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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Attached is a report touching on some of the major actions by this Administration in the first six months of 1970. A summary of the report also is enclosed. This report should provide you with useful background material for private public discussions of the Administration's accomplishments this year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Herbert G. Klein". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosure

July 1, 1970

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION: A REPORT ON THE
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1970

Reform, Restoration and Renewal Gains Momentum

During the first year of a national administration, almost everything is new. Unfamiliarity creates certain problems, of course, but the exhilaration which comes in tackling a new job usually overcomes them. Critics -- in the Congress, the press and the nation as a whole -- are usually somewhat quiet during the first year; they are willing to allow their new leaders a certain period of grace before they open fire.

It is during the second year of a Presidential term that the pressures begin to mount and the challenges begin to grow. The approach of a Congressional election intensifies partisan rivalry. The spirit of good will ebbs. The honeymoon is over. The problems become more familiar -- but that fact often makes them seem more burdensome.

The second year of the Nixon Administration was also the first year of a new decade. The President was determined that the momentum he had established during his first year in office would continue, that the highly promising record of 1969 would be fulfilled and extended in 1970. That critical second year is now half over. It is a good time to stand back and take stock of what has happened in the first six months of 1970. What the record shows is that President Nixon's strategy of reform, restoration and renewal is working and is dramatically gaining momentum.

Foreign Policy

The President's hopes have been significantly realized in the field of foreign affairs, where his "new strategy for peace" is clarifying the American position around the world. Just how that policy applies to specific countries and regions was extensively discussed in the

40,000 word foreign policy report which the President issued on February 18. This massive document -- the first such report ever to be issued by an American President -- supported in elaborate detail its conclusion that the Nixon policies marked "a very significant shift from [the] policies of the past...." The President emphasized that the United States should continue to play a major role in the world, but cautioned that it should play that role in greater partnership with other nations.

Southeast Asia

At the end of his first year in office, President Nixon could properly claim that he had completely changed the pattern of the war in Vietnam. During the first six months of 1970, the Vietnam withdrawal program continued to be a major Administration accomplishment. U. S. involvement in the war was decreasing; more American fighting men were coming home.

Pacification and Vietnamization programs continued to proceed in an encouraging manner; it was possible, in fact, for the United States to turn over to Vietnamese forces the bulk of responsibility for in-country Navy operations and for tactical air control operations in the Mekong Delta. The overall success of such actions made it possible for the President to announce on April 20 that an additional 150,000 American troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam by next spring.

In order to guarantee that he could keep that promise, President Nixon took one of the most courageous actions of his Presidency by sending American troops against North Vietnamese sanctuaries along the Cambodian border. In his speech of April 30th, the President explained that he was acting in order to save American lives and speed the withdrawal rate. In the days that followed, he stood steadfastly against a barrage of criticism from opponents who claimed that his action was widening the war. The critics ignored the President's firm commitment that U. S. troops would not penetrate far beyond the Cambodian border and would be entirely removed from Cambodia by June 30. This was a promise that President Nixon has kept -- just as he has kept every promise that he has made concerning the war in Southeast Asia.

On June 3, the President was able to come to the American people with overwhelming evidence that the Cambodian sanctuary operation had produced the greatest military success of this long and bitter war. As a result of that operation, he said, 50,000 troops will be withdrawn from

Vietnam by next October -- bringing the total withdrawal to 165,500 since January of 1969. A year from now that total will reach 265,500.

On June 30, as the President announced the successful conclusion of the Cambodian operation, and gave the details of its massive blow at the enemy's strength, he called on Hanoi to come to the conference table in good faith for "the time has come to negotiate a just peace."

Other Foreign Policy Actions

The Administration was active in many other major areas of foreign policy.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union proceeded in Vienna at an encouraging pace. The United States and the Soviet Union agreed on a revised draft treaty banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabeds. A proposed treaty banning biological warfare also moved forward. In May, the President proposed measures to regulate the exploitation of ocean resources and to use them for the benefit of developing countries. On June 8, the President announced a major program of U. S. aid to victims of the Peruvian earthquake.

The State Department has taken a number of diplomatic initiatives to help break the deadlock in the Middle East. A new formal proposal for a cease-fire and negotiations under UN auspices was put forward in late June. It is time, said the Secretary of State, that Israel and the Arab countries "stop shooting and start talking."

Serious non-polemic discussions were opened in January with Communist China. In cooperation with the NATO allies, the United States joined in a call for exploratory talks with members of the Warsaw Pact concerning force reductions in central Europe.

New initiatives were undertaken to keep the issue of U. S. prisoners of war in Southeast Asia before the public eye both in the United States and around the world.

Domestic Policy

The tone of the Nixon Administration's second year was established in the President's State of the Union message on January 22. President

Nixon broke with tradition in this speech: he was not content to merely list past successes or enumerate future programs. Rather, he took the occasion to issue an inspiring call to every American to "serve in a cause bigger than himself." He asked the American people to experience with him "the lift of a driving dream," a new sense of purpose which would give greater meaning to both personal and national experiences. He went on to talk about a few key issues which were of particular concern to the American people as they entered a new decade. Perhaps most prominent among these issues were the economy, crime and the environment.

The Economy

Economic policy was a central Administration concern in the first six months of 1970 and an area where the Administration's performance was particularly sound and responsible. In early February, the President presented to Congress a Fiscal Year 1971 budget which was strongly anti-inflationary. It was also the first budget in history to emphasize long-range planning by predicting domestic expenditures five years in advance. Most importantly, the new budget revealed a dramatic shift in our national spending priorities. For the first time in 20 years, defense spending has fallen below human resource spending!

In 1961, we spent 48 percent of our budget for defense and only 30 percent for human resources. By 1969 we were still spending 44 percent for defense and only 34 percent for human resources. But the Nixon budget for 1971 dramatically reverses these priorities; it calls for only 37 percent for defense and 41 percent for human resources programs.

