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Campaign Filming [Aug. 1976]
for Convention

CRIME

Q. Mr. President, the latest FBI crime reports indicate there have been reductions in violent crimes and crime against property.

A. (Talking Points)

1. It is better, and these reductions reflect the vigorous effort at all levels of government -- local, state and Federal -- to reduce crime.
2. But more must be done, and that's why I sent anti-crime legislation to Congress in June 1975, and additional legislation to curb drug abuse last April.
3. If Congress would act on this legislation, we could do more to make people safe on the streets and safe in their homes.
4. Congress should pass the mandatory minimum sentence law which would make imprisonment certain for persons convicted of Federal offense with a dangerous weapon and those convicted of kidnapping, highjacking, and trafficking in heroin and other hard drugs.
5. More than half of all crime today is related to drugs.



6. The habitual drug felon should be denied bail if he is arrested for selling heroin or other hard drugs. If he is convicted, he should receive a mandatory prison sentence that will keep him out of the hard drug business.



OLYMPICS

Q. Mr. President, how do you want to proceed on your proposal on the Olympics?

A. (Talking Points)

1. The American Olympic athletes who came to the White House yesterday were fine examples of young Americans who demonstrated the ability and determination to succeed.
2. Our objective has to be to make it possible for all young Americans who have the desire and capability to develop their athletic skills.
3. A healthy America is a better America.
4. We don't want the "muscle factories" some countries have set up.
5. But we can find a better way -- a way to make sure that American athletes have the coaching, the sports facilities, and the opportunity for training that they need to develop fully their capabilities.
6. We can give more American athletes the chance to be number one. Let's do it.



FOOD STAMPS

Q. Mr. President, your Food Stamp reforms have been blocked by the Federal court, and Congress seems unable to put through any legislative reforms on Food Stamps.

A. (Talking Points)

1. The Food Stamp Program is a mess.
2. It provides assistance to many who don't deserve it and denies enough assistance to those who need it most.
3. It is also cumbersome, bureaucratic and expensive to administer.
4. Everyone knows of abuses of the Food Stamp Program.
5. The Administrative changes I proposed make sense. They would provide higher benefits to those Americans who are poor, and no benefits to those who are able to help themselves.
6. I want this case appealed.
7. If Congress won't act, we have got to act ourselves.



SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. Mr. President, there appears to be little chance that the Congress will act on your Social Security proposals this year.

A. (Talking Points)

1. That is unconscionable. We must act to preserve the integrity of the Social Security System.
2. I understand that Congress does not like to raise taxes in an election year, but we can't have a sound Social Security System without paying for it.
3. What I proposed last January was a full cost of living increase in Social Security benefits and a tax increase that would cost a working persons less than \$1 a week.
4. That's a small price to pay to protect the 32 million men and women on Social Security today -- and so that future recipients can be sure they will receive the benefits they are now earning.
5. Let's go back to the Congressmen responsible for Social Security. I won't give up in this fight to get Congress to act to preserve the integrity of the Social Security System.



Concerning Dole

Rep. Party
[Aug. 1976]
File

In January 1971, the Republican National Committee elected Bob Dole as its Chairman. I was a member of the Committee at that time. I well recall my lack of enthusiasm for the choice. Dole had been Nixon's principal apologist in the Senate and Nixon had dictated his selection as Chairman of the Committee.

Thus I expected Dole to be totally responsive to the White House.

As it turned out, he was not. As he came to perceive the character of the men around the President in the White House and in the Nixon campaign organization, Bob Dole was increasingly alienated by them. He increasingly withheld his cooperation. He refused to become involved in their ploys. He refused to give the speeches they sent over to him. He finally came to the point where he was publicly expressing his low regard for them in biting ridicule.

This all happened early on, before the extent of White House wrongdoing had been exposed or others had spoken out against it.

Watergate occurred in June 1972. Dole went through the 1972 campaign, after which he paid the price for his independence and was unceremoniously eased out of the Chairmanship.

It was from this first-hand observation of the perception, the character and the courage of Bob Dole that those of us who served under him on the National Committee came to hold him in abiding admiration and affection. He saved the Republican Party from Watergate.

It is asked what Bob Dole brings to the Republican ticket. The first thing he brings is character and courage.

He also brings compassion, a little noted adjunct of his more rugged virtues. He has been a consistent champion of civil rights. He has given yeoman support to the food stamp program. He is a staunch supporter of Israel as the solitary outpost of freedom in the Middle East.

