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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: BO CALLAWAY
VIA: OFFICE OF DICK CHENEY
FROM: JACK CALKINS *jc*

The attached is furnished to you per Bob Hartmann's instructions.

Please call if you have any questions.

✓ RTHC copy



December 9, 1975

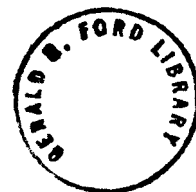
MEMORANDUM TO: STU SPENCER
THROUGH: DICK CHENEY
FROM: JACK CALKINS ✓

I just came across a paper scrap which had been shoved into one of my pockets during the Presidential visit to Boston a few weeks ago. During that visit, I met Douglas Thomas, who is the brother of Rick Thomas of the White House Photo Office. Rick was the White House photographer traveling with us at that time.

Douglas Thomas is an outstanding young black lawyer and is now on the faculty of the Harvard Law School. He told me that he had written the President Ford Committee offering his services in contacting young professional blacks throughout the nation on behalf of the President, that he had had a routine acknowledgement but had heard nothing since. He asked if I could follow up to make sure that his offer had not fallen between the chairs. I told him that I did not believe any special divisions (e.g., women, blacks, ethnics, etc.) had been set up yet at the PFC, but that I would pass along his continuing interest in being of assistance.

In the event Doug Thomas' original correspondence cannot be located, his address can be obtained from his brother, Rick, here at the White House.

JTC:rg ✓
cc: RTH ✓



December 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: STU SPENCER
THROUGH: DICK CHENEY
FROM: JACK CALKINS

I understand that Mrs. Wayne Hall of Hanover, New Hampshire, would be a willing volunteer for the PFC if she has not already been approached. Mrs. Hall is the wife of a Dartmouth College faculty member and the daughter of the late Rep. Harold Lovre of South Dakota. Harold was a close personal friend of the President's.

The above information came to me from Vern Loen of our Congressional Liaison Staff, himself a South Dakotan.

JTC:rg
cc: RTH ✓



December 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: Barbara Norris

FROM: Douglas J. Smith



Per our telephone
conversation of today.



11/25/95

Bob:

It's almost the 5 month anniversary of this message to you and still no direct contact from the President's campaign staff.

I know you turned it over to them. Don't you think they should have a better response capability?

Regards
Cherry

DFC

Skipworth - 457-6453

hazards Primary States

[illegible]

file PFC

(FILE)

POL:VOLUNTEER

July 8, 1975

Hon. Robert T. Hartmann
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I want to help!

I recall reading recently, perhaps it was in the reports of the Callaway announcement, that consideration was being given to a plan under which Members of Congress would be designated as regional coordinators for the President's campaign.

It sounds like a good idea to me and I would very much like to assist.

The President is doing an excellent job and very much deserves to be elected in his own right. I want to do what I can to ensure his victory in '76. You can count on me.

Sincerely,

Donald J. Mitchell
Member of Congress

DJM:sbp



December 12, 1975

TO: Angela Raish

FROM: Douglas J. Smith

Per our telephone
conversation of today.

Jack FYI
The PFC had not
received this, but I
sent them a copy.
Randy



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1975

To: Bob Hartmann

From: Max L. Friedersdorf

For follow-up action.

457-6900

double cover

Angela Riessch
(Callaway sec)

Reine? Respond?

Robert?

RTA

November 18, 1975

Dear Bill:

Max Friedersdorf has advised me of your very strong interest and kind offer to be of assistance in speaking to young Republicans and other groups around the country.

I strongly welcome, of course, this fine support and I am advising the appropriate staff to try and take advantage of your generous offer. Your offer of assistance is especially gratifying because I am aware of your heavy schedule on the Hill and in your District.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William S. Cohen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: with MLF Buckslip to Bo Callaway - Bob Hartmann

GRF:MLF:vo



DATE: 12-12-75

TO: Robert F Hartman

FROM: GWEN ANDERSON

INFORMATION X

ACTION: _____

APPROPRIATE

HANDLING: _____

OTHER: _____



COMMENTS:

Follow-up on
Donald Thompson III
is ^{the} letter from Terrell
to him.

President Ford Committee

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

December 4, 1975

Mr. Donald J. Thompson II
Box 891, Trinity College
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I was glad that we had the opportunity to visit by phone in regard to your willingness to help the President. I am a few days late answering your letter; however, I was in Minnesota for several days when it arrived.

Since receipt of your letter, we now have a President Ford Committee chairman in the state of Connecticut. His name is Joseph Burns, whose address and telephone number are:

Joseph B. Burns, Esq.
477 Connecticut Boulevard
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
(203) 528-4109

It is the policy of the President Ford Committee in Washington that all activities within a given state go through the President Ford Committee chairman for that state. I would suggest that you call or write Mr. Burns and talk to him in regard to your Youth for Ford Committee in Connecticut.

Mr. Dick Mastrangelo is the regional coordinator for the northeastern states. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Mastrangelo and have given him a copy of your letter so he might follow-up on it.

I have discussed your involvement with the Ford campaign with our legal counsel in the President Ford Committee, and I have been informed by them that your involvement in the campaign would not legally conflict with your desire to become a delegate to the 1976 National Convention.



Mr. Donald J. Thompson II
December 4, 1975
Page 2.

I want to thank you for your genuine interest and your offer of help to assist the President in his campaign for election in 1976. Please do not hesitate to contact me any time you feel I can be of some assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Terrill
Convention States Coordinator

EAT/pjs

cc: Joseph Burns, Esq.
Dick Mastrangelo

bcc: Gwen Anderson



Donald J. Thompson 11
Box 891 Trinity College
Hartford, Conn. 06106

November 25, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Terill,

Thank you very much for your phone call of last week. As Mr. Hartmann may or may not have told you, I am the Membership Chairman of the Connecticut Federation of College Republican Clubs. This organization is part of the Republican National Committee's College Republican program, with which you are probably familiar. It is through this organization that I and some other people would like to form a "Youth for Ford" or some similiar group in Connecticut. In doing this, however, we would like advice and guidance, as frankly speaking, our experience in this area is limited. Furthermore, I would like to know if my involvement with the Ford campaign would in any way (legally or otherwise) come into conflict with my desire to be a delegate to the 1976 Republican National Convention.

As I understand it, the regular Ford Committee has not yet been set up in Connecticut. When it gets established here, please have it contact me. In the meantime, any suggestions you have would be most appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Donald J. Thompson II

Donald J. Thompson 11
Membership Chairman
Connecticut Federation of
College Republican Clubs



PFC
file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1975

Memorandum to: Robert T. Hartmann

From: Gwen Anderson

Donald Thompson II has been telephoned by Ed Terrill, whose states assignment include Connecticut, several times Friday and today.

He will continue to telephone, but in the meantime will send a letter to him regarding his interest in organizing college students for President Ford.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1975

Dear Don:

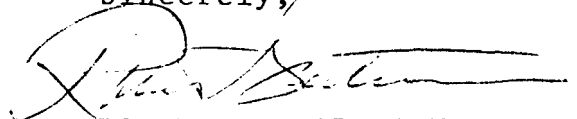
I was very pleased to have the opportunity to visit with you, your sister and your father during your visit last month to Washington, and I very much appreciated receiving your thoughtful letter.

