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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



The attached set of key fact sheets on Administration activities and accomplishments in major policy areas has been completely revised and supercedes all previously distributed sets.

John D. Ehrlichman
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs



KEY FACT SHEET INDEX

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KEY FACTS ON AGING

- I. The President pledged at the White House Conference on Aging to make 1972 a year of action on behalf of the nation's elderly.

- II. President Nixon's program is comprehensive - 5 major points:
 - A. The President has improved the income position of older Americans -
 1. 51% increase in Social Security benefits since 1969.
 2. H. R. 1 proposes a national income floor for the elderly and elimination of the \$5.80 Medicare monthly premium.

 - B. The President has upgraded the quality of nursing homes - through an 8-point plan announced by the President in August 1971.

 - C. The President has increased the independence of older Americans - increasing the Administration on Aging budget to \$200 million for 1973 - to provide homemaker, transportation, nutrition and community services.

 - D. The President has expanded opportunities for older Americans to make meaningful contributions to all facets of society -
 1. Doubled funding for the Foster Grandparents Program and tripled it for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).
 2. Proposed legislation to broaden the coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to include state and local government.

 - E. The President has organized the Executive Branch to meet the needs of older Americans -
 1. Formed the Domestic Council Cabinet-level committee.
 2. Appointed a Special Assistant on Aging and a Special Consultant on Aging.



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KEY FACTS ON ARMS CONTROL

A full generation of peace is far more possible now by President Nixon's return from the Moscow Summit with the first specific curb on the nuclear arms race. The Arms Control Agreements have two parts: (1) an ABM Treaty, and (2) an agreement to limit offensive missiles.

The ABM Treaty

- Limits each side to one ABM site for defense of their national capital and one site each for the defense of an ICBM field.
- There will be a total of 200 ABM interceptors permitted each side, 100 at each site.
- There will be strict limits on the numbers and the size of ABM radars at each site.
- The Soviet ICBM protection site will be at least 1300 km. from Moscow. Our comparable site will be at Grand Forks, North Dakota.
- Research and Development on ABM systems may continue, but no deployment of exotic or so-called future systems is permitted under the treaty.

The Interim Offensive Agreement

- Limits ICBMs to those under construction or deployed at the time of signing the treaty on July 1. (This will mean about 1,618 ICBMs for the USSR and 1,054 for the U.S.) The USSR will field about 300 large SS-9s, but they will be prohibited from converting other ICBM silos to accommodate the large SS-9 types. Other silos can be modified but not to a significant degree. Modernization is permitted.
- Construction of SLBMs on all nuclear submarines will be frozen at current levels. The further construction of SLBMs on either side can only be accomplished by dismantling of an equal number of older land-based ICBMs or older submarine launchers.
- The Interim Agreement will run for five years and both sides are committed to negotiating a permanent and more comprehensive agreement.
- Both sides will abide by the obligations of the agreement once it is signed, though formal implementation will await ratification.

Summary - Arms Control is clearly in our interest because:

- We have broken the momentum of the Soviet build-up.
- We currently have a two to one advantage in warheads which more than offsets the Soviet advantage in numbers of ballistic missiles, and we will retain this two to one advantage through the five year period of the freeze.
- We have bought time to move ahead with our strategic modernization program, putting us in a strong position if there is no agreement at the end of the five-year period:
 1. The Trident submarine construction will be under way.
 2. The Trident I missile will be available.
 3. Site defense development will be well advanced.
 4. B-1 development will be near completion.
 5. We will have new stand-off missiles for our strategic bomber force.
- If the Soviets fail to live up to the agreement, we can withdraw to protect our vital interests.

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FIVE MAJOR STEPS TOWARD PEACEFUL COOPERATION

Cooperation to Protect the Environment

The two sides agreed to initiate a program of co-operation in the protection and enhancement of man's environment. Through joint research and joint measures, the United States and the USSR hope to contribute to the preservation of a healthful environment in their countries and throughout the world. Under the new agreement on environmental protection there will be consultations in the near future in Moscow on specific co-operative projects.

Cooperation to Fight Disease

The two sides concluded an agreement on health co-operation which marks a fruitful beginning of sharing knowledge about, and collaborative attacks on, the common enemies, disease and disability. The initial research efforts of the program will concentrate on health problems important to the whole world -- cancer, heart diseases, and the environmental health sciences.

This cooperation subsequently will be broadened to include other health problems of mutual interest. The two sides pledged their full support for the health co-operation program and agreed to continue the active participation of the two governments in the work of international organizations in the health field.

Cooperation to Explore Space

Having in mind the role played by the U. S. and the USSR in the peaceful exploration of outer space, both sides emphasized the importance of further bilateral co-operation in this sphere. In order to increase the safety of man's flights in outer space and the future prospects of joint scientific experiments, the two sides agreed to make suitable arrangements to permit the first joint docking of American and Soviet spacecraft and stations.

The first joint docking experiment of the two countries' piloted spacecraft, with visits by astronauts and cosmonauts to each other's spacecraft, is contemplated for 1975. The planning and implementation of this flight will be carried out by the U. S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences, according to principles and procedures developed through mutual consultation.



Cooperation to Advance Science and Technology

It was recognized that the cooperation now under way in areas such as atomic energy research, space research, health and other fields benefits both nations and has contributed positively to their overall relations. It was agreed that increased scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and shared effort for common goals is in the interest of both nations and would contribute to a further improvement in their bilateral relations.

For these purposes the two sides signed an agreement for cooperation in the fields of science and technology. A U.S. - Soviet joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation will be created for identifying and establishing cooperative programs.

Cooperation to Prevent Incidents at Sea

An agreement was concluded between the two sides on measures to prevent incidents at sea and in air space over it between vessels and aircraft of the U.S. and Soviet navies. By providing agreed procedures for ships and aircraft of the two navies operating in close proximity, this agreement will diminish the chances of dangerous accidents.





KEY FACTS ON BUSING

- I. The President's proposals would get results immediately, on the one hand, and finally provide uniform national standards on the other.
- II. The nation needs a Congressional statement of public policy by its elected representatives,

not a patchwork of confusing court decisions and remedies.
- III. This legislation would not penalize school districts that have already implemented school desegregation plans, South or North.
- IV. Leading Constitutional authorities support the President's proposals. The two bills include:
 - A. A moratorium against new busing decrees.
 - B. A comprehensive law:
 1. A statement of rights:
Equal Educational Opportunity and a Quality Education.
 2. A \$2.5 billion authorization for quality education.
(\$300/student critical mass)
 3. A priority of remedies:
 - busing last
 - busing temporary
 - busing of K to 6 limited.
 4. A right to reopen existing busing plans and decrees.





KEY FACTS ON CENTRAL CITIES

President Nixon is helping America's central cities.