Does he "balance" the ticket? It is the President who is strong in the Northeast and in the whole northern quadrant of the United States stretching from North Dakota and Iowa on the west to the Atlantic on the east. This solid block of states (excepting only Indiana) gave him the nomination.



Convention votes are not electoral votes. Nevertheless, the Republican organizations of the big electoral vote states of the industrial Midwest and the Northeast do reflect in varying degrees the bent of the electorates of those states.

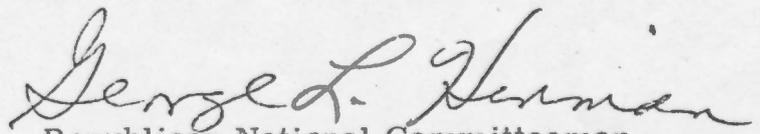
Where the President needs strength is in the rest of the country, in the conservative and predominantly rural states of the South, the Plains and the West where he was all but shut out at the Convention.

It is in this whole great area, three-quarters of the geographic area of the United States, that Bob Dole has his appeal.

Dole is a partisan Republican. Oscar Wilde, when he saw Niagara Falls, observed that it would be more remarkable if the water flowed the other way. So it would be if the Republican Vice Presidential candidate were anything but a strong and effective champion of Republican values.

Open, forthright, candid to a fault, we will never be in doubt as to where Bob Dole stands on the issues. Nor will he permit the opposition the luxury of doubt as to where it stands.

In a campaign year where equivocation, obfuscation, double-talking and double-facing will be the basic issue, this is the greatest service Bob Dole can perform for his party and his country.


Republican National Committeeman
for New York



[Aug. 1976]

"To my mind, the United States has not been in such a good position in at least 15 years . . . I am more convinced than ever that 1975 was indeed a watershed year in the pattern of U.S. economic behavior. "

This comment by a leading economist and business analyst hits the nail squarely on the head because it identifies the basic changes in economic policy that President Ford has successfully championed as the turning point in our economic behavior. Briefly summarized the President's economic principles include: (1) Steady-as-you-go policies unswayed by current political expediency; (2) reliance on the private sector to lead the way out of recession; (3) restraint on Federal spending with a view to achieving a balanced budget within 3 years; (4) tax cuts instead of increased spending; (5) reform of the regulatory process; (6) strong antitrust measures; and many similar actions designed to allow the private sector to expand and provide full employment.

Here is what the economic indicators show a year and a half after the bottom of the worst recession since the 1930's.



Economic Outlook

- o The inflation rate has been cut in half -- from 12 to 6 percent.
- o Employment has risen to all time highs -- with 3.8 million more people employed today than at the depth of last year's recession.
- o Unemployment has declined from nearly 9 percent of the labor force to the mid-7 percent range.

Other economic indicators tell the same story over the past year.

- o Industrial production is up 11.6 percent.
- o Retail sales are up 7.7 percent.
- o Housing starts are up 14.9 percent.
- o Personal income is up 10.6 percent.

The gross national product continues to climb from a negative rate in the first quarter of 1975 to a 6.8 percent increase in real terms during the first half of 1976.

Today I want to examine in more detail four key areas -- capital spending, labor costs, inventories, and employment.

Capital Spending

A key to sustaining the recovery into 1977 and beyond is capital spending for job-creating, productive investment.



The unstable economic environment of the 1974-1975 inflation/recession period and the erosion of business confidence retarded normal business investment planning.

Today the fundamental economic variables point in a favorable direction. Output has been rising strongly. Excess capacity margins have been reduced substantially. Profit rates on invested capital have recovered from their previous sharp decline and corporate cash flow has improved considerably. Corporate balance sheets have been repaired and conditions in the financial markets are more favorable than they have been in recent years.

This progress is reflected in many indicators of investment activity.

- o There has been a 10 percent rise in manufacturers' net new capital appropriations over the last half year.
- o The average of first quarter construction contract values was up 19 percent over the last quarter of 1975 -- with the trend continuing into the second quarter, based on available data. Although other construction indicators, such as permit and other contract data, have yet to show renewed strength, progress can be expected in the last half of 1976 as larger projects move off the drawing board to show up as 1977 investments.

- o New orders for nondefense capital goods have increased 17.5 percent in the first half of this year. The backlog of unfilled orders rose in June for the first time since late in 1974.

