

The original documents are located in Box 45, folder “President - Campaign President Ford Committee (1)” of the Philip Buchen Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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President Ford '76



at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

**"My fellow Americans.
Our long national nightmare
is over. Our Constitution works.
Our great republic is a
government of laws and not of
men. Here, the people rule . . ."**

*President Ford's Inaugural Address
August 9th, 1974.*

Almost from the first, the changes were apparent. There was openness and candor where before there had been silence and suspicion. The closed doors were opened wide.

President Ford began the ritual of healing a troubled nation by making the White House accessible to the leaders of Congress, to the press, to the people.

It was a new beginning, a fresh start. He promised an administration that would communicate and cooperate. He addressed the nation from the Capitol and said: "We've got a lot of work to do. Let's get on with it."

He rolled up his shirt sleeves and got on with it.

The problems he faced were immense and immediate. Unemployment was climbing daily. Inflation was at an all-time high of 12%. And, almost unnoticed by everyone, New York City was moving swiftly and inexorably towards financial ruin.

In the Far East, South Vietnam was falling to the Communists. Laos and Cambodia were tottering too, in accord with the grim prophets of the domino theory. War seemed imminent in the Middle East. And in Europe, our allies were beginning to slide away.

The Road to Sound Fiscal Responsibility

Before the end of his first year in office, President Ford turned the economy around.

Inflation has been reduced from 12% in 1974 to an annualized rate of 6% in 1975. The tide of unemployment has been stemmed since last spring, and today, there are 876,000 more Americans at work.

His actions were bold and deliberate. He vetoed 39 bills that would have burdened taxpayers with billions of dollars in excess of his budget.

He saved the taxpayers some \$7.6 billion in the 94th Congress and \$1.6 billion in the 93rd.

President Ford challenged Congress to join him in restraining Federal spending by keeping a \$395 billion ceiling on 1977 expenditures. He requested a Federal spending cut of \$28 billion in order to provide a \$28 billion tax cut . . . a tax savings of \$412 for every typical family of four making \$14,000.

Consistently and almost single-handedly, President Ford has said "No" to spending bills that went beyond his budget.

Making Government Responsive to the People

Pursuing one of his most important goals, President Ford has set about to cut government down

to size . . . "to make it more manageable, more responsive, more efficient, and less costly."

President Ford has bolstered the American economy by signing a cash 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.

He has come to the aid of the American farmer, assuring them that the Soviet Union will be a more consistent buyer of grain at market prices. . . prices which have fluctuated wildly over the past decade.

He has directed the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the 1976 wheat allotment by 8 million acres, thus providing additional target price and disaster protection.

He has declared war on crime.

He has called for an end to "Saturday Night Specials" that have no use other than against human beings.

He has called for laws establishing mandatory sentences for persons committing violent Federal crimes.

He has asked for an extension of the Law Enforcement Administration authorizing up to \$6.8 billion of Federal aid to State and local governments to fight crime, and providing economic compensation to the victims of Federal crimes.

President Ford believes that it is time for law to concern itself with the rights of the people it is designed to protect. The victims of crime, not the criminals.

Helping New York Help Itself

President Ford's determined leadership has paved the way for the people of New York to solve the financial problems of New York City.

He refused to give Federal aid to New York City until it put its house in order and curtailed the wholesale spending on benefits and services.

He proposed a Federal program designed to solve New York's serious cash flow problem on the basis of "no cost to the rest of the taxpayers of the United States".

Throughout New York's crisis, President Ford got tough and stayed tough, despite the growing pressures from all sides.

Progress Towards Peace

The dominoes have stopped falling. In the Far East, the threat of a Communist takeover of Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia has diminished.

Swiftly and decisively he moved to rescue the crew of the U.S. freighter Mayaguez in Cambodia.

In Europe, NATO has been put back together again through the hard, determined leadership of President Ford.

In the Middle East there is peace.

President Ford consulted with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel, President Sadat of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Khaddam of Syria to bring about the September Sinai agreement.

He has directed the Secretary of State to intensify efforts to bring about a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the hard give and take at the world's conference tables, he has established his credentials and credibility as a world leader for peace.

A Time for Action and Accomplishment

There is no easy yardstick for measuring the man who occupies the Executive Office. Actions and accomplishments are probably the best.

President Ford has shown himself to be a man of decision, a man of courage, a man of compassion.

His record is open. His honesty and plain-speaking are matters of personal pride.

He has, above all else, restored trust in the Presidency.

He has taken our economy out of the doldrums and turned it back on track.

He has established a new standard of confidence and calm deliberation at the world's trouble centers.

To use his special strengths to bring America together to face the special tasks ahead is his legacy. He is the 38th President of the United States, the President of all the American people.

This is why President Gerald R. Ford should be returned to the office of the President in 1976.

The President Ford Committee, Howard H. Callaway, Chairman, Robert C. Moot, Treasurer. A copy of our Report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463.



MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1975



By Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

Ford Set to Create Political Committee For '76 Campaign

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Ford will organize a political committee outside the White House to run his 1976 campaign for a full term, according to presidential intimates.

These intimates say such a committee is likely to be set up at least for fund-raising purposes by July 1 and announced before that date. The need for a new committee already has been discussed by Mr. Ford and members of his "Transition Group," a circle of friends and advisers that he periodically has met with since becoming President last August.

Some members of this group believe that a visible committee, at least to secure Mr. Ford's nomination, is necessary to head off preliminary organizational efforts in behalf of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Other presidential associates and various Republican officials are impatient for an overt campaign effort to get under way. They believe that Mr. Ford vastly underrates the complexities of forming a political organization under the new campaign law and that he also underestimates the prospects of a conservative challenge within his own party.

"The best thing that could happen to Ford would be a challenge and a campaign in the primaries," said one Republican official. "Otherwise, he's nominated, never having run for anything bigger than congressman from Grand Rapids. There would then

See PRESIDENT, A3, Col. 1

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 20, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE HONORABLE DEAN BURCH

June 19, 1975

Dear Dean:

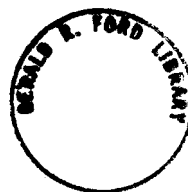
I hereby authorize The President Ford Committee to solicit and receive contributions and to incur expenses and to make expenditures to further my nomination for the Office of President of the United States.

Best personal regards,

GERALD R. FORD

Honorable Dean Burch
Chairman
The President Ford Committee
1200 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: WHITE HOUSE STAFF
FROM: JACK CALKINS *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE

Numerous inquiries have been received in this office from various members of the White House Staff who have been asked for information on the President Ford Committee.

The President Ford Committee is located in Suite 916, 1200 18th Street, N. W. (Ring Building), Washington, D. C. 20036. The telephone is 833-8920.

The Finance Office is located in Suite 512, 1730 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. The telephone is 833-3650.

As previously announced, Secretary of the Army Callaway will be Chairman of the President Ford Committee. However, he will not be active as the head of the Committee until he departs his present position which should be in approximately two weeks. In the interim, Miss Mimi Austin is in charge of the office.

David Packard will be the Finance Chairman. The office at 1730 M Street, N. W. is being operated by Mr. Packard's assistant, Mr. Lee Choate.

