellent golf game, and I hope that you and Mrs. Ford enjoyed your vacation as much as all of us enjoyed your being there.

I am very sorry that I was not able to attend your farewell cocktail party at Sheika and Pepi's Saturday night but I had to return home for business reasons. Mrs. Frerichs, Monie, also certainly enjoyed greeting you on the several occasions and particularly in talking with you and Mrs. Ford at the party. We hope that we will see you and your family in Vail this Christmas.

When we were talking about our fine Governor, Kit Bond, as you recall, neither one of us could come up with the first name of our Attorney General, and it is John Danforth. I possibly will still be hunting in Alberta, Canada when you visit St. Louis, but I have already contacted the Republican members here and I pledge to you that I will certainly be more than happy to do everything that I can to see that you return to office



Mr. Eugene Z. Frerichs  
63 Trent Drive  
St. Louis, Mo. 63123

next year.

Both Monie and I know that you and your family are outstanding people and that you are an outstanding President and hope that you will be in the position to continue to lead our wonderful country to further peace and prosperity.

Sincerely yours,



Eugene Z. Frerichs



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: SKIP WATTS  
VIA: DICK CHENEY  
FROM: JACK CALKINS *gc*

I have been holding the enclosed until someone was appointed in charge of Primary states, and I understand you are it. I'll sleep better at night knowing etc., etc., etc.

Mrs. Sue Stearn is a very active Republican who visited with me and Gwen Anderson in the White House some months ago. Her energies definitely should be harnessed on behalf of the PFC.

I will look forward to seeing you around the campus, Skipper.

JTC:rg

cc: RTH ✓



1106 PENNSYLVANIA STREET  
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN 54235

September 11, 1975

Mr. Jack Calkins  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jack:

The Reagan situation seems somewhat less dangerous than when we talked in April. I am sending this report to you although I realize that this type of pre-planning is not your concern at this time. I hope you will forward it to the person in the Ford campaign committee who is responsible for developing state by state plans. As outlined it is for the general election but it could be very effective in primary states which fit the description. I am, of course, thinking of my own state Wisconsin.

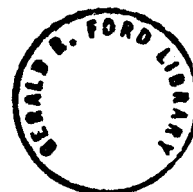
Best wishes,



Sue Stearn

cc: Ody Fish

John MacIver



## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORD CAMPAIGN

1976 is going to present new problems because of the Campaign Reform Law and financial limitations, Watergate, and the weakness of the Republican Party on the lower levels. Money-raising is likely to be an issue in itself.

President Ford seems out front at this time and can stay there with the right type of campaign activity. He is the perfect candidate for the type of simple campaign I shall recommend.

The recommendations in this paper are largely meant for rural and semi-rural states. What you do with urban areas I can't figure out. However many states, like Wisconsin, have 1/2 of their population living in small - under 10,000 - communities. This is due to migration from the city and the general prosperity now out in the rural districts. Usually these areas are referred to as "rural". I prefer "country" as living in the "country" is fashionable. The people in these areas are not all farmers although often engaged in farm-related businesses. The educational level is generally good; the economic situation is good. Ford must have all of these people and then some.

In 1974 we had a state committee in Wisconsin titled "Presidential Committee", a division of CREEP. Our budget



was \$10,000 and we came in under it. This is low but we did not handle any media costs. In updating the program I would suggest some media placement be done by volunteers.

This could save considerable money as locally placed advertising has a lower charge out rate than nationally on small radio stations. Also, the personal contact with area papers and radio helps get favorable attention for letter to the editor and the usual press releases.

The "Presidential Committee" consisted of one chairman, three vice-chairmen (one woman, one lawyer, and one farmer), a staff man (paid), and a couple hundred directors. The number of directors was determined by using a compass on the Wisconsin map, setting up radii of less than 50 miles. It is fine to dream about precinct workers in every precinct but even the Democrats can't shoot that high. People are turned off about politics.