I. The basic problems America's central cities face are:

- A. A severe fiscal crisis; leading to
- B. A decline in the quality of the cities' services;
- C. A need for new housing and waste treatment;
- D. Atrophy of local government; growing Federal power.

II. What President Nixon is doing about these problems:

- A. The President is bolstering the central city fiscal resources:
 - 1. General Revenue Sharing will pump \$8.3 billion of new money into states and localities in its first year; and more than \$3.5 billion per year thereafter.
 - 2. The President's budget for community development and housing has been, on the average, \$1 billion a year higher than in the previous four years.
- B. The President is helping to improve central city services:
 - 1. Anti-Crime: The President has helped state and local law enforcement officials fight central city crime by increasing Federal anti-crime aid by 253% since 1969.
 - 2. Welfare: The President proposes to replace the present system with one that is fair to the taxpayer and to the person who must depend on welfare. It is designed to reduce abuses in the present system.
 - 3. Transportation: He secured the passage of a \$10 billion program to improve urban mass transportation.
- C. The President is meeting central city needs:
 - 1. Housing: The President has achieved a fourfold increase in the production of housing for low and moderate income families since 1969. Brought new housing starts to an all-time high of over 2 million per year.
 - 2. Waste Treatment: He has increased the budget authority for municipal waste treatment projects from \$214 million in 1969 to \$2 billion in 1973.
 - 3. Managing their own affairs: His Urban Special Revenue Sharing proposal would provide \$2.3 billion which urban areas can use as they locally decide. No Federal bureaucratic guidelines or matching requirements in this or General Revenue Sharing. A historic turnaround.



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KEY FACTS ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS



- I. The President has done more to give the consumer a voice in high level policymaking than any other President.
 - A. He has upgraded the White House consumer effort from a mere committee to a full-fledged Office of Consumer Affairs.
 - B. He has launched a major national effort to control inflation, and taken steps to insure that the consumer viewpoint is fully represented in its implementation.
 - C. He has revitalized the consumer regulatory agencies--particularly the Federal Trade Commission--by the appointment of dynamic new leaders, and by approving greatly expanded budgets where necessary.
 - D. He has initiated a Federal program to share the government's product information with consumers.
 - E. He has initiated an information program--to include publication of a "Consumer Register"--to advise consumers on relevant matters coming up for decision by agencies of the Federal Government.

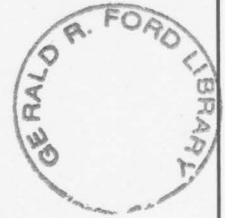
- II. The President has asked Congress to act on a wide range of innovative consumer measures, including:
 - A. The Consumer Product Safety Act to protect consumers against unsafe products.
 - B. The Consumer Protection Agency Act to give the consumer an advocate in proceedings before Federal agencies and the courts.
 - C. The Fair Warranty Disclosure Act to require clear and meaningful warranties.
 - D. The Medical Devices Safety Act to assure the safety and effectiveness of life-sustaining medical devices.

- III. The President's Consumer Advisor, Virginia Knauer, through dialogues with industry, has prompted a broad range of voluntary industry actions benefitting the consumer in many areas, including auto repairs, the resolution of complaints, cosmetics safety, advertising, and improved labeling and packaging.

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KEY FACTS ON CRIME



- I. The President's anti-crime efforts are succeeding:
- A. Net decrease in local crime rate in almost half of major U.S. cities.
 - B. National crime rate increase for first half of 1972 was only 1%--the lowest since the FBI began issuing quarterly reports 12 years ago.
 - C. Convictions obtained against organized crime increased by 50% and indictments doubled between 1969 and 1971.
 - D. Seizures of narcotics and dangerous drugs increased by over 400% between 1969 and 1972.
 - E. The President has cut District of Columbia crime in half since taking office. The D.C. crime rate for the first quarter of 1972 is lowest since beginning of 1967.
- II. These results were achieved through Presidential anti-crime programs:
- A. Federal law enforcement grants totaling \$1.5 billion (through LEAA) in past three years have enabled states and localities to better meet their responsibility of improving the criminal justice system (compared with a total of only \$22 million of grants in the last three years of Ramsey Clark's crime "effort." (Recent partisan charges of LEAA ineffectiveness are based on very old examples of past problems. Established in 1968, under the previous Administration, LEAA was improved by the President's Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 and by a 1971 reorganization. Funds are now flowing faster, and an expanded audit capacity assures fiscal integrity.)
 - B. The President's Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 set up Special Grand Juries, limited challenges to wiretap evidence, extended Federal jurisdiction to major gambling operations, and provided longer sentences for hard-core criminal offenders.
 - C. The President's all-out attack on drug abuse--which is labeled "Public Enemy No. 1"--includes an elevenfold increase in expenditures, international initiatives, plus domestic law enforcement and treatment programs.
 - D. D.C. crime was reduced through the President's leadership in sponsoring legislation (District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970), an expanded police force, better street lighting, a Narcotics Treatment Administration, and all-important community support.

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KEY FACTS ON D. C. CRIME

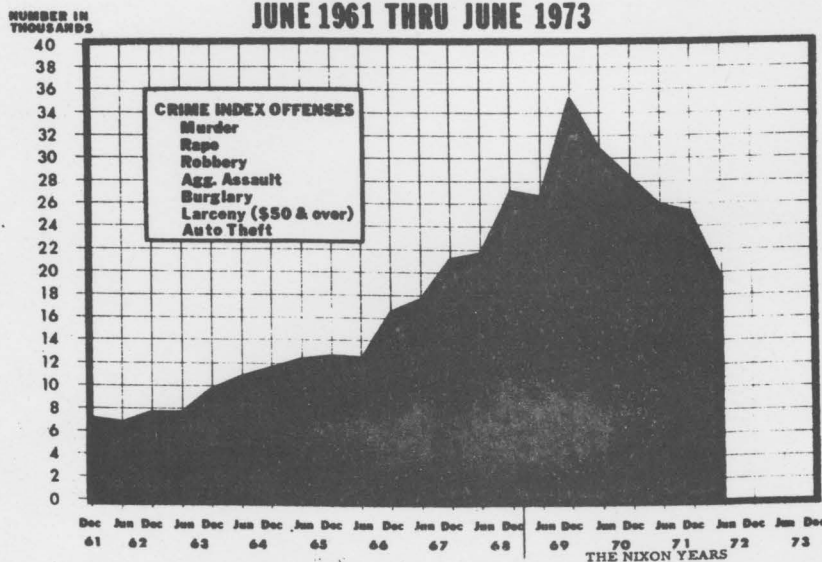


I. The President has cut District of Columbia crime in half since taking office. The D. C. crime rate for the first two quarters of 1972 was lowest since beginning of 1967, and actually half the high of the last quarter of 1970.

