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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

HEP:TJM:CCD:ph
72-63-0

NOV 25 1974

Mr. James Scott, II
President, Pennsylvanians
for Right to Work
1801 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your telegram of October 15, 1974, directed to President Ford urging investigation and prosecution by this Department of cash and in-kind contributions to candidates for Federal office which originate from the treasuries of labor organizations, has been received.

As you are probably aware, Section 610 of Title 18, United States Code, as amended by Section 205 of the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act, forbids labor organizations and their officers from alienating monies required as a condition for membership in such labor organizations for the purpose of influencing the public-at-large to vote for particular candidates standing for election to Federal offices. Violations of this criminal statute subject the violating organization to fines of up to \$5,000 and each officer who willfully consents to such an unlawful use of his union's funds to two years imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$10,000.

You can be assured that this Division places a high degree of importance on the enforcement of this statute, and that in doing so we have, and will continue to endeavor to enforce it vigorously whenever specific information indicating the presence of a violation is brought to our attention and is confirmed by appropriate Federal investigation. In this regard, should you or anyone in your organization be in the possession of specific information indicating that any labor organization has contributed either directly or "in-kind" to a candidate for Federal office out of its



-2-

general treasury, we would appreciate your making that information available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose number is located in the front of your telephone directory.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By:
THOMAS J. McTIERNAN
Chief, Fraud Section



FYI

file - "Labor problems"



RIGHT TO WORK NEWS

From the NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE
1990 M Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036

TELEPHONE: 296-0720—AREA CODE 202

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 13, 1974
CONTACT: HUGH C. NEWTON

RS-1

Election Analysis



14 MILLION PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FIRST TARGET OF BIG LABOR

WASHINGTON, DC, November 13, 1974 -- A serious drive in Congress for the vast expansion of monopoly compulsory unionism -- with the nation's 14 million public employees as the prime target -- is in the works, according to a leading public interest group.

Reed Larson, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee, in a message to the group's more than 40,000 members analyzing the results of the November 5 elections said that a year-and-a-half long effort by Right to Work supporters prevented big spending union bosses from gaining the absolute "veto-proof" Congress they were seeking.

But, Larson said, "the bad news is that union organizers have purchased enough new seats in the House and Senate to mount a serious drive in Congress for vast expansion of monopoly compulsory unionism. Thus Right to Work forces defending the public interest will face their gravest challenge since 1965."

Larson warned the Committee's supporters that their biggest battle will likely be in the public sector. "The union hierarchy can be expected to pull all stops in its on-going campaign to strap the public sector with legislation similar to, or worse than, the compulsory unionism-promoting National Labor Relations Act."

(MORE)

TOP PRIORITY

Just two days after the elections Democratic National Committee chairman Robert Strauss named "public service employment" as one of the four top-priority legislative items facing the new Congress.

Discussing the union hierarchy's public sector campaign, The New York Times (November 10) warned that as a result of such legislation "the public gets kicked around whenever a well-entrenched union in control of an essential public service doesn't get what it wants from the city or state." The New York Daily News, also recognizing the threat, said (November 11) that "strikes against the public should be taboo -- period. And that goes for compulsory union membership. We simply cannot afford these callous, indefensible threats to the health, safety and economy of the nation. Nor should civil service workers be compelled to pay tribute to unions to hold jobs won on merit."

The National Right to Work Committee is a national citizens' coalition dedicated to the belief that union membership should be voluntary, not compulsory. The National Committee believes every citizen should have the right to join a union, but that no one should be compelled to do so in order to get or keep a job.

A recent public opinion study by Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N.J., showed more than two thirds of the American people opposed to compulsory unionism.

The National Committee led the successful fight in 1965-1966 to preserve Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and has been largely responsible for defeating efforts in recent years to impose compulsory unionism on farm workers, public employees and postal workers.

Section 14(b) is the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which authorizes state Right to Work Laws outlawing compulsory unionism. Nineteen states currently have such laws.