Personnel will not be hired for the President Ford Committee until Bo Callaway reports for full-time duty. In the interim, the Committee Office is being operated by Miss Austin and volunteers. Miss Austin advises that she needs good volunteer typists in case you receive inquiries from potential volunteers.

For your further information, the Jack Calkins and Gwen Anderson section of Counsellor Hartmann's office, together with our immediate staff, is now located in Suite 122 of the EOB. My basic extension is 2310 and Gwen's is 7007. We can both be reached on IO 214.

cc: RTH



Please circulate.

This came to us from Barry.

I have given Mr. Hills a copy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

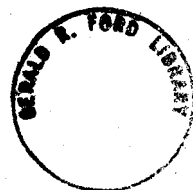
July 1, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: BARRY ROTH *BR*

I have advised Dianna Gwin, Jerry Jones' office, that all requests from the President Ford Committee (PFC) to the White House for photographs and similar items are to be paid for by the PFC. This advice resulted from a request from Dean Burch to Jerry Jones for two dozen pictures of the President for the PFC office.

Rod Hills has approved this decision.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM:

BARRY ROTH *BR*

SUBJECT:

Use of RNC Funds by White House Advancemen

Jerry Jones, Red Cavaney and Dave Hoopes have all raised questions regarding the use of funds provided to the White House by the Republican National Committee to pay the expenses of Presidential advancement in connection with trips by the President in either his official capacity or as head of the Party. Due to the need for a quick decision in this regard, and after initial review of the law, Phil Buchen has approved the continued use of RNC funds for these two categories of expenditures. I have so advised these three persons on an interim basis, and indicated that we will probably seek an advisory opinion from the Federal Election Commission on this matter. I also advised that expenses in connection with any Ford candidacy-related trips should be paid by the President Ford Committee.

After obtaining more information from the advance office and other offices in the White House on current practices, I will prepare a memorandum from Phil Buchen to (1) formally advise on whether or not we can continue to follow our current procedures and (2) whether an advisory opinion from the FEC should be sought.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: BARRY N. ROTH *BR*

Ken Lazarus has today advised Dave Hoopes that allowing Bo Calloway or a PFC messenger to park on a space available basis on West Executive Avenue does not violate the Federal Election Campaign Act nor does it constitute a use of official funds for political purposes.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: BARRY ROTH *BR*

SUBJECT: Continued Membership of David Packard
on Part-Time Boards or Commissions

In view of the prohibition in 18 U.S.C. 602 from solicitation or receipt by an officer or employee of the United States of a political contribution from any other such officer or employee, I have advised Robin West that our office feels that David Packard should not serve on any part-time boards or commissions while he is Chairman of the President Ford Finance Committee. This office feels that Mr. Packard's role in the campaign should be above any possible criticism. I advised Robin that we should wait for the OLC opinion prior to making a decision with respect to the various state chairmen and other politically active figures now serving on part-time boards and commissions.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1975

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PFC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1975

Dear Jerry:

Many thanks for your call in which you advised that your firm is going to serve as legal counsel for the President Ford Committee and its fund raising group. I know that this Committee will be well served by you and your partners.

So that there can be no possible questions raised about your having at the same time a formal connection with the White House staff, I have checked on whether you are still shown on our records to be a consultant to the White House legal staff. I find that because your last consulting work had occurred quite a few months ago, your name and that of Ed McCabe were dropped from the rolls as of June 7.

I do want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my previously expressed appreciation for your tremendous help to me in the critical days when we were organizing the White House legal staff. Your wise and thoughtful counsel was indispensable to me, and I shall be forever grateful.

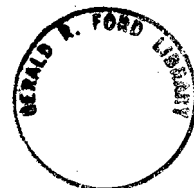
Warmest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Gerald D. Morgan
Hamel, Park, McCabe and Saunders
1776 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006



P.F.C.

July 26, 1975

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of July 21 in which you advised that you are going to serve as legal counsel for the President Ford Committee and its fund raising group. I know that this Committee will be well served by you and your partners.

So that there can be no possible questions raised about your having at the same time a formal connection with the White House staff, I have checked on whether you are still shown on our records to be a consultant to the White House legal staff. I find that because your last consulting work had occurred quite a few months ago, your name and that of Jerry Morgan were dropped from the rolls as of June 7.

I do want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my previously expressed appreciation for your tremendous help to me in the critical days when we were organizing the White House legal staff. Your wise and thoughtful counsel was indispensable to me, and I shall be forever grateful.

Warmest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Edward A. McCabe
Hamel, Park, McCabe and Saunders
1776 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006



FULLER HOLLOWAY
ARTHUR PETER, JR.
HENRY ROEMER McPHEE
GLENN L. ARCHER, JR.
WM. H. BRADFORD, JR.
JOHN W. PETTIT
RICHARD M. ROBERTS
JOHN P. BANKSON, JR.
ARTHUR LEE QUINN
STUART C. WHITE
JOHN G. DeGOOYER
BERNARD T. RENZY
JEROME P. WEISS
MARK SULLIVAN III
ANTHONY J. THOMPSON
JOHN H. SPELLMAN
A. FAXON HENDERSON, JR.
MICHAEL C. DURNEY
CHARLES M. BRUCE
LOUISE A. SUNDERLAND

LAW OFFICES

HAMEL, PARK, McCABE & SAUNDERS

1776 F STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE (202) 785-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: HAMEL

TELEX: 440374 TALY-UI

CHARLES D. HAMEL (1881-1970)
BENJ. H. SAUNDERS (1894-1973)

LAMBERT H. MILLER
ARTHUR L. QUINN
CHARLES W. NYQUIST
COUNSEL

July 21, 1975

The Honorable Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Phil:

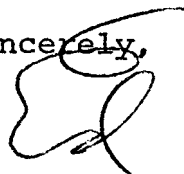
As you know, I've accepted invitations from Dave Packard and Bo Callaway to serve as outside legal counsel for them in their efforts to elect the President.

It therefore occurs to me this would be a most appropriate time for me to resign my position as a White House Consultant. The work you and I did together appears now to be completed, and I've been inactive on it in any case for a number of months. However, if I continued on the lists as a Consultant, I can see where someone might question the propriety of a White House "employee" working with the Callaway and Packard groups. You and I would know the facts, but we know too that you don't need the annoyance involved!

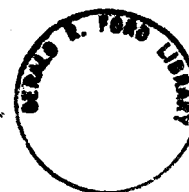
I assume there will be some follow-up paper work which your White House colleagues will send me to close out my Consultant relationship.

With every good wish, and many thanks for the chance to work with you.

Sincerely,



Edward A. McCabe



EAM:vap

PAUL G. GOEBEL
2310 Jefferson Drive, S. E.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 49507

July 28, 1975

Ms. Mimi Austin
President Ford Committee
1200 18th St. N.W.
Suite 916
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Austin:

I have been advised by Mr. Clayton D. Wilhite, presently an advertising executive with McCann-Erickson of New York, that he has applied for a full-time staff position with your committee, and he has asked me for a letter of recommendation.

This I am very happy to do. I have known Wilhite fairly intimately for the past dozen years or so. He is one of the finest young men I have ever known-excellent personality, conscientious, highly motivated, and greatly interested in public service.

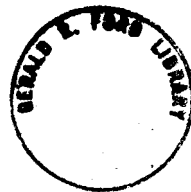
From his resume, of which you have a copy, it is apparent that in the comparatively short time he has been out of college, he has done very very well in his chosen profession.