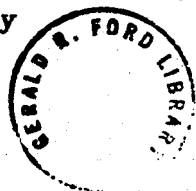
The directors were selected from party volunteers who did not presently hold a party office and the bar association list of small-town lawyers. Essentially we had women and lawyers. Our staff or field man checked each of them out before they were selected. One of the reasons our expenses were so low was having a staff man who slept in his car half the time and lived on hamburgers. Credit cards should be handled discreetly.

Once the director was selected a local press release on



this was sent to the media in his area. The title "Presidential Director" gave them a status which they were proud of and helped to establish their authority over others. I stayed home and answered directors' collect calls. My telephone bill was small because all programs and projects were mailed to the directors. My hot-line was only used to handle questions or problems. Each director was given wide latitude and expected to initiate his own projects as fairs and speaking engagements came up. One of their personal duties was drinking coffee at the local spot and talking politics. Word-of-mouth advertising makes more converts than commercial pitches. The directors were provided with "Straight Talk" and a booklet put out by the National Committee. This gave them the background to engage in arguments. Beauty parlors, bowling alleys, grocery stores - everywhere they went they attempted to talk politics. The directors were responsible for getting their own volunteers for poster distribution, bumper stickers, etc. The directors were given a set speech to use at clubs, schools, wherever they could get in.

The group was collected during the summer and their real work began after Labor Day. The Friday night before the election they passed out brochures and wherever possible arranged a torchlight parade on the shopping night. Torchlight parades make television occasionally and they would be especially appropriate in our 200th year.



Another thing we did was a mailing to club officers around

papers, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers. This couldn't be done in large areas where you need street addresses but it works fine in small towns.

This roughly outlines our "country" activities last time around. This time I think we could add fund-raising. I just collected \$4,000 for a candidate in my home town, taking no more than \$25 per contributor. It is a "street walking" operation and can easily be done by a respected woman in a small community. The best aspect of this was the commotion or talk it stirred. \$4,000 may not look like much in a Presidential campaign but there could be many more people doing the same thing.

My outline of these operations is sketchy to you but I can fill in the details if you are interested. The mood and pitch of Ford's campaign should not be obviously slick and sophisticated. These techniques I have described will fit the Ford image better than it did the Nixon image.

One thing that saved time and money was having no meetings - handling things by phone. In states such as Wisconsin distance is a factor you can't ignore.

Some of this has been submitted to RNC at Chuck Bailey's request. The ideas are mine except for what I copied from the McGovern Wisconsin primary campaign.



*Sue Steam*



DATE

11-18

TO:

R.T.H.

FROM: GWEN ANDERSON

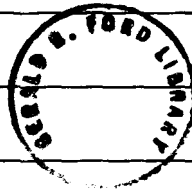
INFORMATION:

ACTION:

APPROPRIATE HANDLING:

OTHER:

COMMENTS:



# Newsletter

## The President Ford Committee

North Carolina Chairmen  
Margaret King  
Jim Peden

North Carolina Officers  
Asst. Nat. Treasurer  
Jim Daniel

Legal Counsel  
Henry Mitchell, Jr.

Finance Chairman  
Hugh McColl

Vol. I, No. 1  
November, 1975

GA One year from now, Gerald R. Ford will be elected to a full 4-year term as President of the United States! Now that's a positive way to start your first campaign Newsletter!

Oh, by the way, don't forget to complete the enclosed Count Me In card and mail it back today. More than a thousand Tar Heel Republicans already have. While some "other" folks have been talking, we've been working!

\* \* \*

PEDEN, KING HEAD PFC IN NC: Raleigh Businessman Jim Peden and Charlotte political leader Mrs. Parks (Margaret) King, Jr. head up an impressive campaign organization backing President Ford in North Carolina.

Mrs. King headed Congressman Jim Martin's successful re-election campaign last year, while Peden was active in Gov. Jim Holshouser's '72 campaign and in Ward Purrington's 1974 campaign for Congress in the Fourth District last year.

Other state level officials of the PFC are Hugh McColl of Charlotte, Finance Chairman; Jim Daniel of Raleigh, Assistant National Treasurer, and Henry Mitchell of Raleigh, Legal Counsel.

