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OAS CHRONICLE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT - ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

To the Marsh
F
M

VOL. 9 NO. 10

OCTOBER 1974

This issue covers the period from August 15 to September 15, 1974



Review of the Sanctions Imposed by the OAS on the Cuban Government

PERMANENT COUNCIL

The Organization of American States has received a request from Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela regarding the desirability of canceling measures applied against the Cuban Government in 1964. The question was taken up on September

The note also mentioned political pluralism, which the OAS Third General Assembly expressly recognized as one of the basic principles of relationships between its members.

The Draft Resolution requests that a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be convoked to serve as Organ of Consultation in application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio

The Resolution recommends that, prior to the Quito meeting, a committee be appointed with representatives from five member states, to be selected by the Chairman of the Council, to submit, within one month at the latest, a report on whether the changes in international circumstances justify discontinuing the application of measures against Cuba.

The report will be considered by the

Changes proposed in U.S. Farm Policy

m. Marsh M.



NOVEMBER 1974



Atlantic Community News

U.S. Calls for 3 New Bodies To Meet World Food Crisis

Secretary of State Kissinger has proposed the establishment of three new international bodies to coordinate efforts to avert famine and renewed international tensions. In his speech delivered to the World Food Conference in Rome on November 5, at its opening assembly, Secretary Kissinger said: "We must act now and we must act to

fertilizer and other goods," he said, "and the economic crisis has severely reduced the imports of the industrialized countries from the developing nations.

"The United States recommends that the traditional donors and the new financial powers participating in the

BONNIE
CHIC TRIBUNE

PATTI PETERSON

Susan

[Dec. 1975]

Tempo

Susan Ford — from blue jeans to hostess gown

By Karen Peterson

day. I'll take care of him too... A Golden



THE WHITE HOUSE

TO:

Tom Marsh

M

FROM: Frank R. Pagnotta

F3

Date 12-2-74

ACTION _____

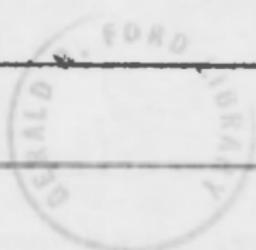
APPROVAL _____

CONCURRENCE _____

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SIGNATURE _____

REMARKS: _____



Presidential Focus

by Dom Bonafede

Blacks Await Performance of Promise

1810

11/30/74
NATIONAL
JOURNAL
REPORTS
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President Ford Nov. 19 nominated Theodore R. Britton Jr. to be ambassador to Barbados and Granada in a routine announcement barely noticed anywhere except by the black community. Britton, a deputy assistant secretary at the Department of Housing and Urban Development since 1971, is the first black appointed to a top-level post by President Ford since he took office almost four months ago.

To many black leaders, the paucity of blacks in high Administration positions reflects a lack of concern and appreciation by the new Administration of the needs and problems of blacks and other minorities in America. They are becoming increasingly concerned that Ford is not fulfilling his early promises to blacks with substantive action. "To say that we are disappointed would be putting it mildly," said Keith M. Jackson, acting director of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Developments: This spreading sense of disenchantment among blacks has been heightened by several developments, including the President's public statement in opposition to school busing; the forced resignation of Barbara M. Watson, one of the highest ranking blacks in federal government, as assistant secretary of State for security and consular affairs; proposals by the White House to reduce the federal budget in the areas

nice Administration, but as far as any positive actions, we haven't seen any."

Pointing to the economic distress of many blacks, Jackson said that while total U.S. unemployment is pegged at 6 per cent,¹ the percentage of jobless blacks is at least 12 per cent, and in some urban, industrial pockets as high as 40 per cent. He said that suggestions to establish a public service jobs program giving employment to about a half million people would be "totally inadequate."

"Ford's attitude is one of benign neglect, and maybe not so benign," Jackson said. "He has touched base but hasn't really done anything except raise our level of expectations."

Tower: The situation was hardly improved when Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, was quoted recently by the *Associated Press* wire service as saying "the GOP does not need to broaden its base by appealing to minority groups."

Tower subsequently issued a statement saying he had been misquoted. He said that his comments were intended "to reflect my feeling that 'ideologically' it will be difficult for either major party to broaden its base." Tower's disclaimer, however, was unlikely to convince

NJR Checklist

Executive Actions

Zarb is named energy administrator; FEA eases thermostat requirement

President Ford Nov. 25 nominated Frank G. Zarb to succeed John C. Sawhill as administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA).

Zarb, 39, had turned down the top job at the FEA less than a month earlier, after Ford forced Sawhill to resign on Oct. 29. Ford instead offered

announcing the framework for an agreement with the Soviet Union on arms limitations. The agreement calls for limitations through 1985 on the numbers of offensive nuclear weapons and strategic delivery vehicles.

In what Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger described as a "break-

basis, despite a decline in the price of meat. Higher sugar prices contributed to the rise. Non-food prices, however, rose 0.6 per cent, their lowest this year.

Despite rising wages, price increases moved ahead faster, BLS said. This took another 0.3 per cent out of workers' "real" take-home pay. Real spendable earnings were 4.9 per cent below their level of a year ago.