President Ford would want me to express his gratitude for your support. I have passed along to the President Ford Committee your offer to form a "Youth for Ford" or some similar group in Connecticut, and Mrs. Anderson of my staff will be happy to help you with your request for Administration speakers, etc.

Again, it was a pleasure to meet you, and I wish you every success in both your political and scholastic pursuits.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



ROBERT T. HARTMANN
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Donald J. Thompson II
Box 891
Trinity College
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

bcc: Gwen Anderson

bcc: Bill Thompson



*For RTN's Info
& file*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

WILLIAM F. THOMPSON
Senior Vice President

October 21, 1975

The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

A simple thank you for the time you gave Don, Margie and me last Friday seems completely inadequate. You are probably used to the aura of the White House by now but for three citizens who have never entered it in the way we did Friday, it is an experience that will never be forgotten.

(You gave Don in particular a lot to think about as he races around Connecticut trying to get college Republicans geared up to reelecting the President!

Again, many many thanks for all the time you gave to us during your busy day.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely

Bill Thompson

*Given
This is father
of young man
who wants to
help w college
vote!*

Take care of him



The Hon. Robert Hartmann
The White House
Washington D.C., 20006

Donald J. Thompson II
Box 891, Trinity College
Hartford, Conn., 06106

October 22, 1975

Dear Mr. Hartmann,

I would like to thank you very much for taking time out of your busy schedule to meet with me, my father, and my sister on the afternoon of the seventeenth. I found our talk extremely interesting and informative. It is heartening indeed to know that President Ford has such capable advisors. I sincerely believe that the nation is in good hands.

As we discussed at our meeting, if it is at all possible, I would very much like to have some people, either from the White House or the President Ford Committee, come to speak on the college campuses of Connecticut. The Connecticut Federation of College Republican Clubs would be more than willing to sponsor these speakers. Furthermore, for our part, we would be willing (pending your approval) to form a "Youth for Ford", or "College Students for Ford", in Connecticut for the 1976 campaign.

Please let me know what you think of these ideas.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely Yours,

Donald J. Thompson II

Membership Chairman,
Connecticut Federation of
College Republican Clubs.



January 5, 1976

TO: STU SPENCER

FROM: DOUG SMITH

For your information. Telegram
has not been acknowledged.

A handwritten signature, likely of Doug Smith, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

MGMWSHT HSB
2-029384E347 12/13/75
ICS IPMRNCZ CSP



Mailgram®



2137898629 MGM TDRN ENCINO CA 100 12-13 0655P EST

ROBERT HARTMAN
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

Stew Spencer
1/5/76
sent orig.
to Mr. Spencer
nm

AT BURBANK AIRPORT RONALD REAGAN WAS ASKED HIS OPINION OF SBI (REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE), HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS CONTROVERSIAL BILL. BOTH CONSERVATIVES LIBERALS AND THE MEDIA VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE THIS BILL. IT IS NOT AMENDABLE. I HOPE THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL PICK UP THE BALL AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS BILL. BEST OF LUCK

ANN BECKER
5132 WHITE OAK AVENUE
ENCINO CALIFORNIA 91316

18:55 EST

MGMWSHT HSB



FROM: Gwen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FYI

Reg Martin's
stuff here as of
tomorrow
in Nixon's ^{old} office.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT T. HARTMANN

VIA: DOUG SMITH
FROM: GWEN ANDERSON



The attached letter is the one that is being sent by the PFC to individual Iowa Precinct Chairmen. 1,900 have been delivered as of 4:30 today and Jim Brown will see to it that they are signed, even though it may take until midnight tonight.

1,200 will be delivered, supposedly sometime tomorrow.

Jack Calkins was hazy on whether or not he had seen the letter, but finally concluded he had been given the letter from Mr. Hartmann, and that he made a few corrections and returned it to him. According to Ed Terrill the attached letter was rewritten by Jerry Jones.



Letter to Individual Iowa Precinct Chairman

Dear

The selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention in this Bicentennial year could shape the course of America's future for many years to come. I write to ask for your help in Iowa during this important process.

One of the questions that is often posed to me by Fellow Republicans is this: why should we support you for a full term in the Presidency? Let me try to answer that question for you, today.

Over the past seventeen months, I believe that I have established a proven track record, both as President and as leader of our party. This has not been an easy period. When I came into office, the country was traumatized by recent events, the economy was afflicted with such virulent inflation that we were heading toward a deep recession, and the world was asking whether America had lost its nerve over Vietnam. Certainly, we have not fully overcome these difficulties, but we have made very appreciable headway -- more headway, in fact, than most observers first thought possible. The divisions within the country are healing, the economy has pulled out of recession while the rate of inflation is also slowing, and both our friends and adversaries abroad know that the United States remains the strongest force for peace anywhere in the world. Furthermore, these past seventeen months have helped to foster a new mood in the country: a sense that the Federal Government should no longer be considered the answer to many of our problems but one of their most important causes. All of these are positive accomplishments not only for this Administration but for all Republicans.

Moreover, I think we now have a golden opportunity to build upon the progress of these months -- an opportunity that must be seized before it passes us by. In the next four years, we could literally set a new, fresh course for America:



-- by finally reversing the drift toward centralized government in the United States and restoring greater individual freedom and initiative;

-- by returning the country to fiscal sanity as we further reduce taxes and simultaneously curb the growth of Government spending;

-- by cutting the Gordian knot of Governmental regulation that now threatens to strangle the private enterprise system;

Starts Page 2 -- by promoting free markets for our vitally important agricultural community;

-- by straightening out the welfare mess and introducing greater rationality to other social programs in fields such as education and health;

-- by strengthening America's ~~position~~ position in the world so that we are second to none economically or militarily;

-- and finally, by reclaiming the spiritual and moral heritage that has been the foundation of our greatness as a people.

All ~~but~~ this and more can be achieved if our party unites behind a candidate who is fully groomed for the responsibilities of the Presidency, whose honesty inspires faith and trust across the country, and who has a clear set of programs to carry out the job. These are the criteria by which we must judge our Presidential candidates; these are the criteria by which I ask to be judged. If you agree that I meet these standards, then I ask that you join me in a great campaign effort.

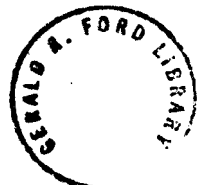
Working together, from the precinct level to the Oval Office, I am confident that we can make this Bicentennial year a turning point in restoring America's place as "the land of the free and the home of the brave". ~~That~~ That is my goal, and I hope it is one that you will share with me. *SNIS*

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

James R. Ford

Ford



January 27, 1976

TO: BO CALLAWAY
STU SPENCER

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

For your information.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



BOB HARTMANN --

Loren Berry called me about
this - feels that a Florida visit
is mandatory.

RTH —

Bill Gorog

Loren Berry personally
called Bill Gorog on this. ~~re~~
The original of Scheduling?
Eft copy to Callaway?

