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NOV 8 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.

(P)

Attached are selected press comments and clippings from
the Knoxville White House Conference on Domestic and
Economic Affairs.

gRJ

Attachment



OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 7, 1975

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(Prepared by John Calhoun, Office of Public Liaison)

The President

Ford's Visit Political Coup, Blanton Says

President Ford's first Tennessee campaign appearance of 1976 came on October 7, 1975, and Democratic Governor Ray Blanton concedes the effort was a political coup.

The President, who saw and was seen by hundreds of East Tennesseans as well as the 1,000 or more persons who attended Tuesday's White House conference, was warmly received.

There is little question but what the President, who may well face primary opposition in Tennessee next year unless the legislature repeals the state's presidential primary, sounded the keynote for his campaign in Knoxville. In a nutshell, it goes like this:

Curb government spending, cut taxes, make more money available for more jobs and initiate a crash program to fuel the fires of the nation without Arab oil.

He put the monkey on the back of Congress, as did his top leaders who addressed the daylong White House conference.

The Huntsville Times and Associated Press -- 10/8/75

Ford Gets Message Across To Area People

In spite of the extensive security precautionary measures taken to protect President Ford from harm, the President met the people in Knoxville in a way that not only gave him personal exposure to them but enabled him to get his message across.

He was greeted by some 300 persons, mostly base personnel and their families, and he seemed to surprise Secret Service men when he moved over and shook hands with some of the people on hand.

The President covered a broad range of subjects in answering questions from the some 1,500 delegates from 19-sponsoring organizations. -- Daily Times, Maryville, Tenn., October 8, 1975

Courier-News, Clinton, Tennessee, October 16, 1975

President's visit

No matter whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, the visit of the President of the United States to a community is

One man, a coal miner, said, "I'm nervous!" And the President reassured him and gave him time to work out his question in sympathetic under-

President Ford is doing what this country needed so badly when he took over the office, giving the people assurance that things are in good hands.

THE OAK RIDGER, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1975

President Ford in Knoxville Tuesday—

A light-hearted Gerald Ford smiles at a questioner during Tuesday's Mid-Appalachia White House Conference on

Domestic and Economic Affairs at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Knoxville.

State GOP Leaders Meet With President

The Republican Party's star could be on the rise during the 1976 election year and President Gerald Ford was told Tuesday that Tennessee would be in the vanguard of states leading the way up again.

Ford met for approximately an hour with top GOP leaders from across the state while he was in Knoxville for a Mid-Appalachia White House Conference.

Leading the Tennessee Republicans in their discussions with the chief executive were Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., Sen. Bill Brock, U. S. Rep. John Duncan, U.S. Rep. Jimmy Quillen and Dorch Oldham, State GOP Chairman.

"We discussed the general health of the party," Baker said after the meeting. When asked what the consensus of the group was, Tennessee's senior Senator replied, "very good -- no place better than here."

Oldham echoed Baker's statement and added that the President is "keeping up on the situation in Tennessee." The State Chairman said Ford is "keenly interested" in developments here.

Baker summed up the discussions for the majority of those who attended:

"I was basically surprised at the freedom of give and take," the Senator said.

Oldham said that after a brief opening statement by the President, the entire group got down to talking about the philosophy of the Ford Administration's policies.

"I would say that the group as a whole agreed with the President's ideas and concepts," the GOP leader concluded.

Baker and Brock praised Ford's proposed \$28 billion tax cut which the President revealed Monday.

State GOP Leaders Meet With President (cont.)

"The proposal was a good maneuver," Baker said, adding, "he has issued a challenge to the Congress and that is good."

Brock termed the proposal "the most positive thing the President has proposed to date."

Oldham said he was impressed that the Chief Executive Ford is "showing the leadership we need in this country."

-- Knoxville, Tenn. Journal

Ford Presses for Tax-Cut Plan, AttendsAppalachia Energy Talks

President Ford, insisting that taxpayers should have more money to spend and the government less, flew South to begin the fight for his tax-cut package.

Ford spoke briefly at a White House-organized Appalachian energy conference, and he met with a number of governors before returning to Washington.

Tennessee is the 42d state that Ford has visited since he took office 14 months ago.

The President paused to shake hands with a small airport crowd.

His aides said that the Appalachian region could expect to receive 30 percent less than its normal supply of natural gas this winter. The area also has a 23 percent rate of unemployment.

Scheduled to meet with Ford were the governors of Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio and Mississippi.

The governors of Alabama, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina did not attend but sent representatives.

Ford also mentioned the emergency gas legislation he has introduced to allow consumers facing a shortage to buy natural gas at the intrastate rate charged in the producing state, which is higher than the regulated price governing natural gas sold in interstate commerce.

At another point, Ford said that he had never tried marijuana, but he praised his son, Jack, 23, for being honest about his own experience with it. -- The Philadelphia Inquirer, October 8, 1975

President Bids Tax Slicers Use a
Two-Edge Sword

President Ford said today that he "would not hesitate" to veto a tax-cut bill passed by Congress if it was not accompanied by a match-spending.

Discussing the \$28 billion tax reduction and spending-cut package in a local television interview here, Ford warned that if Congress passed the tax cut without agreeing to the spending reduction, "I would not hesitate to veto the tax bill."

"If we don't do something about spending, we can't in good conscience do something about a tax-cut bill," he said.

Ford sought support for the tax reduction -- spending-cut package at a White House-sponsored conference on domestic policy. Today's session, attended by 1,000 persons from 19 business, labor, civic and farm organizations, was the 14th such regional conference held thus far and the 12th attended by Ford.

In the television interview, Ford was asked to comment on the admission by his 23-year-old son, Jack, that he had smoked marijuana.

"Well, let me say I never have," Ford said with a laugh.

"But I again would say that everybody in our family tries to be frank and honest with one another and we brought our children up to be completely honest in their relations with us."

The New York Daily News, October 8, 1975

Ford Brings Tax Cut Battle South

President Ford took his fight for tax and spending cuts to the Tennessee hill country Tuesday, saying taxpayers want a break and the country cannot tolerate increased Federal spending.

"The American people want a fair sizable tax reduction," Ford told a six-state White House-sponsored Conference on the Economy and Energy.

"This country cannot tolerate, and we must change," Ford said, steady rise in Federal spending. Arguing for adoption of his proposed \$28 billion income tax cut tied to \$395 billion spending limit. Ford said that even if Congress starts no new programs, the built-in cost of the Federal Government will rise \$50 billion in the next 12 months.

"I can assure you all of us are going to maximize our efforts" to rouse the public to get Congress to agree, Ford said.

-- Daily Journal, Tupelo, Miss.; UPI; October 8, 1975

Food Stamp Veto Reaction in Knoxville

Congressional override of the School Lunch Bill was of some interest in Knoxville.

President Ford told reporters in Knoxville, "I see no reason whatsoever for the children of a family sufficiently well off, to get a free meal."

"I honestly don't think taxpayers as a whole should subsidize lunches for children of families above the poverty line, he said in an interview that preceded the Senate override attempt. -- Sentinel Star, Orlando Fla.; UPI, October 8, 1975 (Similar story appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer with Presidential quotes from Knoxville.)

U.S. News & World Report
U.S. News Assails Tax Plan: It Can't Be Taken Too Seriously

City Bonds Laughing Stock?

President Ford drew a laugh at New York's expense when he declined in a television interview to advise oil-rich Arabs to buy New York City municipal bonds.

The subject came up when Ford was asked to comment on reports of Arab investment in Tennessee businesses. Ford indicated that any investments in the defense industry would have to be carefully monitored. Then he added:

"On the other hand, I see offhand no reason why one or more of these Middle Eastern countries should not buy the bonds of Knoxville or the State of Tennessee or the City of Detroit. They have to make the judgements as to whether it is a good investment ..."

Asked if he thought foreign countries would buy New York bonds now, the President replied, "I will let them make the decision."

Ford's evasive response drew laughter from the panel of interviewers. -- The New York Daily News, October 8, 1975



Ullman Assails Tax Plan; 'It Can Be
Done,' Ford Says

President Ford, beginning what he called his effort to "sell" his new tax and budget-cutting programs to the American people, took sharp issue today with members of Congress who said his proposal was not feasible.

Last night the President proposed that the current \$17 billion tax cut be made permanent, and extended by \$11-billion, if Congress pledged to reduce Federal spending by an equivalent \$28-billion.

"It can be done," the President told some 1,300 participants in a White House conference on the economy at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Knoxville.

"I specifically disagree with those in the Congress who say they can't do it, I think they can. I believe Congress can handle the program of spending restraints and tax reductions."

The President did not mention any members of Congress by name but his press secretary, Ron Nessen, spoke critically of Representative Al Ullman, Democrat of Oregon, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. -- The New York Times, October 8, 1975

Spending Cut Goal DefendedFord Says Goal Still Reachable

President Ford declared that despite protest from Democratic Congressional leaders his proposed tax and spending cuts could be achieved "if they put their noses to the grindstone and show a little imagination and strength."

President Ford plugged his tax cut program before both the Appalachia Regional Commission and the White House Conference.

Democratic leaders in Washington, meanwhile assailed the Ford proposals as unrealistic.

At the Domestic Conference attended by approximately 1300, President Ford expressed disappointment at the Congressional override on the \$2.75 billion nutrition bill, and he reiterated his reason for the veto. He said the bill would qualify the children of persons making up to \$9,500 for free lunches.

Although that remark drew warm applause, the figure on cutoff for free lunches and those given at reduced prices were incorrect. -- The Charleston Gazette, October 8, 1975

The PresidentPresident Urges 'Stimulation' of Nation's Coal Production

President Ford, speaking at a White House-sponsored Conference in Knoxville, said that if the Nation is to cease being dependent on foreign oil, "We have to stimulate the production of coal, we have to expand the production of domestic oil and we've got to get into exotic fuels."

Other Administration speakers during the day emphasized that the Nation must double its coal production, much of it in Appalachia, in order to avoid expensive and uncertain oil imports from foreign nations, particularly the Middle East.

Mr. Ford made his comments during an hour appearance before a regional conference on energy and economic problems primarily affecting six mid-Appalachia states.