To accomplish this goal, defense expenditures were cut sharply; they are down \$1.7 billion this year over last year and will fall by another \$5.2 billion in the coming year. Active military forces have been cut by 16 percent since 1969 and direct civilian employment by the Defense Department has been cut by 10 percent. In the first six months of 1970, the Department of Defense announced 422 actions to reduce, alter or close installations and activities -- actions which will result in a saving of almost \$1 billion. Space expenditures have also been significantly reduced, in accordance with the President's new and more "balanced" approach to space research, as he expressed it in his statement of March 7. Altogether, space and defense expenditures together were reduced by some \$6 billion in the Fiscal Year 1971 budget.

The President cracked the whip in reducing wasteful Federal spending in the domestic area as well. One dramatic manifestation of his rigor in pursuing that goal was his message to Congress calling for the reduction, termination or restructuring of 57 obsolete or low priority programs. In pursuing a policy of thrift, the President often had to battle with spending pressures generated in the Congress. On two occasions, he was forced to veto bills which called for excessive spending.

In the three years before President Nixon took office, Federal spending rose an average of 15 percent a year. In Fiscal Year 1970, that rate has been slashed in half. In the coming fiscal year, says the President, "we intend to cut that rate of increase in spending by half again."

On the same day that he presented his new budget, President Nixon also issued his first annual economic report -- a report which also emphasized long-term projections. In the report he discussed his strategy for halting inflation without recession, a strategy which he pursued diligently throughout the spring.

On June 17, in a nationally-televised speech on the economy, the President was able to report significant progress toward achieving that goal. He described the economic challenge as one of shifting from a war-time economy to a peacetime economy and he announced certain new steps for facilitating that process. Among the devices he described were a new Productivity Commission to help the economy operate more efficiently, a periodic Inflation Alert to spotlight significant wage and price increases, a Regulations and Purchasing Review Board to guide government economic actions and a number of legislative proposals to protect all Americans against both inflation and unemployment. The President made clear his conviction that "the American economy is the strongest in the world," and explicitly repudiated -- once again -- unfair and ineffective wage and price controls.

Crime

One of the arresting passages in the President's State of the Union message came when he declared that of thirteen separate pieces of anti-crime legislation sent to the Congress in 1969, "none... has reached my desk for signature." The President was clearly disturbed about this situation. While it may be inappropriate to refer to certain domestic programs in military terms, he said, the one place such terms should apply is in the

criminal field; it is appropriate to speak of waging a "war on crime." The President reminded the Congress of his specific legislative recommendations concerning organized crime, street crime, narcotics and pornography and urged them again to give prompt approval to this important package.

Five months later, on June 11, President Nixon stood before a delegation of United States Attorneys in the Rose Garden of the White House and repeated -- virtually word-for-word -- his admonition of the previous January. Of thirteen separate pieces of anti-crime legislation, he said once again, "not one of those bills has reached the President's desk for signature." Clearly, it was the Congress and not the Executive Branch that was impeding more effective action in this field.

But even without new legislative tools, the Administration made significant inroads against crime. The campaign against organized crime continued to be effective, with some 395 indictments being brought in the first six months of 1970. The number of strike forces acting against organized crime were increased, as were anti-racketeering efforts of the tax division and the FBI. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which grants funds to State and local law enforcement authorities, spent four times more in Fiscal Year 1970 than in Fiscal Year 1969 and requested a further doubling in its budget for Fiscal Year 1971.

The campaign against narcotics also moved forward, despite the failure of the Congress to pass Administration legislation which would -- among other things -- mete out tougher penalties to drug profiteers and more reasonable penalties to first offenders. The President established a new \$3.5 million program to train school personnel in drug abuse education, created a National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information and took other steps to expand the educational campaign against narcotics. An additional \$1 million was channeled into marihuana research.

The United States also took major steps to increase its cooperation with other nations in controlling drug traffic. The Customs Bureau stepped up its narcotics control activities. In June, the Justice Department conducted the largest Federal narcotics raid in history, arresting 130 persons in ten different cities. And that was only the beginning. With a vastly augmented staff, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is waging an increasingly effective effort to control narcotics.

Environment

New Years Day saw President Nixon sign the bill which established a new Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President. His comment on that occasion was that "it is literally now or never" as far as action on the environment is concerned. Further action quickly followed. Perhaps most significant was the President's message to the Congress concerning the environment, delivered on February 10, and including 37 specific actions and proposals to enhance environmental quality. The \$10 billion, five-year Clean Waters Act was an important feature of the message, as were the President's request for new and more rigorous pollution standards. The message also proposed that more Federal land be given over to recreational uses.

Noting that the Federal government is one of the nation's worst polluters, the President signed on February 4 a tough Executive Order to eliminate air and water pollution caused by Federal facilities. In mid-April he called for legislation which would stop the dumping of polluted dredged spoil into the Great Lakes. About a month later, he asked the Congress to approve a number of international conventions and legislative proposals which would reduce the threat of oil pollution from ships -- both at sea and in our harbors. And -- in mid-June -- he called on the Congress to terminate certain oil leases in the Santa Barbara channel and to create a Marine Sanctuary there.

On Earth Day itself -- April 22 -- the President sent to the Congress a message containing nine legislative proposals and five administrative actions for improving our ability to respond to natural disasters.

To involve businessmen more directly in the work of environmental protection, a new National Industrial Pollution Control Council was established and a number of industrial conferences were held -- many under Commerce Department auspices. In fact, almost every Department and agency of the Federal government proceeded with its own environmental protection programs -- activities which are discussed later in this paper.

Other Domestic Accomplishments

It was under the banner "reform, restoration and renewal" that the Nixon Administration tackled a host of domestic challenges in the first six months of 1970. In many instances, the Administration followed through on themes which it had established in its first year in office.