↑
yes
and S. Spencer RBA

5cc: Mr. William F. Gorog /
Deputy Director for Domestic Economic Policy
Old Executive Office Building - Room 200
Washington, D. C. 20503

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

935 ARTHUR GODFREY ROAD

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE (305) 531-0379

December 10, 1975

MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 402339
OCEAN VIEW BRANCH

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA 33140

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DENNIS P. CLUM
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SECRETARY

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

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Board of Governors and the membership of the Committee of One Hundred of Miami Beach, it is a genuine privilege and honor to extend to you an invitation to speak to our organization on the date of Tuesday, February 10, 1976.

The Committee of One Hundred is an educational, cultural and civic organization, founded in 1926, and has served well the civic needs of this city. It is composed of some 300 leading industrialists, financiers, educators and professional men from the United States and Canada, all of whom spend the winter months or live in the South Florida area.

In case you would see fit to honor us as our speaker on the above-mentioned date, this would be a Ladies' Night, for which there would be many guests besides members and their families present.

Trusting that it will be possible for you to be with us, and with sincere gratitude for the dedicated service you are rendering our great Nation as our President, we are

Respectfully yours,

Chairman of the Board

President



File

TPC

[ca. 2/79]



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INTRODUCTION

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

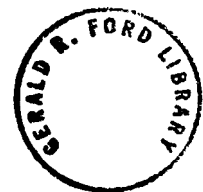
TIME SCHEDULE

PROJECTED INCOME

PROJECTED BUDGET

ACTIVITIES

POPULATION BREAKDOWN



INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of President Ford's Finance Committee, the Asian American community can be described as American citizens of Asian descent which includes members of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, and Samoan communities.

According to the 1970 census, it is estimated there is a total of approximately 1.5 million Asian Americans in this country. The break-out is as follows:

Chinese	435,000
Japanese	591,000
Korean	
Filipino	343,000
Samoan	

Generally speaking, the Asian American community is a closely-knit family unit; white collar and/or entrepreneurs, church-oriented; fiscally and socially conservative; athletically inclined, either as spectators and/or participants; and politically conservative, and also passive.

My suggestion is to appoint two prominent and highly visible individuals from each of these five groups to serve as co-chairpersons for the national finance committee with someone in Washington, D.C. coordinating their efforts.

Each of these communities would have a specific dollar goal to raise from their respective communities as shown on the Projected Income section of this proposal. I would suggest a chairperson and preferably a co-chairperson be appointed in each of the ethnic communities in the various cities, each reporting to the national co-chairpersons representing their respective communities.

I believe the structure of the proposed committee is such that it would serve a two-fold purpose. One, it would immediately raise funds for the President Ford Finance Committee and, when that is completed, utilize their efforts in the political arena.

Because of the urgency involved, the first phase would be completed within ninety days to raise a minimum of \$100,000. This would be conducted on a personal solicitation basis, supplemented by a direct mail program.



PROSPECTIVE COMMITTEE

Chinese

Japanese

Korean

Filipino

San Francisco

T. Kong Lee
Eileen Tong
Jack Chow
Tom Hseih

* Steven J. Doi
Benjamin Ichinose, D.D.S.
Yosh Uchida
Steve Nakashima

Los Angeles

* Wilbur Woo

Ruth Watanabe
* Fred Wada
Soichi Fukui

Washington,
D.C.

* Anna Chennault
Wm. Chen Lee, M.D.
Bob Sun
William Yee

Hito Suyehiro, D.D.S.
Barry Shimamura
William Tanaka

* Stanley Lee
Charles Kim

New York

Ron Inouye
George Yamaoka

Hawaii

James Nakano

Orange County

Sumi Akiyama

* Sammy Lee, M.D.

Houston

Albert Gee

Chicago

Ed Tom

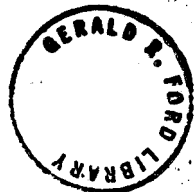
Harold Arai, D.D.S.

* National Co-Chairperson



SUGGESTED TIME-TABLE

TASKS	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
. Plan and Develop Overall Strategy	—					
. Plan and Develop Budget	—					
. Plan and Develop Time-Table	—					
. Plan and Develop Activities	—					
Direct Mail Campaign		—	—			
Cocktail Reception			—	—		
Telephone Campaign		—	—	—		
Publicity Campaign		—	—	—		
. Organize National Committee						



PROJECTED EXPENSES

Direct Mail Campaign - - - - -	\$1,100.00
Printing: 3000 units at \$.20 each - - - - -	\$ 600.00
Cover Letter	
Brochure	
Reply Envelope	
Postage: 3000 units at \$.13 each - - - - -	\$ 390.00
Miscellaneous - - - - -	110.00
Telephone/Telegrams - - - - -	\$1,500.00
Telephone: 3 mos. at \$300.00 per mo. - - -	\$ 900.00
Telegrams: 3 mos. at \$200.00 per mo. - - -	600.00
Travel/Hotel Accommodations - - - - -	\$3,000.00
3 Round-trips to California	
at \$700 per trip - - - - -	\$2,100.00
2 Round-trips to Chicago	
at \$300 per trip - - - - -	600.00
2 Round-trips to New York	
at \$150 per trip - - - - -	300.00
Miscellaneous - - - - -	<u>\$ 400.00</u>
Grand Total	\$6,000.00



PROJECTED INCOME

	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Filipino</u>	<u>Total By Cities</u>
Los Angeles	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 2,500	\$30,000
San Francisco	10,000	10,000	2,500	2,500	25,000
Washington, D. C.	5,000	5,000	5,000	-0-	15,000
Chicago	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	7,500
New York	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	15,000
Houston (Texas)	5,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,000
Denver	-0-	2,500	-0-	-0-	2,500
Orange County	-0-	2,500	2,500	-0-	5,000
Total by Groups	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$22,500	\$10,000	\$112,500 Grand Total



February 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: PFC Legal Staff

SUBJECT: Federal Election Campaign Act
Amendments of 1976 --
Proposed by Senator Pell

The proposed bill submitted to the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections by Senator Pell would seriously alter the federal election campaign laws as they presently exist. It also appears that this bill tracks the checklist of Representative Hays' bill which we believe Hays will introduce on Monday. The only provision not included in the Hays checklist is the public financing for Congressional staffs.

The Pell bill would have the following substantial effects:

1. Reconstitute the Federal Election Commission (FEC) so that the six members are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
2. Advisory Opinions which involve activity that is likely to recur shall be reduced to regulation form within thirty days.

Comment: This provision will cause confusion on the part of campaign committees. For example, if a political committee receives an Advisory Opinion from the FEC it will not be able to rely on this opinion until it is reduced to regulation form and not disapproved by the Congress.

3. Individual contributions to a political committee are limited to \$1,000 per calendar year; political



committees may contribute only \$5,000 to other political committees per calendar year.

Comment: The present election campaign law found constitutional by the Court in Buckley v. Valeo provides that an individual may contribute up to \$25,000 per calendar year to a political committee such as the RNC. In addition, the law places no monetary restrictions on political committees contributing to other political committees. For example, a political action committee (PAC) could contribute \$100,000 to the RNC today.

