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JUL 11 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN MARSH

FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE *new*

Attached is the first draft of the domestic issue fact sheet portion of the first year report. Still to be completed are the national security and foreign policy fact sheets, an appendix of statistics (messages, treaties, reports, vetoes, interviews, meetings, etc.), and an essay, in narrative form, seeking to provide cohesion to the initiatives, tone and underlying philosophy of the Ford Administration.

Our goal is to have the entire package ready next week. Therefore, we are sending you each section, as it is completed, for comment and suggestions. We would appreciate your reaction to this portion by 3:00 p.m. tomorrow, Friday.

*Donna
put this in a
note book, w/ tabs
to divide subjects*



FACT SHEET SECTION

1. In the Pursuit of.....

- More Open Government
- A Constructive Relationship with the Congress
- Economic Stabilization
 - Economic Recovery
 - Job Opportunities
- Energy Independence
 - Energy R & D
 - Conservation
- A Balanced Environment
- A New International Order
- National Security
- Addressing Human Needs
- Regulatory Reform
- Enhancing Federal, State and Local Relations
- A More Equitable System of Justice
- Better Education
- More Effective Transportation
- An Improved Agricultural System
- Housing and Community Development
- Greater Rights for Individuals



MORE OPEN GOVERNMENT

"I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together, not only our Government, but civilization itself..... In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

August 9, 1974

Since the first day he assumed office, President Ford has maintained his promise to maintain an open White House, permitting the Congress, the press and his staff as much access to the Oval Office as could possibly be arranged. Specifically, the President has:

- * Provided access on the full range of policy issues to four Cabinet rank advisers.
- * Assigned nine key staff officers who report directly to the President, and designated others who work directly with the President.
- * Adjusted titles of White House staff positions so that they clearly identify the function performed by the person.
- * Reduced staff support services to better reflect staff size and responsibilities than they did previously.
- * Provided an organization chart and fact sheets to the public on functions of principal White House aides.
- * Established a written set of ethical standards for White House personnel to follow.
- * Maintained an "open door", as is proven by the fact that he has held:

- 9 meetings with the transition team
- 16 meetings with the National Security Council
- 84 meetings with economic and energy advisers
- 29 meetings with budget advisers
- 16 press conferences
- 26 press interviews
- 50 meetings with governors
- 131 hours of meetings with members of the Congress
- 15 meetings with the GOP leadership
- 17 meetings with the bi-partisan leadership
- 16 meetings with the Cabinet
- 30 meetings with the Vice President

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A CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONGRESS

"This Congress, unless it has changed, I am confident, will be my working partner as well as my most constructive critic. I am not asking for conformity. I am dedicated to the two-party system, and you know which party I belong to."

"I do not want a honeymoon with you. I want a good marriage."

August 12, 1975

Since August 9, 1974, President Ford has:

- * On August 12, the President asked Congress to help him in "getting America moving again."
- * Delivered _____ addresses to the Congress, including the State of the Union Address, State of the World, and _____ "drop bys" the House and Senate Chambers.
- * Met 17 times with the House and Senate Leadership.
- * Conducted 131 Congressional hours in which he has met with members of the Congress.
- * Sent _____ messages and _____ reports and _____ treaties to the Congress.
- * Made available the members of his Cabinet and the senior staff to testify as often as they are needed.
- * Called upon eight members of Congress to participate in the White House Summit Conference on Inflation.
- * Appointed _____ members of the Congress to serve on Executive Committees or Boards.
- * Turned over to the Congress the report of the Presidential Commission on the CIA, to continue investigation.
- * At every veto, requested the assistance of the Congress to work with the Administration to produce improved legislation -- two times this has resulted in much improved legislation that has been signed by the President.

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ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, RECOVERY AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

"The President cannot lick inflation. The Congress cannot lick inflation. Business, labor, agriculture, and other segments of America cannot lick inflation. Separately we can only make it worse, but together we can beat it to its knees."