II. Actions ordered by the President:

- A. More Police: Appointed Jerry Wilson Chief of Police, increased authorized strength 25% to 5,100 police officers and 1,000 civilians including extensive minority hiring.
- B. Increased prosecutors: The number of prosecutors dealing with street crime increased nearly 50% and their clerical assistance doubled. A Major Crimes Unit was also established.
- C. Expanded narcotics treatment program: Increased from an initial enrollment of 150 addicts to over 4,200 now in treatment.
- D. Legislation: The District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 expanded and reorganized the court system and has significantly reduced the backlog of cases pending.
- E. Street lighting: A major street lighting program now makes Washington the best lighted city in the world.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES SIX MONTH TOTALS JUNE 1961 THRU JUNE 1973



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KEY FACTS ON DECLASSIFICATION



President Nixon is the first President to take steps to reduce the amount of new material being classified and to reduce the time that it remains classified.

- I. Objectives of President's new Executive Order on Declassification:
 - A. Reduce the amount of material classified
 - B. Speed declassification
 - C. Implement new Order through Interagency Classification Review Committee (Ambassador John Eisenhower is Chairman)

- II. Steps taken to reduce amount of new material being classified:
 - A. Departments with authority to classify reduced from 37 to 25
 - B. Total number of persons in the Federal Government with authority to classify at all levels reduced by 60% from 52,114 to 20,695
 - C. Persons in the Federal Government with Top Secret classifying authority reduced by 77% from 7,134 to 1,631
 - D. Classifier must be identified on material
 - E. Classifier subject to sanctions for abuse

- III. Speedier declassification [Most material in past remained classified indefinitely]:
 - A. New General Declassification Schedule - unless exempt, material automatically declassified after 6 (Confidential), 8 (Secret), or 10 (Top Secret) years. Only Top Secret classifiers have exemption authority.
 - B. Only four specific categories may be exempted:
 1. Communications from foreign governments
 2. Cryptographic material, intelligence sources and methods and material covered by statute, e.g. Atomic Energy Act
 3. Disclosure of plan, system or specific foreign relations matter essential to national security
 4. Jeopardy to a person
 - C. Public given right to secure review of exempted material after 10 years
 1. Material must be identified and obtainable with reasonable effort
 2. Presumption shifted to favor declassification

- IV. Exempted material 30 years old automatically declassified unless head of Department personally determines continued classification is essential to national security or that disclosure would jeopardize a person

- V. Related Presidential Initiatives:
 - A. Government will collect and declassify materials on crises of particular public interest
 - B. The publication of the official record of U.S. foreign policy, The Foreign Relations of the United States, will be accelerated



KEY FACTS ON DRUGS

- I. The President originated a comprehensive, all-out attack on drug abuse which he has labeled "public enemy number one."
- II. Elevenfold increase in funding for this attack from \$65 million in FY 1969 to \$729 million in FY 1973.
- III. Cut off foreign sources of hard drugs: Formed Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control to organize global war on heroin and other hard drugs. Narcotics Control Action Plans implemented in cooperation with 59 countries, and U.S. agents assigned to 32 countries.

Results: Turkey banned opium poppy effective July 1, 1972. Since January 1, 1972, France has seized five heroin labs and made world's largest heroin seizure on shrimp boat in Marseilles. Worldwide heroin and morphine base seizures tripled in 1971 and doubled again in first quarter of 1972.

- IV. Tough domestic law enforcement: Heroin seizures increased 160% in 1971; Federal narcotics arrests increased 70% in two years to 15,252 in 1971. Street value of all illicit drugs seized in FY 1972 set new record of \$2.1 billion. Over 2,500 new agents in Customs, BNDD, and IRS, plus a special new unit at Justice, focusing on street-level heroin traffickers using the Heroin Hot Line--(800) 368-5363--to disrupt drug supply. Less heroin on the street. Heroin price per unit increased 50% in Eastern half of U.S. since January first. Average purity in New York City dropped from 5.1 to 3.1%.
- V. Expanded Treatment and Rehabilitation: Special Action Office created to provide education, rehabilitation, and treatment: (a) 440,000 teachers and community leaders trained; (b) more direct Federal drug treatment provided in past 12 months than in all preceding 50 years--now have capacity to treat 100,000 heroin addicts per year; (c) spending on drug research increased 330% in two years to \$71 million in FY 1973.

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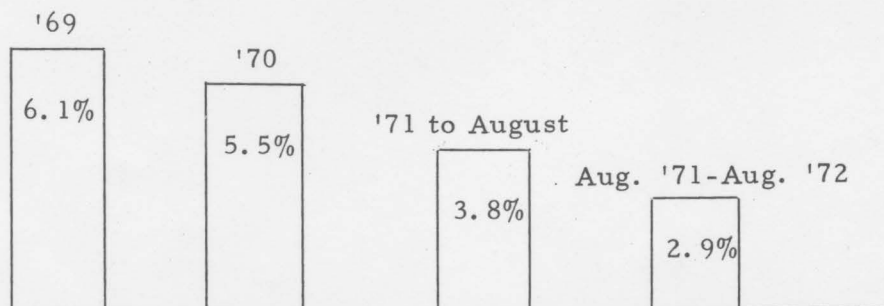
KEY FACTS ON THE ECONOMY

ECONOMY EXPANDS VIGOROUSLY



The President's economic policy works; the facts prove it. A vigorous economic expansion continues even while the rate of inflation slows down. Latest reports show favorable trends in production, employment and prices.

- I. Gross National Product in "real" terms grew at a hefty annual rate of 9.4 percent in the second quarter, the highest rate since the fourth quarter of 1965. Over the last three quarters, the growth rate was a strong 7.5 percent.
- II. Employment has increased sharply, spurred by the rapid growth of output. In August, total civilian employment was 2.5 million higher than a year ago. We are adding new jobs at the highest rate since 1955.
- III. Unemployment has averaged 5.5 percent from June to August, down from 5.9 percent from the preceding 3-month period. During 1971 and the early months of 1972, it had hovered close to 6.0 percent, despite the substantial growth of employment, because of abnormally large growth in the labor force (discharged veterans, women, war babies, etc.). Rate of unemployment among married men, the family breadwinners, fell to 2.6% in August, the lowest level in over two years.
- IV. Real Spendable Earnings have risen at a rapid annual rate of 4.1 percent since the introduction of the New Economic Policy last August. This is increased buying power--the real test. Between 1965 and 1970, real spendable earnings for the average production worker did not increase at all as inflation more than offset wage hikes.
- V. Retail Sales in July were 10.9 percent above the level of a year earlier.
- VI. Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose at an annual rate of only 2.9 percent during the 12 months of Phase I and Phase II, continuing the declining trend since 1969. Inflation has been cut in half.



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KEY FACTS ON EDUCATION

The President's initiatives in the education field have been aimed at improving the quality and equality of education through reform and renewal of our education system.

