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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOR: CONNECTICUT
JULY 16-17, 1976

POLITICAL PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment level and the economy are considered to be the most crucial issues. Connecticut unemployment figures run higher than the national average, and it is very probable that the President will be asked to comment on this problem.

DEFENSE

Connecticut has a large weapon manufacturing community, and consequently, there is a significant interest in defense industry contracts and much support for increased expenditures on defense procurement contracts. Major firms include Sikorsky helicopter, Fairchild industries and Colt firearms.

DEFENSE SPENDING

The Democratic platform vote last night to cut defense spending will definitely be an issue that will help the President in this state. The voters are very supportive of President Ford's strong stand on defense.

POLLS

July 14, 1976

A poll taken by the Cambridge Research Association, commissioned by the Connecticut State Central Committee was released today. The following information was compiled from 1200 interviews conducted with republicans, democrats, and independents from June 25 through July 6:

	<u>Ford</u>	<u>Reagan</u>	<u>Undecd.</u>
a cross section of voters:	65%	21%	13%
Republicans only	75%	15%	10%

The head to head contest among all polled was as follows:

Ford	41%	Reagan	27%
Carter	46%	Carter	64%
Undecd.	13%	Undecd.	9%

This impressive showing will be fresh on everyone's mind, and the President will certainly be asked to comment on these figures.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL RUNNING MATE

A question on whom the President expects to select as a vice-presidential running mate also can be expected, primarily focused on interest in balancing the ticket so it will assist candidates running in the state in the fall.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

There is a campaign on in the state called 19 and 76. The state legislature is at its lowest ebb in history in Republican representation. This fall, the party is shooting to elect 19 state senators and 76 state legislators which would give the Republicans a majority of one in both houses of the legislature. Right now, the Republicans hold 7 of 37 state senate seats and 26 of 150 state representative seats. The delegates will be asking if the President intends to help Republicans all down the line. "Other than being a better standard bearer than Ronald Reagan, will you help us in our state legislature" is the concern.

The following are areas where questions might arise, but the President should not initiate comment:

ABORTION

Connecticut's population is heavily Catholic--44%.

GUN CONTROL

Senator Weicker strongly supports the gun control law now in effect. Five major manufacturers of guns are in the state where many gun clubs are found, also. The second congressional district is a large hunting community. Voters are much against gun control, both for business and sporting reasons.

SST

In general, there is an anti-SST feeling among Connecticut citizens.

REAGAN'S CAMPAIGN OPERATION IN CONNECTICUT

Reagan's campaign operation has been headquartered in New Haven and has just recently moved to the Sonesta Hotel in Hartford. The spokesman for his operation is State Senator George Gunther of Stratford.

The Reagan forces have been conducting a telephone polling operation to the delegates to the state convention to determine their strength. They have sent a letter out to all state convention delegates under the signature of James F. Altham, Jr. of New Haven. Mr. Altham is an attorney and a former unsuccessful congressional candidate. They have urged in this letter that proportional representation be given to Governor Reagan, specifically, a 50-50 split. Their only strategy has been to stress "fairness" in the upcoming convention.

Charlie Black has stated to Fred Biebel, GOP State Chairman, that at this time, the Governor is not planning to attend the Connecticut State Convention.

CONNECTICUT PRESIDENT FORD COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Joseph Burns	Political Chairman
Mrs. Edna Gilman	Vice Chairwoman/2nd District Chairwoman
The Honorable Bob Steele	Floor Manager/Steering Committee
The Honorable Ronald Sarasin	Steering Committee
The Honorable Stewart McKinney	Steering Committee
The Honorable Lowell Weicker	Steering Committee
John Miller	1st District Co-Chairman
Mrs. Shirley Scott	1st District Co-Chairwoman
ien A. DiMeo	3rd District Co-Chairman
or of Handen	
Ralph Capocelatro	3rd District Co-Chairman
1st Selectman of Orange	
Louis Claite	4th District Co-Chairman
Mayor of Stanford	
State Rep. Mike Morano	4th District Co-Chairman
Arthur Weir	5th District Co-Chairman
F. Donald McCormick	5th District Co-Chairman
Leonard J. Saccio	6th District Chairman

PROTATIVE AGENDA FOR THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Friday, July 16

8:00 p.m.

Organizational Meeting of the State Convention
Taking of the Roll

Keynote Address - Pearl Bailey

Convention Rules submitted to the Floor

Cocktail Party

Host: Senator Lowell Weicker

Saturday, July 17

9:30 a.m.

If Ronald Reagan attends, the convention will convene at 9:30 a.m. Governor Reagan will speak at that time. However, as of July 6, there is no indication that the Governor will attend.

10:00 a.m.

Convention Convenes

Roll Call

Adoption of the Rules

Nomination and Acceptance of Lowell Weicker
as Senatorial Candidate

Keynote Address - President Ford

At-large Delegates presented to the Convention
and elected on a total vote basis

Luncheon break

Convention delegates split into 6 congressional
district mini-conventions. Each congressional
district will elect 3 delegates for a total of
18 delegates.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Republican State Convention will be held on July 16 and 17 in Hartford, Connecticut. July 16 will be primarily important because of the adoption of the Convention rules which may well determine whether or not all 35 delegates are selected for the President.

On July 17, the State Convention will select 17 at-large delegates and immediately after the State Convention the district mini-conventions will convene and elect 3 delegates each for a total of 18 delegates.

The key leaders in this state are Joe Burns, State PFC Chairman; Fred Biebel, State GOP Chairman; Senator Lowell Weicker; and former Congressman Bob Steele who will serve as the President's floor manager.

first delegate count has been conducted. The results are 60 identified as Ford delegates, 44 identified as Reagan delegates, 162 identified as uncommitted delegates and 93 have not been contacted. A second polling of delegates and alternates is now in the field and the results will be available by July 12.

The primary weakness of the Ford organization at this stage is the floor leadership program. We are meeting with Bob Steele, Tuesday, July 6, to lay out the program with him. Friday, July 9, we will meet with the district floor leaders who have already been selected. On July 12, 13, and 14, we will meet with the town leader chairmen who will serve as floor leaders for their political units at the State Convention on July 16 and 17.

POLLING OF DELEGATES TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION

1st District

93-Ford
2-Reagan
36-Uncommitted
2-Not Contacted

2nd District

167-Ford
4-Reagan
47-Uncommitted
8-Not Contacted

3rd District

90-Ford
17-Reagan
15-Uncommitted
16-Not Contacted

4th District

98-Ford
1-Reagan
17-Uncommitted
14-Not Contacted

5th District

101-Ford
7-Reagan
26-Uncommitted
31-Not Contacted

6th District

139-Ford
13-Reagan
21-Uncommitted
20-Not Contacted

AL PERCENTAGES

70% - Ford
4% - Reagan
16% - Uncommitted
9% - Not Contacted

Specifically, if our delegate count figures are correct, the overwhelming majority of delegates favor President Ford. However, it is our analysis that certain of the pro-Ford delegates are Reagan supporters who have bought the argument that the President is the likely candidate to win and can help the Connecticut Republican Party. They have consequently agreed to support the Ford slate of delegates. This does not mean we can count on their vote on rules and other procedural matters unless we continue to successfully sell the winability argument.

