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PRESS CONFERENCE NO. 3
of the
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

2:31 P.M. EDT
October 9, 1974
Wednesday

In the Rose Garden
At the White House
Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT: Won't you sit down, please.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I never promised you a rose garden, but I guess Ron Nessen did. So, I hope you enjoy this new setting and the new format, and I hope I enjoy it, too.

I do have one business announcement. I am pleased to announce this afternoon that President Echeverria of Mexico and I have agreed to hold a meeting on the U.S.-Mexican border on Monday, October 21.

I am very much looking forward to this opportunity to meet with President Echeverria in the Nogales area, and we plan to visit both sides of the border. The United States and Mexico have a long tradition of friendly and cooperative relations. It is my hope that our meeting will contribute to maintaining that relationship and to strengthen the good will between our countries over the years to come.

At this meeting, we will discuss, obviously, a wide range of subjects of interest to both countries.

One of the first responses to our WIN program yesterday was John Osborne's signing up, and I have his application right here. Thank you, John.

Well, the first question. Dick Lerner.

QUESTION: Mr. President, a few things were left unsaid in your economic address yesterday. I was wondering if you could say now if the United States is in a recession, and how soon Americans can expect to see a meaningful reduction of inflation and unemployment?

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THE PRESIDENT: I do not think the United States is in a recession. We do have economic problems, but it is a very mixed situation, and that was the reason that we had some 31 specific recommendations in my speech yesterday.

We have to be very, very careful to make sure that we don't tighten the screws too tightly and precipitate us into some economic difficulty and at the same time we had to have provisions and programs that would meet the challenge of inflation.

I am convinced if the Congress responds, if the American people respond in a voluntary way, that we can have, hopefully early in 1975, some meaningful reduction in the rate of inflation.

Mr. Cormier.

QUESTION: Mr. President, no one that I know of has suggested that inflation can be licked within a year, and yet the surtax you seek is only for one year. Is there a pretty good chance you will next year have to go back and ask for it all over again, assuming you get it this time?

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THE PRESIDENT: I do not think that the surtax requested to be applicable in calendar year 1975 will have to be extended beyond December 31, 1975. We are in a temporary situation and the surtax on both personal and corporate income will provide us sufficient income to meet the additional expenses for our community improvement program, and at the same time will help to dampen inflation by reducing the amounts of money of 28 percent of the taxpayers of this country.

And you might be interested -- I checked on it this morning -- there has been some criticism of the surtax, both political and otherwise, for a family of four, with a \$20,000 gross income -- that is wages -- the one-year extra tax will amount to \$42, which is 12 cents a day.

For a person on a \$15,000 a year income, family of four, there is no extra tax.

And if you take it to \$16,000 a day -- a year, I mean -- the added cost of the 5 percent surtax is \$3, which is less than one cent a day.

Yes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, following up on Dick Lerner's question, if your economic program does not have the impact you hope it will by early 1975, what other measures might be necessary? What proposals do you have in mind to follow on this program if it indeed is unsuccessful?

MORE



THE PRESIDENT: I am confident, in the first instance, that if all 31 of the recommendations are implemented, including those that I have asked the Congress to give me, that the program will work. We are going to concentrate on making it work. I, therefore, don't think we should speculate about something that I don't think will take place.

QUESTION: Mr. President, some people think -- a great many people, in fact -- think that your proposals were not tough enough, or at least tough on the wrong people. In view of your somewhat apocalyptic vision of what will happen to this country if we don't lick inflation, why didn't you propose mandatory gasoline taxes or gasoline rationing in order to conserve fuel, for example?

THE PRESIDENT: We believe that the surtax charges that we have recommended are a more equitable approach to the achievement of greater income so we could give some relief to the less well-off, the people who are suffering greater hardship.

We took a look at the gasoline tax recommendations and we found that this might be harmful to people and it would be more harmful to the people less able to pay and in balancing out all of the tax proposals, we came to the conclusion that what we have recommended, which affects only 28 percent of the personal income taxpayers in this country, was the appropriate way to raise the revenue and dampen inflation.

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QUESTION: If the purpose is to conserve fuel, because oil being such a large factor in inflation, why not gasoline rationing now?

THE PRESIDENT: We believe that the American people will respond to our voluntary program. In my recommendations yesterday to the Congress, I said we would cut the foreign importation of fuel by one million barrels per day, which is one million out of the six million that is currently imported per day.

Now, the American people last year in a much greater crisis where we had the embargo, responded very, very well and did as well, if not better, than we are asking them to do now.

So I don't think we have to put a tax on gasoline users to achieve our objective. And if we can do it by voluntary action, I think it is far preferable and more in the tradition of the American system.

Yes, sir.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in June of last year, President Nixon recommended a program. He called for \$10 billion for five years in the hope of making the United States self sufficient in energy.

Now in 16 months, can you update that for us?

THE PRESIDENT: I must confess that we haven't done as well in Project Independence as I think most of us had hoped. This concerns me, and one of the reasons that I indicated yesterday that I was appointing Secretary of Interior Morton to head up the Energy Council was to get this moving. We are going to concentrate in this area.

Now all of the blame can't be placed on the Executive Branch. There have been a number of legislative proposals before the Congress that would increase domestic supplies. Unfortunately in too many cases the Congress has not responded, so the Congress has to share some of the blame with the Executive Branch.

But I can assure you that with Rog Morton heading this new organization, we are going to do a better job, and I think we will get the cooperation of the American people.

Yes, sir.

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QUESTION: I am sure you have other questions on economics, but let me ask one on international affairs. There are reports that you are planning some sort of summit conference with Chairman Brezhnev of the Soviet Union.

Can you give us some details on that?

THE PRESIDENT: When I took the oath of office, I indicated I would continue our country's efforts to broaden and expand the policies of detente with the Soviet Union.

Since I have been in office, I have had a number of discussions with responsible leaders in the Soviet Union. About ten days ago, I met with their Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko.

Dr. Kissinger is going to the Soviet Union the latter part of this month to continue these discussions.

Now, as you well know, Mr. Brezhnev has been invited to come to the United States in 1975. If there is a reason for us to meet before that meeting in the United States, I will certainly consider it.

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QUESTION: To follow up a little, do you expect the United States to have any kind of a proposal on arms to present to the Soviet Union before the end of the year?

THE PRESIDENT: We are resolving our position in this very important and very critical area. When Dr. Kissinger goes to the Soviet Union the latter part of this month, we will have some guidelines, some specific guidelines for him to discuss in a preliminary way with the Soviet Union.

QUESTION: If inflation is as serious a problem as you have said, can you point to any of your proposals that would persuade businesses to lower prices now or that would encourage labor unions to moderate their wage demands in forthcoming contracts?

THE PRESIDENT: As I said in my remarks before the Congress yesterday, there is no quick fix or no immediate panacea in the fight against inflation. It has taken us roughly ten years to get this unfortunate momentum for price increases at its present rate.

We do have in the 31 proposal package that I submitted some recommendations which will increase supply of very important ingredients, and we have in those recommendations some proposals to remove some of the restrictive practices of the Government, of private industry, of labor and if those restrictive practices are eliminated, I think we can look forward to a reduction in prices both in the private sector and as far as the Government is concerned.

QUESTION: Mr. President, at your last news conference you assured us that there had been no deal made on the Nixon pardon either with the former President or with any of his staff members. Since there have been published reports that the pardon was indeed discussed with former Chief of Staff Haig.

I wonder if you could tell us the nature of that conversation if those reports are indeed accurate.

THE PRESIDENT: Since this last press conference, I have agreed to appear before the Hungate subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary. I will appear before that subcommittee and until I do appear, I think it is most appropriate that I defer any comment on that subject.

QUESTION: Mr. President, two of your main anti-inflation proposals, the tax surcharge and cutting Government spending, are intended to curb inflation by reducing demand. But many economists do not believe that there is a demand inflation. They believe it is a wage-price spiral and a shortage inflation.

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In view of that, how can the tax surcharge and the cut in Government spending reduce inflation if they are directed at the kind of inflation that we don't have?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer that question in two parts, if I might.

If the Federal Government reduces its expenditures, and we are going to do it by roughly \$5 billion, it makes money more easily available in the money markets of the United States so that home purchasers will have more money at a better rate of interest to borrow so they can build homes. This will stimulate the home-building industry, and I think provide jobs.

Now, the 5 percent surtax is only on 28 percent of the total personal income taxpayers in this United States, the people who are better able to pay these minimal amounts extra. I don't think taking away from a family who is earning \$20,000 the sum of \$42 a year is going to have any serious adverse impact on the purchasing power of that family.

QUESTION: I am not sure that we are talking about the same thing, Mr. President. I am talking about the fact that these are proposals directed at reducing demand and many economists don't think we have that kind of inflation. You are talking about stimulating home building, and I am forced to repeat my question: Why are we attacking the wrong kind of inflation.

THE PRESIDENT: I respectfully disagree with you. I think if we stimulate home building because we are reducing Federal expenditures and providing more money in the market place, I think we are stimulating production and I think the people who are being taxed, or I hope will be taxed, aren't going to lose sufficiently of their earned income that they are going to cut down significantly in what they buy in the market place.

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QUESTION: This morning, Secretary Simon indicated that the Administration was still supporting oil depletion allowances. You, yesterday, endorsed the Ways and Means package which calls for the phase-out of oil depletion allowances. How do you reconcile your speech and Secretary Simon's testimony this morning?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that bill before the Committee on Ways and Means has a number of very good features and it has some that I don't necessarily embrace in toto and I am sure that Secretary Simon doesn't. But I do believe that on balance, it is important for me to endorse that bill.

And when you endorse a bill of that magnitude, I think you have to take it as a package because it does close some of the loopholes. It provides a sufficient amount of income so we can grant additional relief to people in the lowest bracket of income taxpayers.

It is my recollection that that bill does phase out not only foreign oil depletion allowance, but it provides for a gradual phase-out of the domestic oil depletion allowance.

I am not going to quibble with the committee in every detail. I think we have to buy a package that has far more good in it than those things I might object to.

QUESTION: Mr. President, is it your own view that the oil depletion allowance should be phased out?

THE PRESIDENT: The answer is yes.

Yes?

QUESTION: Mr. President, on another question other than the economy, on a subject you haven't talked about before I don't believe, what is the Federal role in public education as you see it? And I have a follow-up.

THE PRESIDENT: The role of the Federal Government --

QUESTION: How little?

THE PRESIDENT: -- in the field of education is about what we are currently doing with the Federal aid to education legislation for primary and elementary schools. And I just signed the new Education Act. It was a step in the direction of consolidating some 35 categorical grant programs into six or seven. I think this is approximately the role of the Federal Government in primary and secondary education.

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In higher education, if my recollection is correct, I voted for the existing Higher Education Act. Therefore, I feel that it fundamentally is what the Federal Government should do in this area.

QUESTION: Specifically, what are your views on Federal aid to private and parochial schools?

THE RPESIDENT: Well, I have personally expressed, over a long period of time, that I think a tax credit proposal is a good proposal. The Supreme Court, unfortunately a year or so ago, in effect declared such a program -- I think it was in the Pennsylvania case -- as unconstitutional. I think that is regrettable because competition in education, between private and public, is good for the student. There is no reason why there should be a monopoly in education just on the public side. And private education has contributed over a long period of time at the primary, secondary and graduate levels significantly to a better educated America. And I would hope that we could find some Constitutional way in which to help private schools.