- I. **Funding** - The FY 1973 budget calls for \$15.6 B in Federal spending for education - up from \$9.1 B in 1969; an increase of over 70%.

- II. **Programs**
 - A. Preschool Education - The President
 1. Established the HEW Office of Child Development which directs Head Start and Home Start; proposed Early Learning Program.
 2. Supports OE's successful Sesame Street and The Electric Company TV shows.
 3. Requested increased funding for Bilingual Education Program.
 4. Funding - FY 1973 Federal funds for early childhood education total \$538 M.

 - B. Elementary and Secondary Education - The President
 1. Proposed the recently established National Institute of Education
 2. Requested \$12 M for FY 1973 Right to Read Program - up 700%.
 3. Established the President's Commission on School Finance - to recommend means of financing public and nonpublic schools.
 4. Funding - The FY 1973 outlays in Federal aid to Elementary and Secondary Education will amount to \$6.3 B, more than double the 1969 level.

 - C. Higher Education - The President
 1. Proposed what became Education Amendments of 1972 which:
 - a. Authorize a student aid program to insure that no student who wants to go to college will be barred by lack of financial resources.
 - b. Established a Student Loan Marketing Association to increase the amount of funds available for student loans.
 - c. Authorize support, innovation and reform of Higher Education.
 2. Requested over \$200 M in 1973 for Black Colleges, more than double 1969.
 3. Funding - Proposed Federal expenditures of over \$7.4 B for Higher Education in FY 1973, up from \$4.4 B in 1969.

- III. Equal Opportunity Programs - The President proposed:
 - A. The Emergency School Aid Act, recently enacted, to provide \$1.5 B to help meet the special problems of desegregating the nation's schools.
 - B. The Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1972 which concentrates \$2.5 B upon economically deprived children and schools.

- IV. Defederalization and Education Revenue Sharing - The President
 - A. Believes that state and local governments should retain primary responsibility for maintaining and improving the quality of education.
 - B. Proposed Education Revenue Sharing to replace 33 Federal grant programs with \$3.2 B in an automatic formula distribution to state and local governments to be spent as they best see fit, without Federal controls or domination.



KEY FACTS ON EMPLOYMENT

- I. The President's economic policies are having the desired impact of reducing unemployment and increasing employment:
 - A. The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.1% in August 1971, to 5.5% in September 1972, and is declining.
 - B. Jobs are being created at a rate of 2-1/2 million per year. With the effects of defense cutbacks from the wind-down of the war mostly complete, we can expect this job creation rate to sharply cut into unemployment.
 - C. Total civilian employment is over 82 million, up from 76 million in 1968.
 - D. Job availability has increased sharply from a year ago.
- II. Although less than half of those unemployed have actually "lost" jobs, the President has assisted those who have:
 - A. extended unemployment compensation benefits (to as much as 52 weeks) for areas of impacted unemployment;
 - B. transitional public service employment;
 - C. focusing of manpower programs on problem areas;
 - D. money to connect engineers and scientists with new jobs;
 - E. a national, computerized job bank;
 - F. special programs to employ Vietnam-era veterans.
- III. The President's expansive economic policies prevented the unemployment rate from rising badly as a result of defense cutbacks and winding down the war.
- IV. While the President wants to assure that those who want to work, have work, some points about the raw figure for unemployment should be borne in mind:
 - A. 96.7% of heads of households in the labor force have employment;
 - B. only 1.3% of the labor force suffers "hardship" unemployment (lasting longer than 15 weeks); and unemployment compensation covers from 26 to a maximum of 52 weeks;
 - C. 635,000 left their last job voluntarily to seek new work;
 - D. the percentage of heads of households who are unemployed is now substantially lower than the percentage of heads of households who were unemployed 10 years ago when the unemployment rate was at approximately the same 5.5% level.



KEY FACTS ON ENERGY



I. Scope of Problem

- A. Consumption - With 6% of the world's population, U.S. consumes 35% of world's energy; rate of increase in demand is high.
- B. Winter 1972 - No area electric power problems are anticipated, but delays are still being experienced in bringing new generation plants on line. The supply of natural gas will continue tight, but home heating needs will be met. The President's actions on increasing imports should meet fall and winter petroleum needs.
- C. Long-term - Oil, gas and coal currently supply most of U.S. energy needs; U.S. production of oil and gas near peak production, given present price structures; coal production raises environmental problems. Continuation of present energy policy would yield a much greater dependence on imports in the future.

II. The President's Initiatives

The President recognized this problem long before it came to national notice. His policy goals are to provide sufficient quantities of energy, from secure sources, at reasonable consumer prices, with full environmental safeguards. To achieve these goals (President's Message to the Congress June 4, 1971) --

- A. The President is urging Congress to
 1. facilitate interim power plant licensing;
 2. establish a state-Federal system for power plant siting;
 3. stimulate increased exploration and development of natural gas through partial price deregulation; and
 4. broadly reorganize the government to unify energy policy-making and action.
- B. The Congress has so far met these proposals with inaction--not one initiative has been fully enacted.
- C. The President is making better use of Federal lands, by
 1. accelerated oil and gas leasing on outer continental shelf, the best domestic option for increasing production in mid-1970's;
 2. oil shale and geothermal sources are longer term options; and by
 3. grants of permits for Alaskan pipeline and Southwest power plants.

(all under strict environmental control)
- D. The President is stimulating research and development for longer term options:
 1. Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and coal gasification developments in partnership with industry (over \$300 million in FY 73).
 2. FY 73 R&D funding of \$622 million is a 72% increase during Nixon Administration.
 3. R&D goals study under way to identify new FY 74 initiatives.



KEY FACTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



The President is the first Chief Executive to make environmental quality a major national priority. He has reorganized the Federal structure, has increased funding dramatically, has strictly enforced pollution control laws, and has proposed needed new legislation.

- I. The President has reorganized the Federal machinery to protect the environment
 - A. Set up: (1) the Council on Environmental Quality (policy development), (2) the Environmental Protection Agency (enforcement), and (3) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (management).
 - B. Proposed a Department of Natural Resources.

- II. The President has dramatically increased the funding resources devoted to protection of the environment
 - A. Federal budget outlays to control pollution increased over 430% between 1969 and 1972 (from \$350 million to \$1.8 billion).

- III. This President has "cracked down" on polluters
 - A. The number of criminal actions taken by the Justice Department against water polluters increased over 400% (from 46 to 191) between FY 1969 and 1971.
 - B. In 1971, the Administration made the first use of Federal authority to shut down major industries during an air pollution crisis (Birmingham, Alabama).
 - C. In 1972, the Administration initiated the first major action to enforce national standards under the new Clean Air Act.