The Reagan forces are expected to concentrate in three lines:

1. They will use the national Reagan TV address of this week plus several Connecticut appearances of Reagan prior to the convention to demonstrate his talents as a campaigner and use this talent as the answer to the winability argument.
2. They will use the fairness argument as they used it in Minnesota. This possibly could be a persuasive argument unless we successfully implement our proposed rules.

I would suggest that we bring into the state, prior to the rules adoption Friday night, certain advocates such as Governor Jim Holshouser and Senator Jake Garn who can discuss from personal experience the fairness of the National Reagan Campaign.

3. It is my feeling that the Reagan people will not contest substantially our slate of 17 at the State Convention, but will gear their efforts to electing one or two at each of the district mini-conventions. Consequently, it is important that we pay attention to the district mini-conventions and be sure that the rules are satisfactory to our efforts. It will be at the district mini-conventions that the fairness argument will be particularly pushed by the Reagan people.

PROPOSED RULES

We will propose to the Rules Committee at a meeting on July 6 the following rules which should be beneficial to our efforts.

1. All delegates should be elected by majority vote.
2. There will be no separate vote, delegate by delegate. Rather, the convention must vote a slate, up or down. This would mean one vote on a slate of 17 at the State Convention and one vote at each district mini-convention on a slate of 3.
3. No candidate for delegate to the National Convention can be listed on more than one slate. This precludes the Reagan people offering a unity slate in opposition to our Ford slate.

FURTHER NOTES

It is proposed that on Friday night or late Friday afternoon July 16 that we stage a youth rally at the Connecticut State Convention as a kick-off for the national youth campaign. At this time, Jack Ford will be named as honorary national chairman. The resources exist in Connecticut for such a successful rally and Senator Weicker's people have agreed to participate in it if the approval is given.

CONNECTICUT ISSUES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN
FROM: STEVE McCONAHEY *SEM*
SUBJECT: Connecticut Issues.

The following are our issues for Connecticut, based on discussion with State and local officials.

1. Unemployment

Unemployment in Connecticut is currently at 9.1%, with the problem acute in the major cities, where the rate is running 18 to 25% in some areas. A major cause of this high rate is the exodus of manufacturing from the state, primarily due to the high costs of doing business -- including a general tax unfavorable to business and very liberal unemployment benefits borne by employers.

On the other side of this issue is the continuing health of defense-related industries in Connecticut, including several major defense contractors (e.g., United Technologies, Sikorsky, Electric Boat Company). The President's position on the defense budget is a strong and popular argument for his approach to the employment problem in the State.

2. Welfare

The unemployment situation has generated a very serious welfare problem, borne 90% by the State government. There is a substantial Puerto Rican population in the Connecticut urban centers, most of whom are affected by the poor job market and are recipients of welfare.

3. New York City Fiscal Situation

The New York City fiscal problem has impacted on Connecticut, where municipal bond ratings have gone from triple-A to AA within the past year, resulting in an additional \$11 million in interest payments. The President's approach to New York is watched closely by people living in Connecticut (many of whom work in New York).

4. State Fiscal Situation

The press is preoccupied with the trends and level of government spending at the State level. The State has experienced a deficit for the past two years, with much of the blame focused on the Democratic legislature. The Governor does not enjoy wide popularity, and there is great concern among the people over her unbalanced budget.

5. Unemployment Compensation Fund

The Federal Government has forestalled repayment by the State of \$400 million loaned for the unemployment compensation fund. This is helping to stabilize the State finances in the short run.

6. Party Voting in Connecticut

The entire State legislature is up for reelection in November, which was Republican prior to 1974. The Republican legislative leaders believe they can recapture both houses if the Presidential outcome is favorable. Connecticut State elections are affected to an unusual degree by the direction of Congressional and Presidential elections. The President should indicate his strong interest in seeing the legislature pass back to the Republicans and that he will work hard to guarantee that outcome.

Connecticut is one of two states that have a "party lever" in the voting booth -- wherein a single vote can elect the entire Federal and State Democratic or Republican slate. Thus, an important inter-relationship exists between the President and Republican candidates

at the State and local levels. The President needs their support, and they need his. He should stress this during his visit.

7. Hartford

Hartford is the site of an outstanding example of local business-government cooperation on a major civic project. A new civic center has been constructed jointly by the city and Aetna Life Insurance Co., which has integrated communities in the city and provided new cultural and business opportunities. This is an achievement of great pride to the people of Hartford, and the President could appropriately ask about this project and comment on the value of local initiative and cooperation of business and government.

8. Presidential Spending Stance

Because of the concern over State fiscal responsibility, the President's spending stance has gained broad approval, especially his big spending vetoes. On the other hand, Connecticut is a strong union state, and the President should be prepared to answer tough questions on his veto of the Public Works bill.

MAJOR ISSUES IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FROM
CONGRESSMAN STEWART MCKINNEY

1. Jobs

Rate of Unemployment - April
Nation - 7.3
Connecticut - 9.6
Bridgeport - 11.2
Bristol - 13.3
Waterbury - 11.1
New Haven - 10.1

McKinney voted to override the veto of the Jobs bill.

Suggestion - In the Housing and Community Development Authorization Act a countercyclical employment provision was included in the House bill, but not the Senate version. If accepted by the conferees this would mean 1.2 billion would be pumped into areas with high unemployment for urban redevelopment. Approximately 3 million for the City of Bridgeport. Perhaps the President could expand his support for this concept of tying public jobs to revitalizing older urban areas.

2. Youth Unemployment

Very bleak for recent high school and college graduates. Both parents and young people most receptive to Presidential initiative.

Suggestion - program for incentives to business to hire and train young people.

3. Inflation

Need to counter reoccurrence of doomsday economic forecasting for which New England is particularly susceptible since the economic upswing affecting the rest of the country has yet to arrive in New England. Stress that the President has fought to successfully lower inflation and that inflation is a hidden tax.

4. Energy

The need for energy independence is acutely felt in the Northeast. McKinney is supporting the \$ 2 billion loan guarantee program for private industries development of alternate fuel sources.

5. Connecticut has been the second largest producer of war materials in the last two wars and there is great bitterness that we are losing employees to the South. Pratt and Whitney has just announced the relocation of 2,000 employees to Florida. While it would be most advantageous if a contract such as the Uttas could be awarded to Connecticut firms. It is probably equally important that efforts be made to reorientate the economy of New England towards peacetime productivity. i. e. instead of tanks, trains.