According to Larson, some 48 members of the new Senate have promised to oppose efforts by union lobbyists to repeal 14(b).

(MORE)

THREAT TO 14(b)

Larson said, "While the threat to 14(b) in the new Congress still is real and immediate, a 14(b) repeal drive might also be used as a smokescreen, while union organizers capture an even more tempting prize -- public sector compulsory union legislation.

"The machinery is there for total domination of the legislative processes by union lobbyists unless Right to Work supporters rally to prevent it. Union officials are fanatically devoted to the destruction of the Taft-Hartley Act's single remaining check on their monopoly power, Section 14(b). They're not crazy, however; they know it won't come easy."

Larson said, "We cannot take the threat to 14(b) lightly. By the same token we cannot lose sight of the fact that the public sector legislation poses a more realistic threat."

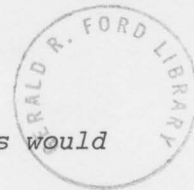
Key ingredients of such legislation would be:

1) Monopoly bargaining privileges -- Individual public employees would be compelled to accept unwanted union officials as their "exclusive representatives" in dealing with their own government; and

2) Compulsory union affiliation -- By invoking the long-ago discredited "free rider" argument, union officials will insist that since they are the "exclusive agents" of all public employees, including those who don't want their alleged services, all employees should have to join or pay money to their unions -- or lose their jobs.

"These compulsory unionism privileges would pave the way for city-crippling strikes. Whether or not strikes against the government are illegal would be academic; legal or not, public sector strikes will spread like wild fire," Larson said.

Larson warned, "We face a very real threat. We are going to need the cooperation and support of all Americans who feel compulsory unionism is wrong. With this support we will thwart the union bosses who have bought what they set out to buy, a 'veto-proof' Congress with which they intend to run roughshod over the desires and wishes of the people."



An Editorial
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
November 11, 1974

An Editorial
THE NEW YORK TIMES
November 10, 1974

THE WASHINGTON POST

WITHIN 24 HOURS

—after last week's election, big labor moved to cash some political IOUs of congressmen and governors whom it helped elect. The AFL-CIO chartered a new Public Employees Department with a monthly budget allotment of \$40,000.



Top priority: a drive

The Fattest Cat

When it comes to political spending, trade unions have developed into the fattest of fat cats in this post-Watergate period. The upward of \$5 million contributed by unions to their 1974 Congressional favorites—90 per cent of them Democrats—is only the visible part of their investment. No less important is the large-scale manpower and other untabulated services they muster in

(OVER)

...in favor of legislation that would make the financing of all political campaigns a public responsibility. Only recently he declared again that labor would like to "get out of the business of collecting money and making contributions to candidates." The country will be better off if the 94th Congress gives Mr. Meany his wish and substitutes public financing for all giving by corporations, unions, professional societies and other special interests.

THE WASHINGTON POST

November 8, 1974

Trade Controls

By Al

to remedy the recession. The White House program has "almost" been one of inaction, he charged.

The AFL-CIO executive board's official statement said the President's economic message last month "offered no measures to halt the recession and only promises to curb inflation."

Meany said the housing industry must be the first to receive massive aid, and among the first places to start would be to "crack down" on Federal Reserve Board Chairman Burns and the Fed's policy of high interest rates.

Lower rates would not only stimulate housing by reducing the "absolutely colossal cost of financing" a home, but would also help all other industries

ucts. The council said it wanted controls over the size of loans to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

The AFL-CIO has long contended that the ultimate effect of many of the bank's loans, which finance a one-shot export of equipment, has been the export of technology, "which is used abroad to manufacture products which then

flow back into the U.S. market as imports."

The executive council also urged the Senate to reject the pending trade bill, which would extend new trade concessions to the Soviet Union and others the council said it "will result in further job losses and further impact on the domestic U.S. economy struggling to absorb ever-rising imports."

Democrats in Congress Said Ready to Act Fast

United Press International

Congressional Democrats, bolstered by Tuesday's election victories, will act quickly

public service employment.