Housing starts: Housing starts remained sluggish in October, the Commerce Department reported Nov. 18. Figures put October starts at an an-

1811

11/30/74

NATIONAL
JOURNAL
REPORTS
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Congressional Actions

Congress overrides vetoes by Ford of information, rehabilitation measures

The House and Senate overrode President Ford's veto of a bill (HR 12471) to amend the Freedom of Information Act, putting into effect the first changes to that law since it was enacted in 1966.

The House Nov. 20 voted 371-31 to override, and the Senate margin the next day was 65-27, three votes greater than the required two-thirds support.

Under the new law, the public will be entitled to a response for a document request within 10 days, federal judges will be entitled to review materials the executive branch believes

Since the measure was pocket vetoed, the question of when it becomes law still is uncertain.

Health planning-regulation: The Senate Nov. 25 approved a health planning-regulation bill (S 2994) that would assign powers over the health industry to a new national network of private, non-profit planning agencies. A similar bill (HR 16204) is slated for House action soon. The Senate vote was 65-18.

Before approving S 2994, the Senate rejected a substitute amendment offered by Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, that would have extended for

A committee aide said he expects the House to pass the bill prior to adjournment. The Senate passed a similar bill (S 754) on July 29.

The House committee bill would require a dismissal with prejudice of a federal criminal case not tried within 100 days of the arrest. The Senate-passed bill sets a limit of 60 days, but would permit reprocsecution of cases under limited circumstances.

Evidence rules: The Senate Nov. 22 passed a bill (HR 5463) to establish federal rules of evidence. The House had passed the bill Feb. 6.

Staff aides expect to be able to resolve the principal difference between the two versions—a Senate amendment proposed by Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., to permit the use of prior criminal information to challenge the credibility of a witness.

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO:

Mr. Marsh

FROM: Frank R. Pagnotta

Date 16-2-74

ACTION _____

APPROVAL _____

CONCURRENCE _____

INFORMATION s/p _____

SIGNATURE _____

REMARKS: _____



Food, Bureaucracy Receiving Top Priority

Submitting to political reality, presidential aides are writing off the lame duck Congress, hoping to salvage the confirmation of Vice President-designate Nelson A. Rockefeller and the approval of necessary appropriation measures. Consequently, they are looking beyond the present and are currently deep in issue-oriented studies to develop initiatives for inclusion in President Ford's 1974 legislative program.

Two major areas under special scrutiny involve (1) U.S. food policy regarding domestic production, trade programs and the global distribution of emergency supplies and (2) efforts to reduce the size of the federal government. Although unrelated, each of the issues directly bears on the state of the economy, the No. 1 problem facing the President.

Food issue: White House aides deny that criticism heaped upon the U.S. at the World Food Conference in Rome for failing to take immediate action to step up its international assistance program prompted the

cisions. If the Administration announces it is going to increase its grain relief shipments by so many thousands of tons, they come back and say, 'See, you are raising food prices here at home.' It is not a simple problem and it cannot be solved with simple solutions."

It is expected that President Ford will allude to the formulation of a new food policy in his State of the Union message and that it will be unveiled some time later in the year.

Bureaucracy: Referring to the second issue—that of reducing the federal bureaucracy—a presidential aide said, "The American economy is admittedly in trouble and the size of the government plays a major role in contributing to the problem. Today, the government is responsible for 40 per cent of the gross national product. Within the context of the over-all economy, if the private enterprise system is to survive, the government cannot continue to grow; it eats up capital but does not stimulate the economy or provide jobs."

1767

11/23/74
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NJR Checklist

1778

11/23/74

NATIONAL
JOURNAL
REPORTS

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Executive Actions

Ford gives Congress list of priority bills, reaffirms gasoline tax hike opposition

President Ford presented Congress on Nov. 18 with a list of 45 bills or groups of bills on which he wants action before the end of the 93d Congress. "America needs these actions," Ford said.

At the top of the President's list was the nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice President. "I ap-

nomic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Simon told the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York that a decision to lend money from the facility to an oil-consuming nation should be based on the over-all economic position of the borrower. "Oil deficits become increasingly indistinguishable

Nov. 17 that on the official reserve-transactions basis, the payments deficit dropped to a rate of \$330 million, compared to \$4.53 billion in the second quarter. On a net liquidity basis, the deficit was reduced from \$6.25 billion in the second quarter to \$4.81 billion in the third.

Industrial output: The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) Nov. 15 reported the third consecutive monthly decline in industrial output. The rate of decline in October was 0.6 per cent.

The Fed said that the drop would have been even sharper had not auto

Congressional Actions

House passes Safe Drinking Water Act; Senate approves mass transit aid bill

The House Nov. 19 approved the Safe Drinking Water Act (HR 13002), under which the federal government will set the first national standards for purity of community water supplies.

Although the Ford Administration and oil interests had opposed the bill, there was no organized opposition in the House. The bill, which would

voice vote. Prior to the recess for the Nov. 5 elections, the committee had refused to grant the measure a rule because of a jurisdictional dispute between the Banking and Currency, and Public Works Committees.