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QUESTION: In the matter of income tax privacy, Mr. President, can you explain the difference between your Executive Order on White House practices, which is very tough on safeguarding the taxpayers, and the legislation which you sent to the Hill, which Congressional experts say is weaker than what went on under the Nixon Administration when there were reported attempts by the White House to subvert the Internal Revenue Service?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if that legislation is weaker than the Executive Order that I issued, we will resubmit other legislation.

Mr. DeFrank.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you recently asked Congress to appropriate \$850,000 to cover transition expenses of former President Nixon. The House has already cut that figure down to \$200,000. The Senate seems likely to do the same.

Some of your aides have said in the last few days that they believe that the cutback from \$850,000 to \$200,000 is both stingy and punitive, and I use their words.

I am wondering if you agree with them that the cutback is stingy and punitive and whether or not you intend to ask the Congress to restore some of those funds?

THE PRESIDENT: A recommendation was made to the Congress for the figure of \$850,000 for the transition period. About ten years ago Congress passed a law which provided for transition expenses for an outgoing President. The amount that was submitted on this occasion was roughly comparable to the amounts that have been made available to other Presidents who were leaving office.

Now, the facts and the figures I think can be shown that what was recommended for Mr. Nixon was comparable to others. The Congress, of course, has the right to take whatever action it wants, but under the circumstances, I am not going to use such language myself. I will let the Congress make its decision, right or wrong.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, you feel then, or are you going to ask, the Congress to restore some of that funding or do you believe they should restore it?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't the bill before me yet. It is still up on the Hill, and until it comes down here, I don't think I should make any judgment.

QUESTION: Mr. President, have you inquired into the matter of gifts by Governor Rockefeller, and if so, there is a question of possible impropriety occur in any instance, in your judgment?

THE PRESIDENT: The gifts by Governor Rockefeller to the three individuals that I am familiar with -- I have looked into the one that involved Dr. Kissinger -- but I think to put this in proper perspective you have to recognize that Governor Rockefeller is a very, very wealthy man, and that he has been extremely generous with many, many charities over a good many years, and he obviously has sought to compensate former employees or friends for whatever services they performed.

In the case of Dr. Kissinger, I have been assured that every tax that could be applied has been paid, and that all legal problems involving that particular case were solved satisfactorily. Under those circumstances, I do not think there was any impropriety in the relationship between Dr. Kissinger and former Governor Rockefeller.

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QUESTION: Since you are familiar only with the Kissinger gift, do you plan to inquire into the others?

THE PRESIDENT: I will, but I haven't as deeply because Mr. Morhouse and Mr. Ronan are or were State employees. But I assume in those two cases, as I found out in the Dr. Kissinger case, that the law had been adhered to and that there was no impropriety.

Yes.

QUESTION: Sir, if you accept that mass transit is an essential part of the energy-saving program, can you explain why you did not lend your support to a comprehensive Federal mass transit bill now before the Congress, in your very important speech yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT: The answer to that is very simple. I had some considerable part in working out the compromise on the Williams-Minich bill. If you will recall, I had about 15 mayors from all over the country down here to see me, including some business people.

I told them I wanted to help. Within a day or so, I called Senator Williams. After it was suggested, we worked out a figure and a time and a formula. And as a result, Senator Williams, in conjunction with other Members of the Congress, arrived at a mass transit bill that provides for a little over \$11 billion over a period of six years with a formula between capital outlays and operating expenses.

I think we made a big step forward and I compliment the Congress for cooperating, and there was no need for me to mention in that speech yesterday something that was fait accompli the day before.

QUESTION: Mr. President, in your recent U.N. speech, you added some last-minute remarks praising Secretary of State Kissinger, and last night you made an extraordinary move of going out to Andrews Air Force Base to see him off on his trip abroad.

Are you upset by the criticism that Secretary Kissinger is receiving from the press, the public and Congress?

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THE PRESIDENT: I would put it this way, Mr. Jones. I am very fond of Dr. Kissinger on a personal basis. I have tremendous respect and admiration for the superb job that he has done since he has been the Director of the National Security Agency (Council) and also as Secretary of State.

I think what he has done for peace in the world, what he is continuing to do for peace throughout the world, deserves whatever good and appropriate things I can say about him and whatever little extra efforts I can make to show my appreciation. And I intend to continue to do it.

Yes.

QUESTION: Sir, do you feel that his effectiveness is being undermined by this criticism?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't seen any adverse effects so far. We are making headway and I think constructively in all of the areas where I think and he thinks it is important for us to do things to preserve peace and build a broader base for peace.

Yes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, at your first news conference you told us that you probably would run for a term of your own. Since then there has been what you have termed the surprisingly harsh reaction to the pardon of former President Nixon and the tragic illness of your own wife.

Do you still plan to be a candidate in 1976?

THE PRESIDENT: The words that I used, if I recall accurately, were I would probably be a candidate in 1976. I have seen nothing to change that decision and if and when there is, I will promptly notify you.

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QUESTION: Mr. President, Boston's Mayor, Kevin White, has appealed to the Federal Government to send U.S. marshals to help restore order in Boston's school desegregation crisis, and Black groups have asked for Federalizing the National Guard and sending in Federal troops. As the Chief Executive, what do you plan to do and what comments do you have on this situation?

THE PRESIDENT: At the outset, I wish to make it very, very direct. I deplore the violence that I have read about and seen on television. I think that is most unfortunate. I would like to add this, however: The court decision in that case, in my judgment, was not the best solution to quality education in Boston.

I have consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance as a solution to quality education and, therefore, I respectfully disagree with the judge's order.

But having said that, I think it is of maximum importance that the citizens of Boston respect the law and I hope and trust that it is not necessary to call in Federal officials or Federal law enforcement agencies.

Now, the marshals, if my information is accurate, are under the jurisdiction of the court, not directly under my jurisdiction. As far as I know, no specific request has come to me for any further Federal involvement and, therefore, I am not in a position to act under those circumstances.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

END

(AT 2:59 P.M. EDT)



For immediate release
Thursday, October 10, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr., was born in Wellesley, Massachusetts, December 5, 1921. He attended Wellesley public schools and the University of Chicago (B.A. and M.A.).

After two years of teaching, Mr. Patterson entered government service in June of 1945 in the Department of State. He served as Assistant Cabinet Secretary at the White House from 1954 to 1961, as Executive Secretary at the Peace Corps from 1961 to 1962, in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury from 1962 to 1966. He attended the National War College (Class of 1966) and then served as Executive Director of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service in 1966 to 1967, and as Executive Director of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity from 1967 to 1969. He rejoined the White House Staff as Executive Assistant to Leonard Garment where he has been serving for the last five years.

Mr. Patterson received the Arthur S. Flemming Award in 1960 as one of the Outstanding Young Men in the Federal Service.

He is married to the former Shirley DoBos of Chicago, and they have four children and a grandchild.

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For immediate release
Thursday, October 10, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Shelia Rabb Weidenfeld has been named Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford.

Mrs. Weidenfeld has been the producer and creator of NBC/WRC-TV's "Take It From Here," a daily morning program aired in Washington, D. C. She produced WTTG-TV's "Panorama" in Washington prior to joining WRC.

Mrs. Weidenfeld, 31, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on September 7, 1943. She is a graduate of Miss Hewitt's Classes and Brandeis University (1965).

Mrs. Weidenfeld joined WNEW-TV in New York as a production assistant in 1965 and was promoted to associate producer after three months. She joined NBC in 1968 as Talent Coordinator for Joan Rivers' "That Show." She became coordinator for "Who, What and Where," and "The Sale of the Century," two daily network game shows.

Among documentaries produced by Mrs. Weidenfeld are "A Tribute to Rocky Marciano," "The Crime of Punishment," and "Nixonomics." She is the recipient of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Emmy Award and the Metropolitan Area Mass Media Award by the American Association of University Women for "Panorama" (1973) and "Take It From Here," (1974). She has been a consultant to the State Department and is a member of the Secretary of State's Advisory Council on the Foreign Service Institute.

She is married to Edward L. Weidenfeld, former counsel to the House Interior Committee and a senior member of the Tulsa-Washington, D. C. law firm of Hall, Estill, Hardwick, Gable, Collingsworth & Nelson, P. C.

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For immediate release
Thursday, October 10, 1994

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Nancy Lammerding has been appointed Social Secretary. Miss Lammerding has been an assistant in the Office of the Chief of Protocol at the State Department since 1970. In that capacity, Miss Lammerding was involved in arrangements for official social functions for visiting heads of state and in the selection of State gifts.

Prior to joining the Chief of Protocol's office, Miss Lammerding worked in the White House Press Office from February 1969 until June 1970.

Miss Lammerding has also been a protocol specialist for Vice President-designate and Mrs. Rockefeller. She directed the largest diplomatic dinner ever given by a Secretary of State, hosted by Dr. Kissinger for United Nations ambassadors in New York last year.

Miss Lammerding is a graduate of Trinity College in Washington, D. C. and holds a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University in New York.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 10, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

October 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 1975 Budget Cuts

As I noted at the last Cabinet meeting, the suggestions which you and others have made for reducing 1975 spending are insufficient if we are to hold spending to \$300 billion or below. I have asked Roy Ash and his staff to work with you and your staff in finding further reductions.

I recognize that this will be a very difficult task. There are few programs in which large cuts are desirable from the point of view of achieving agency missions. Nevertheless, under current economic conditions, it is essential that we present the Congress with a significant package of legislative and budgetary proposals that would allow us to reach our 1975 goal.

Time is short. We are well into the fiscal year. It is essential, therefore, that we complete work on our proposals so that I can send them to the Congress at an early date. I attach special urgency to this effort and look forward to your support and cooperation.

GERALD R. FORD

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 11, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
SIGNING OF H.R. 11510

THE CABINET ROOM

3:50 P.M. EDT

Before signing, I want to thank all the Members of Congress who are here. I can recall rather vividly when this recommendation came to the Congress, and I am especially pleased that I have an opportunity to sign the legislation which establishes ERDA.

I think it is a tremendous step forward. It is really the result of hard work by the Congress, and I think good recommendations by the Administration.

Now we are going to turn over to Rog, Rog Morton here, the overall responsibility to make sure that this, as well as the other parts of the energy program for this Government, proceeds as fast and as effectively and as efficiently as possible.

So, it is a particular pleasure for me to sign a rather short name with 11 pens, but I will do my best. (Laughter) I found that there was another left-handed President, President Garfield. We will get a couple more and see that those are properly passed out.

Thanks for coming down. I apologize for being late, but we had the President of Somalia, on his first visit, in the Oval Office, and we had a very interesting conversation. I just could not break away.

So, thank you for waiting and good luck to you, and I hope you all have a good vacation between now and November 11.

END (3:53 P.M. EDT)



October 11, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

The Energy Research
and Development Administration (ERDA)

The President today has signed H.R. 11510, which establishes the Energy Research and Development Administration. This new executive agency will consolidate the Federal energy research and development efforts of four existing agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission, Interior Department, National Science Foundation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. ERDA will be the central energy research and development agency with broad charter to develop new and improved energy source and utilization technologies consistent with sound environmental and safety practices.