I can recommend him most highly for your consideration, I assure you he will perform most capably and efficiently in any responsibility he undertakes.

Cordially,



Paul G. Goebel



Phil: -

Please do not take the time to acknowledge. If you will, just pass it along to Jerry Jones or anyone else that might be interested in my endorsement of Wilhite, this a great young man.
Paul

July 30, 1975

C
O
P
Y

Mr. Bo Callaway, Chairman
The President Ford Committee
1200 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Suite 916
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Callaway:

Thank you for your kind letter.

A week ago Monday, the Republican State Central Committee elected me Republican State Chairman, an honor and responsibility which I assume with great conviction to insure a Republican victory in 1976.

This new challenge would, of course, preclude my accepting a staff position with the Ford Committee. I appreciate your giving me consideration in the Ford Campaign organization and wish you much success in the months ahead.

Most sincerely,

STONER BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Tom Stoner
President

TS:ae

cc: Dean Burch
Philip Buchen ✓



PLEASE TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE BELOW
AND RETURN IT TO:

7/11
pre.
[ca. 9/75]

Mr. Dave Crain
President Ford Committee
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

1. What do you consider to be President Ford's greatest asset among the voters in your state?

2. What do you feel is President Ford's biggest problem among the voters in your state?

3. What solution would you recommend to this problem?

PLEASE USE THE REVERSE SIDE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS YOU MAY HAVE THAT YOU THINK WILL HELP US CONDUCT A BETTER CAMPAIGN.

THANK YOU

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



IF IT ISN'T TOO MUCH TROUBLE, PLEASE XEROX THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO SEND US THEIR OPINIONS, TOO. THANK YOU.



President Ford Committee □ 1828 L Street, N.W. □ Suite 250 □ Washington, D.C. 20036

OUR FIRST ISSUE

This is the very first issue of INSIDE NEWS which will be sent periodically to the leadership of PFC. The newsletter is designed to let you know what is going on in the campaign, and to get your inputs. You might want to hang on to this issue, for it most likely will become a collector's item.

THE NATIONAL POLLS

President Ford has widened his current lead over Ronald Reagan. In the latest Gallup survey published in September, 45% of all Republicans selected Mr. Ford as their first choice for the nomination, with former Governor Reagan next at 19%.

Mr. Reagan, the most likely challenger for the nomination, has been losing ground to the President since March. A similar Harris poll noted the President at 55%, over Mr. Reagan's 34%, with 11% who were not sure.

CALIFORNIA SURVEY

A statewide California poll was completed in August with President Ford increasing his preference margin over seven possible contenders. The following are percentages computed from the voters survey:

Gerald Ford.....	45%
Ronald Reagan.....	38%
Other.....	17%



CONTRIBUTIONS GOING WELL

Finance Chairman Dave Packard reports that over a few short months the campaign has tallied some noteworthy statistics to add further to our supporters' enthusiasm. Contributions totalling \$740,000 have been received from individuals in forty-four of the 50 states, and the nationwide program of local fund raising activities continues to grow.

Mr. Packard's group, joined recently by Vice Chairman Max Fisher of Detroit, is preparing to implement a stepped-up organizational drive.

Additional figures to note: Thirty states have already appointed Finance Chairmen.

KANSAS LEADS FUND RAISING

As contributions continue to come in, Kansas appears to be the front runner in our national drive for fund raising. Kansas' 30% of goal is followed by Alabama, Nevada, Georgia and Tennessee.

VOLUNTEERS UNLIMITED

The response to a recent call for help has far surpassed any expectations. A healthy and enthusiastic volunteer movement is underway, with virtually every corner of the National PFC offices filled by eager volunteers who consider it an honor and a privilege to participate. Indications are that committees around the country will experience the same volunteer spirit, and that their operations will also overflow with talented volunteers when they need help.

THORSNESS BEGINS WORK

Leo Thorsness, who won a Congressional Medal of Honor on his 93rd combat mission over Vietnam, and then spent six years in a POW camp, has just joined our staff. Leo was outspent nearly 10-1 by George McGovern in the S.D. Senate race last year, yet almost beat him. He will coordinate the efforts of various public officials who are backing the President.

CALIFORNIA PLEDGES

GOP leadership and workers in California are indicating strong support. Over 1,000 pledges have been received by PFC to date. The recent Republican California State Central Committee Convention accounted for 400 of the pledges. Other significant support figures show that 254 previous financial supporters and advisers to the Reagan administration have joined the PFC campaign since July.

FLORIDA GEARS UP

With Florida following close behind the New Hampshire and Massachusetts primary schedule, Bo Callaway has appointed Congressman Lou Frey of Orlando to lead PFC efforts there.

It's been reported to our offices that hundreds of President Ford's Michigan friends who are now living in Florida are being recruited to supplement extensive PFC forces there.

SPENCER JOINS STAFF

Stu Spencer, one of the founders of modern American political strategy, has joined PFC as Political Director. He comes to our offices from Spencer-Roberts in California where that firm directed the 1966 and 1970 campaigns of former Governor Ronald Reagan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE/MASSACHUSETTS ACTIVITY

Bo Callaway has announced the appointment of Congressman Jim Cleveland to chair the New Hampshire State PFC. Former Senator Norris Cotton has been named Honorary Chairman. Dick Mastrangelo, a former Executive Director of the Massachusetts GOP, and aide to Elliot Richardson will be coordinating PFC activities with Congressman Cleveland in New Hampshire, as well as undertaking some activity in Massachusetts.

After Massachusetts passed a law calling for its primary on March 2, New Hampshire moved its primary date up one week to February 24, in order to maintain the tradition of being first in the country.

STATE PFC COMMITTEES

State PFC Chairmen that have been announced are:

California - Paul Haerle, Charles Bakaly, Jr.,
Leon Parma, Attorney General Evelle Younger,
Anita Ashcraft - Steering Committee

Texas - Senator John Tower

Florida - Congressman Lou Frey

Illinois - Former Governor Richard B. Ogilvie

New Hampshire - Congressman James C. Cleveland

Georgia - Matthew H. Patton

North Carolina - Jim Peden, Jr., Margaret King

South Dakota - State Treasurer David Volk

Pennsylvania - Drew Lewis

Iowa - Ralph McCartney

NICE GOING, ARKANSAS

This first issue of INSIDE NEWS closes with a story that came to our offices from the state of Arkansas. State Jaycees thought the Arkansas State Fair to be a good sampling place for a presidential preference poll. Voters were given written ballots -- either a Republican ballot or a Democratic one -- and then they dropped it into a closed ballot box. President Ford received 1,040 to 736 votes cast for Ronald Reagan. The total number of votes in the poll: 1776.

Best wishes from PFC and we look forward to seeing all of you soon.

Please have someone get in touch with me and tell me what I can do to help elect President Ford.

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Bus. Phone _____

SIGNATURE _____

☐ You may use my name publicly.

"The President Ford Committee, Howard H. Callaway, Chairman, David Packard, National Finance Chairman, Robert C. Moot, Treasurer. A copy of our Report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463."

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

President Ford Committee

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

P.F.C.
For filing

1935 Alderbrook Lane
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
October 16, 1975

Mr. Bo Callaway
The President Ford Committee
1828 L Street, N.W.
Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Callaway,

Thank you for your letter of September 22, 1975. It was good of you to write.