Question

Why does the President keep vetoing bills that would help the cities? McKinney's answer is "I don't blame the President because while these bills start out as decent proposals they end up being pork barreled to such an extent that they leave the President with no choice but to veto them."

MAJOR ISSUES IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FROM
CONGRESSMAN RON SARASIN

*1. Unemployment

Percentage of unemployment in the 5th Congressional District ranges from 11-1/2 to 14%. For example, Waterbury, 11-1/2% and Naugatuck Valley - Approximately 14%.

2. Economy

Assistance for heavy industry.

3. Support for Revenue Sharing.

4. Tax Reform

Not only for the individual taxpayer, but assistance to private industry to help encourage more employment. (Investment tax credit, a labor tax credit, etc.)

5. Energy

* In terms of the one that would have the most priority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jim Shuman
FROM: Dick Parsons *D*:
SUBJECT: President's Trip to Connecticut

The President should be aware of the following civil rights matters concerning Connecticut:

1. Yale University. The Office of Civil Rights in HEW recently notified Yale University that the University's affirmative action plan is not in compliance with Presidential Executive Order No. 11246. Continued failure to comply could ultimately lead to the cancellation of all Federal contracts with the University. We have been advised by OCR, however, that there is no reason to believe that the matter will come to this. The University appears willing to make the necessary revisions in its programs.
2. Bridgeport Public Schools. Recently, a group of minority parents filed suit in Federal District Court against the Connecticut School Board of Education and the Bridgeport Board of Education, charging racial discrimination in the Bridgeport public schools. The suit seeks the Court to order a district-wide desegregation plan to achieve racial balance. The most interesting aspect of the case is that the city school system is currently composed of 70 per cent black and other minority students. While the matter is currently in litigation, it may, nevertheless, be raised.

cc: Jim Cavanaugh

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Emergency School Aid Funding

QUESTION: Why have grants to Connecticut school districts under the Emergency School Aid Act been delayed?

ANSWER: School districts in Connecticut carrying out desegregation programs applied for considerably more Emergency School Aid money than was available under the State allocation formula. The normal grant procedure exhausted the funds allocated to the State leaving many districts with excellent programs without funds. Reexamination of the applications revealed that several Connecticut districts qualified for special funds because of exceptional need. These applications will receive funding as special projects which will be announced shortly.

The net result is that Connecticut school districts and non-profit organizations will receive \$400,000 of Emergency School Aid special projects funds in addition to the \$1.5 million available to the State under the State allocation of Emergency School Aid.

July 13, 1976
(OMB)

Education for the Disadvantaged

QUESTION: Connecticut was to receive an estimated \$19.9 million in ESEA*, Title I funds for disadvantaged students for Fiscal Year 1977, but it has not received it. Can you tell us why?

ANSWER: Data needed to compute Title I allocations is based on figures supplied by all of the States. Although Connecticut supplied its figures on time, other States were late in supplying their statistics. All of the necessary data has now been submitted to the Office of Education and it is being processed. Grants to Connecticut and the other States should be issued by the end of this month.

* Elementary and Secondary Education Act

July 13, 1976
(OMB)

FARMER CONCERNS IN CONNECTICUT

Knowledgeable informants say that Connecticut farmers are confronted by many of the same problems faced by other U. S. farmers. These concerns are covered by Q and A sheets previously produced. In addition, here are special concerns that are currently causing anxiety in Connecticut farm circles:

1. The price of feed continues to place dairy and poultry producers in tight financial squeeze. (See attached)
2. Upward pressure on farm-land prices caused by urban people, business and industry continuing to move to rural areas, making it difficult for: (a) young farmers to be able to pay for a farm, (b) heirs to pay the estate tax on a farm, and (c) farmers to pay the higher-land taxes and other inflated expenses associated with "sub-urbanization" and rural development. (See attached new Q & A).

Attachments

RB

7/12/76

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN/POULTRYMEN--COST/PRICE SQUEEZE

- Q. How come it costs twice as much to ship a carload of grain by rail from the cornbelt to Connecticut as it does to ship it an equal distance from the cornbelt to say Norfolk, Virginia? These discriminatory freight rates, coupled with inadequate dairy price supports, have put our dairymen and egg producers in a tight financial bind.
- A. Rail cost differentials like this, when all things are equal, simply do not make sense. As you know I have asked regulatory agencies to root out and correct such things. The Interstate Commerce Commission responded, in this case, by holding a recent hearing. The facts produced resulted in ICC ordering railroads to lower their rates for grain shipments into the Northeast. At the same time ICC asked the railroads to take further voluntary steps to correct the problem. We are also apparently headed for the largest corn crop in the history of the country. Likewise, we are harvesting the second largest wheat crop in our history. And carry-over supplies of U. S. feed grains are up materially. So, despite the drouth in western Europe, this U. S. abundance should help northeast dairymen and poultrymen. One reason that milk marketing orders have not been used to further increase the price of dairy products is the danger of encouraging the production of unneeded burdensome surpluses.

BACKGROUND

Historically feed grain freight rates from the midwest to northeastern areas have been nearly double the rates for similar shipments, equal in distance, to ports of export and to the South. This is partly because of the efficiency of port unloading facilities including the practice of handling a full trainload of grain at one time, the efficiency of the Southern Railroads and attempts by the ICC to assist hardpressed northeastern railroads make money by permitting higher rates there.



RB

7/12/76

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL PLAN

The Environmental Protection Agency is requiring Connecticut to submit a Transportation Control Plan which will have serious social and economic impacts. Why?

Answer

Air Quality data from Connecticut's monitoring stations shows that the levels observed are over four times the health based standards. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to review the states efforts to achieve air quality standards and is subject to suit if it does not. EPA has worked closely with the State of Connecticut since August 1973 when it advised Connecticut to revise its plan. It is EPA's desire that the plan be as minimally disruptive as possible. However, the primary responsibility in the development of a plan lies with the State of Connecticut and EPA does not intend to dictate control programs unless the state fails to act.

Background

Connecticut has observed ambient air quality levels significantly in excess of air quality standards due to in-state and out of state sources.

Connecticut's present program to control in-state sources is deficient even if out of state sources are ignored.

A program revision was first due in October, 1974. Numerous extensions have been granted, but a final plan has not yet been submitted. The governor is expected to submit a plan shortly.

The Clean Air Act requires attainment of standards by May 31, 1977. It does not appear that attainment is possible in so short of time even if very stringent controls were implemented.

EPA is only requiring the state to implement all reasonable measures even if this is insufficient to attain standards. This approach is in conformance with the proposed Clean Air Act amendment.