September 5, 1974

When President Ford first assumed office, he was confronted with an economy suffering from accelerating, double digit inflation and a declining real gross national product. To counter this, in his first two months he:

- * Proposed (and later signed into law) legislation creating the Council on Wage and Price Stability to monitor wage and price movements in both the private and public sectors.
- * Convened the Summit Conference on Inflation to bring to bear the best thinking of the country on the problems of the economy.
- * Created the Economic Policy Board, composed of the top economic policymakers in the Executive Branch, to advise the President and make recommendations regarding all matters relating to economic policy and coordination and implementation of economic policy.
- * Appointed an Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.
- * Created the Labor-Management Committee, consisting of eight representatives of labor and eight representatives of management, to provide advice on a wide range of matters.
- * Delivered a 10-point program to help the economy by providing such measures as requiring inflation impact statements for all major legislative proposals, regulations, and rules emanating from the Executive Branch; and promoting capital formation through tax reductions for dividends on preferred stock and liberalized capital gains tax treatment.

"Since becoming your President five months ago, economic problems have been my foremost concern. Two elements of our problem are long-range inflation and energy. Both are affected not only by our actions but also by international forces beyond our direct control. The new and disturbing element in the economic picture is our worsening recession and the unemployment that goes with it."

January 13, 1975

By the time the State of the Union address was in the process of preparation, economic activity had declined to the point where the President was faced with the interrelated problems of recession and



inflation. To attack these problems, which were also intertwined with our energy dependence, the President:

- * Proposed a \$16 billion temporary antirecession tax reduction, (which he has now signed into law), a series of energy conservation taxes and fees, and a permanent tax reduction designed to return to the economy the revenues from the energy taxes and fees in order to make the energy program economically neutral.
- * Announced a one-year moratorium on new Federal spending programs to help restore a measure of fiscal restraint and to serve as a first step in redressing the pattern of deficits which had characterized the Federal budget in 14 of the past 15 years.
- * Recommended a five percent limit on Federal pay increases in 1975, and a one-year five percent limit on all government programs tied to the consumer price index, including social security, civil service, and military retirement pay, and food stamps.

"About six months ago it was perfectly obvious that we were faced with a serious recession. Again, because of sound policy, firm hands, and a dedication to doing what is right, all of the experts tell me that we are bottomed out. And I can assure you, as I look at the statistics, we see a good many more bright clouds than dark ones, and we are going to continue, and we are going to make it."

June 24, 1975

By the end of the first half of 1975, the reduction in the rate of inflation and the upturn in the leading economic indicators suggested that we were on our way out of the recession. To manage the recovery without resparking inflation and at the same time alleviate the national and personal hardships imposed by a high unemployment rate (and concentrate on the 10 million additional jobs needed by 1980), the President:

- * Proposed a series of tax reform measures designed to promote capital formation.
- * Endorsed a series of proposals by his labor-management Committee to provide incentives for the construction of non-oil and gas fired electric utility plants.
- * Proposed an additional temporary extension of unemployment insurance compensation to alleviate the difficulties of the unemployed.
- * Proposed a series of permanent changes in the unemployment insurance system designed to extend the system's coverage as well as place the system on a sound financial footing.



- * Proposed creation of a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance to undertake a comprehensive study of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system and consider the relationship of unemployment insurance and the myriad other Federal assistance programs.
- * Proposed a series of tax reform measures designed to reduce inequities in the tax system while simultaneously providing incentives for the capital investment needed for sustained economic prosperity.
- * Signed into law legislation extending the 65 week limit on regular unemployment insurance benefits until December 31, 1975, as well as coverage for 12 million persons not covered by regular state benefits.
- * Approved \$456 million to go to 433 state and local governments for approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.

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ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

"I will not sit by and watch the Nation continue to talk about an energy crisis and do nothing about it. Nor will I take half-way measures which fail to change the direction that has put our Nation in this position. We have the resources in this country, the technological capability, and the spirit to regain our energy independence. I will, of course, use all my powers as President to make certain that we succeed."

June 21, 1975

In establishing an energy program unprecedented in scope or dimension President Ford has:

- * Developed and recommended to the Congress the first comprehensive national energy program ever articulated by either a President or the Congress. This national plan includes: (a) specific objectives that the Nation should achieve in energy (reduce our vulnerability by 1977 to 1973 levels, reduce our imports of foreign oil to 3-5 million barrels of oil per day by 1985, all of which would be immediately replaceable from strategic reserves, and regain a position of world dominance in energy beyond 1985); and (b) a list of specific programs that would achieve those objectives. These programs are reflected in both the Energy Independence Act of 1975 (a bill with 13 separate titles dealing with energy supply, demand, and energy environmental trade-offs), and a comprehensive tax program designed to raise energy prices and rebate approximately \$25 billion to the American people.
- * Achieved several major reorganizations of executive departments and agencies dealing with energy, including the creation of the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Proposed and signed into law the Energy Resources Council to provide inter-agency cooperation on energy policy decisions.
- * Submitted _____ bills to the Congress to insure future energy supplies, and make better use of those presently available to us.
- * Will shortly submit a program recommended by the Labor Management Committee aimed at resolving the financial dilemmas of the electric utilities. Not only do the recommendations represent solid, long-term proposals to increase electric utility construction and output, but also prove correct the President's theory that labor and management can work together to address and resolve the Nation's problems.



