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Pres.  
Anniversary

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1974

Dear Jim:

Will you and Gloria ever forget that radiant night of August 19<sup>th</sup>? I still tingle at the memory and look forward with the highest exhilaration toward reunions made possible by the proclamation for (not from) the President!

It was good of you to write Philip, and he deeply appreciated your expression of encouragement. At the moment his desk is piled so high with important documents and correspondence, and demands on his time are so great that he sent out an S.O.S. for me to help his secretary until his new legal staff gets chosen and properly organized. He wishes he could answer all his mail himself, but meanwhile you'll forgive my taking over for him, won't you?  
One of the greatest dividends



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

of our being called to Washington,  
Just when Jerry became Vice-  
President and then for all the  
happy occasions since, is our  
meeting the Browns.

I send you and Gloria our  
warmest, best wishes.

Most sincerely,

Bunny Buchen



21 August 1974

White House  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Phillip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

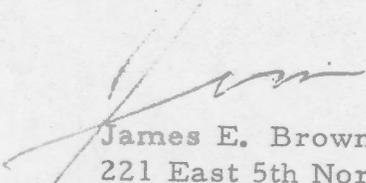
Dear Phil:

Congratulations on your appointment as Personal Counsel to President Ford. As I said to him the other night, your acceptance of that position with him was something that all of us hoped would happen.

Yours is not a friendship of late, but one that has endured the years and will be most meaningful to the President when those difficult times and decisions come, which they most certainly will. I am sure you are not accepting this position without real personal sacrifice on the part of you and Bunny. What we have done for ourselves alone, dies with us; what we have done for others and our country, remains and is immortal.

Lest you think I have forgotten my assignment, I have not. I am in the process of getting names and proclamation material for the August 9th Anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

  
James E. Brown  
221 East 5th North  
Tremonton, Utah 84337



B.L.B.

*President  
Personal*

March 31, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Warren Rustand  
FROM: Phil Buchen

Although the date is more than six months away, I would like you to make a record of a proposed reunion with the President and Mrs. Ford on August 9, 1975, of the group of his close friends who were with the President and Mrs. Ford on the evening of August 9, 1974, after he was sworn in as President. At the time of the original event, everyone present, with the concurrence of the President, agreed that we should come together again on the anniversary of that date.

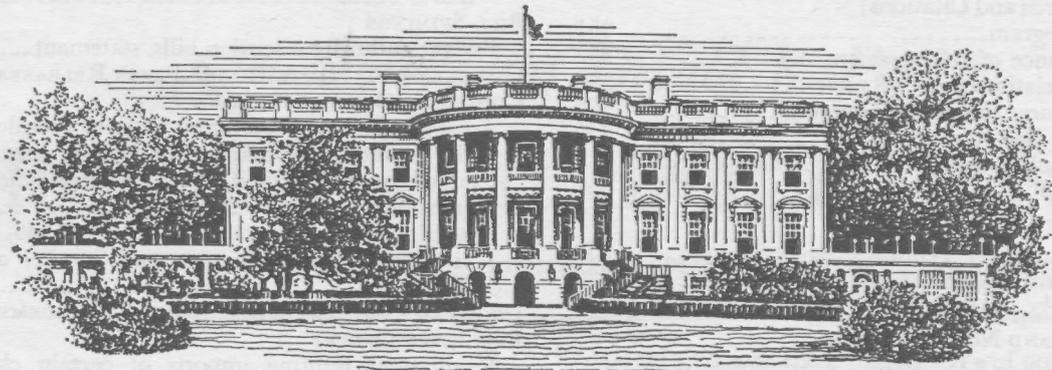
I do not have the complete guest list of the ones who attended the 1974 dinner at the President's home in Alexandria, but it included the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Clark MacGregor  
Mr. and Mrs. Mel Laird  
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Whyte  
Mr. and Mrs. John Byrnes  
Mr. and Mrs. Rod Markley  
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Buchen

The group would like to provide a reception and dinner for President and Mrs. Ford, and there is plenty of time to work out the details and make the necessary arrangements if you will keep this suggestion in mind when the President's future schedule is planned.

PWBuchen:ed





*Weekly Compilation of*  
**PRESIDENTIAL  
DOCUMENTS**

Monday, April 14, 1975



Volume 11 • Number 15

Pages 339-375



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## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF Presidential Documents

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 F.R. 23607; 1 CFR Part 10). Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will be furnished by mail to subscribers for \$15.00 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The charge for a single copy is 50 cents. There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

## Administration of Gerald R. Ford

# PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Week Ending Saturday, April 12, 1975

### Crash of United States C-5A Mercy Flight

*Statement by the President. April 4, 1975*

I am deeply saddened at the loss of so many lives in the crash of the United States C-5A mercy flight today near Saigon.

I wish to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims, many of whom were coming to new homes in the United States, and to the volunteers who were caring for them on the flight.

Our mission of mercy will continue. The survivors will be flown here when they are physically able. Other waiting orphans will make the journey.

This tragedy must not deter us from offering new hope for the living. The Government and people of the United States offer this hope in our rededication to assisting the Vietnamese orphans as best and as quickly as we can.

NOTE: The statement was released on board Air Force One en route from Palm Springs to San Francisco, Calif.

### Associate Counsel to the President

*Announcement of Appointment of James A. Wilderotter. April 4, 1975*

The President today announced the appointment of Mr. James A. Wilderotter to be Associate Counsel to the President. This appointment represents an addition to the staff of Philip W. Buchen, Counsel to the President. Mr. Wilderotter will at first be assisting the Counsel's office principally on questions which may arise from the

current Congressional investigation of governmental intelligence activities.

Mr. Wilderotter has been Associate Deputy Attorney General at the Department of Justice. Previously, he served as Executive Assistant to the Secretary at the Department of Housing and Urban Development from 1973 to 1974, and as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce from 1971 to 1973. Before coming into the Government, he was an attorney with the firm of Covington and Burling in Washington, D.C.

Born on July 25, 1944, Mr. Wilderotter received his B.A. (1966) from Georgetown University and his J.D., cum laude (1969) from the University of Illinois. He became editor in chief of the University of Illinois Law Forum and was named to the Order of the Coif. From 1962 to 1968, he served in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Mr. Wilderotter is married to the former Cheryl Lynn Clifford, and they have three children. They reside in Alexandria, Va.

NOTE: The announcement was released at San Francisco, Calif.

### Emergency Assistance for Mississippi

*Announcement of Emergency Declaration and Authorization of Federal Assistance Following Heavy Rains and Flooding. April 4, 1975*

The President today declared an emergency for the State of Mississippi because of the impact of heavy rains and flooding beginning about March 24, 1975. The President's action will permit the use of Federal funds in the provision of temporary housing for those families who lost their homes as a result of the heavy rains and flooding.

Federal relief activities in Mississippi will be coordinated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the direction of Administrator Thomas P. Dunne. Mr.

Dunne will designate the specific areas within the State eligible for Federal assistance, based upon Federal and State damage assessments.

Thomas P. Credle, Regional Director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, HUD Region IV, will be designated as the Federal Coordinating Officer to work with the State in providing Federal emergency assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288.

NOTE: The announcement was released at San Francisco, Calif.

## Secretary of the Interior

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate Stanley K. Hathaway. April 4, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stanley K. Hathaway, of Torrington, Wyo., to be Secretary of the Interior. He will succeed Rogers C. B. Morton, who the President intends to nominate as Secretary of Commerce.

In January 1967, Governor Hathaway began serving as Governor of Wyoming, a post he held until January 1975. A lawyer, he served as Goshen County prosecuting attorney in Wyoming from 1954 to 1962.

As Governor of Wyoming, Mr. Hathaway served as a member of the executive committee of the National Governors' Conference from 1968 to 1969 and was chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources and Environmental Management from 1973 to 1974. He was vice chairman of the Western Governors' Conference from 1969 to 1970 and chairman from 1970 to 1971.

Governor Hathaway was born on July 19, 1924, in Osceola, Nebr. He received his B.A. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from the University of Nebraska. He served in the United States Army Air Force from 1943 to 1945.

Governor Hathaway is married to the former Roberta Harley, and they have two children.

NOTE: The announcement was released at San Francisco, Calif.

## San Francisco Bay Area Council

### *The President's Remarks at the Council's Annual Dinner. April 4, 1975*

*Mayor Joe Alioto, distinguished guests, members of the Bay Area Council:*

It is really a great privilege and a very high honor to have the opportunity of meeting so many of you tonight,

and particularly the opportunity to express a few views and say a few words to all of you this evening. For that, I am deeply grateful.

I have done a little studying about the Area Council, and I found that for the last 30 years you have been leaders in preserving the economic, social, civic, environmental integrity of this great area of the State of California. And the outstanding success of your efforts can be applauded by both resident and visitor alike, and as a visitor, I certainly do.

On behalf of all of you, I thank you most sincerely for the generation of achievement. Frankly, it never takes very much persuading to get me to come to the Bay Area, a region of infinite charm and boundless beauty.

If I might reminisce a bit about two experiences that I will never forget. Forty years ago, January 1, 1935, I was honored among a good many others to play the Shrine East-West football game out here in Kezar Stadium. As a matter of fact, I played 58 minutes because we did not have any other center. *[Laughter]*

But nevertheless, I will never forget coming in on the train from Chicago, getting ready for the game. And we pulled up on the dock over here—I guess it was Oakland or some place, I can't remember. *[Laughter]*

I was 21 years of age and had not been out of Michigan very much. We took the ferry boat across the bay, and now you have got a great Bay Area transportation system that, I suspect, the people who come out here in the future, as I did, won't have to take that ferry boat like I did.

But I think the experience of coming to a great metropolitan area for a young, very unsophisticated senior of Michigan left an indelible impression on me.

Then, in 1945—roughly 10 years later—I came back from overseas, as many in this audience did, in the Pacific, and I had the privilege of being in this area for roughly 3 months on the way to getting back to civilian life. And the experiences that I had, the friends that I made during that period of time, also wrote an indelible impression on me, and I thank all of you and those that preceded you for what you have done in trying to make, at least myself, a broader person. And I am deeply grateful.

Obviously, you can tell it is a delight for me to be in the San Francisco Bay Area. It is a city that glistens in sunlight and sparkles at night; where life has style and style has life. Even the commonplace becomes an adventure.

All I can say is, if Tony Bennett ever wants his heart back, I have got one to replace it. *[Laughter]*

When I was talking to Gene and Tom up here, and I am sure all of you, as well as they, know the Bay Area has experienced, over history, great adversity. This month marks the 69th anniversary of the disastrous San Francisco earthquake. In 1906, San Francisco was challenged, and passed the ultimate test of its recuperative vitality. Local courage and local determination prevailed. The Bay Area

now offers the world an international center that represents the best of what Americans can do.

Your Council is typical of the genius and the energy that personify the state of mind that is San Francisco and the Bay Area. You are a consistent, constructive force in the nine counties in this great part of California. You act, as I understand it, not as self-interested individuals, but as a community seeking the improvement and the progress of a region. Your region is a great source of America's pride.

I commend you for this demonstration of Bay Area willpower and Bay Area know-how. I commend you for the success of decisionmaking processes on a local level. The magic of San Francisco and the Bay Area was not conjured up in the bureaus and agencies of the Federal Government. It developed spontaneously right here on the shores of the San Francisco Bay. It emerged from the people, from your optimism and your vision.

The Bay Area is a showcase of what can be achieved by returning the decisionmaking processes to the people. Our economy no longer can afford the waste, duplication, and misunderstandings that occur when a Federal Government tries to do for the local people what they can best achieve for themselves.

Only this morning, in spite of a small snowstorm, I had the privilege of visiting by helicopter the fascinating geothermal power development at the geysers. Fred Hartley and Sherm Sibley and others were my hosts, and I am deeply grateful to them. They explained how this natural steam from inside the earth already supplies a significant share of the Bay Area's energy needs, saving millions and millions of barrels of oil imported from foreign sources, millions of dollars of foreign payments.

Government's role in this promising new energy development, I was told—and I hate to admit it—has mostly been one of obstructing faster development. I, for myself, to the extent that I have any authority—I sometimes wonder—*[laughter]*—I promise to take care of the Federal Government's share of the redtape. I just came, a few hours ago, from a meeting with a number of Western Governors, where I asked Governor Brown to join me in cutting California's share of that redtape. I think I got a firm promise.

Geothermal power discoveries in other parts of the West could be a major breakthrough, whether it is in New Mexico, Nevada, or other places in our race for energy independence.

But let me turn, if I might, to a somewhat different subject. A criticism I made of the tax reduction bill, which I signed last Saturday, was that it failed to give adequate relief to the millions and millions of middle-income taxpayers who contribute the biggest share by far of Federal taxes.

Most people do not understand the significant portion of our total tax payments from individuals comes from the middle-income group—schoolteachers, firemen, po-

licemen, professional people, working people, construction, production line people in unions and otherwise.

These are the people that pay the most in Federal personal income taxes. It was my fear then, and it is tonight, that if we don't give some recognition to their contribution, that their initiative will be punished and the lack of initiative rewarded.

If an emerging philosophy of taxation will develop, known as income redistribution, will prevail, frankly, it is my judgment if this does happen—penalizing the middle-income group and redistributing their initiative to those that are not in that category—it could very well take the freedom out of the free enterprise system.

What incentive, for example, will remain for upward bound people to improve their status if they are assessed an undue proportion of Federal taxes?

We must, of course, help those least able to help themselves. But I cannot conceive of an America in which half the Nation produces nothing and the other half is expected to provide a free ride. Yet, that is the inevitable result by the year 2000—not too far away, just a quarter of a century—if we continue the present pace of escalating social spending. It is my strong conviction that we must put a curb on these transfer payments or what the technicians call income supplements. I think we have to do it now.

I will never forget, if I might digress a moment, over the 25 years that I had the privilege of serving in the House of Representatives—and it was a great privilege—of sitting and listening to the debate when strong, well-motivated Members of the House of Representatives would get up and argue effectively and convincingly and certainly in the highest motivation for this social program or that social program. Pretty soon, we started to have this proliferation, and, believe me, it has proliferated. But in the process, we had more and more Federal employees and we had more and more Federal regulations.

I recall most vividly sitting there on many occasions and thinking to myself, don't they realize that a government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take from us everything we have? That is so true.

But in the process of trying to take a look at some of our Federal spending problems, I want to assure to you that I am determined to stop the inflationary impact of runaway spending.

But in the process of trying to achieve that result, I prefer conciliation with the Congress. But as I said last Saturday in the remarks that I made to the American people, I must draw a line at a fiscal 1976 deficit of \$60 billion. That figure shocked me as I am sure it shocks you. But the alternative that is inevitable if we don't show some restraint and good judgment is that it will be not \$60 billion, but 75, 90, or \$100 billion. That is the choice.

Now, I was encouraged to hear the distinguished chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator Muskie,

warn that a deficit of \$100 billion might ensue if brakes are not applied by the Congress. I applaud him and others, regardless of political affiliation, who feel that we are facing a crisis. I think we are.

Fortunately, our system is flexible and strong enough to work under great stress. But the growth of some of these social assistance programs must remain in a context that we can manage and not enter a new dimension that manages us.

An example of how spending undermines a viable society can be seen in one of our great allies, Great Britain. They are striving to stop the momentum. But let me assure you, I don't want—and I am sure you don't want—to see the United States, at some future date, in the same situation.

Now, in the struggle to preserve a free economy, individuals, not special interest groups, will be the real allies. I refer to individual workers and individual professional people. And I am confident that American individualism, regardless of one's status in life, will rise to that challenge.

I happen to deeply believe in the concept of decentralization of government power in providing wider discretionary accountability to locally elected officials and their constituencies.

An example, of course, is the concept of what the good mayor and I know as general revenue sharing. He and his fellow mayors worked with Governors and us in the Congress to approve this legislation which, for the first time, gave to local units of government and to the States Federal funds taken from taxpayers at the local level—money to be used at the local level with the discretion of locally elected officials.

I am proud of the fact that the legislation was enacted—was it 1972, Joe—and to report to you that the payments to the San Francisco Bay Area from the inception of general revenue sharing, including checks now in the mail—Joe?—[laughter]—total well over one-quarter billion dollars.

The region, of course, to which I refer includes the county governments and local governing bodies in the nine-county Bay Area. The total taxes returned by Washington to the people of these counties is some \$271,615,000. Pretty precise, but I think it has been money well spent.

Fortunately, this money translates into a variety of community programs planned by local people to fill local needs—the city of San Francisco, for instance. General revenue sharing funds provided kitchens to feed school-children and rehabilitation of your playgrounds.

In Oakland, revenue sharing funds are used to pay the salaries of your city firemen.

Santa Clara County has put its share into a new public park. These are decisions by the locally elected officials, people you either elect or defeat.

The city of Santa Rosa buys gasoline to transport handicapped citizens to the doctor.