4. Corporate political action committees (PAC's) may solicit contributions from only stockholders or officers of a corporation; unions, however, may solicit contributions from their members.

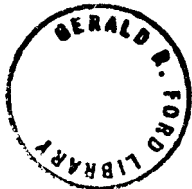
Comment: This amendment legislatively overrules the FEC's SUN PAC decision which held that corporate PAC's could use treasury funds to solicit contributions for its PAC from stockholders and their families, and employees. The removal of employees from this provision essentially isolates corporate employees from in-house political activity. Moreover, if they are members of a union, only one group -- organized labor -- will be permitted to solicit their funds for political purposes while at work. This provision has the potential of creating a national political force unequalled in power -- COPE.



5. If a corporation permits a contribution check-off system for officers or the withholding of dividends for a PAC, it must also provide a check-off system for union members who are employees.
6. Title II of the bill provides public financing of Senate and House elections with matching funds for both primary and general elections after January 1, 1977.

COMPARISON OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE
PELL BILL TO RECONSTITUTE THE FEC WITH PRESENT LAW

<u>Pell Bill</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Present Law</u>
(1) Provides for six member commission appointed by the President, not more than 3 members affiliated with the same political party		Provides for 6 voting members selected by President, Senate and House, and non-voting membership for Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.
(2) Requires candidates and committees to keep records of contributions only in excess of \$100.	Presumably candidates for Presidential matching funds will have to continue to keep records to determine eligibility for funds	Requires candidates and committees to keep records of contributions in excess of \$10.
(3) Requires the FEC to convert advisory opinions of general applicability to regulations subject to one house congressional veto within 30 days of issuance	One house veto provisions in present law and the proposed bill are unconstitutional.	No time limit on when FEC must submit regulations.
(4) Limits individuals to contributions of no more than \$1000 to any political committee supporting federal candidates.	Would seriously impair the RNC, Boosters and Congressional campaign committee in their fundraising efforts.	Individuals can contribute up to \$25,000 per year to multicandidate political committees supporting federal candidates



<u>Pell Bill</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Present Law</u>
(5) Limits political committees from contributing more than \$5,000 to any other political committee.	Limits transfers between multicandidate committees, including the RNC and congressional campaign committees.	Political committees are now limited to \$5,000 only if they are contributions to a single candidate committee, or if earmarked for a particular candidate.
(6) Limits expenditure of corporate funds to solicit and administer political contributions only from a stockholder or officer of the corporation. Effective date of prohibiting the current use of corporate funds to solicit and administer funds from employees is 30 days from enactment.	Corporate PACs would be severely limited if not eliminated. No corporation would have a check-off for a corporate PAC if the Pell bill passes because it mandates the same for the union. Effectively closes off the vast majority of the white and blue collar work forces to participation in any corporate PAC.	Permits corporations to expend corporate funds to solicit and administer voluntary political contributions from employees and stockholders.
(7) Public financing for primary and general elections for House and Senate seats beginning in 1977.	This is the only constitutional way to limit expenditures in congressional and Senatorial races.	No comparable provision.



PFC
Committee

PHOTOGRAPHED PHOTO OF THE
PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SHORT, Hal E.

From: Robert T. Hartmann

To: Bo Callaway

Date: February 27, 1976 Time: a.m.
p.m.

February 19th and
entitled
our Business

Mr. Short, as you can see from his
letter, is a long-time Michigan
Republican and personal friend of
the President. He wants to be of
assistance and might very well be.

President was
present photo-
copy of which
I see the
the two photo-

(Enclosed copy of Mr. Short's letter
and Mr. Hartmann's reply) nm

of assistance
which I do



HARTMANN
the President

1544 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

RTH:nm

(card sent to Anne Kamstra re. autographed
photo)

0.1
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PFC
MARCH 13, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Greensboro, North Carolina)

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Bo Callaway has asked to step aside temporarily as Chairman of President Ford's Campaign Committee until all questions relative to his Crested Butte resort development are resolved.

The President has agreed to this request and today has named Stuart Spencer as acting campaign chairman.

#



make copy

25. Comments were invited for a 60-day period.

Nuclear power: The governing board of the National Council of Churches of Christ of the U.S.A. Inc. March 4 called for a moratorium on commercial development of plutonium as a source of energy. The board said caution should be taken in plutonium development before irreversible technological commitments are made that affect future generations.

The board's resolution also urges that development of the liquid metal fast breeder reactor be halted. (*For background on the nuclear debate, see Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 91 and No. 9, p. 268.*)

FEDERAL AID

Ford's grant consolidation gets cold shoulder on Hill

President Ford's four proposals to consolidate federal grant programs into block grants are off to a slow start in Congress. Three of the proposals have been introduced as legislation, but two of them have no Senate sponsors, and the health proposal was introduced only by House Members who said they do not support it.

Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D-W. Va., and Rep. Samuel L. Devine, R-Ohio, the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, introduced the bill (HR 12233) to consolidate medicaid and 15 categorical grant programs at the request of the Administration. The Administration found no sponsor in the Senate.

Rep. Albert H. Quie, R-Minn., introduced the education bill (HR 12196). But at Quie's insistence, the bill consolidates 24 programs, not the 27 proposed by the Administration, into three new grant programs, not the single program that Ford originally favored.

Legislation to remove some of the federal strings attached to the \$2.5 billion program of federal social services grants was introduced in both the House and the Senate (S 3061, HR 12175). The sponsors are Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R-Neb., and Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, R-Mich.

President Ford proposed four block grant programs in his State of the Union message in January. The Agriculture Department still is preparing legislation to consolidate 15

Countdown for Delegate Race

(Thru Fla.)

Republicans	Primary	Convention	Total
Ford	88	8	96
Reagan	41	0	41
Others	0	0	0
Uncommitted	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Total through March 10	130	8	138

(Needed for nomination: 1,130)

Democrats			
Carter	65	5	70
Harris	6	0	6
Jackson	51	4	55
Shapp	1	0	1
Shriver	7	4	11
Udall	23	0	23
Wallace	47	11	58
Others	2	0	2
Uncommitted	0	6	6
	—	—	—
Total through March 10	202	30	232

(Needed for nomination: 1,505)

child nutrition programs. (*For a report on preparation of the legislation, see Vol. 8, No. 8, p. 228. For an example of health consolidation, see this issue, p. 332.*)

POLITICS

Going 'where America is at'

Cambridge Survey Research Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., is now the official polling firm for former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter's campaign for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination. Its president, Patrick H. Caddell, was chief pollster for the 1972 presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern. *The Wall Street Journal* quoted Caddell as saying, "Jimmy Carter is where America is at."

Ford is 'in the money' after victories

President Ford's campaign aides perceive his showing in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries as the turning point in their fund-raising efforts.

Robert P. Odell Jr., deputy finance director of the President Ford Committee (PFC), reported that the week after the New Hampshire primary, an estimated \$635,000 was contributed to Ford's campaign, in-

cluding \$181,000 received in one day—Feb. 27.