"I've been talking to the Democratic leadership, and they're ready," the Demo-

would... ing for labor... dates. Reformers alleged... Strauss' desire to improve relations with Barkan was a contributing factor to the blow-up in Kansas City. The labor reformers who met with Meany include Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Floyd (Red) Smith, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; Paul Jennings, president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Glenn E. Watts, president of the Communications Workers of America; Al Grospiron, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; Ken Brown, president of the Graphic Arts International Union.

According to labor sources, Watts and Bill Lucey, secretary-treasurer of AFSCME



labor. This is one area in which we hope Congress will go along with the same Mr. Meany. He has repeatedly testified in favor of legislation that would make the financing of all political campaigns a public responsibility. Only recently he declared again that labor would not be part of the business of collecting money, and making contributions to candidates. The country will be better off if the 96th Congress gives Mr. Meany his wish and substitutes public financing for all giving by corporations, unions, professional societies and other special interests.

(OVER)

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE

1990 M STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



WHITE HOUSE MAIL
RECEPTION & SECURITY

NOV 14 1974

Processed by:

K04-001867
HONORABLE GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASH., DC 20515

"Americans Must Have the Right But Not Be Compelled to Join Labor Unions"

507

February 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: DAVID LISSY
SUBJECT: Right to Work (14B) ✓

This is to alert you to the fact that I am told Bill Usery is annoyed that the White House would announce the President's position on Right to Work without someone having first cleared it with him -- or at least advised him of what the position would be. Usery may raise this matter himself and I wanted you to be aware of his views.

Ron Nessen announced the President's position on February 16 and Usery did not know about it until I told his office of it yesterday. (2/23). A copy of the Nessen briefing is attached.



Attachment

cc: Jim Cavanaugh
Art Quern

Q What is his position?

MR. NESSEN: I thought you would never ask, Helen. He is opposed to the repeal of 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. He believes that the right to work is a State issue and the President's position is that he clearly believes that the States should keep that right. If you repealed 14(b) it would take that right away from the States to determine right to work issues.

14(b) authorizes the States to have the right to determine their own right to work laws and so he is opposed to repealing that.

You know marijuana, all too well. (Laughter)
You know abortion.

I guess that probably does it for the moment.

Q Ron, since he seems to be adopting most of Wallace's policies, do you think he is picking Wallace on the ticket?

MR. NESSEN: As I said the other day in relation to abortion, Howard, the fact that these things have come out and candidates have been asked for their opinions of these issues in the context of a campaign does not mean that he formed these opinions because it is a campaign year. I mean, I think the people who have known him over the years know his opinion on abortion, busing, death penalty, right to work, and so forth.

Q How about legalized prostitution? (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: I didn't ask him that question.

Q Ask it. (Laughter)

Q Ron, did the President ask Mr. Richardson to leave the Commerce Department so early after his taking over to go to New Hampshire to campaign?

MR. NESSEN: Well, he asked him to campaign, yes.

Q Does this mean anything like that he is going to be favored for Vice President or something?

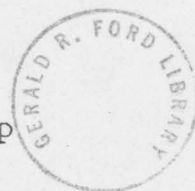
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Q Elliott Richardson.

MR. NESSEN: There have been a number of people up there and it does not mean that they are necessarily his choice for Vice President.

MORE

#439



2/16/76

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Right to Work

2/16/76

- 13 -

#439-2/16

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MORE

#439

INFORMATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: DAVID LISSY *DL*
SUBJECT: Right to Work (14B)

Kathy Nissen

Important this be recorded in issue Book

This is to alert you to the fact that I am told Bill Usery is annoyed that the White House would announce the President's position on Right to Work without someone having first cleared it with him -- or at least advised him of what the position would be. Usery may raise this matter himself and I wanted you to be aware of his views.

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** I didn't learn of it until over the weekend*

Attachment

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4.3.76
Green Bay, Wis.