Since both committees have competing bills which have passed the House, it will be voted on in both the

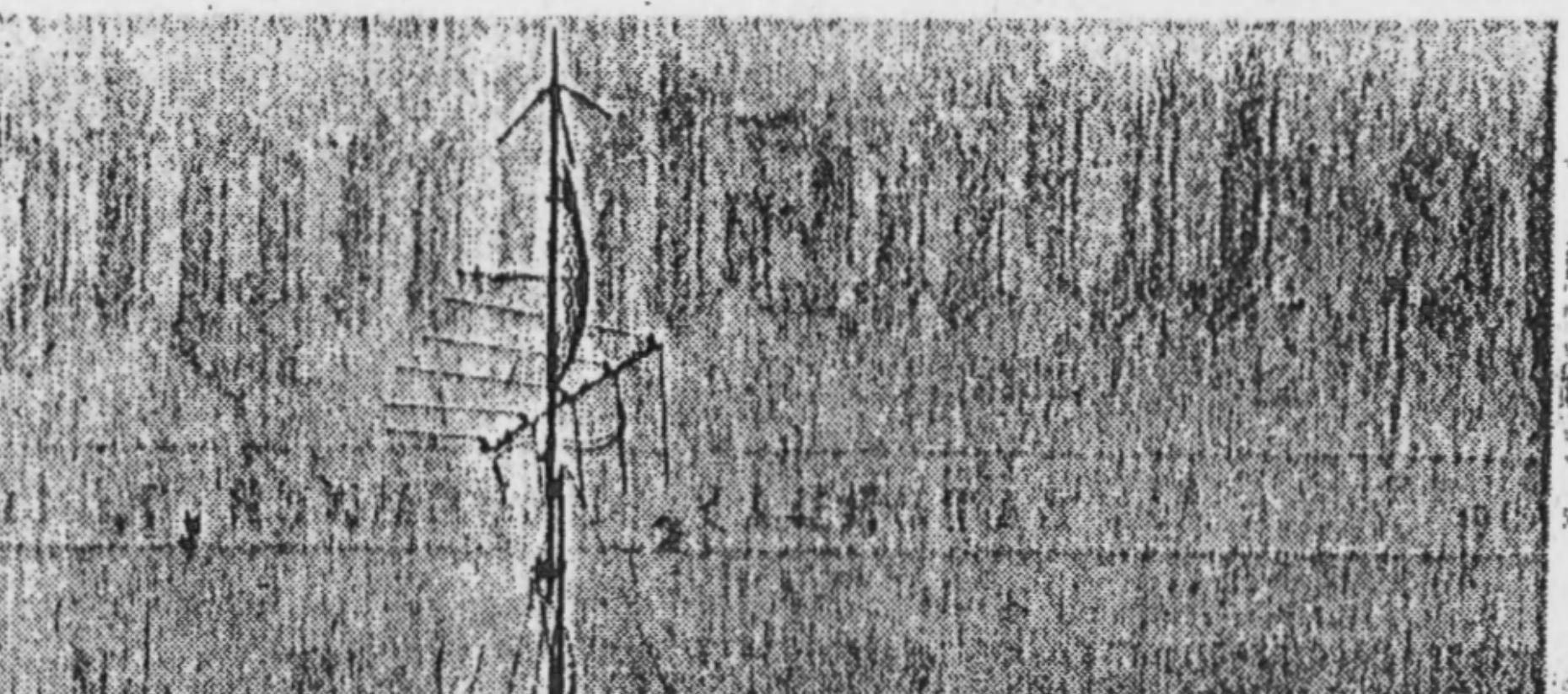
The increase in the minimum and maximum standard deductions would save taxpayers earning less than \$15,000 a year about \$55, with slightly larger breaks coming at the lower end of the scale.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., said he hoped to get the bill to the House floor on Dec. 4 or 5. House approval is expected, but a filibuster is likely in the Senate. Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, Nov. 15 said he is marshalling forces to defeat the legislation. (For reports on the bill, see Vol. 6, No. 15, p. 511.)

1779

11/23/74

NATIONAL
JOURNAL
REPORTS
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Big Russian 'Ears' Feared in Complex

By George C Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Some "spooks" in the electronic intelligence business are deeply concerned about the eavesdropping advantages the Soviet Union will enjoy once it builds its new embassy building plans, said they are preparing an environmental impact statement on the project. The United States and Soviet Union agreed in December 1972, on terms for

Tue, Dec 17, 1974

Making Waves

Seafarers Union Uses
Its Muscle on Congress,
Own Members as Well

It Presses for the Enactment
Of an Oil-Cargo Measure;
Collecting Political Funds

Watching the Dues Mount

By JERRY LANDAUER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Among its other rich resources, Alaska enjoys large deposits of nat-

The Senate yesterday passed, 44-40, and sent to President Ford another in a line of union-promoted legislative moves to protect the U.S. Merchant Marine against competition. (See story on page 14.) This hotly controversial bill would confer on high-cost U.S.-flag tankers exclusive rights to carry at least 20% (growing to 30% by 1977) of all oil imports, no matter the source. Currently, the U.S.-flag share hovers at less than 5%, mostly because multinational oil companies generally register their ships in Honduras, Liberia and other low-tax countries and employ lower-cost foreign crews.