"It really set us off," said Odell, "and put our money-raising on a solid basis." He added that PFC officials believe that many potential contributors in California, the home state of former Gov. Ronald Reagan, "now feel free to come over to us; before they were on the fence."

Wisconsin primary: Wisconsin's Democratic primary may have some significance after all. After months of wrangling in the state legislature over whether the state should meet a Democratic Party rule limiting delegate selection to Democrats, the Democratic National Committee's Compliance Review Commission relented, saying that the state had made every reasonable effort to change.

Now, Wisconsin Democrats plan to scrap the convention system they had waiting, and reinstitute their April 6 delegate selection primary, which will be open to all comers.

The decision is a big plus for Rep. Morris K. Udall, who now plans a major effort in that progressive state. With Sen. Henry M. Jackson heavily favored in New York's April 6 primary, Udall—the front runner of the party's liberal wing—had faced the prospect of going until May without winning a meaningful primary.



PRESS CONFERENCE NO. 28

of the
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

At 12:02 P.M. EST
March 13, 1976
Saturday

At Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

THE PRESIDENT: At the outset, I am delighted to be here on the Guilford College campus in sunny North Carolina. We had a few tornadoes yesterday and 19 degree temperature this morning, so it is nice to be here.

I am also somewhat cognizant of the State of North Carolina's interest in basketball. I am an avid reader of the sports page. I just hope that I do as well in North Carolina as Guilford has done for the University and will do in the days ahead.

With that, I will be glad to answer questions. I understand the first one is from Howard Covington.

QUESTION: Good morning, Mr. President. This morning in reference to a report concerning Mr. Callaway following the release of that report. Mr. Callaway has told reporters that he would like to say that you have full faith and confidence in him, but that would have to come from you. Would you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Callaway this morning asked that he be temporarily relieved of his responsibilities as Campaign Chairman for the President Ford Committee. It was at his request and I acceded to it. I have known Bo Callaway for 15 or more years. I knew him before he came to Congress. I knew him in the Congress, I knew him as Secretary of the Army, he has been very helpful and effective as the Chairman of the President Ford Committee. I have full faith in Bo Callaway. He is stepping aside until all of the allegations have been answered and we will wait and see, but on a personal basis he is a man of integrity.

MORE



QUESTION: How long do you expect him to be absent from the campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: I have no way of knowing the precise time.

QUESTION: Thank you, sir.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there has been speculation in North Carolina political circles that if you are nominated and elected, Governor Holshouser may be offered a Cabinet position. Have you personally considered or discussed such a possibility with him?

THE PRESIDENT: Jim Holshouser is likewise a long and good personal friend of mine. I have known him on the many trips I have taken to North Carolina. When I came down on many occasions to help Congressional or other candidates, he has done a superb job as Governor of North Carolina. I certainly would consider him for some high office in the next Administration. I would certainly consider him as one of the potential Vice Presidential candidates. We have a number of outstanding members of the Republican Party in the Congress and as Governors and certainly Jim Holshouser would be included among them. And with the new Administration he would certainly be eligible for an outstanding position in the new Administration.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, as early as February 6, Ronald Reagan had asked you to take a position here on the New River here in North Carolina, and we didn't hear any statements until basically yesterday when it came out.

Now, he has been charging that you have used your office for political appointments, and also for other political announcements.

Doesn't this kind of look like the same sort of thing, so is his charges more warranted with the New River Announcement yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am very delighted that the Secretary of Interior yesterday made the announcement that he had approved the environmental impact statement, which he has now forwarded to the Council on Environmental Quality, which recommends that the New River be included in the Wild and Scenic River Program some 26.5 miles. It is not before the Council on Environmental Quality.

Secretary Kleppe made the decision totally on his own. He never talked to me about it. I never talked to him about it. The 90-day period, which expired, I think, February 28, gave him the opportunity to examine all of the aspects of it, and he has made the decision 13 days after the deadline which I think is a reasonable and a responsible period of time.

I have read some of these political allegations about my campaign. Let me answer that very categorically.

I have been in 14 political campaigns, including this one. I have also talked affirmatively about my own record, my own campaign, my own promises.

I never paid much attention to last minute political observations or charges. I will run on my own record and not be concerned about these last minute allegations.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I would like to return to the question of Mr. Callaway, if we may. You said that you do not know how long he will be away from the campaign. It is not quite clear to some people as to who will determine whether or not there has been a violation certainly of ethical practices on the part of Mr. Callaway.

Who will make that determination to clear this matter up?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: They will be made by the proper authorities. The proper authorities could include the Department of Defense where Mr. Callaway was when the charges have been made. It could include any one of the other agencies that might have jurisdiction, but that is a decision to be made by those departments in the investigations that they will undertake.

QUESTION: If those investigations are not beneficial to your campaign or to Mr. Callaway, what do you think that will do to your campaign especially with Mr. Reagan saying that you were connected with Watergate and scandal?

THE PRESIDENT: In the first place, I think the best answer to any alleged connection that I have with Watergate is the fact that after my nomination for the Vice Presidency the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Rules held extensive hearings and the volumes of testimony that were taken absolutely cleared me of any charges connected with Watergate whatsoever, and then when the nomination went to the Floor of the House and to the Senate, in the Senate I think I got 90 some votes and three were against me. And bear in mind that is a Democratic or was a Democratic dominated Senate.

When the vote went to the House of Representatives, again totally dominated about two to one by Democrats, 37 House Members voted against me and 375 or 80 voted for me. So I think I have a pretty good endorsement of Democrats and Republicans in the Congress that cleared me of any allegations whatsoever of any connection with Watergate.

So there is no validity to those allegations whatsoever.

Now, the charges against Mr. Callaway will be properly investigated by the proper authorities, and when the decision will be made as to those allegations, I can't give you the precise time schedule.

QUESTION: If Secretary of State Kissinger is indicted in the current investigation concerning the possibility of illegal wiretapping concerning Morton Halperin, will you ask him to resign?

THE PRESIDENT: That is a matter of private litigation and since it is now before the courts, I think it would be totally inappropriate for me to make any comment whatsoever, either as to the issues or as to what I might do following the decision of the court authorities.

QUESTION: You haven't thought about that at all?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not because I don't think it is appropriate for me to get involved when there is a judicial process underway.

MORE



QUESTION: Mr. President, we had Rogers Morton here last week in Highpoint, we are having Mr. Bush tomorrow in Greensboro. We are told by your campaign committee here we will have a number of other Cabinet people here in the next week as well as yourself.

With all respect, I would like to ask you who is minding the store?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is a Saturday and (Laughter) a lot of people take Saturday off, you know. (Laughter) And I am expanding my work schedule so I can come down and get better acquainted with all the fine people of North Carolina.

QUESTION: Let's address ourselves to next week then, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am going to be back in Washington tonight. I will be working probably tomorrow a good share of the time and I will be working in Washington because I firmly believe that my principal responsibility is to carry out the responsibilities of being President.

I have tried to maintain that posture. I think I have. The campaigning that I have done has been minimal, it has been mainly focused on weekends which is the right thing to do for a President. If I am able to come to North Carolina one day next week, I can assure you it will, under no circumstances, interfere with my Presidential responsibilities. That is my prime duty and I will maintain that.

