

The original documents are located in Box 7, folder “Congressional - Legislation Signing Ceremonies” of the Philip Buchen Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.


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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN
FROM: BILL BAROODY, JR. 
SUBJECT: EDUCATION BILL SIGNING

Attached is a first cut of invitees to the signing ceremony on the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill (H.F. 69). Bill Timmons may have some modifications to suggest -- OMB is satisfied with the list as it stands.

I have checked both with Bill Timmons and Paul O'Neill of OMB and they agree that it would be a very good idea to do the signing ceremony at HEW next Tuesday.

If that concept is agreed to, we can probably add additional names from within HEW and other areas.

Attachment

INVITEES TO THE SIGNING CEREMONY
FOR H.R. 69

Members of the Senate

Staff

Hon. Harrison A. Williams	conferee	Nik Edes	(committee staff)
		Lisa Walker	(committee staff)
Hon. Claiborne Pell	conferee	Stephen Wexler	(committee staff)
		Richard Smith	(committee staff)
		Jean Frohlicher	(committee staff)
Hon. Jennings Randolph	conferee	George Lawless	(committee staff)
		Patrica Forsythe	
Hon. Edward M. Kennedy	conferee	Mark Schneider	
		Tom Sussman	
Hon. Walter F. Mondale	conferee	Sidney J. Johnson	(committee staff)
		Bert Carp	
		Ellen Hoffman	(committee staff)
Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton	conferee	James J. Murphy	(committee staff)
		Marcia McCord	(committee staff)
Hon. Alan Cranston	conferee	Garv Aldridge	
		Jonathan R. Steinberg	(committee staff)
Hon. William D. Hathaway	conferee	Angus King	
Hon. Peter H. Dominick	conferee	John Adair	
Hon. Jacob K. Javits	conferee	Roy H. Millenson	(committee staff)
Hon. Richard S. Schweiker	conferee	John E. Hunnicutt	
		Renee Bergmann	
Hon. J. Glenn Beall	conferee	Joseph L. Carter	
Hon. Robert T. Stafford	conferee	Victor W. Maerki	
		Michael A. Francis	
Hon. James L. Buckley		John Kwapisz	
Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.		Colby King	



Members of the HouseStaff

Hon. Carl D. Perkins	conferee	John F. Jennings (committee staff) Edie Gaskins (committee staff) William H. Cable (committee staff) William F. Gaul (committee staff) Hartwell D. Reed, Jr. (committee staff)
Hon. John Brademas	conferee	Jack Duncan (committee staff) William E. Sudow
Hon. James G. O'Hara		Jim Harrison (committee staff)
Hon. Augustus F. Hawkins	conferee	Bill Higgs
Hon. William D. Ford	conferee	Tom Jolly (committee staff)
Hon. Patsy T. Mink	conferee	Jean Fujimoto
Hon. Lloyd Meeds	conferee	Trudy Wright
Hon. Albert H. Quie	conferee	Christopher T. Cross (committee staff) Robert Andringa (committee staff) Charles W. Radcliffe (committee staff) Martin L. LaVor (committee staff) Kim Allinger (secretary)
Hon. John M. Ashbrook	conferee	Mary Brown
Hon. Alphonzo Bell	conferee	Janet Kuhn
Hon. John R. Dellenback		Roger Williams
Hon. Marvin L. Esch		Nathaniel M. Semple
Hon. William A. Steiger	conferee	Charles Hurley
Hon. Edwin B. Rorsythe	conferee	George Mannina, Jr.
Hon. Shirley Chisholm	conferee	Patsy Fleming Shirley Downs
Hon. William Lehman	conferee	Katherine J. Schroeder
Hon. Jack F. Kemp		Mary Rose Edwards



Other House and Senate Staffers

House Legislative Counsel

Kathy Montague

Senate Legislative Counsel

Blair Crownover

Ann Price

Sec., Majority side, Senate C.

Beatrice Raskin

Office Manager, Minority
side, Senate C.Department Representatives

Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Frank C. Carlucci, Under Secretary

William Morrill, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Stephen Kurzman, Assistant Secretary for Legislation

Charles M. Cooke, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation (Education)

Virginia Y. Trotter, Assistant Secretary for Education

Terrel H. Bell, Commissioner of Education

John R. Ottina, Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management

Charles B. Saunders Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Education (Acting)

Darrel Grinstead, Legislative Attorney for the Legislation Division
in the Office of General Counsel

Albert L. Alford, Assistant Commissioner for Legislation

Allan Ginsburg, Director Elementary and Secondary Education for Planning

Organizational Representatives

Council of Chief State School Officers

Byron W. Hansford
Ray Peterson
Don Torres

National Education Association

Richard Carrigan
James Green
Stanley McFarland
Terry Herndon (Exec Sec)