Such technologies will cover a broad range of energy sources including fossil, nuclear, solar, geothermal and advanced as well as conservation research and development. ERDA will provide a sound organizational framework and management and technical expertise to achieve the Nation's research and development goals in the energy area.

ERDA Responsibilities

ERDA will have a central role in the planning and management of the Administration's accelerated five-year, \$10 billion plus energy research and development program. Major responsibilities will include:

- exercising central responsibility for policy planning, coordination, support and management of research and development respecting all energy sources and utilization technologies.
- encouraging and conducting research, development and demonstration for extraction, conversion, storage transmission and utilization energy phases.
- engaging in and supporting environmental, biomedical, physical and safety research.
- participating in and supporting cooperative research and development projects.
- developing, collecting, distributing scientific information.

Agency Transfers to ERDA

The bill provides for the transfer of the following agency functions to ERDA:

- All of the functions, authorities and resources of the Atomic Energy Commission, except the AEC's licensing, regulatory and related environment and safety functions. Functions transferred to ERDA

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from AEC will include nuclear materials production, reactor development, military applications, physical research, biomedical and environmental research, controlled thermonuclear research, nonnuclear energy R&D and other nonregulatory functions.

- From Interior, the functions of the Office of Coal Research, six energy research centers of the Bureau of Mines, the synthane pilot plant for high BTU coal conversion at Bruceton, Pa., and underground power transmission research and development.
- From the National Science Foundation, programs for solar heating and cooling development and geothermal power development.
- From the Environmental Protection Agency, research, development and demonstration of alternative automotive power systems except those programs relating to assessment or monitoring for regulatory purposes.

Funding and Personnel

The energy R&D involved in the transfers to ERDA are estimated at:

	<u>FY 1975 Budget Request (millions)</u>	<u>Year end FY 75 Employment (Full time Permanent)</u>
Atomic Energy Commission:*		5,988
Civilian energy (mostly nuclear programs)	\$1,453	
Physical, biomedical and environ. research	554	
Program support (all categories)	<u>230</u>	
Total AEC	<u>\$2,237</u>	<u>5,988</u>
Interior:		
Office of Coal Research	283	222
Bureau of Mines (6 energy centers)	81	865
Underground power transmission, R&D	<u>8</u>	<u>19</u>
Total Interior	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>1,106</u>
National Science Foundation:		
Solar energy development	25	8
Geothermal energy development	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>
Total NSF	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>13</u>
Environmental Protection Agency:		
Alternative Automotive Power Systems	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>17</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$2,651</u>	<u>7,124</u>

*In addition the military development and production functions of AEC estimated at \$1,542 million will be transferred.

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The Administrator (Level II) will review alternative concepts and set program priorities among alternative technologies. The Deputy Administrator (Level III) will assist the Administrator in the conduct of the agency's business. The Assistant Administrator will sponsor their technologies in the process. The ERDA Administrator will be supported by a strong and independent staff at the headquarters level. A great deal of flexibility will be available to the Administrator to carry out needed R&D programs.

There will be six Assistant Administrators each responsible for a major program area as follows:

- Assistant Administrator for fossil energy - Responsible for developing new and improved technology for the production and utilization of fossil fuels including coal, oil, oil shale, gas, etc. Significant programs include coal liquefaction, coal gasification, oil shale transformation, control technology.
- Assistant Administrator for nuclear energy - Responsible for developing nuclear technologies including fission and fusion. Major programs include reactor research and development, naval reactors, reactor safety research, thermonuclear fusion research.
- Assistant Administrator for environment and safety - Responsible for environmental and safety oversight for all technology developed by ERDA. Major programs include biomedical and environmental research, waste management, transportation, operational safety programs.
- Assistant Administrator for conservation - Responsible for conservation R&D programs including automotive power systems, end-use consumption technologies, and improving energy efficiency.
- Assistant Administrator for solar, geothermal and advanced energy systems - Responsible for developing energy source and utilization technologies including solar, geothermal, conducting physical research, and advanced energy conversion concepts.
- Assistant Administrator for national security - Responsible for nuclear weapons research, development and production including the production of weapons materials and the testing, manufacture, and reliability assessment of weapon components and systems.

Energy Resources Council

The bill provides for establishment of an interagency Energy Resources Council in the Executive Office of the President to insure communication and coordination among the Federal agencies that have responsibilities for the development and implementation of energy policy. Members of the Council identified in the bill include:

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Secretary of the Interior
 Secretary of State
 Administrator, Federal Energy Administration
 Administrator, Energy Research and Development
 Administration
 Director, Office of Management and Budget

The Energy Resources Council is entirely consistent with the approach of the National Energy Board referred to in the President's Economic Message. Therefore, an Executive Order is being issued simultaneous with President's approval of this bill immediately activating the Energy Resources Council with the following members, in addition to those listed in the bill:

Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs
 Secretary of the Treasury
 Secretary of Defense
 Attorney General
 Secretary of Commerce
 Secretary of Transportation
 Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
 Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
 Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
 Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality
 Director, National Science Foundation
 Executive Director, Domestic Council

In addition, the President is authorized to designate other officials of the Federal Government as members of the Council. Also, the President is designating the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, as Chairman, as indicated in his Economic Message.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

The current Atomic Energy Commission will be abolished and a new five-member Commission will be established with responsibility for the licensing, regulatory and related functions of the AEC.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will be organized into three offices reporting through an Executive Director of Operations:

- Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation will have the principal licensing and related regulatory responsibilities for the construction and operation of commercial nuclear reactors.
- Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards will have the principal licensing and related regulatory responsibility for all other nuclear facilities and overall nuclear materials including its processing, handling and transportation.

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- Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research will be responsible for conducting research in the form of a confirmatory assessment of technology relating to reactor safety, safeguards, and environmental protection in support of the licensing and regulatory process.

The bulk of the new Commission's resources will come from the regulatory side of the AEC with part of the Division of Reactor Safety also being transferred to form the nucleus of the Office of Regulatory Research. Anticipated resources for the Commission in FY 75 include approximately \$140 million in obligations and 1,900 full-time permanent employees. It is also expected that ERDA and other Federal agencies would be available to perform research-related work in support of NRC on a reimbursable basis.

The establishment of this new independent regulatory commission will maximize regulatory objectivity and impartiality, thereby increasing public confidence in nuclear regulations. NRC will enhance the orderly development of the nuclear industry and at the same time assure protection of the public health and safety in civilian nuclear activities.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 15, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Kansas City, Missouri)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

7:05 P.M. CDT

Thank you very, very much, President Mark Mayfield, the 13,000 Future Farmers of America registered for this wonderful 47th Convention, the 500,000 Future Farmers of America in every State of the Union, and your guests, it is a great privilege, a very high honor to have the opportunity of participating in this wonderful convention, and I thank you.

And I thank you on behalf of Betty because she wanted me to come, too.

One week ago I asked the Congress and the American people to help me revitalize the economy, slow inflation, and save energy. At that time I proposed specific and urgent actions.

The American people, I can report tonight, have responded magnificently. A great citizens' mobilization has begun and is beginning to roll. It is already evident here in this eager, up-beat convention of the Future Farmers of America. And I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

In this last week, I have received inflation-fighter enlistments from Americans of every conceivable occupation, economic circumstances, and political persuasion. Support has been freely offered by organizations and groups representing all ages, races, religions, and reaching into every corner of our great land.

America is arousing itself, as it always does, in time of great challenge, to prove that we are people who can do anything we want to do when we really want to do it. We are going to win in America.

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Now some have said that instead of asking Congress and the Nation to bite the bullet, I offered only a marshmallow. Well, I had already asked the Congress to postpone for three months a 5.5 percent pay increase for Federal Government employees which would have saved \$700 million. Congress wouldn't even chew that marshmallow. They haven't, as yet, shown much appetite for some of the other "marshmallows" in my latest message.

But if they don't like the menu, I may be back with some tough turkey.

It is my observation and view that the American people are hungry for some tough stuff to chew on in this crisis. I don't know of any better place to look to the future of America than right here in the 13,000 faces of the Future Farmers of America.

I don't see anyone in this auditorium, not one, wearing a button that says "lose". You ought to win and we are going to win.

When your State Presidents came to Washington last July during a time of tension in our national affairs, I pointed out to them that people around the world have great faith in America.

I asked Future Farmers to have confidence in themselves, in our system of Government, and in our free competitive society. I appreciated their response. I think it is well expressed in the creed of the Future Farmers.

I believe with you, for example, in the future of farming with a faith born not of words but of faith in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come to us from the struggles of former years. It couldn't be expressed better.

Number one of the major points in my address to the Congress last week was food. In a war against inflation, farmers are the front line soldiers. They have done a great job in America, making our country the bread basket of the world.

To halt higher food prices, obviously they must produce more food. I called upon in that message every farmer to grow to full capacity, and in return ~~for~~ and properly so -- I promised every farmer the fuel and fertilizer that he needs to do the job, plus a fair return for the crops that he produces.

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It is not only the young people in this auditorium who must lend their hand and their hearts to this task. I need help from young Americans all over this great land. The creative energy and the enthusiasm of youth in my judgment is a sure guarantee of winning.

But in all honesty, youth has the most to gain. Restoring stability and strength to our economy doesn't call for sacrifices so much as for contributions to one's own future well-being.

Last Saturday, 22 members of the Citizens' Action Committee to Fight Inflation met with me at the White House. It was a beautiful fall afternoon and I am sure many would have preferred on that committee to watch their favorite football game or play some golf or be with their families.

But I am deeply grateful that this fine committee took the time and made the effort to join with me on a Saturday to work on our national enemy number one.

Let me stress this point, if I could. This is a volunteer working committee, a completely non-partisan group dealing with a non-partisan problem. It will seek to mobilize America against inflation and for energy conservation.

I told the committee that if there was a scintilla of partisanship or if the group seemed to be merely a front for the White House, it would be doomed to failure.

Columnist Sylvia Porter, who has agreed to serve as national chairperson of this committee, responded that if I tried to manipulate the committee or seek to influence its actions, she and the other members would not participate. We understand each other.

And I say with all conviction that I have that I was greatly impressed with the membership of this committee and the cross-section of America which it represents.

Let me illustrate, if I might, in addition to Sylvia Porter, the committee elected four co-chairmen at its meeting last Saturday, and I want to congratulate them at this time.

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They are Carol T. Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America; William J. Meyer, president of a small business company in Lansdale, Pennsylvania; Leo Perlis, director of Community Service, AFL-CIO, and Frank Stanton, president of the National Red Cross.

A task force headed by Ralph Nader, one of the committee's members, came up with suggestions which coincide to a large extent with the views emanating from the Conference on Inflation which the Future Farmers of America and many other groups attended, and your fine President, Mark Mayfield, was one of the participants, and made a substantial contribution on behalf of all of you.

I had touched upon some of the proposals in my message to Congress a week ago -- grow more, waste less, drive less, and heat less. But the committee last Saturday added a few suggestions of their own. And I promised to pass the committee's recommendations along to all of you here tonight.

I will add some of the comments I have received, for example, in the mail at the White House from thousands upon thousands of individuals who responded enthusiastically to my request at the summit Conference on Inflation.

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Committee recommendation number one: bring budgeting back in style. Balance your family budget and expect your Government officials to do exactly the same thing.