San Mateo County provides a health care demonstration project, a rehabilitation program for drug users, a treatment facility for alcoholics, a subsidy to hospital outpatients unable to pay medical costs.

Contra Costa County designated its revenue sharing funds to cover part of the costs of the Bay Area sewer services agency. And an extensive social service program is conducted by this money in Alameda County. It includes job training for welfare recipients, aid to the mentally retarded, vocational rehabilitation of ex-convicts, legal aid and emergency services to minority groups, suicide prevention activities, and other similar programs to help people help themselves.

The point that I think is important is you go through the nine counties and communities in the Bay Area, those decisions were predicated on what their locally elected officials thought was most important, whatever they were, for those particular governing units.

The list looks good to me, but at least it is a locally decided decision. I think that is the best way for this kind of Federal aid to be spent, rather than by rigidly controlled and dictated Federal categorical grant programs.

Now, as Americans everywhere are showing new determination to help themselves, I am glad to report that our economy is starting to show tentative signs that the worst may be behind us after too long a period of recession and inflation. This does not mean that all of our troubles are over. Obviously, a few flowers do not mean that spring has really come. Unemployment remains too high, and industrial production remains too sluggish.

Yet, this spring has brought some encouraging indications:

—There has been an easing in price increases suggesting quite specifically a lessening of inflationary tendencies;  
—Interest rates have moved downward.

—Retail sales have held surprisingly well. Inventory liquidation has been moving very rapidly and beginning to show some leveling off. As this reduction progresses, production and employment will turn upward.

—My good friends in the automotive industry back in my home State, according to their production schedules, are looking a bit more optimistic. Thousands, in many areas of the country, of unemployed workers are beginning to be called back.

—People are showing a new confidence in the future, and the reports from some of the survey organizations show that consumer confidence is beginning to turn in the right direction. And I am optimistic that we will lick the problem of an economic recession and soon be on the road on an upward basis.

Now, last year I recommended to the Congress, and later signed into law, two new measures that were essential and absolutely mandatory to aid unemployed workers. One of these measures provided up to some 13 additional weeks of benefits for individuals who tragically, for reasons beyond their control, were part of the unemployment

compensation system. The second measure provided up to 26 weeks of special unemployment assistance to workers whose jobs had not been previously covered. Tragically, as we have moved through this very difficult economic period, people are beginning to exhaust benefits in both of these new programs.

Accordingly I will recommend to the Congress, as soon as it returns from its recess, the following actions. I think they are needed and necessary as we begin to move on the upward part of the curve.

First, an additional 13 weeks of benefits to be made available to those individuals who have exhausted their present entitlement under the new Federal supplemental benefits program. This would raise the overall entitlement of most workers in the unemployment compensation system to a maximum of 65 weeks.

For the benefit of those 12 million individuals who had not been previously protected by the unemployment compensation program, I am proposing that the present one-year, temporary program be extended until the end of '76.

Now, in the expectation that the economy will show improvement before the year is out, I will ask the Congress that these extended programs have a built-in procedure, which is vitally important, to reduce or to terminate the program when the unemployment rate decreases to a specified level. This triggering device is absolutely important if we are to get rid of a program that was necessary during a recession but is unneeded when the economy has recovered. This procedure will concentrate the limited resources in those areas experiencing the greatest unemployment.

Speaking of unemployment, unemployment and the growth of our economy are directly related with our international relations.

In recent weeks we have experienced serious setbacks in our quest for peace in the Middle East and more recently, and more tragically, in Southeast Asia. Even as I speak this evening, the dimensions of the human catastrophe in Southeast Asia increase. I, I am sure, like you, have frankly been moved and troubled by the developments in South Vietnam and Cambodia. I believe all Americans, regardless of how they may have viewed the situation in years past, are shocked and saddened.

I am especially distressed, as I am sure you are, by the death of so many little children, for example, in the crash of the United States Air Force mercy flight. And I wish to convey my heartfelt condolences to the prospective foster parents and to all relatives and friends of the children and the dedicated American military and civilian men and women who died in that crash.

Many of the children were orphans on their way to new homes and to a new life in the United States. But let me assure you that our mission of mercy is going to continue, the survivors and other orphans will be flown to this great country. Out of this tragedy must come new

hope for the living, and I am very, very confident Americans will join to help these Vietnamese orphans in the best and the very fastest way. I can assure you that we are taking all possible humanitarian measures to relieve the innocent civilian refugees in South Vietnam. We are also providing for the safety of all Americans in the battle zone.

When I have the privilege of addressing the Congress upon its return from the Easter recess, I will ask the Congress, in a joint session, for a firm, American commitment to provide humanitarian aid to the helpless civilian refugees.

There is a special point I wish to emphasize tonight. Let no adversary or potential enemies of the United States imagine that America can be safely challenged, and just as importantly, let no allies or friends fear that our commitments will not be honored.

We, as a great nation, today stand ready to defend ourselves and support our allies, as surely as we always have, and as we always will.

In this hour of sadness, and I am sure frustration, let us not dispel our energies with recrimination or assessments of blame. The facts, whatever they may be, will speak for themselves, and historians will have plenty of time to judge later on.

What is now essential is that we maintain our balance as a Nation and as people and that we maintain our unity as a powerful but peace-loving Nation.

While we have suffered setbacks, both at home and abroad, it is essential for Americans to retain their self-confidence and their perspective. And I, through you and others, appeal to all Americans to share my optimism in the future of the United States of America.

This, it is my judgment, is a time to return to fundamentals, to mobilize our assets, and to believe in the great capacities of America.

Let us not, in this time of travail, succumb to self-doubt and despondency. This obviously is not the point in history to dismantle our defenses nor can we adopt such a naive view of the world that we cripple our vital intelligence agencies. I am convinced that America—[applause]—I am glad you feel that way—those of us who believe that a strong intelligence community in the Federal Government is essential to the proper implementation and execution of foreign policy have not been too popular lately.

But let me assure you that Presidents in the past have made good decisions because we had a good intelligence community. And Presidents in the future, regardless of who that person might be, will make better decisions because we have a strong, wise, superior intelligence community.

Presidents have to have that information. So, I hope and trust that you express yourselves to those who may

seek to destroy this great asset, because it is important to a President to have that kind of help and assistance.

Now, I am convinced that Americans are determined to go on helping people in less fortunate lands to help themselves. We retain our religious heritage, our decency as human beings, and our own self-interest.

Of course, those are the fundamentals. We will assist the refugees of Vietnam in any appropriate way, and we will not turn our backs on any other peoples who are victims of comparable disasters.

There are some who see nothing but a grim future of depression at home and disintegration abroad. I, I am sure, like you, reject that scenario. My vision is one of growth and development worldwide through increasing interdependence of nations of the world, including the United States.

My vision is one of peace, and my vision of Americans is of a people who will retain their self-respect and self-defense so that this vision can emerge.

During the period of my Administration, Americans will neither resign from the world, nor abandon hope of peaceful and constructive relations with all people. That is the mission of America today and the one it must have for the future.

We will maintain credibility and constancy in all our policies at home, as well as abroad. Obviously, we live in a complicated and a tense moment in world history. Events are moving with shocking speed, but we will not withdraw inward, nor become paralyzed by a state of anxiety.

We have the world's greatest capacities, and we will mobilize them in the best American tradition. As I have said, I am an optimist. We can meet the test. It is not merely the latest test of our moral influence throughout the world. It is a test of our will to develop our own resources, to reduce bureaucratic waste, and to control nonessential spending with the same vigilance that we maintain the power of our defense forces.

This task can be met only by reducing vulnerability to weaknesses in our economy and energy capacities. An adequate security program is directly dependent upon sound economic and energy policies.

In 1906, San Francisco survived doomsday. In 1975, some people may quake, but the earth will remain solid under our feet. The basic strength of America is unshaken. San Francisco is a showcase of a city that endured a disaster, but returned to a greater glory. America has suffered nothing remotely comparable to the devastation that struck suddenly on April 18, 1906.

America has the will. America has the resources. America has the knowhow. Most importantly, America has the faith.

I share your belief in America. If you despaired of this Nation and its future, you would not be here tonight. Together we will build a new and a better America and a better world.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:10 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

## International Joint Commission, United States and Canada

### *Announcement of Appointment of Henry P. Smith III as a United States Commissioner. April 5, 1975*

The President today announced the appointment of Henry P. Smith III, former United States Representative from the State of New York, as a Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, to succeed Christian A. Herter, Jr., who has resigned.

From 1936 to 1941, he was engaged in the private practice of law in Ithaca, N.Y., and from 1941 to 1964, he practiced law in North Tonawanda, N.Y. From 1965 to 1972, he was a partner in the law firm of Smith and Messing, North Tonawanda, N.Y.

He was mayor of North Tonawanda, N.Y., from 1962 to 1963, and from 1963 to 1964 he served as Niagara County judge, surrogate, and family court judge, Lockport, N.Y. In 1964, he was elected United States Representative from the State of New York to the 89th Congress and reelected through the 93d Congress.

Mr. Smith was born in North Tonawanda, N.Y., on September 29, 1911. He received his A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1933 and his LL.B. from Cornell University in 1936.

He is married to the former Helen Elliott Belding, and they have three daughters.

The Commission, created by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, is the institutional means of studying and resolving the wide range of problems which naturally crop up on the 4,000 mile U.S.-Canadian border. Consisting of three members from each country, the Commission serves as a neutral forum for the consideration of such problems as water quality, navigation, hydroelectric development, fisheries, and air pollution.

NOTE: The announcement was released at Palm Springs, Calif.

## National Institute of Education

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate Harold L. Hodgkinson To Be Director of the Institute. April 5, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Harold L. Hodgkinson, of Berkeley, Calif., to be Director of the National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He will succeed Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., who resigned effective September 24, 1974.

Since 1968, Dr. Hodgkinson has been research educator, Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley. From 1962 to 1968, he was dean of Bard College in New York. In 1958, he became director of the school of education, Simmons College in Boston, Mass., serving until 1961. He was a teaching fellow at Harvard University from 1955 to 1958.

Dr. Hodgkinson was born on February 27, 1931, in Minneapolis, Minn. He received his B.A. degree in 1953 from the University of Minnesota. In 1955, he was awarded an M.A. degree from Wesleyan University and an Ed. D. degree from Harvard University in 1959. He is the author of numerous books and articles on education.

Dr. Hodgkinson is married to the former Barbara Ellin, and they have three children.

NOTE: The announcement was released at Palm Springs, Calif.

enables us to move toward multilateral negotiations that will open the way to improved access to foreign markets for American goods and to vital raw materials.

In the face of economic stress at home, more exports mean more jobs for Americans, more purchasing power for America's consumers and more business for our manufacturers. Exports help us meet the swiftly rising cost of the energy we consume. They are the source of equilibrium in our balance of payments.

World trade joins nations in peaceful and creative partnership. It has greater significance today than ever before.

Now, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 18, 1975, as World Trade Week, and I call upon all Americans to cooperate in observing that week by participating with the business community and all levels of government in activities that emphasize the importance of world trade to the United States economy and to our relations with other nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:15 a.m., April 7, 1975]

NOTE: The text of the proclamation was released at Palm Springs, Calif.

## National Maritime Day, 1975

### *Proclamation 4363. April 5, 1975*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

Trade and commerce, which helped to stimulate our Nation's economic growth, continue to be vital to the welfare of all Americans.

The American merchant marine is now being assisted by the largest peacetime shipbuilding program ever undertaken in this country. This will enable America's imports and exports to be moved efficiently over the world's trade routes.

The ships of highly advanced designs coming down the ways will greatly improve the competitiveness and capabilities of our merchant fleet. They will restore the United States to the rank of a first-class maritime power.

To promote public recognition of the importance of the American merchant marine, the Congress in 1933 designated the anniversary of the beginning of the first transatlantic voyage by a steamship, The SAVANNAH,

## World Trade Week, 1975

### *Proclamation 4362. April 5, 1975*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

America approaches the 200th anniversary of national independence at a time when events at home and abroad demonstrate the interdependence of the community of nations.

Interdependence and its impact on all Americans is particularly apparent in world trade.

Through world trade, Americans expand with others the flow of goods and services to all peoples and enhance the economic well-being of all countries. In so doing, we recommit the United States to an open world economic order and reconfirm our pledge to international peace and understanding.

The Congress of the United States underscored America's dedication to more free and fair international commerce with passage of the Trade Act of 1974. That act

on May 22, 1819, as National Maritime Day, and requested the President to issue a proclamation annually in observance of that day (48 Stat. 73, 36 U.S.C. 145).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to honor our American merchant marine on May 22, 1975, by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and other suitable places, and I request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:16 a.m., April 7, 1975]

NOTE: The text of the proclamation was released at Palm Springs, Calif.

## Chiang Kai-shek

*Statement by the President on the Death of the President of the Republic of China. April 5, 1975*

I was deeply saddened at the death of the President of the Republic of China, Chiang Kai-shek. His passing marks the end of an era in Chinese history.

President Chiang was a man of firm integrity, high courage, and deep political conviction. The last surviving major Allied leader of the Second World War, he will be remembered by people from all walks of life and from every part of the world for his dignity and dedication to principles in which he believed.

Mrs. Ford joins me in behalf of all Americans in expressing our sincere condolence to Madame Chiang, to President Chiang's family, and to his countrymen in this time of sorrow.

NOTE: President Chiang Kai-shek, 87, died April 5, 1975, in Taipei, Taiwan.

The statement was released at Palm Springs, Calif.

On April 12, the White House announced that the President had named Vice President Rockefeller to head the U.S. delegation to the funeral of President Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Republic of China, on April 16. The other members of the delegation are Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Senator Hiram L. Fong, Representative Roy A. Taylor, Dr. Walter H. Judd, Mrs. Anna Chennault, Jack M. Eckerd, Dr. Arnold O. Beckman, and Walter P. McCaughy.

## National Association of Broadcasters

*The President's Remarks at the Association's Annual Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada. April 7, 1975*

*Thank you very much, Vince—and I can pronounce Wasilewski—President Dickoff, my wife, Betty, Secretary*

*Kissinger, Senator Howard Cannon, Congressman Santini, Andy Ockershausen—that's not bad, is it, Andy?—distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Let me personally express my appreciation for the very warm welcome and reception that you have given to our great Secretary of State, a person of unbelievable wisdom and, I think, the finest background and knowledge in the field of foreign policy of anybody in my lifetime and, of course, his indefatigable dedication.

I also am most grateful for the warm reception that you gave on behalf of my wife, Betty, who celebrates her 39th birthday tomorrow—[laughter]—and, of course, my good friend, Howard Cannon.

Betty could tell you some things about me, but Howard Cannon was chairman of the committee in the Senate that investigated my life from birth to sometime in 1973. I think he probably knows more about me than anybody in this room, including Betty, so I am glad you didn't ask him to speak.

First, I want to congratulate the members of the National Association of Broadcasters on your courage in holding your convention here in Las Vegas. However, since I am concerned with the economic well-being of all of our citizens, I have to offer you this advice: There are some games you just don't play without a helmet.

As a matter of fact, you could be the first broadcasters in history to go from a station break to a station broke.

I don't mind telling you I have always had a little concern when I appear in Las Vegas, especially with my economic advisers. I would really hate for people to think it is our way of making up the deficit.

This convention represents an opportunity for your industry to share problems, technological innovation, and trends in the broadcasting business. Your industry has a unique challenge because of its power and its great influence throughout our Nation. But, like all other businesses, you are concerned about the stability of our economy, which influences your ability to survive and to serve your customers.

This audience represents the spectrum of an American business from the small radio or television stations serving a few thousand to the larger stations serving literally millions. But whether the budget you work with is large or small, you understand the Nation's economic difficulties very well.

The first part of my economic recovery recommendations last January, a prompt tax cut, is now law. The second and equally important part was the restraint of Federal spending by cutting back some \$17 billion in existing programs and by a 1-year moratorium on all new spending, except in the critical fields of energy and emergency needs.

I signed the tax cut bill because it was urgently needed to stimulate the economy. I was deeply concerned about the quality of the legislation approved, because it cost some \$7 billion more than was requested. What that

means is \$7 billion less in tax revenues, and that amount is added inevitably to the Federal deficit.

Our continuing concern is the overstimulation of the economy through excessive Government spending. The Administration's projected deficit was \$52 billion in a 12-month period or \$1 billion per week of deficit. With the tax cut, the deficit would be closer to \$60 billion if the Congress authorized no new spending programs.

It now looks as if the Congress might undertake an entire series of new spending initiatives despite my request for a moratorium. A possible deficit of \$100 billion in a 12-month period of time—that would be a disaster.

Such a huge deficit is alarming because of the impact it would have on the money market. When the economy is weak and private credit demands are relatively low, the Administration's projected deficit could be financed without encouraging inflation. But when the economy turns up—and I think we are seeing some encouraging signs—and when it turns up, as we more specifically anticipate in the second half of the year, any larger deficit will consume money available for the private sector, drive up interest rates, and unfortunately regenerate more inflation.