QUESTION: Well, who is paying for these political trips for these gentlemen?

THE PRESIDENT: The President Ford Committee is paying totally for my political operations. Who are the other people that you indicated were coming here?

QUESTION: I understand next week that you would have three Cabinet members that would be coming to North Carolina to campaign for you.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if they are coming on a political mission the President Ford Committee will pay for it. If they are coming in their responsibilities as Cabinet officers, they will, of course, come under the usual circumstances.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I would like for you, sir, to elaborate on just what are the accusations against Mr. Callaway, what do you know about them and did you willingly accept his request to step aside or would you have preferred he stayed on?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: I acceded to his request which I thought was the proper thing to do. I am not totally familiar with the allegations and since they are now or will be shortly under investigation, I think it would be inappropriate for me to discuss them because I could hear one side without getting the benefit of the others and so until the proper authorities in the Executive Branch of the Government have heard the allegations and the refutations by Mr. Callaway, I think it is totally inappropriate for me to even discuss the matter as to substance.

QUESTION: Does that include, sir, not commenting on just what Mr. Callaway said to you about the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Callaway has said to me that he is fully confident that the net result will be that he will be cleared, and until the charges have been fully investigated, I don't think I should pass judgment on it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, despite recent figures that reflect decreases in inflation and unemployment, millions of Americans are still without jobs and are forced to pay very high prices for goods.

In your opinion, what is viewed as an acceptable limit or level of unemployment and inflation?

MORE



THE PRESIDENT: I won't be satisfied until every person who wants a job can get a job. That is the acceptable limit as far as I am concerned. I am encouraged by the fact that since March of last year when unemployment was 8.9, that it has been reduced to the level of 7.6.

I am encouraged by the fact that since March of last year we have gained 2 million, 200 thousand jobs that were up to the level of 86 million, 300 thousand jobs, which is the same as an all-time high of gain full employment in the United States.

I do say, however, that we have to continue the pressure as we have had to reduce the unemployment.

It is unacceptably high now, but the trend is right, and I can assure you that the policies we are following will continue to reduce unemployment, and I am confident of that result.

QUESTION: You have stated that the primary concern of yours is forcing private enterprise to bear the brunt rather than Federal funding for jobs. Do you feel that private enterprise will continue to higher unemployed persons rather than look first at the bottom line and maintain their profit level?

THE PRESIDENT: First, five out of six jobs in our economic society are in the private sector, so that is where the greatest potential is. I believe that the private sector is expanding, and all the indicators prove that.

Cars are selling more rapidly, retail sales are up, consumer confidence is increasing very rapidly. So the opportunity for the private sector to employ more is obviously there, and I am confident they will, and I think they will do it on the basis that it is good for them, it is good for the country, and I am optimistic that the private sector will have greater opportunities in the months ahead to add to their employment rolls and every indication we see confirms that.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Mr. President, on the subject of jobs, college students, particularly, are a little worried about it now because they have been talking about how they are over qualified, the job market is tight, many of them don't get to use their training in skilled jobs because there is a shortage.

Now, can you offer tomorrow's graduates any encouragement?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: I think the job opportunities for graduates in 1976 from colleges will be far greater than the job opportunities that existed in June of 1975 because the economy is improving and it will get increasingly that way.

We have about 2 million new job seekers every year because we have a burgeoning society in population. So our job is not to be satisfied with 86 million, 300 thousand now gainfully employed, but to absorb in the private sector primarily the new college graduates, the new high school graduates.

I believe that as we move ahead -- and this is March -- the job opportunities for college and high school graduates will be infinitely better. The circumstances certainly point that way very optimistically.

QUESTION: Is the Government going to be involved in any of this hiring?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have, of course, many job opportunities in the Federal Government. In the civilian side, the Federal Government employs roughly 2 million, 100 thousand people. There are always retirements. There are some agencies that will be expanding, there are some that will be contracting. But there will be job opportunities in the Federal Government, and I am certain at the State and local level there likewise will be job opportunities.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Mr. President, evidently, there has been some sort of an agreement between this country and the People's Republic of China under which we are going to withdraw about half our troops from Taiwan this year. My first question is, we have been told after your trip to China and Mr. Kissinger's trip that there have been no secret deals made, and secondly, after the election, are we going to hear that the other half have been withdrawn?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first there are no secret deals made. In 1972, when the Shanghai Communique was signed, which called for the normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China, it was agreed that there would be a reduction from the U. S. troop commitment on Taiwan.

At that time, there were roughly 10,000 U. S. military personnel stationed on Taiwan. It has been gradually reduced from 1972 to the present level of approximately 3,000. This has come about for a number of reasons. One, the situation in Southeast Asia has changed significantly. The war in Vietnam is over and some of those forces there were related to our operations in Vietnam. Other circumstances have changed in the Pacific area.

We have continued, not secretly, but openly, to reduce from approximately 10,000 down to the present level of 3,000, and those present levels will probably be decreased. I cannot give you the precise number, but whatever we have done in that regard has been told to the Congress. It is on the record. Under no circumstances, is it a secret deal. It is a part of what was promised in 1972 and the changed military circumstances in the Pacific area.

QUESTION: Mr. President, is there a long range plan to withdraw our complete troop commitment from Taiwan? Has somebody scaled down our recognition of the Nationalist Government on Taiwan?

THE PRESIDENT: We will continue to have some forces on Taiwan. The exact number has not been determined but there is no final decision as to the precise number or the precise timing.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in Illinois you said under no circumstances will we play second fiddle to anybody militarily. Does this mean that you consider that we are not now second when the Soviet Union has 50 percent more Polaris submarines and 60 percent more ICBMs than the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: I categorically say that the United States is second to none militarily now, and if the Congress carries out my military budget for fiscal year 1977, we will continue to be second to none militarily.

I think what you have to do is take a look at what we have, which is what our military leaders have told me, and previous Presidents, we need for our national security.

We have far more warheads. We have far better accuracy of our ballistic missiles. We have many, many, many more aircraft of a strategic capability -- B-52s, for example. We are in the process of acquiring the B-1s. If you look at the Navy, yes, the Soviet Union has more ships, but we have, far, far more tonnage in capital ships because our naval leaders said that is what we needed for the United States to protect this country, to deter aggression and to maintain the peace.

And I think our program is second to none and it will stay second to none if the Congress approves the budget that I recommended for the next fiscal year, which, incidentally, is the highest peace time budget in the history of the United States.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Mr. President, my question is this. Do you see the United States relinquishing control of the Panama Canal in the next four years, and, if so, under what circumstances?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Three Presidents have been negotiating since 1965 with the Government of Panama to resolve the dispute that arose following the very sad and tragic incident that happened at that time where some 30 people were killed, including, as I recall, approximately 10 Americans.

These negotiations have gone on for about 10-plus years.

I can assure you of this. The United States, as long as I am President, will do nothing to give up the control of the operations of the Canal, and will do nothing to give up the military protection of the Canal, and that is what the experts in our Government are most concerned about. And whatever is agreed to, if anything, will be submitted openly to the United States Congress for consideration.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Governor Holshouser has said that Ronald Reagan's campaign is all but dead, and he has invited other Republicans to get behind your candidacy.