- * Sustained two important vetoes in the energy area, one involving removal of his authority to levy tariffs on imported oil and the other strip mining (one pocket veto in December and a straight veto in May). The President has invited the Congress to work with his Administration in development of a better strip mine bill which would be acceptable to both the Executive and Legislative Branches.
- * Achieved energy conservation of _____% by departments and agencies within the Executive Branch.
- * Signed into law the Deepwater Ports Act, which provides authority to license construction and operation of port facilities in naturally deep waters off our coastline.
- * Taken administrative steps to accelerate leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf to find and develop as yet undiscovered oil and gas reserves in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- * Put into operation the competitive leasing of geothermal resources, which produce energy from steam.

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ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"The United States must declare independence from foreign sources of energy, and the sooner the better. The public and private sectors of our society will spend literally hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade to explore and to develop new energy. Millions of workers and the massive power of our technology will combine to attack the problems before us. I am always an optimist. We must and we will win that struggle."

February 25, 1975

To promote and expedite the development of new energy resources and the best utilization of those we have, President Ford has:

- * Signed into law the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which created ERDA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. ERDA represents a significant consolidation of Federal Energy R & D efforts with NRC acting as an overseer of licensing and regulation of the nuclear industry.
- * Presented a \$2,300 million energy R & D budget for FY '76, more than double the amount spent in FY '74.
- * Resolved the three-year debate within the Executive Branch re uranium enrichment and has submitted to the Congress a comprehensive program to end the government's monopoly in this area, turning over future enrichment responsibilities to the private sector.
- * Will shortly submit to the Congress a comprehensive program dealing with the commercialization of synthetic fuels (oil shale, coal gasification, etc.)

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ENERGY CONSERVATION

"The sooner Congress acts, the more effective the oil conservation program will be and the quicker the Federal revenues can be returned to our people."

January 15, 1975

To promote the conservation of increasingly scarce domestic energy supplies and at the same time reduce our vulnerability to foreign suppliers, the President has:

- * Taken administrative action to raise the fees on all imported crude oil and petroleum products.
- * Urged the deregulation of new natural gas, and proposed an excise tax on all natural gas.
- * Announced that he will shortly decontrol the price of domestically produced "old" oil, to stimulate domestic production as well as prompt conservation.
- * Proposed a tax credit for those home owners who install insulation equipment, as well as the establishment of an energy conservation program to help low income families purchase insulation supplies.
- * Directed a Federal energy conservation program that has produced an energy savings of 21% in the last year within the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch.
- * Initiated an Industrial Energy Conservation Program to promote voluntary energy conservation within the industrial sector of the economy.

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A BALANCED ENVIRONMENT

"It is a time of reconciliation. I would propose in this circumstance one more area of greater understanding. I would suggest a detente with nature. Spinoza once said, and I quote, 'The power of nature is the power of God.' We have too long treated the natural world as an adversary rather than as a life-sustaining gift from the Almighty. If man has the genius to build, which he has, he must also have the ability and responsibility to preserve."

July 3, 1975

The President believes that the preservation of the environment is an important priority that is closely tied to our effort to regain energy independence. In pursuing a balance between these two vital goals, the President has:

- * Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act to enhance the safety of public drinking water supplies through the establishment and enforcement of national drinking water standards.
- * Proposed legislation to regulate surface mining and reclamation of coal lands, designed to provide an appropriate balance between the urgent need to increase coal production and protect the environment. While the Congress has passed two strip mining bills, neither has met the energy and employment standards which the President feels must be ensured, and consequently the President has vetoed both bills.
- * Proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act to permit greater use of coal where there is no threat to public health and where alternative pollution control methods can be effectively used.
- * Ordered an Executive Branch review of automobile pollution control devices and, given the results of extensive studies citing health, economic, environmental and energy effects, proposed to maintain the current automobile emission standards through model year 1981.
- * Endorsed the Labor-Management Committee's proposal that electric utilities' write-off for pollution control devices should be extended beyond its present expiration date of December 31, 1975.