I have already asked the Congress to work with me on this, the handling appropriately of the Federal budget. As to your family budget, I know how hard it is to balance, but many of your letters prove that it can be done. For example, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Spaek live in Holland, Michigan. He is a locomotive engineer working on a freight run between Grand Rapids and Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Spaek describe in their letter to me how they are cutting their household budget, but they urge, and I quote, "Our Federal budget should be pared to the bone." Don't we all agree?

Robert Stewart writes from Waverly, Tennessee that he has a heart condition, unfortunately, and draws a pension of only \$251.28 a month. This allows him just two meals a day. "But thank God, we are not on welfare," says Mr. Stewart. He asks me, and again I quote, "Cut our Government spending except for national defense." Again, I think his example is a good one for all of us to observe.

Committee recommendation number two was stated to me this way by Sylvia Porter: Learn how to use credit wisely. Postpone unnecessary borrowing. Wait for interest rates to come down, as they will, and pay down as much as you can and pay off as quickly as you can. The cheapest way to buy anything, we all know, is to pay cash. But credit wisely used is essential to our way of life in America.

Committee recommendation number three is to save as much as you can and watch your money grow, which it will. Mrs. Frank Tennant writes from Climax, Michigan that her husband works hard and she helps stretch the paycheck through systematic savings. Mr. Tennant is a self-taught machinist and a veteran who lost his leg in Korea. But it is his ability rather than his disability that comes through in his dear wife's letter. The Tennants report they do not use credit cards. They put something in their credit union each week and buy a Government bond every month. They should be applauded.

James Kincaid of Belleville, Illinois, suggests a new type of Government anti-inflation bond, purchased through payroll deduction in which the interest rate is more competitive.

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Because I received many communications in this area, I have asked the Treasury Department to look at the possibility of issuing a new series of WIN bonds and report to me the feasibility of Mr. Kincaid's idea.

Meanwhile, if you can save more, the hard-pressed mortgage market, homebuilders and home-purchasers need your dollars. For those who can't save much, or anything, under the present circumstances, here is a very simple formula -- everytime the cost of living drops one percent in the Index, put just one percent of your spendable income into savings.

Committee recommendation number four: Conserve energy, save on fuel and take the pressure off scarce supplies. The committee advocates observance of the 55 mile speed limit. It urges that we use public transit and carpools. And they respectfully suggest that all of us walk a bit more.

Enforcement of the 55 mile speed limit is largely a State and local responsibility with volunteer cooperation from all of you which is an essential ingredient. Here, we can save both gasoline and lives.

Yesterday, I wired every Governor and many local officials urging them to follow through on this recommendation. At the same time, I directed the strict enforcement of the 55 mile speed limit, except in emergencies, on all Federal property and by drivers of all Federal Government cars, including my own.

And I say this now, with some firmness, but some trepidation, I will ask for volunteer cooperation and compliance from the four younger Fords in our family.

From Hillsboro, Oregon, the Stevens family writes they are fixing up their bikes to do the family errands, they are also using fewer electrical appliances, turning the thermostats down and the lights off.

Bob Cantrell, a 14-year-old in Pasadena, California, gave up his stereo to save energy. Bob urges the initiation of high school courses that teach students how to conserve energy. He adds, and I quote, "If a kid nags his parents to conserve energy long enough, it will help."

And I might add from my own experiences, believe me, it will.

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Committee recommendation number five is directed at business and labor. It calls upon them not to raise prices or wages more than costs or services absolutely require.

Admittedly, this is a very complex subject, and it cannot be handled on a nationwide basis. I believe that local citizen action committees, including labor and management representation, should be set up in every community to interpret this recommendation, set realistic goals for themselves and to report by Thanksgiving -- just six weeks away -- which plants, which stores, or other enterprises are doing the best job of holding the line in their community on costs and on prices.

If they do a good job and we find the winners around the country in every community in every State, I will then award WIN flags to the most outstanding as public recognition of their contribution to the fight on inflation.

Similar recognition will be given to outstanding energy savers, both individual and groups. Saving energy is, of course, a major way to save costs.

The national committee will help local groups to organize.

Committee recommendation number six: To help offset pay increases, insist on productivity improvements where you work from the boss on down the line. In short, work better, waste less, both of time and material.

And there is not a place where business is done or activity is undertaken where the boss and everyone else can't work better and save more. And we should urge them to do it as soon as possible.

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Monson write from San Antonio to urge support of companies showing a higher degree of concern for energy solutions and the unemployment problems.

Mrs. Hannah Folsom of Ojai, California, offers an additional suggestion. She urges that steps be taken to cut down on the proportion of administrative personnel to productive workers in plants and stores and the like. I think this is a great idea.

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And let me say to Mrs. Folsom, I will apply this good idea to the Federal bureaucracy.

Committee recommendation number seven proposes we make economizing fashionable. Let me repeat that -- economizing fashionable. Shop wisely, look for bargains, go for the lowest-cost item, and most importantly, brag about the fact that you are a bargain hunter. You should be proud of it.

The committee certainly is not suggesting Americans should buy less. We should all buy smarter, stick to a shopping list. The experts tell us that is the best way to get a real bargain.

Kathy Daly, a student at Sacred Heart High School in Weymouth, Massachusetts, has one formula for shopping wisely and saving energy. Kathy suggests buying warmer clothes this winter.

G. M. Knapp of Tuscon, Arizona, puts it this way: "Only you can stop inflation. Buy only if you need it."

Committee recommendation number eight asks Americans to work with others to eliminate outmoded regulations that keep the cost of goods and services high, and to enforce regulations that advance efficiency, health and safety.

W. A. Taylor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, points out that because of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, many, many trucks return empty, deadheading, so to speak. I have already asked the Congress to undertake a joint review of restrictive and outdated rules by the Federal Government and its independent regulatory agencies.

Yesterday I called upon Governors and mayors and others to do the same thing.

Committee recommendation number nine is do it yourself. Plant WIN gardens for yourself or within your community. Pool other do-it-yourself skills, and you can.

Sylvia Porter tells me that \$10 worth of seeds on a 25-by-30 plot will grow \$290 worth of vegetables. And she contends that community gardens can grow even in the inner cities of our major metropolitan areas.

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Many letters to the White House propose WIN gardens.

Rick Jacobsen of the Fifth Grade at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, writes the White House that "we planted our own garden so we could save on vegetables." In southern areas of our country, there is still plenty of time to plant WIN gardens. The rest of us who come from the northern States can plan for the next spring.

Committee recommendation number ten asks Americans to assist in recycling programs and the reuse of scrap metals.

Margaret and Bill Dolton of High Falls, New York, write me on recycled paper that one ton of recycled fibers saves 17 live trees and a ton of waste.

Talbert and Elaine Stein of Detroit ask for more recycling centers at local sites so you don't have to travel so far to deposit a few cans or bottles.

Mrs. Laird Barber of Morris, Minnesota, wants to know if a national program can be organized to collect cans, glass, newspapers. The Citizens' Committee is going to stimulate local organizations throughout our country in this regard.

I cite these because they are typical of thousands and thousands of creative suggestions from Americans in all 50 States.

I would like to add, if I might, just two points on my own to round out the committee's ten to make it a daily dozen.

Number eleven, waste less in every way. Unfortunately, Americans have an international reputation as the world's worst wasters. We waste food, gasoline, paper, electricity, natural resources. As a matter of fact we waste most everything. We litter our streets and countryside with waste.

One friend told me we could probably whip -- understand this -- whip inflation with the contents of our trash cans.

In your own home, let me make a simple suggestion. Just take one hour to make a trash inventory. In the letters that I have received at the White House are thousands of good suggestions. For instance, take all you want, but eat all you take.

The first words I can remember in my dad's house were very simple but very direct. Clean up your plate before you get up from the table. And that is still pretty good advice.

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When you aren't using them, turn off the lights, turn off the television, turn off the radio, turn off the water, use less hot water, insulate attics and windows, shut doors, keep rooms at 68 degrees in wintertime when you are awake, and at lower temperatures when you sleep.

Reducing waste, we know, can save money and energy. At the very same time, it is a double duty for inflation fighters.

My 12th and final point is an important one to every one of us: Guard your health. One of the worst wastes we have in America is days lost through sickness. Statistically, we are one of the healthiest nations in the world and your Government and the medical profession are constantly trying to improve public health and disease prevention.

But the facts are we can do much better. This will materially strengthen our attack on inflation by increasing individual productivity, by reducing demand for health care and the checking of its soaring costs, by helping balance the family budget in this essential but unpredictable cost item.

The success of cooperative volunteer action will depend on a mutuality of effort, a sense of fairness and a widespread support of goals. The benefits of such action will lead to greater civic efforts by millions of Americans and a focused awareness of what directions public policy should take for economic justice for all.

I have requested the Governors of every State and the governing authorities of our territories, and the District of Columbia, to form WIN committees on the State and local levels. It is my observation that a chain reaction has started. Our Government will not dictate this drive but will use its existing mechanisms to assure the cumulative effort.

I have asked the Federal Energy Administration to continue and make public, to exhibit for all of us to look at, monthly reports on gasoline consumption so we can make sure that we save that one million barrels per day from foreign imports.

Earlier, I asked every American to drive or to cut his car mileage by five percent. That is not very hard. That would save one-fourth of the 1975 goal for petroleum savings.

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Tonight, I ask, I ask those who can, to make it ten percent and I am ordering an even larger reduction for all Federal vehicles.

A national reporting system will be instituted before this year ends to assure a new year of less inflation and greater self-confidence for all Americans. We will know exactly where we are going and how fast we are getting there.

As I listen and travel, I hear each day of new and exciting efforts by individual and volunteer groups in our great country. This is the real WIN spirit of America. I am greatly encouraged. I think we are on our way.

With your help, each new day will bring more good news than bad news for our economy. Yes, there will be some setbacks. We will not be out of the economic trenches by Christmas, but I remind you, if I might, of just one fact: Every battle in history has been won by the side that held on for just five minutes longer. Our enemy in this battle has been called inflation. But perhaps Pogo was wiser when he said, "I have met the enemy and he is us."

If we, the people, can overcome ourselves as we have other enemies in our history, we will surely overcome our economic difficulties and come out a happier and a better people.

Let me close by reading you an energy-saving suggestion of an eight-year-old girl in Bristol, Virginia. Her name is Luette Brumheller and here is what she wrote:

"Turn off lights when not needed and if you are scared when you go to bed without the light, tell your mother or father and they will do something about it."

Luette, we are not going to be scared of the dark, any of us, because we are all in this together -- mothers and fathers, grandparents and great, great grandparents, sisters and brothers -- until together, we turn back on the lights of the brighter tomorrow in America.

Thank you very, very much.

END (AT 7:38 P.M. CDT)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Kansas City, Missouri)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
GOP CANDIDATES BREAKFAST

MUEHLEBACH HOTEL

9:36 A.M. CDT

Thank you very, very much, Tom, Governor Bond, your associates of State government, public officials, wonderful people from Missouri and elsewhere. It is a great privilege and pleasure to be here for this occasion.

I had a great meeting last night with some 13,000 or 14,000 Future Farmers of America. I looked outside this morning and the weather is super. I have met some grand people here today, and I ate breakfast I didn't have to make myself. (Laughter)

Let me just summarize by saying everything is up-to-date in Kansas City.