Although discussions with businessmen, data on new orders, and the tone of the capital markets indicate renewed confidence in the future, this confidence is still fragile. This underscores the need to continue stabilizing monetary and fiscal policies. Only with a continuation of steadiness in our economic policies can we make further progress in lowering risk premiums in financial markets and reducing uncertainty in the business community. Long-term corporate planning can effectively be carried out only if there is a degree of certainty about government policies -- not only with respect to aggregate economic activity but also with respect to the regulatory climate, environmental and safety rules, and the freedom to make wage-price decisions in the absence of government controls.

Labor Settlements

The future outlook for prices depends heavily on the trend in negotiated labor wage settlements. There is evidence that the pattern of settlements so far this year, coupled with productivity increases, will contribute to moderating rather than increasing inflationary pressures.

Last year wage settlements for workers in major collective bargaining units rose an average of 10.2 percent. For the first six months of this year, settlements have averaged 8.4 percent. Compensation per man-hour for all private non-farm employees has been increasing at 7.5 to 8.0 percent.

In analyzing the impact of individual wage settlements such as the Teamsters' Master Freight Agreement, it is important to recognize the enormous diversity of collective bargaining outcomes that emerge from negotiations in various industries. Some agreements are much more expensive than others and would be troublesome if widely adopted by others. To date no single pattern has emerged, as evidenced by the downward trend in labor cost increases.

Offsetting these labor cost increases is productivity, which increased 4.4 percent in the first half of 1976.

In summary, the experience thus far this year suggests that compensation per man-hour will increase by less than 8 percent in 1976. Based on the forecasts for productivity and unit labor costs, it appears that inflationary pressures due to wage adjustments will drop to the 5 percent level overall for 1976.

Inventories

The inventory picture is an encouraging bright spot on the economic horizon.

The ratio of inventories to sales was 1.67 in December 1974 in the aftermath of the greatest inventory build-up in recent American history. Since then it has declined steadily despite some recent run-ups. The current 1.46 ratio is close to the lowest level in 20 years. Inventory caution is now moderating the rate of economic growth. But at the same time, it is preventing the build-up of the type of inflationary pressures that could produce a new boom-bust scenario of the type we saw in 1973-74.

Unemployment

Today 87 million 900 thousand Americans are employed, more than at any time in our history. We also have the highest rate of labor force participation (61.9%) in our history. Despite the fact that 3.8 million more individuals are working than in March of last year, the unemployment level has not declined as fast as we would like in large part because of the unusually large number of new entrants to the labor force.

In considering remedies to reduce unemployment, it is important to understand the composition of the unemployment percentages which are announced each month.

A common impression is that those who are employed are idle on a relatively permanent basis. In fact, the unemployment picture is a dynamic one, with a high degree of turnover in the labor force.

For instance, of the 7.4 million individuals classified as unemployed 3.8 million, or 51%, were out of work because of being layed off. Almost a million, or 14%, of those classified as unemployed voluntarily quit their job for one reason or another. About 1.9 million, or 26%, returned to the labor market after having previously dropped out. Some 800,000, or 11%, were new entrants to the labor force looking for their first job.

Significantly, the long-term unemployed, defined as individuals unemployed for longer than 15 weeks, represent only 2.4 percent of the labor force.

The unemployment picture is a very complicated one. Some unemployment is "frictional", that is, caused by normal economic change; some is "cyclical", a result of the recent recession; some "induced" because of the amount, availability and duration of unemployment benefits; and some "structural", that is, resulting from lack of training, skill obsolescence, old age, geographic mismatches of jobs and workers, or artificial barriers to wage rate adjustments.

In short, we must distinguish among the different types of unemployment in considering policies that promote the objectives of full employment and reject broad-brush proposals that may prove both ineffective and highly inflationary in the long run. We believe that the best source of the new productive and enduring employment opportunities is the private sector; not government. The thrust of our policies must be aimed at providing an economic climate conducive to job creating investments by business.

Summary

Currently, the rate of economic growth has slowed from the unsustainable rate of the first quarter. There is a slow down in retail sales and housing that reflects, I believe, current political uncertainties and renewed fears of inflation.

Fundamentally, however, the economy is healthy and will continue to improve steadily in the months ahead. The biggest dangers on the horizon are imprudent government actions which would rekindle inflationary pressures by over-heating the economy through greater fiscal stimulus.

Steady, sustainable economic growth of the type we have experienced over the past year is the proven and proper path to lower inflation and lower unemployment.

Campaign
[Aug. 1976]

1. Inflation
2. Balancing the Budget
3. Big Government
4. Tax Reform
5. Defense
6. Welfare Reform
7. Foreign Policy
8. Crime
9. Drugs
10. Housing
11. Highways
12. Mass Transit
13. Environment
14. Busing



- A. Vice President
- B. Members of the Cabinet
- C. Should the President debate Carter?
- D. How can Ford attract independent voters?
- E. How can Ford attract Democrats?