Education Commission of the States

Pat Fleming



Organizational Representatives (continued)

Council of Great City Schools	Sam Husk
State of California Office (in Washington)	Donald White
New York State Dept. of Education	Marion Kazanjian P. Alistair MacKinnon
National School Board Association	August Steinhilber
American Federation of Teachers	Karl Nagel Greg Humphrey Dave Selden
National Legislative Conference	Richard Merritt
American Association of School Admin.	Paul Salmon James Kirkpatrick
Impacted Area Superintendents	Lance Eldreth David Fish
PTA	Grace Basinger
State of Maryland Office	Ray Hamilton
American Vocational Association	Lowell Burkett
CEC	Fred Winetrub
Catholic Conference	Ed D'Alessio Frank Monaghan James Robinson
AFL/CIO	Ken Young
UAW	Richard D. Worden
NAACP	Clarence Mitchell
Amer Lib.	Eileen Cook
NAAVA	Kenton Pattie
New Jersey State Dept. of Education	Marilyn Berry
American Personnel & Guidance Assoc.	Joseph Donahue
Michigan State Dept. of Education	Frank Hartman
LA RAZA	Manny Fiero



Special Press Representatives

Education Daily	Virginia Robinson
Education USA	Marleen Bloom
Chronicle of Higher Education	Cheryl Fields
Congressional Quarterly	Martha Gottron
Higher Education National Affairs	Frank Skinner

Office of Management and Budget Representatives

Paul H. O'Neill, Associate Director for Human and Community Affairs
C. William Fisher, Deputy Associate Director Human Resources Division
Naomi R. Sweeney, Chief of Labor Welfare Personnel Branch
Allen D. Jackson, Chief Education Branch
John J. Lively, Budget Examiner
Ralph N. Malvick, Legislative Analyst

White House Staff Representatives

William Timmons
Tom C. Korologos
Max L. Friedersdorf
Vernon C. Loen
Kenneth R. Cole, Jr.
James H. Cavanaugh



Thursday 8/22/74

9:10 Tod Hullin's office called to invite you to a signing ceremony at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the East Room -- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Will you plan to attend? *No*

Neta had taken a call earlier from Matt Andrea (formerly of Grand Rapids) called; said you know his father. Matt is working for Mayor Washington on a neighborhood preservation program for the District which the Mayor is going to announce adoption of tomorrow.

629-3268

He would like very much to be present for the signing ceremony this afternoon. We can call Dewey Clower 6264 if you want to get him invited? Do you want me to check on it?

Only 35 slots for Mayors



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROY ASH
✓ PHIL BUCHEN
KEN COLE
GENERAL HAIG
JERRY TER HORST
BILL TIMMONS
FRANK ZARB

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT:

Signing Statement for Public Works Bill

OMB has requested that if the President signs the Public Works Bill, he issue a statement regarding the deferral issue.

Since the last day for Presidential action is Wednesday, we would appreciate your comments no later than 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Many thanks.

*Called in 8/27
with "no objections"
P.*



August 26, 1974

SUGGESTED SIGNING STATEMENT: PUBLIC WORKS BILL

I am today signing H. R. 15155, a public works appropriations bill for fiscal year 1975 providing funds for water and power development, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related agencies and commissions.

This bill raises for the first time the question of how well the executive and legislative branches can cooperate in carrying out the new Impoundment Act of 1974. Under that Act, a President who signs an appropriations bill but wishes to avoid spending all of the funds may either seek a rescission of the appropriations or seek a deferral. In either case, the President's action requires the concurrence of the Congress.

The bill I am signing today is troublesome because it would increase 1975 outlays by \$80 million above the budget and would commit us to major outlay increases in future years. I am strongly opposed to those increases because they would intensify our number one problem -- inflation.

Nonetheless, I also recognize that this bill is the product of much hard work and deliberation and contains funds for many worthy projects. A veto would commit us to the time-consuming process



of reformulating public works expenditures at a time when our resources should be focused on more pressing matters.

After discussions with Congressional leaders, I have therefore decided to sign this bill with the hope and expectation that under the Impoundment Act, the Congress will work in cooperation with the Executive branch to defer for one full year the expenditure of that amount of appropriated funds which would contribute excessively to inflationary governmental spending.

I am totally committed to close cooperation between the Congress and the executive, and I know that this spirit will continue to prevail as we work together to halt the inflationary spiral.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1974

PHIL --

I briefly reviewed the two attachments this morning and found no bases for objecting to either one of them. This conclusion was communicated to the writers of the memos.