Leaders of the U.S. maritime unions argue that dependence on oil tankers flying foreign flags constitutes a danger to national safety. Reliance on crews "having no allegiance to the United States . . . severely threatens our security," declares Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers International Union. But besides legislating jobs for Americans (and immediately adding \$315 million a year to consumer costs, according to the Commerce Department), the oil-cargo bill will enhance the political influence of labor leaders such as Mr. Hall.

Mounting Obligations

In the Seafarers Union, for one, a member's dues obligations keep mounting, whether he's working or not. So, when work-hungry seamen apply for the tanker

Most Freshmen Marginal Winners

By GEORGE M. LIES

Cynics among Capitol Hill pols, who have seen many lawmakers come and go, joke nonchalantly that many of the 91 new House Members are bona-fide "two-termers"—serving in "their first and last term" in the 94th Congress.

The 1976 Congressional elections hold the future of the freshmen's political careers, but a Roll Call survey points out the derisive humor does contain some basis in fact:

- The "marginal districts" list, which includes House can-

- More than one-half (39) of the 70 freshmen Democrats (five others are former Members) show up among the 51 marginal Democratic winners, while 13 of 16 GOP freshmen are included among the 63 marginal Republican winners.

- Freshmen face the tough law of percentages in reelection bids: About one-fourth of the 1972 marginal district winners—almost half of them first-termers—lost reelection bids this year, while another one-fourth squeaked by again.

Many factors contributed to

bents on the 1972 list lost reelection bids; five others retired from the House. The five included Reps. Charles Chamberlain (R-Mich), John Zwach (R-Minn), Ogden Reid (D-NY), a gubernatorial loser; Wayne Owens (D-Utah), a Senatorial loser; and Gov-elect Hugh Carey (D-NY).

All the other losers were Republicans: Reps. Earl Landgrebe (Ind), Wiley Mayne (Ia), Dick Shoup (Mont), John Hunt (NJ), Angelo Roncallo (NY), Stan Parris (Va) and Vernon Thomson (Wis).

Here's a complete list of the 114 House candidates who won elections Nov. 5 with 55 percent (or less) of the total vote cast in their districts, and their opponents' percentage. Names in boldface are Representatives-elect. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number (so that 55.5 is shown as 56) and

Jack - FYI - *[Signature]*

DEC 27 1974

Orlando (Fla.) Sentinel

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Ford Trying To Bring Budget Under Control

WASHINGTON — President Ford's decision to include certain social programs in his recommended \$4.6 billion cut in the federal budget, has predictably drawn screams of anguish and howls of outrage.

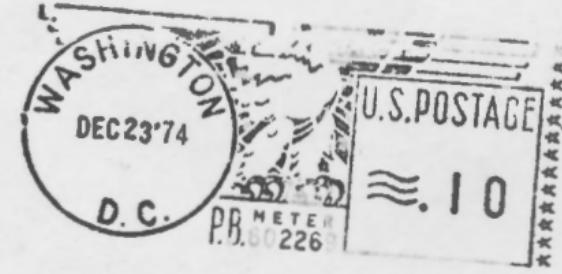
Nelson Cruikshank, head of the National Council of Senior Citizens, has accused the President of using "political chicanery" to "rob the sick and old." And Sen. Hubert Humphrey — who once said that between the platforms of Santa Claus and Scrooge he would "stick with Jolly Santa" — has likewise blasted Mr. Ford for "pennypinching short cuts" which take money out of the pockets of veterans, the elderly and the poor.



John D.
Lofton Jr.

ignorance, have perpetuated a myth. Since 1968, when their attack on military spending first gained notable force, defense outlays have shown an average annual increase of 2 per cent."

In another article on this same subject in the fall issue of the publication "Foreign Policy," Philip Odean points out that defense "has a



Jack Marsh
The White House
Washington DC

Personal.

Washington Post

Tuesday, January 21, 1975

2 Aides Differ On Ford View Of Rationing

By Lou Cannon and David S. Broder

Washington Post Staff Writers

The White House yesterday reiterated President Ford's official opposition to gasoline rationing and discounted a poll showing that a majority of Americans favor it. But a key adviser to Mr. Ford indicated that the President was not "locked in" against a plan for the rationing of gasoline.

"If it becomes apparent . . .
that other approaches are



THE WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1975

A 7

Bicentennial Speech Draws Protests

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Staff Writer

The woman from the Hungarian delegation was furious. "We didn't drive here all the way from Florida to hear what is wrong with our country," she said.

speeches by John D. Rockefeller III, Bicentennial administrator John Warner, urban activist Msgr. Geno Baroni and columnist Jack Anderson.

Fifty-six racial and ethnic

and racial groups and be American."