I might tell one story about the White House of the last few weeks. We have a new addition -- you might have seen it on television or on the media. My daughter Susan and our new White House photographer, David Kennerly, got together and surprised me with a beautiful 8-month-old Golden Retriever.

The Fords have had two over the last 20-some years. The last one died a year ago in August.

Let me tell you the story of how Susan and David acquired this beautiful new dog for the White House. They called up a very highly recommended kennel and said that they wanted to buy a Golden Retriever puppy. The owner said that was fine, but who would the owner be.

They said it is a surprise, they wanted to keep it secret. Well, the owner said he didn't sell dogs that way. He would have to know whether the dog was going to have a good home.

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So Susan and Dave said to him, said to the kennel owner, that the parents were friendly, they were middle-aged, and they lived in a big white house with a fence around it. (Laughter)

The kennel owner said that was good, do they own or rent? (Laughter)

Well, Dave and Susan were a little perplexed with that question, and they thought for a moment and said, "Well, I guess you might call it public housing." (Laughter)

The kennel owner said, well, that was all right -- the way they explained it. They said the dog was healthy, and it was going to eat a lot. Does the father have a steady job? (Laughter)

Well, they were stuck for an answer with that one.

Well, we got the dog and in the true Bicentennial spirit, we named the dog Liberty. And one of the inquisitive reporters asked Susan, "Who is going to take care of Liberty? Who is going to feed her? Who is going to groom her? Who is going to take her out at night and bring her in in the morning?"

Of course Susan, in a typical 17-year-old daughter fashion, said, "Daddy."

Well, I have a little feeling that this Liberty is going to restrict just a bit of mine, but with a great dog like that, we are very fortunate.

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Let me make about four points this morning. I can recall very vividly quite a few years ago when I first started campaigning for Republican candidates coming to the great State of Missouri and at that time, if my memory is accurate, there wasn't a single Statewide public office held by a Republican.

There was just one Republican Member of the House, Tom Curtis. A few years later, I had the privilege of coming back to campaign on behalf of our candidates. At that time, we had two Republican Members of the House of Representatives -- Tom Curtis and that venerable Doc Hall.

And at that time, you had just elected a fine, outstanding Attorney General, Jack Danvers. And then, in 1972, I came back and you had a superb ticket headed by Kit Bond. And on that occasion, you elected Kit, his running mate, Bill Phelps, and you also elected Gene Taylor to replace Doc Hall.

It just seems to me that what the Republican Party has presented to the State of Missouri at the State level is a ticket that believes in reform and who does something about it -- a ticket that gives honesty and integrity and vision to the State of Missouri.

And I can tell you it is a privilege and pleasure for me to be here in the company of this group of State office holders represented at the top by Kit Bond. I congratulate you in this State for what you have done.

But the problem we face in 1974, particularly as I see it from Washington, is how we can strengthen the Congress, strengthen the Congress in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

Now, you have in Gene Taylor, of the Seventh District, a strong, strong Member of the House; a small businessman who knows not only his own business but the needs and requirements of the people of that Congressional District. And during the time that I was the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives early in the present Congress, Gene Taylor was a big help to me in fighting the problems that we face: inflation, inadequate defense programs -- the problems that come up every day to make sure that our Government at the Federal level is run properly.

Gene Taylor, in my humble opinion, meets all the criteria for a great Member of the House of Representatives and I hope the people in the Seventh District sends him back to Washington with a resounding margin.

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But at the national level in the two big areas of how we keep our economy strong and how we maintain the peace, I need a stronger Congress. Let's take the first issue: The issue of how to put a lid on inflation on the one hand and keep our economy strong on the other.

This is a very difficult line to draw. It requires leadership in the White House; it requires cooperation in the Congress; it requires the total cooperation of Governors and local officials throughout all 50 States.

Let me speak for a moment, if I might, about Kit Bond. When I arrived yesterday at the airport, Kit handed me his response to the telegram that I sent every Governor the day before asking for their help, their cooperation. And here is the letter that Kit sent me. It indicates that he and the people of Missouri have cooperated. And he indicates that he and his administration will continue that cooperation.

It means we have to save energy by driving less -- the enforcement of the 55 mile speed limit, the conservation in your State government and its affairs -- by driving less you save money and you save lives -- and as I recall the letter, Kit, a 31 percent reduction in lives saved on the highways of Missouri.

I congratulate you and the people of Missouri for this great achievement.

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But what I am saying is that if we got from every Governor of every State the cooperation we have gotten from Kit and his associates, we would be well ahead of the program and the schedules that I have outlined.

But a moment ago I said we had to have the help and assistance of the Congress and this brings us to my comments concerning an old and dear friend of mine, Tom Curtis. We served together in the House of Representatives for about two years.

Tom Curtis is one of the most expert individuals I have ever known in the Congress on the problems of taxation. He served on the Committee on Ways and Means with skill and dedication, total integrity, also served for a number of years on the Joint Economic Committee -- the House and Senate, the experts that are drawn from both the House and the Senate to take a look not just at taxation but the total economic problems.

And from that experience, he can contribute significantly to not only Missouri but to the country as a whole when he is elected on November 5.

But I can speak from very personal relations with Tom Curtis. We were friends. Our families were good friends. I watched him day after day after day on the floor of the House, and he was the kind of a Congressman and he is the kind of a Senator that I would want to vote for if I lived in the State of Missouri.

I often say that one of the things our big spenders don't understand and don't realize is that as they try to allegedly help some beneficiaries and promise them this and promise them that--I think Tom would agree with me a hundred percent in this very simple statement--some of the big spenders don't understand that a government big enough to give us everything we want, is a government big enough to take from us everything we have.

And in the economic message that I sent to the Congress a week ago Tuesday, I asked the Congress to set a spending limit of \$300 billion which is \$5.4 billion less than the proposed expenditures submitted to the Congress last January.

We can meet that target and it would be a lot more attainable if we had some of those "show me" Congressmen from Missouri like Gene Taylor and Tom Curtis.

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They would ask those tough questions. What is the money for? What are you going to do with it? Why can't you trim it? Why can't we cut back in a reasonable, responsible way in this tough struggle that we have to get away from double-digit inflation to give our country the leadership throughout the world in trying to set an example for other nations to tighten our belts and bolster the free world as it meets in many ways the challenges of those who have a different philosophical view, a different ideology.

Well, the other question I would like to speak about this morning was brought home to me very vividly last night and again this morning. One of our major objectives, in this case it is Democratic and Republican, is the maintenance of peace throughout the world -- peace through negotiations, not through confrontation.

Last night, as I was having a cup of coffee working with some of my staff, I was sitting in a room in the Muehleback Hotel, and I looked up and there were two pictures of Harry Truman. One of those pictures showed Harry Truman, a great Democratic President, signing in May of 1947 the Greek-Turkish Aid Program. And history has a strange way of repeating itself. The cooperation between a great Democratic President from the State of Missouri and the cooperation of a great United States Senator from my home State, the State of Michigan, Arthur Vandenberg, brought together the United States in a program aimed at saving the Mediterranean -- helping Greece and Turkey and laying the foundations for NATO, an alliance with our friends in Europe that has maintained the peace in that continent for better than a quarter of a century.

And right now, a Republican President is having some trouble with a Democratic Congress in almost the same way. I want to say here and now that the Democrat leadership in both the House and the Senate agree with me, but unfortunately, a majority of the Congress do not understand that some of the efforts that are being made are hurting Greece, precluding the possibility of a legitimate settlement of the problem of Cyprus and undermining NATO which has given us peace in Western Europe for better than a quarter of a century.

And what we need in the Congress right now is Members who understand that the United States, if it has flexibility, if it has leadership, if it has unity between the Executive and the Congress, can continue to give the guiding hand for the maintenance of peace not only in Western Europe, but in the Mediterranean and in other parts of the world.

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And I know that I can count on people like Tom Curtis when he is there to help and assist in this great struggle for peace, not only on a temporary basis, but on a permanent basis.

And one final comment: I have been reading the polls lately. If you read them, I guess in my position -- and some others who feel so strongly about our party -- they are a little discouraging. Well, the polls have been wrong in the past. But let me point out if the polls are right -- and I don't assume they are -- you can have what some of the most partisan members of the opposition say, a veto-proof Congress.

Now, what does that mean? It means that you will have a concentration of power in one of the three branches of the Federal Government. In effect, you will have a legislative dictatorship. One of the biggest strengths of America for the last 200 years has been balance -- checks and balances.

Our forefathers put together in that Constitution a system predicated on a strong President in the White House, a strong Congress in the Legislative Branch, a strong judicial system in the Supreme Court, one checking on the other, and that finely-tuned balance has given us the great blessings that we have had for almost 200 years.

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Now if you have a veto-proof Congress, you in effect have one branch of the Government dictating to at least one of the others.

Americans don't like dictatorships. They like a system of checks and balances. And so in order to maintain that balance, I think we have got to go out and make a massive effort aimed at a Congress that will cooperate to beat inflation, to strengthen our economy, a Congress that will give us the tools to maintain the peace and not handicap and hamstring us with restrictions that interfere with our capability to do the job, a Congress that will be cooperative, not a Congress that will be subservient, not a Congress that will be a dictator, but a Congress that is a part of the team with some give and take.

And so I say to you, the odds are tough, but I think those odds were pretty tough last Saturday when Missouri played Nebraska. (Laughter)

And those tough ballplayers from Missouri did a job, and if you do your job, if you enlist in this great struggle for the kind of representation Tom Curtis can give you, the kind of representation other candidates on the ticket can give you, you can win just as they did.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 9:54 A.M. CDT)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Lincoln, Nebraska)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

3:18 P.M. CDT

Thank you very, very much, Charley Thone, distinguished public officials, candidates, all of you wonderful, wonderful people from Lincoln, the State of Nebraska, and elsewhere.

I am just tremendously impressed with the size of the crowd, the enthusiasm and, naturally, I am deeply appreciative of the kind, kind comments made concerning my wife, Betty. She is doing great and it is the prayers and the good wishes of literally thousands and thousands of people, not only in America but elsewhere, that have made her recovery faster and better. And I thank you on behalf of her.

This has been a wonderful day and we are three-quarters of the way through it. I started in Kansas City this morning with a breakfast. We had a wonderful meeting in South Dakota.

We are here in Lincoln. We are going to Indianapolis for a dinner and a meeting tonight, and back to Washington and the White House this evening.

Now I don't know what my scheduler wants for Christmas, but let me tell you I am going to give him, a map so that he understands what travel means.

I am delighted to see Bob Devaney here. You know we Michiganders think we have some impact on the great success that Bob has brought to the State of Nebraska, the success that the cornhuskers have had. And I watched, as a has-been athlete and a one-time football player, some of the great games Nebraska has played under his leadership.

Let me just say this -- and I pass no judgment because there is nothing I dislike more than grand-standing quarterbacks or Monday morning experts, and I don't know what happened over there the other day in the last few minutes of that ballgame -- but I have learned, as an ex-football player and an ex-football coach a long time back when the ball was round, that there is a great relationship between football or athletic competition and coaching and politics.

