

1. FOOD — Removal of remaining acreage limitations on rice, peanuts and cotton to increase production and lower prices, with assured allocations of needed fuel and fertilizer. Council on Wage and Price Stability to expose restrictive practices that raise prices.

2. ENERGY — Creation of a national energy board to develop a national energy policy and program under direction of Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. Imports of foreign oil to be reduced 1 million barrels a day by end of 1975; all oil-fired power plants to be eliminated by 1980, and automobile gasoline efficiency to be increased 40 per cent in four years.

3. RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES — Legislation to increase antitrust violation penalties from \$50,000 to \$1-million for corporations, and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for individuals.

4. INCREASED CAPITAL SUPPLY — Legislation to increase investment tax credit from the present 7 per cent for industry generally and 4 per cent for utilities to 10 per cent to stimulate industrial expansion.

5. INFLATION CASUALTIES — Legislation to provide unemployed persons who have exhausted regular and extended unemployment benefits a further 13 weeks of benefits, and to provide 26 weeks of benefits for those not covered by unemployment insurance. Creation of a community improvement corps to provide work for the unemployed when unemployment exceeds 6 per cent nationally.

6. HOUSING — Legislation to make more home mortgages eligible for purchase by a Federal agency. Under the present law, only Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration mortgages are eligible and they comprise only 20 per cent of total mortgages.

7. THRIFT INSTITUTIONS — A promise to work with Congress on measures to alleviate problems of savings and loan institutions hard hit by the increased cost of home building, high interest rates and deposit withdrawals.

8. INTERNATIONAL INTERDEPENDENCY — Early passage of an "acceptable" trade reform bill but no specifics on what would be "acceptable."

9. FEDERAL TAXES — Legislation imposing a one-year, 5 per cent tax surcharge on corporate and individual incomes, with families having gross incomes under \$15,000 excluded. The estimated \$5-billion in revenue, the President said, should pay for the new programs recommended.

10. SPENDING — If Congress agrees to his spending target of \$300-billion for the fiscal year 1975, the President will propose spending cuts and deferrals to meet the target.