Page 7

I just use that as an example: to tackle the hardest area in the world to achieve success and to accomplish peace. He has done it with the direction and the implementation and the support that I have given him. I think you don't throw away a winning player, you keep him and that is what he is.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I am the vice president of the Wisconsin State Employees Union. On behalf of our 27,000 members, I would like to welcome you to Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

QUESTION: As a vice president whose constituency is composed entirely of State, county and municipal employees, my question will be in that direction.

Your opponent in next Tuesday's election, Ronald Reagan, has stated that if any State, county or municipal employee participates in a strike or a similar job action, in his opinion he has quite his job. What is your feeling toward a right to strike or a limited right to strike for State, county, municipal employees?

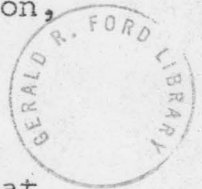
I also would like to know what you feel or what would your reaction be to a bill that on a nationwide basis would give State, county and municipal employees a right to collective bargaining?

I also would like to know what your reaction is to the repeal of 14(b), the right to work legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: I am vigorously opposed to the repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. As a matter of fact, in 1950 or thereabouts I participated in the debate and voted on that issue in the House of Representatives. I think if a State wishes to have the right to work, as 19 States do, under our Constitution that is a right that they ought to be able to exercise and I would not recommend the deletion of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Number two, I don't believe that the Federal Government either has the authority on the one hand or should exercise it on the other to pass comprehensive legislation involving the labor-management relations of State employees and their government or county employees and their government or city employees and their government. Those are decisions that ought to be made at the local or State level and the Federal Government should not get involved in them.

MORE



Right to
work

Public
Employee
Collective
Bargaining

Now, the first question that you asked. We have 50 States and we have 39,000 Governmental units below the level of statehood. I don't think that somebody in Washington ought to tell 39,000 Governmental units or 50 States how they should handle their labor-management relations. That is the prerogative of those units of Government.

If a government in Green Bay wants to handle it with the right to strike -- and I just use that as an example -- and Waukesha wants to have a different policy or the State of Wisconsin wants to have a different policy, that is the responsibility and obligation of those units of Government.

If a city council or a State legislature or Governor passed some legislation one way and the people don't like it, they know who to get rid of, and I think that is the way it ought to be handled. Washington should keep its fingers out of the situation. The responsibility and the obligation rests here, right in your State and your local units of government.

QUESTION: Thank you.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I was wondering what can you do to help us teenagers get more jobs so we can go on to school and make money so we can afford our education?

THE PRESIDENT: Would you ask that again? I missed the first part.

QUESTION: What can you do to help us get more jobs so we can have enough money to go on to college and that?

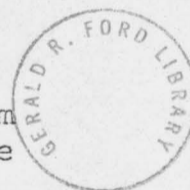
THE PRESIDENT: You are talking about high school graduates?

QUESTION: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, about two million young people enter the labor market every year as they go from either high school into the labor market or from college into the labor market. As I said a moment ago, we have picked up 2,600,000 jobs since last year but that is not enough. Our unemployment is still too high and it is still too high particularly among our young people, and especially among our young people in the minority categories.

Now what we have to do is to stimulate our economy primarily in the private sector where five out of every six jobs in this country exist today. And how do we do that? We do that by providing an incentive to business to expand, to modernize, to improve so that they will be more competitive and more jobs will be available in the private sector.

MORE



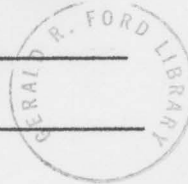
DATE: 4/7 [1976]

TO: Jim Cannon -

Can anyone lend
guidance on this
one?

Thank you

cm
Caron McConnon



RIGHT TO WORK LAW

- Q. Where do you stand on the right to work law?
- A. I am opposed to the repeal of section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. I think if a State wishes to have a Right to Work Law, as many do, under our Constitution that is a right that they ought to be able to exercise.