Later the President told seven governors who are members of the Appalachian Regional Commission that despite protests from Congressional Democrats his proposed tax and spending cuts can be achieved.

The President said, "We face a serious crisis" in managing Federal finances and noted with approval that the Southern Governors Conference, attended by many of the governors present yesterday, had called for a balanced Federal budget.

"Fellows," the President said, "we can't have it both ways."

-- The Courier-Journal and Times; AP, October 8, 1975

The PresidentBristol, Va., VA.-TENNESSEAN

Ford Plugs Tax Plan, Urges More Coal Production In Area Speech

By RICHARD BOYD

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — President Gerald Ford here Tuesday strongly plugged his \$28 billion tax reduction package and called for increased production of coal.

Ford, appearing at the 11th in a series of

production is essential to stop American dependence on foreign oil.

"Four years ago we spent \$3 billion to purchase foreign oil and last year it was \$25 billion and that will go up another \$2 billion because of the recent OPEC oil price hikes. That money ought to stay in the United

"But to keep it at home we must stimulate the production of domestic oil and we must begin to use more coal and increase our search for exotic fuels," he said.

See Related Story, Page 1B

Ford spoke about 15 minutes and then fielded questions from the more than 1,000

Ford Does Not Favor Less Media
Coverage of Alleged Attempts

In Knoxville, President Ford said he does not think the news media should curtail their coverage of incidents such as the two recent alleged assassination attempts against him.

When asked at a regional White House Conference in Knoxville whether he believed, as some have suggested, that the news media should "downplay incidents dealing with attempts" on his life, Mr. Ford said:

"I believe the press should accurately and fully report any such incidents. I think they have an obligation to do just that. I would under no circumstances urge the news media to do otherwise." -- Courier-Journal, October 9, 1975

Ford Says Budget Cut A Must
Tells Congress He Will Veto Tax Reduction
If Bill Passes Alone

President Gerald Ford sounded a warning to Congress in Knoxville to pass both his proposed tax cut and subsequent budget education or "I would be forced to veto just a tax bill."

Putting the finishing touches on the Mid-Appalachia Conference here, Ford said "it is absolutely necessary" that the decrease in Federal spending be imposed at the same time action is taken on tax cuts.

"If we can't do something with spending, we cannot, in good conscience, do something about reducing taxes," he said.

"The people want the tax reduction and I believe Congress can do what is necessary," he added.

The President quickly turned to the Energy Independence plan, stating something has to be done in the areas of transportation and conservation to make sure the U.S. is not vulnerable to nations overseas. -- Chattanooga, Tenn. News Free Press

Mid-Appalachia's Economic Woes On Ford's Agenda

President Ford visits the Appalachian city of Knoxville on the eve of a new proposal to Congress that is expected to ask crash energy research of the same kind that put Americans on the moon.

The occasion is a White House Conference on economic problems of Mid-Appalachia, to which included representatives of six states. The President will also meet with governors or representatives of 11 states in the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The Conference was preceded by an energy seminar also sponsored by the White House, the Appalachian Commission as well as the University of Tennessee and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

Frank G. Zarb, chief of the Federal Energy Administration, confirmed that he arrived here after helping put the finishing touches on the new administration energy proposal.

Declining to give details before its introduction in Congress, Zarb said the President basically outlined the program at a recent meeting of the AFL-CIO in San Francisco, where he proposed a \$100 billion government corporation dedicated to energy research.

Zarb told the Conference the energy crisis "goes back to the 1960s when this Nation sold out to cheap oil." When it came apparent that oil no longer was inexpensive, he said, the economy had been geared to an unlimited supply of cheap petroleum.

As a result, Arab oil producers could raise their price to \$12 per barrel and impose three oil embargoes, he said, warning that another embargo "will make the last one look like a picnic."

-- Logan, W. Va. Banner; AP; October 9, 1975.

President Asks Tennesseans To Support His Proposals On
Economy and Energy; Congress Overrides School-Lunch

Veto

President Ford sought public support for his proposed \$28 billion tax cut and \$395 billion budget ceiling for his "comprehensive energy program."

The President spoke briefly, ending a day-long White House Conference, and then answered questions for almost an hour.

In response to questions, the President said:

--He favored continuing construction of the Tennessee Tombigbee waterway.

--He will leave it to the Senate to decide on the controversial nomination of Mississippi businessman James M. Hooper to the TVA Board. -- The Chattanooga Times, October 8, 1975

Ford Uses Knoxville Meeting To Press

For Tax, Budget Cuts

President Ford insisted that Congress can pass his tax and spending-cut proposal "if they put their nose to the grindstone, show a little imagination, a little strength."

The President put aside energy at the White House Conference to take the offensive against Congress after ranking Democrats balked at his program and said they would be unable to put it through.

Ford and his aides declared that he would keep hammering at the subject.

Until the President arrived, the main theme of the meeting had been the energy shortage. He made a token restatement of his aim to end American vulnerability to foreign decisions on energy, but he was clearly preoccupied with Congress and his new tax proposal. -- The Baltimore Evening Sun, October 8, 1975.

The President

Ford Visit Spurs Rally for Protest

Groups not among the co-sponsors of the White House Conference will hold a protest rally outside the Hyatt Regency at noon.

A group spokesman said about 50 to 100 persons are expected to participate.

"We are only out to voice our opposition to the principle of the Conference," the spokesman said.

Participants were said to represent groups similar to co-sponsoring organizations. The Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 5, 1975

Page A-2 The Knoxville News-Sentinel Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1975

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ALCOA HIGHWAY GREETING
Office Workers From Vulcan Materials Co. Greet Him as He Rides to Town.

Knoxville News-Sentinel, Oct. 8, '75

President Answers Questions With Candor

By CARSON BREWER
News-Sentinel Staff Writer

President Ford fielded a wide range of questions — from school lunches to strip mining to economics and taxes and energy — when he appeared yesterday before the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs here.

He also plugged hard for his proposed \$28 billion cut in both Federal taxes and Federal spending.

This 11th such White House conference since Mr. Ford became President began at 8:30 a.m. at the Hyatt Regency

to-year increase in spending for the same programs, even if no new programs are added. He said this fiscal year's \$370 billion budget would increase \$50 billion by this route next year if left alone.

The frequently associated subjects of energy and the environment brought some of the sharpest questions to the President, as well as to some of his staff members.

Some questions were barbed with criticism of the President's veto of bills to curb the environmental evils of strip-min-

ing that Vice President Rockefeller and others have been critical of press handling of recent attempts on the President's life.

What about the unemployment problems of blacks who are twice as hard hit as whites? a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked.

First, get the economic recovery moving faster so that all, including minorities, will have a better chance at jobs, the President answered. He said 1.65 million more people have been employed in recent months.

Second, he said, provide the training some minority people need to be able to hold "meaningful jobs."

A woman asked what's being done to provide more equal job opportunities for women, including child care for working mothers. The President said he was sympathetic with the problems and that he's just appointed a capable new chief of the Economic Opportunity Commission.

Women were also the subject as the conference ended with the President giv-

Appalachia Tells Woes; Ford And Staff Listen

The White-House-On-Wheels rolled into Appalachia and top Ford Administration officials learned firsthand that distrust and disillusionment exist in the heartland.

Some of the 1,000 participants gave the Administration hell.

The questions weren't refined. They were straight from the shoulder. It was a rare opportunity for ranking government officials to see the unvarnished public.

-- The Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y., October 8, 1975

West Side Story, Knoxville, Tenn., October 15, 1975

Mrs. Worden and her husband, Stuart, were also present at the air base when the painting was presented. Because of security however, only the two scouts who presented the painting were able to go to the entrance to the plane to greet Ford. The remainder of the scouts and Mr. and Mrs. Worden had to stay behind a rope in an area for spectators.

However, this did not stop Mrs. Worden from getting in her say with the President. She left the President a note on the back of the painting.

It read: "My painting entitled 'Mountain Dawn' is set in a picturesque area called Cades Cove in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. I feel this painting is appropriate as a gift from the scouts for the President because this cove is a favorite hiking and camping area for scouts from around the country. I further feel that the peace and tranquility of this sheltered mountain meadow parallels the objective so desired and

THESE CUB SCOUTS FROM SEQUOYAH HILLS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH also had some contact with President Ford. Two members of the group presented the President a painting of Cades Cove by Knoxville artist Betsy Worden to the president. Joe Noell and Patrick Armstrong presented the painting to the President. Other members of the Den are Charles Cuskaden, Robert Stokes, Paul Oliphant, Stephen Jacobson, Leslie Payne, Steel Clayton, Bo Bills, David Bell, Terry McCallen and Jonathon Jill. The den mother is Mrs. Carolyn Noell and the assistant den mother is Mrs. Jane Armstrong.

Sequoyah Scouts, Mrs. Worden Have Special Memories Of Ford

President Ford's visit to Knoxville will mean

there was a light rain, the enthusiasm of the scouts

"In celebration of the bicentennial we as

The President
Appalachian Regional Commission

Governors Had 'Good Talk'

Eight Mid-Appalachian State Governors had a "good talk" with President Gerald Ford here yesterday, mainly regarding energy matters and regional developmental proposals.

The meeting was closed to the press for most of the 1-1/2 hours, but Mississippi Gov. William Waller and North Carolina Gov. Jim Holshouser briefed the press afterward.

Regarding an Energy Development Corporation, Gov. Waller said the group supports the proposal because "We need a Manhattan type project for energy."

Both governors said they felt their request for more funds for the Appalachian region did not conflict with the President's proposed spending and tax cuts. They indicated the funds were already available to provide their requested additional help for highways and other programs in Appalachia.

As the meeting opened, the President said he supports a four-year extension of the Appalachian Regional Commission, but noted the Senate had passed only a two-year extension.

During the brief period when press coverage was allowed, Gov. Arch Moore of West Virginia said the ARC has been operating for 10 years on an annual budget of \$300 million, which has been eroded by inflation. -- The Knoxville News-Sentinel, 10/8/75

Ford Lectures Governors On Need For Thrift

By FRANK CORMIER
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) —
President Ford, having

Moore told Ford more federal money is needed to keep Appalachian highway projects on schedule. Ford

municipal governments." As the President was touting his new tax cut and spending curb proposal, his personal was meeting with

Ullman, "Are you sitting there with a straight face and saying that Congress can be expected to put a ceiling on a budget it hasn't

details to be worked out later. He stressed that Ford is ready to veto any tax reduction plan not accompanied by a spending

Busbee Is Seeking Funds for Georgia 5
4-Lane Project

George Busbee has requested that the Appalachian Regional Commission designate Georgia 5 an Appalachian corridor, thereby making the state highway eligible for Federal funds for its improvement.