The President said he was going from the Convention to Vail. From Vail he would slip away for one day to Yellowstone to make his National Parks announcement.

He said he hasn't been back to Yellowstone since he worked there in the summer of . The President indicated he thought this would be a good kickoff for his campaign.

U

On Thursday, July 15 a group of members of the National Academy of Public Administration decided to make public, on October 1, a set of recommendations to Presidential candidates on executive administration.

A list of members of this special group is attached.

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS ON PARKS PROPOSALS

I had the opportunity during the Bicentennial to visit several national parks and related areas.

I have seen the public enthusiasm for the national parks and looked at the attendance records (up about 20%).

It seems to me that this generation of Americans have the benefits of the foresight of those who established Yosemite and other national parks a hundred years ago.

It seems to me appropriate that this generation should offer as a Bicentennial birthday present to the next generation of Americans and generations to come a great expansion of our national park system so that our children and grandchildren have the benefits of this great American heritage.

The expenditure of \$150 million a year over the next 10 years means that we will have to tighten our belts elsewhere so that we can preserve for future Americans our national parks, our forests, mountains, lakes, woodlands and other natural resources.

[Aug. 1976]

From ...

DICK CLURMAN

Wed - 3 PM.

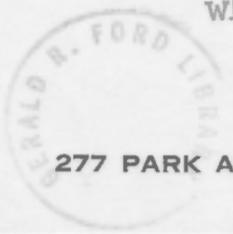
Jim:

Here's ~~that~~^{the} letter for the President and a copy for you. I would have delivered it in person to you but you seem to be --understandably ~~running~~^{running} around a lot.

I also attach for you information only a ~~draft~~^{draft} of ~~that~~^{that} memo we discussed.

Nice show here and Congratulations! Talk to you next week when you get back to Wash. ~~That's~~

Albest *ehj*



Edgar M. Bronfman

375 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
August 17, 1976

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of Paul Austin, Henry Ford II and myself, it is my pleasure to invite you to luncheon to meet and discuss the issues with a group of some sixty friends from the world of American business.

As you may recall the same group met at The "21" Club in New York City shortly after the Democratic convention last month with the just-nominated Candidate of the Democratic Party, Governor Jimmy Carter. At the luncheon Governor Carter expressed his views and responded to questions from our guests. Now we have the honor to extend to the Candidate of the Republican Party, an invitation to meet with the same group.

Of course, Mr. President, we would be happy to arrange a place and date of your convenience. But if your schedule does permit a date early in the campaign at the same location, we feel it would best serve you as well as a larger public purpose we have in mind.

It is our intention, hopefully, after this luncheon, to form a new, non-partisan group of national business leaders whose objectives will be to make more constructive the relationship between American business and the federal government. As planned, this group will have many useful activities, but a principal one will be to arrange similar meetings between the business community and the presidential candidates as they travel during their campaign. This initial meeting with you, we hope, will be the first of many that we can arrange with your staff to take place in all parts of the country, as we intend to do with Governor Carter.

If you are able to accept, sir, we know that our initial group of concerned business leaders would be both honored and rewarded.

Respectfully,

Edgar M. Bronfman

Campaign

Ale

Mr. James M. Cannon

375 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

WORKING PROSPECTUS

1. The Problem--In pure economic theory, the free market is morally neutral. In modern fact every business executive knows that his life, his business and his activities are inextricably, and sometimes maddeningly, intertwined with government, as well as the media and other free-spirited but organized publics. It is a relationship that is not working well. Fortune has described it: "Business needs a different political stance. The relationship between business and politics in the United States has never been worse." Adds the Wall Street Journal: "Businessmen are forever asking why their reputations keep dropping in the eyes of the public." This double affliction--political ineffectiveness and questioned behavior--is commonly acknowledged. Can anything be done and why try now?

2. The Opportunity--This presidential election year is a time when two kinds of change are possible, ~~both~~ ^{either one} large for the country:

If President Ford is returned to office, his inherited stewardship and policies will have been ratified by the electorate for the first time. Not only will he have stopped a new Democratic juggernaut (similar to the Harry Truman election in 1948, with reversed labels) but he will also have survived the biggest challenge within his own party an incumbent American president has experienced in this century. "An elected President Ford," observed one White House Counsellor, "who has overcome all that, will run a different, much more assured and assertive administration."