Getting off of first base is tough! Call Paul Haerle, 415-392-6320, and have him loan you some of his able staff members, who have worked on many campaigns - some of them with R.R. - What is needed to win is the Spirit of Friendship, the Spirit of all Help offered, Accepted, not the Spirit of "King of the Hill". I believe you all need a slight shift of philosophy.

The P.F.C. must realize that they need the help of many people, be they ex-marines on the West Coast or a young sheet metal worker from the East Coast, plus all others in between.

Where will you find campaign managers with this philosophy? Paul has Rich Freias, a Mexican American, or Joe Chiodo, a hard working Italian, who are capable men. Paul will fill you in on the rest. You need people who have worked in the trenches as this will be a down to earth fight. You will win only by getting votes one by one, worker by worker, volunteer by volunteer. It is a necessity that the work gets started.

Get back to basics. If a person wants to help, let him. No big deal! Ask him what do you know? What do you want to help us with? In short, get on with it.

It looks as though you need a Coordinator of Volunteers immediately plus some assorted middle management types to get this show moving. The basic book tells us that the time lines must be set and quickly and the staff positions manned. To get militaristic, you need some foot soldiers and a few good ugly sergeants.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph K. B. Clay

Ralph K. B. Clay

cc, Paul Haerle
Philip W. Buchen



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMANN
JACK MARSH
PHIL BUCHEN
RON NESSEN

FROM:

JIM CONNOR

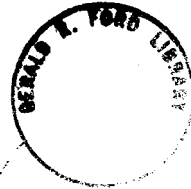
SUBJECT:

Common Cause Meeting with
the President Ford Committee

Bo Calloway has asked Bob Visser, PFC General Counsel, to meet on Thursday, December 11, with representatives of Common Cause to discuss a candidate checklist of standards with which they have asked all Presidential candidates to voluntarily comply (at Tab A).

The PFC does not now wish to make any formal commitments in this regard, but they would like some indication from the White House of how they can react to these proposals. In particular, we should focus on whether the President should issue an updated net-worth statement. Attached at Tab B is a copy of the one he issued at the time of his Vice Presidential confirmation hearings.

Please transmit your responses to me by c.o.b. Wednesday, December 10.



THE WHITE HOUSE

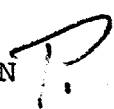
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CONNOR

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN 

SUBJECT:

Common Cause Guidelines

In response to your memorandum on the above, I offer the following comments:

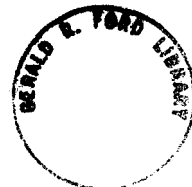
#2 Use of taxpayer-supported services.

The PFC should discuss the positive steps we have already taken in this regard in terms of political travel aboard AF-1, specifically referencing the FEC's reaction. While it is premature to discuss how we propose to handle travel by Cabinet Officers, the PFC can speak generally of the concern that has been expressed to avoid the political use of taxpayer-supported services.

#3 Financial disclosure.

I recommend that an updated version of the financial statement provided to the Congress at his confirmation hearings be made available to the White House and PFC press offices for release upon request. This should not appear to be a response to Common Cause's request and is something that should be treated in a low-key manner. I do not think it is necessary to release this information for family members other than Mrs. Ford.

The PFC has also received a press inquiry to inspect the President's tax returns for 1969 to the present. At his confirmation hearings, the President advised



the Senate Rules Committee that it could make his returns available, but the Committee then decided not to do so for public policy reasons. I recommend that we not release the tax returns or information concerning the names of and amounts given to charitable organizations. Such information should be considered of a private nature.

However, he may wish to disclose his non-governmental sources of gross income for these years, i.e., limited interest, rental and honoraria income.

To include his governmental salary on the release would raise anew the publicity regarding his expense account and the size of his salary.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMANN
JACK MARSH
PHIL BUCHEN ✓
RON NESSEN

FROM:

JIM CONNOR *RC*

SUBJECT:

Common Cause Meeting with
the President Ford Committee

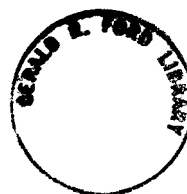
Bo Calloway has asked Bob Visser, PFC General Counsel, to meet on Thursday, December 11, with representatives of Common Cause to discuss a candidate checklist of standards with which they have asked all Presidential candidates to voluntarily comply (at Tab A).

The PFC does not now wish to make any formal commitments in this regard, but they would like some indication from the White House of how they can react to these proposals. In particular, we should focus on whether the President should issue an updated net-worth statement. Attached at Tab B is a copy of the one he issued at the time of his Vice Presidential confirmation hearings.

Please transmit your responses to me by c. o. b. Wednesday, December 10.



A





common cause

2030 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

John W. Gardner, Chairman

(202) 833-1200

November 4, 1975

Dear Presidential Candidate:

Under recent practice many political campaigns have become enormously skilled exercises in image manipulation and issue evasion. As a result, too many citizens doubt that their concerns will be answered by any candidate and have turned away from politics and voting. New standards of integrity, responsiveness and accountability must be introduced into our campaigns. Although a major step toward integrity was taken with the overthrow of the old, corrupt way of financing campaigns, further steps remain to be taken.

Common Cause believes that candidates for President in 1976 have an opportunity to set the nation on a new course.

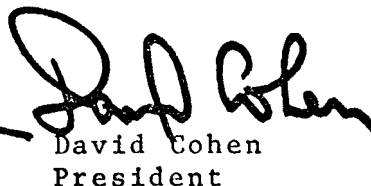
The enclosed campaign standards set forth a series of steps which we believe should be taken by a candidate in order to accomplish that goal. We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the efforts you would be willing to take in your campaign regarding these standards.

We will be calling on our members, the public and the media to measure candidates' performance against the enclosed standards. As we will be issuing a report of candidate responses in January, we would appreciate having a written response from you before that time.

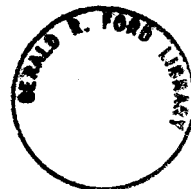
Sincerely,



John W. Gardner
Chairman



David Cohen
President



COMMON CAUSE CAMPAIGN STANDARDS FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

- *To establish two-way communication between candidates and citizens*
- *To permit a full discussion of national issues*
- *To reveal candidates' leadership qualities to the public*
- *To restore confidence in the integrity of candidates and public officials*
- *To protect the American people from manipulation by modern communications techniques*

CANDIDATE CHECKLIST

- #1 Takes full public responsibility for all aspects of his or her campaign, including responsibility for campaign finance activities, campaign practices of staff, and campaign statements of principal spokespersons.
- #2 Does not use taxpayer-supported services of any public office now held -- such as staff, transportation or free mailing privileges -- for campaign purposes, except as required for personal security reasons.
- #3 Makes public a statement of personal financial holdings, including assets and debts, sources of income, honoraria, gifts and other financial transactions over \$1,000, covering candidate, spouse and dependent children.
- #4 Holds press conferences at least monthly throughout the campaign, and in every state where contesting a primary, at which reporters and broadcasters are freely permitted to ask questions and follow-up questions.