PRESERVATION OF CONNECTICUT FARMLAND

- Q. Urban interests are buying so much farmland around here that prices are shooting ever upward. Couple this trend with rising farm real estate taxes and a Federal inheritance tax that is often highly burdensome and you have a setting for pushing agriculture right out of the State. Is anything being done to lighten the Federal estate tax burden?
- A. Yes, I have recommended to the Congress that the current \$60,000 exemption be increased to 150,000. Both houses of the Congress are currently working on the legislation. I'm hopeful also that it will pass at this session. It's nothing short of tragic when a family farm has to be sold to raise the money to pay Federal estate tax. Connecticut should be commended also for its trail-blazing efforts to maintain open space and keep a sizable portion of its land in agriculture. I'm told that your State legislature is currently working on legislation designed to do this.

BACKGROUND

The Connecticut State legislature is currently considering legislation that would enable the State or local government or some other appropriate public entity to purchase from farm owners the developmental rights to their land. If passed, this legislation would tend to keep land in agriculture while enabling the owner to be compensated for the value of the land for developmental purposes.

RB

7/12/76

GREAT SALT MEADOWS

- Q. There's a legal battle over a plan by the Stratford Land and Improvement Company to dredge and fill 277 acres of Connecticut's Great Salt Meadows for a port which they say would bring in as many as 9,000 new jobs for the Bridgeport area. In view of the marsh's fish and wildlife values, how does the Administration feel about this "jobs vs. environment" issue?
- A. The Interior Department, and I'm sure, other agencies with responsibilities for the environment, are watching closely but the matter is still in the State agencies and courts. If and when the company seeks a dredging permit from the Army Corps of Engineers -- as they would have to do to further their announced plans -- it will be studied carefully and all concerned agencies will make environmental comments.

LEASING ON THE ATLANTIC OCS

Q. What is the status of the Department of the Interior's plans to lease oil and gas tracts in the Georges Bank area off New England?

A. The Department of the Interior selected early this year 206 tracts totaling 1,172,796 acres for intensive environmental study for a proposed sale in the Georges Bank area. The tracts selected lie in waters about 50 to 200 miles offshore from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. An environmental impact statement will be issued in early fall and public hearings held in Providence, Rhode Island. If Secretary Klappe decides to proceed with a sale, it will be held in the spring of 1977.

A sale in the Mid-Atlantic area, in the Baltimore Canyon Trough, is scheduled for August 17 in New York City. This will be the first sale in the frontier areas of the Atlantic.

There have been requests to delay the Mid-Atlantic sale until Congress can complete action on legislation to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. I do not believe it would be in the national interest to delay our OCS program especially since many of the provisions being discussed would be fully effective on leases already issued.

However, I want to stress that the most careful consideration will be given to the concerns of the States which would be most directly impacted by OCS development. A few weeks ago a number of Congressmen and Senators from Massachusetts wrote formal recommendations made early in June by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for tract withdrawals, mitigation measures, and lease stipulations for the Georges Bank sale. Secretary Klappe has

assured me that throughout the North Atlantic leasing process he will work with the States to assure that oil drilling is conducted so as to cause the least possible disruption of the fishing industry which is so important in the New England area, to reduce the likelihood of any oil spill reaching shore, and to ensure that the States have adequate information to meet their onshore planning and land use responsibilities.

HARTFORD RULING

Q: A Federal judge in Hartford, Connecticut, recently ruled that Federal grants to parks and other community facilities in suburban areas should cease unless those areas were accessible to members of urban minorities. This seems to set a precedent. Do you agree with the decision and will you see that Federal agencies comply with it?

A: As I understand the Hartford case, it addressed the legality of the Community Development Block Grant applications of seven suburban communities around Hartford. The District Court ruled that the applications were illegal because they didn't address the housing needs of low-income people who work in the communities.

The District Court's decision, like the Supreme Court's decision in the Gautreaux case, provides remedies for the jurisdiction in question in terms of existing laws like the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

The 1974 Act does not compel a community to provide for low-income housing, but it does require that communities which accept Federal funds like Community Development Block Grants, address the housing needs of low-income people and fully comply with civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination.

I have stated before that I will enforce the law in this matter.

BACKGROUND

On January 28, 1976, a decision of the United States District Court found HUD's approval of block grant applications for seven suburbs of Hartford to be illegal. The City of Hartford brought suit against the suburbs for failure to provide a completed Housing Assistance Plan as part of their block grant application, under the terms of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

HUD had allowed the original applications because the suburbs in question had pleaded difficulties in the preparation of their Housing Assistance Plans for the first year of Community Development Block Grant allocations. Subsequently, HUD has altered its regulations for the second year of block grant applications - a revision which in the opinion of the agency moots the Hartford decision.

Of the seven suburbs involved in the case, one has opted not to re-apply for Community Development Block Grants, three are appealing the court's decision and the remainder apparently are attempting to develop block grant applications under the new guidelines.

FLM
7/13/76

SHEPAUG RIVER

- Q. How does the Administration react to Senator Ribicoff's bill to designate the Shepaug River in western Connecticut as a unit of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System?
- A. The Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is making a thorough study of the Shepaug River, which we understand is very beautiful and is threatened with damming and power line development. Public hearings were held June 7 and 8 in Connecticut. A study team will be gathering information through the summer and early fall; then there will be further public hearings, and environmental studies. Admittedly, this is a slow process, but it is important that the Federal Government involve State and local people in studies and plans before it establishes a permanent presence anywhere. A completed report, with recommendations, should be ready in early 1978--in about 18 months.

ERDA SHIPMENT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
ACROSS LONG ISLAND SOUND AND CONNECTICUT

Question

Why is ERDA's Brookhaven National Laboratory shipping radioactive materials, including high-level radioactive spent fuel, by ferry across Long Island Sound and through the State of Connecticut?

Answer

I understand that the unusual route for shipment of spent fuel rods from Brookhaven Laboratory was made necessary by restrictions against such shipments made by New York City.

I have been advised by ERDA that very elaborate precautions have been taken which are designed to prevent any risk to public health or safety. There has been considerable experience in handling such radioactive fuel rods and the safety record around the country is excellent.

No further shipments are necessary for at least a year.

I also understand that the legality of the New York City restrictions is open to question, but that this matter will be handled in the courts so I shall not comment further on it.

Background Only

- . The radioactive spent fuel rods involved come from ERDA's Brookhaven National Laboratory and are shipped to South Carolina.
- . New York City passed an ordinance restricting such shipments. ERDA, DOT and others involved are planning to contest the restrictions in the courts, apparently on grounds of exclusive Federal responsibility for regulating matters covered by the Atomic Energy Act.
- . Elaborate precautions include specially designed lead, steel and concrete containers weighing 13 tons which encapsulate the 300 pound fuel rods.
- . Connecticut officials have cooperated fully, voluntarily providing route recommendations and police escorts (which normally are not used).