Of course, if Carter is elected it could result in the biggest governmental change in the United States since 1932: a generationally new, populist Democratic President supported by a Democratic Congress in both Houses, under new majority leadership with an entirely new cabinet and senior government administration. "Carter's problem," says one of his senior advisors, "is to find a whole new generation of leadership."

In either case, the orchestration of federal power will be different from the present. So must the business role. Business leaders, whether they be Democrats or Republicans cannot afford to sit in the audience humming the same old tunes, or worse, wailing tired dirges at Washington. Their opportunity is thus to earn the right to be a more effective part of that difference. We propose to face that opportunity for changing the business and government relationship by recruiting a group from the nationwide



business community to work afresh and constructively with the government after the election. In all its activities, the group described here and its members will scrupulously distinguish between the legal lobbying that business does in the interests of a corporation or an industry and the contribution it can make in the whole nation's interest.

3. Working Name of the Organization-- Business for a Better America (BBA).

4. Organizational Structure--

A. Founders and Chief Executive Officers: J. Paul Austin, Edgar M. Bronfman and Henry Ford, II.

B. Membership: Between 1,000 and 3,000 representative U.S. businessmen, small and large, all over the country (individuals, not corporations).

C. Executive Committee: 35 to 50 regional business leaders, one each from the top population and business centers of the U.S.

D. Managing Committee: The three founders plus six members of the regional executive committee.

E. Professional Staff: At the start a Senior Coordinator, one or two researchers and appropriate office help headquartered in rented New York City office space.

5. Political Complexion--Although it is being formed at the start of an election campaign, the BBA as an organization will be wholly non-partisan in its activity. Its purpose will be the improvement of business-government relations and business conduct. Its membership will neither be exclusively Democratic nor Republican. Individuals within the BBA may endorse or support any presidential candidate. But the BBA as an organization will not endorse or render campaign support or coordinate with any presidential candidate or his agents. Under the new Federal Election Campaign Act, neither the BBA as a whole, nor its individual members, may make any direct contribution of material value (money or services) toward the presidential campaign itself. (Restricted and limited contributions are allowed to the parties' National Committees and other candidates--but not by the BBA as here constituted.)



6. Legal Status--BBA will seek a formal "information letter" from the Federal Election Commission that its objective, structure and source of private funding in no way is in violation of the Federal Election Campaign statute.

7. Program and Activities--

A. Working Seminars: The regional executives will arrange working dinner-seminar meetings among the regional members themselves to discuss substantively and structurally how business can make a larger contribution to sensible government (both executive and Congressional) and how business can better conduct itself in the public's interest. Reports of the conclusions of these meetings will be sent to the headquarters of BBA for evaluating, synthesizing and acting upon.

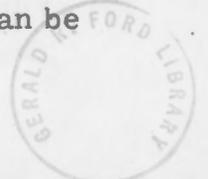
B. Transmitting Views to Candidates: If the views of the organization or groups within it are thought to be of importance to the presidential candidates, these will be transmitted directly to the candidates in writing.

C. Formation of Task Forces: Small working task forces on specialized problems (e. g. business ethics, hard-core unemployment, pensions, environment, energy, multi-nationals, transportation, taxation, etc.) will be formed enlisting groups of specialized business ~~men~~ ^{representatives} together with professional staff to work on particular problems. These task forces will report to the government after the election.

D. Meetings with Candidates: During the campaign, the BBA and its regional executives will arrange to have groups of local business ~~men~~ ^{representatives} meet at lunch, dinner or for other kinds of sessions with both traveling candidates so that they may get acquainted with them and the candidates with the business ~~men~~ ^{representatives} (as in the first such meeting held at "21" last month in New York City and a planned similar first meeting with Candidate Ford).

E. Publishing: The BBA or its regional groups may publish papers, ads, credos or manifestos on business in America.

F. Other Organizations: To render itself more effective, the BBA will solicit the views of such existing organizations as the Business Council, Conference Board, Business Roundtable, etc. as to how the business-government relationship can be rendered more effective during and after the election.



8. Press and Public Relations-- The activities of the BBA will be openly conducted with full and public accountability. The media will be invited to all meetings with the candidates and will be kept fully informed of all the BBA's activities.

9. Financing-- Modest fees will be assessed to meet the costs of the BBA, an unincorporated, non-profit membership organization.

10. The BBA will announce its existence, composition, program and intentions as soon as possible. It will then start functioning at an escalating pace.