One of the most prominent of those 1969 themes, for example, was "reforming the machinery of government." It was in this field that the Administration record scored some of its most notable successes in the first half of 1970. After almost a year of study, for example, the Administration submitted proposals for reforming the Executive Office of the President by establishing a new Cabinet-level Domestic Council -- along the lines of the National Security Council -- to formulate government policy and a new Office of Management and Budget -- replacing the present Bureau of the Budget -- to help implement that policy more effectively.

The Congress accepted these recommendations and, on July 1st, they became effective. The President announced that Labor Secretary George Shultz would leave that post to head the new Office of Management and Budget and that Presidential Assistant for Domestic Affairs, John Ehrlichman, would head the new Domestic Council staff. In other high-level personnel changes, the President brought HEW Secretary Robert Finch into the heart of his official White House family by appointing him as Counsellor to the President. Finch was succeeded at HEW by the former Undersecretary of State, Elliot Richardson. James Hodgson took over at the Labor Department.

Other reorganization steps included the establishment of a new Office of Telecommunications Policy in the Executive Office of the President. A new Executive Protective Service was also established under the supervision of the Secret Service, expanding both the size and the duties of what formerly was the White House police force. The new Executive Protective Service will take on the added responsibility of protecting foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington area.

Postal Reform

One of the most sweeping reorganization proposals of the first Nixon year was the plan to reform the Post Office. This plan was one subject of intensive negotiations between government and postal union officials in March of 1970. A series of illegal postal work stoppages had broken out, presenting a difficult challenge for both government and union leaders. The President was universally praised for the firm and fair manner in which he responded to this challenge. Only after the work stoppages had ceased did negotiations progress toward final settlement. That settlement included a Presidential request that the Congress enact a 6 percent pay increase for all Federal employees and that it promptly accept sweeping reforms in the postal service -- changing it from a Cabinet-level department

to a government corporation, modernizing its procedures, improving working conditions and giving employees and management an effective medium for bargaining. Thus was a postal crisis dispelled and postal progress significantly furthered.

Welfare Reform

Another important instance of Administration "follow-through" was the work it did to supplement its welfare reform package. The basic reforms presented in 1969 had been widely heralded as among the most significant domestic proposals of any national administration in the last generation. Early in 1970, the Administration won approval for this Family Assistance legislation in the House of Representatives by a 243 to 155 vote. When the legislation came before the Senate Finance Committee, however, that group asked whether the work incentive features of the new welfare plan could not also be applied to other programs through which the government assists the poor -- such as food stamps, public housing and medicaid. On June 10, the Administration announced extensions of its welfare reform proposals which achieved these auxiliary goals. These extensions included a program of health insurance for poor families, a plan to administer food stamp programs in conjunction with the Family Assistance Plan, and a new program of housing assistance, along with structural reforms in the individual and family services program and other efforts to strengthen the welfare system.

The Draft

Reforms in the Selective Service System were also among the major accomplishments of the first year; here, too, the reform impetus carried over into 1970. In April of 1970 the President took further steps so that the burden of the draft would be distributed more equitably. He ended occupational and most parental deferments and asked that the Congress empower him to end student deferments as well. He called for a national system of call so that those who held the same lottery number would experience the same likelihood of induction. He accepted the basic conclusions of the Commission he had appointed to study the all-volunteer military and asked the Congress to take significant steps toward such a goal by raising the pay for enlistees by 20 percent effective next January. The Administration also projected further sharp cuts in draft calls. In fact, the new plans for calendar year 1970 called for reduction in draft calls of 25 to 30 percent from the original schedule.

Education

Some of the most original and perhaps the most significant of the Nixon legislative proposals were the Administration's recommendations for reforming education. These recommendations grew out of the President's conviction that we are not getting a dollar's worth of education for each dollar spent. Too much is going into old, ineffective programs -- too little is being spent to learn what we should do differently. In his message on elementary and secondary education, the President called for a new National Institute of Education to do research into "the mystery of the learning process." He also established a President's Commission on School Finance, a program to guarantee the Right to Read, and a network of child development projects concentrating on the first five years of life.

As for higher education, the President's special message on this subject declared unequivocally that "no qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred by lack of money." The Administration's proposed legislation would channel more dollars into programs that help low income students and programs that teach critically needed skills. The program would also set up a National Foundation for Higher Education to spur "excellence, innovation and reform" in our colleges and universities.

The President responded with sensitivity to the growing wave of unrest on the nation's campuses in the spring of 1970. He -- and other high members of his Administration -- met frequently with student, faculty and administration groups; he appointed two college presidents (Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt and James Cheek of Howard) to serve as special advisors on these problems; he sent eight young members of his White House staff to quietly visit a series of campuses and report their findings to him; and he established a high-level Commission on Campus Unrest under the chairmanship of former Governor William Scranton.

Other Social and Economic Initiatives

Anyone who reads the President's message to the Congress concerning small business would have to conclude that the problems of the small businessman are of major concern to President Nixon. That message outlines a broad program for helping small businessmen in general and disadvantaged entrepreneurs in particular. The program would increase training programs and other programs to provide qualified personnel, ease the financial pressures on small businessmen -- especially tax pressures -- and create a new position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce to assist in formulating policy for the Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

Emergency labor disputes in the transportation industry were the subject of the President's proposed Emergency Public Interest Protection Act of 1970. This proposal would remedy the deficiencies of the Railway Labor Act and the Taft-Hartley Act in protecting the nation against the damaging effects of certain work stoppages. Essentially, the new legislation would expand the President's options for responding to such strikes or lockouts. One new option would be the innovative "final offer selection" process, in which an impartial panel would select the best final offer of either management or labor as the binding settlement. The proposals are designed to draw the disputing parties closer together rather than give them an incentive to remain further apart. The legislation would work to protect the public while achieving maximum freedom from Federal interference in the collective bargaining process.

