## The original documents are located in Box C7, folder "Presidential Handwriting, 12/5/1974" of the Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

## **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



Digitized from Box C7 of The Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

SP5/=632

U.S. House of Representatives 1616 Longworth Building Washington, D.C. 20515 202-225-6168 Republican Policy Committee Rep. Barber B. Conable, Jr. (R-N.Y.) Chairman

93rd Congress Second Session Necember 3, 1974 Statement #14

## CONGRESS AND THE ECONOMY: MORE DRIFT OR DECISIVE POLICY?

The steadily worsening economic situation is the most critical the nation has faced since the end of World War II. Many feel that in November, the electorate signalled their disatisfaction with the state of the economy -and whats the Government to deal promptly and decisively with the combined menace of soaring inflation, deepening recession and growing unemployment.

Congress, however, has thus far ignored this cry for help from the electorate. The Democratic leaders of the Legislative Branch have been openly critical of the initiatives proposed by the President, but they have not articulated any concrete alternatives, much less a comprehensive economic program, of their own. Their unwillingness to abandon legislation favoring the special interests upon whose support they rely is matched only by their steadfast refusal to face up to the stern action required to reverse the worsening economic trends.

The Congress reconvened after the elections, ostensibly to address itself to economic remedies. The legislation scheduled by the Democratic leadership, however, has been disappointingly irrelevant to the economic issue which should be the first priority.

This is not because proposals are lacking; there are a number of pending legislative actions which the 93rd Congress should take before it leaves Washington in December. The President has asked for measures reducing FY 1975 federal spending by \$4.6 billion. A bill dealing with

(MORE)

taxation of any excess profits of big oil companies and easing the tax burden for lower income people is ready for final House action.

The Congressional Democratic majority has evidenced no inclination to address these items; only relatively minor legislation has been scheduled. If we do not act now, the problems of reorganizing a new Congress will delay action at least two months.

We urge the majority party -- which controls the actions of Congress -to assume the responsibilities of leadership and either support the President's economic program or clearly enunciate one of its own. The Democratic majority in Congress has the authority, under our Constitution, to initiate and enact an economic program. It does not have to depend on White House proposals if it has other ideas. It can cut federal spending, extend unemployment compensation, revise the tax structure, provide public employment or allocate credit, or any other combination of measures it may wish to devise. It can even impose wage and price controls if the majority so desires.

The time has come for hard choices. Criticism is cheap. The Democrat-controlled Congress must either act firmly and promptly or bear the responsibility for the consequences of allowing the nation's economy to drift.

\*\*\*\*