- IV. The President has urged Congress to enact his sweeping initiatives
 - A. Proposals to cure emerging environmental problems: national land use policy, air and water pollution, pesticides, strip mining, toxic substances, ocean dumping, noise, power plant siting and protection of endangered species.
 - B. Proposals to make rational use of our lands: 49 new wilderness areas, protection of Big Cypress Swamp, and national recreation areas in New York and San Francisco have been proposed to Congress.
 - C. Fewer than half (13 out of 31) of the President's initiatives received final Congressional action.

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KEY FACTS ON FARM INCOME



I. Gains Under President Nixon

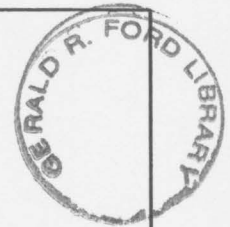
- A. New records for gross farm income have been set in each of the Nixon years--1969, 1970 and 1971; another record, \$65 billion, is expected in 1972 and is more than one-fourth greater than in 1968.
- B. Realized net income will be at all-time high in 1972.
 1. This year--realized net income from farming will be about 27% greater than in 1968 and will break the all-time mark set 25 years ago.
 2. This crop marketing year--gross income from farming will increase about \$1 billion as a result of the grain sale to Russia negotiated by President Nixon.
- C. Average income per farm is at all-time high, 61% higher than the average for 1961-68.
- D. Per capita income of farm people up strongly to 80% of the average income of nonfarm people--compared with 68% for 1961-68.
- E. Upward march in farm production costs is coming under control through Phase II economic programs.

II. Food is really a bargain while farm income is increasing.

- A. In 1971, U.S. consumers got food at home and meals eaten out for only 16% of take-home pay -- lowest percentage ever, in any country.
- B. The percentage of income spent for food is steadily declining because:
 1. consumer incomes are rising;
 2. farm productivity is increasing.



KEY FACTS ON FOOD PRICES



- I. The President has taken action:
- A. The President directed the Cost of Living Council in late March to stabilize food prices without reducing farm income to former, inadequate levels.
 - 1. IRS initiated a compliance survey of meat wholesalers, meat packers, and major food chains;
 - 2. Price Commission carefully analyzed quarterly reports submitted by firms in food-related industries;
 - 3. Administration officials met with major retail food chain executives representing 10,000 retail outlets.
 - B. On June 26, the President removed all quota restrictions on meat imported into the United States for the balance of 1972.
 - C. The President extended controls to unprocessed agricultural products after the first sale, placing about \$12 billion worth of food transactions (about 11% of the food component of the Consumer Price Index) under the Price Commission's regulation for the first time.
 - D. Secretary Shultz, CLC Director Rumsfeld, and Secretary Hodgson met in July with the representatives of farmers, processors and workers to enlist cooperation to check prices.
 - E. On September 6, CLC Director Rumsfeld sent telegrams to Tier I and Tier II food retailers indicating that in many instances retail beef prices had remained unacceptably high in spite of the fact that farm and carcass beef prices were at a 10-month low. He also directed the Internal Revenue Service to monitor approximately 100 of the larger food chains so that the CLC will be in a position to inform the public of those firms which have reduced their prices.
- II. The results are encouraging:
- A. Since the beginning of the Economic Stabilization Program, food prices have risen at a 3.8% annual rate, in contrast to the 5.5% rate registered during the 7 months preceding the controls program.
 - B. Americans spend only 15.6% of their after-tax income on food--lowest percentage in the world. This is down from 20% in 1960.
 - C. Retail costs of food rose 36% from 1947/49 to 1970; during this period the Consumer Price Index rose 66%, nonfood items rose 71%, and services rose 125%.
- III. Stabilization policies should not inhibit food production:
- A. Monthly food prices fluctuate widely due to changes in weather, perishability, and other factors affecting supply and demand. Experience in World War II shows that if supply fails to equal demand, black markets and long waiting lines could result.
 - B. For these reasons, controls have not been extended to farmer- and producer-level of food industry.



KEY FACTS ON HEALTH

The President's goals are to:

1. Assure that no American family is ever barred from adequate health care because of inability to pay.
2. Avoid unnecessary expenses of acute medical care by developing a better system for health maintenance and early rehabilitation.
3. Build on the best elements of present medical system and only reform those elements which are not effective.

The President's program:

1. Under the National Health Insurance Act (H. R. 7741, S. 1623), all employers of one or more persons would provide standard health insurance protection for employees and dependents. Employers would pay at least 65% of the premium costs for the first two and a half years and a minimum of 75% thereafter.
2. Under the Family Insurance Plan, basic health protection would be provided to all low-income families with children not covered by such employer plans.
3. The Aged would no longer have to pay monthly Medicare premiums out of reduced retirement incomes.
4. Develop health maintenance organizations to encourage preventive medicine by providing incentives.
5. Expand and reform medical education to train more doctors and nurses through Federal grants.
6. A National Health Service Corps to send doctors and other health professionals to areas of critical doctor-shortages.
7. Cancer research programs accelerated by the President's commitment to double funds for cancer research, and establishment of a Conquest of Cancer Agency with its Director appointed by the President.
8. Appointment of a Presidential panel of experts to recommend solutions to growing problems of heart disease in this country.
9. Establishment of national goal to cut incidence of mental retardation in half by the year 2000.

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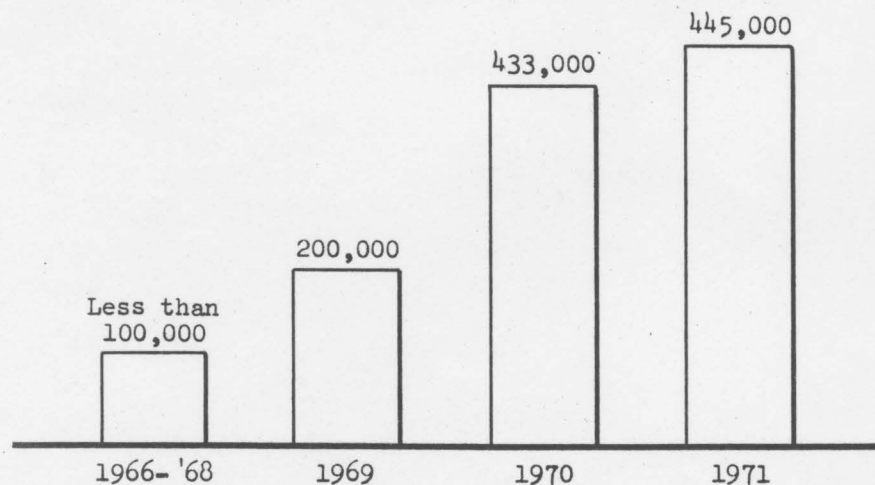


KEY FACTS ON HOUSING



- I. The President has provided more housing than any previous President and wants every American to have a decent home.
- A. General housing starts in 1972 are at a rate of 2.3 million new homes per year--65% more than the average during 1960 through 1968.
 - B. During his first three years, the President's programs stimulated 5 million housing starts--an increase of 25% over the preceding three years.
 - C. Publically-assisted housing has also increased sharply during Nixon's presidency:
 - 200,000 federally-assisted units were produced in 1969,
 - 433,000 units in 1970,
 - 445,000 units in 1971,
 - compared with less than 100,000 units annually over the previous three years.
- II. The President has also taken steps to reduce the costs of housing.
- A. The President established the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee to review new wage settlements and deferred wage increases in the construction industry, a strong downward influence on housing costs.
 - B. The President launched "Operation Breakthrough" in 1969 to demonstrate new techniques for lowering construction costs.