The Governor's application came while he attended a Mid-Appalachian Conference on Economic and Domestic Affairs in Knoxville. The Conference was co-sponsored by the White House and 19 area organizations including the Appalachian Regional Commission.

In order for Georgia 5 to receive the Appalachian corridor status, Busbee will need the votes of six other governors on the Commission.

In his address to the Economic Conference, President Ford stressed the need to halt expansion of Federal spending in line with his proposal for a \$28-billion tax cut in January.

In other developments, the Governor issued an invitation to President Ford to attend the dedication next month of the new Towns Elementary School in Atlanta.

The school features an experimental solar heating and cooling system that is the largest of its kind in this country.

The dedication is scheduled November 14 in conjunction with Ford's announced visit to Atlanta for a Republican Party function.
-- The Atlanta Journal; Atlanta Constitution; October 8, 1975

The President
Appalachian Regional Commission

Busbee for Spending Ceiling

George Busbee said Tuesday he supports President Ford's proposal to place a ceiling on Federal spending.

"If all the spending is on the Federal level, it interferes with economic development locally," Busbee said just moments after he and seven other governors met with the President here.

The governors were attending a meeting of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Busbee said Ford's plan would make it possible for more capital to be available for business expansion in Georgia.

During their meeting with Ford, the Appalachian Commission passed a resolution asking the President's Domestic Council to provide interagency coordination for Federal involvement in Appalachia.

"He (Ford) was very much in favor of this," Busbee said. "If we're going to address regional problems across state lines, we're going to have to have some Federal coordination."

Ford and the governors also discussed the shortages of natural gas being felt in several Southern states. Both the President and the Southern Governors Conference have gone on record as supporting decontrol of natural gas prices as part of an attempt to encourage increased production.

-- The Atlanta Constitution, October 8, 1975

THE ENTERPRISE

High Point, N.C.

October 8, 1975

Holshouser, Waller Agree With President

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)
— Two governors who joined
President Ford in a special

Blanton and the other
governors met with
newsmen at separate news

\$22 billion instead of a pro-
jected \$50 billion.
Gov. Arch Moore, a West

The PresidentAppalachian Regional CommissionThe Chattanooga Times, September 15, 1975

FORD TO VISIT STATE, SIGN BILL FOR RENEWAL, FUNDING OF COMMISSION

~~SET IN KNOXVILLE~~

Blanton Announces Event,
Says Legislation May
Not Be Ready

By FRED TRAVIS

Times Staff Writer

LAKE BUENA VISTA,
Fla. — President Ford tentatively will visit Knoxville Oct. 6 and 7, officially for the signing of legislation extending the Appalachian Regional Commission and ap-

Blanton said the ARC during its session earlier in the day voted to have a governors' meeting at Knoxville while the President is there. This will be the first meeting of the commission in Tennessee since it met at Gatlinburg early in its development.

The cooperative federal-state program was implemented in 1960 after several years of discussion between the state and federal governments. It originally consisted of nine Southern and border states but later was expanded to in-

Under the resolution, states, such as Pennsylvania, that have not been using all ARC money allocated them, will lose it, and the funds will be distributed instead to states that have utilized all their funds.

It will require that states have their applications ready by April 15 and will permit states to "borrow ahead and to borrow from other states," according to the Tennessee governor. As he explained it, states will be able to borrow from each other; states having a

Carroll Asks Ford's Help on Busing

President Ford accepted a face-to-face request yesterday from Kentucky Governor Julian Carroll to have the U. S. attorney general consider intervening in federal court cases in an attempt to stop court-ordered school busing.

"I would invite you to ask the attorney general, using existing statutes, to intervene with the federal courts," Carroll said to Mr. Ford.

Puffing on his pipe, the President said, "I certainly will."

The discussion took place at a closed meeting with Mr. Ford, top federal officials and the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

Only a handful of White House pool reporters were supposed to attend, but The Courier-Journal was able to gain admittance.

The rare meeting between the President and the ARC was held to give the Appalachian governors a chance to talk with Mr. Ford about the Commission's problems.

But Republican Governor James Holshouser, Jr. of North Carolina opened the discussion to other topics when he asked the President about timber-cutting in the national forests.

So, when the President looked across the rectangular table to Carroll, the Kentucky governor decided to bring up the subject of "forced busing."

After a plea for coordination between the ARC and the President's Domestic Council and a general discussion about energy-related matters, Carroll told Mr. Ford:

"You have been talking about inefficiency in government, Mr. President, and I think we all agree with you.

"But the most counterproductive expense in this nation today is forced busing."

Holshouser and a few of the other governors quickly applauded Carroll's statement.

Carroll Asks Ford's Help on Busing (cont.)

Mr. Ford told Carroll, "I couldn't agree with you more" and then explained how he has been against court-ordered busing for some time.

Carroll said that on several occasions he (Mr. Ford) has said that the federal courts have not considered all the alternatives to busing for desegregation purposes.

It was at that point that Carroll suggested Mr. Ford ask his attorney general, Edward Levi, to intervene in court cases.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. -- 10/7/75

The President
Appalachian Regional Commission

Knoxville To Greet President Tuesday

After waiting two weeks for a reply, Appalachian Regional Commission governors learned Tuesday that President Ford will meet with them in Knoxville next week.

The White House still hasn't announced that portion of the President's Knoxville agenda, but officials did disclose the names of other high-ranking administration officials scheduled to be on hand for a day-long forum that will attract participants from six states.

The meeting is called the "White House-on-Wheels," primarily because it brings to the heartland a bevy of high-ranking officials who traditionally associate only in high-level government circles, usually along the Washington-to-New York corridor.

"This is the fifth branch of government we are setting up," said a spokesman for William J. Baroody, Assistant to the President. "We want the public to gain an equal status with Congress and the mass media." Nashville, Tenn. Banner -- 10/1/75

Nevertheless, the governors' request was denied. Instead the budget was cut by \$1 billion over the current year. That included a reduction in spending \$200 million for highway construction, \$100 million for health facilities, vocational education and \$9.5 million for research and development.

Governor Ray Blanton of Tennessee said, "To ask for less would be saying to Congress, 'We don't care.'

Hopefully this ploy will not be overdone. It is a shortsighted view of the need for injecting additional federal funds into the economies of the South and West.

Many benefits have accrued to the states of the South and of West Virginia, through the expenditures of federal monies which fail to quickly ascertain the needs of the people concerned should be called upon to expand.

Charleston, W. Va., News -- 9/27/75



The President
Appalachian Regional Commission

Spend It All

Heaven forbid that any governmental body fail to spend its allocation before the end of the fiscal year because everybody knows what that means -- you don't need the money. And if you don't, the largess from Congress might be cut in that elusive quest for economy.

Small chance, because when it comes to putting the bite on Congress for more of a good thing, commissioners, bureau chiefs and governors, etc., quickly become expert. In fact, the tried and tested formula is to always ask for more.

That's exactly what the governors of 13 states, who because of location and alleged economic deprivation qualify for funds from the Appalachian Regional Commission, have done.

The ARC voted to impose a "spend-it-or-lose-it" mandate on the states because at least five of them had surpluses at the end of the fiscal year of millions in unallocated funds.

Nevertheless, the governors quickly rejected any consideration of an "austerity" request. Instead they jacked up their request \$42.4 million over the current year. The 1977 budget proposal calls for spending \$200 million for highway construction, \$125.5 million for health facilities, vocational education and sewage and water projects, and \$9.5 million for research and development.

Governor Ray Blanton of Tennessee said it all. He said, "To ask for less would be saying to Congress that the need is not there."

Hopefully this ploy will not be overlooked by Congress and that an objective view of the need for injections of large amounts of federal funds into the economies of the mountain states will be given consideration.

Many benefits have accrued to the area, particularly the state of West Virginia, through the expenditure of ARC funds. But any state (governor) which fails to quickly ascertain the areas where the funds are needed should be called upon to explain its priorities.

Parkersburg, W. VA. News -- 9/27/75

Ford Tells Appalachian Governors
No Way To Increase Spending Balance Budget
At Same Time

President Ford told Appalachian Governors Tuesday that they couldn't ask for more Federal funds while calling at the same time for a balanced Federal budget.

"Fellows," Ford said in a meeting with seven governors and six alternates, "We can't have it both ways. We have to be reasonably consistent. We have to curtail Federal spending."

The President was responding to a statement by Gov. Arch Moore of West Virginia that inflation had eroded the Appalachian Commission budget and more funds would be needed.

Ford noted that the Southern Governors Conference recently had passed a resolution calling for a balanced Federal budget.

He told the governors they would have to "make some hard choices" in their budgets just like he will when he submits the Federal budget in January.

"Every government agency will have to justify what they want," he said.

Gov. James Holshouser of North Carolina, a Republican, told the President that the governors appreciate his problem.

"We also recognize that we can't have our cake and eat it too. We have to take a broader view," said Holshouser.

Evoking laughter, Holshouser then added:

"One more year of these deficits and we'll have to call in Mayor Beame of (debt-ridden New York City) as a consultant on our problems." -- Middlesboro, Ky. News; UPI; October 9, 1975

Chattanooga Times (Tenn.), October 10, 1975

President Ford Does It Right

From an apparent standing start, President Ford has hurdled his congressional critics, the Democratic presidential contenders, and most of his own economic advisers in proposing a \$28 billion tax cut linked to a like reduction in projected spending. The President's surprising leap is a smart one politically because the economics are sound.

While the form of the tax-cut proposal is not exactly the one we have recommended, it is so much superior to the one Mr. Ford sent up last January, so much better than the

Precisely. These are the items that are making the budget go up. Such transfer payments increased to \$139 billion in 1974 from \$37 billion in 1965. In the second quarter of 1975, transfer payments ran at an annual rate of \$176 billion, an amount equivalent to nearly a quarter of all wages and salaries paid in that period. In 1965, transfers amounted to only 6.9% of wages and salaries. Unless transfers stop growing faster than wages, there is no way taxes can go down.