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And if I might just say a word to Bob in that regard, I found that both as far as coaches and athletic directors are concerned, and politicians, that one day they will name a street after you and the next day they will chase you down it. (Laughter)

As Charley Thone said in the introduction, I was born in Nebraska, in Omaha just a few miles down the pike here, and I am proud of it, and I am delighted to be back here.

Now I left when I was about 18 months old, and depending on how you put it, I was either exported or deported, but I am glad to be back under any circumstances.

It is wonderful to see Charley Thone here. I understand Charley's campaign theme is "Thone works." Well, I can attest to that. For quite a few years I was the Minority Leader in the House of Representatives while Charley was in the House, and I can say without any hesitation, qualification, or reservation, that Charley Thone was one of the hardest, most conscientious, most dedicated workers in the House of Representatives. And if I was in this district, Democrat or Republican, I would vote for Charley Thone.

And he had two other fine, fine Nebraskans alongside of him in the House of Representatives -- John McCollister, an outstanding Member of the House, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the committee that has tremendous responsibilities that relate directly to the problems you have here in the State of Nebraska. And I am sure in this great crowd there are some people that can help John McCollister and, because I think so highly of him, I hope and trust that they will do everything they possibly can to see that Charley does come back to continue his fine work in the House of Representatives.

You do have in the State of Nebraska one of our senior statesmen leaving, leaving of his own free will. We have Dave Martin who served so ably and so well. Dave is coming back, but I hope and trust that the people of that Congressional district send to replace Dave Martin Mrs. Helen Smith who I am sure will carry on the fine tradition that Dave Martin established in the representation of that Congressional district.

And if Helen has friends here, go out and do the same thing for her that you have done for Dave Martin, and I would thank you for it.

It is Mrs. Haven Martin, Virginia Martin, and I apologize. (Mrs. Haven Smith)

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But let me at this point make one or two observations and comments concerning some of the problems we have in America. I know that this great State -- because I have visited many places in it. I traveled across a good portion of the State. North, south, east and west -- I know that Nebraska is one of the most vitally important producers of food in all 50 States.

And I know, from talking with some of the members of the Congressional delegation, that farmers have had some difficult times for a wide variety of reasons -- the elements, a lack of maybe fertilizer, and some other problems that I won't enumerate.

But I want to compliment the farmers of the State of Nebraska for the job they have done. They deserve your applause and your support because they are real inflation fighters that have and can contribute.

In return for the request that I have made to each and every one of them that they produce to full capacity, I think we ought to make some commitments to them.

And let me enumerate some commitments that I will make representing the Executive Branch of the Government.

Number one, I am committed to give them the fuel and the fertilizer for them to do the job. Even though we are going to cut back one million barrels of imported fuel oil every day, the farmers will get fuel and fertilizer if we have to allocate it arbitrarily.

Prior to my speech to the Congress a week or so ago, I was quoted extensively by a lot of people who thought they were reading my mind, and they were reading it on the belief that I was going to ask the Congress to pass an increase in the Federal gasoline tax.

Well, some of these oracle readers or people who thought they could read my mind, were 100 percent wrong. I did not ask for a gas tax. I am opposed to a gas tax, and I know the Congress won't pass one.

About a week ago Saturday, I was faced with a real tough decision. There had been some very substantial orders placed for wheat and corn for shipment overseas.

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Now I am against the export controls for our farm commodities, and I do not intend to impose them. But at the same time, because I do feel I have an obligation to protect adequate reserves, we are going to monitor those sales. We will permit the sales of reasonable amounts phased over a reasonable period of time so our farmers will be able to sell their commodities because those commodities are important as we, a great country, sell those things abroad that are necessary for our balance of payments. So the farmers can have full assurance from me there will be no blanket embargo on the products they produce on the land with their own toil.

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One day last week, Charley Thone and a number of other Congressmen, Democrats as well as Republicans, along with some dairy farmers, came to the White House to talk to me about the problems of the dairy farmer. I know the dairy farmer in America has been hit by rising costs. I know the dairy farmer has been hit with some of the problems of getting an adequate price in the market place.

The cost-price squeeze to the dairy farmer is a serious one. But I make a pledge here today as I did in Sioux Falls earlier -- we are not going to let subsidized foreign dairy imports destroy the American dairy farmers' domestic market.

Now, having made these pledges to the farmers who have done so much over the years, and who will do so much in the future, I feel obligated to make a comment on a sad and tragic incident that happened in Wisconsin yesterday.

Although I understand the frustrations of the farmers in Wisconsin who slaughtered their cattle yesterday, I am deeply concerned at this wasteful protest when we, as Americans, are trying to increase the supply of food for 213 million Americans and millions all over the world.

Unfortunately, these actions contributed nothing to the solution of the problem or to the problem of inflation which concerns all of us.

I am aware, as I said earlier, of the cost-price squeeze in which livestock producers and feeders and dairymen find themselves. And to do whatever I can, I am meeting with representatives from those groups in Washington within a relatively short period of time to find out what they recommend that their Government do in this very serious problem in this dilemma that they face.

I can only say that I hope and trust that what transpired in Wisconsin yesterday will not be duplicated. It didn't help them. It won't help solve the problem that they face and it won't help the problem that we face as Americans which is more food for all of us.

And so I urge, to the extent that you can, that you counsel with them, or with those who have any similar ideas. We are going to work with them. We are going to solve their problem and they should not do in the future what a few did yesterday.

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In conclusion, let me discuss very quickly these problems that I think we face here in Nebraska and others face around our 50 States. We have a problem concerning our economy. About a week or ten days ago, I submitted to the Congress, to the American people, a 31-provision program that is aimed at tightening up the screws on inflation and at the same time, giving us the strength to improve our economy.

This program requires certain actions by the Congress. This program requires certain individual efforts by volunteers throughout the country. I have faith in the Congress and faith in the American people. We are going to win the battle against inflation and we are going to have a strong, **burgeoning** economy so all of us will be better off.

The roll of the United States on a global basis is aimed at building peace not only for ourselves but for the world as a whole. I was in Kansas City this morning and I stayed last night in a hotel where a great Democratic President 20-some years ago signed a bill which was called the Greek-Turkish Aid Bill and that legislation was sponsored and promoted and guided through the Congress by a great Republican Statesman from Michigan, Senator Arthur Vandenburg.

And as a result of bipartisan leadership in the field of foreign policy and with a Democratic President and a Republican Congress, we laid the foundation for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has kept the peace in Western Europe for almost 30 years.

And this kind of bipartisanship is essential today as it was during the days of Harry Truman and Arthur Vandenburg. And I can assure you that as a Republican President, I will work with a Democratic Congress to continue a bipartisan foreign policy that is good for America and good for the rest of the world.

One final point: I was reading the polls the other day and the polls seem to indicate that the Republican Party is going to take some kind of a shellacking on November 5. I don't happen to agree with that, but that is what some of the experts were speculating and forecasting.

But let me tell you what could happen if they are right. They could end up with a veto-proof Congress and what does that mean? It means that the important balance between the Executive Branch, the Congress and the Judicial Branches of our Government will be upset and if we look back over the history of this country, we know that balance in Government has contributed significantly to the progress we have made, to the freedom that we have.

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A veto-proof Congress will upset that balance. The American people don't want a dictatorship in the White House, or in the Congress, or in the court. They want a system of checks and balances that protect their freedom and give to each and every one of us a better life.

And so I say, instead of a veto-proof Congress, I hope and trust that every one of you will work for an inflation-proof Congress on November 5.

And now, let me just conclude by thanking every one of you for being here. It is a thrill. It is a wonderful afternoon.

Charley, I thank you for the kind words in the introduction. I wish you well so you will be back to help us. I hope and trust that John McCollister is back, that Mrs. Smith is with us so that they can join your two great Senators, Roman Hruska and Carl Curtis with a good, strong Congress in 1975.

Thank you very, very much.

END

(AT 3:38 P.M. CDT)



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Sioux Falls, South Dakota)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTURE
FROM THE ARENA
TO THE CROWDS OUTSIDE

2:00 P.M. CDT

Let me thank all of you -- the young ones, the old ones, the middle-aged ones, the boys and girls, mothers and dads, grandmas and grandpas.

Well, it is just nice to be out here in this typical South Dakota weather in October, on October 15. Don't you always have it this way this time of the year?

Well, I am out here with some very good friends of mine -- Jim Abnor, who is your darned good Congressman, Leo Thorsness, Larry Pressler, and your candidate for Governor. And I appreciate your thoughtfulness concerning them.

But the main thing, I want to say a word or two to all of you. You have got the greatest, greatest country in the world. And all of you know is here in South Dakota just like we do in Michigan and people do in 48 other States.

But if we are going to keep this kind of country, if we are going to maintain everything it stands for and do justice to the sacrifices that were made by your forefathers and mine, then we have to tighten our belts and sacrifice a little for another few months ahead of us.

Now the fact that you are all here gives me hope that in South Dakota you are going to do better than any other of the 50 States in the Union. I know that. Do I have your assurance?

You know, I have a little button here that says "Win". I don't see any buttons on anybody in South Dakota that says "Lose". All you want is to win, not for yourselves, but for your country, and that is what I want, you want, and people in other States want.

So thank you for being here. It has been a tremendous, tremendous experience. I am deeply grateful. Good luck and bless every one of you. Thank you very, very much.

END

2:02 P.M. CDT



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Indianapolis, Indiana)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE STATEWIDE FUND RAISING DINNER
FOR INDIANA REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

INDIANA CONVENTION-EXPOSITION CENTER

9:05 P.M. CDT

Thank you very, very much, Mayor Dick Lugar.

I must say it is an unbelievable audience, tremendous in size, and overwhelming in enthusiasm. And I thank you not for whatever impact I might have had, I thank you because you are here to elect Dick Lugar to the United States Senate. And to pay tribute to an outstanding Governor of the State of Indiana, Doc Bowen. And to elect, re-elect those fine members of the Republican delegation in the House of Representatives in Washington like Bill Hudnut and the rest on November 5.

And may I say to the wonderful people who are blocked out by the news media -- and they are all my friends -- I am for an open Administration, and I apologize to the good friends, and the news media inadvertently, unavoidably are precluding me from looking at you, but I will be talking to you as much as I am to the others.

Governor Bowen, members of your administration, my former colleagues in the House of Representatives, Dick Lugar, of course, who I can't wait to be in the United States Senate, and all of you who participated in this great affair, I thank you from the very bottom of my heart.

But let me say, I particularly appreciated the invitation to be here tonight because I had a suspicion that I wouldn't be among enemies, I would be among friendly Americans.

Frankly, I wanted to be visible, and I want to be an accessible President. And obviously I need it.

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Let me tell you why. As I was walking through the lobby, a very friendly lady came up to me, shook my hand, and said, "I know you from somewhere. (Laughter) But I just can't remember your name." (Laughter)

So in a friendly way, I tried to help her out. I said, "I am Jerry Ford." She said, "No, but you are closer." (Laughter)

It is a pleasure to be with all of you here tonight -- so many enthusiastic Republicans, discerning Independents, and wise Democrats. It has been my privilege to visit Indianapolis many times, and I have loved every visit. But I still come away, and particularly on this occasion, more impressed, more enthusiastic about the great future of this city and this great State, and I compliment you.

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Obviously, one of the reasons why I feel so optimistic about Indianapolis is here with us tonight, Dick Lugar.