My question is this, sir. Would you not prefer that Ronald Reagan remain in the campaign right down to the wire for the amount of publicity it brings to you and your candidacy? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I really should not pass judgment on my opponent's campaign, what he will do or what he has done. I can only assure you that the plans we have -- and they have been this from the very beginning when some pessimists were saying, "When are you going to get out?" -- our plans from the beginning have been to stay in and to win in Kansas City, and we are going to do that, and I think we will win in November as well.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Mr. Kissinger this week made some statements critical of some of the other Presidential candidates for the statements they have made concerning your Administration's foreign policy. Senator Jackson says this is the first time that he recalls any Secretary of State becoming involved in a political campaign.

First, can you say if the White House had prior knowledge of the statements Mr. Kissinger made in his speech, and secondly, do you agree that they are political in nature?

THE PRESIDENT: Over the years, from my own personal knowledge in Presidential campaigns, most candidates, Democratic or Republican, have adopted the attitude that it was in the best interests of the United States not to make foreign policy a political football.

MORE

I have always adopted that attitude, I think it is the right one. But for the last year, and right up to the present, there have been some political attacks made against foreign policy.

I think that is the wrong approach because we had great success following World War II when there was a true bipartisan foreign policy. I can recall vividly when Senator Arthur Vandenberg worked with President Truman, a Republican and a Democrat, to have a truly bipartisan foreign policy. That was good for the United States. But for about a year now we have had political sharpshooting from individuals who seek the Presidency as to foreign policy.

I can simply say this. I think we had a good foreign policy. We are at peace. We have been successful in the Middle East. We have reassured our allies in Western Europe. We have continued to have a proper dialogue with the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the People's Republic of China, on the other.

We are solidifying our foreign relations with countries all over the world. It is an affirmative, constructive policy in the area of foreign affairs, and we are at peace.

And I can assure you that we are going to continue that kind of a foreign policy. When people attack us, when they attack a policy that is successful, I think we have the obligation to speak up frankly, candidly, forthrightly to say that this is a good policy, and I intend to do it, and I see no reason why Secretary Kissinger should not have the option when he is personally attacked, and the policies that he carries out are attacked, because they have been under attack from politicians for the last 12 months.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you say that you support Mr. Kissinger. Can you say unequivocally that he will be the Secretary of State if you are elected?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have answered that question a number of ways all with the same purpose and intent. Secretary Kissinger has done a fine job. I have asked him to stay. He can stay as long as he wants to, as long as I am President, because his policies in my Administration under my direction have been successful.

QUESTION: Earlier in response to a question about charges from Governor Reagan that you were misusing the powers of your office to your political advantage, you said you paid no attention to last minute political charges. Do you consider the Governor that desperate a candidate?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I really should not pass judgment on whether he is desperate or not desperate. I have never found that last minute political allegations are ever very helpful, the public understands them. And as a candidate who has always run an affirmative campaign, never getting into those kinds of charges, I am just not familiar as to when you do it or don't do it because I have never participated in that. That is a judgment he will have to make and the public in North Carolina will have to make.

QUESTION: Sir, one of the judgments he has made in Illinois is that there is word being spread by your people that if he is unsuccessful in the initial primaries, he will no longer be a valid candidate for the Presidency in your party. I wonder how you assess the record so far, primary success yourself, and if you do succeed, as you hope you do, of course, in Illinois, North Carolina and New York, where does that leave you with reference to Mr. Reagan?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me put it in the context of where I think I will be. We started in New Hampshire behind; we won. We started behind in Florida, we won. We were successful in both Vermont and in Massachusetts. I think these successes have, beyond any doubt whatsoever, disposed of the myth that I could not win out of the State of Michigan. I have never lost an election outside of the State of Michigan in 1976 or any other time so that myth is gone.

I happen to believe that we will be successful in Illinois on Tuesday. I think we will be successful here in North Carolina. I always assume they will be close but the momentum is going and the people in the other four States have given us that momentum and they have given it to us because we have good programs. We have run a good campaign. What the impact will be on my opponent, that is for him to decide, not for us to determine.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in the event that your Administration wins the Presidential election, what kind of social proposals will you consider for improving programs for higher education?

THE PRESIDENT: For higher education?

QUESTION: Yes, sir, beyond the secondary level.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the programs that we have carried out since I became President and the programs that I think we will carry out in the next four years are aimed at giving financial assistance both in grants and loans and work incentive programs to students.

MORE

I believe the student ought to get the aid and assistance. The student is the proper beneficiary. Those programs, I believe, have been successful and they certainly will be carried out.

What programs beyond those for the next four years, we will have to wait and see, but we are pushing hard those programs that aid the student, and they have been successful and I think they will be.

QUESTION: One more question, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Sure.

QUESTION: You are not speaking on the point on the form of block aids or grants, are you, insofar as you consolidate all of your monetary plans in one form such as you proposed?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have proposed a block grant program for elementary and secondary schools, which is, I think, a forward looking step because at the present time we have roughly 27 elementary and secondary categorical grant programs. They really keep the decision-making as to lower education in Washington, not at the local or State level.

So I have recommended to the Congress that we consolidate those 20-plus elementary and secondary school programs into one block grant program, and then let the same or more amount of money -- in fact, we have recommended more money -- the decision-making be determined at the State and the local level. I believe that the problems of North Carolina elementary and secondary education are quite different than those may be in Alaska or the ones in Maine may be different than those in Florida, so they end up with the same or more money but the decision as to how that money from the Federal Government should be spent would be made locally.

I think that makes a lot of sense. I know it cuts down the red tape, I know it would cut down on Federal bureaucracy and I think it would be good for education. But we have at this point no specific plans for a block grant program as far as higher education is concerned.

QUESTION: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much.

We can all go watch for a couple of minutes the basketball game.

END (AT 12:35 P.M. EST)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

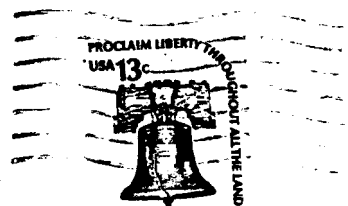
From: Robert T. Hartmann

RTH

To: Stu Spencer

Date: 3/15/76 Time: _____ a.m.
p.m.

Here's a fan letter
from Wisconsin
you might find
interesting. I don't
know how the guy
got my name x



Mr. Robert Hartmann
5001 Baltimore Ave.
Westgate, Maryland

20016



Politics

Poor Have Option, Reagan Declares

From page 1

ing on subjects ranging from abortion to Angola and, at almost every stop, his controversial proposal to transfer many federal social and welfare programs to the states.

During a question and answer session in the Dublin town hall Friday, Reagan was asked what would happen if some states, especially in the South, did not provide adequate education funds for minorities.

Besides saying people could move to other states, he vowed that the federal government would continue to have responsibility to assure constitutional rights "under the point of bayonet if necessary."

Plan Defended

The South has done better in ending racial discrimination than the North, he said.