The more Government has to borrow to finance a Federal deficit, the less money is available for individuals and for businesses. For example, a recent report in the Wall Street Journal describes the current difficulties of corporations in offering their bonds for expansion. Some companies have already been forced to delay planned offerings because of Government borrowing. A larger deficit will seriously aggravate this situation. Without these bonds, businesses will have to reduce anticipated capital expenditures. This, in turn, threatens to delay our economic recovery.

When government competes directly with business and individuals for needed funds, the interest rates go back up. When interest rates are high, it becomes difficult for individuals to borrow money to buy new homes, to buy new cars or other consumer items. The fall-off in the pace of consumer spending then forces industries to cut back production. When production is cut back, jobs are cut back.

When interest rates rise, there is a temptation to call for the Federal Reserve to provide even more money and more credit to satisfy the demands. As we have seen in the past, when this is done, the longer term result is inevitably more inflation and even higher interest rates.

Overstimulation can negate the entire purpose of the tax cut which is to get the economy producing and the working man back on the job.

The intrusion of Government into the money market must be kept to an absolute minimum, because ultimately the Nation's business determines the health of our Nation's economy.

Government handouts—I told my wife, Betty, I knew this speech backwards and I think I am proving it—

[laughter]—the intrusion of the Government into the money market must be kept to an absolute minimum, because ultimately the Nation's businesses determine the health of the Nation's economy.

Government handouts and make-work programs cannot go on forever. The best way to get those who want work back on the job is by temporary tax incentives to charge up our free enterprise system.

Government measures are at best very limited. Long-range recovery must come from the economic strength of the Nation's businesses, and this includes farmers, labor, and all other productive segments of our society.

The potentially larger deficits that loom ahead unless the Congress takes a serious look at the Nation's needs in the years, not just the days, ahead, could make a solid, sustainable, and non-inflationary recovery in our Nation impossible.

Adding to the deficit in times like this is like gambling. If the deficit for the next year were only \$50 billion, we run only a very small risk of reigniting the fires of inflation. But every time your Congressmen and your Senators add a new spending program or otherwise increase the deficit by a few billion more, the inflationary odds go against us. Running a deficit of some \$100 billion in a 12-month period of time is gambling with the Nation's economic strength.

If there is runaway spending by the Government, we will again be caught up in a destructive inflationary spiral. This inflation will create the same kind of consumer uncertainty we saw last fall which unfortunately caused consumers to reduce discretionary spending. That reduction caused production cutbacks and the ensuing job losses that affect us tragically today.

It requires very careful managing to end the recession without promoting inflation. This task is made much more complicated by the present attitude of many Members of the Congress, to look only at the immediate—the immediate problems of some of the people, instead of looking at the future welfare of all of the people.

This narrow view prompted the inclusion in the tax-cut bill of a number of well-intentioned, but ill-conceived changes in our tax laws. Now, I share the desire of many in the Congress for tax reform. But meaningful changes must be based on deliberate and thoughtful evaluation of what is fair to all of our taxpayers.

The Congress voted additional benefits to aid the low-income taxpayer. The same people they sought to help will be the first hurt by the return of double-digit inflation. There is little doubt that those who will get a temporary benefit from the new tax-cut law will wind up footing the bill through inflation unless the Congress acts responsibly on spending in the coming months.

It is my judgment that we have to stop trading today for tomorrow in our Government spending programs. Unless we do, when tomorrow comes, the Nation will pay a terrible price for yesterday's expediencies.

In recent years, a tendency has developed to look at America as a nation of fragmented groups. This has produced a patchwork approach that fails to recognize the interdependence of all Americans.

In the recent tax-cut legislation, the Congress concentrated tax reductions on the very lowest income brackets and discriminated against the majority of middle-income taxpayers.

In my recommendations to the Congress, I proposed an across-the-board tax reduction which would have helped all taxpayers, with special concern for the forgotten man in the middle.

The Congress passed tax reductions that are unfairly concentrated, in my judgment, in the very lowest income brackets. Low-income people should indeed be helped, but not to the exclusion of the rest of the population.

This tax bill places an increasingly difficult tax burden upon the most productive members of our society. Half of the families in this country today earn between \$10,000 and \$25,000 per year. One-third have earnings in excess of \$15,000 per year, and they cover the spectrum of productive people in our society.

Teachers, craftsmen in the labor unions, secretaries—these people are vitally important in our society. What we need—we need tax relief, but we need tax relief that will not strip incentives from these hard-working millions, many of them with young families that are struggling to improve their lives.

Failure to provide tax relief would effectively put a lid on the ambitions and the enterprise and the hard work of this very important segment of Americans as they seek, with their efforts and their brains and their dedication, to continue up the economic ladder for the sake of their children, if not for themselves.

The middle-income taxpayer cannot continue to carry an ever-increasing burden, an ever-increasing share of the cost of all governments. The importance of these taxpayers in achieving economic stability deserves more attention.

The Congress took some six million Americans off the tax rolls. We cannot afford, as I see it, to have this Nation divided between taxpayers on the one hand and nontaxpayers on the other. It is my strong belief and conviction that this is most unfair. It places an increasing burden on the middle-income taxpayers, and there are very real dangers, as I see it, in increasing the number of Americans who pay no taxes and contribute nothing to the support of their government.

Now, there is a vast difference between enterprises in which we have a personal investment and those in which we do not. When we invest our own time, our own labors, and our own money in any adventure, we are infinitely more concerned about its success, and government is no exception.

Another of my concerns with the tax-cut law is the possibility that some of the temporary changes will become permanent, producing a continuing loss of tax revenues. Once enacted, as Howard Cannon knows, many programs become permanent.

If the present pace of escalating social spending continues—and this is a startling statistic—in other words, if the present growth of social spending continues, as it has for the last two decades, about 9 percent per year, by the year 2000, one-half of our Nation will be producers and supporters for the other half. That assumes no change in any of the existing laws. It is just a projection of what has happened, what has transpired in the last 20 years.

The American people today are being forced to live within tight budgets to cope with the recession caused by decades of deficits and ever-expanding Government programs.

The Congress must learn to live within the Nation's means. It should fix an absolute ceiling on Federal spending for the coming year, the \$60 billion limit where I drew the line.

It is my best judgment—and I am encouraged by what I see in the House and Senate budget committees—I have urged the Congress to put the already enacted procedures of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment [Control] Act of 1974 into effect a whole year ahead of schedule, starting this July 1.

We don't need any practice on this playing field. The time has come for the Congress to use this new legislative enactment to win the game, and if they start July 1, I think great results can be the end of their actions.

Now the urgency of Congressional action to establish a ceiling and to list priorities requires the Congress to move up the deadline, as I have indicated. It is reasonable to expect the Congress to spend the Nation's money within an ordered budget, just as you have to in your businesses and at your home.

The Federal Government must exercise self-control and self-discipline in the expenditure of your tax dollar. I am disappointed, I must say, that there is substantial evidence that the Congress in various subcommittees, various committees, shows no self-control or no such discipline. Instead, committee after committee and subcommittee after subcommittee is producing budget-breaking deficit adding to old programs and new spending programs—all in the name of stimulating the economy or helping, group by group, those hurt by the recession.

The Congress must promptly take action to impose upon itself limits not only on overall expenditures and deficits but also on spending in each major program area.

Now, an overall limit is too easily ignored by a committee or by a subcommittee. They act with the best of intentions on the area of their particular responsibility, and they vote one program after another, one bill after another.

What we need, I think, is what I mentioned earlier—their budget committees to force all committees and all subcommittees to act within a framework of a self-determined spending limitation, one within the guidelines that I proposed.

Far too many areas of our national life have been infected by an "us against them" mentality. It is not business versus consumer, rich against poor, black versus white, or America versus the world.

We are one Nation, indivisible, economically and socially. The solutions we find to our economic problems must be based on unity, not on division.

One of the most corrosive concepts to receive popular attention in the past decade is business as the villain. This has produced numerous unfortunate consequences, not the least of which is growing Government over-regulation of many, many industries.

You know firsthand—[laughter]—how government regulations can stifle economic growth and in many, many instances, creativity. A complex society obviously requires some limited controls, but the proliferation of regulations has strangled far too many of our enterprises in recent years in America.

We must re-examine our laws for their applicability and our precepts for their validity in the light of changing times.

Periods of crisis, I think history tells us, can be creative because they force us to look at new problems in new ways. We are in such a period today, both at home and abroad.

I am now working on and in the process of preparing a full report on international policy which will be presented by me to a joint session of the Congress this Thursday.

I will not go into the details today, obviously, but I will certainly put high on my agenda a firm American commitment to provide humanitarian aid to the helpless civilian victims, including orphaned children, of the war in Vietnam.

Now or in the future—let me say this with emphasis—let no potential enemy of the United States be so unwise to wrongly assess the American mood and conclude that the time has come when it is safe to challenge us.

May I say just as strongly, with as much emphasis, let no ally or friend fear that our commitments will not be honored.

It is unfortunately true that we have suffered setbacks at home and abroad. But it is essential that Americans retain their self-confidence and their perspective. This is the time, I should say, to mobilize our assets and to call upon our greatest capacities.

I appeal to each and every one of you, and all of your friends and associates and neighbors back in your respective hometowns, to share my optimism. In my own life-span I heard, for example, the broadcasts of Lindbergh's first flight across the Atlantic. I first learned from broad-

casts of the need for emergency mercy flights of the recent Vietnamese orphans. The media tells us what is happening, but it is up to us to respond. The news is only hopeless if we give up hope.

America will not give up to self-doubt nor to paralysis of willpower. Americans will not dismantle the defense of the United States. And we certainly will not adopt such a naive vision of this world in which we live that we dismantle our essential intelligence-gathering agencies. I can assure you, I can reassure you that other super powers are increasing, not decreasing their military and intelligence capacities.

In our own self-interest and, more important, in keeping with our basic decency as human beings, we, as a Nation, will go on helping people in less fortunate lands. We will assist the victims of Southeast Asia in every appropriate way. And we will not turn our backs on others in any other quarter of the world.

Now, I know there are some who see nothing but a grim future of depression at home and disintegration abroad. I reject that scenario. My vision—and I think it is yours—is one of growth and development worldwide through increasing interdependence of the nations of the world. My vision is one of peace. And my vision of America is of a people who will retain their self-respect and self-discipline so that this great vision can emerge.

During my Administration, Americans will neither resign from the world, nor abandon hope of peaceful and constructive relationships with all peoples.

America, you know and I know, has the will. America has the resources. America has the knowhow. And, most importantly, America has the faith. I share your belief in America. Together, we will build a new and better tomorrow.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. at the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel, Las Vegas, Nev.

## Military Assistant to the President

*Announcement of Designation of Capt. Leland Stanford Kollmorgen, USN. April 8, 1975*

The President today announced the designation of Capt. Leland Stanford Kollmorgen, USN, of Jacksonville, Fla., as Military Assistant to the President. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Richard L. Lawson, who was reassigned March 15, 1975.

Since September 1974, Captain Kollmorgen has been the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Fla. From April 1971 to August 1974, he was in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in

the Aviation Plans and Requirements Division and later as Special Assistant to the Director. Prior to his assignment in Washington, he was selected as the commanding officer, by board action, of an aviation attack squadron, serving from June 1970 to April 1971.

After attending the United States Naval War College from August 1965 to June 1966, he served in the Attack Squadron 42 and Attack Squadron 165. In July 1969, he was program manager on the staff, Commander Fleet Air Whidbey, serving until June 1970.

Captain Kollmorgen received his B.S. degree from the Naval Academy in 1951. He has also done additional graduate work at the United States Naval Postgraduate School, United States Naval War College, and George Washington University.

Captain Kollmorgen is married to the former Dorothy Edna Weimer, and they have three children.

## Renunciation of Certain Uses in War of Chemical Herbicides and Riot Control Agents

*Executive Order 11850. April 8, 1975*

The United States renounces, as a matter of national policy, first use of herbicides in war except use, under regulations applicable to their domestic use, for control of vegetation within U.S. bases and installations or around their immediate defensive perimeters, and first use of riot control agents in war except in defensive military modes to save lives such as:

(a) Use of riot control agents in riot control situations in areas under direct and distinct U.S. military control, to include controlling rioting prisoners of war.

(b) Use of riot control agents in situations in which civilians are used to mask or screen attacks and civilian casualties can be reduced or avoided.

(c) Use of riot control agents in rescue missions, in remotely isolated areas, of downed aircrews and passengers, and escaping prisoners.

(d) Use of riot control agents in rear echelon areas outside the zone of immediate combat to protect convoys from civil disturbances, terrorists and paramilitary organizations.

I have determined that the provisions and procedures prescribed by this Order are necessary to ensure proper implementation and observance of such national policy.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by the Constitution and laws of the United States and as Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the use by the Armed Forces of the United States of any riot control agents and chemical herbicides in war is prohibited unless such use has Presidential approval, in advance.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the rules and regulations he deems necessary to ensure that the national policy herein announced shall be observed by the Armed Forces of the United States.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,  
April 8, 1975.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:31 p.m.,  
April 8, 1975]

NOTE: For the President's remarks announcing his decision on the renunciation of chemical herbicides and riot control agents, see page 73 of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.

## Legacy of Parks Program

*Announcement of Transfer of 39 Parcels of Land for Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Use Under the Program. April 8, 1975*

The President announced today a milestone achievement in the Legacy of Parks program.

With the transfer of 39 additional parcels of Federal land located in 22 States, a grand total of 521 properties have now been conveyed, at no cost, to cities, counties, and States for parks, recreation, and wildlife purposes.

The Legacy of Parks program, under the direction of the Federal Property Council, was initiated in 1971 with the first cost-free transfer of \$11.1 million worth of Federal property to the County of Nassau, New York.

Since that time, surplus Federal land has been conveyed to all 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. The 521 properties represent a total of 73,788 acres with a market value estimated at \$208,751,176.

"I take particular pride," the President said, "in this program that returns resources and decisions back to the people and provides recreational facilities close to where people live."

A survey shows, President Ford pointed out, that 70 percent of the surplus Federal land transferred to local governments under the Legacy of Parks program is located in or near urban areas, thus making it possible for families to conserve fuel energy by using public transportation or driving very short distances to reach parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, and other recreation sites. It is projected

that, when fully developed, 70 million people will use and enjoy these park lands annually.

Included in the 39 properties announced today are one in Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin; two in Missouri, Montana, and Washington; three in Kansas and Mississippi; four in Virginia; and eight in Texas.

The 39 properties total 4,489.58 acres with an estimated market value of \$9,270,500.

NOTE: The announcement also included a list and description of the lands to be transferred.

## CLOSE-UP Program

*The President's Remarks to a Group of Students From Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Atlanta, Georgia. April 8, 1975*

Let me say just a few words and make an announcement so that what I say does not conclude the opportunity that we will have to get acquainted.

After a few remarks, I thought it would be best if I had an opportunity to shake hands with each one of you. And, therefore, I am asking all of you at the conclusion of my remarks to come through the Oval Office, and I will shake hands with every one of you.

Well, as I understand it, there are some 600 young people from two of my favorite cities. Naturally, I am a little prejudiced on behalf of Grand Rapids, Michigan, but Atlanta is a great community. I have always enjoyed visiting Atlanta, and I know some wonderful people from there. I know all of you are of the same caliber of those that I have met and those that I know and enjoy from Atlanta.

I think CLOSE-UP is a great program. I know how much all of you have done on an individual and a collective basis to make it possible for you to come to Washington to see close up how your Government works.

I am convinced as I look in your faces, know of your records, that all of you have the creativity, the imagination, the dedication, and the desire for involvement to make this country an even better place in which to live.

You, as individuals, and you, as a group here this morning, are indicative of the young people of America today.

I have great faith in your generation. I have faith that you will take the problems that we don't solve and actually come up with solutions so that the America of tomorrow will be a better place for all of you and all of your children.

We have a great country. We have some problems both at home and abroad. We want jobs for Americans— young people, old people, and all other people—and we are going to find an answer to the economic problems we have today.

It is going to be a little tough for a while, but to show my deep personal concern, I have asked the Congress for \$412 million so that roughly 800,000 young people this summer will have meaningful employment. This is important.

And I signed the tax bill that will help stimulate the economy. I am going to insist that the Congress act responsibly in the handling of financial affairs so we don't go from the success we have had in moderating inflation to a revival of the inflation that caused most of our troubles today in the economic front at home.

We want to help the people who are less fortunate than others in America, but at the same time, we want to reward our middle-income people who have the desire.

We must provide an incentive for them so that they will continue their hard work, their dedication to making our country a better place in which to live. And that middle-income group that now pays better than a third of the Federal taxes—that includes schoolteachers, firemen, working people, and a lot of other people in our society—we want them to have a fair break as we design, as we revise our income tax laws at the Federal level.