In another special message to the Congress, the President outlined new legislation which would better protect employee pension and welfare benefits. Throughout the spring, the Administration also fought for substantial reforms in the Social Security system -- including proposals that the level of social security benefits be automatically tied to changes in the cost of living, that widows' benefits be increased and that retirement tests be liberalized so that recipients could earn more money before losing benefits. Veterans programs were substantially improved -- particularly in the area of health care and education. The Administration took special steps late in the spring to provide special increases in programs which assist young people in finding summer employment opportunities.

In 1969 the Nixon Administration pledged to end hunger in America. As 1970 reached mid-year, it was evident that the Administration had made considerable progress toward achieving that goal. The number of needy persons participating in government food programs has increased by 30 percent over May, 1969. Participation in the food stamp program has increased by 55 percent. While there were 440 counties with no family food assistance plans a year ago, there were only 281 in December of 1969 and only 47 by May of 1970. The number of needy children who receive free or low cost lunches has increased by 40 percent -- and the number of participants is continuing to grow.

The restoration of administrative order and a readiness to try new experiments were major themes at the Office of Economic Opportunity. Bold new programs were implemented in areas ranging from neighborhood health centers to alcoholic and drug addiction treatment, from economic development to migrant and Indian problems and adult basic education. New

ideas in education, in day care programs and in other areas, were subjected to rigorous testing and evaluation processes.

The President issued two documents in the first six months of 1970 concerning the complex issue of school desegregation. In the first, issued on March 24, he described at great length and in painstaking detail the philosophy of the Administration in this area and the legal situation in which it now finds itself. Essentially, he distinguished between two different forms of segregation. He pledged firmly to continue a strong Federal effort to end de jure segregation wherever in America it occurs, while leaving the question of de facto segregation -- that which arises from residential patterns rather than from official policies -- to the jurisdiction of local authorities. The Administration was also able to announce that in the past school year the level of racial integration in the nation's schools has doubled and that a further doubling will occur next fall.

To facilitate the desegregation process, the President issued a second statement on May 21 in which he formally proposed the Emergency School Aid Act of 1970. This legislation would implement the President's promise of March 24 to spend an additional \$1.5 billion in the next two years to assist local school authorities in the desegregation process. The legislation, said the President, is "designed to put the money where the needs are greatest and where it can most effectively be used...." It would help districts now eliminating de jure segregation and those which are undertaking voluntary efforts to end, reduce or prevent de facto segregation as well. In addition, certain funds would go to improve education in racially impacted areas, areas where de facto racial isolation persists.

Other Actions at the Department Level

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the various Departments of the Federal government took a number of significant but often unheralded actions to improve the performance of the Executive Branch.

Treasury Department

In order to steer more money into the housing market, the Treasury Department raised the minimum denomination of treasury bills from \$1,000 to \$10,000. In cooperation with HUD, it successfully obtained a \$2 billion increase in commitments for residential mortgages from commercial banks, life insurance companies and pension fund trustees. It helped obtain approval for increasing the debt ceiling and took a number of steps to

strengthen the international monetary system through expanded participation in the International Monetary Fund. The Department has called on the Congress to alter tax laws which now present a serious drag on U. S. exports and has asked the Congress to authorize expanded U.S. participation in the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Treasury Department has substantially increased enforcement of anti-price discrimination statutes and has proposed an excise tax on the lead used to manufacture gasoline additives -- in order to fight pollution and raise revenues. Treasury efforts to prevent the illegal use of secret foreign bank accounts were stepped up and gift and estate tax reforms were proposed. New management procedures were updated in several areas of the Department, including the Customs Bureau -- the first major updating of such procedures in 80 years.

Justice Department

To reduce administrative burdens on courts, 63 new Federal judge-ships were established in early 1970. Technical assistance to State and local correctional systems was expanded. The Bureau of Prisons developed a master plan to mold the Federal Prison Service into a model for the nation. Parole procedures and narcotics control programs were improved. The Department of Justice filed 77 civil rights cases in the first six months of 1970, including strong new efforts to protect the rights of Mexican-Americans. The Community Relations Service undertook new efforts to assist with student unrest problems and to help State governments and agencies. Anti-trust, narcotics, internal security and tax prosecutions were intensified. The Department also broke new ground as it won a number of court rulings against polluters of the environment.

Post Office Department

In addition to dealing effectively with its own striking workers -- and gaining union assent for a significant postal reform bill -- the Department also expanded its home delivery services to an additional 1.2 million rural families. The Department gave significant assistance to minority enterprise by establishing postal bank accounts in some 25 minority-owned banks. Through its "postal academies," it helped provide remedial education and job opportunities for school dropouts. The Post Office also created a new MAILGRAM experiment -- a combination letter-telegram that is faster than a letter and cheaper than a telegram. And it took significant steps to decentralize its own management procedures.

Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior reorganized its Water Quality Administration and took other significant pollution abatement steps in all areas of the country. One particularly notable example was the massive campaign to clean up Lake Erie. As a result of the oil well fires and subsequent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, Secretary Hickel closed all wells in the area pending a complete inspection of safety devices. Here and elsewhere, the Department also took strong efforts to prosecute those who had violated safety regulations and to prevent such abuses in the future.

Through its new Office of Marine Affairs, the Department became more involved in the marine resource field. A number of parks and recreational areas were opened and several new ones were proposed -- in all areas of the country. New safety standards were established for the nation's 3,000 underground coal mines. At a rate of one every nine days, new industrial plants were built to employ American Indians. The largest electric power contract in the history of the Bureau of Reclamation was awarded. And steps were taken to improve the economic status of the American Eskimo.

Department of Agriculture

Home building under the Farmers Home Administration increased from 54,000 units in 1969 to 80,000 in 1970. New financing methods were inaugurated. The Forest Service opened new recreational opportunities and enlarged its support for predominantly black colleges. The Resource Conservation and Development Program was expanded, as were research activities in a wide variety of fields. Environmental protection was stepped up: efforts to build small watersheds were increased and, for the first time, officers of a company were prosecuted under a law which restricts the use of persistent pesticides. Consumer protection was also expanded: for example, new actions were taken against the deceptive advertising and merchandizing of meat. Efforts to expand agricultural exports were so successful that authorities now project a gain in 1970 of almost 15 percent over Fiscal Year 1969.