The President seems perfectly

The Knoxville Journal Monday, Sept. 29, 1975.

President, Aides Seek Questions

Next week's White House conference in Knoxville has as its central purpose, according to presidential aides, the gathering of information to guide administrative decisions. The visit by President Gerald Ford and high level domestic officials has been billed as another phase of the process of "opening" the White House to the public.

Knoxvillians and others from the six-state area invited to the conference certainly will applaud the effort.

If we interpret the situation correctly, the White

Ford's people visit gives exposure to new tax program

President Gerald Ford, still taking his message to the people in spite of Secret Service appeals, told a packed house at the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs in Knoxville yesterday of his attitude toward many of the issues confronting his administration.

Ford, appearing in the best of health, spoke out first for his recently announced tax cut and moderation in government spending. He defended the program and referred to it in virtually every economic question which he fielded during the session.

Ford had done his homework well. His agricultural answers which explained in some depth how well he thinks American farmers are doing in furnishing the food-stuffs for the world brought the most applause. There was mixed reaction to some of the questions concerning coal as environmentalists as well as coal operators were in the group.

Ford was accompanied by his top officials in energy and economics, in labor and budgeting, in environmental protection and agriculture. They have been in the area

answers.

The effects of such a program could well help change the direction of many of the governmental projects because the intensity of the questioning. The manner in which the representatives expressed themselves gave every indication that they were speaking for their group and this question had been their instruction.

Ford was greatly concerned with his new tax program for it presented, for the first

The Knoxville Journal

October 7, 1975

Presidential Visits Reveal Social Flaws

The President of the United States will be in town tomorrow; the circumstances of his visit offer considerable commentary on the state of society today.

President Gerald Ford will make no public appearance before any large, general audience. Only those invited by the White House will be present at his major appearance at the Hyatt Regency. His motorcade from the airport — or whatever other means of transportation may be selected — will be closely guarded. And if recent presidential visits to other cities provide any guideline, security will be so tight that few, if any, citizens will be allowed to approach the president.

The Tennessean (Nashville), October 7, 1975

Warm Greeting to Mr. Ford

PRESIDENT FORD's visit to Knoxville today will surely be marked by a warm personal greeting from thousands of Tennesseans and it is hoped that the dialogues at both this 11th White House policy conference and the meeting of the Appalachian Regional Commission will be constructive.

possible for the Secret Service agents — even with the aid of local and state law enforcement personnel — to give adequate protection to the President. Obviously he wanted to give his thanks to the people who turned out Saturday and will wish to meet some of the many who will greet him today, but he should do so with

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 9, 1975.

President Ford's Visit

PRESIDENT FORD made it into and out of Knoxville safely. That's a relief!

Isn't it tragic that the excitement of such a significant event must be tempered with concern, even fear, that yet a third deranged person might try — this time in Knoxville — to assassinate the President?

Similar concern may continue to

During his brief stay President Ford made no major pronouncements. He came bearing no gifts. And he probably convinced few, if any, that his Administration has a handle on the country's economic and social ills.

Much the same can be said of the White House conference and the impressive battery of Administration big-wheels who participated

The Courier-Journal & Times

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1975

At Knoxville conference

The White House gets an earful

By BRYAN WOOLLEY Courier-Journal & Times Staff Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The handful of pickets outside the posh Hyatt Re-

better understanding of the issues." If his intention was for the White House

rates; poor people asked for a guaranteed income at government expense;

Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1975

The President at Knoxville

Ford Sets Up His Target: Congress

By ED RAY

Press-Scimitar Managing Editor

PRESIDENT FORD may be "easy-going Jerry" to former colleagues and others in Congress, but all of the lawmakers on Capitol Hill have been served notice that the main thrust of his campaign for election next year will be hard-hitting attacks.



MID-APPALACHIAN SYMPOSIUM
ON
ENERGY

Symp.
Energy

P-41

JOURNAL OF APPALACHIAN ENERGY
ATLANTA, Georgia
October 7, 1978

PROGRAM

- 12:30 p.m. **OPENING REMARKS**
William J. Baroody, Jr.
Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
- WELCOME**
Jack E. Reese
Chancellor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
- INTRODUCTION**
John H. Gibbons
Symposium Chairman and Director, UT Environment Center
- 12:50 p.m. **"NATIONAL ENERGY SUPPLY"**
Hon. Robert W. Fri.
Deputy Administrator, Energy Research and Development Administration
— DISCUSSION —
- 2:00 p.m. **PANEL: FEDERAL PERSPECTIVES AND PROGRAMS**
"ENERGY AND CONSERVATION" — Hon. Roger W. Sant
Assistant Administrator, Federal Energy Administration
"ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT" — Hon. John R. Quarles
Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
— DISCUSSION —
- 3:10 p.m. **PANEL: REGIONAL ENERGY ISSUES**
Moderator: Donald C. Whitehead, Federal Co-Chairman
Appalachian Regional Commission
"NATURAL GAS" — John C. Bolinger, Jr.
President, Tennessee Natural Gas Co.
"COAL PRODUCTION AND USE" — John R. Moore
Head, UT Department of Economics
"ELECTRICITY, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THE NUCLEAR OPTION"
Alvin M. Weinberg
Director, Institute of Energy Analysis
— and —
James E. Watson
Manager, Office of Power, TVA
— DISCUSSION —
- 4:50 p.m. **"PUTTING IT TOGETHER"** — Hon. Frank G. Zarb
Administrator, Federal Energy Administration
Executive Director, Energy Resources Council
- CLOSING REMARKS**
John H. Gibbons, Symposium Chairman

The Mid-Appalachian Energy Symposium is one of a continuing series of forums co-sponsored by the White House Office of Public Liaison in cooperation with various local organizations across the country. These events are designed to address the major issues of the day and to create an atmosphere conducive to a direct and continuing exchange between the government and the people it serves. It is hoped that these events will help foster an ongoing dialogue that will make government more responsive to the needs of its citizens.

JOURNAL CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Georgia

October 7, 1975

In Knoxville...

Energy Chiefs Hear Mining Interest Plea

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — steel and other heavy industries
Mining interests and environ- were subject to major unem-



The Atlanta Journal -- October 6, 1975

Symposium
Energy

GEORGIA BIDDING

Solar Facility Site Selection In Late '76

By JAMES HIGHTOWER
Journal Business Writer

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Georgians will have to wait well into next year before

Yet, Fri made it clear that regions of the country where there is practically continuous sunlight do not have any upper hand in obtaining the

Fri also said he wished industry would do more in designing technology for energy conservation, to fit industrial plants already in existence.

"These types of facilities would attract capital investment more quickly," he said.

Another speaker at the symposium was Roger W. Sant, assistant administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA). He said he feels conservation is more of an answer to energy problems because the nation will never have enough money to pay for substitute energy materials.



Synthetic Gas 'No Help' in Pinch

The natural gas shortage won't be solved by building plants to produce synthetic gas, according to the deputy administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA).

"When I see figures that synthetic gas

Mr. Sant appeared on the program with John R. Quarles, deputy administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency, who called strip mine reclamation laws both "affordable" and "necessary."

"Don't be sold a bill of goods that we

made soon regarding the national energy situation, blasted the nation's dependence on foreign oil. He claimed another oil embargo would make the last one "seem like a picnic" with 2 million Americans out of work in six months.

Curtis is the moderator. Mr. Quarles

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis -- October 7, 1975

Symposium
Energy

Zarb Blames 'Sellout' For Energy Problems

KNOXVILLE (AP)—The head of the nation's energy program said Monday another Mideast oil embargo "will make the last one look like a picnic."

Frank Zarb, head of the Energy Administration, told a Mid-Appalachian energy symposium another embargo "will cost

lice were roaming the premises Monday afternoon.

An entire section of the hotel's parking lot was fenced off, forcing hotel patrons to walk up a steep hill from public parking spaces below.

Symposium
Energy

Area Energy Problems Area

Symposium Topics

Four high Administration officials will join a number of regional and local energy experts in a Mid-Appalachia Energy Symposium in the main ballroom of the University of Tennessee Center.

The symposium is associated with the Mid-Appalachia White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs to be held at the Hyatt Regency the next day with participants from the same six area states.

The symposium will be in conjunction with the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Federal Energy Administration (FEA).

Participants will include Frank Zarb, administrator of the FEA; Roger Sant, assistant FEA administrator; Robert Fri, deputy administrator of ERDA, and John Quarles, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Panelists discussing energy issues specifically related to the region will include John Bolinger of Knoxville, president of Tennessee Natural Gas Company; John Moore, UT economist and coal expert; Alvin Weinberg, director of the Institute of Energy Analysis and former director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and James Watson, manager of TVA's Office of Power.

William J. Baroody, Jr., assistant to the President for public liaison and UT Chancellor Jack Reese, will open the symposium at 12:45. Symposium chairman will be John Gibbons, director of the UT Environment Center and former director of the U.S. Office of Energy Conservation. Donald C. Whitehead, Federal cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, will moderate the portion of the session dealing with regional issues.

Daily Beacon, October 9, 1975
Fuel experts say saving
is the cheapest power alternative

Mr. Baroody said, "This is an outstanding opportunity for the general public to question its Government officials on Federal energy policy. Through this medium, both the Mid-Appalachia citizens and regional energy officials will be able to engage in frank, two-way dialog on an issue which will have a serious and positive impact on this region as well as the nation. We're hopeful that this will be the beginning of a relationship that will continue long after the symposium."

Regional issues to be discussed will include natural gas, coal production, and use, nuclear energy and the growth in the demand for electricity. -- Knoxville News-Sentinel, September 29, 1975

Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, October 9, 1975

Energy experts say saving is cheapest power alternative

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A call for conservation of energy resources as the cheapest alternative available was sounded Monday at the Mid Appalachian Ener-

said, "by the year 2010, we could be saving as much energy as we're currently using."