As I was sitting in the Oval Office a minute ago looking out and seeing all of you assembled, my own mind went back to an incident that I had back in June of 1931, the first time that I came to Washington, D.C. I was a graduate of South High School in Grand Rapids. It no longer exists, but it is now South Middle School. When I came to Washington, D.C., with 50 or 60 other young people from all of the Middle Western part of our country, I was given a tour like many of you have or will while you are here.

And I have a picture taken up in front of the Capitol of the United States with all of the 50 or 60 of us who came to Washington on that occasion.

As I look back, I must have gotten an inspiration then to want to be involved in our Government. I suspect that was where the seed was planted, of course never expecting to have the opportunity of living in that great historic house.

But let me say to each and every one of you, if a 17-year-old from Grand Rapids, Michigan, could come from that to this, the same opportunity exists for each and every one of you, both male and female.

A few years ago—I think it was about 2 years ago— somebody in this town made the comment when asked the question, what was his advice to young people today about getting involved in government, and his words, if I remember them accurately, were, "Stay away."

That was poor advice then, and it is poor advice now. Your participation in CLOSE-UP is your answer. The right answer is to get close up, be involved at the local, the State, and the Federal level. And if you do, you will be happier. You will feel that you are making a great contribution to your government, to your country.

And our country today, as we face the problems both at home and abroad, needs your involvement, your dedication, your wisdom, your creativity.

We have a great country, and the problems we have can and will be solved. But as I look at this great group of young people, I am encouraged, and I know that your enthusiasm can be infectious.

You can go back to Grand Rapids, to Atlanta, to Michigan, to Georgia, and your impact will be significant. Just keep it up.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:33 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The CLOSE-UP program brings high school students and their teachers from cities around the country to spend a week in Washington where they have seminars with Administration officials and Members of Congress.

## Budget Authority Rescission Bills

*Statement by the President Upon Signing H.R. 3260 and H.R. 4075 Into Law, While Expressing Reservations About Certain of Their Provisions. April 8, 1975*

In each message I have sent to the Congress regarding the subject of rescissions and deferrals, I have stressed their importance in our joint efforts to restrain the size of the Federal budget. They are no less important today.

Despite our common interest in fiscal responsibility, the Congress in its action on these two bills has failed to rescind \$1,937 million out of a proposed total of \$2,197 million in budget authority for fiscal year 1975. It is estimated that expenditures will increase by an estimated \$407 million in fiscal year 1975 and \$637 million in fiscal year 1976 because of the requirement to obligate these funds.

The rescissions I have presented to the Congress represent marginally beneficial or totally unneeded programs which can be provided only by raising taxes or by adding to the deficit which has already reached enormous proportions by any standard.

There is a natural reluctance to face up to the hard choices necessary to keep spending within reasonable limits. However, we must make these choices or all Americans will suffer because such spending sets back the economic recovery we all seek.

NOTE: As enacted, the bills (H.R. 3260 and H.R. 4075) are Public Laws 94-14 and 94-15, respectively, both approved April 8, 1975.

## National Alliance of Businessmen

*The President's Remarks at a Reception for Members of the Organization. April 8, 1975*

*Chairman Rockwell, Carl Hartnack, John Condon, and my old friend, Bob Wilson, members of NAB:*

It is a great privilege and pleasure to welcome you all to this White House reception. It is the least, I think, we in government, can do to thank you individually and collectively for the work that you and your organization are doing for America.

Last summer I had the privilege of speaking at your national conference here in Washington and predicted that you would not let the problems of inflation and economic downturn prevent you from meeting your objectives of finding jobs for America's disadvantaged Vietnam veterans and our many, many needy American youngsters.

Now, after the reports that I have heard on the progress you have made during the first half of this fiscal year, I am convinced that my prediction of last summer was one of the most accurate I could have made—maybe a bit more accurate than some others I have made.

But anyhow, in spite of the present economic conditions, you are right on target on providing jobs and training for some 485,000 adults this fiscal year.

Last summer, and I commend you for it, you exceeded your goal of 200,000 summer jobs for needy youngsters by more than 25 percent, and that is a great accomplishment, and I commend you and thank you for it.

The key to the American success story, as I see it for nearly 200 years now, has been a single word, and we should emphasize it and re-emphasize it—opportunity.

Generation after generation, that opportunity has been expanded, and it can and it will be expanded in the years ahead.

That opportunity has been made available to more and more people with, thank goodness, fewer and fewer barriers. We have not eliminated them all. Some still remain—barriers of poverty, ignorance, prejudice, just to mention a few.

We don't like them. We won't tolerate them. We are going to eliminate them. However, thanks to the National Alliance of Businessmen, great progress is being made, and all of you who are here today should be thanked by those who have been blessed by what you have made available.

The productivity partnership you have formed with American business, labor, and government has proven what can be done when all segments of our American system work together toward common objectives. Over the past 7 years—and I can recall with some accuracy the work that was begun and the work that has been achieved—you have developed the skill, the know-how, and the commitment necessary to help those least likely to succeed under normal and previous circumstances.

## Energy Research and Development Administration

*Announcement of Intention To Nominate Alfred D. Starbird To Be Assistant Administrator for National Security. April 9, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alfred D. Starbird, of Alexandria, Va., to be an Assistant Administrator of Energy Research and Development (National Security). This is a new position created by Public Law 93-438 of October 11, 1974.

Upon his retirement from the United States Army in March 1971, Mr. Starbird became Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering for Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense. While serving in the Army, he was Sentinel (later Safeguard) ABM System Manager from November 1967 until his retirement. He was Director, Defense Communications Agency, beginning in 1962, and later in September 1966 he became Director of the Defense Communications Planning Group.

Since World War II, General Starbird has served in various assignments in the Pacific, the Continental United States, and in Europe where he served as Secretary of SHAPE. After 2 years in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, he was named Director of Military Applications of the Atomic Energy Commission and served in that assignment from July 1955 to January 1961. In November 1961, he left his assignment as Division Engineer, North Pacific Engineer Division, to organize Joint Task Force Eight and to command it during the planning, preparation, and execution of Operation Dominic, the 1962 nuclear test series.

Mr. Starbird was born on April 28, 1912, in Fort Sill, Okla. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1933. He served in World War II from 1942 to 1945.

Mr. Starbird is married to the former Evelyn Wallington, and they have three children.

## Federal Power Commission

*Announcement of Intention To Nominate James G. Watt To Be a Member of the Commission. April 9, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate James G. Watt, of Wheatland, Wyo., to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for a term of 4 years. He will succeed Albert B. Brooke, Jr., who has resigned.

I think you are fortunate. Your objective is a very simple one—to place veterans, the handicapped, and the disadvantaged people in private sector jobs where they have the greatest opportunity to do for themselves, with your help, to enlarge their arena, to enlarge their opportunities—private sector jobs that will be their first step up the ladder of dignity and prosperity.

Specifically, we are taking the lead in finding jobs for veterans, and we have literally hundreds of thousands of them, as a matter of fact, more than 650,000 to date.

And you also conduct an enormously successful summer jobs campaign for needy youngsters. I think these two alliance programs are extremely important. I can't emphasize it sufficiently. We cannot and we must not forget the veterans of the Vietnam war, nor can we ignore America's youngsters today.

I understand that you have achieved all this with only 35 professional staff members paid by Federal funds. That is an awful lot of results with a minimum of Federal participation.

All of the thousands of other people who made this program work were on free loan from the private sector, which has been an invaluable contribution to the betterment of America. And may I thank those in the private sector who have made these people available to supplement the minimum contribution made by the Federal Government. It really is a tribute to the free enterprise system and the people who are deeply involved in it.

I am particularly pleased to see your current slogan, "Help America Work." That is really the goal of our country today, and it has been in the past, and I suspect it will be so in the future. I am deeply appreciative of what each of you has contributed toward making that slogan a reality.

Today, you are faced with a reward that so often goes with a job well done. I ask you to do more, and I am confident that you will.

As representatives of the American business system, our economy, our government, and our people need your efforts more than ever before. I am sure you have heard that on many, many occasions in your local communities, in your States, and here now. But I say it with deep conviction; it is true.

Therefore, I urge you to join with me in renewing and reaffirming our commitment and our dedication to the purposes of the National Alliance of Businessmen in order to truly help America work.

You, by your own success, have set an example. You, by your own contributions, can help others achieve what you have achieved by work, and that makes America work.

Thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Mr. Watt is presently the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. From May 1969 to June 1972, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Resources, Department of the Interior. He joined the Department of the Interior in January 1969 as Special Assistant to the Secretary and Under Secretary, serving until May 1969. From September 1966 to January 1969, he was Secretary to the Natural Resources Committee and the Environmental Pollution Advisory Panel, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Watt served as legislative assistant and counsel to former United States Senator Milward Simpson from November 1962 to September 1966, after having served as his personal assistant from July 1962 to November 1962.

Mr. Watt was born on January 21, 1938, in Lusk, Wyo. He received his B.S. degree in 1960 and his J.D. degree in 1962 from the University of Wyoming. He is a member of the Wyoming State Bar and the United States Supreme Court Bar.

Mr. Watt is married to the former Leilani Bomgardner, and they have two children. They reside in Camp Springs, Md.

## Extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949

*The President's Letter to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate Urging a 4-Year Extension of the Act. April 9, 1975*

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Effective management of the Executive Branch requires adaptability to changing circumstances and problems.

The organizational structure of the Executive Branch should foster both efficiency and flexibility. A tool on which my predecessors relied to achieve these objectives is the reorganization plan authority. This mechanism will be very useful in our efforts to meet the challenges we now face. Therefore, I am transmitting to you a draft bill entitled "To reestablish the period within which the President may transmit to the Congress plans for the reorganization of agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government, and for other purposes."

The Reorganization Act of 1949 (5 U.S.C., Chapter 9) requires the President to "examine the organization of all agencies" and "determine what changes in such organization are necessary." However, specific authority under this act to submit Reorganization Plans which define such necessary changes expired on April 1, 1973. Thus, this bill seeks to restore the authority necessary to fulfill my

statutory obligation to study and propose Executive reorganizations.

Historically, there has been bi-partisan support for extension of this authority. Since 1949, all Presidents have made use of this mechanism—93 Presidential plans have been submitted and 73 have been approved.

The original Reorganization Act of 1949 established the President's authority to submit plans for a four-year period. In view of the mutual interest of both Congress and the Executive Branch in efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal programs, I urge that this Reorganization Plan authority again be extended for a four-year period. Such an extension would facilitate the orderly development of a systematic plan of organization improvements.

We all recognize the benefits of sound organization of governmental agencies. All three branches of the Federal Government seek effective management, reduction of expenditures, increased efficiency, and elimination of overlapping and duplication of effort. The reorganization statute has been instrumental in Executive Branch efforts to achieve these goals. Therefore, I urge prompt action by the Congress to extend this authority and renew the usefulness of this statute as a tool of good government.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of the Senate. The text of the draft bill was also included with the release.

## Law Day, U.S.A., 1975

*Proclamation 4364. April 9, 1975*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

We cannot cherish justice and liberty unless we respect the law.

In order to preserve and strengthen our cherished freedoms, it is appropriate that we reaffirm the fundamental principle of justice through law for all Americans. We can do so in many ways and in many places—in the library and classroom, through grassroots civic and political work, and through a heightened awareness of the American system of law making and law enforcement. Let each of us reaffirm our devotion to and respect for the legal process without which neither life nor liberty would be secure.

Congress has requested that the first day of May of each year be proclaimed Law Day, U.S.A. (75 Stat. 43; 36 U.S.C. 164); and, that the American people be asked

## National Explorer Presidents' Congress

*The President's Remarks to Student Participants in the Program. April 9, 1975*

*Mr. Reneker, members of the National Executive Board, President Wright, Explorers:*

Let me say it is a very great privilege, a very high honor to have the opportunity of joining you at this historic house in this wonderful site, and I welcome each and every one of you to the White House.

You know, it is good to have all you Explorers here because the more I travel, the more I read, the more I listen, I am absolutely convinced our country—yours and mine—needs your youthful vision, your enthusiasm, and obviously your idealism.

As we read history, as we look at the present, America has always been a nation with the promise of a better tomorrow, regardless of our present difficulties, either at home or abroad. As I look at this group—2,000 out of 500,000 Explorers—you obviously represent the hope of tomorrow.

A few years ago, when I was the minority leader of the House of Representatives, I had the distinct honor and great privilege of serving as chairman of your annual Congress here in the Nation's Capital. And as I recall, that particular get-together had the same flavor, the same atmosphere as a national political convention. And I must say that participation by me in that gathering convinced me beyond any doubt whatsoever that young people ought to participate, not stand on the sidelines and be critical.

I know very well that a good many young people—and Mrs. Ford and I have four children, now from the age of 25 to 17—that young people, for a period of time, were very disillusioned, very concerned, and felt that their country had let them down or that our system wasn't working. And, therefore, they had a tendency to stand back and not get into the ballgame, so to speak.

Well, I didn't agree with that point of view then because, then as now, we need the maximum effort, participation, dedication of young people, such as yourselves. Don't stand on the sidelines. Be a part of this great government, whether it is at the local, the State, or the Federal level.

I don't like to repeat speeches, and I won't, except to tell you one story that I told a group of young people yesterday, whom I met out here in the Rose Garden.

In the summer of 1931, I came from my home of Grand Rapids, Michigan, with some 50 or 60 other young people who were just graduating from high school, and we came to the Nation's Capital and we toured the great Capital that we have here.

to celebrate that day in appreciation for the liberties we have acquired and preserved under the law.

Now, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, invite the people of the United States to observe Thursday, May 1, 1975, with appropriate programs and ceremonies, as Law Day, U.S.A. I especially urge that schools, libraries, churches, civic and service organizations, public bodies, the courts, the legal profession and the communications media take the lead in sponsoring, participating in, and publicizing suitable observances throughout the Nation. And I call upon all public officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:48 p.m., April 9, 1975]

## Council on Wage and Price Stability

*The President's Message to the Congress Transmitting the Council's Second Quarterly Report. April 9, 1975*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 5 of the Council on Wage and Price Stability Act, as amended, I am hereby transmitting to the Congress the second quarterly report of the Council on Wage and Price Stability. This report contains a description of the Council activities during the past few months in monitoring both wages and prices in the private sector and various Federal Government activities which lead to higher costs and prices. Additionally, it contains a discussion of wages and prices during the last quarter of 1974 and the outlook for 1975.

We are making good progress in winning the battle against inflation. The Council on Wage and Price Stability has helped to obtain the voluntary cooperation of labor and management in these efforts. The Council also is playing an important role in restraining any adverse economic impact of proposed Government actions.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,  
April 9, 1975.

NOTE: The report covering the period November 1974–January 1975 is entitled "Quarterly Report—Council on Wage and Price Stability."

We went to the Capitol, the White House, and all of the other tremendous buildings and activities that go on in your Capital. I have a picture taken with 50 or 60 of us standing in front of the Capitol, and I can recall very vividly sitting in the Chamber of the House of Representatives in 1931 watching the activities of the House of Representatives at that time.

I must have been tremendously impressed. I must have had the seed planted that resulted in my active participation in the political arena. And, after serving 25-plus years in the Congress of the United States, I am glad that I had that inspiration from one trip to Washington, D.C.

What I am saying to all 2,000 of you is, you have seen the magnificent beauty and the wonderful things here in your Capital. I hope that every one of the 2,000 of you go away from here with the feeling that your government is meaningful, whether it is the executive branch headed by the President, or the legislative branch headed by the Congress, or the judicial branch headed by the Supreme Court.

All of you, each and every one of you, can make a significant contribution. The inspiration that I hope you have gotten during your visit will mean that in a few years—and I hope not too many—you will be back here running this country, doing a better job than we are doing.

Now, I know that the Explorers have as two of their main functions a career-oriented program and a leadership-directed program. It is my understanding by the time you complete this Congress you will have heard from people representing all sectors of our life—business, government officials, journalists, athletes, educators, lawyers, labor leaders, and many, many others.

The truth is that there are opportunities in every segment of our society for you and for those that you know. To make a strong country, we have to have people in all sectors and all segments of our society.

You know, there is a saying, if I remember it correctly, in the Bible that says the beauty of Joseph's coat is its many colors. The strength of America today is its diversity.

For all of you to be here from all of our various States means that a cross-section of America is represented by 2,000 of our finest young people, who in the process of visiting the Nation's Capital will be exposed to opportunities for your future careers.

As you move into that career, one that not only makes sense to you but money for you, you will find new opportunities and new challenges confronting you.

With the war over and the draft ended, your duty now is to enlist in the campaigns being currently waged against our domestic and international problems. One thing that I have found in my experience in government, which goes back to January of 1949, is that our government needs new ideas.

Those new ideas can come from any one or all of you. We need new concepts that can be made available to us,

whether we are in the executive branch or in the legislative branch. We need new approaches. We can't use the same old concepts day after day after day.

You have ideas of your own, and that is why you are here. You have inspiration, and you have the dedication. And that is why you have joined others who were here.