-

N E W S

from

COMMON CAUSE
2030 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

202/833-1200

For Information: Franci Eisenberg
Ellen Tchorni

FOR RELEASE: 10:30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1975

STATEMENT BY JOHN GARDNER
REGARDING THE COMMON CAUSE
NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CAMPAIGN 76

A year from now we will elect a President to govern this country for four years.

Citizens should be using that year to form the wisest judgments they can possibly make on the candidates. To make those judgments they should know in detail how the candidates stand on issues, how the candidates respond to tough, in-depth questioning, how the candidates have performed over the course of their political lives and how they have reacted under pressure.

The media should use the coming year to play their unique and immeasurably valuable role in providing citizens with most of the data they will need to make such judgments.

So both the citizens and the media have a job to do. But whether they are able to do that job depends on how the campaigns are conducted. Unfortunately both citizens and the media have ended to assume that how campaigns are conducted was none of



their business. It was the business of the political managers.

Citizens and the media have sat passively by while political managers have concocted campaigns characterized by issue evasion, image manipulation, manufactured "media events" and outright exploitation of our communications system. This is not a blanket indictment. Everyone recognizes the sincerity of some political managers.

Common Cause believes that political campaigns in America must be changed. We believe that new standards of integrity, responsiveness and accountability must be introduced into our campaigns. We propose that citizens and the media make it as difficult as possible for political managers to deal in plastic images, to manipulate events and to avoid authentic give-and-take with the voter.

Yesterday we sent to each Presidential candidate a set of proposed campaign standards for the 1976 elections. These standards are designed to help insure that the 1976 Presidential campaign is conducted in a manner which informs voters of the candidates' issue positions and facilitates voter appraisal of candidates as leaders.

A recent poll by Louis Harris found that by a 71-23% margin most Americans believe that "the trouble with most leaders is they treat the public as though it has a 12-year old mentality, instead of as grown-up human beings who can take the hard truth on most issues." We believe that political leaders must stop treating the American people as if they were 12-year olds, and that the place for this to begin is in the 1976 campaigns.



Our proposed standards call upon the candidates to deal openly and honestly with the public and the press on the issues -- by being accessible for in-depth one-on-one interviews, press conferences, debates, citizen forums and hearings in which issues can be fully explored and discussed. The standards also call upon the candidates to demonstrate that they are people of integrity -- by making personal financial disclosure, by taking full public responsibility for the conduct of their campaigns, by taking care not to use taxpayer-supported services for their campaigns, and by avoiding image-oriented advertising and leaked portions of polls.

We will conduct a national campaign to acquaint the public with these standards as a means of judging the candidate's respect for the voters. We will call on our members, and the public to measure candidates' performance against these standards.

It is clear that one of the basic problems of campaigns in the past has been the incredible overpromising by all candidates. In order to help deal with this we intend to ask each candidate to make public in broad categories, the candidate's proposed national budget for fiscal year 1977. In this way, candidates' speeches can be measured against their proposed taxing and spending priorities as stated in real money terms.

For five years we have been saying that the American people won't get very far in solving any of their problems until they repair the instruments of self-government, and it is in that spirit that we are tackling the electoral process.

Now, with 1976 approaching, it is suddenly very fashionable to attack government. Common Cause hasn't changed. It still



believes that government must be held accountable, and that to do that requires close scrutiny by citizens, not only of the electoral process but of Congress, the Judiciary and the Executive Branch. But primitive attacks upon government, attacks that unscrupulously exploit the contemporary resentment of all authority cannot be good for the nation. We owe it to the public to be entirely explicit as to what we would like to see changed in order to improve government. Blanket indictments are the weapon of the demagogue. Let's be specific.

In 1972 and 1974 Common Cause specified in considerable detail the kind of constructive but tough questions that every citizen should ask about Congress and the state legislatures.

We will be shortly setting forth a set of key questions bearing on the accountability of the Executive Branch. These questions will be addressed to the basic issue of making government and the machinery of government work. We believe that each candidate must address with specifics and not simply rhetoric the issue of how we can make our government work better.

#



B

lish a sound precedent under the 25th Amendment of the Constitution, which we framed in the 50th Congress.

Therefore, as I assured you in person, I am doing my best to cooperate fully, not only with my colleagues in the Congress but also with the full field investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the General Accounting Office and other agencies. Although this is a novel experience for me, and certainly unprecedented in history, I hope, as you do, that it will result in a greater public confidence in government.

Warm personal regards,

GERALD R. FORD, M.C.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., October 29, 1973.

Hon. HOWARD W. CANNON,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with Congressman Gerald R. Ford's request we have prepared and are submitting to you the enclosed statement of his and Mrs. Ford's net worth as of September 30, 1973. The statement of net worth should be considered in conjunction with the notes to the statement which are attached.

This firm has served as Congressman Ford's tax accountants since 1949 and we are generally familiar with all of his financial records and transactions.

For purposes of preparing this statement of net worth, we have relied on the complete financial information supplied by Congressman Ford each year, and stored in this office, consisting of check books, bank statements, cancelled checks and deposit slips. The market values of the Real Estate and furnishings were supplied by Congressman Ford and represent his estimate of current values.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. MCBAIN,
Certified Public Accountant.

Gerald R. and Elizabeth B. Ford, statement of net worth, Sept. 30, 1973

Assets:

Cash in banks..... \$1,001
Savings account, Grand Rapids Mutual Federal..... 281

Securities:

Ford Paint and Varnish Co., debenture bonds..... 9,031
Central Telephone of Illinois, stock..... 8,240
Stein Roe Farnum Balance Fund, stock..... 1,209

Total..... 18,570

Cash value, life insurance:

Gerald R. Ford (face value \$25,000)..... 6,900
Elizabeth B. Ford (face value \$5,000)..... 1,497

Total..... 8,487

U.S. Congressional Retirement Fund, contributed cost..... 49,414

Real estate:

Residence, Alexandria, Va..... 70,000
Condominium, Vail, Colo..... 65,000
Rental dwelling, Grand Rapids, Mich..... 25,000
Cabin, South Branch Township, Mich. (1/4 interest)..... 2,000

Total..... 102,000

Assets—Continued

Furnishings:..... 12,000
Residence..... 5,000
Condominium..... 2,000
Rental dwelling.....

Total..... 10,600

Automobiles and other vehicles..... 6,725

Total assets..... 261,078

Liabilities:

Notes payable, National Bank of Washington..... 8,200
General bills outstanding..... 1,500

Total liabilities..... 4,700

Net worth..... 256,378

GERALD R. AND ELIZABETH B. FORD, NOTES TO STATEMENT OF NET WORTH, SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

The cash in banks consists of an account at Sergeant at Arms, Washington, D.C., Central Bank, Grand Rapids, Michigan and Union Bank And Trust Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The debenture bonds—Ford Paint and Varnish Co. are due on July 1, 1975. The stock securities consist of 135 shares of Central Telephone of Illinois and 60 shares of Stein Roe, Farnam Balance Fund valued at market value on September 30, 1973.

The cash value—life insurance was supplied by New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The U.S. Congressional retirement fund represents Congressman Ford's contributed cost to September 30, 1973.

The real estate and furnishings represent estimated market value supplied by Congressman Ford, which are in excess of original cost and values determined from property tax assessments.

The automobiles and other vehicles, which consist of a 1968 Chrysler, 1972 Jeep, 1969 Mustang, 1971 Mustang and a 1972 Motorcycle, were valued by Berger Chevrolet Co. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The notes payable—National Bank of Washington, are short-term notes maturing at 30-day intervals.