ANNUAL FEDERAL ASSISTED HOUSING PRODUCTION



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KEY FACTS ON INDIANS



The President is committed to Indian self-determination without termination.

I. The President two years ago requested legislation to:

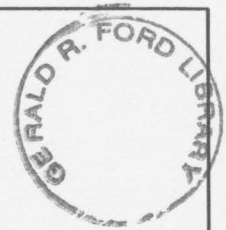
- A. End the "termination" policy which would dissolve the trust relationship between Indians and the Federal Government.
- B. Protect Indian land and water rights.
- C. Permit tribal governments to assume control over programs in their homelands which are administered by the Department of HEW and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- D. Greatly expand Indian economic development opportunities.
- E. Triple the funds for Indian credit.
- F. Create a new Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian and Territorial Affairs.

Congressional response: None of the above bills has been passed yet.

II. Presidential action: Under President Nixon's personal direction, this Administration has:

- A. Increased BIA's own budget by 214% since FY 1969.
- B. Requested a total all-agency budget for Indian affairs of \$1.2 billion--up \$300 million in two years.
- C. Doubled funds for Indian health.
- D. Supported BIA Commissioner Bruce's pledge to tribal leaders to arrange the allocation of BIA funds to fit the priorities set by the tribal governments themselves.
- E. Underscored concern for off-reservation and urban Indians by launching demonstration projects in nine Indian centers in major cities.
- F. Filed a Supreme Court suit to protect Indian water rights in Pyramid Lake.
- G. Knowing of Indians' love for their land, and recognizing the wrongs of history, the President has:
 - 1. Restored Blue Lake to the Taos Pueblo
 - 2. Restored the Mt. Adams area to the Yakima Nation
 - 3. Persuaded Congress to enact the historic Alaskan Claims Settlement Act

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THE NIXON LEGACY OF PARKS

President Nixon is the first President to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the huge inventory of underutilized Federal property.

I. The Legacy of Parks

- A. makes surplus Federal properties available for park and recreation use;
- B. is the first program of its kind in the nation's history;
- C. is aimed at bringing recreation opportunities closer to where people live;
- D. is setting aside an endowment of parklands for future generations to enjoy.

II. Accomplishments of the President

- A. More than 167 properties have already been made available for the enjoyment of the American people.
- B. These natural retreats are to be found in forty-one states and Puerto Rico.
- C. Most of them are located in and near cities where the need for open space is greatest.
- D. More than 23,000 acres of land, at a fair market value of approximately \$108 million, have been processed through the Legacy of Parks Program.

III. The Property Review Board

- A. was established to improve the management of Federal real property;
- B. makes recommendations to the President on the disposition of underutilized holdings;
- C. devotes special attention to the progress of the Legacy of Parks.

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KEY FACTS ON MINORITIES

President Nixon has a record of commitment, constructive effort and achievement in increasing the opportunities of all Americans and particularly those who are members of minority groups.

I. School Desegregation

- A. The percentage of Black children in the South in legally desegregated school districts has gone from 32% (1968) to 91% (1971).
- B. The percentage of Black children in the South attending 80-100% Black schools has gone from 78.8% (1968) to 32.2% (1971).

II. Federal Employment

- A. Total minority employment in the Federal Government increased from 14.1% (1969) to 19.5% (1971).
- B. The number of minority citizens employed in the government's upper grades (GS 9-18) increased by 12.5% between November 1969 and May 1971.

III. Federal Contract Employment

- A. The budget for contract compliance is now \$33.7 million, as compared to \$10.6 million in FY 1969.
- B. The number of contract compliance reviews: 68,800 projected for FY 1973, as compared to 7,000 done in FY 1969.
- C. The number of show-cause notices issued to contractors suspected of employment discrimination: 643 in FY 1972 as compared to 169 in FY 1970.

IV. Private Employment

- A. The President's FY 1973 budget for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is \$46 million as compared to \$9 million in FY 1969.
- B. EEOC will make 14,000 investigations in FY 1973 as compared to 7,500 in FY 1969.
- C. Pocketbook results are showing up: income of Blacks outside the South has reached - in fact, exceeded - parity with Whites among young families where both husband and wife work. (Source: 1970 Census)

V. Civil Rights Enforcement

President Nixon's 1973 enforcement budget is \$602.1 million, as compared to approximately \$75 million in FY 1969.

VI. Special Aid to Minority People (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Minority Business Enterprise, etc.):

This Administration's FY 1973 budget total is \$2 billion, as compared to \$832 million in FY 1969. Aid to Black colleges is \$200 million -- double the FY 1969 expenditures.

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KEY FACTS ON PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

- I. The President has long recognized people's problems with the property tax:
 - A. This tax has more than doubled in the last ten years.
 - B. It is regressive, with the heaviest burden imposed on:
 1. Senior citizens
 2. Low-income families
 3. Families with fixed income
 4. Farmers
 - C. Due to complex assessment problems, people in similar circumstances often pay property tax bills which are very different.
 - D. Constitutionality of local school property taxes as a means of financing schools has been put in serious doubt by recent lower court cases.
- II. The President is committed to the goal of reducing residential property taxes:
 - A. He has requested the bipartisan Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (mayors, governors, Federal and state legislators, Cabinet) to study all aspects of proposals leading to property tax relief.
 - B. After receiving the ACIR report, the President will make his final recommendations for property tax relief.
 - C. Although there has been some talk about substituting a Federal value added tax (VAT) for the school property tax, this is only one of many alternatives and does not now appear to be one of the more promising approaches under consideration.

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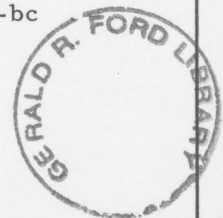
KEY FACTS ON REVENUE SHARING

- I. President Nixon has won a major victory in his continuing fight to take power away from the government bureaucracies and return it to the people. On October 20, 1972, at Independence Hall, he signed into law the Revenue Sharing Bill for which he had worked for over three years.