As I traveled around the country for seven or eight years -- maybe a bit longer -- I traveled some 200,000 miles a year and I had many, many opportunities to meet mayors, other public officials, and I can say without any hesitation or qualification that you in Indianapolis, as many of you claim, a vast majority, you have got the best darned mayor in the United States.

But, you know, the good thing about it is that Dick Lugar will do as much for Indianapolis and the State of Indiana and the country as he has done for this city and that is a darned good recommendation why he ought to be the next United States Senator.

Dick has got a tough fight on his hands. I don't think we ought to gloss it over. I think we ought to be pragmatic and realistic about it. There is a lot of hard political muscle out to beat him. There is a lot of out-of-State money involved in trying to defeat Dick. But with your help, Dick Lugar can make it, and he deserves it.

And if I might add just a little personal note, I think we -- when I say "we", I mean us Michiganders and all of the rest of us around the country -- need a person like Dick representing Indiana and the country in the United States Senate -- a man who will support economy in Government and fight inflation year around, not just in election time. He will vote in Washington as he talks in Indiana.

Let me just conclude this comment or two that I have made about Dick, but I think this represents my firm conviction and I would be remiss if I didn't say it. Dick is young, dynamic, honest, smart, he does his homework, he will be a full-time Senator for Indiana who will represent the responsible, the common sense approach to the issues that Hoosiers believe are important for your State and for our country.

And Dick, I am looking forward to seeing you be sworn in on January 3, 1977 (1975).

I want to add one point that I have indicated at the outset. I have great respect and admiration for Doc Bowen. Again, I have met many mayors and Governors and other public officials, and as I travel around the country I see the good ones and the bad ones.

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It seems to me that you have got one of the best, but you know, I had planned to meet with Doc at the White House a few weeks or a month or so ago, but I found out that like so many doctors these days, he doesn't make house calls any more. (Laughter) So, I have come to see Doc in Indiana.

Well, he is popular. He is hard-working, a great inspiration to the Republican Party and I know I speak for everyone here when I say how grateful Republicans and all other Hoosiers are for his tireless campaigning, for a great candidate, Dick Lugar in this election in 1974.

Thank you very much, Doc.

If I can take just a minute or two and speak from personal experience from the bottom of my heart and the appreciation that I really feel. I served 25 years-plus in the House of Representatives in Washington. It was the greatest experience of my life for many reasons.

But one of the reasons that it meant so much to me was the opportunity to be associated with, to depend on, to rely on the Indiana delegation. And I want to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation to people like Bill Bray, Earl Landgrebe, John Myers, Roger Zion and Dave Dennis -- men I can count on as President to win the battle against inflation. They are good fighters for good programs and they deserve your support down the line.

But there are some that are right in this area. I have spoken about those that are a little further away from Indianapolis -- right in the Marion County area -- you have a special obligation, you who come from this particular part of this great State.

Bill Bray -- gosh, he is a great guy and a first-class Congressman. Bud Hills, a relative newcomer but a darned fine Member of the House and one you should send back. And then we are right in the heartland of Bill Hudnut's district, and believe me, he deserves to be re-elected, and I mean it.

Whether it is Bill Bray, Bud Hills or Bill Hudnut, they are real inflation fighters and they deserve your entire, your total dedication if we are going to win this battle against inflation in the years ahead.

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You know, speaking of Bill Hudnut, Bill is a great friend of mine, but you also know he is an ordained minister, which isn't a bad thing in politics today. (Laughter)

Frankly, I never knew Bill Hudnut was a minister until one day I saw him pick up a phone and call "Dial-A-Prayer," collect. (Laughter)

Well, in Bill's first term in the House of Representatives, he and I developed a very special relationship because our oldest son is going to theological school and I was trying to get some advice and counsel. Yes, in the time that I served with Bill as a Member of the House when he was, I learned to have that sort of inward rapport, that close feeling that here was a person who had all the qualifications to be a first-class Member of the Congress.

And so I am particularly pleased to be in Indianapolis, which is the heartland of his district, and to add my voice -- and if I could vote here -- my vote for Bill Hudnut to be re-elected to the Congress of the United States.

And, Bill, I understand this is your 42nd birthday. Congratulations.

Now, speaking of birthdays, I can't help thinking back to my 42nd. Some of us, including myself, hate to think back that long. It was 19 years ago, in 1955. There is an old saying that many of us recollect, from time to time, the more things change, the more they stay the same.

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Looking back for a moment to 1955, there seems something to it. In 1955, if you will refresh your memories, violence in Cyprus was making headlines. People were worried about peace in the Middle East, and threats of inflation and recession weighed heavily on the minds of a lot of worried Americans.

Here we are 19 years later -- strife in Cyprus, the Middle East is on a very difficult balance right at the moment. On the front page, of course, the economy in America is again a worry.

Americans have been rediscovering a lot of other things, too. In the wake of Vietnam, Watergate, the energy crisis, and the economic challenge, we are learning some of the very basic things that help to build America into the great country it is.

I have in mind, for example, things like the need for integrity in Government, a need for fiscal responsibility to fight inflation, the timeless balance created by founders, those great founders of our country almost 200 years ago between the three branches of Government, and the need for a balance in Congress through a viable two-party system.

I think it is the need for this balance and the challenge it faces in this election that I would like to say a few words about tonight.

A great English statesman of a few decades ago, Lord Acton, once said -- it is a frequently, but I think appropriately, quoted comment from him -- it goes like this: "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Again and again the truth of those words has been well proven. Whenever any one branch of Government, any one person, or any class or faction in a country enjoys monopoly of power, corruption and extreme mismanagement are the inevitable result.

Only checks and balances, the free play of different ideas and the vital competitive two-party system in my judgment can preserve a nation's freedom and deal adequately with corruption and wrongdoing in any part of our Government.

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We need the built-in protection now and in the future of a strong, two-party political system in the United States, and the public must stand for it and fight for it and defend it.

Oh, I have listened to the forecasts and the speculation of people who look at the polls and say our party is going to take a shellacking, a licking, on November 5. Well, I don't happen to agree with that. But I do add this, and I say it to every one of you in this tremendous audience -- one of the most impressive audiences I have seen in my many travels and many gatherings: Make no mistake. That is exactly what you are not going to get if you and other responsible citizens stay home on November 5.

You won't have that balance, you won't have that check and balance. If you stay home and do nothing -- which I can't imagine you all doing here -- you will only blindly penalize good Republican candidates for the unfortunate misdeeds of others.

And so such a development, as I see it, would be dangerous at any time, but today perhaps more than perhaps any other time in my political career. We need the maximum effort by all of you and all the people you can enlist and all of the people that you can persuade.

I think if you do that we will have people in Congress willing to work with us, people who will have a vision, people who will have determination, people who will have the vigor to do the right thing on the problems that we face at home and abroad.

Frankly, speaking of inflation, we need people on the Hill who won't go over the hill on the battle against inflation.

If we end up with a lopsided veto-proof Congress, as some people are saying they are going to get or they demand or they insist will be the result of the voters on November 5, let me say this: You will end up with a legislative dictatorship which is totally contrary to the concepts of a free government.

Our forefathers so wisely decided almost 200 years ago that we needed a strong President in the White House. We needed a strong Congress in the Legislative Branch. We needed a strong judicial system headed by the Supreme Court.

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But they were all co-equal, coordinates, and they were to be a check and balance, one against the other. And because we had that balance, we have had freedom and the greatest material benefits and blessings of any nation in the world.

But, if because of negligence, if because of a lack of enthusiasm or participation we end up with a veto-proof Congress, that delicate balance, that finely tuned relationship between the three branches of our Government, will be destroyed, and we will have a legislative dictatorship. And believe me, if we have a legislative dictatorship, tighten your seatbelts, folks, the spending will go right out of the top of the dome of the Capitol.

What I am saying, don't elect the spendthrift Congress. Don't elect a veto-proof Congress. Fight inflation and send back to the House as well as the Senate those individuals in favor of an inflation-proof Congress. That is what will save America.

You know I arrived in town, and as we flew in, I couldn't help but see the Indianapolis Speedway, and gee, that is a great thrill. Somebody said to me, a veto-proof Congress to fight inflation makes about as much sense as going into the Indianapolis Speedway -- or the 500, I should say -- on a skateboard. (Laughter)

In the economic program that I submitted to the Congress, we have 31 different provisions and proposals. It was a package finally put together with the best brains, the best talents, the greatest cooperation and participation by people all over the country.

We had some 12 or 15 mini-summits and we had two or three summits in Washington, and then after all these ideas came from so many, many people, we tried to discard the ones that wouldn't work, and we decided to incorporate those that we thought will.

It was done for this particular purpose. We are faced with high inflation. We had to tighten the screws. On the other hand, in some areas of our country, we have got economic problems. Some people call them a recession, some people describe them otherwise, but the problem is, we do in some areas of this country face difficulties.

So we had to devise a plan or a program that meant a dual challenge, a challenge that could be met if we had the right approach. One of those approaches was to hold down Federal spending. And believe me, that is an awfully important part of our program.

I said to the Congress, "You agree with me that we won't spend more than \$300 billion in this fiscal year, and I will find a way to do it." And we can.

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And the kind of people that we have here in Congress on our side of the aisle and the kind you are going to send to Congress with Dick Lugar will help us find those ways.

But there also is another part of that program and I would like to talk about it. I suggested that the Congress ought to bite the bullet. Some people said that I only suggested they take a marshmallow bite. Well, if the Congress doesn't like what I suggested, we will give them some real tough turkey talk very soon.

Now, let me speak, if I might, about one aspect -- the tax suggestions that I made. Let me, at the outset, say I am against, I won't recommend, I will oppose any addition to the gasoline tax as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

Now, let me just speak quite frankly. I think if we are going to be compassionate, we are going to balance the budget, we have to find some new areas of revenue. And there are, I am sure, some people who say I was not the wisest person to recommend some increases on certain elements of our population and taxes.

Well, I wonder if all of you know the real impact of that proposal. Five percent on personal income for everybody who files an income tax with taxable income of over \$15,000. And if it is that, you don't pay any additional tax. If you have a family of four and a \$20,000 income, you pay \$42 more a year or 12 cents every day. Aren't you willing to make that sacrifice to win the battle against inflation?

I just happen to think that the American people at this critical time, at this serious period in our American history, are willing to do battle today if we are going to preserve our form of Government, if we are going to win the battle against inflation and keep a healthy economy. Hoosiers have never backed away from anything and they are not going to back away from this struggle.

And you have the opportunity in this great State, as I look at the eyes of the people out here, to be the leaders, to be the leaders in meeting this challenge. Yes, I think this inspirational group here tonight can be what all of us hope for and seek for, a group of 5,500 people who have got the courage and the wisdom, the vision, the imagination to meet the challenges -- the challenges that are important to the preservation of those things that we think so dear -- that have been given to us by the sacrifices of so many before us.

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And let me conclude, if I might, by reminding Democrats, Independents and Republicans, and the like, November 5th is just a few days away. It is closer than you think. And Congressional elections for the Senate and for the House are really what it is all about in 1974.

I think you have to sit back and take a close look at the stewardship of people who are candidates for re-election and candidates who seek election. I have no doubt that you can support the people who have served you on our side of the aisle, because they are first-class. I have no doubt that as you reflect in your home or in that voting booth, that you can support a person like Dick Lugar.