The general bills outstanding are estimated miscellaneous items unpaid at September 30, 1973.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1973.

Hon. HOWARD W. CANNON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will authorize your Committee to make public the Statement of my Net Worth and any other financial records furnished by me.

Warm personal regards,

GERALD R. FORD,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CONNOR

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN

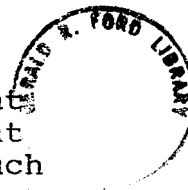
Jim Cannon has brought to my attention the attached materials relating to a request by Mr. George Brown of the Iowa State Education Association to the President Ford Committee concerning questions by that Association to Presidential candidates on national education issues.

It seems to me that inquiries like this to the PFC should carry a response from the PFC rather than from someone in the White House; although, it is appropriate that advice on how to answer particular inquiries based on the President's views on particular issues be supplied by knowledgeable people from within the White House. However, to the extent there is White House involvement, we should avoid participation by people who are subject to the Hatch Act such as Jim Cavanaugh.

Among the issues to be discussed with Bob Visser are the procedures to be followed in cases like this, because presumably there will be other instances where various interest groups inquire of the PFC about the President's views on particular subjects. For that purpose, one person in the White House who is not subject to the Hatch Act should be designated to be the contact person to supply to someone at the PFC the relevant information on the President's policy position. Although Jim Cannon is on the White House roles and therefore is not subject to the Hatch Act, members of his staff who work on such matters are subject to the Act.

In the present instance, a proposed reply to Mr. Brown has been prepared for Jim Cannon's signature and a copy of this draft is attached. Someone at the PFC could take this draft and appropriately reword it to be used as a letter from the PFC to Mr. Brown.

I might add that this situation is different from one where the organization writes directly to the President requesting the Administration's position on issues that have a political impact. A White House response in such cases is, of course, appropriate.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am pleased to respond to your recent inquiry asking for comment on a number of issues of interest to your membership. There is just no question that we are all indebted to the large number of truly dedicated teachers who serve our Nation well. Teachers, as leaders in our communities, are concerned with public policy development and I can well appreciate your interest in knowing of the Administration's thoughts.

A good education for all children is clearly a priority concern for this Nation. By law and tradition, however, the primary responsibility for support for elementary and secondary education rests at the State and local level. The Federal government plays, as it should, a key role in assuring equality of educational opportunity. It also provides funds for research and demonstration projects which are of national significance and it helps State and local officials enhance their own capacity to serve their students well.

We do not believe the Federal government should provide as much as one-third of the cost of all public elementary and secondary education. Aside from economic and budgetary considerations, a substantially greater Federal contribution would likely lead to more Federal involvement in local education decisions and this is hardly desirable.

We must not raise expectations beyond what we reasonably believe we can achieve, and a Federal contribution on the order of one-third of all the costs of elementary and secondary education is not likely. This does not bespeak any lack of commitment to the educational needs of our society. On the contrary, we believe the Federal government must assume a leadership role. We do not believe, however, that more Federal dollars is the only, or best, answer.

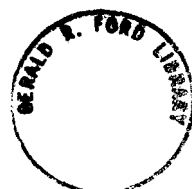


We share the concern about the importance of retraining teachers to specialize in areas such as the needs of the handicapped and have encouraged and supported such efforts. We believe that the primary focus for such efforts should be at the State and local level. The Federal government is giving money to states to help them in their retraining efforts. Given the constraints of the economy and the need for fiscal responsibility in budget matters we could not support significant new Federal spending in these areas.

We are sensitive to the problem of pension portability and, in particular, the situation which faces many teachers who have served in more than one state. This is a question which clearly does merit careful study and the Congress has initiated a review under the Pension Reform Act of the whole subject of pension portability, as well as a comprehensive study of all retirement plans for public employees. I understand the results of the Congressional study should be available next year. We believe we should await the results of that Congressional study before advocating specific action.

Since education is primarily a State responsibility, we see the question of collective bargaining rights for teachers as a matter of more proper concern for the States. A number of States have taken action on this issue in recent years. Others are considering doing so now and will have, to their advantage, the opportunity to review the experience of a variety of different approaches.

The question of a separate Cabinet level Department of Education has been raised on a number of occasions. The President has indicated that although he is presently disinclined to create a separate Cabinet level Department of Education, he is prepared to listen to those who wish to advance such a proposal. The interrelationship between the programs of the Education part of HEW and those of the Health and Welfare sections is considerable and there is much to be said for a coordinated approach to the "people programs" of the government. Legislation has been introduced to reorganize the Education part of HEW and the Administration intends to work closely with the Congress to achieve appropriate reorganization. Since education is so important in our national life, we want to see the organizational structure in HEW strengthened.



Sex-stereotyping and discrimination against women are both totally unacceptable. The Department of HEW has recently promulgated regulations to implement Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to insure there is no discrimination on the basis of sex in programs receiving Federal financial assistance. The Department of Labor has redescribed the job categories in its indexing of jobs to remove sex-descriptive labels.

It is important that the Federal government, by its own actions, set the example and make clear that sex-stereotyping is not acceptable. The Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, appointed by the President, is exploring the question of sex-stereotyping as part of its effort to advise the Commissioner of Education.

Finally, let me say we have devoted considerable effort to working on the problem of national health insurance. This is something that has to be thought out very carefully and there is a mood in Congress, as well, to be somewhat more cautious. We believe, however, that whatever approach is finally adopted, it should place primary reliance on the private sector.

I welcome the opportunity to share our views with your membership.

Sincerely,

James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Mr. George B. Brown
Iowa State Education Association
4025 Tonawanda Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50312



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: JIM CONNOR

As you will note from the attached, Dick Cheney has asked that you handle the attached as soon as possible. I'd appreciate it if you would let me know what happens. Thanks.

encl.

Material from PFC

cmte re National Education Issues in Iowa



President Ford Committee

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


December 10, 1975

Dick!

MEMORANDUM TO: DICK CHENEY
FROM: ED TERRILL
RE: IOWA - NATIONAL EDUCATION ISSUES

Connor
Give to
Callaway
to handle
ASAP
per Du

SEA



Attached are several pieces of correspondence which are all self-explanatory.

Mr. George Brown called me on the 8th of December saying that he had not received a reply, either negatively or affirmatively, in regard to the Iowa Political Action Committee for Education's questionnaire.

I called Kathie Berger of your office on the same day. Late on December 9th when I had not received a return call from her, I called her and she said she could not find any of the correspondence and asked that I send another set. Of course, then I had to call Mr. Brown and apologize to him as to what had happened.

For your information, there are 35,000 teachers in the state of Iowa who belong and contribute to the Iowa Political Action Committee for Education. The teachers in Iowa are now actively involved in the selection of delegates to the precinct caucuses on January 19 with their goal being, one teacher in each congressional district from each political party who will be a delegate to the national convention. Teachers nationwide are fast becoming one of the most effective and potent political forces in the country today.

This material was sent to your office to be forwarded to the proper individual for a yes or no reply back to Mr. Brown, as we at the President Ford Committee did not know to whom to send it. Mr. Brown had hoped that he would have this information by the time of his Executive Committee Board Meeting. However, he has informed me if, in fact, he does get a reply from the White House that he will forward the reply to each member of the Executive Committee for their consideration.