John R. Quarles, deputy administrator of the Envi-

Daily Beacon, October 6, 1975

Fuel experts, officials slated to speak here

by Polly Clemmer

Four federal energy officials and regional and local energy experts will speak at the Mid-Appalachian Symposium on Energy in the University Ballroom on Monday afternoon Oct. 6.

News-Sentinel, Sept. 30, 1975

UT Joins Symposium

The University of Tennessee will join with the White House Office of Public Liaison in presenting a Mid-Appalachia Energy Seminar at the University's

Mid-Appalachian region will be John Bolinger, president of Tennessee Natural Gas Co.; John Moore, University of Tennessee economist and coal expert; Dr.

Coal Not Even Mentioned

The top presidential adviser who twice wielded the most influence in persuading President Ford to veto federal controls on stripmining headlined a White House sponsored Mid-Appalachian Conference on Energy here Monday without mentioning the word coal in his address.

Frank Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, failed to mention stripmining or coal in his address or in the question and answer session that followed with an audience that was billed by the White House as a grass roots audience of mountain people from six states.

The eleventh in a series of White House attempts to take the government to the people, the session brought together a smattering of people affected by the energy policies of the Ford administration to "dialogue" about energy issues.

The White House spokesmen said that Knoxville was "an appropriate place" to examine the problems of balancing the burden of energy production between the people living in the area and those living in consuming areas.

The administration officials told the gathering the energy crisis is mainly a question of technology and not a matter of economics, monopoly or foreign policy. Most participants in the audience seemed to agree with that analysis, and in fact concentrated their remarks on complaining that their particular federal program was being shortchanged by Washington officials. The Mountain Eagle,
Whitesburg, Kentucky -- 10/9/75



TIMES-LEADERMartins Ferry, Ohio
October 7, 1975

White House Energy Symposium Backdrop for Ford's Minitrip

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—President Ford parades his "Southern Strategy" before regional governmental leaders today using a White House energy symposium as the backdrop for his first visit to Tennessee.

At least seven of the 13 governors from Appalachian

not participating were the Black Lung Association, the National Council of Churches,

the Southern Appalachian Ministry and others who had been asked to act as sponsors.

Dr. Lewis Rhodes, pastor of Broadway Baptist Church and a protest leader, said he is boycotting the affair because his presence might be "taken as approval of his energy policy."

Rhodes was among those issuing a statement critical of Ford's veto of strip mine, education and health legislation

Zarb Fears Embargo Would Harm Millions

Frank Zarb in Knoxville another Mideast oil embargo "will make the last one look like a picnic."

He told a Mid-Appalachia energy symposium another embargo "will cost one million people their jobs in six months."

Zarb said the Nation's present energy problems stem from policy decisions made in the 1960's to gear the entire economy "to cheap oil."

"It represented a real, complete sellout of national interest," he said.

"To do what has to be done, if we elect to do it, is going to mean some change, sacrifice, and some meaningful inconvenience," Zarb said.

"Sooner or later it's going to come down to making tough decisions . . ." I don't know whether the body-politic is ready for that. I think it is going to take the American people to say, "We've got a problem and by God we want a solution!"

-- Chattanooga Times; AP, October 7, 1975

UT AND WASHINGTON OFFICIALS OPEN SYMPOSIUM

Presidential Aide William Baroody, Center, Confers With Symposium Chairman John Gibbons, Left, and UT Knoxville Chancellor Jack Reese.

Scrubbers A Must For TVA, Quarles Says

TVA, like private industry, will have to install clean air scrubbers to meet requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act, John R. Quarles, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said at UT as a symposium on energy began. The symposium is sponsored by the White House and UT.

He said scrubbers are not untried technology — the billion-dollar pig in a poke as they have been described by TVA

deputy administrator of the Environmental Research and Development Administration, answered numerous questions concerning the breeder program and the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor Plant planned for Oak Ridge.

He said the environmental impact statement for the proposed plant in Oak Ridge would probably be adequate for the plant's experimental phase but the questions will all have to be answered again

Frank G. Zarb, Federal energy director, headed a group of Washington, regional and local energy experts here for the energy symposium. About 1000 were expected.

Among local and regional energy experts participating are Dr. John Gibbons, director of the UT Environment Center; James E. Watson, TVA's manager of power; Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Oak

\$70 Billion Deficit Expected This Year
Ford Could Balance Budget in 3 Years: Lynn

The federal budget could be balanced in three years if Congress adopts President Ford's economic programs, the director of the Office of Management and Budget said in Knoxville.

James T. Lynn, during a press conference at the White House Conference said he expects a \$70 billion deficit this year. But he said the "long term trend" is the important issue.

Lynn said the budget can be balanced if Congress shows it "means business" by passing Ford's proposed \$21 billion tax cuts and across-the-board spending.

Lynn said the only way the President's economic plan can work is if the people are willing to work for it. He said the nation's people are "split"--they all want a tax cut and a decrease in government spending but they also want increased funds for whatever government program they are involved with.

Lynn emphasized that Ford was not proposing cutting funds to existing programs, but only proposing limiting increases to these programs.

Ford's interest in cutting government spending was one of the reasons for his vetoes of bills such as the Child's Nutrition Act, Lynn said.

He said it takes "a lot of courage" to veto such bills but said Ford is a man who is "calling these shots in the public interest and I think that's what a President ought to do."

L. William Seidman, the President's economic adviser, told the press conference that the President's proposed spending cuts would not affect his request for \$100 billion for energy resource development. He said "energy is of the highest priority from both an economic and a security standpoint." Nashville, Tenn. Banner --
10/7/75

Spending Cut Up to Congress--Lynn

"If the President can set a limit on Federal spending, I don't see why Congress can't too," James T. Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), said in an interview here yesterday.

He was referring to President Ford's call for a \$28 billion cut in both taxes and Federal spending.

Mr. Lynn emphasized that the \$395 billion figure was not a cut in spending, but a reduction in the rate of increase in governmental spending.

"And we can't hold spending for fiscal 1977 to \$395 billion without legislation by Congress," Mr. Lynn said. "The people must be made to realize that 75 per cent of all Government spending is mandated by laws already passed. We must change some of these laws if we are to reverse the trend."

L. William Seidman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, said later at a joint news conference with Mr. Lynn.

"We're like a family," he said, "and it can't properly decide on how much to spend without knowing how much it will have to spend. Once that figure is set, in the case of the Government \$395 billion, then the family--or the Congress-- can decide the priorities for spending it."

In a separate interview, Mr. Seidman was asked why Knoxville had been unable to get any of the millions in downtown construction that had been planned two years ago.

"The problem is twofold," he said. "First is high interest rates. Second is the fear of investors to invest. If Federal deficits go up, interest rates will go up. If the Federal Reserve Board increases the money supply to meet the increased borrowing, you have inflation, and interest rates still go up."

"There's money available now--it's not like it was in 1973--if the price and lender's confidence is right. Both these factors should improve next year if Congress will hold down on spending."

Knoxville, Tenn. News-Sentinel -- 10/8/75

The Knoxville JournalBudget

October 8, 1975

Tax Slash Faces Rough Sledding, OMB Chief Says

By LARRY ALDRIDGE

Journal Reporter

President Ford's proposals for a \$28 billion tax cut coupled with an equal reduction in federal spending may have a tough time getting Congressional approval, one of Ford's most powerful aides said here Tuesday.

"It's not an easy thing for Congress," said James T. Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget. "It depends

tary of community planning and development for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), said \$750 million had been spent for housing and community services in the six-state Mid-Appalachian Region provided under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Conference delegates were permitted to ask questions and make comments following brief opening remarks by the offi-

Ford, Lynn Criticized Tax Cut Support Lag

A mid-Appalachia White House conference here Tuesday gave both President Ford and his chief budget officer an opportunity to plug an administration proposal for tax cuts and a ceiling on federal spending.

The President and James T. Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, also took the opportunity to criticize Congress for lack of support for the tax cut measure and other administration proposals.

The section of the proposed legislation stressed Tuesday was a move to put a \$395 billion lid on federal spending in fiscal 1977.

Huntsville (Ala.) Times -- 10/8/75

... adding that more jobs in the private sector and not expanded Federal programs are what is needed for the country's economic recovery. He added that the tax cut would stimulate the economy.

In responding to a questioner on why the government couldn't provide more jobs for the unemployed, Secretary Dunlop said compensation on the part of the Federal government could have an inflationary effect and drive up interest rates to the point that the economy would suffer more. The Knoxville Journal -- 10/8/75

Recession is Over, Says Aide Seidman

"Although we are not entirely out of the effects of the recent recession, we have turned the corner to economic recovery," Presidential Assistant for Economic Affairs Seidman and Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop highlighted the morning session of the Conference. Both talked on the Nation's economic affairs.

Seidman said the proposed \$28 billion tax cut for individuals and American business would "do much" in the way of strengthening the economy. In explaining the tax-cut proposal, he said:

Three-Fourths will go to individuals.
The other fourth would go to corporations.

Dunlop continued along the same lines, adding that more jobs in the private sector and not expanded Federal programs are what is needed for the country's economic recovery. He added that the tax cut would stimulate the economy.

In responding to a questioner on why the government couldn't provide more jobs for the unemployed, Secretary Dunlop said expansion on the part of the Federal Government could have an inflationary effect and drive up interest to the point that the economy would suffer more. The Knoxville Journal -- 10/8/75

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER

October 7, 1975

Seidman Sees 'Long, Tough Struggle'

Resource Development

Said Key To Energy Goal

By JIM BENNETT
Banner Staff Writer

Knoxville. President Ford's \$100 billion request for energy resource development is basic to his goal of national energy independence, L. William Seidman, presidential economic adviser said today.

supply us with new energy sources."

Seidman said developments of alternate energy sources, combined with energy conservation, would break the Arab oil cartel — a basic factor in the inflationary spiral.

The economic adviser is in Knoxville today to participate in the White

not allow easily for reductions, and the deficit spending of governments — especially the United States.

"The cost of capital is the cost of doing business. The higher the interest rates, the higher the cost of the final product.

"The price of money is determined

Federal Role in Education 'Misunderstood'

The local and state educators across the country misunderstand the Federal role in education as one continuing source of ongoing education funds, the assistant secretary of the HEW for Education said here yesterday.