\* \* \*

### FORD LEADS ALL DEMOCRATS, REAGAN, AND IN CALIFORNIA

President Ford is the choice of virtually everybody for a full term. Nationally, the Gallup poll shows Ford leading the strongest Democrat, Hubert Humphrey by 50% to 42%, with 8% undecided. In a three-way race including Alabama Gov. George Wallace, it's Ford, 39%; Hubert, 33%; Wallace, 24%; and 4% undecided.

Among Republicans in the nation, Ford leads former Gov. Reagan by a margin of 58% to 36%, with 6% undecided. Even in California, Ford beats Reagan, where it's 45% to 38%, with the rest undecided.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, the late October poll by RDU Research & Associates shows Ford walloping Humphrey by an incredible 46.1% to 18.1%. In a three-way race, President Ford gets nearly 50% of the committed voters.



### THE RACER'S EDGE

The world's greatest stock car racer happens to be from Randleman, N. C. That happens to be in Randolph County, one of the state's best Republican counties. He happens to be a Republican. He is Richard Petty, and happens to support President Ford. And that, ladies and gentlemen, happens to be the racer's edge. When No. 43 whips around the track, look for a President Ford bumpersticker! A winner backs a winner.

\* \* \*

NOW WE'RE GONNA LAY SOME NAMES ON YOU: Everyone in the Republican Party--at least those who are active in it--likes to know who their fellow party leaders are supporting. Well--in no particular order--we're gonna lay some names on you:

Bobby Guyton of Bladen County, a member of the executive committee of the N. C. Congressional Club and '72 Bladen Co. chairman for Sen. Jesse Helms, is supporting Gerald Ford.

So are former legislator and Forsyth Co. Helms chairman Ted Wills; conservative State Rep. Fred Dorsey of Henderson Co.; Secondary Roads Councilman Kenneth Roberson; Jim Gardner's 1968 campaign chairman Worth Coltrane, the longtime Randolph Co. GOP leader; and, immediate past Wake Co. GOP chairman Jim Cresimore.

The Young Republicans seem to like the President, too. State Chairman Kathy Crockett is one of his hardest workers in Charlotte, the state and the nation. State Vice Chairman Dave Davis of Raleigh, National Committeeman Bob Freeman of Charlotte, and Mrs. Jo Kimberlin of Granite Falls, the National Committeewoman, all are backing Mr. Ford. So are some guys like Jim Culbertson of Winston-Salem and Butch Gallagher of Charlotte (or is it Raleigh?).

The ladies also seem to like the President. Among the early signers of Count Me In cards are Mrs. Ginger Heglar of Lincolnton, current President of the N. C. Federation of Republican Women; Mrs. Alma Tilghman of Carteret Co., immediate past state president of the Federation; Mrs. Marie Rowe of Charlotte, the state president before that, and Mrs. Anne Hickman of Winston-Salem, who preceeded Mrs. Rowe.

Some more gals who are supporting President Ford include Charlotte City Councilwoman Pat Locke; Mrs. Danya Yon of Charlotte, state head of the Women's Political Caucus; State Rep. Marilyn Bissell of Charlotte; Mrs. Thelma Rogers of the Queen City, State GOP National Committeewoman, and Mrs. Carolyn Gardner, Rutherford Co. GOP Chairman.

There's no shortage of men supporting the President, either. They include Mike Holt, Caldwell Co. GOP Chairman; Frank Montgomery, Durham Co. GOP Chairman; Floyd McKissick, national Chairman of the Two Party System; Secondary Roads Councilman Claude Billings of Wilkes Co.; Eighth District Chairman Joe Medlin of Monroe;

State Rep. Cass Ballenger of Catawba Co.; Joe McLeod, Cumberland Co. GOP Chairman; Durham Mayor Jim Hawkins; Tenth District Chairman "Dub" Dickson of Gastonia; Guilford Co. GOP Chairman Coolidge Murrow; Forsyth Co. GOP Chairman Carl Whitney;

County Commissioner Grady Swisher of Kernersville; DOT Board Member Bob Vaughn of High Point, Secondary Roads Councilman Bobby Matthews of Carteret Co.; the President of Hardee Foods, Jack Laughery of Rocky Mount; 1974 U. S. Senate candidate Bill Stevens of Lenoir.