It is unfortunate that this was mishandled because I consider it a most important part of our campaign in the state of Iowa for delegates to the national convention who are favorable to the President.

Would you please advise me, either yes or no, if this matter has been handled.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1975

Dick:

Ed Terrill called today about a memo he sent to you on November 21st re an Iowa Political Action Committee for Education's questionnaire.

I think I remember it vaguely. However, I don't remember what we did with it.

I've checked with Dianna and she doesn't think we gave it to Jerry.

Do you ~~wt~~/ remember it? If not, I guess I'll have to ask Terrill for another copy.

I have it _____

I don't have it ✓

Ask Terrill for another copy ✓

kathie

*12/9/75 Relayed to Terrill that
we needed another copy.*

RS



IOWA

November 21, 1975

Mr. George Brown
Iowa State Education Association
4825 Tonawanda Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50312

Dear George:

I received your letter and the questionnaire and have forwarded it to Mr. Cheney in the White House for Action.

I thoroughly enjoyed visiting with you on the phone and look forward to having a visit with you the next time I am in Iowa.

Sincerely,

Cathy Burger

Edward A. Terrill
Convention States Coordinator

EAT/pjs

Cathy Burger 12/10/75
12/11/75



November 21, 1975

TO: Dick Cheney
FROM: Ed Terrill
RE: National Education Issues

Attached is a copy of a letter and questionnaire from the Iowa Political Action Committee for Education. Both are self-explanatory.

I took the liberty of informing Mr. Brown that it would be impossible to have an interview with the President. However, I told him that if he would send me the questionnaire, I would refer it to the proper sources for consideration.

Iowa is a convention state which has the first precinct caucuses in the nation on January 19. Every Presidential year where there has been a contest, the State of Iowa receives national publicity on their precinct caucuses which is equivalent to the first Presidential Preference Primary in New Hampshire.

Would you please forward the attached material to the proper individual for a reply to Mr. Brown. I would appreciate being advised as to the action taken on this matter.

Mr. Brown's address is: Iowa State Education Association
4025 Tonawanda Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50312



November 18, 1975

Mr. Ed Terrill
President Ford Committee
1828 "L" Street, N.W., Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 20036

575
279-9711

Dear Ed,

It was a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to talk with you once again. My memory might be a little fuzzy but I think our last dealings occurred during the 1968 campaign.

It is now another campaign and I think President Ford's organization is fortunate to have a practical man like yourself involved. I, too, am faced with a practical problem, the Association's political action arm, the Iowa Political Action Committee for Education (IPACE), has set up a six member committee to interview all presidential candidates who are seeking support from Iowa delegates. As part of our national effort, IPACE is trying to develop a movement to get as many teachers as possible elected as delegates to the national conventions.

We realize that to do this we must have a strong showing of teachers at the precinct caucuses on Monday evening, January 19. We currently have a campaign under way to get this involvement by both Republican and Democratic teachers. To guide our teachers' action at the caucuses, IPACE called for the candidate interviews. These interviews, which are being recorded and transcribed, will be used to help develop a strategy that teachers will follow at the caucuses.

This strategy will be determined at a meeting of the IPACE Central Committee, composed of 60 teachers, held in Des Moines on December 13, 1975. I would appreciate it if an interview with President Ford, or a representative empowered to speak in the President's behalf on education issues (see attached questionnaire), could be done no later than December 5. This would give us the opportunity to carry a picture taken at the interview in a copy of our Association newspaper, which will also carry pictures taken at the numerous interviews of Democratic presidential candidates.

I hope you can be of assistance in helping us to achieve this interview so that we can fairly represent the President's viewpoints to our Republican teachers. We estimate that about 45% of our membership, excluding Independents, are Republican.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

George B. Brown
GEORGE B. BROWN, Specialist
Legislative Information and
Political Action



GBB/jb
cc: Dick Vander Woude
Encl.

I. Federal Aid

A. The federal government's role in school finance has been limited to special need or limited purpose grants. As a result, based on 1974-75 figures, the federal government paid out \$4.7 billion of the \$61.1 billion spent on public elementary and secondary education, which equals about 7.7% as the federal share. The nation's educators are calling for the federal government share to total one-third of the cost. If elected President in 1976, would your budget to Congress call for expenditures to equal the one-third figure?

B. (If not covered at all or adequately in the above answer) We realize that obtaining one-third federal funding of education would create problems with the present federal budget. How do you propose financing the one-third federal share?

C. Closely allied with an overall increased federal commitment to education is the need to improve the quality of instruction. There are now enough trained, unemployed teachers available for hiring to start closing the gap between minimum educational programs and quality school offerings by reducing class sizes, increasing specialized instruction and meeting the needs of handicapped youngsters. Would you advocate the expenditures necessary to launch an educational upgrading program?

II. Pension Portability

As you know from years of checking precinct lists from one election to the next, Americans are mobile. Teachers are part of that mobility pattern, and we believe that when a teacher takes a job in another state, it exposes young people to another point of view and helps reduce some of the root causes of prejudice. A recent study shows that about 20 per cent of the country's teaching force has lost retirement credits by moving across state lines. The individual states can do little about this problem because of vesting requirements and limitations on service credits for work outside



state boundaries. The NEA proposes a complex bill which would have the federal and state governments cooperate to allow teachers to purchase out-of-state retirement credits, limit states' vesting periods and appropriate funds to guarantee certain retirement payment benefit levels. Would you support such a purpose?

III. Collective Bargaining

Iowa public employees are covered by a bargaining act. However, we are concerned that 24 states do not extend this right to its teachers and to other public workers. The Iowa law does NOT grant the right-to-strike, but rather calls for final offer binding arbitration.

A. What are your thoughts about a federal bill which would allow all public employees to bargain collectively?

B. What methods would you favor to settle impasse between the employee organization and the employer?

IV. Cabinet Level

A study a decade ago showed 42 federal departments, agencies and bureaus involved in education, resulting in fragmented management. We believe education could be better served with a separate, Cabinet Level Department of Education, and the appointment of a Secretary of Education would carry more clout with the Executive and Legislative branches of government. Do you think this is a goal you could support and promote?

V. Women's Issues

Fifty-two per cent of the educational personnel in this nation are women. The same as teachers we should be concerned about sex-stereotyping which leads to discrimination of women in regards to employment, wages, educational opportunity and advancement. Particularly, we would like to know your views about what the federal government can do to help education eradicate the dual sex-role cultures?



VI. National Health

As educators we have learned that only healthy children can receive maximum benefits from their educational experiences. As a result, we are interested in national health insurance proposals. What is your view of the Kennedy-Corman bill which would provide a national health insurance program financed and administered by the government, but with the actual care provided as it is at present?

11/Oct. 1975

jb



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR : PHIL BUCHEN
FROM: JIM CANNON
SUBJECT: Proposed letter from Jim Cannon
to Iowa State Education Association
as requested by President Ford Committee

In view of the concerns raised in your memo of December 24th, we have sent Jim Cannon's proposed letter over to the PFC to be used as a response from the PFC to the Iowa State Education Association. The body of the letter was sent without the salutation and without the signature so that it does not show as a response from Jim Cannon.

cc: Jim Cannon with original letter



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CONNOR

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN

Jim Cannon has brought to my attention the attached materials relating to a request by Mr. George Brown of the Iowa State Education Association to the President Ford Committee concerning questions by that Association to Presidential candidates on national education issues.