It is my judgment that ideas are the engines that make our free enterprise system go, and let us hear from you the ideas that you have put together in your own mind with the benefit of others.

I would like to make one observation, and I am not critical of anybody—people believe it. But it is something that worries me. I sat in the House of Representatives for 25 years and I used to see program after program presented to the House that meant a bigger government, that meant more control over people and over cities and over States.

I used to get very worried as I saw this proliferation of government, and I thought to myself on many occasions that I wish that people would think in this way, and let me paraphrase it, if I might: Just remember that a government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take from us everything we have.

As Explorers, each and every one of you in your local community are also leaders. Leaders in America, particularly among the young, are the greatest resource that this Nation has.

You obviously represent the spirit, you obviously represent the will of America's future. And although I am certain you have heard it said before, may I, with your indulgence, say it again. You—and I mean exactly that, you—can make this country whatever you want it to be.

At this time, I want to personally welcome to the White House two other presidents, Mary Wright, who has done a magnificent job as Explorer President for the past year, and of course, your new president, Larry Carpenter.

Let me say, without being critical of Larry, that Mary is a lot more attractive than he is. But I will say in defense of Larry, he looks pretty good and pretty strong to me.

Congratulations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:47 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. Following his remarks, the President received the Boy Scouts of America Silver Buffalo Award. It was presented by Mary Van Lear Wright, National Explorer President.

## United States Postal Service

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate D. C. Burnham To Be a Governor. April 10, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate D. C. Burnham, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring

## National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1975

### *Proclamation 4365. April 10, 1975*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

Throughout the history of the United States, our progress as a Nation has been closely tied to progress in the development of our transportation system. Generations of men and women who pioneered and developed the great networks by which we move goods and people today stand high in the ranks of those who have helped make America great.

As the Nation grew, so did its need for mobility. During the last century, this need was well served by expanding rail and water transportation systems. Today, the need is served by a broader range of systems. Motor vehicles and aircraft provide rapid access to every region.

There are still changing needs and new demands for the movement of our people and the goods they produce. Yesterday's methods may not be adequate to overcome the problem of congestion in many of our large population centers. Also, fuels that have powered our transportation machinery in the past may not be sufficient to meet the demands of the future.

So, once again, we look to the people in our transportation industry to make the adjustments required by the changing times. We look to them with the confidence that they will perform as they have in the past and provide improvements that will ensure fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation.

In acknowledgement of the importance of our transportation system, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (71 Stat. 30, 36 U.S.C. 160), requested the President to proclaim the third Friday in May of each year as National Defense Transportation Day, and, by a joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 69, 36 U.S.C. 166), requested the President to proclaim the week in which that Friday falls as National Transportation Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, May 16, 1975, as National Defense Transportation Day, and the week beginning May 11, 1975, as National Transportation Week.

I particularly urge that governors and other elected officials as well as the people of America join with the Department of Transportation in observing this week. It is an observance that is well deserved.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen

December 8, 1983. He will succeed Frederick R. Kappel, whose term expired December 8, 1974.

Mr. Burnham is presently the director-officer of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. He joined Westinghouse Corp. in 1954. He became a group vice president in 1962 and president and chief executive officer in 1963, serving until 1968. He became chairman of the board in 1969. From 1936 to 1954, he was with General Motors Corp., serving as assistant chief engineer from 1953 to 1954 in the Oldsmobile Division.

Mr. Burnham was born on January 28, 1915, in Athol, Mass. He received his B.S. degree from Purdue University in 1936.

Mr. Burnham is married to the former Virginia Gobble, and they have five children.

## Energy Research and Development Administration

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate Philip C. White To Be Assistant Administrator for Fossil Energy. April 10, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Philip C. White, of Hinsdale, Ill., to be an Assistant Administrator of Energy Research and Development (Fossil Energy). This is a new position created by Public Law 93-438 of October 11, 1974.

Since 1970, Dr. White has been general manager of research, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill. From 1960 to 1969, he was manager and later vice president of research and development for Amoco Oil Co. He joined the Standard Oil Co. in 1938, having the responsibility of certain pilot plants and later joining the analytical department. He worked in research and development beginning in 1951 with Pan American Petroleum Co., which later became American Oil Co. He then returned to Chicago in 1956 as manager and general manager of research and development, serving until 1960.

Dr. White was born on May 10, 1913, in Chicago, Ill. He received his B.S. degree in 1935 and his Ph. D. in 1938 from the University of Chicago. He did additional graduate work at the Harvard School of Business in 1957.

Dr. White is married to the former Virginia Plumb, of Streator, Ill., and they have three children.

hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:43 p.m., April 10, 1975]

## Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth

*The President's Memorandum for Heads of Departments and Agencies. Dated April 9, 1975.*

*Released April 10, 1975*

Many young Americans will put their vacations to practical use by finding worthwhile jobs this summer. We in Government can and should help them.

I request that all Federal managers give their full support to the 1975 Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth. Young employees can be used in various capacities—as replacements for vacationing regular employees and as supplementary help in agencies experiencing increased summer workloads. They provide Government agencies with a chance to expand relationships with educational institutions and to gain a better understanding of the generation that will work for the Government in the future.

Your leadership is needed in the selection of young people from the Summer Employment Examination, agency merit staffing plans and the Federal Summer Intern Program. Since we must also continue to assure opportunities for needy youths in Government service, I am setting a general goal of one needy youth for every forty regular employees.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission will continue to provide guidance on all aspects of the Federal Summer Employment Program and will report to me on its performance. The support of your agency has contributed greatly to the success of this program in past years. I urge you to give this year's program your continued personal involvement.

GERALD R. FORD

## Disaster Assistance for Tennessee

*Announcement of Amendment of Disaster Declaration Following Storms and Flooding. April 10, 1975*

The President has extended the period of time covered by his March 22, 1975, declaration of a major disaster for Tennessee.

The action was taken so that Federal disaster assistance could be provided in areas of the State which have sustained continued damage from flooding since March 16.

The original declaration covered severe storms and flooding which occurred during the period March 11 to 16. The new action amends the declaration to read "severe storms and flooding beginning about March 11, 1975..."

Federal assistance from the President's Disaster Relief Fund will consist of temporary housing; disaster unemployment assistance payments to those who lost their jobs as a result of the storms and flooding; debris removal; and the repair or restoration of damaged or destroyed streets, roads, bridges, sewer and water systems, and public utilities. Low-interest-rate disaster loans will be made available by the Small Business Administration under the authorities of Public Law 93-24, and emergency loan assistance will be made available by the Farmers Home Administration.

Federal relief activities in the areas affected by the storms and flooding since March 16 will be coordinated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the direction of Administrator Thomas P. Dunne. Mr. Dunne will designate the specific areas within the State eligible for Federal assistance, based upon Federal and State damage assessments.

Thomas P. Credle, Regional Director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, HUD Region IV, who was appointed Federal Coordinating Officer for the President's March 22 declaration of a major disaster, will also coordinate the Federal relief and recovery activities in the areas which sustained continued flood damage since March 16.

## Regulations Limiting Imports of Certain Cheeses

*Executive Order 11851. April 10, 1975*

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS  
LIMITING IMPORTS OF CERTAIN CHEESES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, in order to implement

an agreement concluded in December 1974 with the Commission of the European Communities designed to prevent the transshipment to the United States of certain cheeses on which restitution payments have been made, is authorized to issue regulations:

(a) to prevent the importation into the Customs Territory of the United States, except for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of certain cheeses, originating in member states of the European Communities, upon which restitution payments have been made for export to (1) Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, other United States possessions and territories or (2) any country other than the United States;

(b) to prevent the importation of such cheeses into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico if such cheeses are imported into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for

transshipment to other areas of the Customs Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. Heads of departments and heads of agencies are hereby authorized to redelegate within their respective departments or agencies the functions herein assigned to them, except that the function of issuing regulations delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Section 1 of this order may be redelegated only to officials required to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as provided by 3 U.S.C. 301.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,

April 10, 1975.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:43 p.m., April 10, 1975]

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

*The President's Address Delivered Before a Joint Session of the Congress. April 10, 1975*

*Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished guests, my very good friends in the Congress, and fellow Americans:*

I stand before you tonight after many agonizing hours in very solemn prayers for guidance by the Almighty. In my report on the State of the Union in January, I concentrated on two subjects which were uppermost in the minds of the American people—urgent actions for the recovery of our economy and a comprehensive program to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy.

I thank the Congress for the action that it has taken thus far in my response for economic recommendations. I look forward to early approval of a national energy program to meet our country's long-range and emergency needs in the field of energy.

Tonight it is my purpose to review our relations with the rest of the world in the spirit of candor and consultation which I have sought to maintain with my former colleagues and with our countrymen from the time that I took office. It is the first priority of my Presidency to sustain and strengthen the mutual trust and respect which must exist among Americans and their Government if we are to deal successfully with the challenges confronting us both at home and abroad.

The leadership of the United States of America since the end of World War II has sustained and advanced the security, well-being, and freedom of millions of human beings besides ourselves. Despite some setbacks, despite some mistakes, the United States has made peace a real prospect for us and for all nations. I know firsthand that the Congress has been a partner in the development and in the support of American foreign policy, which five Presidents before me have carried forward with changes of course but not of destination.

The course which our country chooses in the world today has never been of greater significance for ourselves as a nation and for all mankind. We build from a solid foundation.

Our alliances with great industrial democracies in Europe, North America, and Japan remain strong with a greater degree of consultation and equity than ever before.

With the Soviet Union we have moved across a broad front toward a more stable, if still competitive, relationship. We have begun to control the spiral of strategic nuclear armaments.

After two decades of mutual estrangement, we have achieved an historic opening with the People's Republic of China.

In the best American tradition, we have committed, often with striking success, our influence and good offices to help contain conflicts and settle disputes in many, many regions of the world. We have, for example, helped the parties of the Middle East take the first steps toward living with one another in peace.

We have opened a new dialog with Latin America, looking toward a healthier hemispheric partnership. We are developing closer relations with the nations of Africa. We have exercised international leadership on the great new issues of our interdependent world, such as energy, food, environment, and the law of the sea.

The American people can be proud of what their Nation has achieved and helped others to accomplish, but we have from time to time suffered setbacks and disappointments in foreign policy. Some were events over which we had no control; some were difficulties we imposed upon ourselves.

We live in a time of testing and of a time of change. Our world—a world of economic uncertainty, political unrest, and threats to the peace—does not allow us the luxury of abdication or domestic discord.

I recall quite vividly the words of President Truman to the Congress when the United States faced a far greater challenge at the end of the Second World War. If I might quote: "If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world, and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this Nation."

President Truman's resolution must guide us today. Our purpose is not to point the finger of blame, but to build upon our many successes, to repair damage where we find it, to recover our balance, to move ahead as a united people. Tonight is a time for straight talk among friends, about where we stand and where we are going.

A vast human tragedy has befallen our friends in Vietnam and Cambodia. Tonight I shall not talk only of obligations arising from legal documents. Who can forget the enormous sacrifices of blood, dedication, and treasure that we made in Vietnam?

Under five Presidents and 12 Congresses, the United States was engaged in Indochina. Millions of Americans served, thousands died, and many more were wounded, imprisoned, or lost. Over \$150 billion have been appropriated for that war by the Congress of the United States. And after years of effort, we negotiated, under the most difficult circumstances, a settlement which made it possible for us to remove our military forces and bring home with pride our American prisoners. This settlement, if its terms had been adhered to, would have permitted our South Vietnamese

ally, with our material and moral support, to maintain its security and rebuild after two decades of war.

The chances for an enduring peace after the last American fighting man left Vietnam in 1973, rested on two publicly stated premises: first, that if necessary, the United States would help sustain the terms of the Paris accords it signed 2 years ago, and second, that the United States would provide adequate economic and military assistance to South Vietnam.

Let us refresh our memories for just a moment. The universal consensus in the United States at that time, late 1972, was that if we could end our own involvement and obtain the release of our prisoners, we would provide adequate material support to South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese, from the moment they signed the Paris accords, systematically violated the cease-fire and other provisions of that agreement. Flagrantly disregarding the ban on the infiltration of troops, the North Vietnamese illegally introduced over 350,000 men into the South. In direct violation of the agreement, they sent in the most modern equipment in massive amounts. Meanwhile, they continued to receive large quantities of supplies and arms from their friends.

In the face of this situation, the United States—torn as it was by the emotions of a decade of war—was unable to respond. We deprived ourselves by law of the ability to enforce the agreement, thus giving North Vietnam assurance that it could violate that agreement with impunity. Next, we reduced our economic and arms aid to South Vietnam. Finally, we signaled our increasing reluctance to give any support to that nation struggling for its survival.

Encouraged by these developments, the North Vietnamese, in recent months, began sending even their reserve divisions into South Vietnam. Some 20 divisions, virtually their entire army, are now in South Vietnam.

The Government of South Vietnam, uncertain of further American assistance, hastily ordered a strategic withdrawal to more defensible positions. This extremely difficult maneuver, decided upon without consultations, was poorly executed, hampered by floods of refugees, and thus led to panic. The results are painfully obvious and profoundly moving.

In my first public comment on this tragic development, I called for a new sense of national unity and purpose. I said I would not engage in recriminations or attempts to assess the blame. I reiterate that tonight.

In the same spirit, I welcome the statement of the distinguished majority leader of the United States Senate earlier this week, and I quote: "It is time for the Congress and the President to work together in the area of foreign as well as domestic policy."

So, let us start afresh.

I am here to work with the Congress. In the conduct of foreign affairs, Presidential initiative and ability to act swiftly in emergencies are essential to our national interest.

With respect to North Vietnam, I call upon Hanoi—and ask the Congress to join with me in this call—to cease military operations immediately and to honor the terms of the Paris agreement.

The United States is urgently requesting the signatories of the Paris conference to meet their obligations to use their influence to halt the fighting and to enforce the 1973 accords. Diplomatic notes to this effect

have been sent to all members of the Paris conference, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia has reached a critical phase requiring immediate and positive decisions by this Government.

The options before us are few and the time is very short.

—On the one hand, the United States could do nothing more; let the Government of South Vietnam save itself and what is left of its territory, if it can; let those South Vietnamese civilians who have worked with us for a decade or more save their lives and their families, if they can; in short, shut our eyes and wash our hands of the whole affair—if we can.

—Or, on the other hand, I could ask the Congress for authority to enforce the Paris accords with our troops and our tanks and our aircraft and our artillery and carry the war to the enemy.

There are two narrower options:

—First, stick with my January request that Congress appropriate \$300 million for military assistance for South Vietnam and seek additional funds for economic and humanitarian purposes;

—Or increase my requests for both emergency military and humanitarian assistance to levels which, by best estimates, might enable the South Vietnamese to stem the onrushing aggression, to stabilize the military situation, permit the chance of a negotiated political settlement between the North and South Vietnamese, and, if the very worst were to happen, at least allow the orderly evacuation of Americans and endangered South Vietnamese to places of safety.

Let me now state my considerations and my conclusions.

I have received a full report from General Weyand, whom I sent to Vietnam to assess the situation. He advises that the current military situation is very critical, but that South Vietnam is continuing to defend itself with the resources available. However, he feels that if there is to be any chance of success for their defense plan, South Vietnam needs urgently an additional \$722 million in very specific military supplies from the United States. In my judgment, a stabilization of the military situation offers the best opportunity for a political solution.

I must, of course, as I think each of you would, consider the safety of nearly 6,000 Americans who remain in South Vietnam and tens of thousands of South Vietnamese employees of the United States Government, of news agencies, of contractors and businesses for many years whose lives, with their dependents, are in very grave peril. There are tens of thousands of other South Vietnamese intellectuals, professors, teachers, editors and opinion leaders, who have supported the South Vietnamese cause and the alliance with the United States to whom we have a profound moral obligation.

I am also mindful of our posture toward the rest of the world, and particularly of our future relations with the free nations of Asia. These nations must not think for a minute that the United States is pulling out on them or intends to abandon them to aggression.

I have, therefore, concluded that the national interests of the United States and the cause of world stability require that we continue to give both military and humanitarian assistance to the South Vietnamese.

Assistance to South Vietnam at this stage must be swift and adequate. Drift and indecision invite far deeper disaster. The sums I had requested before the major North Vietnamese offensive and the sudden South Vietnamese retreat are obviously inadequate. Half-hearted action would be worse than none. We must act together and act decisively.

I am, therefore, asking the Congress to appropriate without delay \$722 million for emergency military assistance and an initial sum of \$250 million for economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam.

The situation in South Vietnam is changing very rapidly, and the need for emergency food, medicine, and refugee relief is growing by the hour. I will work with the Congress in the days ahead to develop humanitarian assistance to meet these very pressing needs.