DHL/4/8/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date [circa 4/9/76]

TO:

FROM: DAVID LISSY

 FYI

 For Appropriate Action

COMMENTS

① DBM . FYI

② FBI

please return to
MOE



4.9.76
Dallas, Tex

Right to work

Page 15

QUESTION: Mr. President, the subject that I am going to touch on in this question is rather delicate and possibly controversial in an election year, so please do not answer it if you feel the answer might hurt your chances of being re-elected. (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: If I won't answer it, I will get Betty down here to answer it. You can count on her to announce it. (Laughter)

QUESTION: It probably is going to destroy any chance of my ever holding a public office. (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, go ahead.

QUESTION: The question is, in view of what is happening in Great Britain and in several of the other nations, could you please consider the inequities that might be involved in the monopolistic trends that we see in collective bargaining?

THE PRESIDENT: You mean between labor and management?

QUESTION: In terms of collective bargaining on the labor side. We have monopolistic controls on the management side, but I was wondering if there were any inequities involved in giving them laissez-faire in their group going together?

THE PRESIDENT: If I understand the question, I strongly believe in the Taft-Hartley Act. And I would vigorously oppose and not approve the deletion of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

I voted for, and strongly support, what we call the Landrum-Griffin Act which tried to put more responsibility and control over certain practices in labor organizations.

It seems to me that with the current court decisions and the existing law, we are getting away from monopolistic practices and undesirable practices in many of the areas where they were bad in the '30s and the '40s and the '50s.

Now, it's not Utopia, don't get me wrong, but I honestly think we are making some headway.

QUESTION: The issue that I was really concerned about, we are far from it here in our country, but looking at Great Britain, it could conceivably get to a point where the unions could paralyze the nations operation.

MORE



THE PRESIDENT: I don't think our situation is comparable to that of Great Britain, and I have been impressed with the restraint under the kind of facts of life that they were faced with, with the attitude in the last few months of the major labor organizations in Great Britain.

Of course, it was obvious if they didn't do it, the country itself would have had serious economic repercussions. But in this country, certainly we are not in that situation. I don't think we will ever get there.

QUESTION: Mr. President, first of all, I wanted to thank you for coming to Dallas and spending some time here with each of us. And as a final question, I would like to ask, what specific steps has your Administration taken to reduce Federal intervention or whatever have you in the life of the average American businessman? What steps have you taken or will you take?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me give you one or more specifics. Number one, about a year ago, a little less than that, I asked the Office of Management and Budget how many forms go to American businessmen in every department of the Federal Government. They totaled them up and they were roughly 5,200.

Now, all of them don't go to all of you, although you may think so. (Laughter) But that is the total that go to American business from all departments.

We had a conference, and after that conference I said, by July 1 of this year, you have got to cut 10 percent off, and we have now reduced that by about 5 percent, and by July 1, orders are to achieve a total of a 10 percent reduction, which is 520 of them. They are making some headway

Now, we are trying under the law -- and I know that this may be a sensitive subject -- we have already started the process under Frank Zarb to get rid of the various price controls under the energy legislation that was passed last December.

Mr. Zarb has filed the necessary documents in the Federal Register to get rid of residual oil controls. He is next going to do it for distillates and for gasoline and shortly we will start under the law as quickly as possible to undertake a 40-month period of decontrol with 10 percent as the first step. That is something that is on the way.

And if I can say parenthetically, I know that my signing that bill was somewhat controversial last December, but I want you to remember this, in January of last year, a year ago, I proposed the total deregulation of oil as well as natural gas.

MORE



4-19-76

Interview with
Editors of Hanks - Hanks
Newspapers

Page 13

Right to work

So that Committee recommendation incorporates some of those things that I have proposed and it has not called for the registration of the gun or the gun owner and I am opposed to that kind of registration.

QUESTION: Is there anything in the bill that you are opposed to?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, to be honest with you, it is so early in the legislative process, until it gets further down the road we really don't have the time to take a look at this because it is at least two or three months away from any final consideration by the Congress, if ever, in this session.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Governor Carter has indicated that he supports repeal of the right to work laws. We have the right to work in Texas and it is a very important issue down there. How do you feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT: I have consistently and vigorously opposed the elimination of Section 14(B) in the Taft-Hartley Act. The Section 14(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act says that if a State wants a right to work law it has the right to do so and that no Federal law will preempt that right.