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REGULATORY REFORM

"Although most of today's regulations affecting business are well-intentioned, their effect, whether designed to protect the environment of the consumer, often does more harm than good. They can stifle the growth of our standard of living and contribute to inflation..... Over a period of some 90 years, we have erected a massive Federal regulatory structure encrusted with contradictions, excesses, and rules that have outlived any conceivable value."

June 17, 1975

In an unprecedented effort to reform those Federal regulations which have become obsolete and unnecessary, President Ford has:

- * Met with the Democratic and Republican Congressional leadership to seek cooperation in eliminating regulations which do more harm than good.
- * Met with members designated by the Congress to establish legislative measures to reform the regulatory process, as well as the Commissioners of the 10 independent regulatory agencies involved.
- * Set up within the White House a special group to work with the Congress and the regulatory agencies to determine the impact of Federal regulations on a free economy and on the life of the individual citizen.
- * Proposed the establishment of a National Commission on Regulatory Reform, to examine the independent regulatory agencies, with statutory authority to identify and eliminate needless regulations.
- * Requested that all offices within the Executive Branch evaluate the inflationary impact of all proposed legislation, rules and regulations under their jurisdiction.
- * Proposed the Financial Institutions Act, which would phase out some existing Federal regulations governing banks and thrift institutions.
- * Designed a comprehensive transportation program to amend Federal regulations concerning our railroads, airlines and trucking firms. The first of this series of proposals, the Railroad Revitalization Act, would remove the weight of ICC interference on railroad rate adjustments, and simplify railroad merger and abandonment procedures.



- * Signed the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, which insures that competition is always a prime consideration in establishing or abolishing market rules, and provides safeguards to help insure public trust in the securities markets.
- * Appointed the Commission on Federal Paperwork, to pinpoint and reduce the enormous amount of Federal forms and Federal documents. The Commission will cease to exist at the end of two years.

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ADDRESSING HUMAN NEEDS

"Even with the steps I have proposed to return fiscal integrity, this budget continues the steady and sharp annual increase in Government payments to individuals -- to those Americans who need help from their Government."

February 3, 1975

While the President has maintained the need to cut Federal spending and prevent another bout with inflation, he has accepted and addressed the need to deal with "urgent humanitarian needs." To address these, he has:

- * Proposed an FY '76 budget that will increase payments to individuals by \$15 billion over FY '75, so that in this fiscal year payments to individuals now account for more than 40 percent of Government spending. This means that since 1968 real spending for payments to individuals has increased from \$80 billion to \$160 billion, while Defense spending has been reduced from \$151 billion to \$87 billion.
- * Proposed Medicare outlays of \$15 billion for FY '76. This will help meet the medical costs of 13.3 million aged and disabled Americans, 29% more people than were aided in 1971. Of this, \$7.2 billion will help meet the health needs of 26 million low-income Americans this fiscal year -- a 40% increase over those aided in 1971.
- * Proposed and signed into law \$455 million in aid for refugees coming from Vietnam and Cambodia, and appointed a Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees to help the refugees assimilate into American life and culture.
- * Signed into law the Vietnam Era Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, to administer aid to veterans of the Vietnam era. The bill included affirmative action and placement programs for the vets.
- * Supported and signed into law emergency legislation authorizing public service jobs and extending unemployment compensation for millions of workers. The emergency legislation included an emergency public service program and an emergency unemployment compensation program for more than 3 million persons not eligible for regular unemployment compensation.
- * Earmarked over \$456 million to be spent on approximately 840,000 summer jobs for youth.
- * Signed into law legislation extending the limit on regular unemployment benefits and continuing a special program for 12 million persons not covered by regular state benefits.



- * Signed the Social Services Amendments of 1974, improving program accountability and focusing funds on those most in need of services.
- * Established the Panel on Biomedical Research and nominated members of the panel. This constitutes the first comprehensive review of the Nation's efforts in this area in a decade.
- * Assigned the Domestic Council to explore alternatives to the trust fund approach to social security financing, so that the Social Security Program can remain financially autonomous, and directed the Secretary of HEW to look into the relationship of eventual social security benefits to current earnings.
- * Proposed and signed into law the Emergency Housing Act of 1975 providing an additional \$10 billion of mortgage purchase authority to the government National Mortgage Association. It also provides standby authority to the Secretary of HUD to co-insure loans by lending institutions to preclude mortgage foreclosures on homes whose owners are in temporary financial difficulty.