"The Federal Government's role in funding education is to initiate new programs that the state and local school systems may or may not want to continue after the Federal funds run out," Dr. Virginia Trotter said in an interview at the White House Conference.

She said the frequent charge in local school board meetings that Federal programs are always starting something new that local and state governments end up paying the total cost for is a result of that understanding.

On the topic of insufficient advance notice of approval of Federal grants, she said, "We are sensitive to complaints such as that by Dr. (Edward) Boling (UT president) and are working to give notice of approval at least a year in advance."

One current emphasis of the HEW is education for the handicapped.

She said she is aware of Tennessee's dilemma at the moment of having a state law requiring "mainstreaming" of handicapped children without sufficient state appropriations to do the job.

"I talked with Commissioner (of Education Dr. Sam) Ingram Monday evening and he is frantically looking for sources (of funds) to carry out the handicapped education law," she said.

She said that if a bill now before Congress passes, the Federal Government may be able to provide some short-term assistance.
The Knoxville News-Sentinel -- 10/8/75

Zarb also called for removal of controls on domestic oil and natural gas in order to "spur competition."

The energy symposium kicked off the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs.
-- Chattanooga News-Free Press

Zarb Gives Fuel Warning
Says U.S. Must Halt Fuel 'Orgy'

America's "roman orgy" of energy consumption must be turned around if the Nation is to maintain its economy in a free society under its own control, Frank G. Zarb, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, warned in an address in Knoxville.

"We cannot allow the American people not to understand that they have been participating in a Roman feast, and it could end the way the Roman feasts did. We may be consuming ourselves to death," he emphasized.

Zarb was the principal speaker for the day-long Mid-Appalachian Symposium on Energy held at University Center as a prelude to the White House Economic Conference for six Appalachian states.

Zarb, who said the Nation's present energy problems stem from policy decisions made in the 1960s to gear the entire economy to cheap foreign oil. -- Knoxville, Tenn. Journal, October 7, 1975

Zarb Wants Solid U.S. Energy Policy

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said in Knoxville an agreement needs to be reached on a national energy policy that will "change the course of wholesale sellout" of national interests due to a strangle-hold on the price of oil.

Addressing the Energy Symposium in Knoxville, Zarb said safeguards need to be found to prevent another oil embargo which could lead to a \$40 billion cut in the gross national product and the loss of 1,000,000 jobs in a six month period.

Zarb also called for removal of controls on domestic oil and natural gas in order to "spur competition."

The energy symposium kicked off the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs.
 -- Chattanooga News-Free Press



EPA 'Fully Committed' To Helping Solve
Energy Woes, Train Says

Although the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may appear to constrict domestic energy development and the use of domestic energy resources, the Agency is "fully committed to helping the Nation solve its energy problems," Russell E. Train, EPA Administrator said at the White House Conference in Knoxville.

Train was one of several high-level Ford Administration officials appearing at the Conference to discuss agency programs and to answer questions submitted by Conference delegates.

The EPA chief said his Agency and the Federal Energy Administration, which has advocated the expanded use of the Nation's coal reserves, "cannot work in isolation but must cooperate" to achieve national energy independence.

The EPA has been criticized for some of its regulations which some have charged have not fostered an increased use of coal to replace foreign oil.

Train said, "Coal is a dirty fuel and has lots of problems, but yet it is essential to use our abundant supply of coal to solve our energy problems. But we must also deal with the environmental question presented by coal."

Frank Zark said the White House has ordered his agency to do whatever it can to help the public utility industry build 300 nuclear power plants by 1985 and solve the problems presented by the present nuclear power. In effect, the energy czar and the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), the new Government agency in charge of the nuclear power industry, will be the old left by December 31 of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Since the AEC's demise last January, no government agency has directed the Administrator's plan to develop the proposed 300 nuclear power plants.

However, Zark said, all major nuclear energy problems are to be submitted to his agency for evaluation by a

committee of which he would be a member. The committee would establish a national nuclear energy force to guard power plants from terrorist attacks, to keep nuclear materials from falling into the wrong hands, to speed development of power plants, to develop nuclear waste disposal methods, to pose establishment of nuclear power plants, to open nuclear facilities. Additionally, Zark said, the industry is to be involved in the planning and construction of power plants and the Federal agency will be involved in the financing and construction of power plants. If you want the promotion of nuclear power, you should be here and... He said his agency would be working with the nuclear energy force and a national burial ground for radioactive wastes.

Frank Korn

Train Reiterates EPA Determination
On Clean-Air Goal

EPA Administrator Russell E. Train addressed an Agriculture Convention in Charleston before dashing off to the White House Conference in Knoxville.

In a brief answer to one of the brief questions asked him, Train reiterated EPA's determination to pursue the goals of the Clean Air Act, which has repeatedly come under attack by electric utilities and other industry.

"EPA's policy is to require power plants and other sources of pollution to clean up and not shut down," Train said. "If we're not getting compliance, we will go the full extent of the law to achieve compliance." The Charleston Gazette -- 10/8/75

Zarb Tells of Push on N-Plants

By DON KIRKMAN
Scripps-Howard Science Writer

WASHINGTON — Federal Energy Ad-
ministrator Frank Zarb says the White
House has ordered his agency to do
something it hasn't done in 10 years:

newly established Office of Nuclear Af-
fairs.

Among the issues the FEA will handle
are the question of whether the nation
should establish a national nuclear securi-



Train, Zarb Insist TVA Must Install Scrubbers

TVA has to install scrubbers ... period, reporters were told yesterday in a joint news conference with administrators of the Federal Energy and Environmental Protection agencies.

Russell Train, EPA administrator, said there is no question in his mind that EPA has the legal power to enforce and levy fines if the Federal utility does not meet requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Frank Zarb, FEA administrator backed him up with, "If we can't enforce a Federal law against another Federal agency, you can't enforce it against the other private utilities."

"TVA's is a very tough issue -- a major obstruction to installing scrubbers -- with EPA and has been for years," Mr. Train said.

He said TVA differs "in principal" with EPA over what is required in the Clean Air Act. "EPA insists on constant technology or low sulphur coal. TVA thinks tall smoke stacks and intermittent emissions are sufficient," he said.

Mr. Train said that both he and Mr. Zarb are "firmly committed" to coal as the short-term solution to the energy shortage, and believe that so long as scrubbers are installed the more abundant coal with a high sulphur content can be used "freeing up 90 billion more tons of coal a year."

He said that on a large power plant just completed and costing \$200 million, only \$40 million was for the scrubbers.

Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 8, 1975

Wagner says, "We will obey the law," but adds, "the argument is whether the interpretation is right."

EPA claims 40 scrubbers in the country are already working and another 60 are under construction. Russell Train said in Knoxville that scrubbers on four of TVA's plants would add only three to five per cent to the average electrical bill.

Energy and Environment

The Mountain Eagle, Whitesburg, Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1975

TVA bucks EPA

By JAMES BRANSCOME

KNOXVILLE — The Tennessee Valley Authority declared war again last week on the Environmental Protection Agency, vowing that it will install scrubbers only if ordered to do so by the Supreme Court.

The latest battle was precipitated by a statement of EPA administrator Russell Train in Knoxville last week that TVA was a major obstruction to the nation's air clean-up program and that the agency was not above the law that is enforced against other utilities.

The two agencies earlier this year abandoned negotiations over scrubbers after it became apparent that the TVA would not relent from its position that tall stacks and net

issue said. "There is no evidence that I have seen that people in the valley will derive benefits commensurate with cost from scrubber installation."

Wagner, who has called scrubbers a "million dollar pig in a poke," affirmed that TVA aimed to resist. "Our job is to tell the people of the valley the facts—the action is up to them," he said in skirting a question of whether TVA was behind resolutions being passed in Western Kentucky by TVA-allied co-ops and business groups that are against scrubbers.

In his Knoxville statement, Train said it is "inequitable and intolerable that TVA should claim exemption from a law that private

Scrubbers have been endorsed by the United Mine Workers, because the union feels that only with their installation can coal be considered an alternative fuel to solve the energy crisis.

If present air quality standards are enforced without scrubbers being installed, much of the high-sulfur coal now being burned would have to be abandoned.

to \$5 to the annual bill. "Unnecessary" costs should not be added to bills, he said.

EPA officials in Atlanta have told The Mountain Eagle that TVA emits 52 per cent of all sulfur dioxide in EPA's southern region and 14 per cent of all utility-emitted sulfur dioxide nationwide.

In addition to the motivation of the law, TVA should also be concerned about the unusually high number of persons in its territory with respiratory ailments—black lung, particularly, has such

EPA'S Train Says Scrubber Worth Cost

Does one Federal agency have enforcement powers over another Federal agency?

"I have no doubts about our legal grounds in forcing TVA to install scrubbers," said Russell Train, EPA Administrator.

"If we can't enforce the regulations against TVA, then I don't think we can effectively enforce the law on anybody else," Train added.

TVA is installing a fly ash control program at all 12 of its coal-fired steam plants at a cost of \$350 million.

Train said EPA must be sensitive, however, to economic and consumer costs.

"The costs of scrubbers are high. A \$200 million plant in Kansas included \$40 million for scrubbers. But the public is going to pay anyway. If not through payment for scrubbers, then through medical bills for respiratory and other diseases caused by sulphur in the air," said Train.

Train said TVA, the largest public utility, is the largest source of sulphur dioxide emissions.

He said TVA has added more than 60 scrubbers to the 40 they had two years ago. The Knoxville Journal -- 10/8/75

Mr. Sam said TVA should also be taking steps to encouraging heat pumps in all residences heated by either gas or electricity.

Mr. Sam also criticized TVA for "wasting valuable time" and energy that could be generating electricity by not getting their waste recycle plant plants "off paper and into operation."

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 8, 1975

Federal Energy Official Critical
of TVA's 'Lack of Leadership'

TVA "lacks the leadership it should be exerting" among utilities, the Deputy Director of the Federal Energy Administration said here yesterday.

"I regret TVA is not one of our leaders in peak pricing and load management," Roger W. Sant said.

He said that with "proper load management," additional generators would not be needed.

During an interview while at UT for the Mid-Appalachian Symposium on Energy, he explained that rush-hour traffic usage of electricity varies during the day.