The Democrats talked, Reagan said, "but it was the Republicans that finally did something." President Dwight Eisenhower "sent the bayonets" into Little Rock, Ark., in 1957 to force compliance with a federal court order, Reagan recalled.

Reagan's proposal to transfer some \$90 billion of federal social programs has come under fire from President Ford's supporters in New Hampshire. They contend that the state cannot finance such programs with its tax structure. New Hampshire has neither a sales nor income tax.

Reagan insisted again Friday that no additional taxes would be imposed, that the transfer would be gradual, and that net taxes actually would decrease because of the lessened federal role.

Attacked on Pensions

Ford's campaign organization began an attempt on Friday to link Reagan with the politically disastrous position on Social Security that Barry Goldwater advocated in the 1964 presidential contest.

At the prodding of the President Ford Committee in Washington, John F. Parker, the Republican leader of the Massachusetts Senate, issued a statement recalling Reagan's past advocacy of voluntary participation in the government retirement program.

Reagan acknowledged in New Hampshire that he had not formulated a plan to meet the challenge of a crisis in the Social Security Administration, though he had said repeatedly that as president he would reform the system. He has made a point of stressing that his reform would not involve a reduction in payments to the elderly. But Reagan said details of the reform would have to be worked out after his election. "I have no plan," he said, adding that he believed it would be many years before the roof fell in on the system.

Dear Mr. Hartman:

I've been a nomad in this and other lands. My nomadism was partly due to my being turned down for welfare in San Mateo County in about 1966.

In my opinion these Reagan proposals

Reagan's Option for Poor: Move

From Press Dispatches

Ronald Reagan says poor people who live in states that refuse to pick up the social programs he proposes to transfer to local governments could move to states that provide substitute programs.

"You can vote with your feet in this country," Reagan said in Dublin, N. H., during a presidential campaign swing. "If you think that a state is mismanaged, you can pack up and can move." HOW OFTEN?

Reagan cited as an example the migration of thousands of blacks from the rural South to urban areas of the North.

Reagan was concluding a two week campaign swing to five early primary states. In New Hampshire, he was greeted by generally friendly audiences, but faced hard question-

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won't work. Not for long. That's because moving can be unhealthy for poor people. I'm sure that our more responsible politicians will do at least a little to oppose forced nomadism. There must

be incentives.

A case in point was that I was rejected for welfare in San Mateo Co. in Ca. 1966. My application there was officially denied, and I was told that it was denied because I had not resided in that one county continuously for a full year. I had moved from S.F., Ca. - a move intended to get me closer to my job in a San Bruno warehouse where I once worked.

Now I don't know whether Mr. Reagan or somebody else was personally responsible for my failure to qualify for welfare in my state-of-residence, but I do know that Reagan is wrong in this type of advocacy now.

I was not advised on how to survive either, except that the Ca. unemp. office gave me 3 job referrals after my unemp. comp. ran out. 2 of the job offers were in areas for which I had no experience.

I figured I should have been given the damn welfare because I'm a Cal. vet., and I had a long history of living and working in that state.

It was in search of the necessities of life that I left Calif. in 1967 - feeling rejected.

I'm sure that Ron Reagan does not understand my grass root problems.

Yours truly,

- Jerome E. Frederick

P.O. Box 08410 Milwaukee



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

From: Robert T. Hartmann

To: Rog Morton ✓
Ron Nessen

Date: March 15, 1976

Time:

a.m.

p.m.

For appropriate action.



HARTMANN - OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

YOUNGER, Hon. Evelle J.

March 15, 1976

Dear Ev:

I have put your letter suggesting the President talk to the publisher of the Contra Costa Times in the mill and it may be possible to arrange a meeting when the President comes to California later this month.

Roberta and I also plan to spend a few days in California and hope to have a chance to see you and Mildred.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. HARTMANN
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Evelle J. Younger
Attorney General
State of California
3580 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90010



bcc: Rog Morton
Ron Nessen

RTH:nm



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 3, 1976

The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 25015

Dear Bob:

Senator Dennis Carpenter and I, along with Larry Peck, Press Coordinator for the California PFC, have been visiting major newspapers throughout this state in an effort to obtain favorable coverage and editorial support for the President. On March 2, we visited the Contra Costa Times. This newspaper is no longer a small country newspaper (see attached). It is now one of the major publications in Northern California and its publisher, Dean S. Leshar, is one of the principal opinion makers in California.

Dean has always been friendly to Senator Carpenter and myself. Unfortunately, he has some reservations concerning President Ford. His reservations are based more on personal reasons than on political philosophy. He was a friend of Governor Reagan's and was appointed by the Governor to a major state commission. He has never met the President. No one other than the President can achieve the desired result. I suggest that at his convenience the President phone Dean Leshar at (415) 754-5244 and state in effect that he, the President, is aware of the importance of Mr. Leshar and the Contra Costa Times in California; that we want his support; and that he understands Mr. Leshar has certain reservations and questions to which the President would like to respond.

Sincerely,


Evelle J. Younger
Attorney General

cc: Hon. Dennis Carpenter
Larry Peck



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Smith:

I sent copies of the two attached
speeches to Stu Spencer.

Neta



PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS AT MARY E. SAWYER AUDITORIUM IN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1976

It's really great to be in La Crosse, Wisconsin, today.

Betty wanted to be here with me today to get a good look at Granddad

Bluff.

I wanted her here to see if some of her popularity would
rub off on me. I've been trying for weeks to get my votes up to her
polls. I wish I could have gotten her down to North Carolina.

This is really beautiful country. Some people call it
"God's Country," and it's easy to see why.

Just last year, LaCrosse was chosen over 242 other cities
as the number one small metropolitan area in America.



I sent a letter of congratulations to your fine Mayor,
Pat Zielke (ZIL-KEY), at that time. Let me take this opportunity to
personally congratulate you all for this really outstanding achievement.

You can be very proud of the way you have successfully
maintained a workable and beneficial balance between preservation

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS AT 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, THE FAIRMONT
HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1976
AT 10:45 A. M.

It's good to see you all here and I'm grateful that you made some room for me on your program this morning. I couldn't be in San Francisco today without stopping by for a few minutes to wish you all the best at your 27th Annual meeting.

It also gives me an opportunity to personally extend my best wishes to Bob Jackson on his retirement as Executive Vice President of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute. As I said in my special message to him, read to you yesterday, Bob has made a great contribution to the American textile industry -- as well as to the strength and vitality of our free enterprise system.

I join all your friends here, Bob, in thanking you for your superb contribution.

Your theme this year, "Textiles, our First Great Industry," is an appropriate one for this Bicentennial year. It also reminds us



President Ford Committee

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

March 31, 1976

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bob,

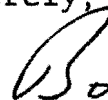
I have enjoyed the opportunity during the past months of working with you as part of the President's team, and regret that I will not be working with you in the months ahead.

It has been a good experience to meet so many dedicated people. We not only have a great man to work for, but the right team to win, which will certainly continue under Rog Morton's leadership.

I want to express my deep thanks to you for all your help and my very best wishes for the future.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,



BO CALLAWAY



*Bob- I am aware of all the
things you have done to help. Thanks.
Bo*