GRS
7/14/76

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Question

It has been almost two months since you signed the law establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy. When will you nominate a director for the office?

Answer

I can't give you a specific date now, but I hope to send a nomination to the Senate very soon. While there has been some delay in getting the director nominated, we have continued efforts to get the office moving quickly once the director is confirmed. For example, we have two advisory groups that are studying a number of critical issues that the new office should consider as soon as the director is confirmed. Also, I have requested the money we need for the office and that has already been approved by the Congress.

Follow-on Question

Are you still considering Dr. Stever for the position as director of the new office -- in view of the strong opposition from conservative senators to his appointment?

Answer

Dr. Stever is one of the people that I am considering. I understand that some members of the Senate have criticized Dr. Stever because of certain work relating to the development of pre-college science course material funded by the National Science Foundation, of which he is the Director. I am also aware that Dr. Stever enjoys great respect and strong support of many members of the Congress and of the scientific community.

Dr. Stever is a distinguished scientist and, in my opinion, an outstanding public servant. He has served as Director of the National Science Foundation since 1972, and, also as Science Adviser since July 1973.

GRS
7/14/76

HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES

Question

Is the Government considering any sites in Connecticut for underground storage of high-level radioactive wastes?

Answer

ERDA is now in the early stages of a process of evaluating a number of different kinds of geologic sites in which solidified radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants might be stored. ERDA has concluded that three different kinds of geologic formations may be suitable and these formations are found in at least 45 states.

No site for storage of high-level radioactive wastes will be selected until there has been an elaborate evaluation of such a site and opportunity for public hearings and for comment by State and local officials.

ERDA has conducted exploratory drilling at some sites but none for these are in Connecticut.

Background

- . ERDA is in the early stages of identifying sites for the possible location of repositories for the long-term storage of solidified radioactive waste resulting from commercial nuclear power. In some cases, ERDA hasn't done enough advance preparation and has encountered strong opposition from local authorities -- e.g., in Michigan.
- . Actual installation of a repository would only come after an extensive program of safety evaluations beginning with core drilling and continuing through underground inspections of the rock, environmental impact statements, regulatory approval, and Congressional authorizations. ERDA plans to work closely throughout these steps with state, regional, and local officials at whatever potential sites are chosen.

GRS
7/14/76

MILLSTONE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

QUESTION

Why is the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant in New London, Connecticut permitted to continue operation considering the accidents which have occurred?

ANSWER

There have been no accidents at the Millstone Power Plant which would warrant a shut down of its operation. There has not been an injury to anyone caused by the radioactive materials in the plant.

Last February very small traces of radioactive material were detected near the plant in shellfish which were well below any level which would present a danger to the public or the environment. Since that time, detectable amounts of radiation in shellfish have returned to normal.

The safety record of the Millstone power plant is comparable to that of other nuclear plants of its size and design. However, as a result of the concerns which some people have expressed, the Millstone facility is among the country's nuclear powerplants which are most carefully monitored by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Should any danger signs appear the NRC would require the shut down of the plant or whatever other corrective action is necessary.

DWB
7/14/76

SOLAR ENERGY AND THE SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH
INSTITUTE (SERI)

QUESTION

Why has ERDA scaled back its plans for the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI)? Is this another signal that the Administration is going to slow down the development of solar energy -- while it continues to push nuclear?

ANSWER

First, let me point out that we are greatly increasing the Federal effort on solar energy. My 1977 Budget requests \$142 million for solar energy R&D -- an increase of 28 percent over 1976, and some 3-1/2 times over 1975.

Second, with respect to the proposed Solar Institute, ERDA did a thorough study to determine the best way to proceed. ERDA concluded that the Institute should begin with those functions that can now be specified as essential to the solar energy program. The Institute would then be expanded as the needs of the program dictate and the performance of the Institute warrants.

FOLLOW-ON QUESTION

We would like to have the new SERI located in Connecticut. What are our chances?

ANSWER

On March 15, 1976, ERDA issued a request for proposals covering the establishment of the proposed Institute. Any responsible organization is qualified to respond to the request.

Proposals are due to ERDA by July 15, and I understand ERDA is expected to receive a large number. ERDA will evaluate and make a selection sometime in December.

GRS
7/13/76

REMOVING CONTROLS FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

QUESTION

When you signed the energy bill on December 22, 1975, you indicated that you were going to dismantle the controls on petroleum products. Has this been done?

ANSWER

We are proceeding to remove price and allocation controls on petroleum products. The process takes longer than would be desirable but we are making progress.

In the case of each class of petroleum product, we must first determine the impact of decontrol and come to a conclusion that it is an acceptable course of action. Then we must submit a decontrol plan to Congress and allow the Congress 15 days in which to disapprove the plan.

The plan for decontrol of residual oil was submitted to Congress in April and the Congress did not disapprove. Residual oil was decontrolled effective June 1.

Since then a plan for decontrol of so-called "middle distillates" (i.e., kerosene, diesel fuel, and fuel oil) has been submitted to Congress, which did not disapprove. Decontrol of middle distillates will become effective August 1.

FEA is studying the impacts of decontrolling other petroleum products and additional plans will be submitted to Congress as they are determined to be acceptable.

GRS
7/7/76

SIGNING OF THE ENERGY BILL (EPCA)

QUESTION

Ronald Reagan has said that one of your biggest political mistakes was signing the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) which not only rolls crude oil prices back but keeps this country under price and allocation controls for at least three more years. Do you agree that you made a mistake in signing that bill?

ANSWER

Absolutely not. I deliberated long and hard last December with my advisers as to whether I should sign that bill. I felt strongly and still do that it was the very best energy bill that we could get from the Congress upon entering an election year.

I agree that the bill is by no means perfect, but it does provide for a strategic petroleum storage program and some very important conservation programs. Moreover, the oil pricing provisions do permit phasing out crude oil controls over the next three years and allows for an orderly dismantling of all Federal controls on oil.

I also stated when I signed the bill that I intended to utilize fully the authorities granted to me to implement the pricing provisions in a way that would stimulate added production, and to get the Government out of the price control business at the earliest possible time. This is being done now.

The bill provided a step in the right direction, but not as far as I would like. We still have a long way to go.

GRS
6/17/76

OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

Question

There seems to be more and more talk in Congress about breaking up the major oil companies. You have said elsewhere, I believe, that you oppose the divestiture proposal. Why?

Answer

I am very concerned about the thrust of the divestiture bill recently voted by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It assumes that, by breaking up a major segment of the oil industry, we can lower prices and increase secure supplies. I have not seen any evidence to indicate that these results would occur.

If it could be positively shown that divestiture would improve the delivery of secure volumes of oil at lower prices to the American people, I would favor it.