Fundamental decency requires that we do everything in our power to ease the misery and the pain of the monumental human crisis which has befallen the people of Vietnam. Millions have fled in the face of the Communist onslaught and are now homeless and are now destitute. I hereby pledge in the name of the American people that the United States will make a maximum humanitarian effort to help care for and feed these hopeless victims.

And now I ask the Congress to clarify immediately its restrictions on the use of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia for the limited purposes of protecting American lives by ensuring their evacuation, if this should be necessary. And I also ask prompt revision of the law to cover those Vietnamese to whom we have a very special obligation and whose lives may be endangered should the worst come to pass.

I hope that this authority will never have to be used, but if it is needed, there will be no time for Congressional debate. Because of the gravity of the situation, I ask the Congress to complete action on all of these measures not later than April 19.

In Cambodia, the situation is tragic. The United States and the Cambodian Government have each made major efforts, over a long period and through many channels, to end that conflict. But because of their military successes, steady external support, and their awareness of American legal restrictions, the Communist side has shown no interest in negotiation, compromise, or a political solution. And yet, for the past 3 months, the beleaguered people of Phnom Penh have fought on, hoping against hope that the United States would not desert them, but instead provide the arms and ammunition they so badly needed.

I have received a moving letter from the new acting President of Cambodia, Saukham Khoy, and let me quote it for you:

"Dear Mr. President," he wrote, "As the American Congress reconvenes to reconsider your urgent request for supplemental assistance for the Khmer Republic, I appeal to you to convey to the American legislators our plea not to deny these vital resources to us, if a nonmilitary solution is to emerge from this tragic 5-year-old conflict.

"To find a peaceful end to the conflict we need time. I do not know how much time, but we all fully realize that the agony of the Khmer people cannot and must not go on much longer. However, for the immediate future, we need the rice to feed the hungry and the ammunition and the weapons to defend ourselves against those who want to impose their will by force [of arms]. A denial by the American people of the means for us to

carry on will leave us no alternative but inevitably abandoning our search for a solution which will give our citizens some freedom of choice as to their future. For a number of years now the Cambodian people have placed their trust in America. I cannot believe that this confidence was misplaced and that suddenly America will deny us the means which might give us a chance to find an acceptable solution to our conflict."

This letter speaks for itself. In January, I requested food and ammunition for the brave Cambodians, and I regret to say that as of this evening, it may be soon too late.

Members of the Congress, my fellow Americans, this moment of tragedy for Indochina is a time of trial for us. It is a time for national resolve.

It has been said that the United States is over-extended, that we have too many commitments too far from home, that we must re-examine what our truly vital interests are and shape our strategy to conform to them. I find no fault with this as a theory, but in the real world such a course must be pursued carefully and in close coordination with solid progress toward overall reduction in worldwide tensions.

We cannot, in the meantime, abandon our friends while our adversaries support and encourage theirs. We cannot dismantle our defenses, our diplomacy, or our intelligence capability while others increase and strengthen theirs.

Let us put an end to self-inflicted wounds. Let us remember that our national unity is a most priceless asset. Let us deny our adversaries the satisfaction of using Vietnam to pit Americans against Americans. At this moment, the United States must present to the world a united front.

Above all, let's keep events in Southeast Asia in their proper perspective. The security and the progress of hundreds of millions of people everywhere depend importantly on us.

Let no potential adversary believe that our difficulties or our debates mean a slackening of our national will. We will stand by our friends, we will honor our commitments, and we will uphold our country's principles.

The American people know that our strength, our authority, and our leadership have helped prevent a third world war for more than a generation. We will not shrink from this duty in the decades ahead.

Let me now review with you the basic elements of our foreign policy, speaking candidly about our strengths and some of our difficulties.

We must, first of all, face the fact that what has happened in Indochina has disquieted many of our friends, especially in Asia. We must deal with this situation promptly and firmly. To this end, I have already scheduled meetings with the leaders of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Indonesia, and I expect to meet with the leaders of other Asian countries as well.

A key country in this respect is Japan. The warm welcome I received in Japan last November vividly symbolized for both our peoples the friendship and the solidarity of this extraordinary partnership. I look forward, as I am sure all of you do, with very special pleasure to welcoming the Emperor when he visits the United States later this year.

We consider our security treaty with Japan the cornerstone of stability in the vast reaches of Asia and the Pacific. Our relations are crucial to our mutual well-being. Together, we are working energetically on the international multilateral agenda—in trade, energy, and food. We will continue the process of strengthening our friendship, mutual security, and prosperity.

Also, of course, of fundamental importance is our mutual security relationship with the Republic of Korea, which I reaffirmed on my recent visit.

Our relations with Europe have never been stronger. There are no peoples with whom America's destiny has been more closely linked. There are no peoples whose friendship and cooperation are more needed for the future. For none of the members of the Atlantic community can be secure, none can prosper, none can advance unless we all do so together. More than ever, these times demand our close collaboration in order:

- to maintain the secure anchor of our common security in this time of international riptides;
- to work together on the promising negotiations with our potential adversaries;
- to pool our energies on the great new economic challenge that faces us.

In addition to this traditional agenda, there are new problems involving energy, raw materials, and the environment. The Atlantic nations face many and complex negotiations and decisions. It is time to take stock, to consult on our future, to affirm once again our cohesion and our common destiny. I therefore expect to join with the other leaders of the Atlantic Alliance at a Western summit in the very near future.

Before this NATO meeting, I earnestly ask the Congress to weigh the broader considerations and consequences of its past actions on the complex Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus. Our foreign policy cannot be simply a collection of special economic or ethnic or ideological interests. There must be a deep concern for the overall design of our international actions. To achieve this design for peace and to assure that our individual acts have some coherence, the Executive must have some flexibility in the conduct of foreign policy.

United States military assistance to an old and faithful ally, Turkey, has been cut off by action of the Congress. This has imposed an embargo on military purchases by Turkey, extending even to items already paid for—an unprecedented act against a friend.

These moves, I know, were sincerely intended to influence Turkey in the Cyprus negotiations. I deeply share the concern of many citizens for the immense human suffering on Cyprus. I sympathize with the new democratic government in Greece. We are continuing our earnest efforts to find equitable solutions to the problems which exist between Greece and Turkey. But the result of the Congressional action has been:

- to block progress towards reconciliation, thereby prolonging the suffering on Cyprus;
- to complicate our ability to promote successful negotiations;
- to increase the danger of a broader conflict.

Our longstanding relationship with Turkey is not simply a favor to Turkey; it is a clear and essential mutual interest. Turkey lies on the rim

of the Soviet Union and at the gates of the Middle East. It is vital to the security of the eastern Mediterranean, the southern flank of Western Europe, and the collective security of the Western Alliance. Our U.S. military bases in Turkey are as critical to our own security as they are to the defense of NATO.

I therefore call upon the Congress to lift the American arms embargo against our Turkish ally by passing the bipartisan Mansfield-Scott bill now before the Senate. Only this will enable us to work with Greece and Turkey to resolve the differences between our allies. I accept and indeed welcome the bill's requirement for monthly reports to the Congress on progress toward a Cyprus settlement, but unless this is done with dispatch, forces may be set in motion within and between the two nations which could not be reversed.

At the same time, in order to strengthen the democratic government of Greece and to reaffirm our traditional ties with the people of Greece, we are actively discussing a program of economic and military assistance with them. We will shortly be submitting specific requests to the Congress in this regard.

A vital element of our foreign policy is our relationship with the developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These countries must know that America is a true, that America is a concerned friend, reliable both in word and deed.

As evidence of this friendship, I urge the Congress to reconsider one provision of the 1974 Trade Act which has had an unfortunate and unintended impact on our relations with Latin America where we have such a long tie of friendship and cooperation. Under this legislation, all members of OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] were excluded from our generalized system of trade preferences. This, unfortunately, punished two South American friends, Ecuador and Venezuela, as well as other OPEC nations, such as Nigeria and Indonesia, none of which participated in last year's oil embargo. This exclusion has seriously complicated our new dialog with our friends in this hemisphere. I therefore endorse the amendments which have been introduced in the Congress to provide Executive authority to waive those restrictions on the Trade Act that are incompatible with our national interest.

The interests of America as well as our allies are vitally affected by what happens in the Middle East. So long as the state of tension continues, it threatens military crisis, the weakening of our alliances, the stability of the world economy, and confrontation with the nuclear super powers. These are intolerable risks.

Because we are in the unique position of being able to deal with all the parties, we have, at their request, been engaged for the past year and a half in the peacemaking effort unparalleled in the history of the region. Our policy has brought remarkable successes on the road to peace. Last year, two major disengagement agreements were negotiated and implemented with our help. For the first time in 30 years, a process of negotiation on the basic political issues was begun and is continuing.

Unfortunately, the latest efforts to reach a further interim agreement between Israel and Egypt have been suspended. The issues dividing the parties are vital to them and not amenable to easy and to quick solutions. However, the United States will not be discouraged.

The momentum toward peace that has been achieved over the last 18 months must, and will, be maintained. The active role of the United States must, and will, be continued. The drift toward war must, and will, be prevented.

I pledge the United States to a major effort for peace in the Middle East, an effort which I know has the solid support of the American people and their Congress. We are now examining how best to proceed. We have agreed in principle to reconvene the Geneva Conference. We are prepared as well to explore other forums. The United States will move ahead on whatever course looks most promising, either towards an overall settlement or interim agreements should the parties themselves desire them. We will not accept stagnation or stalemate with all its attendant risks to peace and prosperity and to our relations in and outside of the region.

The national interest and national security require as well that we reduce the dangers of war. We shall strive to do so by continuing to improve our relations with potential adversaries.

The United States and the Soviet Union share an interest in lessening tensions and building a more stable relationship. During this process, we have never had any illusions. We know that we are dealing with a nation that reflects different principles and is our competitor in many parts of the globe. Through a combination of firmness and flexibility, the United States, in recent years, laid the basis of a more reliable relationship, founded on mutual interest and mutual restraint. But we cannot expect the Soviet Union to show restraint in the face of the United States' weakness or irresolution.

As long as I am President, America will maintain its strength, its alliances, and its principles as a prerequisite to a more peaceful planet. As long as I am President, we will not permit détente to become a license to fish in troubled waters. Détente must be—and I trust will be—a two-way relationship.

Central to U.S.-Soviet relations today is the critical negotiation to control strategic nuclear weapons. We hope to turn the Vladivostok agreements into a final agreement this year at the time of General Secretary Brezhnev's visit to the United States. Such an agreement would, for the first time, put a ceiling on the strategic arms race. It would mark a turning point in postwar history and would be a crucial step in lifting from mankind the threat of nuclear war.

Our use of trade and economic sanctions as weapons to alter the internal conduct of other nations must also be seriously reexamined. However well-intentioned the goals, the fact is that some of our recent actions in the economic field have been self-defeating, they are not achieving the objectives intended by the Congress, and they have damaged our foreign policy.

The Trade Act of 1974 prohibits most-favored-nation treatment, credit and investment guarantees and commercial agreements with the Soviet Union, so long as their emigration policies fail to meet our criteria. The Soviet Union has, therefore, refused to put into effect the important 1972 trade agreement between our two countries.

As a result, Western Europe and Japan have stepped into the breach. Those countries have extended credits to the Soviet Union exceeding \$8 billion in the last 6 months. These are economic opportunities, jobs, and business which could have gone to Americans.

There should be no illusions about the nature of the Soviet system, but there should be no illusions about how to deal with it. Our belief in the right of peoples of the world freely to emigrate has been well demonstrated. This legislation, however, not only harmed our relations with the Soviet Union but seriously complicated the prospects of those seeking to emigrate. The favorable trend, aided by quiet diplomacy, by which emigration increased from 400 in 1968 to over 33,000 in 1973 has been seriously set back. Remedial legislation is urgently needed in our national interest.

With the People's Republic of China, we are firmly fixed on the course set forth in the Shanghai communique. Stability in Asia and the world require our constructive relations with one-fourth of the human race. After two decades of mutual isolation and hostility, we have, in recent years, built a promising foundation. Deep differences in our philosophy and social systems will endure, but so should our mutual long-term interests and the goals to which our countries have jointly subscribed in Shanghai. I will visit China later this year to reaffirm these interests and to accelerate the improvement in our relations, and I was glad to welcome the distinguished Speaker and the distinguished minority leader of the House back today from their constructive visit to the People's Republic of China.

Let me talk about new challenges. The issues I have discussed are the most pressing of the traditional agenda on foreign policy, but ahead of us also is a vast new agenda of issues in an interdependent world. The United States, with its economic power, its technology, its zest for new horizons, is the acknowledged world leader in dealing with many of these challenges.

If this is a moment of uncertainty in the world, it is even more a moment of rare opportunity:

—We are summoned to meet one of man's most basic challenges—hunger. At the World Food Conference last November in Rome, the United States outlined a comprehensive program to close the ominous gap between population growth and food production over the long term. Our technological skill and our enormous productive capacity are crucial to accomplishing this task.

—The old order—in trade, finance, and raw materials—is changing and American leadership is needed in the creation of new institutions and practices for worldwide prosperity and progress.

—The world's oceans, with their immense resources and strategic importance, must become areas of cooperation rather than conflict. American policy is directed to that end.

—Technology must be harnessed to the service of mankind while protecting the environment. This, too, is an arena for American leadership.

—The interests and the aspirations of the developed and developing nations must be reconciled in a manner that is both realistic and humane. This is our goal in this new era.

One of the finest success stories in our foreign policy is our cooperative effort with other major energy consuming nations. In little more than a year, together with our partners,

—we have created the International Energy Agency;

—we have negotiated an emergency sharing arrangement which helps to reduce the dangers of an embargo;

—we have launched major international conservation efforts;

—we have developed a massive program for the development of alternative sources of energy.

But the fate of all of these programs depends crucially on what we do at home. Every month that passes brings us closer to the day when we will be dependent on imported energy for 50 percent of our requirements. A new embargo under these conditions could have a devastating impact on jobs, industrial expansion, and inflation at home. Our economy cannot be left to the mercy of decisions over which we have no control. And I call upon the Congress to act affirmatively.

In a world where information is power, a vital element of our national security lies in our intelligence services. They are essential to our Nation's security in peace as in war. Americans can be grateful for the important, but largely unsung, contributions and achievements of the intelligence services of this Nation.

It is entirely proper that this system be subject to Congressional review. But a sensationalized public debate over legitimate intelligence activities is a disservice to this Nation and a threat to our intelligence system. It ties our hands while our potential enemies operate with secrecy, with skill, and with vast resources. Any investigation must be conducted with maximum discretion and dispatch to avoid crippling a vital national institution.

Let me speak quite frankly to some in this Chamber and perhaps to some not in this Chamber. The Central Intelligence Agency has been of maximum importance to Presidents before me. The Central Intelligence Agency has been of maximum importance to me. The Central Intelligence Agency and its associated intelligence organizations could be of maximum importance to some of you in this audience who might be President at some later date. I think it would be catastrophic for the Congress or anyone else to destroy the usefulness by dismantling, in effect, our intelligence systems upon which we rest so heavily.

Now, as Congress oversees intelligence activities, it must, of course, organize itself to do so in a responsible way. It has been traditional for the Executive to consult with the Congress through specially protected procedures that safeguard essential secrets. But recently, some of those procedures have been altered in a way that makes the protection of vital information very, very difficult. I will say to the leaders of the Congress, the House and the Senate, that I will work with them to devise procedures which will meet the needs of the Congress for review of intelligence agency activities and the needs of the Nation for an effective intelligence service.

Underlying any successful foreign policy is the strength and the credibility of our defense posture. We are strong and we are ready and we intend to remain so. Improvement of relations with adversaries does not mean any relaxation of our national vigilance. On the contrary, it is the firm maintenance of both strength and vigilance that makes possible steady progress toward a safer and a more peaceful world.

The national security budget that I have submitted is the minimum the United States needs in this critical hour. The Congress should review

it carefully, and I know it will. But it is my considered judgment that any significant reduction, revision would endanger our national security and thus jeopardize the peace.

Let no ally doubt our determination to maintain a defense second to none, and let no adversary be tempted to test our readiness or our resolve.

History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, disunity, or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs. You and I can resolve here and now that this Nation shall move ahead with wisdom, with assurance, and with national unity.

The world looks to us for the vigor and for the vision that we have demonstrated so often in the past in great moments of our national history. And as I look down the road,

—I see a confident America, secure in its strengths, secure in its values—and determined to maintain both.

—I see a conciliatory America, extending its hand to allies and adversaries alike, forming bonds of cooperation to deal with the vast problems facing us all.

—I see a compassionate America, its heart reaching out to orphans, to refugees, and to our fellow human beings afflicted by war, by tyranny, and by hunger.

As President, entrusted by the Constitution with primary responsibility for the conduct of our foreign affairs, I renew the pledge I made last August: to work cooperatively with the Congress. I ask that the Congress help to keep America's word good throughout the world. We are one Nation, one government, and we must have one foreign policy.

In an hour far darker than this, Abraham Lincoln told his fellow citizens, and I quote: "we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us."