TVA is building such a unit at Raccoon Mountain near Chattanooga that would be in concert with Mr. Sant's views.

Mr. Sant proposes charging four to five times as much for electricity used during peak use times as is charged for electricity used at other times.

"Peak load pricing will encourage peak-load shaving, he said, because the housewife will begin to do the laundry after 7 p.m. instead of while she is cooking supper.

Mr. Sant said TVA should also be taking the lead in encouraging heat pumps in all residences heated by either gas or electricity.

Mr. Sant also criticized TVA for "wasting valuable time" and energy that could be generating electricity by not getting their waste recycle plant plants "off paper and into operation."

-- The Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 8, 1975

Times-Leader, Martins Ferry, Ohio

Mining, Ecology Interests Square Off

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (UPI) — Mining interests and environmentalists zeroed in on federal energy officials Tuesday to press their opposing cases while the officials at the White House conference pleaded for compromise.

The action came near the close of the Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs which was highlighted by a visit from President Ford.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb and Russell Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection

Usery said a had been started to begin contract negotiations early in several key fields such as the rubber, auto, trucking and electrical appliance fields.

Dunlop said that the key fields along with the housing, steel and other heavy industries were subject to major unemployment.

He added that \$3 billion had been allotted for government job training programs which will provide workers when the economy improves.

News-Sentinel
Knoxville, Tenn.

Busbee Seeks Another Appalachian Highway

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. George Busbee has asked the Appalachian Regional Commission to designate ~~Georgia~~ Highway 5 from Marietta to Copper Hill, Tenn. as the state's second Appalachian high-

~~Kansas~~ City (Mo.)

Star

Wheat Trade-Off Sought

Knoxville, Tenn. (AP) — President Ford says he hopes to announce soon an end to a temporary halt in the exportation of grain to Russia.

Ford told a White House conference on domestic and economic affairs in Knoxville that negotiators are in Moscow now seeking an agreement to export American grain in exchange for Soviet oil.

"We might get some Soviet oil as part of the deal," Ford said in response to a query from James Putnam, president of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation.

L. William Seidman, the President's assistant for economic affairs, told the conference earlier yesterday that ag-

Cabinet Aide Calls For More Business Jobs

More jobs in the private sector and not expanded Federal programs are what is needed for the Nation's economic recovery, Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop said in Knoxville.

Dunlop, speaking at the White House Conference echoed President Ford's Monday night speech calling for a tax cut and reduced Federal spending. Dunlop added that he does not think the country's future lies in the creation of government jobs.

"What we are trying to do is stimulate the economy," he said. Dunlop appeared in a session on employment and the economy with William J. Usery, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

In a question and answer session, Dunlop defended tax incentives for businesses to stimulate expansion and the creation of private employment. "The Administration's first priority is the return of people to jobs," he said.

Federal expansion can have inflationary effects and drive up interest rates to the point that the economy suffers, he said.

Usery predicted good labor and management relations next year. "We do not see or predict any major strikes next year even though it will be a difficult one."

But Usery conceded that the threat of strikes exists in some major industries such as trucking and among rubber workers, where he said the Administration has already begun negotiations to avert walkouts. -- Phoenix, Arizona Republic; Lexington, Kentucky Herald; AP

"By 1985, we're talking about doubling coal production in some instances," he said.

Usery said the coal industry and coal miners have opposed nuclear power expansion in many areas. "But as I see it we need both and need both badly." -- Register, Richmond, Ky.; Bowling Green, Ohio News; AP, October 1, 1975

New Energy Plan Lauded By Usery
President To Be In Tennessee Today
To Outline Program

President Ford's new energy program, which is expected to call for the kind of research and development that led to Americans landing on the moon, should create needed new jobs and help stimulate the Nation's economy, the Nation's chief labor mediator said today.

W.J. Usery, Jr., who called into the recent negotiations involving professional football players, made the comment to a newsman shortly before the start of a White House Conference on Economic and Energy problems in Mid-Appalachia.

The President was scheduled to arrive later today, possibly outlining the energy program which is due to be introduced in Congress.

Usery predicted an upsurge of Appalachian coal mining as part of the Nation's efforts to become independent of Arab oil. He said energy will play a significant role in helping the Nation's economy to recover from recent setbacks.

Major union negotiations are scheduled next year across the Nation, he said, adding, "The high cost of energy is going to have some bearing on the negotiations."

On coal, Usery said, "If we are to meet our needs in the Nation as far as energy, we're going to have to do a lot more in the mining of coal throughout the Appalachian region."

"By 1985, we're talking about doubling coal production in some instances," he said.

Usery said the coal industry and coal miners have opposed nuclear power expansion in many areas, "but as I see it we need both and need both badly." -- Register, Richmond, Ky; Bowling Green, Ohio News; AP; October 7, 1975

ConferenceEnergy, Economy, Politics Dominate
Ford's Knoxville Trip

President Ford pays a six-hour visit to this East Tennessee Republican stronghold today with a schedule mixing discussions of energy and the economy with some partisan politics.

Security here is expected to be the stiffest of any Presidential visit in history.

Ford's stated reason for appearing in Knoxville is to attend the Mid-Appalachian White House Conference, the 11th such meeting across the country to push Administration programs and hear citizen reaction.

More than 1,000 representatives of business, labor, farm, education and minority groups from Appalachian states participated.

While in Knoxville, Ford has scheduled 45 minutes with Tennessee Republican leaders. -- The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1975

According to a spokesman, the conference will be held in this East Tennessee city.

The spokesman refused to confirm whether President Ford would attend.

The White House Conference will be a joint meeting with the Appalachian Regional Commission.

In Washington, Senator Howard Baker said the President is due in Tennessee October 7. -- AP, Wheeling, W. Va., September 26, 1975

ConferenceSecurity Stiff for President's Visit to Knoxville

President Ford will be under the tightest possible security when he attends the Mid-Appalachian White House Conference after a threat by one East Tennessean.

Governor Ray Blanton said, "I am concerned that persons in the high office of the President cannot have the opportunity of talking and meeting with the people without living in fear for their lives." During a press conference, the Governor continued, "We want our President to enjoy some good Tennessee hospitality when he visits here."

Representatives of business, labor and other interest groups in Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia were invited to the day-long meeting.

-- The Tennessean, October 5, 1975

Appalachia Confab Set

The White House confirmed today that a Conference on economic problems facing Appalachia will be held in this East Tennessee city.

The spokesman refused to confirm that President Ford would attend.

The White House Conference will be a joint meeting with the Appalachian Regional Commission.

In Washington, Senator Howard Baker said the President is due in Tennessee October 7.

-- AP, Wheeling, W. Va. Intelligencer, Sept. 24, 1975

The Knoxville Journal, Sept. 26, 1975

Visit By Ford To Draw Many

Over 1,500 representatives from 19 local, state and regional organizations will meet with President Gerald Ford and

posium which will feature discussions concerning major federal energy policies and regional energy issues.

William J. Barrody Jr., assistant to

Mid-Appalachia Can Bring Their ProblemsTo The President

President Ford will be in Knoxville for a White House regional conference on domestic and economic affairs, an aide said.

The President plans to attend despite suggestions from some quarters that he curtail travel because of recent assassination attempts, said William J. Baroody, Jr., head of the White House Office of Public Liaison.

The Tennessee visit will be Ford's first trip to the state as President.

The economic conference will be the 11th in a series begun last February. The announced aim is to "give the people of mid-Appalachian the opportunity to bring their problems to the attention of the President his top advisers," said Baroody.

The White House aide said representatives of government, business, labor and other organizations from Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia will be invited to the day-long session.

The Appalachian Regional Commission represents those states plus Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

"They will be here to answer questions about what the government is doing about problems of concern to conferees," Baroody said.

"They also will take back to Washington with them suggestions for solving some of the problems voiced by the people of the Appalachian region." -- The Spartanburg Herald and The Associated Press, September 27, 1975

Final Arrangements Made for Ford's Visit

By LAFFITTE HOWARD
News-Sentinel Business Editor

A White House conference is a big and busy business.

When you have the biggest of 11 White House Conferences on Domestic and Economic Affairs, with the Mid-Appalachian

The officials, including cabinet members, who are coming either tomorrow or Tuesday, will be busy "from the minute they come until the minute they leave."

"President Ford wants to provide an atmosphere for a full and open dialog between participants and officials. Hopefully there will evolve statements which will

ConferenceWhite House Conference Here 'Most Ambitious'

President Ford's visit to Knoxville to take part in a national series of "Presidential town halls" was termed "our most ambitious program yet" by William J. Baroody, Jr., in a meeting with the press.

Seven governors and officials from several nearby states offered Federal officials their views on a multitude of problems.

President Ford met with State Republican officials, spoke before the White House Conference, met with the Appalachian Regional Commission and representatives of their 13 State area, and was interviewed by local television and newspaper reporters during the visit.

A symposium on energy -- The Mid-Appalachia Energy Symposium -- was held at the University of Tennessee's University Center on the day prior to the Field Conference.

"The fact that TVA, ERDA, Oak Ridge, and other key energy agencies are located in the Knoxville area naturally brings a focus on energy for this Conference," said Mr. Baroody.
-- The Knoxville News-Sentinel, October 6, 1975

The Banner, Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1975

Oldham Impressed By Friendly Ford

By GINGER KADERÁBEK
Banner Staff Writer

Knoxville — "Put that guy (President Ford) in a small group and he makes friends in a hurry," State Republican Party Chairman Dorth Oldham said today following an in-

ing to Tennessee to aid Brock in his re-election campaign, Brock said, "I'll run my own campaign, but I think it would be helpful for the people to see the President."

Both Tennessee senators reacted favorably to the tax and spending cut program proposed by Ford Monday.

Knox Visit Snub Irks Politicians

A select group of politicians here is boiling mad over President Ford's failure to invite them to travel with him to his White House conference in Knoxville.

Although they declined to comment publicly, Mid-Appalachian White House Conference planners apparently have failed to invite Senators Howard H. Baker, Jr. and William E. (Bill) Brock, Republicans, and Representative Joe L. Evins, Democrat, to the event.

Rep. John J. Duncan, the Knoxville Republican in whose district the major event is planned, says he was invited "a week ago" and declined the offer.