They listened quietly to Warner, who said, "We've asked you here so you can tell us how you can help to insure

Quoting Thomas Paine, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Riskin said the country has "strayed from the principles it was founded on." He drew a parallel be-

ern European accent called out, "Irrelevant! That's enough!" Others called out, "Let him speak." A man arose later and demanded that Rif-

JAN 25 1974

M

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 1/24/75

TO:

FROM: JERRY H. JONES

The attached is forwarded
for your information.



Ford Taxes
By R. Gregory Nokes
1/22/75

Associated Press
WASHINGTON AP

President Ford's plan to boost energy prices while reducing taxes would leave additional spending money in the pockets of the typical family of four earning \$15,000 or less. Families above that income level will suffer a net loss.

But Americans in both categories would be committed under Ford's program to paying higher energy bills before the administration could assure them of extra money to pay them.

Ford said Tuesday he will officially order higher import fees on imported oil beginning at \$1 a barrel on Feb. 1 and rising to \$3 a barrel by April 1.

Treasury Department tax officials said Tuesday that each \$1 of the import fee will add an average of about one cent to the price of a gallon of gasoline, home heating oil, and other products, rising to a total of three cents a gallon when the full fee is imposed.

One Treasury official estimated Tuesday night that a family of four with total income of \$15,000 and below would receive a tax reduction greater than the increase in its energy bills.

He estimated the average energy bill would increase \$250 under the program, although the increase would be lower for lower-income families and higher for higher-income families.

"Everybody below \$15,000 will just be better off," said this official, who did not want to be named.

Several Democratic congressional leaders have asked Ford to delay the import fee plan until Congress can act.



Edgar R. Fiedler, assistant treasury secretary for economic affairs, said Americans may start paying the higher fuel prices within a few weeks, especially for such products as gasoline.

Ford has proposed a series of tax reductions for 1975 to offset the higher energy cost, but there is no guarantee Congress will approve these in the form he wants, or in the time he wants.

Part of the Ford program is to give taxpayers money to pay their higher energy bills through a series of permanent tax reductions. But Ford administration officials say the reductions will be of greatest benefit to lower income groups, and in this way will help make the nation's income tax more progressive.

For example, a family of four with \$10,000 income would receive the biggest dollar tax saving, \$349, considerably above the average \$250 increase in a family's energy tax bill.

Families with income of \$12,500 would still be ahead of the increased energy costs with tax savings of \$300. But at \$15,000 income, the tax savings would only be about \$221 and the taxpayer would start falling behind.

About five million persons would be removed entirely from the tax rolls, and adults who have paid no tax at all would get a \$80 annual payment from the government to offset their energy cost increases, which, at low-income levels, are estimated at about \$44, officials say.

Treasury tax officials said House Speaker Carl Albert was incorrect when he compared tax rebates with higher energy bills during a Monday night broadcast response to Ford's economic address of last week. Albert had asked what good it would do a family to get a \$75 to \$100 tax rebate if its energy bill went up by \$250 to \$300.

The tax rebate is a separate Ford proposal to give taxpayers more money to spend to help end the current recession. The rebate proposal would give taxpayers a 12 per cent reduction in their 1974 taxes up to a maximum \$1,000 on incomes over about \$40,000.



The 1974 tax rebates, if approved, would be received in special treasury checks in May and September, while the tax reductions would be made retroactive to Jan. 1 of 1975 and would be accomplished through lower tax withholdings from paychecks.

For example, a family of four with about \$10,000 income would get about \$104 in a tax rebate for 1974, plus \$349 in lower taxes in 1975, a total of \$453.

A family with income of \$15,000 would get a rebate of about \$204 for 1974 and a reduction of \$221 for 1975, a total of \$425.

Tax officials said Albert was probably approximately correct when he said that 43 per cent of the 1974 rebate would go to the top 17 per cent of upper-income taxpayers.

"But this isn't what it seems," said the official. "People above \$20,000 income - and that's basically the group he's calling rich - have paid above 50 per cent of the taxes and receive only 35 per cent of income. You can't just ignore them."



JAN 29 1975

Editorials

A-8
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Opinion

Washington Star-News

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1975

M

ATTN:
Jack Marsh
from Siles

Campaign Law Enforcement

The nation has a new campaign finance reform law on the books but no agency to enforce it. And there is no

spread abuses that have been found in the handling of campaign money.

The commissioners — three of whom

MEMORANDUM

ATT: RUSS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JAN 25 1974

January 25, 1975

M

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM:

JERRY WARREN

J

This article by Norman C. Miller may be of use
to you.



Mr. Ford's Sudden New Forcefulness

By NORMAN C. MILLER

WASHINGTON — Beleaguered is the word that comes readily to mind to describe President Ford's situation, beset as he is by a bombardment of criticism of his economic and energy proposals.

Yet the interesting thing is that Mr. Ford isn't acting beleaguered at all. Rather, as he promotes his controversial program, he is projecting a steady and sure sense of command.

This amounts to a lot more than that awful business of image. Mr. Ford conveys a sense of command not because of clever public relations but because he clearly grasps the complex issues he is addressing. Close examination of his plans makes it evident that he has a clear idea of what he wants to do and how to do it.