We who are entrusted by the people with the great decisions that fashion their future can escape neither responsibilities nor our consciences. By what we do now, the world will know our courage, our constancy, and our compassion.

The spirit of America is good and the heart of America is strong. Let us be proud of what we have done and confident of what we can do.

And may God ever guide us to do what is right.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:04 p.m. in the House Chamber at the Capitol, after being introduced by Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on radio and television.

## United States Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate John L. Loughran. April 11, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John L. Loughran, of Piedmont, Calif., to be Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic. He will succeed Roger Kirk who has resigned.

Since 1973, Mr. Loughran has been serving as Director of the Office of West African Affairs, Department of State. In 1970, he was Deputy Chief of Mission, Dakar, and later in 1972, he became the Alternate Director for Nigeria at the Department of State. From 1967 to 1970, he was Deputy Chief of Mission, Bathurst, after having been Supervisory Political Officer in Monrovia from 1966 to 1967.

Mr. Loughran joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1951, serving as an Administrative Assistant and later a Liaison Officer. He then went to the Department of State as an Intelligence Research Specialist and later became an Intelligence Research Officer from 1956 to 1960. From 1960 to 1966, he served in Bonn and Paris in overseas assignments. He was in private business from 1946 to 1950.

Mr. Loughran was born on May 27, 1921, in Atlantic City, N.J. He received his B.S. degree in 1942 from Lehigh University and his M.P.A. degree from Harvard University in 1960. He served in the United States Marine Corps as a captain from 1942 to 1946.

Mr. Loughran is married to the former Katheryne Straub, and they have three children. They reside in Washington, D.C.

## National Fire Prevention and Control Administration

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate John L. Petersen To Be Administrator. April 11, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John L. Petersen, of Aurora, Ill., to be Administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. This is a new position created by Public Law 93-498 of October 29, 1974.

Mr. Petersen is presently a partner in the law firm of Matthews, Jordan, Dean, Eichmeier and Petersen of Aurora, Ill. He has been involved in fire prevention since 1961 when he joined the Sugar Grove Fire Department.

He was appointed by Gov. Richard Ogilvie of Illinois to the Illinois Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education Commission in January 1972, and later reappointed to the commission by Gov. Daniel Walker in 1974. He has been chairman of the commission since January 1972.

Mr. Petersen was born on March 24, 1936, in Aurora, Ill. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Illinois in 1958 and his LL.B. degree from DePaul University in 1961. He has been a lecturer and instructor at the University of Illinois Fire College and the Illinois fire chief's advanced training seminars.

Mr. Petersen is married to the former Shirley Teichen, and they have five children.

## National Fire Prevention and Control Administration

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate David A. Lucht To Be Deputy Administrator. April 11, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate David A. Lucht, of Columbus, Ohio, to be Deputy Administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. This is a new position created by Public Law 93-498 of October 29, 1974.

Mr. Lucht is currently Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal in Columbus, Ohio. He was First Assistant State Marshal from April 1973 until April 1974. He has held various fire prevention positions since 1960, including being a member of the volunteer fire department of Middlefield, Ohio; inspector of the Ohio Inspection Bureau; research associate, Building Research Laboratory, engineering experiment station of Ohio State University; and chief, bureau of inspection, Ohio Division of State Fire Marshal.

Mr. Lucht was born on February 18, 1943, in Warren, Ohio. He received his B.S. degree from the Illinois Institute of Technology of Chicago, Ill., in 1965.

Mr. Lucht is married to the former Flora Wright, and they have three children.

## Pan American Day and Pan American Week

### *Proclamation 4366. April 11, 1975*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

Each year, we and other members of the Organization of American States celebrate our shared origins and the

close ties that continue to flourish among us. To do this, we commemorate a significant event in the diplomatic history of the Western Hemisphere—the founding, late in the last century, of the International Union of the American Republics. This year marks the 85th anniversary of the establishment of that first inter-governmental regional organization and forerunner of the Organization of American States.

From its earliest days, the organization has taken for its two major objectives the maintenance of peace and the promotion of economic, social and cultural development in the Americas. The strength and longevity of inter-American cooperation in furtherance of these goals derives from its tested ability to evolve and reconstitute itself to meet new realities and new challenges over the years.

In the Americas, we have come to recognize the fresh challenge presented by a new interdependence, which is global as well as hemispheric, linking developed with less developed countries both in and beyond the hemisphere. We sense the opportunity for effective inter-American cooperation to advance our traditional goals of peace and progress for our hemisphere while strengthening the global cooperation decreed by our world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, April 14, 1975, as Pan American Day, and the week beginning April 13, 1975, as Pan American Week, and I call upon the Governors of the fifty States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and appropriate officials of all other areas under the flag of the United States to issue similar Proclamations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:11 a.m., April 11, 1975]

## Dr. Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy

*The President's Remarks Upon Presenting the Trophy to the Skylab Astronauts. April 11, 1975*

Let me say it is a great honor to participate in the award on behalf of the National Space Club. The Robert Goddard Award, of course, everybody knows, is the ultimate in recognition for great achievements in the field of space.

I looked over the list of previous recipients, and it is a superb group of individuals, individuals who have contributed most significantly over a long, long period of time, relatively speaking, to the success of our space program.

I can recall very vividly when the first vehicle was put in space, not by us but by one of our competitors. And I can recall very vividly the relatively small part that I played thereafter as a member of the Select Committee, Congressman Teague, in putting together the new organization, which we now know as NASA.

But, as a result of the reorganization of NASA and the excellent leadership that followed by the space committees and NASA itself, the United States has achieved a great role in space.

The Skylab is a great accomplishment, and it has proved, as all of you know, a number of things. First, that man can live in space 84 days, preceded, of course, by two other missions that went from 22 to 54 days. But, in addition to proving that man can live in space, it brought back, through the three missions, information that is invaluable. We know a great deal more about space as a result.

We have continued the great thrust of our space program, and I wish to congratulate the leader of the third mission, congratulate him and, in turn, congratulate the other eight individuals who participated in these three historic missions.

I am glad to report that through Jim Fletcher's strong plea we have funded the space program reasonably generously. Let me say that we will help in every way we can to convince the Congress that they ought to keep it at the level.

Because of my experience both on the Select Committee that had some part in launching our space program and through my experiences, as Tiger Teague knows, on the Defense Appropriations Committee where we did a good bit of funding for our related military operations, I am a complete believer in the accomplishments, the mission of a good, fine, forward-looking, visionary space program for America.

So, I am delighted to congratulate you, Colonel Carr, and let me read the citation as a part of the award given by the National Space Club here. The citation reads as follows:

"The Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy is presented to the nine Skylab astronauts for their exceptional accomplishments in the Skylab program. They demonstrated that man can live in space for an extended period. They established beyond question the preeminence of the United States in space exploration."

It is a great tribute to the nine who have participated. It is a great tribute to the people in NASA. It is a tribute, I think, to the Congress and Administrations in the executive branch. And it is basically a reward for the faith that the American people have had in what we have to do in looking skyward, down the road, for a bigger and better world in which we can all live.

Congratulations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Col. Gerald P. Carr, USMC, accepted the award on behalf of the astronauts.

## Assistance to South Vietnam

*The President's Letter to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate Transmitting Proposed Legislation To Implement Recommendations Made in His Address to the Congress. April 11, 1975*

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby transmit draft legislation to carry out the recommendations made in my April 10, 1975 address to the Congress with respect to Indochina.

The enclosed draft bills authorize additional military, economic, and humanitarian assistance for South Vietnam, and also clarify the availability of funds for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for humanitarian evacuation in Indochina, should this become necessary.

I urge the immediate consideration and enactment of these measures.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of the Senate.

The texts of three draft bills were also included with the release.

## Evacuation of U.S. Mission in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

*Statement by the President. April 12, 1975*

In view of the seriously deteriorating military situation around the Cambodian Capital of Phnom Penh, and on the basis of the recommendations of the American Ambassador to the Khmer Republic, I have instructed the personnel of the U.S. Mission to leave Phnom Penh.

In accordance with those instructions, American personnel have been evacuated. I also authorized that a number of Cambodians whose lives would have been jeopardized if they had remained in Cambodia be evacuated with the American Mission.

I sincerely regret that there was not timely action on my request to the Congress to enable the United States to

continue to provide the assistance necessary to the survival of the Government of the Khmer Republic. That Government had asked for this assistance and had clearly proven itself worthy of our help.

The United States wishes Cambodia to find its place in the world as an independent, neutral, and united country, living in peace. Our assistance was sought for that purpose. We also made numerous and vigorous diplomatic efforts, from the first to the last, to find a compromise settlement.

I decided with a heavy heart on the evacuation of American personnel from Cambodia because of my responsibility for the safety of the Americans who have served there so valiantly. Despite that evacuation, we will continue to do whatever possible to support an independent, peaceful, neutral, and unified Cambodia.

We can all take deep pride in the United States Armed Forces that were engaged in this evacuation operation. It was carried out with great skill and in a manner that reflects the highest credit on all of those American servicemen who participated. I am deeply grateful to them for a job well done.

## Assistance to Cambodia

*Statement by the White House Press Secretary. April 12, 1975*

The President has asked me to express his concern over some reports that his speech on Thursday night, April 10, indicated that he was withdrawing or otherwise not renewing his request for urgent assistance to Cambodia.

The President's proposal for aid to Cambodia is still before the Congress. We maintain the request we have consistently and emphatically urged upon the Congress for 3 months.

The letter from Cambodian leader Saukham Khoy, cited by the President, reemphasized that request. The President's statement that it might soon be too late pointed out the urgency of the need.

The President still hopes that the Congress will act quickly to approve assistance to Cambodia.

## Digest of Other White House Announcements

Following is a listing of items of general interest which were announced to the press during the period covered by this issue but which are not carried elsewhere in the issue. Appointments requiring Senate approval are not included since they appear in the list of nominations submitted to the Senate, below.

### April 4

In Sonoma County, Calif., the President visited the Geysers, a geothermal power field.

During his visit to San Francisco, the President hosted a working luncheon for Western Governors.

### April 5

In Palm Springs, Gen. Frederick C. Weyand met twice with the President and Secretary of State Kissinger to report on his assessment of the military situation in South Vietnam following his recent visit.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Ford flew to San Francisco International Airport to witness the arrival of a plane bringing Vietnamese orphans to the United States.

### April 6

The President and Mrs. Ford hosted a reception for members of the White House press corps who had accompanied them on their visit to Palm Springs.

### April 7

The President left Palm Springs, Calif., for Las Vegas, Nev., to address the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. Following his remarks, he continued on to Washington.

### April 8

The President announced the designation of Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon as Chairman of the East-West Foreign Trade Board and of Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs L. William Seidman as Deputy Chairman of the Board.

### April 9

Max Fisher met with the President at the White House following his recent visit to Israel.

The President met with the National Security Council. The Prime Minister of Tunisia, Hedi Nouria, has accepted the President's invitation to make an official visit to the United States. He will meet with the President on May 1.

The President met with members of the bipartisan Congressional leadership to consult with them on major areas he expects to cover in his foreign policy address to a joint session of the Congress on April 10.

The President announced the appointment of two members of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise for terms of 8 years. They are: Philip P. Kurland, of Chicago, Ill., and Charles Alan Wright, of Austin, Tex.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 19th annual report on the Health Research Facilities Construction Program for fiscal year 1974.

### April 10

The President met at the White House with Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John J. Rhodes, House Minority Leader, to consult with them prior to his foreign policy address to the Congress later in the evening.

The President announced the reappointment of two members of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation for terms expiring February 28, 1980. They are Bert M. Fireman, of Tempe, Ariz., and David K. Wilson, of Nashville, Tenn.

The President announced his intention to nominate John T. San Agustin, of Agana, Guam, to be United States Marshal for the District of Guam for a term of 4 years.

### April 11

Directors and officers of the American Justinian Society of Jurists met with the President at the White House.

Ambassador Peter H. Dominick met with the President prior to assuming his post as U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland.

Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop met with the President.

The President is designating Erwin D. Canham, of Boston, Mass., as his Personal Representative while he conducts the forthcoming plebiscite in the Northern Mariana Islands.

### April 12

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met with the President at the White House.

Former Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan met with the President.

The President met with a group of experts in agriculture and economics to discuss world food problems. Participants in the meeting included Former Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan; Donald Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and Chairman of the Overseas Development Corporation; Dr. Willard Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics and public affairs, University of Minnesota; Dr. D. Gale Johnson, professor and chairman, department of economics, and dean of faculty, University of Chicago; and Dr. Dale E. Hathaway, program adviser in agriculture (Asian and the Pacific Program), the Ford Foundation.

## NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

### Submitted April 7, 1975

ROGERS C. B. MORTON, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Commerce, vice Frederick B. Dent.

STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, of Wyoming, to be Secretary of the Interior, vice Rogers C. B. Morton.

CHARLES A. MANN, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice James F. Campbell, resigned.

CURTIS FARRAR, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Joel Bernstein, resigned.

JOHN A. HILL, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (new position).

GORMAN C. SMITH, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, vice John W. Weber, resigned.

JOHN DELLENBACK, of Oregon, to be an Associate Director of the ACTION Agency, vice Nicholas W. Craw, resigned.

RONALD E. GEREVAS, of Virginia, to be an Associate Director of the ACTION Agency, vice Marjorie W. Lynch.

WILLARD H. MEINECKE, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Director of the ACTION Agency (new position).

CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of the Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Thailand.

JERVIS S. FINNEY, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland for the term of 4 years, vice George Beall, resigning.

CLARENCE A. BRIMMER, Jr., of Wyoming, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of 4 years, vice Richard V. Thomas, resigned.

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation for the terms indicated:

## NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE—Continued

Submitted April 7, 1975—Continued  
Until the Date of the Annual Meeting of the Corporation in 1977

FREDERIC G. DONNER, of New York

Until the Date of the Annual Meeting of the Corporation in 1978

GEORGE MEANY, of Maryland

JOSEPH F. HINCHEY, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Credit Union Board for a term expiring December 31, 1980 (reappointment).

HAROLD L. HODGKINSON, of California, to be Director of the National Institute of Education, vice Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., resigned.

### Submitted April 9, 1975

LAURENCE W. LANE, Jr., of California, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as Commissioner General of the United States Exhibition at the International Ocean Exposition to be held in Okinawa, Japan in 1975.

ALFRED D. STARBIRD, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of Energy Research and Development (new position).

JAMES G. WATT, of Wyoming, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1979, vice Albert Bushong Brooke, Jr., resigned.

### Submitted April 10, 1975

LEN E. BLAYLOCK, of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the term of 4 years, vice Lynn A. Davis, resigned.

PHILIP C. WHITE, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Administrator of Energy Research and Development (new position).

D. C. BURNHAM, of Pennsylvania, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1983, vice Frederick Russell Kappel, term expired.

## ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

### Approved April 8, 1975

H.R. 2783----- Public Law 94-13  
National Insurance Development Act of 1975.

H.R. 3260----- Public Law 94-14  
An act to rescind certain budget authority recommended in the message of the President of November 26, 1974 (H. Doc. 93-398) and as those rescissions are modified by the message of the President of January 30, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-39) and in the communication of the Comptroller General of November 6, 1974 (H. Doc. 93-391), transmitted pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

H.R. 4075----- Public Law 94-15  
An act to rescind certain budget authority recommended in the Message of the President of January 30, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-39) and in the communications of the Comptroller General of February 7, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-46) and of February 14, 1975 (H. Doc. 94-50), transmitted pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

## CHECKLIST OF WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASES

The following releases of the Office of the White House Press Secretary, distributed during the period covered by this issue, are not included in the issue.

### Released April 4, 1975

Advance text: remarks to the San Francisco Bay Area Council

News conference: following the President's meeting with Western Governors—by Governors Mike O'Callaghan of Nevada, Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, Daniel J. Evans of Washington, and Press Secretary Ron Nessen

### Released April 5, 1975

News conference: on the President's meeting with Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and Secretary of State Kissinger—by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

### Released April 7, 1975

Advance text: remarks to the National Association of Broadcasters in Las Vegas, Nev.

### Released April 8, 1975

Advance text: remarks to the National Alliance of Businessmen

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June 1975

Thiokol AEROSPACE

JAMES E. BROWN  
Group Executive

THIOKOL CORPORATION  
P.O. Box 524, Brigham City, Utah 84302 801/863-3511

We the undersigned, close personal friends and devotees of the President of the U.S., Gerald R. Ford, in order to form a more perfect union ~~in perpetuity~~ <sup>that shall endure</sup> as long as we all shall live do hereby proclaim that the historic evening of August 9, 1974, which followed the even more historic event at which the above mentioned Gerald R. Ford ascended to the highest

office in our land be celebrated annually by a reunion of those ~~and only those~~ who were present at the original gathering at The Ford Residence

Signature

on Alexandria on the above mentioned momentous occasion. <sup>two months</sup> each year ~~before the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>August</sup>

3. And be it further resolved that a proclamation shall be issued by the undersigned to ~~the~~ the esteemed 38th President of the U.S. and his family reminding them of the proposed celebration and indicating the time and place of this

meaningful <sup>annual</sup> reunion.