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ENHANCING FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL RELATIONS

"The genius of American government is the Federal system of shared sovereignty. This system permits and promotes creativity and freedom of action simultaneously at three levels of government. Federalism enables our people to approach their problems through the governments closest to them, rather than looking to an all-powerful central bureaucracy for every answer."

April 25, 1975

The President feels it is time we looked away from the Federal Government for solutions to our problems, and returned as much jurisdiction as possible to the state and local governments. To promote this, he has:

- * Submitted legislation to renew and amend the State and Local Assistance Act of 1972 (Revenue Sharing). His recommended changes include increased assistance to hard-pressed areas that are constrained by the current per capita limitations, and increased public participation in determining state and local use of shared revenues.
- * Addressed or met with the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Conference of Mayors, and representatives of the National Governors' Conference, and held 50 meetings with State Governors.
- * Proposed (as part of the Highway Trust Fund extension) a one cent per gallon Federal tax decrease in those states which raise their state gasoline tax by one cent per gallon, thereby enhancing the ability of state and local governments to deal with their own transportation problems.
- * Directed the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the states to resolve environmental and economic concerns over the leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- * Proposed the Airport and Airway Development Act, which includes a provision to help state and local officials better manage their Federal assistance by allocating the bulk of the aviation grants funds directly to state and local airport sponsors.
- * Signed into law the Social Services Amendments of 1974, which clearly delineates the limitations of the Federal Government in social services programs, allowing for local decisions to be made at the state level.
- * Proposed a comprehensive crime bill, which would provide for improved Federal, state, and local coordination in criminal law enforcement.

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A MORE EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

"Our revolutionary leaders heeded John Locke's teaching: 'Where there is no law, there is no freedom.' Law makes human society possible. It pledges safety to every member so that the company of fellow human beings can be a blessing instead of a threat. Where law exists and is respected and is fairly enforced, trust replaces fear."

April 25, 1975

The President believes the restoration of "domestic tranquility" to the United States rests upon a more effective and equitable system of justice. To this end he has:

- * Sent to the Congress a comprehensive legislative package to deal with crime. The message contains measures designed to enhance the Federal Government's role in the reduction of crime. Among these measures are mandatory minimum sentences, economic compensation for the victims of crime, handgun control and reauthorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- * Requested legislative action to clamp down on illegal aliens illegally entering the United States.
- * Established the Committee on Illegal aliens, under the auspices of the White House Domestic Council. The Committee is conducting an exhaustive review of the impact of illegal aliens on the Nation's economy, and is preparing legislation to prohibit the increase in number of illegal aliens.
- * Directed the Justice Department to establish a career criminal program at the Federal level to insure the rapid and effective prosecution of repeat offenders. Also, the President directed that LEAA fund similar programs at the state and local levels through the use of discretionary grants.
- * Initiated within the Domestic Council a policy review committee on drugs. Within the committee, the enforcement working group is currently working to draw up a better program for dealing with enforcement of our drug laws.
- * Directed the Justice Department to develop enforcement priorities in the area of white collar crime, including crime involving official corruption.
- * Provided for the immigration of over one hundred thousand Vietnamese refugees into this country following the collapse of South Vietnam.
- * Established a Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees to deal with the problems arising out of the large immigration of Vietnamese and Cambodians to this country.



- * Established the Presidential Clemency Board within the White House, to grant relief to some 120,000 persons who had not complied with the Selective Service regulations. Of the 120,000, 30,000 applied for clemency and cases are being reviewed by the Justice Department.
- * Created the Commission on CIA activities within the United States to investigate allegations of domestic wrongdoing by that agency.
- * Directed the Attorney General to study the report of the Commission on CIA activities within the United States and determine what, if any, action should be taken against individuals.

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BETTER EDUCATION

"Although this Administration will not make promises it cannot keep, I do want to pledge one thing to you here and now. I will do everything in my power to bring education and employers together in a new climate of credibility -- an atmosphere in which universities turn out scholars and employers turn them on."