*Jim
FYT
Mike*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Mike
off
Jim*

August 2, 1976

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Vice President Rockefeller

DATE: Monday, August 2, 1976

RECOMMENDED BY: Dick Cheney, Mike Duval

PURPOSE: To ask the Vice President to present the Administration's foreign and defense policies in testimony before the Republican Platform Committee hearings in Kansas City next week.

BACKGROUND: The Platform Committee begins its public hearings in Kansas City on Monday, August 9. You have agreed to ask the Vice President to present the Administration's position on foreign and defense policy.

It is important that the Vice President clearly be speaking on your behalf and at your direction.

- TALKING POINTS:
- Governor Ray will hold hearings of the full 106-member Platform Committee in Kansas City, beginning a week from today (Monday, August 9). I would like you to present the Administration's position on foreign and defense policy.
 - I understand that Governor Ray and Governor Reagan's staff have been consulted about the possibility of your testifying, and they agree that it would be an excellent idea.
 - My staff, working with Governor Ray and Governor Reagan's staff, have developed some Platform language in the foreign policy national defense area. These working papers may be of use to you in preparing your testimony.



GERALD R. FORD

August 3, 1976

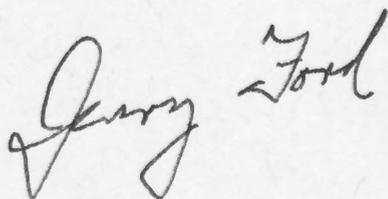
Dear Mayor Good:

The selection of a Vice President is one of the most critical choices any candidate for the Presidency has to make. First, the nominee must be a person of character and experience, capable of leading the country. Second, the nominee must articulate and support the principles of the Republican Party and be disposed to work in full harmony with the Chief Executive. Finally, the nominee must be an asset in the November campaign and a major contributor to governing the country in these next four years.

There are many qualified people in our Party. I am asking that you send me your suggestions by August 11, 1976, to help me in my deliberations. I would hope that you would be willing to furnish not less than five choices in order of your preference. I request that you sign your letter, and I assure you that your response will be handled in complete confidence.

I appreciate the time and thoughtfulness which I know you will devote to this matter. It is an important decision for our Party and for our country. I would fully understand, considering the status of the Presidential contest within our Party, if for any reason you would rather not respond. I do welcome any suggestions you may wish to submit and pledge my personal attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gerry Ford". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

The Honorable Bernard L. Good
Mayor of Havre
Havre, Montana 59501

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON *Jimi*

SUBJECT:

Telephone Call from Governor Hickel

Governor Hickel feels that he must talk with you for five minutes on the telephone about a conversation he just had with John Connally.

Hickel said that he and Connally have constructed a proposal for how you can win the election--"and it's not by making Connally Vice President," Hickel said.

Hickel thought you should hear it from him personally, and asked that you call him in Anchorage anytime up to midnight tonight.



IMMEDIATE
PRECEDENCE

UNCLAS
CLASSIFICATION

FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

FROM: JIM CANNON
TO: DICK CHENEY -
CAMP DAVID

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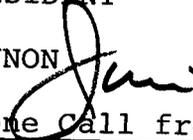
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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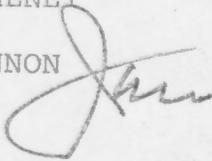
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: JIM CANNON



Max Fisher talked with me yesterday about the importance of having David Lissy at the Convention.

Fisher told me that he will talk with you directly about why he feels Lissy should be there.

cc: Jim Connor
Jerry Jones



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: DICK CHENEY
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jm*
SUBJECT: Carter's Transition Deputy

It is well within the bounds of political hyperbole to say that New York City went broke because of Jules Sugarman, Carter's deputy for transition.

Sugarman was John Lindsay's welfare chief, and welfare recipients and costs rose in a major way in part because of Sugarman's administrative ineptitude. I am trying to get figures to show what happened while Sugarman was welfare chief.

In addition, Sugarman is known far and wide as the bureaucrat's bureaucrat. He is the kind of planner and operator who makes big government bigger.



Rite Campaign

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROGERS MORTON
FROM: JIM CANNON *J. Cannon*
SUBJECT: Organization of State and Local
Officials for the President

As a follow-up to our earlier discussion, I would like to propose the establishment of a committee of state, county and local officials in support of the President's election in November.

Purpose

The purpose of this committee would be to organize and activate state, county and local officials to voice their support of the President and, in turn, develop political support for him in their local communities. This committee would also advise the campaign on state and local issues and strategies. This committee would work directly with the PFC but would attempt to secure bipartisan participation.