- II. The President's Revenue Sharing Program is designed to:
 - A. Make government more effective and responsive by:
 1. Moving money and power closer to the people;
 2. Eliminating red tape and duplicatory programs;
 3. Recognizing that communities differ in their needs;
 4. Combining resources and responsibility at the right level of government.
 - B. Provide immediate help to state and local governments facing bankruptcy or the need for increased property taxes.

- III. How will Revenue Sharing work?
 - A. Revenue Sharing fund monies will be distributed among all fifty states and every city, county and town according to need as measured by various population, tax effort and relative income factors.
 - B. The first-year total of \$5.3 billion will be increased by annual increments for each of the four succeeding years so that by the end of 1976, over \$30 billion will have been distributed.
 - C. Uses of Revenue Sharing money:
 1. State governments may utilize their Revenue Sharing money for any legitimate governmental purpose except as specifically noted in the Act;
 2. Local governments may use Revenue Sharing monies within a large number of broadly defined priority areas for maintenance and operating expenses, as well as capital expenditures.
 - D. Restrictions on Revenue Sharing monies:
 1. The Act stipulates that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under program or activity funded in whole or in part with Revenue Sharing funds.
 2. Revenue Sharing funds may not be used for education or as "matching" funds.
 - E. Optional State Income Tax Collection
The Revenue Sharing Program provides the option for each state to have the Federal Government collect and administer the state's individual income taxes if the state desires.

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KEY FACTS ON TAX REFORM

- I. The President will not increase taxes and will keep taxes down by cutting wasteful spending programs from the budget.

- II. The President's track record is excellent - he achieved substantial tax reform through the Tax Reform Acts of 1969 and 1971.
 - A. 12 million low-income Americans have been dropped from the tax rolls.

 - B. Over the past 4 years, Federal taxes on individuals down by \$22 billion, and taxes on corporations up by \$5 billion.

 - C. Since 1969, taxes for the poor and middle-income families have decreased:

<u>Income For Family of Four</u>	<u>1969 Tax</u>	<u>1972 Tax</u>	<u>% Reduction</u>
\$ 5,000	\$ 290	\$ 98	-66%
\$10,000	\$1,225	\$ 905	-26%
\$25,000	\$4,853	\$4,240	-13%

- III. The President is committed to making our tax system fairer and simpler and to the goal of reducing residential property taxes.

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THE ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON TAX REFORM

President Nixon will not seek a Tax Increase

President Nixon has pledged that he will not seek a tax increase if he wins a second term, but will instead keep taxes down by cutting wasteful Federal spending programs from the budget. The President is aware that Federal spending, which is the primary determinant of Federal taxes, has a greater effect on the average taxpayer's burden than do any of the so-called tax "loopholes." This is why the President urged Congress to help him keep taxes down by enacting his proposal for a \$250 billion ceiling on Federal spending.

A recent study by the Brookings Institution underscored the seriousness of this relationship between Federal spending and tax increases. According to the Brookings Institution a tax hike within the next four years will be necessary to finance even existing programs. President Nixon will not increase taxes but will instead cut spending on some of the less productive social programs.

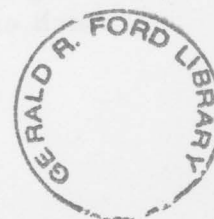
Administration Committed to Tax Reform

The President committed himself to tax reform in the 1968 campaign and within 90 days of his inauguration he proposed major and fundamental tax reform. The tax facts disprove much of the current campaign rhetoric which would have people believe that taxes on individuals are going up while the corporations are avoiding taxes.

Individuals Pay Less While Corporations Pay More

For the four calendar years, 1969-1972:

- Corporate income taxes will have increased by a total of \$4.9 billion.
- Individual income taxes will have decreased by \$18.9 billion.
- Excise taxes, mostly on individuals, will have decreased by about \$3.5 billion.



Lower and Middle Income Taxpayers Pay Less

Equally important is the fact that the greatest percentage reductions have been made in the low-income groups, substantial reductions have been made in the middle-income groups, and significant increases have been made in the highest income groups. For example, as a result of the President's proposals, 12 million low-income Americans have been dropped from the tax rolls and persons in the lowest income tax bracket will pay this year 82 percent less. Persons with adjusted gross income in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 range will pay 13 percent less. Persons with incomes over \$100,000 will pay 7-1/2 percent more. What these figures show is that in general the wealthy are paying more than they were in 1968 while others are paying less. Although these facts indicate that the Administration has already achieved a significant amount of tax reform, there is a continuous effort to make our tax system more fair and more simple for the average taxpayer.

Corporate Depreciation Makes U. S. Business
Competitive and Stimulates Economy

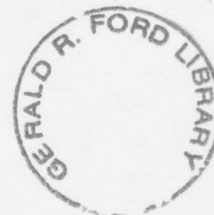
The recently approved Asset Depreciation Range System and Job Development Credit have been portrayed on the current campaign circuit as inequitable corporate tax "loopholes." Before the depreciation and investment credit changes were made in 1971, Treasury estimates showed that income tax laws made the capital cost of U. S. business equipment higher than that of any other major industrialized nation in the Western World. The 1971 changes restored American business in this regard to a position somewhat more favorable than Canada, France, and the Netherlands, but still behind West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and other of our principal competitors in western markets.

A Department of Commerce-SEC Survey has revealed a very encouraging 10-1/2 percent rise in business expenditures for plant and equipment for 1972 over 1971. A more recent McGraw Hill survey shows a 14 percent rise. Thus, the Asset Depreciation Range System and Job Development Investment Credit are strong forces in the economic recovery, and it would seem to be too early to consider changing this successful policy, agreed upon only last year, after so much careful deliberation.

Property Tax Relief

The public clamor for tax reform is not only directed to Federal income tax, but to a great extent it is addressed at the local property tax. Many taxpayers equate tax reform with some kind of property tax relief. A recent public opinion poll, commissioned by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, asked a representative nationwide sample: "Which do you think is the worst tax today, that is, the least fair tax?" Nineteen percent thought that the Federal income tax was least fair, but almost two and one-half times that number, 45 percent, said that they believed local property taxes were least fair. The property tax has more than doubled in the past 10 years, and it is very regressive--placing the heaviest burden on senior citizens, low-income families, families with fixed incomes, and farmers.

The President is committed to help the states find ways to relieve their property tax burden. He has requested the Secretary of the Treasury and the bipartisan Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) with representatives from Federal, state and local governments to study various alternatives for achieving his stated goal of a reduction in residential property taxes. Although there has been some talk about substituting a Federal value added tax (VAT) for the school property tax, this is only one of many alternatives and does not appear to be one of the more promising approaches now under consideration. The President will make his final recommendations for property tax relief at the earliest possible date.