KEN

*For filing
J.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN
DEAN BURCH
DONALD RUMSFELD

FROM: PAUL THEIS

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGN REFORM - SIGNING STATEMENT
AND REMARKS

May we have your comments on the attached signing statement
and remarks by noon today.

Thank you.



(Coyne)

October 13, 1974

SIGNING STATEMENT: FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1974 - OCTOBER 15, 1974

Today I am signing into law the Federal Campaign Act Amendments of 1974.

By removing the influence of big money and special interests from our Federal electoral process, this bill will stand as a landmark of campaign reform legislation.

In brief, the bill provides for reforms in five areas:

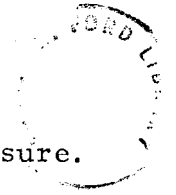
-- It limits the amounts that can be contributed to any candidate in any Federal election, and it limits the amounts that those candidates can expend in their campaigns.

-- It provides for matching funds for Presidential primaries and public financing for Presidential nominating conventions and Presidential elections through use of the \$1 voluntary tax checkoff.

-- It tightens the rules on any use of cash, it limits the amount of speaking honorariums, and it outlaws campaign dirty tricks.

-- It requires strict campaign financial reporting and disclosure.

-- It establishes a bipartisan six-member Federal election Commission to see that the provisions of the act are followed.



I fully support the aim of this legislation, and I am pleased that the money used for Federal financing will come from the \$1 dollar checkoff, thus allowing each taxpayer to make his own decision as to whether he wants his money spent this way. I maintain my strong hope that the voluntary contribution will not become mandatory and that it will not in the future be extended to Congressional races. And although I do have reservations about the First Amendment implications inherent in the limits on individual contributions and candidate expenditures, I am sure that such issues can be resolved in the courts.

I am pleased with the bipartisan spirit that has led to this legislation. Both the Republican National Committee and the Democratic National Committee have expressed their pleasure with this bill, noting that it allows them to compete fairly.

The times demand this legislation.

There are certain periods in our Nation's history when it becomes necessary to face up to certain unpleasant truths.

We have passed through one of those periods. The unpleasant truth is that big money influence has come to play a corrupting role in our electoral process. This bill will right that wrong.



I must confess that in the early stages, I had many grave reservations about this bill. But because of the extensive work done by my colleagues in both Houses of Congress, in consultation with the executive, I am pleased to sign it today.

#



(Coyne)

October 14, 1974

REMARKS ON SIGNING THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN ACT AMENDMENTS
OF 1974, WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 15, 1974

As all of my good friends from Congress here today know,
a tremendous amount of work went into the drafting of this legislation.

I had a number of very strong reservations about this bill,
just as many of you did.

But we got together in the spirit of cooperation and compromise
that is so essential if Government is to work, and we came up
with a bill that I think we all can be proud of.

I still have some reservations.

But I think the times absolutely demand this legislation,
and I know that the American people are not willing to wait any
longer.

We have learned many hard lessons during the past few
years.



Perhaps the most important of these lessons is that special interest money has come to play too central a role in our electoral process.

The time has come to cut that influence out of the system.

This bill, I believe, will do just that.

As you all know, I continue to have doubts about the use of the taxpayers' money for Federal electoral financing. But as long as we make sure that the dollar checkoff remains voluntary, I can live with it. I do very strongly hope, however, that a few years down the road we don't decide to try to extend this to Congressional races.

But those reservations aside, I am proud to have worked with you all on shaping this bill.

We have weathered a genuine political crisis together. It has been a hard time for all of us. But when Americans decide to

face up to a crisis, they do so in a spirit of determination and cooperation.

This bill is the answer and the solution to one such crisis.

Our method for hammering out this bill was the approach that has always characterized Americans in such situations.

It was a bipartisan approach.

Whenever something must be done for the good of the Nation as a whole, we have traditionally put aside political and ideological differences and pitched in as one united people to get the job done

For your help, for your cooperation, and for your bipartisan spirit, I thank you.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/18/74

*For filing
J. W. B.*

Warren Hendriks left this
for you to look over the
President's statement.

Since you were involved in
a meeting and wouldn't be
able to go over -- he said it
was for your information.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SIGNING CEREMONY

S. 3979, EMERGENCY HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1974

10:30 a.m. (15 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Ken Cole

I. PURPOSE

To sign S. 3979, Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS PLAN

A. Background: You identified this bill as one of your priority economic measures in your joint address to Congress on October 8. This legislation, sponsored by Senators Cranston (D-Cal) and Brooke (R-Mass), was unanimously approved by the Senate on October 10 and passed the House by voice vote on October 15.