If I were a Hoosier, believe me, I could support him with vigor and vehemence and with a good, clear conscience.

There is nothing in America really like the sanctity of the voting booth. That is where you have an opportunity to reflect on what is best for America. And as I talk to Dick and as I have worked with our candidates and our incumbents from Indiana, my reflection in that voting booth would give me a clear message, they are the kind of people that will lick inflation. They are the kind of people that will give America the leadership in trying to preserve the peace. They are the kind of people that will fight for and preserve the two-party system. They are the kind of people that you will be proud of on the basis of personal integrity and Government service dedication. And they are the kind of people that will be a part of this great bipartisan effort that we have to have if we are going to solve our problems, either at home or abroad.

Yes, your support for them, not just for you individually, not just because of what they can do for your Congressional district or your city, or your State, but more importantly, what they can do for what is good for America and what is good for people around the world.

They will be a part of a strong and responsive Congress.

And as one commentator put it on television last week, and let me quote, "I am looking for a Congress that will praise the Lord and pass the legislation."

Thank you very, very much.

END

(AT 9:30 P.M. CDT)



Also release -
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Kansas City, Missouri)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
GOP CANDIDATES BREAKFAST

MUEHLEBACH HOTEL

9:36 A.M. CDT

Thank you very, very much, Tom, Governor Bond, your associates of State government, public officials, wonderful people from Missouri and elsewhere. It is a great privilege and pleasure to be here for this occasion.

I had a great meeting last night with some 13,000 or 14,000 Future Farmers of America. I looked outside this morning and the weather is super. I have met some grand people here today, and I ate breakfast I didn't have to make myself. (Laughter)

Let me just summarize by saying everything is up-to-date in Kansas City.

I might tell one story about the White House of the last few weeks. We have a new addition -- you might have seen it on television or on the media. My daughter Susan and our new White House photographer, David Kennerly, got together and surprised me with a beautiful 8-month-old Golden Retriever.

The Fords have had two over the last 20-some years. The last one died a year ago in August.

Let me tell you the story of how Susan and David acquired this beautiful new dog for the White House. They called up a very highly recommended kennel and said that they wanted to buy a Golden Retriever puppy. The owner said that was fine, but who would the owner be.

They said it is a surprise, they wanted to keep it secret. Well, the owner said he didn't sell dogs that way. He would have to know whether the dog was going to have a good home.

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So Susan and Dave said to him, said to the kennel owner, that the parents were friendly, they were middle-aged, and they lived in a big white house with a fence around it. (Laughter)

The kennel owner said that was good, do they own or rent? (Laughter)

Well, Dave and Susan were a little perplexed with that question, and they thought for a moment and said, "Well, I guess you might call it public housing." (Laughter)

The kennel owner said, well, that was all right -- the way they explained it. They said the dog was healthy, and it was going to eat a lot. Does the father have a steady job? (Laughter)

Well, they were stuck for an answer with that one.

Well, we got the dog and in the true Bicentennial spirit, we named the dog Liberty. And one of the inquisitive reporters asked Susan, "Who is going to take care of Liberty? Who is going to feed her? Who is going to groom her? Who is going to take her out at night and bring her in in the morning?"

Of course Susan, in a typical 17-year-old daughter fashion, said, "Daddy."

Well, I have a little feeling that this Liberty is going to restrict just a bit of mine, but with a great dog like that, we are very fortunate.

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Let me make about four points this morning. I can recall very vividly quite a few years ago when I first started campaigning for Republican candidates coming to the great State of Missouri and at that time, if my memory is accurate, there wasn't a single Statewide public office held by a Republican.

There was just one Republican Member of the House, Tom Curtis. A few years later, I had the privilege of coming back to campaign on behalf of our candidates. At that time, we had two Republican Members of the House of Representatives -- Tom Curtis and that venerable Doc Hall.

And at that time, you had just elected a fine, outstanding Attorney General, Jack Danvers. And then, in 1972, I came back and you had a superb ticket headed by Kit Bond. And on that occasion, you elected Kit, his running mate, Bill Phelps, and you also elected Gene Taylor to replace Doc Hall.

It just seems to me that what the Republican Party has presented to the State of Missouri at the State level is a ticket that believes in reform and who does something about it -- a ticket that gives honesty and integrity and vision to the State of Missouri.

And I can tell you it is a privilege and pleasure for me to be here in the company of this group of State office holders represented at the top by Kit Bond. I congratulate you in this State for what you have done.

But the problem we face in 1974, particularly as I see it from Washington, is how we can strengthen the Congress, strengthen the Congress in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

Now, you have in Gene Taylor, of the Seventh District, a strong, strong Member of the House; a small businessman who knows not only his own business but the needs and requirements of the people of that Congressional District. And during the time that I was the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives early in the present Congress, Gene Taylor was a big help to me in fighting the problems that we face: inflation, inadequate defense programs -- the problems that come up every day to make sure that our Government at the Federal level is run properly.

Gene Taylor, in my humble opinion, meets all the criteria for a great Member of the House of Representatives and I hope the people in the Seventh District sends him back to Washington with a resounding margin.

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But at the national level in the two big areas of how we keep our economy strong and how we maintain the peace, I need a stronger Congress. Let's take the first issue: The issue of how to put a lid on inflation on the one hand and keep our economy strong on the other.

This is a very difficult line to draw. It requires leadership in the White House; it requires cooperation in the Congress; it requires the total cooperation of Governors and local officials throughout all 50 States.

Let me speak for a moment, if I might, about Kit Bond. When I arrived yesterday at the airport, Kit handed me his response to the telegram that I sent every Governor the day before asking for their help, their cooperation. And here is the letter that Kit sent me. It indicates that he and the people of Missouri have cooperated. And he indicates that he and his administration will continue that cooperation.

It means we have to save energy by driving less -- the enforcement of the 55 mile speed limit, the conservation in your State government and its affairs -- by driving less you save money and you save lives -- and as I recall the letter, Kit, a 31 percent reduction in lives saved on the highways of Missouri.

I contratulate you and the people of Missouri for this great achievement.

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But what I am saying is that if we got from every Governor of every State the cooperation we have gotten from Kit and his associates, we would be well ahead of the program and the schedules that I have outlined.

But a moment ago I said we had to have the help and assistance of the Congress and this brings us to my comments concerning an old and dear friend of mine, Tom Curtis. We served together in the House of Representatives for about two years.

Tom Curtis is one of the most expert individuals I have ever known in the Congress on the problems of taxation. He served on the Committee on Ways and Means with skill and dedication, total integrity, also served for a number of years on the Joint Economic Committee -- the House and Senate, the experts that are drawn from both the House and the Senate to take a look not just at taxation but the total economic problems.

And from that experience, he can contribute significantly to not only Missouri but to the country as a whole when he is elected on November 5.

But I can speak from very personal relations with Tom Curtis. We were friends. Our families were good friends. I watched him day after day after day on the floor of the House, and he was the kind of a Congressman and he is the kind of a Senator that I would want to vote for if I lived in the State of Missouri.

I often say that one of the things our big spenders don't understand and don't realize is that as they try to allegedly help some beneficiaries and promise them this and promise them that--I think Tom would agree with me a hundred percent in this very simple statement--some of the big spenders don't understand that a government big enough to give us everything we want, is a government big enough to take from us everything we have.

And in the economic message that I sent to the Congress a week ago Tuesday, I asked the Congress to set a spending limit of \$300 billion which is \$5.4 billion less than the proposed expenditures submitted to the Congress last January.

We can meet that target and it would be a lot more attainable if we had some of those "show me" Congressmen from Missouri like Gene Taylor and Tom Curtis.

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They would ask those tough questions. What is the money for? What are you going to do with it? Why can't you trim it? Why can't we cut back in a reasonable, responsible way in this tough struggle that we have to get away from double-digit inflation to give our country the leadership throughout the world in trying to set an example for other nations to tighten our belts and bolster the free world as it meets in many ways the challenges of those who have a different philosophical view, a different ideology.

Well, the other question I would like to speak about this morning was brought home to me very vividly last night and again this morning. One of our major objectives, in this case it is Democratic and Republican, is the maintenance of peace throughout the world -- peace through negotiations, not through confrontation.

Last night, as I was having a cup of coffee working with some of my staff, I was sitting in a room in the Muehleback Hotel, and I looked up and there were two pictures of Harry Truman. One of those pictures showed Harry Truman, a great Democratic President, signing in May of 1947 the Greek-Turkish Aid Program. And history has a strange way of repeating itself. The cooperation between a great Democratic President from the State of Missouri and the cooperation of a great United States Senator from my home State, the State of Michigan, Arthur Vandenberg, brought together the United States in a program aimed at saving the Mediterranean -- helping Greece and Turkey and laying the foundations for NATO, an alliance with our friends in Europe that has maintained the peace in that continent for better than a quarter of a century.

And right now, a Republican President is having some trouble with a Democratic Congress in almost the same way. I want to say here and now that the Democrat leadership in both the House and the Senate agree with me, but unfortunately, a majority of the Congress do not understand that some of the efforts that are being made are hurting Greece, precluding the possibility of a legitimate settlement of the problem of Cyprus and undermining NATO which has given us peace in Western Europe for better than a quarter of a century.

And what we need in the Congress right now is Members who understand that the United States, if it has flexibility, if it has leadership, if it has unity between the Executive and the Congress, can continue to give the guiding hand for the maintenance of peace not only in Western Europe, but in the Mediterranean and in other parts of the world.

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And I know that I can count on people like Tom Curtis when he is there to help and assist in this great struggle for peace, not only on a temporary basis, but on a permanent basis.

And one final comment: I have been reading the polls lately. If you read them, I guess in my position -- and some others who feel so strongly about our party -- they are a little discouraging. Well, the polls have been wrong in the past. But let me point out if the polls are right -- and I don't assume they are -- you can have what some of the most partisan members of the opposition say, a veto-proof Congress.

Now, what does that mean? It means that you will have a concentration of power in one of the three branches of the Federal Government. In effect, you will have a legislative dictatorship. One of the biggest strengths of America for the last 200 years has been balance -- checks and balances.

Our forefathers put together in that Constitution a system predicated on a strong President in the White House, a strong Congress in the Legislative Branch, a strong judicial system in the Supreme Court, one checking on the other, and that finely-tuned balance has given us the great blessings that we have had for almost 200 years.

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Now if you have a veto-proof Congress, you in effect have one branch of the Government dictating to at least one of the others.

Americans don't like dictatorships. They like a system of checks and balances. And so in order to maintain that balance, I think we have got to go out and make a massive effort aimed at a Congress that will cooperate to beat inflation, to strengthen our economy, a Congress that will give us the tools to maintain the peace and not handicap and hamstring us with restrictions that interfere with our capability to do the job, a Congress that will be cooperative, not a Congress that will be subservient, not a Congress that will be a dictator, but a Congress that is a part of the team with some give and take.

And so I say to you, the odds are tough, but I think those odds were pretty tough last Saturday when Missouri played Nebraska. (Laughter)

And those tough ballplayers from Missouri did a job, and if you do your job, if you enlist in this great struggle for the kind of representation Tom Curtis can give you, the kind of representation other candidates on the ticket can give you, you can win just as they did.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 9:54 A.M. CDT)