Also on Count Me In cards are Zach Smith, Mecklenburg Co. GOP Chairman; Hoke Co. GOP Chairman Buddy Blue; Iredell Co. GOP Chairman Howard Bryan; Warren Co. GOP Chairman John Hawkins; State Rep. Leroy Spoon of Charlotte; Mecklenburg Co. Sheriff Don Stahl; State Rep. Tommy Rhodes of New Hanover Co.; Lee Co. GOP Chairman Dennis Foushee;

State Rep. and House Minority Leader Larry Cobb of Charlotte; former Attorney General Jim Carson of Charlotte; former State Sen. George Rountree of Wilmington; County Commissioner Phil Gerdes of Charlotte; the 1968 and 1972 State Co-Chairman for the Nixon for President Committee, Charles R. Jonas, Jr. of Charlotte, and (at this writing) the unopposed candidate for State GOP Chairman, Bob Shaw of Guilford Co.

\* \* \*

NOW, LET'S GET ORGANIZED!

It is obvious from the names listed previously that President Ford has great grassroots support in the upcoming elections. The process of picking the actual district and county organization leaders is a tedious and extremely important process. In 1976, the real test of leadership under the new Federal Election Law is the willingness to work hard as a volunteer. Gone are the days of paid staff members in great abundance. So we are proud to present the first leaders selected in North Carolina to head the President Ford Committee:

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN--4th District Chairman is Richard Pugh of Asheboro; 6th District Chairman John Hawkins of Greensboro; and Orville Coward of Sylva, 11th District Chairman. If we find eight more as good as these, we'll win the primary and general elections by 90% to 10%.

COUNTY LEADERS--Sheriff Billy Anderson of Wilkes Co.; State GOP Secretary Mrs. Nancy Lake and Jim Burnley, Guilford Co.; former GOP County Chairman Al Alphin and Mrs. Dot Loftis, Durham Co.; Mrs. Pearl Green of Raleigh, Wake Co.;

Dick Jonas and Mrs. Sue Houser, Lincoln Co.; Bill Hammond, Iredell Co.; Mrs. Theodore (Barbara) Ellis, Pitt Co.; Dr. Earl Danieleley of Elon College, Alamance Co.; Dr. John Codington of Wilmington, New Hanover Co.; Rufus Brock of Mocksville, Davie Co.; and Wendall Tally, Stanly Co.

If we can continue to get county leaders like these, it'll be 99% to 1%!



REMEMBER ONE THING!

The 1976 Presidential election may be one of the most crucial of our lifetime. Without a Republican in the White House to stand up to the liberal Democrat majority in the Congress, and their wild spending, we will stand on the brink of socialism. History speaks eloquently that an incumbent is the best bet to win. History speaks equally eloquently to the Third Party path; it hurts the responsible conservative cause.

Gerald R. Ford and Gov. Holshouser will not try to lead you, the Republican backbone of our nation, down a Third Party disaster trail. That can lead only to a liberal Democrat President, and don't you forget that!

---

# COUNT ME IN!

I WANT TO HELP THE GOVERNOR  
ELECT PRESIDENT FORD

(Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Street Address) \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_, N. C. (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

(Home Phone) A.C. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(Business Phone) A.C. \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(Sign) \_\_\_\_\_

# The President Ford Committee

401 Oberlin Road, Suite 110 • Post Office Box 10742  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605



The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20500

November 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: GWEN ANDERSON

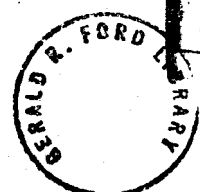
FROM: FRED SLIGHT

The attached fact sheets are being provided for your background information.

Updates to this material along with the inclusion of additional issue areas will be distributed on a periodic basis.

Attachments

RTA  
F-71





# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

November 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PFC LEADERSHIP

FROM:

BO CALLAWAY

SUBJECT:

Fact Sheets on the  
President's Accomplishments

Attached are a set of issue fact sheets concerning Presidential actions and accomplishments.