Commerce Department

Through its United States Travel Service, the Commerce Department helped to develop an American exhibit for the Osaka World's Fair and took a number of steps to make international travelers more at home

in America: for example, a new "Amerail" Pass for use on railroads, multilingual nationwide hotel-motel and information services for foreign visitors and a program through which international travelers may visit American homes.

The Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise identified over 2,700 specific franchise opportunities for minority individuals and took a number of steps to help such individuals take advantage of these opportunities. The Department's Office of Science and Technology helped to negotiate a new Patent Cooperation Treaty and gave high priority to protecting Americans against flammable fabrics. Weather forecasting and weather modification activities were stepped up. On occasion after occasion, Secretary Stans and other officials met with American businessmen and business leaders from other countries in an effort to stimulate international trade. And major efforts were made to enlist business cooperation in the campaign to protect the environment.

One of the biggest jobs which the Department has handled since the Nixon Administration took office was the decennial census. For the first time ever, the mails were widely used to obtain census information. Thorough new follow-up procedures were also devised. Census field work has been going along slightly ahead of schedule.

Department of Labor

At the end of March 1970, the Labor Department was able to announce that enrollment in Federal manpower programs was up more than 24 percent from December of 1968. Particularly strong efforts were made in the field of youth unemployment. The Administration's new computerized job bank program is now functioning in 22 areas and has been approved for 23 more areas. In the first four months of 1970, some 1.3 million workers were placed in non-agricultural jobs.

The Labor Department successfully mediated job disputes in the airline and railroad industries and assisted in the settlement of the Post Office dispute. Building on the Philadelphia Plan, the Department expanded its efforts to protect and enhance minority employment opportunities. And, for the first time, guidelines were issued to prohibit Federal contractors and subcontractors from discriminating against women workers in hiring or in conditions of employment.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

In addition to the many initiatives in the health, education and welfare fields which are mentioned above, the Department has taken a number of actions to reorganize and decentralize its own activities, streamline the process for issuing Federal grants, and consolidate closely related programs. The Food and Drug Administration, for example, was upgraded to agency status and its procedures were substantially revamped. The Department participated actively in minority hiring programs -- both its own and those of private enterprise -- and took critical steps to cut the spiraling cost of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. More money was channeled to higher-priority health research programs and to out-patient ambulatory and urban care hospital facilities. HEW took significant steps to fight pollution from many sources, including hard pesticides and dangerous radiation. Drug abuse and family planning programs were accelerated significantly. Vocational and medical education programs were expanded.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

In the first six months of 1970, the rate of HUD-subsidized housing production doubled over the comparable period in 1969. Significant amendments in the basic Federal housing law were put forward, Operation Breakthrough continued to stimulate volume housing production and significant sources of private capital were enlisted in the effort to support residential mortgages and expand housing starts.

The Department itself was significantly reorganized both in Washington and in the field -- with particular emphasis on the decentralization of authority. In some areas paperwork has been cut more than 50 percent. Flood insurance coverage was expanded. The Department made the first Federal guarantee for financing a new community. \$41.5 million in federal financing was assured for small park projects in low-income neighborhoods.

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation was especially active in the environmental field. It worked to improve methods for handling spills of hazardous materials -- particularly oil. The first Federal safety regulations for our 200,000 miles of liquid pipelines became effective on April 1 and steps were taken to establish the first minimum Federal standards for gas pipeline safety. The Department (in coordination with the Department of the Interior) successfully negotiated an agreement to protect the

Everglades National Park against the incursion of a proposed commercial jetport and scored similar environmental successes in New Hampshire, New Orleans and other areas.

The Department took far-reaching action to guarantee equal employment opportunities for Negroes -- especially on highway construction projects. Highway safety received major emphasis: the National Highway Safety Bureau was elevated in importance and a number of new safety regulations were proposed, including the requirement for installing an "Air Bag" which would inflate automatically in time of collision to protect auto passengers. The nation's first consumer booklet comparing performance characteristics of all new cars was published. New programs were begun to reduce the risk of ship collisions. An anti-hijacking system for airlines was developed.

The air traffic controllers strike was successfully handled and new air terminal control regulations were adopted. New legislation was proposed concerning the inter-city rail passenger problem.

The President continued to take the Presidency to the country in the first six months of 1970. He began the year at the Western White House in California, and was there again at mid-year -- giving new emphasis to his aim to establish a closer relationship between the Presidency and the vast sections of the U. S. outside the Washington area. In February he held a meeting of the Urban Affairs Council in Indianapolis, Indiana, and a meeting of the Council on Environmental Quality in Chicago. In April, he went to Houston and then to Hawaii to present the Medal of Freedom to the ground crew and the astronauts who brought the perilous space voyage of Apollo 13 to a happy ending. Later in the spring he spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences in Knoxville, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Missouri.

While the President did not travel abroad in the first half of 1970, he hosted some 6 heads of government or heads of state at the White House and held a number of other special dinners, including one for African diplomats in Washington. The first family continued the pattern of sharing the White House with more and more people. In one social innovation, they began a series of "Evenings at the White House", featuring distinguished artists and performers. One of the most noted formal dinners of this year honored Andrew Wyeth -- whose paintings were displayed in a month-long White House exhibit.

* * *

Six months is not a long time in the history of governments, but -- for the Nixon Administration -- the first half of 1970 was a time of vast and remarkable achievement. The promise of its first year was amply fulfilled in the second -- and that fact gave further promise of a highly successful future.