The advocates of the bill reported by the subcommittee have not made that case. There is a good chance that the bill would retard rather than expand domestic production and actually increase our dependence on high prices foreign oil and our vulnerability to disruption from an embargo.

Until it can be demonstrated that divestiture legislation would improve rather than worsen our energy situation, I must oppose such proposals.

GRS
6/21/76

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY

QUESTION

Whatever happened to the Energy Independence Authority? Do you still support it? And why is it better than letting private enterprise tackle the job?

ANSWER

The EIA which I proposed last October offers the potential for revitalizing our declining domestic energy production activities and thus helping us achieve our goals for energy self-sufficiency.

Most energy projects should and will be financed from conventional private sources, but other projects -- in selected areas such as synthetic fuels and electric utilities -- will require some direct Federal financing stimulus if we are to get the facilities built to increase domestic energy production.

Uncertainties -- such as long lead times before production, new technologies, and the future price of world oil -- make the private investor reluctant to commit capital to many such projects.

The EIA, as I proposed it, would support financially only those projects which would contribute directly and significantly to energy independence and which would not otherwise be financed by the private sector.

I support this proposal strongly and I am pleased that the Senate has already held hearings and that the House will also do so later this month.

GRS
7/7/76

SUPPORT OF PRE-COLLEGE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION

Why is the National Science Foundation (NSF) spending taxpayer's money to develop and promote pre-college course material which many people feel undermine American family and religious beliefs and local school autonomy?

ANSWER

The National Science Foundation has taken steps to make certain that it does not, through its curriculum development activities, infringe upon values and rights of parents and local school authorities.

The NSF program to support the development of improved science course materials for pre-college levels was a response to widespread concerns following the launching of Sputnik that science was not getting adequate attention in the schools. I understand that course materials dealing with physics, chemistry and mathematics were developed and have been well received. However, materials dealing with biological and social sciences have raised questions involving beliefs and values.

NSF now makes sure that all pre-college materials are made available for inspection by parents, teachers and the public before possible adoption. The decision as to whether or not to adopt this material must and does remain with the local communities.

Background Only

Strong criticism has been voiced concerning NSF involvement in a pre-college social science course called MACOS (Man: A Course of Study) and a pre-college biology course materials based on evolutionary theories. NSF may have provided financial support to organizations promoting the use of this material, but that has been stopped.

In general, the strongest criticism has come from groups that have strong fundamentalist religious views and conservative political philosophies, particularly with respect to local school autonomy.

GRS

6/22/76

CONNECTICUT HIGHWAYS

Question

Mr. President, what is your position on the recent allegations by a State official in the Hartford papers, saying that the engineering and construction of Route 8 in Shelton, Connecticut is substandard?

Answer

I am aware of the allegations in this case. The State Department of Transportation and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Division Office are investigating these charges and, to date, nothing has been found to support this accusation. As soon as the investigation is complete, the Department of Transportation will issue a complete report.

JRH
7/13/76

MEDICARE CLAIMS

Q: Last October, the Social Security Administration started a State-wide, toll-free service for Medicare recipients to the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, which processes the Medicare claims. The program was to be for three months and experimental and claimants were able to get information on their claims immediately. How has this experiment worked out?

A: Very well. So well that this service will be made permanent I am glad to report. Also we have under consideration a proposal to make this service available in each of the States of the Union.

SCM
7/14/76

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Q: In December of 1971, the State submitted plans to HEW for the expansion of social services for potential welfare recipients. A number of purchase contracts were entered into by the welfare department with other state agencies and a claim for almost \$40 million for the purchase of services retroactive to October 1, 1971 was made by the Welfare Department. Why does HEW refuse to honor this claim?
- A: HEW disallowed this claim of almost \$40 million on June 30, 1975 on the basis that the State was unable to prove that it provided the claimed services. The State requested a reconsideration of the disallowance. The Department's regional office is now doing an intensive final review of the validity of these claims, and once the reviews are completed the State will have another opportunity to respond so that a final decision has yet to be made.

SCM
7/14/76

STATE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORITIES

- Q: In 1974 the State Welfare Department was sued by the Spanish-speaking community for failing to employ a sufficient number of Spanish-speaking employees to service this minority group. The case was settled when the Department agreed to hire a sufficient number of them. To date, however, the Department has failed to honor the settlement. Why hasn't HEW taken action against the State Welfare Department?
- A: As you may be aware, a hearing was held before Judge Zampano in April on the issue of State failure to honor this stipulation. At that time, Judge Zampano ordered HEW to prepare an Order for his signature which would compel the Connecticut Welfare Department to hire these Spanish-speaking employees as stipulated in 1974. The Regional Attorney for HEW has been in touch with the State and it is my understanding that an Order can be developed in the near future which will finally settle this action.

SCM
7/14/76

SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES

- Q: Operators of skilled nursing facilities in Connecticut are complaining that the State requires them to exhaust all Medicare claims before the State will pay Medicaid payments for patients in these nursing homes. The State even requires the home to appeal adverse decisions. This puts the nursing homes in the position of having to appeal a claim under Medicaid which they know they are going to lose and merely delays receiving payments. Isn't there anything you can do about it?
- A: I have been recently made aware of this problem and I believe that State and Federal representatives need to get together to avoid such needless bureaucracy. I am glad to report that an initial contact between the State and the Federal officials took place on July 8 when representatives of Social Security Administration met in Hartford with representatives of the State Departments of Social Services which administers the Medicaid Program. A number of solutions to the problem were discussed and are now being evaluated. I am very hopeful that an acceptable solution will come from these discussions.

SCM
7/14/76

HEALTH COSTS

Q: The cost of health care is skyrocketing in Connecticut, as in the rest of the country. What is your Administration doing about cutting these costs or curtailing their rise?

A: We have a number of initiatives addressing this problem. One of these is right here in Connecticut and it is a program called the Triage Project. This involves seven towns in the New Britain area and serves 3,000 Medicare beneficiaries. A contract was signed for a two-year period beginning last November which has increased the number of services provided to Medicare patients. This full range of services is designed to seek alternatives to institutionalization and the resultant savings. We in the Administration are awaiting the results of this experiment. An evaluation of the program will be made by the University of Connecticut under contract to the Social Security Administration.

SCM
7/14/76

ABORTION

Q: Recently a three-Judge Federal Panel ruled unconstitutional the State's law which permitted medicaid payment for abortion only for medical need. The Connecticut case was appealed by the State to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court has agreed to review the State's law at the next sitting in October. What is your position on abortion on demand -- should the taxpayers be required to pay for these abortions?

A: I feel that it would be inappropriate to comment on this matter before the Supreme Court has ruled on it.

SCM
7/14/76

QUESTION

What are the prospects for Defense contractors in Connecticut?

ANSWER

Pratt and Whitney is producing engines for Air Force F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Over the next few years, several thousand engines will be built for the F-16, both for the United States Air Force and for our friends overseas.