These items have been produced by our Director of Research as resource material to assist you in reviewing significant decisions and actions taken by the President during his fifteen months in office. Updates on these issues as well as the inclusion of additional subjects will be forthcoming over the next several weeks.

Let me emphasize that the attached materials are for your personal guidance and have not been designed as literature for mass distribution. Our advertising arm, Campaign '76, Inc., has begun the development of campaign materials and you will be receiving the first of a series of issue pamphlets prior to Christmas. A fuller array of advertising pieces will become available after the first of the new year.

Attachments



# President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

November 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FROM:

FRED SLIGHT

SUBJECT:

President Ford's Actions and  
Accomplishments in Office

Gerald R. Ford, 38th President of the United States, received the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren E. Burger at noon on Friday, August 9, 1974. The national experience was new for the American people, coming at a time when the country was gravely troubled by problems at home and abroad.

At his swearing in, the President stated:

" . . . I assume the Presidency under extraordinary circumstances. . . . This is an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts.

Therefore, I feel it is my first duty to make an unprecedented compact with my countrymen. Not an inaugural address, not a fireside chat, not a campaign speech -- just a little straight talk among friends. And I intend it to be the first of many."

The President reaffirmed his responsibility to America, and vowed to "be the President of all the people," as we "go forward now together."

President Ford has lived up to his promises. The high respect for his honesty and forthrightness transcends both state boundaries and party lines. His courageous decisions have demonstrated the quality of leadership so necessary in a complex world.

The attached fact sheets briefly review significant actions taken by the President during his fifteen months in office. These items should be helpful to you in communicating the reasons why Gerald Ford is deserving of the support of his fellow Americans.

Attachments



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
IN AGRICULTURE

President Ford has created a farm policy that aims to balance the real interests of the American farmer and those of the American consumer. Earlier this year, he said: "This Administration is determined to act in support of the American farmer and his best interests. (But) it will not act to distort the market." To carry out this program, he has:

- \* Signed into law an expansion of the Emergency Livestock Credit Act, broadening eligibility and providing guarantees for loans by private lenders to farmers and ranchers for livestock, while at the same time reducing the aggregate level of Federal loan guarantees by \$.5 billion.
- \* Concluded and signed an agreement with the Soviet government committing them to purchase a minimum of six million metric tons of wheat and corn annually from the U.S. This agreement further allows the Soviet government to purchase an additional two million tons annually without Government-to-Government consultation, and provides that the U.S. Government will facilitate Soviet purchases under the agreement, except where the U.S. grain supply is less than 225 million tons in a given crop year, in which case the U.S. may reduce the quantity to be sold.

This long-term grain sale contract benefits the American economy in several important ways. Benefits include the fact that it has:

- \* Assured the American farmer that the Soviet Union will be a more consistent buyer for grain at market prices -- they have fluctuated too much over the last decade.
- \* Facilitated the hiring of labor, the purchase of new farming machinery, and generally stimulated agriculture and business, thus providing more jobs for Americans.
- \* Neutralized a great de-stabilizing factor in recent years -- changes in yearly production of wheat in the Soviet Union have accounted for nearly 60 percent of the annual fluctuations in world wheat production over the last decade -- and buying of American wheat to make up for the crop differences by the Soviets have contributed significantly to fluctuations in wheat prices in the United States. This agreement should bring stability to the American grain market and to the American consumer, as well as minimize fluctuation.

The President is also concerned about farmers who have suffered severe financial difficulties because of the cost price squeeze. To aid this financially beset group of farmers, President Ford has:



- \* Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the 1976 wheat acreage allotment by 5 million acres to 61.6 million acres (this provides wheat farmers additional target price and disaster protection).
- \* Increased crop cotton price support loan rate by 9 cents per pound.
- \* Announced an increase in the price support level for milk.
- \* Negotiated successfully with the European Community for the removal of export subsidies on industrial cheese coming to the U.S.
- \* Directed the conclusion of agreements with twelve countries limiting their 1975 exports of beef to the U.S.