This bill authorizes the Government National Mortgage Association in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make commitments at predetermined interest rates to purchase mortgages, both on new and existing homes, which are not Federal Housing Administration insured or Veterans Administration guaranteed -- the so-called "conventional" mortgages which comprise about 80% of all mortgages. The advantage of the plan is that with the GNMA commitment, the homebuyer, builder and lender have an assured source of financing at a known, favorable interest rate. The cost to the Government is limited to the loss which GNMA realizes if its selling price for a mortgage is less than its original purchase price.

Aggregate amount of commitments and mortgages which GNMA could hold at any time, i.e. have purchased and not resold, could not exceed \$7.75 billion. The initial program will provide \$3 billion of mortgage commitments which will finance approximately 100,000 new homes. The program would provide for a maximum mortgage amount of \$42,000.



Like most emergency measures, this bill has some minuses. Unfortunately, it does not cover conventional mortgages for apartment or condominium projects. Additionally, the bill establishes a rigid, illogical interest ceiling formula that fails to relate interest income to actual borrowing costs and to cover adequately administrative costs. Mortgage purchases commence next Tuesday under the new program in a way that, to the extent possible, minimizes these problems. As we move ahead with the program, it may be desirable to request the Congress to amend the law in certain respects.

B. Participants: See list at Tab A.

C. Press Plan: Open photo coverage with writing pool. Secretary Lynn will brief the White House press corps following the signing ceremony.

III. TALKING POINTS - Attached at Tab B.

IV. Proposed statement for release to the press is attached at Tab C.



S. 3979, EMERGENCY HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

LIST OF ATTENDEES

HUD

James T. Lynn, Secretary
James Mitchell, Under Secretary
Dan Kearney, President, Government National Mortgage Association
Sol Mosher, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
John Bell, Assistant General Counsel
Rudy Penner, Deputy Assistant Secretary
Sheldon Lubar, Assistant Secretary for Housing Production and
Mortgage Credit and Federal Housing Commissioner
William Greener, Assistant to the Secretary for Public Affairs
Richard McGraw, Executive Assistant to the Secretary
George Robinson, White House Fellow
Garth Marston, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Lester Condon, Executive Vice President, Federal National Mortgage
Association

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Lewis Cenker, President, National Association of Home Builders
Robert Georgine, President, AFL-CIO Building and Construction
Trades Department
Jack Lyons, President, Iron Workers Union of America
Tom Murphy, President, Bricklayers Union of America
Joseph B. Doherty, President, National Association of Realtors
Kenneth L. Berchby, President, National Association of Construction
Savings Banks
Walter B. Williams, President, Mortgage Bankers Association of America
George Preston, President, U. S. League of Savings Associations
Calvin Colvin, Forest Products Association



Members of the Senate and House Leadership and members of the Senate and House Banking Committees were invited. Those able to accept are listed below:

Honorable Leslie Arends
Honorable Bill Barrett
Honorable Tom Gettys
Honorable Margaret Heckler
Honorable Fortney Stark
Honorable Lawrence Williams

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Ken Cole
Bill Timmons
Tod Hullin
Paul O'Neill
Bill Seidman



TALKING POINTS FOR REMARKS
AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY FOR S. 3979

THE EMERGENCY HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

I am pleased that on an "emergency call" all of you were able to come for the signing of this important, emergency legislation.

As you will recall, at both the Pre-Summit conference on housing and construction and at the Summit conference, there was substantial unanimity among participants that the extension of the Ginnie Mae Tandem Program to conventional home mortgages could provide substantial, emergency help so critically needed now in our housing industry.

As you know, I included that proposal in my address to the Congress on October 8 and hoped for passage of legislation before the recess.

That Congress acted so promptly -- indeed within a single week from the time of my address -- will afford substantial benefits as early as next Tuesday not only to the housing industry and those who work in it but also to homebuying families across the Nation. Much credit is due a number of Members of Congress for this speedy action. In addition to the efforts of Chairman Sparkman and Senator Tower on the Senate side, I would like to pay special tribute to Senators Brooke and Cranston for pushing so hard. On the House side, special thanks are due Chairmen Patman and Barrett and ranking members Bill Widnall of New Jersey and Garry Brown of Michigan.

As with any emergency legislation, there are some minuses to this bill. I would have liked to have seen conventional mortgages for apartment and condominium projects covered. And I am concerned that the interest rate limitation may prove difficult to administer, yield insufficient income for administrative costs and produce illogical results. Accordingly, we shall administer the program in a way that minimizes these problems to the extent possible.