But another source involved in the dickering says that Duncan's invitation was received only yesterday morning.

In an interview, Duncan said of his invitation and the lack of similar offers to other Tennessee lawmakers:

"Maybe they called me because it is being held in my district and they went and announced the whole thing down there without my even being told that it was going to be held."

But Baker, Brock and Evins have not been invited as far as can be determined.

Brock is up for reelection in 1976 and staff assistants are known to have been seeking for more than a week an invitation to travel and appear in Tennessee with the Republican President.

Baker is a major power on the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and a White House-hosted energy symposium will be held in Knoxville in conjunction with the Ford conference scheduled the next day.

And Evins is a major power in the House on energy, and public works matters, as well as being the dean of the Tennessee delegation and a long-time congressional colleague of Ford's.

The White House Office of Public Liaison has been careful throughout the series of 10 White House regional conferences to date, however, to separate the affairs from overt politics.

Assistant to the President William J. Baroody, Jr., head of the program, admits frankly that the program may have unavoidable "political" impact regarding Ford -- but stresses the program has not been used in a "partisan" manner in any way.

"This sure hasn't been one of their better performances," said one state lawmaker here about the lack of invitations.

Knoxville News-Sentinel, September 29, 1975

In a brief speech, summarizing the tax-cut and budget-ceiling proposals that he had broadcast to the Nation on the previous day,

His plan, he said, is "a two-part package that must go together: No. 1, the restraint on the growth of Federal spending; No. 2, the substantial tax reduction, three-quarters of which go to individual taxpayers, and 25 percent go to the business community." Then, for more than an hour, he answered delegates' questions.

Here is a summary of what he said.

On Congressional Criticism:

Some Members of Congress had complained that the President has not yet shown them a budget outlining where the cut in Federal spending would be made.

Mr. Ford replied, "I've heard a great deal about the reforms that have been put through the Congress ... to make it a better parliamentary body to meet the problems that we face. I think if they put their nose to the grindstone and show a little imagination and a little strength, it can be done. I think the American people want it, and we're going to go out and do our utmost to sell the American people. If they haven't the mechanism now, the Congress has the responsibility to do it when they get back to work. And we intend to push them."

A Summary Of What Ford Said

The President's visit to Knoxville Tuesday wasn't a campaign stop in the traditional sense. Except for a few hundred Tennesseans who gazed upon him from afar at the airport and the hotel entrance, the voters got nowhere near him. Police and Secret Service men appeared to outnumber the delegates during his few hours at the Hyatt Regency. No one was permitted to enter the delegates' meeting hall after Mr. Ford had entered it; no one was permitted to leave the hall until he had been spirited away safely.

The President stood before the delegates for 75 minutes. He made a brief speech, summarizing the tax-cut and budget-ceiling proposals that he had broadcast to the Nation on the previous night. His plan, he said, is "a two-part package that must go together: No. 1, the restraint on the growth of Federal spending; No. 2, the substantial tax reduction, three-quarters of which go to individual taxpayers, and 25 percent to go to the business community." Then, for more than an hour, he answered delegates' questions.

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A Summary of What Ford Said (cont.)On Coal:

The President agreed with a coal operator who urged a relaxation of the Clean Air Act in order to allow the use of more coal in the generation of electricity.

"Unfortunately, the Senate, instead of taking our amendments, has come forward with about half a loaf," he said. You don't have to convince me. We are in agreement with you. I think you have to go sit in Congress's doorstep and convince them that our proposal was right, if we're going to be invulnerable to foreign cartel oil-price decisions. That's it."

He also said he would continue to veto bills to regulate strip mines so long as he considered them "unbalanced."

"I don't condone irresponsible strip mining under any circumstances," he said. "And the best evidence of that is that after the veto of 1974 and the veto of 1975, we submitted to the House and the Senate specific amendments that would make a strip-mining bill acceptable. It would have been a well-balanced strip-mine bill, if the Congress had considered and approved these amendments. I know of at least two states in Appalachia that have excellent strip-mining laws -- Ohio and Pennsylvania. Even if we didn't get a Federal strip-mining law, there's no reason why your states can't act affirmatively. Our amendments would have met all or most of the environmental problems. Under the legislation that I vetoed, you would find that there would be substantial loss of jobs, and that we could not under any circumstances meet our goal of 1.2 billion tons of coal in 10 years. We're presently at the rate of 600 million tons, and we have to double that. And we can do it, with good legislation."

On Grain:

The Administration asked farmers to go all out for full production in 1975 and promised that they would have access to markets at home and abroad. Wheat, corn and soybean crops were at record or near-record levels this year. Yet, the government recently suspended further grain shipments to the Soviet Union. It was done in order to stabilize the market, the President said.

A Summary of What Ford Said (cont.)On Grain: (cont.)

"We have long-term purchase agreements with Japan and with other countries," he said. "We have had some very wide fluctuations in the purchase of grain by the Soviet Union. One year it was around 55 million bushels; the next year it was 599 million bushels; this year it dropped to 75 million bushels. These peaks and valleys have caused serious disruption in our markets in the United States. We felt that a five-year purchase agreement to buy a minimum figure each year, with an option to buy another sizable number of tons, is a better program than having these peaks and valleys.

On Employment:

The President said he favors full funding of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), which is designed to train the unskilled for existing jobs. But he hinted that he will veto any massive public-works program as a means of putting people to work and priming the economy. Public-works, he said, should be financed by states and cities with revenue-sharing funds.

Blacks, among whom unemployment is twice as high as among whites, should expect no additional programs, designed to meet their plight. "First," he said, "we have to get our economy out of the recession, so that there will be more job opportunities for all Americans, including minorities. Under CETA, we're trying to take the minorities, give them training, and get them into meaningful jobs."

On School Lunches:

He defended his veto of the school-lunch program (which the House had already overridden when he spoke and which the Senate overrode later):

"I certainly recognize that the government does have a responsibility to those who do not have an adequate income to raise their children, or, for that matter, for their own sustenance. But the bill that came from the Congress lifted the ceiling for the child nutrition program to over \$9,000 in family income. I think that's far too high. But I wholeheartedly endorse free lunches across the board for those children who come from any family below the established poverty level, an income level of \$5,500."
-- Courier-Journal and Times, October 12, 1975

Local, Area, Regional Representatives (Six States.....	400
Conference Attendance.....	1300

Interviews

More than 100 one on one interviews.

Dunlop - 7	Baroody - 14	Trotter - 10
Lynn - 9	Usery 9	Meeker - 6
Seidman - 11	Train 7	Fri - 6
Zarb - 5	Cooper 6	Paarlberg - 9

Radio (Live)

WBIR

WSKT

Also stations from:

WIVK

WOKI (Rebroadcast)

N.C.

Tenn.

Television (Gavel to Gavel)

WSJK (PBS) (Knoxville)

Feed to: UPI Radio

Kentucky Public TV

NBC & CBS Nets

Coverage: All Knoxville Stations

TV from Ga., Va. & Tenn.

Printed Media

Tenn, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Wisconsin,
Mississippi

The Knoxville News-Sentinel

Monday, October 6, 1975

The Knoxville Journal Thursday, Oct. 2, 1975

White House Slates 3 News Conferences

White House officials have scheduled three news conferences next week to allow direct questioning of government participants in both Monday's Mid-Appalachia Energy Symposium and Tuesday's Mid-Appalachia White

TV Stations Pooling Efforts on Meeting

Knoxville television stations are pooling equipment and working closely together to give the maximum coverage to the White House Conference here tomorrow.

WSJK (Channel 2) will provide live gavel-to-gavel coverage from the time the conference gets under way at 3 a.m. until its conclusion at 5 p.m. or later.

PROGRAM

- 8:30 A.M. **Introductory Remarks**
 Edward J. Boling
 President, University of Tennessee
 Kyle C. Testerman
 Mayor of Knoxville
 Invocation: The Right Reverend William E. Sanders
 Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of
 Tennessee
 William J. Baroody, Jr.
- 9:00 A.M. **Employment and The Economy**
 Remarks / Questions and Answers
 John T. Dunlop
 William J. Usery
- 10:00 A.M. **Intermission**
- 10:10 A.M. **Health and Education**
 Remarks / Questions and Answers
 Theodore Cooper, Jr.
 Virginia Y. Trotter
- 11:10 A.M. **Intermission**
- 11:20 A.M. **The Economy and Agriculture**
 Remarks / Questions and Answers
 L. William Seidman
 Donald A. Paarlberg
- 12:20 P.M. **Reception and Luncheon (Regency Lobby Foyer)**
 Luncheon Banquet (Regency Lobby Foyer)
 Master of Ceremonies: Thomas S. Stone
 President, Greater Knoxville Chamber of Commerce
 Invocation: Dr. Jesse C. Fletcher
 Pastor, First Baptist Church, Knoxville
 Remarks: Ray Blanton
 Governor of Tennessee
 Address "The State of the Budget"
 James T. Lynn
- 1:30 P.M. **Intermission (Reconvene Cumberland Ballroom)**
- 1:40 P.M. **The Budget and Housing**
 Remarks / Questions and Answers
 David O. Meeker
 James T. Lynn
- 2:45 P.M. **Intermission**
- 2:50 P.M. **Energy and The Environment**
 Remarks / Questions and Answers
 Frank G. Zarb
 Russell E. Train
- 4:00 P.M. **Address and Questions and Answers**
 by the
 President of the United States

Program Moderator and Conference Chairman
 William J. Baroody, Jr.

General

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

AFL-CIO Appalachian Council

American Public Health Association -- Mid Appalachia

American Public Works Association -- Mid Appalachia

Commission on Religion in Appalachia

Commission on the Status of Women -- Mid Appalachia Offices

Greater Knoxville Chamber of Commerce

Knoxville NAACP

Mid Appalachia Chambers of Commerce

National Association of Manufacturers -- Southeast Region

National Coal Association -- Mid Appalachia

Sierra Club -- Appalachia Regional Conservation Committee

Southern Growth Policies Board

Southern Regional Education Board

Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation

Tennessee Press Association

Tennessee River Valley Association

The Grange -- Mid Appalachia

United Mine Workers of America Health & Retirement Funds

University of Tennessee