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
ON BUSING

The President has stated that he is firmly opposed to the use of court-ordered busing as a means of achieving an artificial racial balance in our schools. Nonetheless, he has repeated his intention to enforce the laws of the country and the order of the Courts as is his Constitutional duty.

The President has stated that ". . . without any hesitation or qualification. . . if the Court says something has to be done, it will be done, as far as this Administration is concerned." He is most concerned that all Americans receive a quality education.

To help alleviate some of the burden imposed by court-ordered busing, and to explore better ways to bring a quality education while upholding the law and the courts, the President has:

- \* Proposed the Desegregation Assistance Act of 1975 to target to school districts in the process of desegregation support on the basis of need.
- \* Ordered the Department of Justice and Health, Education and Welfare, to undertake an extensive review of the effect of busing.



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
ON COMBATTING CRIME

The rate of serious crime -- murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft -- was 18 per cent higher in 1974 than in 1973. This is the sharpest increase in the forty-four years that the F.B.I. has collected and reported crime statistics. Since 1960, the crime rate has more than doubled, despite the billions of dollars which have been spent on law enforcement programs. More significantly, the number of crimes involving the threat of violence or actual violence has also increased.

The personal and social toll that crime exacts from our citizens is enormous. Yet, the law continues to center its attention more on the rights of the criminal defendant than on the victims of crime.

President Ford believes that it is time for law to concern itself more with the rights of the people it exists to protect. The victims of crime are his primary concern.

The President believes that the Federal government can and must play an important role in combatting crime by:

- \* Providing leadership to State and local governments by enacting a model criminal code and improving the quality of the Federal criminal justice system;
- \* Enacting and vigorously enforcing laws covering criminal conduct within the Federal jurisdiction that cannot be adequately regulated at the State or local level; and
- \* Providing financial and technical assistance to State and local governments and law enforcement agencies, thereby enhancing their ability to enforce the law.

To accomplish these objectives, President Ford has:

- \* Addressed to the Congress a comprehensive special message on crime, calling for the enactment of laws (1) establishing mandatory minimum sentences for persons committing violent Federal crimes, particularly crimes involving the use of a dangerous weapon, (2) prohibiting the domestic manufacture or sale of so-called "Saturday Night Specials" that have no apparent use other than against human beings, (3) extending for an additional five years the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and authorizing up to \$6.8 billion of Federal assistance to State and local governments to fight crime; and (4) providing for economic compensation to the victims of Federal crimes.
- \* Initiated at the national level a policy review committee on drug abuse to develop a better program for dealing with the national drug abuse problem and the costs, criminal and social, it exacts from our society.



- \* Directed the Department of Justice to develop enforcement priorities in the area of white collar crime -- which in 1974 cost the public more than \$40 billion -- and crime involving official corruption.
- \* Endorsed the recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States for the creation of fifty-one additional Federal District Court judgeships throughout the country. This, coupled with the enactment of legislation expanding the criminal jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates, will enable the relatively small number of Federal District Court Judges to focus their attention on the most significant criminal cases.



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
ON ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

President Ford has said that he will not sit by and watch the Nation continue to talk about an energy crisis and do nothing about it. Nor will he accept half-way measures which fail to change the direction that has made our nation vulnerable to foreign economic interests.

The President has proposed firm, but necessary measures designed to achieve energy independence for the U.S. by 1985, and to regain our position of world leadership in energy. His policies will accomplish this by: (1) increasing domestic energy production, (2) promoting the conservation of scarce domestic energy supplies, and (3) promoting the development and efficient utilization of new domestic energy resources, including fossil, nuclear, solar and geothermal energy sources.

If Congress will adopt the President's energy program we can look forward to stable energy prices in the future, because we would be less vulnerable to the threat to a disruptive embargo or to the excessive prices set by a foreign oil cartel.