But on balance, it's a good bill -- and a critically needed bill at this time. I have directed Jim Lynn to start up the program at the opening of business next Tuesday, which will be exactly two weeks from the date of my address.



Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

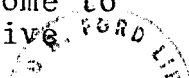
It is with great pleasure today that I am signing into law S. 3979, the "Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974".

In my remarks to the Joint Session of the Congress on October 8, I urged the Congress to enact, before recess, additional legislation to make most home mortgages eligible for purchase by an agency of the Federal Government. I also remarked that I remembered how much Congress can get done when it wants to.

I am most pleased that exactly one week after my remarks, the Congress responded with passage of the Emergency Home Purchase Act of 1974.

This bill authorizes the Government National Mortgage Association in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make commitments at predetermined interest rates to purchase mortgages, both on new and existing homes, which are not Federal Housing Administration insured or Veterans Administration guaranteed -- the so-called "conventional" mortgages which comprise about 80% of all mortgages. The advantage of the plan is that with the GNMA commitment, the homebuyer, builder and lender have an assured source of financing at a known, favorable interest rate. The cost to the Government is limited to the loss which GNMA realizes if its selling price for a mortgage is less than its original purchase price.

Like most emergency measures, this bill has some minuses. Notwithstanding the increasing proportion of American families that choose each year to live in apartments or condominiums, the bill unfortunately does not cover conventional mortgages for apartment or condominium projects. Moreover, I had hoped that this help for the housing industry could be delivered with a minimum inflationary impact, and I know that the Congress intended the program to be self-supporting. However, the bill establishes a rigid, illogical interest ceiling formula that fails to relate interest income to actual borrowing costs and to cover adequately administrative costs.



I have directed the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to commence mortgage purchases next Tuesday under the new program in a way that to the extent possible minimizes these problems. As we move ahead with the program, I may find it desirable to request the Congress to amend the law in certain respects.

As I have stated, housing in the United States is suffering the longest and most severe recession since the end of World War II. Although the help provided by this legislation is badly needed, this program will not by itself immediately turn around housing starts in the short run nor restore housing starts to normal levels in the long run. That will require giving critically needed attention to the structure and operation of our mortgage credit markets. I pledge to work with the Congress in giving such attention and in developing needed legislation.



December 31, 1974

To: Mr. Baroody

From: Eva Daughtrey

When Mr. Buchen read
the attached phone message,
he suggested you would be
the proper one to handle this.
I have so advised
Mr. Guenther's office.

Thanks.



Tuesday 12/31/74

12:05 Ken Guenther called from Trade Negotiations.

6127

Said there would be a signing ceremony on the Trade Bill in the East Room of the White House at 2 p.m. on Friday, January 3. He discussed participants with Warren Rustand, who thought you might like to invite the labor participants to the ceremony. Mentioned he had a list of names (which I asked him to send over)

Time is short and they want 200 people in the room -- they're inviting by organizations. If the key person can't attend, they can send someone. They are calling the various organizations -- industry, agriculture, Congressional, labor and the rest and asking them to send a confirming cable to Warren Rustand.

(Attached is the list)



Priority

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON

12-31

Ms. Daughtrey--

Attached is the Labor list, as discussed. If you want our assistance in any way in contacting these people, please let us know.

Note that the confirmation cable should be sent to Mr. Warren Rustrand, the White House. There will be approximately 200 invitees.

K. Guenther

Ken Guenther
Asst. Special Trade Rep.



Invitation List for Labor-Trade Bill Signing Ceremony
East Room, White House, 2:00 p.m., Friday, January 3

(Confirmation cable should be sent to Mr. Warren Rustand)
If principal cannot attend, substitution is permitted.

George Meany, President, AFL-CIO plus 2 other AFL-CIO officials

Leonard Woodcock, President, Automobile, Aerospace and
Agricultural Implement Workers of America

Frank Fitzsimmons, President, International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

Arnold Miller, President, United Mine Workers of America

I.W. Abel, President, United Steelworkers of America

Glen Watts, President, Communications

Murray H. Finley, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America

James T. Housewright, President, Retail Clerks International
Association

Paul Jennings, President, International Union of Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers, or

Charles H. Pillard, President, International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

Floyd E. Smith, President, International Association of
Machinists and Aerospace Workers

Mr. Stuhlberg, President International Ladies Garment Workers

Mr. Grospiron, President Oil and Chemical Workers

Mr. Thomas W. Gleason, International Longshoremen's Association

Mr. Joseph P. Tonelli, Paperworkers International Union