The President's promise of sizable tax rebates on 1974 income taxes neatly preempts the Democrats. They are reduced to arguing about the details of the tax cut. The details, of course, are important. But the political point is that, whatever the shape of the final legislation, the President has fixed it so that people are going to think favorably of him when they receive the cash.

Mr. Ford's power play on energy policy is much more audacious. His decision to use his own authority to impose graduated tariffs on oil imports deliberately pressures Congress to act rapidly on his comprehensive energy plan. It is a risky strategy, to be sure, yet there is a sound political reason for it.

Confronting Congress with action rather than with mere proposals is probably the only way Mr. Ford can get serious consideration of his multi-faceted energy scheme, whose major aims are to raise

President Ford, aware of the built-in tendency of Congress to drift, seems genuinely determined to keep the heat on for decisions. It is unlikely that he is going to be able to force decisions within the extremely tight deadline—little more than two months—that he has set. But he has created conditions in which there is a fairly good chance that decisions will be made within a reasonable time on issues that are too important to let drift.

The President thus has overcome the earlier indecisiveness for which he was rightly criticized. Now, win or lose on the issues he has pushed to the forefront, there is another word to characterize Mr. Ford's performance. The word is leadership.

Mr. Miller is the Washington bureau chief of The Wall Street Journal.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JAN 27 1975

January 27, 1975
Date

TO: JOHN MARSH

FROM: JOHN CALHOUN

For Your Information



THE BLADE

—THE BLADE: TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1975—

Expanded Decision-Making Role For Women Urged By Aid To Ford

Women and minorities must

1973. Previously, he held a

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/4/75

Jack Marsh -
Note attached
IF you missed.
Selles

FEB 4 1975

M



Democrats List Funds For '76 Race

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Democratic politicians with an eye on the White House collected nearly \$4 million last year in early-bird money for the 1976 presidential nomination.

Leading was Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace who picked up \$1,759,000, almost all of it in contributions of less than \$100 each.

Next in line with \$1,139,000 was Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) whose fund-raisers concentrated on wealthier con-

A4 Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1975

THE WASHINGTON POST

Democratic Hopefuls List Nearly \$4 Million

DEMOCRATS, From A1

None of the other presidential hopefuls in the party was able to collect as much money as the Wallace campaign realized from the sale of buttons, bumper stickers, and other paraphernalia alone. The Alabama governor and his aides took in more than \$181,000 last year just from the "sale of items."



somewhat better since the Citizens Committee to Nominate Terry Sanford was organized last June, raising \$62,341 on his behalf, almost all of it from North Carolinians. His biggest out-of-state supporter, J. B. Fuqua, chairman of Atlanta's Fuqua Industries, gave Sanford \$1,000, but Fuqua and his wife, -

\$14.9 Million Urged Here As Bicentennial Impact Aid

By Betty James
Star-News Staff Writer

The special Bicentennial committee of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments will ask Congress to ante up at least \$14.9 million for impact aid to help the region cope with the influx of tourists in 1976.

The total includes the \$10 million for a Washington area Bicentennial transportation effort that would be funded through the Department of Transportation and was submitted in the federal budget to Congress this week.

The figure doesn't include estimates of need from the

District and Arlington County, whose officials are expected to report in the near future.

COMMITTEE Chairman Paul Brockman complained at a meeting yesterday that the District's failure to comply has cost the committee two months so far in completing estimates. Approximately 12 jurisdictions have responded.

But James Lucore, the District's specialist in Bicentennial logistical services, said the sum can't be revealed until the District budget is made public by Mayor Walter E. Washington next week.

The rationale behind the proposal to Congress, which would be handled by the House District Committee, is that the federal government — rather than taxpay-
ers from the Washington re-
gion alone — should bear
the cost of services to visi-
tors who come here because
it is the Nation's Capitol.
Thirty-five million visitors
are expected for the
Bicentennial.

"These are expenses we wouldn't have as a result of our own activities," Brock-
man said.

The District and Arling-
ton proposals will be re-
viewed by an executive
committee of the special
Bicentennial committee and
the entire package will be
perused by administrators
of local governments on
Feb. 21. The committee
proposals are based on re-
quests from the administra-
tors. The COG board will
consider all of the recom-
mendations at its meeting
on March 12.

To: Jack Marsh
From: STILES
INFO.

COG EXCLUDED re-
quests for capital expendi-
tures (for things like fire
trucks), and for programs

FEB 11 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FROM: MARCIE POWERS
News Summary

FYI

M



Ronald Reagan Hugs Spotlight

BY LOYE MILLER
Observer Washington Bureau

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — Ronald Reagan is speaking, and the members of the American National Cattlemen's Association and their wives love it.

"There is one cause for inflation and one cause only — government spending more than government takes in," preaches the handsome, ruddy-faced former governor of California.

There is loud applause from the crowd of several hundred conventioneers crowded into the nightclub theater of one of the gaudy gambling casinos in Las Vegas.

"There's only one cure for

"There's only one cure for inflation, and that's balancing the budget. It's a little like protecting your virtue. You have to learn to say no."