The Electric Boat Shipyard at Groton currently is building 18 nuclear-powered attack submarines and four TRIDENT strategic submarines for the United States Navy. These submarines will take several years to produce. Electric Boat also is a leading contender for further attack and TRIDENT submarine contracts. The business and employment outlook for this yard is optimistic.

Siborsky is one of the two finalists (Boeing Vertol is the other) in the competition for a new utility helicopter for the Army. The Army currently is testing the prototype helicopters built by each finalist. Selection of a production contractor will be made in the near future.

OMB (Ogilvie)
7-13-76

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR RON NESSEN

FROM: JIM SHUMAN)KTT

REF: THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

Attached is the President's Briefing Book for his trip to Hartford, Connecticut this weekend.

Attachment

CONNECTICUT
"The Constitution State"
(Also known as the "Nutmeg State")

FACTS IN BRIEF:

- +One of the nation's most urbanized states.
 - 1. Fourth nationally in population density, but approximately 60 percent of the land remains forested.
- +Manufacturing is the most important industry.
 - 1. State ranks sixteenth in value added by manufacture, (more than \$6.05 Billion annually)
 - 2. Leading industry is manufacture of transport
 - a. Equipment produced includes jet engines, helicopters, equipment used in the space program.
 - b. First among the states in the manufacture of felt hats, firearms, clocks, silverware, and various non-ferrous metal products such as pins, needles and ball bearings.
 - 3. State still has small farm industry. Dairy and poultry farming are the most important. Tobacco is grown in the Connecticut River valley. In other areas, fruits and vegetables are raised. The soil is rocky and the climate severe. Note: 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 4,490 farms in the state, compared with 6,068 in 1964. The average farm size increased by three acres in the same period.

HISTORY

The first European settlement in the area was a Dutch settlement on the site of what is now Hartford, the state capital. The first Englishmen to enter Connecticut were a band of settlers who left Massachusetts because of religious differences and founded the town of Wethersfield in 1634.

Puritans arrived from England and started a separate colony at New Haven in the southern part of the state four years later. A royal charter, in 1662 united the two colonies. Hartford was designated the capital; later it shared this honor with New Haven (between 1701 and 1805).

During the Revolution, Connecticut was a staunch supporter of independence. More than one-half of Washington's army in New York in 1776 came from Connecticut. During the war the state gained the nickname "The Provision State" because of the large amount of food it furnished the Continental Army. It was the fifth of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution.

The state strongly supported the Union during the Civil War. It organized and manned more than five times its quota of companies when Lincoln issued the call to arms.

Between 1850 and 1900 a drastic change took place in Connecticut. Rural population was halved as industry became the chief source of employment. Expansion continued through World War I. The depression of the 1930's hit the state hard because many firms produced non-essential goods. World War II restored prosperity, and led to growth of transport-related industries.

RECREATION

There are eighty-five state parks, twenty-nine state forests, and many recreation areas covering 163,000 acres. These areas and attractions like Mystic Seaport, the Stratford Shakespeare Festival, and the many resorts along Long Island Sound, attract tourists who bring about \$425 million annually to the state.

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital: Hartford
Nickname: Constitution State. Also known as the Nutmeg State. The name is said to have originated from the notion that, in the early days, the Yankee residents were so shrewd they could sell wooden nutmegs. The name Connecticut means "beside the long river." The Connecticut River cuts through the state, from north to south.

Motto: "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet" "He Who Transplanted
Still Sustains"
State flower: Mountain Laurel
State tree: White Oak
State bird: American Robin
Area: 5,009 sq. miles (ranks fourth-eighth)
Population: 3,031,709 (ranks twenty-fourth)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Major Cities -

Hartford	158,017
Bridgeport	158,452
New Haven	137,707
Stamford	108,798
Waterbury	108,033

Population Characteristics -

Total	3,031,709	
Urban	2,345,052	41%
Suburban	1,107,708	36%
Rural	686,657	33%

Median age - 29.1 years (national 28.1)

Education - (over age twenty-five) 56% four years high school
14% four years college

Median Income - \$11,808, ranks second (national \$9,586)
white families \$12,011
black families \$7,709

Work force -

Total	1,314,055	
men	807,352	61%
women	506,703	39%

Men - skilled blue collar	175,641	21.7%
unskilled operatives	109,131	13.5%
professional-technical	136,554	17%
managerial	96,186	12%
Women - clerical	179,527	35.4%
unskilled operatives	82,218	16.2%
professional technical	82,963	16.3%
service	96,186	12%

Racial Makeup -

White	2,835,458	93.5%
Black	181,177	6%
American Indian	2,222	.07%
Chinese	2,209	.07%
Japanese	2,177	.07%
Filipino	1,621	.05%

Ethnic groups - (first and second generation)

Italy	227,782	7.5%
Canada	126,305	4.2%
Poland	103,820	3.4%
U.K.	71,532	2.4%
Ireland	60,366	2%
Germany	60,290	2%
U.S.S.R.	48,150	1.6%
Hispanic	73,357	2.4%

REVENUE SHARING

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

CONNECTICUT

\$ 21,707,000 for education

22,736,000 for health

4,557,000 for social services for the poor and aged

6,000,000 for a tax relief grant

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- CONNECTICUT
(In millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Municipalities	Townships
Actual Payments to Date as of 7/6/76	\$ 344.6	\$ 114.8	\$ 121.0	\$ 108.8
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	389.3	129.7	136.1	123.5
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	535.3	178.4	185.1	171.8