August 30, 1974

- * Signed into law the Education Amendments of 1974, which, in spite of some negative busing and administrative provisions, represents a step toward more effective distribution of Federal education funds and more direct and equitable administration of education programs.
- * Directed the Department of Labor to begin a pilot program to improve occupational information to college graduates and non-graduates in making career choices.
- * Directed the Secretaries of HEW and Commerce, in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor, to study ways of bringing the academic and vocational spheres closer together.
- * Proposed the vocational education bill, to consolidate Federal vocational education support, and appointed the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.
- * Signed into law a bill giving the American Indian community a stronger role in approving or disapproving the use of funds for children in public schools, and providing better planning in the use of those funds.

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MORE EFFECTIVE TRANSPORTATION

"There are still changing needs and new demands for the movement of our people and the goods they produce. Yesterday's methods may not be adequate to overcome the problem of congestion in many of our large population centers. Also, fuels that have powered our transportation machinery in the past may not be sufficient to meet the demands of the future..... Once again, we look to the people in our transportation industry to make the adjustments required by the changing times. We look to them with the confidence that they will perform as they have in the past and provide improvements that will ensure fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation."

April 10, 1975

- * Proposed the Railroad Revitalization Act to reduce restrictive regulation of railroads and help revitalize the rail industry. It is the first part of the President's comprehensive transportation program designed to achieve reform of Federal regulations governing railroads, airlines and trucking firms.
- * Signed the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act, providing \$11.8 billion over six years to improve urban public transportation.
- * Proposed a new Federal Highway Program concentrating upon completion of major interstate highways at the national level while returning to the States both Federal highway money and the power to make their own transportation decisions.
- * Proposed the Airport and Airway Development Act, which would streamline airport aid, reduce red tape, and establish a new formula for allocation of funds to meet airport needs.
- * Enacted the Federal Aid Highway Amendments of 1974 making permanent the 55 mile per hour speed limit, for the purpose of saving energy, as well as lives. Contingent upon the States' ability to enforce the regulation, the President released \$2 billion in highway trust funds to go back to the states.
- * Submitted (by August 9) a plan to reorganize the bankrupt railroads in the Northeast and Midwest with minimum Federal involvement.
- * Enacted legislation to facilitate the safe transportation of hazardous materials.
- * Directed a joint DOT/EPA study on automobile fuel efficiency, which resulted in an agreement with major automobile manufacturers to increase fuel efficiency of 1980 automobile fleet by 40 percent.



- * Sent a recommendation to the Congress to amend the Clean Air Act by extending the current automobile emission standards for five years, from 1977 to 1981.
- * Initiated a cargo security program involving Federal, local and industrial cooperation in the reduction of cargo theft.
- * Developed an action plan for assisting U.S. international air carriers, including the enactment of the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974.

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AN IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

"The demand for agricultural products is at an all-time high both here and abroad. In addition to supplying food for the tables of over 213 million Americans, America's farms and ranches are seen by many millions of people abroad as a source of nourishment. Our agricultural abundance is possible not only because of the blessings of fertile soil and advanced technology, but also because of the capable, hard-working, innovative people in whose hands these immense food and fiber resources are entrusted."

April 2, 1975

To provide farmers with the opportunity to make their own decisions, and receive income from strengthened markets, President Ford has:

- * Adopted a highly successful market-oriented farm policy, away from the discredited subsidized programs subsidies of earlier years. To preserve this trend required returning H.R. 4296 to the Congress; this bill would have increased government controls over farmers, increased consumer food costs, and fettered American farmers' access to world markets.
- * Increased national wheat allotments for 1976 by 15%, broadening the support protection for farmers in the event that wheat prices fall below target levels.
- * Strengthened Milk Market Order prices and dairy price supports, and increased the 1975 crop cotton price support loan rate by 9 cents a pound.
- * Reached agreement with the European community to remove export subsidies on industrial cheese coming into the country, ensuring that surplus dairy products will not be sold in the United States at cut-rate prices.
- * Initiated voluntary agreements with 12 countries to limit their 1975 meat exports to this country, to protect domestic cattle producers from a flood of beef imports from abroad.
- * Assured farmers that they would have the fuel and supplies necessary to carry out their production plans for 1975 in order to meet the increased need for larger food supplies at home and abroad.
- * Increased the FY '75 funds available to Food for Peace by \$600 million, more than a 50% increase.
- * Appointed a broad representation of farm commodity leaders to assist the United States in upcoming trade negotiations, and instituted a firm international trade negotiating policy that will tie industry and agriculture together in upcoming trade barrier negotiations.