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COURTESIES AT WHITE HOUSE FUNCTIONS
WHITE HOUSE STAFF AND ASSIGNED MILITARY
(IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES)

SALUTE:

CIVILIANS AND MILITARY (IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES) – ALL CIVILIANS SALUTE
BY STANDING AT ATTENTION AND PLACING THE RIGHT HAND OVER THE HEART

HONORS

COURTESY

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES
(MUSICAL SALUTE)

STAND AT ATTENTION

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

STAND AT ATTENTION AND APPLAUD

ALL NATIONAL ANTHEMS

STAND AT ATTENTION AND SALUTE (NOTE 1 AND 2)

- NOTE: 1. INDOORS: STAND AT ATTENTION – A SALUTE IS IMPROPER INDOORS
2. OUTDOORS: IF FLAG IS NOT DISPLAYED, MEN REMOVE HEADDRESS AND
STAND AT ATTENTION

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

July 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

White House Staff

U. S. Secret Service

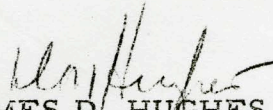
White House Police

Military Personnel

SUBJECT: Proper Courtesies at White House or
Ceremonial Functions

We are trying to establish uniformity at our ceremonies and to insure that proper honors are afforded to our country, our flag, our President, and visiting dignitaries.

To assist you, I am distributing a small pocket card describing the proper ceremonial etiquette for your respective group. I encourage everyone at the White House to read the card; to become thoroughly familiar with the correct courtesy actions required of you; and then to practice the proper procedures at all times. You will provide a source of leadership for other guests who are unsure of themselves in these situations. Please pay particular attention to the salute to be rendered during the playing of all national anthems.



JAMES D. HUGHES
Brigadier General, United States Air Force
Military Assistant to the President

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1970

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: William E. Timmons *BT*
Subject: Leadership Meetings

I asked your legislative leaders for suggestions on ways to make the congressional meetings more effective. Their responses are in Tab A.

A summary of their views follows:

1. FREQUENCY: Should be scheduled every two weeks, even if necessary to have a meeting on a day other than Tuesday.
2. AGENDA: Greater opportunity to comment on matters not on the regular agenda. Leaders' views should be sought more and their recommendations on scheduling agenda items encouraged.
3. SPECIAL MEETINGS: In addition to regular sessions, it would be helpful to have separate meetings with selected leaders from Senate and House on an informal basis.
4. SUPPORTING PAPERS: When charts or technical information are presented, Leaders should be furnished with printed copies.
5. POLITICAL: More discussion of party strategy -- practical political problems involved in specific legislation.
6. HOOR: Move meetings to 8:00 a.m. to permit leaders to return to Hill for 10 o'clock committee hearings.
7. TOPIC: Best to have only one central agenda item to explore in depth. More important to have President's personal views than lengthy staff briefings. Leaders should know topic before meeting.
8. DISCUSSION: Helpful to talk more about upcoming policy decisions before they are finally decided. This would give President benefit of possible congressional reactions when program is actually presented.

A

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 28, 1970

JUL 29 1970

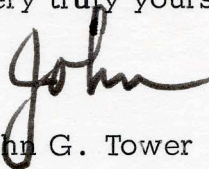
Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of 10 July.

My principle recommendation relative to the regular Tuesday morning Leadership Meetings are that more time be given over to solicitation of opinion from congressional leaders in attendance there and that we, from time to time, be given the opportunity to suggest items for the agenda.

I frankly feel the President is not getting enough direct in-put from the men who fight his battles on Capitol Hill.

Very truly yours,



John G. Tower

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

BOB WILSON
36TH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

PAUL L. TSOMPANAS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
RETIREMENT
C.I.A.
ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE
C
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

July 20, 1970

JUL 22 1970

Dear Bill:

I have no real suggestions relative to the bi-weekly leadership meeting at the White House. I have enjoyed participating.

I believe it would be helpful if we knew in advance the general topics to be considered and then be given more of an opportunity to add our two cents worth.

Sincerely,



Bob Wilson
Member of Congress

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

HUGH SCOTT
PENNSYLVANIA

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JUL 20 1970

July 17, 1970

Mr. William Timmons
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

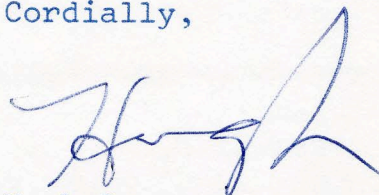
In answer to your letter regarding the President's leadership meetings, I would make the following observations:

The format of the meetings is, I believe, good and provides ample opportunity for a productive exchange of ideas and information.

One problem which has been raised, however, is the frequency of the meetings. Senator Allott and Griffin have mentioned to me at different times that they thought an effort should be made to schedule the meetings every two weeks, even though the President's schedule would prevent a Tuesday meeting. Senator Allott has indicated that he would be willing to change the Republican Policy Luncheon to coincide with the Leadership meetings.

I appreciate your asking for suggestions and wish to re-emphasize my satisfaction with the work that you and your liaison staff are doing in assisting the Republican leadership of the Senate carry out the desires of the President.

Cordially,



Hugh Scott
Republican Leader

United States Senate

OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 20, 1970

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Leadership meetings with the President.

On the whole, I believe the meetings have been excellent. They are very important and useful to the Congressional Leadership.

I have one general suggestion, which could be implemented in several ways. I think there should be more opportunity for the President to receive comment and opinion from the Leadership concerning matters which are not on the agenda.

In place of the regular formal Leadership meeting, it would be nice if the President could meet occasionally on an informal, no-agenda basis with either the House or the Senate Leadership -- but not both. Such a session could be held late in the day on The Hill, on the Sequoia, at Camp David -- or whenever and wherever best suits the convenience of the President.

In addition, there might be a period during -- or at the conclusion of -- the regular Leadership meetings when the President would throw the session open to matters not on the agenda. For example, he might say: "We have 10 minutes left. I'd like to hear from you concerning any items not on the agenda."