Leadership

I propose that we ask Dan Evans, Governor of Washington, to be chairman of the committee. Governor Evans has been highly supportive of the President and has expressed his strong interest in participating actively in the campaign. Moreover, he has expressed an interest in developing support among state and local officials. To assist Governor Evans, I recommend the organization of a steering group comprised of Governors (perhaps Governor Milliken of Michigan and Governor Longley of Maine), Mayors (Pete Wilson of San Diego for larger cities and Stanley Cmich for smaller cities), county officials (perhaps Dan Mikesell of San Bernardino County), and state legislators (Tom Jensen, Minority Leader of the State of Tennessee Assembly). This steering group would oversee the major activities of the committee and act as state and local advisors to the campaign.



Staff

To ensure proper coordination with the PFC, I recommend that a campaign staff person be assigned full-time to work with this committee.

To assist in the organization and direction of this committee, I recommend that Steve McConahey, Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, be named as the White House contact point. Steve knows many of these state and local officials personally and could play an integral part in mobilizing their support.

Recommendation

I strongly recommend the establishment of this committee. There is considerable support for the President among state and local leaders, but for this support to have an impact on the election, these leaders must be organized and their efforts coordinated with the overall PFC effort.



GEORGE F. BERLINGER
595 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

*file
Campaign*

August 11, 1976

Mr. James Cannon
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear James:

As per your request, I am enclosing here-
with some articles, press releases, and
newspaper clippings which I think may be
helpful re Jule Sugarman. Unfortunately,
I did not have time to get more of these
so if this is not sufficient, please let
me know and I will get same for you after
the convention.

Will you please be sure and return all of
these to me, after you have used them, as
they are the only copies I have.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Gray

AUG 15 1976



MILTON MOUND

32 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

August 12, 1976.

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Copy

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a proposal for a National Referendum in November designed to change the "Silent Majority" into the "Articulate Ruling Majority" by giving the voters the power to express their desires on social and economic problems.

I hope you will agree the change will benefit all of us; and that you will support it and give me the benefit of your opinions.

Similar letters are being sent to Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Governor Jimmy Carter, Senator Walter F. Mondale, Governor Ronald Reagan, Senator Richard Schweiker and to several other highly esteemed Americans, also seeking their active support and opinions.

It is expected the proposal will be released to the press on August 24, subject to change.

This is being sent by Certified Mail in the hope it may increase the chance of it coming to your attention.

Respectfully and Sincerely yours,

Milton Mound

MM:mh
Certified Mail



**A NATIONAL REFERENDUM
AT THE NEXT ELECTION
WILL CREATE FOR
THE "SILENT MAJORITY"
AN URGENTLY NEEDED
COMMANDING VOICE ON
OUR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL PROBLEMS.**

From bitter personal experience we, the public, understand the causes of our problems and the practical solutions for them. We also know that despite campaign pledges, until we, the Producers of all our goods and useful services, give unmistakable directions to our representatives, pressure groups will continue to dominate our government, at our expense.

We should not blame our government or the pressure groups for creating our unmanageable and growing public debt, bureaucracy, unemployment, inflation, and the decline of our standard of living. We should blame ourselves for permitting it; and for failing to exercise our power to prevent it.

We have caused our problems. We can cure them.

The remedy: A National Referendum at which the "Silent Majority" at long last, exercises its Constitutional powers to petition the government to take the steps required to cure our problems.

These problems and the need for their solution have been studied for years. In May 1974 the prestigious Conference Board convened an unprecedented Forum devoted exclusively to study and report on the causes and cures of inflation. Alan Greenspan (who had not yet been designated as Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers) was one of the ten members of that Forum. He wrote on May 21, as part of his presentation:

"Unless major economic policy changes are forthcoming, a crisis by 1977, or even 1976, is a reasonable probability . . . *Ad hoc* short-term solutions no longer are capable of coming to grips with the problem."

The Forum subsequently reported to the Conference Board in part: "We are agreed, to a man, that the prevailing rate of inflation—and

the prospective rate of inflation over the next several years—poses the overriding threat to the economic, social and political stability of the developed world. . . .

"Significantly, we have almost unanimously treated inflation in its present form as a social, political and historical phenomenon. . . .

"Finally, because we have placed the ultimate causes of inflation in a *political and social* context, it is in political and social attitudes that we must hope for the ultimate adjustments. . . . *"This is a man-made problem, and men can solve it."*

Unfortunately since their specialty was economics, and not politics or sociology, they felt no obligation to search for solutions.