- * .Directed the initiation of a grain export monitoring system in 1974, to keep our agricultural exports moving smoothly without imposing harmful controls upon them.

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HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"This Administration is committed to a prompt recovery of the housing industry and to getting construction workers back on the job. Both of these objectives and actions are crucial to our overall economic recovery."

July 2, 1975

To promote better housing without disrupting his policy of fiscal restraint, the President:

- * Urged enactment of and signed into law the Emergency Housing Act of 1975, including provisions addressing mortgage foreclosure and expanding the mortgage purchase programs of the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA).
- * Authorized the Secretary of HUD to release \$2 billion in previously authorized Federal funds to assist in the purchase of home mortgages.
- * Signed into law the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974, which permitted the GNMA to make commitments to purchase mortgages at predetermined interest rates on new or existing homes which do not qualify for FHA or VA guarantees.

"I think we can say without any reservation that the move from the narrow programs of the past in community development to programs that are very broad gauged, a consolidation of programs such as model cities and urban development, will give a real impetus to decision-making, local action, and local responsibility, and I am confident that the mayors, the governors, the other local officials will assume that decision-making, that action, and that responsibility."

August 22, 1975

In an effort to redirect the narrowly defined community development programs of the past, President Ford has:

- * Signed into law the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, replacing the outdated categorical grant programs with new community development block grants and establishing a new housing assistance program for lower-income families.

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PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

"Freedom was nourished in American soil because the principles of the Declaration of Independence flourished in our land. These principles, when enunciated 200 years ago, were a dream, not a reality. Today, they are real. Equality has matured in America. Our unalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed."

April 19, 1975

Throughout his political career, President Ford has spoken for the need to preserve and protect the rights of individual citizens. Every program or proposal he has made as President rests upon his philosophy that the laws of the Nation should work for the citizens, not the citizens for the law. In pursuing this, he has:

- * Endorsed and signed into law the Privacy Act of 1974, which codified principles to safeguard personal privacy in the collection and handling of recorded personal information by Federal agencies.
- * Proposed a massive regulatory reform program designed to protect individuals and businesses by the elimination of excessive freedom and unnecessary Federal rules and regulations.
- * Appointed the Privacy Protection Study Commission to study data processing programs and governmental, regional and private information systems to recommend what, if any, action would be needed to protect the privacy of individuals.
- * Strongly endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, appointed the 35-person National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, and directed Federal departments and agencies to take affirmative action in the hiring of more women to top-level positions.
- * Directed that executive departments and agencies institute improved consumer programs, in order (1) to give all consumer interests a fair chance to be heard in the government decision-making process, and (2) to hold Federal costs and regulations to a minimum. This responsiveness program will counter the need for an expensive and bureaucratic consumer agency.
- * Introduced the Financial Institutions Act, which, by opening up the lending power of banks and lending institutions, would give an average consumer a better opportunity to earn good interest from his savings.
- * Unalterably opposed the Federal registration of guns or the licensing of gun owners as an infringement upon rights of law-abiding citizens.



- * Created the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States (1) to investigate allegations that the CIA exceeded its statutory authority, and (2) to make recommendations concerning safeguards to preclude the agency from activities threatening the freedom of individuals and democratic institutions.
- * Directed the Department of Justice to develop guidelines relating to the acquisition, retention and dissemination of information by the FBI.
- * Signed a bill to increase Federal insurance levels for deposits, which includes prohibiting a denial of credit to any person on the basis of sex or marital status, and provides consumer protection in credit and finance areas.
- * Directed the Civil Service Commission to prevent Federal job discrimination against rehabilitated criminal offenders, and urged the National Governors' Conference to take steps to eliminate discrimination against ex-offenders.
- * Signed the Trade Act of 1974, which protects American workers who have lost their jobs as a result of import competition.
- * Approved a series of regulations established under Title IX of the Education Act Amendments, establishing sweeping standards prohibiting discrimination in education on the basis of sex.

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TALLY SHEET

Nominations:

Civilian.....3,087 *
Military.....52,833 *

Appointments.....638 *

Executive Orders.....72 *

Proclamations.....73 *

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Communications to Congress
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Heads of State.....20 **
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Others.....

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Sustained.....8 *
Overridden.....4 *

Miles Traveled.....

* As of June 24, 1975
** As of July 1, 1975

Note: Figures listed will be revised and checked for final version of report. Figures left blank are in the process of being tallied.