—Ronald Reagan

inflation, and that's balancing the budget. It's a little like protecting your virtue. You have to learn to say no," Reagan continues, drawing laughter.

Yes, Ronald Reagan is off

again, offering himself as a white knight dedicated to saving the virtue of his economic and political idol — "this capitalistic system . . . the free marketplace."

In that role, the man who has just completed eight



years as governor of California is hitting the mashed potato circuit more or less full time, just as he did in the days before he was elected governor in 1966.

The speaking tours, plus a five-minute daily radio commentary carried by 115 radio stations and a weekly column appearing in 142 newspapers, will provide a comfortable living for the wealthy former movie star.

MORE IMPORTANTLY, these activities will keep him out front as the most active and visible hero of the American conservative movement, an amorphous coalition that

would desperately like to see one of its own emerge as 1976 presidential candidate.

It is this possibility that gives Reagan more weight and importance than the average after-dinner speaker.

As recently as last August, conservative hopes seemed dashed by the elevation of Gerald Ford to the presidency, with the expectation that Ford would run for the office in 1976.

But Ford's popularity and job approval ratings have taken a beating. The President himself has conceded that the economy might be so bad that he would not run next year, although he later predicted that such would not be the case.

THUS, with every passing day, the light in the eye of

FEB 11 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FROM: MARCIE POWERS
News Summary

FYI

M



WALLACE AHEAD

Demos Scramble For '76 Funds

WASHINGTON (WP)—Democratic politicians with an eye on the White House collected nearly \$4 million last year in early-bird money for the 1976 presidential nomination.



To:
MR. JACK CALKINS

A-8

x

Washington Star-News

Monday, February 10, 1975

GOP Right Wing Shies From Ford, Leans to Reagan

By Christopher Lydon
New York Times News Service

Leaders of the conservative movement in Republican politics who are talking about campaign strategy for 1976 seemingly have scarcely a thought of supporting President Ford as a

• Sen. James L. Buckley, R-Cons.-N.Y., is planning a "summit conference" in Washington within the next three or four weeks of about 35 like-minded politicians.

For info - joaquin

FEB 11 1975

they're going to mean worse inflation."

One important test of the conservatives' cohesion and seriousness comes later this week at the American Conservative Union convention here.— the first substantial gathering of the movement since former President Richard M. Nixon left office Aug. 9 under threat of impeachment.

"I THINK it will firm up the conservative consensus that there's no stake in Ford," says Howard Phillips, a young militant who two years ago directed and nearly dismantled, the federal antipoverty program on behalf of the Nixon administration. Later, Phillips formed a conservative

M

FEB 11 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FROM: ANNE SWANSON
News Summary

FYI

M



Scott Predicts GOP Will Stick with Ford

By JOHN HALL

Herald American Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott said yesterday every Republican has a right to enter the primaries against President Ford, but he thinks Ford will get the GOP nomination in 1976.

"I don't see any likelihood in the Republican Party of a wide-open fight," Scott said. He predicted that Ford, barring unforeseeable personal difficulties, would run unless "people were selling apples on the street" and "in my judgment, he will be nominated in 1976."

Sen. Howard Baker, (R-Tenn.), has dropped hints he may be a candidate in the New Hampshire Republican primary next year, even if Ford chooses to run.

Scott, who has clashed with Baker in the past, had no criticism of the Tennessee Senator.

"I think he has a right to do what he is doing," Scott said. "I see nothing wrong with other people being candidates."

But Scott said he didn't see many others running.

M

Boston Herald

Marianne Means

WASHINGTON—In only six months in office President Ford appears to have fallen precipitously in public esteem and confidence.

This growing discontent with his performance seems certain to handicap him in his struggle with a Democratic-

spending...
up forced to run again in order to save his party from civil warfare about shadows. Will those tired old wings never molt?

(C) New York Times News Service

Boston Herald Am 2/8/75

Ford's Popularity Dip

problems—and our economic troubles will not go away overnight, regardless of the fate of his program.

Ford is also a victim of fallout from the general low estate to which his party has sunk. As House Minority Leader, he was always an ardent Republican parti-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



Mr. Marsh --

Anne Swanson works in the News Digest section. She called one day to say she would send you articles of interest which appear in Virginia papers. Evidently, her area of responsibility is Va. papers.

Do you not want to receive these articles?