When I was in the Congress I was consistently opposed to the repeal of the Section 14(B) and I still am and always will be. There are 19 States, including Texas, that have the right to work laws or Constitutional amendments and if any one of the 50 States want that, that is the prerogative under our system and I would, under no circumstances, take that right away from any State by either law or by Constitutional amendment.

QUESTION: Thank you.



4.30-76
Dallas, Tex.

Page 8

Right to work

QUESTION: Mr. President, I am Vice President and General Counsel of Texas Instruments. My question this morning is in the event Congress were to enact legislation repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which, as you know, would eliminate the Texas right to work law, would you invoke your power of veto on such legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: I certainly would. Ever since I was sworn into the Congress on January 3, 1949, I have consistently taken the position that Section 14(b) must be a part of our labor-management legislation. That is not so easy in a State like Michigan. (Laughter)

QUESTION: That is right.

THE PRESIDENT: It is a lot more difficult than to say it down here in Texas.

QUESTION: I used to live there.

THE PRESIDENT: In the Congressional district I represented, there were 35,000 UAW-CIO-AFL families, and I took that issue to them every time for 13 elections, and I would not then and I will not now approve of the removal of Section 14(b) from the Taft-Hartley or labor-management acts.

QUESTION: Thank you.

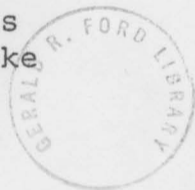
QUESTION: Mr. President, the New York City financial situation, that concerns us all, and we would like to have your views on the appropriate role and responsibility of the Federal Government in meeting potential situations such as New York City and other cities.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say that the Congress has passed two pieces of legislation that I think will handle present and future problems where cities through bad management get into serious financial difficulties.

Number one, I recommended to the Congress that we amend the Bankruptcy Act so that if a city mishandles its financial affairs, it can go into bankruptcy just like a poorly managed company or a poorly managed individual in the handling of his or her or that company's financial affairs.

Believe me, that is a deterrent as far as cities are concerned because they don't like to go into bankruptcy and I think it is sort of a roadblock to them.

MORE



*Right to
Work*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN

FROM: DAVID LISSY *[Signature]*

The attached answer on the repeal of Section 14(b)
is fine as is.

*If we are allowed to expand, I would
add one sentence:*

*" I believe this is a matter which
each State should be able to
decide for itself."*

*I think this may clarify it for those who do
not fully understand the issue.*

Attachment

cc: Jim Cavanaugh



and I have sought to use it responsibly.

I have vetoed up to now 53 bills, and ^{vetoed} 42 have been sustained.

The net result is that we have saved about \$13 billion in unnecessary expenditures. ~~and we have not~~

Lissy

→ Q: Organized labor would like to strike down Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act ^{which allows} states to pass right-to-work laws ^{that} say people cannot be forced to join a union to hold a job. What is your position on that?

Ford: I am completely against the repeal of Section 14(b). I am today, always have been and always will be.

Q: If the OPEC nations ^{were to} institute another oil embargo, as they did in 1973, what should the United States do?

Ford: I don't anticipate that there will be another embargo. Since 1973, this Administration has taken very major steps to develop trust between the United States and the various nations in the Middle East, including all of the Arab states as well as Israel. We have been successful as a result of this trust in helping to get the negotiations that resulted in the Sinai II agreement. The prospects for continued progress in the Middle East are such that I just

Also included for Gen. Eisenhower



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: SARAH MASSENGALE
SPENCER JOHNSON
DICK PARSONS
✓ DAVID LISSY
PAUL LEACH

FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH
SUBJECT: Reader's Digest Q&A's

Please review the attached answers from the edited version of the President's interview with Reader's Digest, and return to Jim Shuman by 11 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, August 3. I'd appreciate a copy.

Many thanks.

Attachment