(continued)

Of course, there would not be time for any in-depth discussion of non-agenda items. But there would at least be an opportunity for the President to get the benefit of timely comments and suggestions on other political and legislative matters which a Leader considers particularly important.

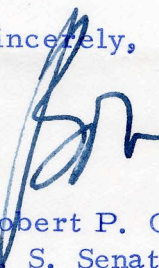
As you know, I have "groaned" a little in the past when Leadership meetings were not scheduled for a particular week. Of course, everyone understands -- or should understand -- that demands upon the President's time are very great. Naturally, the Congressional Leadership would like to be in touch with the President as much as possible. We believe this is important for our benefit -- and for his.

In addition, frequent contact serves to dispel the recurrent criticism that a President does not "consult" enough -- or that he is too "isolated," etc.

The President's obvious interest, as well as your interest, in seeking ways to improve the Leadership meetings is very much appreciated.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



Robert P. Griffin
U S. Senator

RPG:mlt

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
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JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
WM. W. WOODRUFF, COUNSEL

July 15, 1970

JUL 16 1970

12 - hold this r others.
TM

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Just a note to acknowledge and thank you for
your letter of July 10.

Bill, I appreciated having your request for
suggestions concerning the Republican Leadership Meetings
at the White House. I think they are pretty well run as
is. There might be times, though, when a little more
searching discussion of the views of the Leadership of
the two Houses would be helpful.

Thank you again for your letter.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

MILTON R. YOUNG

MRY:sv

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
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RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
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J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.
JAMES E. PEARSON, KANS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
WM. W. WOODRUFF, COUNSEL

July 25, 1970

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

JUL 28 1970

Dear Bill:

I did not have an opportunity to answer your letter of July 10th before the last Leadership Meeting.

With respect to the Senate, you are aware that we hold our Policy Luncheons, which all Republican Senators are invited to attend, on the same day as the Leadership Meetings.

I have two suggestions:

1) When we are presented with a formal agenda, as for example, the economic condition of the country, we are often confronted with long and complicated charts. It is very difficult to get these on paper by long-hand so that they may be presented to the Republican Senators in a meaningful manner an hour or so later. It is absolutely imperative, in my opinion, if the chart or table method is used, that we should be presented with copies of this material, reproduced on letter-size paper, in order that we can assure accuracy in reporting to the Senators.

2) Generally, I would like to see more discussion of the practical political situation and problems involved in specific legislation.

The meeting last Tuesday was a very beneficial one, as evidenced by the fact that several Senators remarked to me afterwards that they thought it was one of the most productive we have had.

Otherwise, I understand that the President will have programs from time to time he will wish to present to us, but I urgently suggest following the pattern suggested in Item #1 above when this is done. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon Allott
United States Senator

GA:cb

Congress of the United States
Office of the Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 28, 1970

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I have discussed your letter of July 10 with other Members of our House Leadership individually and at a meeting last week. There seems to be a general feeling that if the Tuesday morning meetings were moved up a half hour earlier, from 8 to 10, there would be less interference with Members' committee work. I may add that this would probably also improve the press coverage we get at the conclusion of these meetings.

Other thoughts voiced were that more time should be allotted for individual Members to bring up matters, beyond those which Senator Scott and I generally cover in our retrospective reports, and that meetings sometimes try to cover too many topics, none of them getting sufficient time to be discussed meaningfully.

The foregoing ideas are somewhat contradictory, but both have some merit. It occurs to me, personally, that as we move from the inauguration of new Presidential programs to a more routine anticipation of and collaboration on political problems, there is need for more free exchange of Members' views.

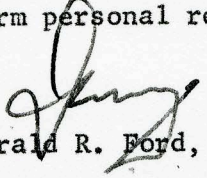
However, these views have value to the President only if the broad geographical and philosophical spectrum which our leadership represents is presented, rather than an exposition of individual pet peeves. We would all benefit, I believe, from getting more of the President's personal counsel rather than such large doses of factual briefing from his specialists.

The current legislative concerns of the House and Senate do not always, or even very often, coincide. I wonder if it might not be worth trying to have White House meetings from time to time for House leaders only and Senate leaders only. I believe there would

be more free and frank discussion under such circumstances, and of course the groups would be smaller. This suggestion is made, however, under the assumption that all the attention would not wind up being given to the other body.

I hope these thoughts will prove helpful to you.

Warm personal regards,


Gerald R. Ford, M. C.

GRF:rn

Historical File

CHAIRMAN
JOHN B. ANDERSON, M.C.
16TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM C. CRAMER, M.C.
8TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

SECRETARY
RICHARD H. POFF, M.C.
6TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

Congress of the United States
Republican Conference
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 20, 1970

MINORITY LEADER
GERALD R. FORD, M.C.
5TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

MINORITY WHIP
LES ARENDS, M.C.
17TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE ON POLICY
JOHN RHODES, M.C., CHAIRMAN
1ST DISTRICT, ARIZONA

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH
ROBERT TAFT, JR., M.C.
CHAIRMAN
1ST DISTRICT, OHIO

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

JUL 21 1970

Dear Bill:

I appreciated receiving your letter of July 10, requesting my recommendations concerning the President's regular Leadership Meetings. Before making any suggestions, I wanted to emphasize how informative and how helpful the Leadership Meetings are. I appreciate having the opportunity to participate.

My suggestions are designed to help accomplish the following objectives:

- 1) Provide greater opportunity for congressional involvement in administration policy initiatives.
- 2) Assist in development of strategies needed to counteract Democratic congressional attempts to embarrass the Administration and Republican Members of Congress.

When Administration officials are making their presentations, it would be helpful if they would devote part of their time to a discussion of the proposals that are in the policy pipeline. The ensuing discussion with congressional leaders would provide an opportunity for congressional inputs before a decision becomes final. I believe that discussions at this stage of the policy-making process would be helpful to all that are present. Those of us from the Congress could better understand the viewpoint and problems of the Administration leaders and they, in turn, could get a better understanding of the probable congressional reactions to the programs they are considering.