Signed by this following ~~of~~ in the  
year of our Lord 1975

Name

Place

Washington, D. C.

Date

(June 1, 1975)



most important to  
auspicious 9th  
at.



Proclamation

Alphabetical



[June 1975?]

PRESIDENT FORD'S DAY, 1975

A Proclamation

By Friends of the President of  
the United States of America:

On the evening of August 9th, 1974,  
we the undersigned did gather at  
the Ford home <sup>of Jerry and Betty Ford</sup> in Alexandria, Virginia  
to celebrate the inauguration of our  
dear friend Jerry as President of  
the United States.

In <sup>a fond</sup> remembrance of that historic  
celebration, <sup>with the nation's new</sup> ~~with the First Family,~~  
~~that historic occasion,~~ we do reaffirm  
our deep devotion for Jerry, Betty, Jack, Steve,  
Susan, Mike, and Gayle and ~~ask that~~ do ask them to  
~~we may~~ share with <sup>US</sup> ~~them~~ on the first  
anniversary of the President's inauguration  
our continuing joy at the auspicious event  
which first brought <sup>all of</sup> us together.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE THE  
UNDERSIGNED do hereby designate  
the evening of Saturday, August 9, 1975  
as a time when the President and his  
Family may put aside all other duties  
and concerns and may gather with their  
old friends in celebration of the ties  
of joy and happy memories which bind their friends  
us to the First Family and to each other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have  
each inscribed this document in  
the month of June in the year of  
our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five,  
and of the Independence of the  
United States of America the one  
hundred ninety-ninth.



with the nation's new First Family

June 1975?

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, on the evening of August 9th, 1974, we the undersigned did join together at the residence of President Gerald R. Ford and the First Lady, Elizabeth B. Ford, to celebrate the inauguration of Gerald R. Ford as thirty-eighth President of the United States of America and to toast the future health and success of President Ford and the First Lady during his term in office;

THEREFORE, with the desire to continue the ties of comradship which have developed among us, we desire to hold August 9th in commemoration of the eventful occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America do hereby designate the 9th day of August of this year and each year hereafter as the day for an annual reunion of the undersigned, the first gathering to take place in the White House, Washington, D. C., on August 9th, 1975; and also, that subsequent gatherings be continued throughout the lifetime of any or all of the signers of this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

GERALD R. FORD



[June 1975]

PRESIDENT FORD'S DAY, 1975

A Proclamation

By Friends of the President of the United States of America:

On the evening of August 9th, 1974, we the undersigned did gather at the home of Jerry and Betty Ford in Alexandria, Virginia to celebrate with the nation's new First Family the inauguration of our dear friend Jerry as President of the United States.

In fond remembrance of that historic celebration, we do reaffirm our deep devotion for Jerry, Betty, Jack, Steve, Susan, Mike, and Gayle and do ask them to share with us on the first anniversary of the President's inauguration our continuing joy at the auspicious event which first brought all of us together.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE THE UNDERSIGNED do hereby designate the evening of Saturday, August 9, 1975 as a time when the President and his Family may put aside all other duties and concerns and may gather with old friends in celebration of the ties of joy and happy memories which bind their friends to the First Family and to each other.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have each inscribed this document in the month of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.



Draft  
Dear Jim:

[June 1975?]

After much procrastination, Bunny and I have reworked the draft of Proclamation which you sent and I enclose the results of our efforts.

The draft Proclamation you sent started out with "we the undersigned" and then resulted in calling for the President's signature. We have chosen to take your suggestion that the people who were present on August 9, 1974, ought to sign the Proclamation and give it to the President. Our thought would be that the party could then be given by our group for the First Family, instead of the other way around.

I am having difficulty locating a complete guest list for that evening, but, according to our recollection, you and Gloria, along with the Parmas and the Crows, were the only guests who are not presently living in the Washington area. Therefore, I suggest you and Gloria sign the original and mail it on for signatures to the others for return to me. Their addresses are as follow:

Also, if you and Gloria would jot down the names of everyone else whom you recall were present, I will see that the other signatures are obtained. If you have any questions or further suggestions, please call me. Later, we can discuss an appropriate site and arrangements for the party.

Warmest personal regards to you and Gloria. We still have fond memories of Nepal aided by the many fine pictures which we are accumulating.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Brown



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The draft Proclamation you sent started out with "we the undersigned" and then ~~ended in a manner that called for the President to sign it.~~ <sup>ended in a manner that called</sup> ~~signature.~~ <sup>to sign it.</sup> We have chosen to ~~take your suggestion that the people~~ <sup>follow the first idea and have drafted the document so that</sup> who were present on August 9, 1974, ~~ought to sign the Proclamation~~ <sup>could</sup> and give it to the President. Our thought would be that the party could then be given by our group for the First Family, instead of the other way around.

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Brown  
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Wednesday 6/4/75

4:45 I checked with Dorothy Downton but she does not know who attended the celebration at the President's home in Alexandria on August 9, 1974.

Suggested checking with David Kennerly (he was gone for the day, but will call me in the morning).

Also suggested Susan would probably know who was there.



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Whytes

Dave Kennerly

Jim Browns

Names + addresses

Browns first



Wednesday 6/11/75

11:15 In checking with Mildred Leonard concerning addresses for the Parmas and the Crows, I asked if she might know who attended the celebration on August 9, 1974. Her recollection is -----

Mr. and Mrs. Buchen  
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hartmann (not sure Mrs. Hartmann was there)  
Pete Secchia (without wife)  
Marba Perrott  
Nancy Howe  
Bryce Harlow (without wife?)  
Rod Markley (without wife?)  
Alexander Haig  
Mildred Leonard

She doesn't remember that the Parmas and Crows were there.

Address for Mr. and Mrs. Leon Parma (714) 291-7311  
6316 Calle Majorca  
La Jolla, California 92037

Mr. and Mrs. Trammell Crow (214) 742-2000  
Suite 3200  
2001 Bryan Street  
Dallas, Texas

will  
Attached draft letter to Jim Brown, which you/want  
to change.



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Attached draft letter to Jim Brown, which you <sup>will</sup> want to change.

*Also, you might want to send a draft of the Proclamations to Jim Brown — we should put it on onion skin or parchment, shouldn't we?*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1975

Dear Jim:

After much procrastination, Bunny and I have reworked the draft of Proclamation which you sent and I enclose the results of our efforts.

The draft Proclamation you sent started out with "we the under-signed" and then ended in a manner that called for the President alone to sign it. We have chosen to follow the first idea and have so drafted the document that the people who were present on August 9, 1974, could sign the Proclamation and give it to the President. Our thought would be that the party could then be given by our group for the First Family, instead of the other way around.

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Warmest personal regards to you and Gloria. We still have fond memories of Nepal, aided by the many fine photographs which we are accumulating.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Enclosure

Mr. James E. Brown  
Group Executive  
Thiokol Corporation  
P. O. Box 524  
Brigham City, Utah 84302



PRESIDENT FORD'S DAY, 1975

A Proclamation

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1975

*President -  
Anniversary  
of  
Becoming  
President*

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL BAROODY JAMES LYNN  
PHIL BUCHEN TED MARRS  
JIM CANNON RON NESSEN  
JIM CAVANAUGH GENERAL SCOWCROFT  
JIM CONNOR BILL SEIDMAN  
BOB HARTMANN JERRY WARREN

FROM: WARREN S. RUSTAND *WSR*

SUBJECT: First Anniversary of the Ford Administration

I would appreciate your suggestions and recommendations on what should be included in the Presidents schedule during the weeks leading up to and including the anniversary date.

We feel the tone should be sensitive, yet substantive: not as though the administration is celebrating. We all remember the feeling in our Nation one year ago; the mood of our country has changed enormously during the last twelve months due, in large measure, to the leadership of the President.

We feel there should be no gimmickry, yet recognition of this day is important.

We need your response by July 12th.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE *mew*

Attached is the first draft of the domestic issue fact sheet portion of the first year report. Still to be completed are the national security and foreign policy fact sheets, an appendix of statistics (messages, treaties, reports, vetoes, interviews, meetings, etc.), and an essay, in narrative form, seeking to provide cohesion to the initiatives, tone and underlying philosophy of the Ford Administration.

Our goal is to have the entire package ready next week. Therefore, we are sending you each section, as it is completed, for comment and suggestions. We would appreciate your reaction to this portion by 3:00 p.m. tomorrow, Friday.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN RUSTAND  
FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.W.B.*  
SUBJECT: First Anniversary of the  
Ford Administration

1. General Comments

In view of the circumstances under which the President assumed office on August 9, I recommend that the day be marked by no public or semi-public celebration. Instead, the period between now and August 9 should involve a self-evaluation of the accomplishments to date and of the important goals for future action.

2. Recognition by the President of work done by  
the whole staff

Although many of us have a chance to see and work with the President regularly, many more who make a significant contribution have no direct contact with the President. Therefore, I suggest that the President schedule time to make visits to each of the different offices of the White House staff so that he may meet and talk briefly with the entire personnel in each office. This could be accomplished over a period of some days so that he would not have to devote a large amount of time on any one day to calling on the different offices.

3. A private dinner on the evening of August 9

Although the President may want to have a dinner for some of his close friends, particularly those who were with him on the evening of his inauguration, I suggest that a dinner away from the White House be given for him by his friends might be more appropriate than for him to be the host in the official Presidential residence. In this way, it would probably be easier to avoid or strictly limit press coverage of the event.

President  
First year

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Don:

You asked for  
some individual  
comments on the  
results of the 1st  
year and on goals  
for the next.

Here is my memo.

P.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN

P.W.B.

SUBJECT:

A First Anniversary Appraisal

William Manchester entitled his chronicle of U. S. history from 1932-72 as The Glory and the Dream. He took the title from Wordsworth's questions:

"Whither is fled the visionary gleam?  
Where is it now, the glory and the  
dream?"

As one reflects on the conditions which existed when you took office on August 9, 1974, (see Tab A), he is reminded how far this Government and its people were from sustaining "the glory and the dream" which had long inspired this Nation to greatness and its people to individual and cooperative feats of extraordinary accomplishment. Countless persons, not yet reduced to total disillusionment or cynicism, yearned for a revival of faith in both the governmental and private aspects of the system by which our Nation is designed to function and progress. This yearning manifested itself by the greeting of expectancy with which you were welcomed into office, "Hail to the Chief" in a sense became "Hail to the savior."

At the time, this situation was recognized by you and by those close to you, but any thoughts of responding dramatically to the widely hoped for break from the recent past floundered upon start-up problems in your Administration, upon the hangover effects of official and political misuses of power, and upon strong posturing and maneuvering by the Democrat-controlled Congress to influence the outcome of the 1974 elections. Had it been possible to get a smooth working team of your own in place at once and to deal promptly and decisively with the immediate problems -- both large



## Major Problems at the Start of your Administration

1. Lack of earlier executive responses to accelerating economic and domestic problems as a result of distractions caused by Watergate investigation.
2. A nation still reeling from earlier divisions and controversies over U. S. military involvement in Indochina and from distress over U. S. helplessness to resolve the unsettled Middle East situation, with a consequent deterioration in national pride and confidence.
3. A governmental fiscal situation that left little margin or flexibility for new or redirected program initiatives.
4. The pervading distrust by the Congress, the press and the public of the former President and of the people in government who had served him during his Presidency.
5. A much weakened Republican Party, a fragmented Republican representation in Congress, and an avid opposition party fresh from having brought down a two-term Republican President.
6. Loss of morale in the White House staff and a disruption of effective working relations with the rest of the Executive branch.
7. Difficulties of making an abrupt transition in the face of public expectation that the new President would accomplish a sharp break from the immediate past when the staff in place was necessary for continuity and yet was not adeptly responsive to new leadership while newcomers had to be merged into their places gradually.
8. The overhanging Watergate criminal investigations and civil suits involving officials of the former President.
9. The presence in White House custody of the documents and tapes of the prior Administration.



Steps Taken in First Year to Overcome Problems  
Which Existed at the Start of your Administration

1. Comprehensive initiatives to deal with the problems of inflation, recession, and energy shortages.
2. Acceptance without handwringing of U. S. loss of control over events in Indochina, except for the decisive and measured actions taken to rescue Americans still there and those captured from the SS Mayaguez, (although because of the belated push for added military aid to the faltering South Vietnamese Government, the end was preceded by a brief but sharp revival of dissensions over our policies toward that Government) and exercise of a steady, although not determinative, influence in the Middle East.
3. Arousing a wider public concern over the inexorable and drastic effect of growing government expenditures while working for refinements and improvements in the use of funds and for reforms in administrative and regulatory rules and procedures.
4. Dispelling the causes of distrust by being open and candid to the Congress, the press, and the public.
5. Committing yourself to work for and with the Republican Party, its officeholders, and its candidates and to seek reasonable compromises with the opposition party in Congress.
6. Restructuring the White House staff, clarifying duties and responsibilities, and stimulating enthusiasm and improved performance through direct relationships between each of the different units and the President; also, at the same time allowing and encouraging initiatives and direct access by the executive departments and agencies.
7. Proceeding gradually but effectively to put "the Ford stamp" on the Executive branch and on the responses of the Administration to the problems of the day.
8. Avoiding by means of the pardon the prolonged spectacle of a former President made to pay by investigation, indictment, trial and possible imprisonment for deeds which had already produced his downfall and disgrace.
9. Leaving to the Courts and the action of the Congress the disposition of the Nixon papers and tapes and in the meantime fully accommodating the interests of the Special Prosecutor and protecting the safety and integrity of the collection.

and small -- in ways that truly excited the imagination of the people, your first hundred days might have been comparable in their impact to those of FDR in 1932. Instead, the euphoria evident from the enthusiastic reception with which you were received as President declined sharply over the first few months of your Administration.

However, one has only to take a longer view of what has happened over the whole first year of your Administration to realize that you have built a more solid base of organization and achievement than you could have done by a flashy, but necessarily superficial, rush of actions during your first few months in office. See Tab B for a summary of how you have dealt with the problems you inherited. These achievements have resulted in a degree of popular acceptance which although not as wide as you had at first, is now much deeper and more unshakable.

As you look ahead to the second year of your Administration, you will be considering additional executive and legislative initiatives and also general themes or ideas you will want to advance. In respect to general themes or ideas, I have these few suggestions and observations:

1. Need for greater development and better articulation of a theme already advanced by you to signal that in contrast to our first century (when we built a nation) and second century (when we built an industrial society), our third century is one for emphasizing the role and development of the individual.

(This concept and the point made below will contribute to reviving "the American glory and the dream.")

2. The need for our citizens to feel pride in our Nation by way of appreciating its qualities and values and having confidence in them. (This is not the same as urging an arrogant or "big power" national attitude but rather in instilling confidence that we can gain respect among nations for our basic principles through example and determined negotiations and do not need to be defensive in our attitudes or over-reactive in our responses.)



3. Continuing to win respect for your own candor, integrity and civility, for your readiness to receive and consider diverse views, and for your maintaining an unpretentious and unostentatious Presidency.

Attachments



President  
First Anniversary

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Don:

You asked for  
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FROM:

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Attachments



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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
8/8/75

TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*

FYI



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*

SUBJECT: The President's words since  
August 9, 1974

Since he came into office one year ago, the President has either delivered in person or issued on paper close to one million words. All of these were either drafted by or edited by or approved by the Editorial Office. If you include correspondence sent out over the President's name, this count jumps to well over 10 million words.

Broken down, these fall into these categories:

- 450 speeches or remarks (totaling 270,000 spoken words alone)
- 75 proclamations
- 36 veto messages
- 59 bill signing statements
- 76 executive orders
- 134 written statements on various subjects
- 170 official communications to Congress, including messages on legislation, protocols, conventions, transmittal of reports, letters to the Speaker.
- 10 news conference statements
- 22 memos to heads of Federal departments and agencies
- 300 messages to heads of state
- 1,567 messages or greetings to organizations or groups in convention or meeting
- 19 magazine articles



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1975

Dear Norman:

Many thanks for sending me the text of the column you wrote at the close of President Ford's First Year in office.

I was immensely pleased with the article and a copy has gone to the President.

Bunny and I send our very warmest regards.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Norman Cousins  
Editor  
Saturday Review  
488 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022



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WASHINGTON POST Saturday, August 9, 1975

# Fords Invite Only Rockettellers For First Anniversary Dinner

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
President and Mrs. Ford  
will mark their first anniversary in the White House with a private dinner for

of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan and not about Republicans in general in discussing opposition to the Ford nomination.

In a breakfast meeting with

"Nelson Rockefeller agrees with me wholeheartedly," Callaway said. He added, however, that his job as campaign manager is directed at nominating the President and not Rockefeller.