To meet his objectives, the President has:

- \* Recommended to the Congress the first comprehensive national energy program specifically designed to reduce dependence on foreign oil by cutting back U.S. imports of oil by 3-5 million barrels of oil per day by 1985, and then to regain U.S. world energy leadership.
- \* Submitted to the Congress proposals calling for energy conservation taxes, and the Energy Independence Act of 1975, which provides specific measures to increase energy supply, reduce demand, and establish national strategic petroleum reserves. Other specific proposals include:
  - A tax credit for home owners for energy conservation investments and a program for home insulation for low-income families.
  - Production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves.
  - Commercialization of synthetic fuels technologies.
  - Thermal efficiency standards for new buildings.
  - Deregulation of new natural gas prices to spur domestic production.
- \* Signed into law an act creating the Energy Research and Development Administration, and presented a \$2.3 billion energy research and development budget for FY '76.
- \* Launched a voluntary automobile efficiency program to increase gasoline mileage, and a voluntary energy conservation program in industry.





- \* Taken administrative steps to accelerate leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf to find and develop oil and gas reserves while providing, at the same time, protection for the environment.
- \* Reduced energy use by the Federal Government.
- \* Increased international cooperation in the energy field through our support of the International Energy Agency.



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The President has repeatedly asserted his intention to make the Federal Government fiscally responsible:

" . . . To put it simply, we must decide whether we shall continue in the direction of recent years -- the path toward bigger Government, higher taxes, and higher inflation -- or whether we shall now take a new direction -- bringing to a halt the momentous growth of Government, restoring our prosperity, and allowing each of you a greater voice in your own future."

To accomplish this, the President believes that (1) the Federal government must make a substantial and permanent cut in Federal taxes, and (2) make a substantial reduction in the growth of Federal spending. President Ford called upon the Congress to join him in restraining Federal spending by placing a \$395 billion limit on FY 1977 expenditures -- some \$28 billion below projected spending for that year. Specific actions that he has taken include:

- \* Setting a one-year 5% limit on Federal pay increases and in government programs tied to the consumer price index.
- \* Using the Presidential veto power to save the taxpayer some \$7.6 billion in the 94th Congress and \$1.6 billion in the 93rd. The Congress has overridden 6 of President Ford's 39 vetoes, costing the American taxpayer an additional \$4.4 billion.

In his speech to the nation on October 6, 1975, President Ford said:

" . . . If we cut only taxes but do not cut the growth of Government spending, budget deficits will continue to climb, the Federal Government will continue to borrow too much money from the private sector, we will have more inflation, and ultimately we will have more unemployment. . . In 1962, the Federal budget for the first time in our history ran over \$100 billion. In only 8 years, the budget doubled in size. In the coming fiscal year, unless we act, it doubles again to over \$400 billion. . . (M)uch of the increase in each year's budget is required by programs already on the statute books. . . If we don't slow it down, Federal spending could easily jump to more than \$420 billion -- without a single new Federal program."

The President has pointed to the financial experience of our biggest and richest city -- New York -- as a profound lesson to all Americans about the dangers of living beyond our means:



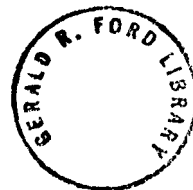
" . . . Though we are . . . the richest Nation in the world, there is a practical limit to our public bounty, just as there is to New York City's. . . If we go on spending more than we have, providing more benefits and more services than we can pay for, then a day of reckoning will come to Washington and the whole country just as it has to New York City. . . When that day of reckoning comes, who will bail out the United States of America?"



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
FOR HOUSING INDUSTRY

The President has indicated that the health of the housing industry is of critical importance to the Nation's economic well-being. He has made a strong commitment to assist the recovery of the housing industry by:

- \* Authorizing an unprecedented \$15.5 billion of mortgage purchases by the Government National Mortgage Association over the past 22 months, including the release of \$2 billion in Federal funds to purchase home and project mortgages at below-market interest rates.
- \* Authorizing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to activate a revised home-ownership subsidy program (Section 235) that provides \$264.1 million to subsidize the construction or substantial rehabilitation of more than 250,000 new or substantially rehabilitated units of single-family housing for low and moderate-income families.
- \* Curtailling the excessive Federal spending that has required heavy borrowing from the private sector in order to reduce interest rates for home mortgages.



PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
IN MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS

President Ford believes that peace in the Middle East is a matter not only of preference, but of vital national interest -- because of our historical friendship with the 150 million people of the Arab world and our moral commitment to the survival and security of Israel -- and also because the economic repercussions of an upheaval in the Middle East could disrupt the world's economic recovery, undermining living standards in all of the industrial nations and the hopes of the developing world. In addition, perpetual conflict in the Middle East could strain our ties with our most important allies in Europe and Japan and increase the danger of direct U.S. - Soviet involvement with its risk of nuclear confrontation.

Because President Ford believes that this nation can make a decisive contribution to world peace, he has:

- \* Consulted with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel, President Sadat of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan, and Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Khaddam, to bring about the September Sinai agreement between Egypt and Israel, and made advances in the cause of peace that are unprecedented in 30 years of hostilities.
- \* Directed the Secretary of State to intensify the effort to bring a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to undertake a series of missions to the Middle East to pursue a second-stage agreement in the Sinai, working towards an overall peace settlement.
- \* Initiated a strong effort to bring about new and more durable economic arrangements with countries of the Middle East, to serve the interests of both producers and consumers of oil.

PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
FOR REGULATORY REFORM

One of the major goals President Ford has set for himself is to cut big government down to size, ". . . to make it more manageable, more responsive, more efficient, and less costly."

The President has been particularly concerned over the need for reform of regulatory agencies which over the years have intruded to an increasing degree into the lives of the individual and of businessmen. There are now more than 5100 Federal forms that have to be filled out by individuals and businesses at all levels, from the small businessman to the large corporation. President Ford believes that:

" . . . Although most of today's regulations affecting business are well-intentioned, their effect, whether designed to protect the environment or the consumer, often does more harm than good. They can stifle the growth of our standard of living and contribute to inflation. . . ."

To curb the growth, the cost and the time-burden of Federal regulation, to assess the impact of new Federal regulations, and to evaluate the usefulness of existing regulations, the President has:

- \* Met with Commissioners of the 10 independent regulatory agencies, directing them to improve regulatory procedures through the use of improved cost-benefit analysis of regulations, to reduce delays and backlogs in the regulatory process, to become more responsive to consumer interests, and to eliminate unnecessary regulations.
- \* Created a White House Domestic Council Review Group on Regulatory Reform to work with the Congress and the regulatory agencies to assess the impact of Federal regulations on individuals, consumer prices and inflation, and on the efficiency of the market place.
- \* Directed executive branch departments and agencies of the Federal government to evaluate the inflationary impact of major proposed legislation, rules and regulations.
- \* Initiated a major program to modernize Federal economic regulation of U.S. transportation. These proposals -- The Aviation Act of 1975, The Motor Carrier Reform Act, and The Railroad Revitalization Act -- are designed to eliminate antiquated regulations, improve customer service, and increase competition in those industries.

To assist him in carrying out his regulatory reforms, President Ford has already appointed new chairmen for six of the ten independent regulatory agencies -- Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Power Commission,



Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Maritime Commission, National Labor Relations Board, and the Securities Exchange Commission -- and charged each with the task of revitalizing and modernizing the procedures of their agencies.

PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
ON REVENUE SHARING

President Ford believes that the General Revenue Sharing program, initiated in 1972, has been a resounding success, as it supports and embodies his belief in the concept of Federalism -- that unique aspect of the American system which permits and promotes creativity and freedom of action simultaneously at three levels of government. He has said that "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."

While revenues over the last decade have grown faster at the Federal level, needs were growing fastest at the State and local levels. For this reason, President Ford has sent to the Congress for action the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act Amendments of 1975 which authorize the extension and revision of General Revenue Sharing. The principal elements of the renewal legislation that he has proposed include:

- \* Retention of the basic revenue sharing formula now in use.
- \* Authorization of funds for almost six years.
- \* Continuation of the current level and method of funding, with annual increases of \$150 million.
- \* Increased public participation in determining the use of shared revenues.
- \* Improved enforcement of the civil rights provisions to insure that revenue sharing funds are not used in a discriminatory manner.