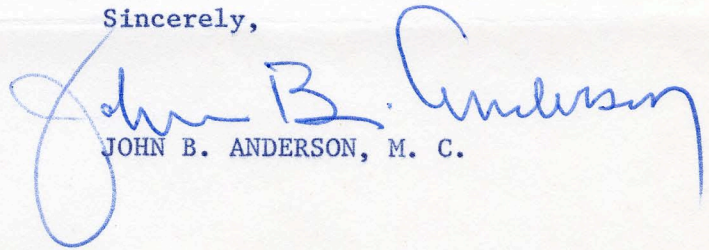
I would also suggest that you consider the possibility of a less structured meeting approximately every four to six weeks which would be devoted to a discussion of the current and future legislative - political situation. I am particularly concerned about developing strategies to counteract the activities of the Democratic majority which are intended to embarrass us. A little more emphasis on party strategy at this stage could, I believe, pay dividends later on the floor of the House and Senate.

-2-

I want to emphasize again my appreciation for your soliciting my thoughts concerning the Leadership Meetings and I would, of course, be pleased to discuss them further with you.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "John B. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name. Below the signature, the name "JOHN B. ANDERSON, M. C." is printed in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font.

JOHN B. ANDERSON, M. C.

JBA:ms

JOHN J. RHODES
1ST DISTRICT, ARIZONA

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEFENSE
PUBLIC WORKS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 22, 1970

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ALMA A. ALKIRE

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT
THOMAS N. CROWE

SECRETARIES:
RITA M. DECENZO
CLARA POSEY
PATRICIA HUTCHINSON
OLIVE RAY
PAMELA PETHICK

DISTRICT OFFICE:
6081 FEDERAL BUILDING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85025
ROBERT J. SCANLAN
BETTY CORBETT

JUL 23 1970

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of July 10. I am mainly pleased with the format of the Leadership Meetings and the manner in which they are conducted.

As was indicated today, we are all somewhat distressed at the fact that direct quotes seem to spew forth from each and every meeting we have. I must confess, however, that I know of no viable manner in which this can be stopped.

I feel that about every other meeting some time should be devoted to exploring the thoughts of the garden variety members of the House and Senate. Many of us have conversations with our colleagues as to the situation in the Administration, and its interplay with the Congress. There seems to be very little time during which one can appropriately bring matters such as this to the attention of the President.

I also feel that wherever possible the agenda should be confined to one or two items. If it is necessary to have more frequent meetings to cover all points, perhaps we should do so.

It has been a pleasure and an honor to be part of the leadership group, and my experiences thereon have only served to enhance my respect for the President, the Vice President, and the very capable members of the Cabinet and staff.

Yours sincerely,



JJR:C
(Dictated July 21, but not read)

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

JUL 22 1970

July 21, 1970

Dear Bill:

Your letter of July 10 has been in my dictation pile since I received it.

My suggestions were going to be along the lines of the meeting held today. As I mentioned, this in my opinion was the best meeting we have ever had. Everybody had a chance to participate and I think it was most helpful.

Dick was at his best--he is a remarkable person. To keep all of that information in his mind and to know the over all situation as he does is almost unbelievable.

So I would suggest that future meetings be along the same lines, so far as is possible.

Sincerely yours,

Allen

H. ALLEN SMITH
M.C.

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Republican
National
Committee.

Rogers C. B. Morton, Chairman.

July 20, 1970

The Honorable William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
for Congressional Relations
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter of July 10th, asking for suggestions concerning the Leadership Meetings.

First, let me say this: I think you're doing a great job. I know it's tough, and I know some of the situations you find yourself in. But everywhere I go, and from everyone I talk with, you get absolutely great grades, and I think it's super!

My basic suggestion for the Leadership Meetings is that about once a month they should be confined to politics; and that at those particular meetings, one or two people from the Republican National Committee staff should be present -- primarily Jimmy Allison and Elly Peterson or Bill Low, head of our Political Division. I can see in the Fall everybody getting into the campaign act and the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing. This could be catastrophic.

All the best.

Yours sincerely,

Rogers C. B. Morton
Chairman

RCBM:mdb

National Headquarters: 1625 Eye Street NW Washington DC 20006 (202) NA 8-6800.



Miscellaneous Requests

Copy Mtg
Envy - rep
Locator
By chain

Here are ^{two} ~~three~~ requests which I have ^{assumed} ~~mean~~ ^{ideas} ~~meant~~ ^{re} ~~to~~ ^{mtg} ~~be~~ ~~found~~ to you. ^{As also} Your copy in

 will be greatly most helpful

1. Please remember to ^{notify} ~~copy~~ ^{one of} the WH

switchboard (456-1414) ~~or the W~~

- ^{either the} civilian board, (456-1414) ~~or the~~
(Squad)
military board, called "Squad" (395-2000)

~~advised of your whereabouts location.~~

~~Whenever you are going~~

~~that~~ ^{When you} ~~when~~ you are going to

be at ^{any} ~~a~~ location, in or out of Washington
Office or
other than your Washington area residence.

2. Please ^{notify} ~~inform~~ my office by any ~~means~~ ~~means~~ ~~about~~

give me a list of each occa.

1. refer me, ^{on} ~~the~~ of each occa ^{on which} instances in
which you have officiated for

Per list of ^{me} ~~the~~
the occasion
on which

President. e.g. at a formal

service I will ^{need only} need to know

~~the~~ a brief description of the each
occasion & the date

Personal use?
list of statements
indicative

by ^{list} description & date, each occa on which
you have ~~been~~ officiated for
in the Administration.

~~if you have not~~

I need a list of
when it took
place.

3. Please provide my office a brief sketch

3. I must have a brief sketch

Please submit ^{personal} brief of a brief sketch of your

~~OK~~ OK that my use

Per if of
the occasion
which
in for 2/1/62