KEY FACTS ON TROPICAL STORM AGNES

I. Background

Tropical Storm Agnes, which hit the Northeast last June, was the largest natural disaster in American history in terms of property damage (nearly 130,000 homes and businesses damaged; 225,000 homeless). The heaviest damage occurred in Pennsylvania and western New York. The President declared major disasters for Florida, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. Disaster declarations were made by the Administrators of the Farmers Home Administration and the Small Business Administration for the affected counties of North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. The President introduced sweeping legislation for the disaster victims, provided unprecedented levels of Federal Assistance, involved his Administration in disaster relief operations in an unusual and personal way, and has introduced legislation to prevent future losses due to flooding.

II. The President has introduced and the Congress passed sweeping legislation for disaster victims

- A. Federal grants of up to \$5000 (compared to \$2500 previously) and 30-year loans at 1% interest rate (compared to 5-1/8% previously) are available through SBA and FHA to repair damage to homes and businesses.
- B. Grants to repair private nonprofit educational institutions are available for the first time.
- C. Annual Highway Trust Fund authorization for the emergency repair of highways has been permanently increased.

III. The President has provided more Federal assistance for disaster victims than ever before

- A. He has ordered total Federal expenditures for relief operations of almost \$2 billion.
- B. SBA and FHA have helped almost 100,000 homeowners and businessmen with grants and loans totaling \$800 million.
- C. More than 28,000 families have been provided temporary housing; 37,000 persons have received unemployment assistance; and over 24,000 have disaster-related jobs.

IV. The President has involved his Administration in disaster relief operations in an unusual and personal way

- A. He has made two personal visits to the disaster area.
- B. The Secretaries of Commerce, Labor, HUD and DOT have made investigation visits to the disaster areas.
- C. Frank Carlucci, Deputy Director of OMB, has been sent to Wilkes-Barre as the personal representative of the President to handle daily operational problems.

V. The President has proposed legislative changes in the National Flood Insurance Program to forestall future losses due to flooding

- A. Expanded coverage on homes and businesses.
- B. Strengthened the incentives for communities to adopt land use control measures and for individuals to participate in the program.

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KEY FACTS ON WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS

I. Goals

- A. To reach the President's goal of reducing inflation to 2 to 3% by the end of 1972,
 - 1. the Price Commission announced an objective to restrict price increases, on an average, to 2.5% per year;
 - 2. the Pay Board decided to hold wage increases to an average annual rate of 5.5%.
- B. This combination allows further gains in real earnings and expected overall increases in productivity of 3%.

II. The Results

A. Wage-Price Decisions

- 1. Since November 14, out of a total of 13,177 submissions, the combined weighted average pay increase granted has been 5.0% affecting over 15.2 million workers.
- 2. The cumulative average increase granted by the Price Commission is 3.25% on the items for which increases were requested and just 1.65% on total sales of requesting firms.

B. Prices Held Down

- 1. During the 12 months of indexes since the beginning of the New Economic Policy, the Consumer Price Index has increased at an annual rate of 2.9% compared to 3.9% before the Freeze and rates of 5 and 6% during 1969-70.
- 2. The Wholesale Price Index has increased at an annual rate of 4.4% during the period of controls compared to 5.0% in the first 7 months of 1971 before the Freeze.
- 3. Food prices during the period of controls have increased at an annual rate of 3.8% compared to a 5.5% rate registered during the 7 months preceding the Freeze.
- 4. Commodities other than food have increased at a 2.0% annual rate during the period of controls compared to a 3.1% rate during the 7 months before the Freeze.
- 5. Services have increased at a 3.4% annual rate during the period of controls compared to 4.3% during the 7 months preceding the Freeze and rates of 7.8% in 1970 and 7.6% in 1969.

- ### III. Real Spendable Earnings have risen at a rapid annual rate of 4.1% since the introduction of the New Economic Policy last August. This is increased buying power--the real test. Between 1965 and 1970, real spendable earnings for the average production worker did not increase at all as inflation more than offset wage hikes.



KEY FACTS ON WOMEN

- I. President Nixon believes strongly that women must have full equality of opportunity; he has taken many steps to promote such equality in the Federal Government.
 - A. First woman appointed to White House staff solely to recruit women for top-level jobs.
 - B. More women now in Federal, policy-making positions than ever before. (Women policy-makers more than tripled in past year and majority in positions never before held by women.)
 - C. More than 1,200 women have moved into middle-management government jobs in past year.

- II. Significant Administration-supported legislation to increase equal opportunity for women has been enacted during President Nixon's term:
 - A. Title IX of Higher Education Act--opposes discrimination against women in educational institutions.
 - B. Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972--gives EEOC enforcement power through the courts in sex discrimination cases.

- III. Presidential initiatives directed toward ending sex discrimination:
 - A. President's re-endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.
 - B. Issuance of Revised Order 4--requires firms doing business with government to have affirmative action plans for hiring and promotion of women.
 - C. President's recommendation that jurisdiction of Commission on Civil Rights be expanded to cover sex discrimination.
 - D. Significant increase in resources for enforcement of Fair Labor Standards Act--provides equal pay for equal work.
 - E. Filing of charges of sex discrimination against more than 350 higher education institutions.
 - F. Expansion of the scope of Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

- IV. President Nixon's concern for quality child care for children of working mothers is demonstrated by his having:
 - A. Proposed, as part of the Welfare Reform Bill (H. R. 1), funding of \$750 million a year for child care.
 - B. Signed into law the Revenue Act of 1971 which provides tax deductions for child care.

- V. The President has urged the private sector to follow government's lead in transforming equality for women from ideal into reality. In April of this year, he said, "...the full and equal participation of women is crucial to the strength of this country."

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THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION AND YOUTH

President Nixon has made bold initiatives in areas that directly affect the lives of young people:

- I. Supported the lowering of the voting age to 18 and signed the Voting Rights Act into law on June 22, 1971; also lowered the age to serve on Federal juries.
- II. Reformed the draft system and continues to work toward an all-volunteer armed force.
- III. Called the White House Conference on Youth and continued the dialogue by answering all of the recommendations of the Conference in an unprecedented 400-page document and instituted almost half of the suggested actions within six months.
- IV. Formed youth advisory boards in all Departments to consult with the Secretaries on policies affecting youth.
- V. Initiated the development of career education, a new concept of education concerned with the usefulness and self-realization of every individual by equipping students occupationally, academically, and emotionally to spin off from the educational system into useful jobs whenever they choose.
- VI. Proposed what became the Education Amendments of 1972 which increased student grants 70% and increased participation from 1.6 million to 2.5 million.
- VII. Increased G. I. educational benefits 75%, vocational education benefits 48% and created new Federal employment programs.
- VIII. Reorganized manpower administration within the Department of Labor and tripled funding for manpower programs, much of it directed specifically to unemployed young people.
- IX. Created the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program to recognize youth participation in the task of cleaning up America under the theme of "Life-Pass It On."
- X. Consolidated for greater efficiency the varied volunteer programs into ACTION and created the volunteer service for credit called University Year for Action.

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