It seems to me that inquiries like this to the PFC should carry a response from the PFC rather than from someone in the White House; although, it is appropriate that advice on how to answer particular inquiries based on the President's views on particular issues be supplied by knowledgeable people from within the White House. However, to the extent there is White House involvement, we should avoid participation by people who are subject to the Hatch Act such as Jim Cavanaugh.

Among the issues to be discussed with Bob Visser are the procedures to be followed in cases like this, because presumably there will be other instances where various interest groups inquire of the PFC about the President's views on particular subjects. For that purpose, one person in the White House who is not subject to the Hatch Act should be designated to be the contact person to supply to someone at the PFC the relevant information on the President's policy position. Although Jim Cannon is on the White House roles and therefore is not subject to the Hatch Act, members of his staff who work on such matters are subject to the Act.

In the present instance, a proposed reply to Mr. Brown has been prepared for Jim Cannon's signature and a copy of this draft is attached. Someone at the PFC could take this draft and appropriately reword it to be used as a letter from the PFC to Mr. Brown.

I might add that this situation is different from one where the organization writes directly to the President requesting the Administration's position on issues that have a political impact. A White House response in such cases is, of course, appropriate.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 29, 1975

TO: ED TERRILL

FROM: JIM CONNOR

On December 10 you wrote to Dick Cheney with regard to the Iowa Political Action Committee for Education's questionnaire. I regret there has been a delay in responding to your request.

Attached is a draft response to the Iowa Committee which it is suggested you send out under the signature of the appropriate official at the PFC. Since the original request was sent to the PFC, it would appear appropriate for the response to go out under PFC letterhead. Also attached is the correspondence file.

Encl.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

De

I am pleased to respond to your recent inquiry asking for comment on a number of issues of interest to your membership. There is just no question that we are all indebted to the large number of truly dedicated teachers who serve our Nation well. Teachers, as leaders in our communities, are concerned with public policy development and I can well appreciate your interest in knowing of the Administration's thoughts.

A good education for all children is clearly a priority concern for this Nation. By law and tradition, however, the primary responsibility for support for elementary and secondary education rests at the State and local level. The Federal government plays, as it should, a key role in assuring equality of educational opportunity. It also provides funds for research and demonstration projects which are of national significance and it helps State and local officials enhance their own capacity to serve their students well.

We do not believe the Federal government should provide as much as one-third of the cost of all public elementary and secondary education. Aside from economic and budgetary considerations, a substantially greater Federal contribution would likely lead to more Federal involvement in local education decisions and this is hardly desirable.

We must not raise expectations beyond what we reasonably believe we can achieve, and a Federal contribution on the order of one-third of all the costs of elementary and secondary education is not likely. This does not bespeak any lack of commitment to the educational needs of our society. On the contrary, we believe the Federal government must assume a leadership role. We do not believe, however, that more Federal dollars is the only, or best, answer.



We share the concern about the importance of retraining teachers to specialize in areas such as the needs of the handicapped and have encouraged and supported such efforts. We believe that the primary focus for such efforts should be at the State and local level. The Federal government is giving money to states to help them in their retraining efforts. Given the constraints of the economy and the need for fiscal responsibility in budget matters we could not support significant new Federal spending in these areas.

We are sensitive to the problem of pension portability and, in particular, the situation which faces many teachers who have served in more than one state. This is a question which clearly does merit careful study and the Congress has initiated a review under the Pension Reform Act of the whole subject of pension portability, as well as a comprehensive study of all retirement plans for public employees. I understand the results of the Congressional study should be available next year. We believe we should await the results of that Congressional study before advocating specific action.

Since education is primarily a State responsibility, we see the question of collective bargaining rights for teachers as a matter of more proper concern for the States. A number of States have taken action on this issue in recent years. Others are considering doing so now and will have, to their advantage, the opportunity to review the experience of a variety of different approaches.

The question of a separate Cabinet level Department of Education has been raised on a number of occasions. The President has indicated that although he is presently disinclined to create a separate Cabinet level Department of Education, he is prepared to listen to those who wish to advance such a proposal. The interrelationship between the programs of the Education part of HEW and those of the Health and Welfare sections is considerable and there is much to be said for a coordinated approach to the "people programs" of the government. Legislation has been introduced to reorganize the Education part of HEW and the Administration intends to work closely with the Congress to achieve appropriate reorganization. Since education is so important in our national life, we want to see the organizational structure in HEW strengthened.



Sex-stereotyping and discrimination against women are both totally unacceptable. The Department of HEW has recently promulgated regulations to implement Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to insure there is no discrimination on the basis of sex in programs receiving Federal financial assistance. The Department of Labor has redescribed the job categories in its indexing of jobs to remove sex-descriptive labels.

It is important that the Federal government, by its own actions, set the example and make clear that sex-stereotyping is not acceptable. The Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, appointed by the President, is exploring the question of sex-stereotyping as part of its effort to advise the Commissioner of Education.

Finally, let me say we have devoted considerable effort to working on the problem of national health insurance. This is something that has to be thought out very carefully and there is a mood in Congress, as well, to be somewhat more cautious. We believe, however, that whatever approach is finally adopted, it should place primary reliance on the private sector.

I welcome the opportunity to share our views with your membership.

Sincerely,

Mr. George B. Brown
Iowa State Education Association
4025 Tonawanda Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50312



President Ford Committee

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

*by mail
to Barry*

December 31, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN
FROM: BO CALLAWAY

Bo

Phil:

I talked to Dick Cheney today about the inclosed letter from Bernie Abrams. He suggested that I send this directly to you.

Let me just add that Bernie Abrams is absolutely first-class in every way.

As you can note from the National Advisory Committee, there are some very prominent people connected with this project.

If it fits within your policies, I think it would be great for the President to endorse the Jewish chapel at West Point. Please let me know what you think.

Attachment



ABRAMS INDUSTRIES, INC.

P. O. BOX 1969

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301

BERNARD W. ABRAMS
Chief Executive Officer

December 26, 1975

The Honorable Howard H. Callaway
Campaign Chairman for the
Re-Elect Gerald Ford Campaign
Executive Office Building
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bo:

I am sure that you are aware that there is a campaign under way to build a cadet Jewish chapel at West Point. I am enclosing the membership of the National Advisory Committee as of December 3. This represents a good cross section of elected officials, military, religious and secular organizations.

It would be a wonderful thing for President Ford to endorse the campaign. Number one, it would help us in our fund raising; number two, it would be helpful politically to the President in the Jewish community.

I recommend the President's endorsement to you, Bo, and I shall be happy to provide any necessary information.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Bernard W. Abrams
Chairman of the Board

BWA:as
Enc.
cc: Milton Goldin

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Officers and Executives of National Secular
and Religious Organizations Continued

Herbert Millman, Executive Director, The National Jewish
Welfare Board

Bishop Paul J. Moore, Episcopal Bishop of New York

Bayard Rustin, President, A. Philip Randolph Institute

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, President, Union of American
Hebrew Congregations

Rabbi Fabian Schonfeld, President, The Rabbinical Council
of America

Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, President, The Rabbinical Assembly