Yes

No

thanks
m

donna

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FEB 19 1975

FROM: ANNE SWANSON
News Summary

FYI

D -
Who, where
is Anne

Swanson ? Why
is she sending this? M

t/m
Richmond Ne

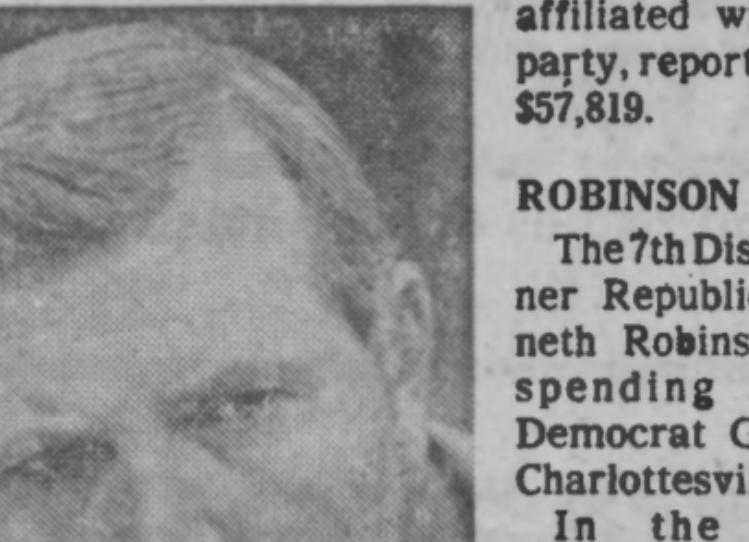
Va. Congressional Campaigns Cost \$1.4 Million

By HUGH ROBERTSON

Virginia's congressional candidates, winners and losers, spent more than \$1.4 million in last year's campaigns.

Post-election reports filed with the State Board of Elections set the figure, rounded to the nearest dollar, at \$1,397,333 — with one candidate yet to list his expenses.

The reports cover campaign contributions and expenditures



affiliated with the American party, reported expenditures of \$57,819.

ROBINSON REPORTS

The 7th District saw winner Republican Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson of Winchester spending \$95,092, while Democrat George Gilliam of Charlottesville spent \$53,812.

In the 8th District, Republican Stanley Parris paid

Workers, \$1,500; Virginia Education Association, \$125; Communications Workers of America, Washington, \$500; Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, \$500; Laborers Political League, Washington, \$500; Builders Political Campaign Committee, Washington, \$200, and the Action Committee for Rural Electrification, Washington, \$300.

CURTIS W. HARRIS — None other than individual contributions.

BUTLER — None other than individual contributions.

SAUNDERS — \$10,000 from Ronald Lee Barbour, Chatham.

PUCKETT — None other than individual contributions.

Washington, \$200; Restaurateurs Political Action Committee, Chicago, \$1,000; Southern Railway Tax Eligible Good Government Fund, Washington, \$50; Virginia Committee for Political Action (Dairymen, Inc.), Louisville, Ky., \$1,000; Food Industry Good Government Committee, Washington, \$250, and American Medical Political Action Committee, Chicago, \$349.93.

KERBERT E. HARRIS II — International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, District Council 51, Hyattsville, Md., \$500; American Federation of Teachers Committee, Washington, \$250; Building & Construction Trades, Washington, \$200; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, \$500; The Hellenic

tioned); \$600; Public Employees Organized to Promote Legislative Equality, Washington, \$250; Railway Club

Political League, Rosemont, Ill., \$500;

United Auto Workers of Virginia,

Baltimore, \$500; United Automobile

Aerospace Agriculture Implement

Workers of America, Virginia State

Council, Norfolk, \$250; United Mine

Workers, \$500; United Rubber, Cork,

Linoleum & Plastics Workers of

America, Akron, Ohio, \$250; Service

Employes International Union,

Washington, \$250, and the Virginia

Machinists Council, Richmond, \$500.

BROYHILL — Graphic Arts Inter-

national Union, \$300; Life Underwriters,

Washington, \$500; The Hellenic

You can rent a ne
charge for as little

Washington Star News

Friday, February 21, 1975

Corber, ICC Nominee, Discloses Rail Clients

The newest nominee to the Interstate Commerce Commission has represented some of the nation's largest railroads as well as a

said in a 15-page list of answers to committee-supplied questions that one of the largest single problems

sources say they expect his nomination to be approved. He testified immediately after Philadelphia attorney

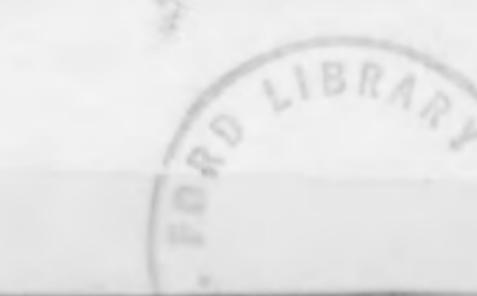
Realty Tax Rules Voted In Virginia

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Feb. 21 — The Virginia General Assembly has sent to Gov. Mills E. Godwin a package of bills designed to fix the responsibility for skyrocketing real estate taxes directly on elected local officials.

2/23/75 - WASHINGTON POST



Realty Tax Rules Voted In Virginia

VIRGINIA, From E1

face but when you analyze it
it doesn't mean a damn



Washington Star News
Thursday, February 27, 1975

Nominee Linked to Defendant

By Orr Kelly
Washington Star Staff Writer

Edward C. Schmults, who is expected to be named by President Ford as deputy attorney general, served as a director of the Holly Sugar

The board of directors of Holly meets monthly in the company's headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo. Alfred Parker, director of corporate communications for the company, said Schmults was "pretty faithful — it seems to me he was

IF SCHMULTS is nomi-
nated as expected to be