From September 5 to 28, 1974 the President convened a Summit Meeting of most of the leading economists in government, industry, and universities. They were about equally divided and did not agree on either the causes or cures for inflation, and for the unexpected recession.

The method for helping ourselves and finding our own solutions is provided for in the First Amendment to the Constitution. It states in part: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people . . . to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

A National Referendum is an effective way for "We the People" to exercise that right; debate and decide on the solutions for our problems; clearly state our decisions; and petition our representatives to carry out those decisions. No longer silent, the voice of the Producers will overpower the "lobbies" and at last our government will diligently serve our interests.

To illustrate how social issues which directly affect our national welfare may possibly

be stated for public debate and decision at the polls, the following questions are offered:

1. Do you want laws enacted subject to Referendum in November 1978, prohibiting strikes by public service employees against the Federal, State, or Local governments; imposing specified punishment which must be imposed for violation?
2. Do you want laws enacted subject to Referendum in November 1978, prohibiting strikes and lockouts in labor disputes with private employers; imposing specified punishment which must be imposed for violation?
3. Do you want laws enacted subject to Referendum in November 1978, to require that all labor disputes must be resolved by collective bargaining, binding arbitration, or by a trial before a Federal Court of Labor Relations to be created; and to require that at all such sessions the Attorney General shall be a party, representing the public interest?
4. Do you want laws enacted subject to Referendum in November 1978, to gradually reduce to less than the minimum wage, the amounts paid as welfare and other benefits to those who are capable of doing useful work, so that they will be obliged to seek work in good faith, even at minimum wages?
5. Do you want laws enacted offering tax concessions large enough to induce employers to risk their capital and hire workers to expand production in existing companies; and to hire workers for new ventures?
6. Do you want laws enacted offering tax concessions large enough to induce investors to risk their capital in creating new sources of energy to make us less dependent on other countries for oil; and to create new jobs in those industries?

7. Do you want laws enacted to permit persons who are entitled to collect Social Security Retirement Benefits to continue to render valuable services if they wish to, and to be paid without interfering with collecting their Retirement Benefits?

8. Do you want laws enacted to prohibit any further increase in the National Debt except to pay for emergency expenses for war, insurrection, or national disaster?

9. Do you want laws enacted to provide that tuition fees paid by any student or any person or company for the student may be deducted in part or full as an expense in the computation of income taxes, subject to reasonable limitations?

10. Do you want laws enacted to bar government agencies and Commissions from enacting rules or regulations which have the force of law?

11. Do you want laws enacted to bar government agencies and commissions from conducting trials and rendering rulings, opinions, and decisions, as if they were Courts of Law?

12. Do you believe Judges should rule on the legal questions presented to them, but should refrain from acting as if they had legislative or administrative powers?

MILTON MOUND
32 East 57 Street
New York 10022

MILTON MOUND

32 EAST 57 STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

1802

Mr. James Cannon
Domestic Council
Crown Center
St. Louis, Mo.

Rep. Party

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1976

"Blacks"
Campaign

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

FROM: JACK MARSH

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Blacks on
August 14, 1976, the "Hampton Meeting"

In reference to this meeting, below follows some key points made during the meeting:

- The President pledged to hold a meeting with Black Leaders such as this in early 1977 for the purpose of the exchange of ideas and views.
- The group's consensus was that greater effort should be made to publicize the number of blacks holding key positions in the Ford Administration.

They were generally complimentary of the fact that there are a number of prominent Blacks in the Ford Administration, but this fact is not known. More than one person made the point that there should be greater emphasis of the role that minorities play in the Ford Administration.

- They were anxious to have a well-known figure speak at the forthcoming Convention.
- It was pointed out by a member of the group that Atlanta is a center of Black education in the United States, and that as result of that, Black Leaders who have been educated in Atlanta have fanned out all over the United States which provides a network of supporters for Carter.
- The Black Leaders said that the GOP Platform should be broad enough to cover everyone and its planks inclusive for all to participate in the political process of the Republican Party.



- It was suggested that the President should get his Administration's record stated in much simpler terms than the present format of our announcements or other public reports. Short, concise, simple statements of what he has done was suggested.
- The work of Baroody, Calhoun, and Spaulding was highly praised.
- The President, in discussing participation by Black speakers at Kansas City, outlined the plans for his nomination which envisions that one or more representatives of minority groups would participate in the nominating process.

cc: Dick Cheney
✓ Jim Cannon