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
000	STATE OF CONNECTICUT	7,125,498	114,805,142				
001	BRIDGEPORT CITY	991,822	16,698,470		DURHAM TOWN	12,405	193,003
001	DANBURY CITY	189,105	3,032,746		EAST HADDAM TOWN	12,487	176,975
001	NEW TOWN BOROUGH	1,886	29,890		EAST HAMPTON TOWN	31,764	454,460
001	NORWALK CITY	285,786	4,662,421		ESSEX TOWN	8,781	169,460
001	SHELTON CITY	105,611	1,224,892		HADDAM TOWN	22,063	350,011
001	STAMFORD CITY	459,311	6,507,106		KILLINGWORTH TOWN	7,936	116,816
001	BETHEL TOWN	82,425	1,232,934		MIDDLEFIELD TOWN	14,579	225,553
001	BROOKFIELD TOWN	26,411	444,832		OLD SAYBROOK TOWN	38,039	580,375
001	CARLTON TOWN	21,583	363,505		PORTLAND TOWN	27,353	380,625
001	EASTON TOWN	14,342	184,180		WESTBROOK TOWN	17,597	267,834
001	FAIRFIELD TOWN	248,468	4,115,686	005	* COUNTY TOTAL *	502,298	7,981,953
001	GREENWICH TOWN	230,183	2,909,037		ANSONIA CITY	81,027	1,529,687
001	MORRIS TOWN	75,349	1,005,423		BRANFORD BOROUGH	NO PAY DUE	0
001	NEW CANAAN TOWN	29,028	425,396		DERBY CITY	66,554	1,014,008
001	NEW FAIRFIELD TOWN	17,219	335,755		MERIDEN CITY	262,620	4,721,893
001	NEW TOWN TOWN	63,882	1,036,749		NAUGATUCK BOROUGH	95,988	1,432,565
001	REDDING TOWN	15,476	257,894		NEW HAVEN CITY	880,757	14,887,908
001	RIDGEFIELD TOWN	65,999	930,941		WATERBURY CITY	715,340	11,777,254
001	SHERMAN TOWN	3,349	73,424		MILFORD CITY	326,706	5,368,213
001	STRAITFORD TOWN	326,939	5,368,288		WEST HAVEN CITY	221,927	4,153,095
001	TRUMBULL TOWN	136,472	1,942,524		WOODMONT BOROUGH	1,993	31,931
001	WESTON TOWN	12,510	187,440		BEACON FALLS TOWN	19,032	309,139
001	WESTPORT TOWN	82,741	1,203,711		BETHANY TOWN	8,656	115,819
001	WILTON TOWN	31,313	578,769		BRANFORD TOWN	78,161	1,337,457
001	GOLDEN HILL-PAUGUSSETT TRIB	NO PAY DUE	0		CHESHIRE TOWN	55,398	713,399
001	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,517,210	54,752,063		EAST HAVEN TOWN	150,207	2,591,899
002	BRISTOL CITY	219,560	3,680,048		GUILFORD TOWN	41,504	896,735
002	HARTFORD CITY	996,604	17,027,468		HAMDEN TOWN	332,931	4,747,525
002	NEW BRITAIN CITY	337,837	5,957,937		MADISON TOWN	40,094	618,842
002	AVON TOWN	28,183	369,673		MIDDLEBURY TOWN	24,005	337,975
002	BEELIN TOWN	85,016	1,384,868		NORTH BRANFORD TOWN	44,969	957,794
002	BLOOMFIELD TOWN	59,328	998,445		NORTH HAVEN TOWN	119,772	1,718,307
002	HURLINGTON TOWN	23,080	275,865		ORANGE TOWN	32,522	529,841
002	CANTON TOWN	25,146	356,196		OXFORD TOWN	24,978	322,394
002	EAST GRANBY TOWN	11,217	164,782		PROSPECT TOWN	22,878	417,334
002	EAST HARTFORD TOWN	351,723	6,137,476		SEYMOUR TOWN	62,669	838,888
002	EAST WINDSOR TOWN	26,209	326,120		SOUTHBURY TOWN	63,309	898,637
002	ENFIELD TOWN	219,171	3,540,739		WALLINGFORD TOWN	230,736	3,563,621
002	FARMINGTON TOWN	43,006	770,903		WOLCOTT TOWN	48,244	721,930
002	ASTONBURY TOWN	81,854	1,285,238		WOODBRIIDGE TOWN	14,228	199,062
002	ANBY TOWN	17,032	238,274	006	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,067,205	66,753,160
002	ARTLAND TOWN	6,211	92,177		COLCHESTER BOROUGH	4,284	65,729
002	MANCHESTER TOWN	228,890	3,979,131		GROTON CITY	22,768	351,075
002	MARLBOROUGH TOWN	13,686	190,257		JEWETT CITY BOROUGH	8,215	134,016
002	NEWINGTON TOWN	92,860	1,449,205		NEW LONDON CITY	169,318	3,287,675
002	PLAINVILLE TOWN	84,259	1,327,226		NORWICH CITY	201,147	3,898,312
002	ROCKY HILL TOWN	44,634	816,970		STONINGTON BOROUGH	1,889	32,320
002	SIMSBURY TOWN	48,364	745,886		BOZRAH TOWN	4,830	89,825
002	SOUTHINGTON TOWN	173,074	2,202,244		COLCHESTER TOWN	NO PAY DUE	247,489
002	SOUTH WINDSOR TOWN	87,097	1,362,788		EAST LYME TOWN	49,827	720,305
002	SUFFIELD TOWN	34,252	543,471		FRANKLIN TOWN	2,675	40,933
002	WEST HARTFORD TOWN	234,296	3,691,765		GRISWOLD TOWN	13,810	215,009
002	WETHERSFIELD TOWN	113,295	1,663,929		GROTON TOWN	131,989	2,105,432
002	WINDSOR TOWN	108,328	1,566,793		LEBANON TOWN	14,395	233,190
002	WINDSOR LOCKS TOWN	69,042	1,060,204		LEDYARD TOWN	45,871	548,013
002	* COUNTY TOTAL *	3,863,214	63,206,078		LISBON TOWN	5,671	106,029
003	BANTAM BOROUGH	851	13,423		LYME TOWN	4,516	53,669
003	LITCHFIELD BOROUGH	1,438	23,492		MONTVILLE TOWN	72,442	857,744
003	TORRINGTON CITY	204,227	3,261,544		NORTH STONINGTON TOWN	10,648	144,146
003	BARKHAMSTED TOWN	5,499	90,643		OLD LYME TOWN	11,900	227,552
003	BETHLEHEM TOWN	9,601	160,943		PRESTON TOWN	9,498	133,503
003	BRIDGEWATER TOWN	3,388	64,395		SALEM TOWN	6,003	95,480
003	CANAAN TOWN	6,274	95,736		SPRAGUE TOWN	13,149	258,708
003	COLEBROOK TOWN	3,952	59,555		STONINGTON TOWN	48,813	705,171
003	CORNWALL TOWN	3,023	48,667		VOLUNTOWN TOWN	3,169	51,875
003	GOSHEN TOWN	10,045	111,204		WATERFORD TOWN	119,648	1,645,822
003	MARINTON TOWN	12,630	166,953		PRESIDENT	NO PAY DUE	0
003	KENT TOWN	6,085	108,429		* COUNTY TOTAL *	976,475	16,249,022
003	LITCHFIELD TOWN	26,105	300,018	007	STAFFORD SPRINGS BOROUGH	8,489	146,403
003	MURRIS TOWN	11,925	170,692		ANDOVER TOWN	4,601	69,758
003	NEW HARTFORD TOWN	17,912	256,691		BOLTON TOWN	6,657	188,959
003	NEW MILFORD TOWN	46,093	825,690		COLUMBIA TOWN	8,317	112,374
003	NORFOLK TOWN	14,282	186,524		COVENTRY TOWN	35,881	554,011
003	NORTH CANAAN TOWN	9,256	161,955		ELLINGTON TOWN	21,581	330,652
003	PLYMOUTH TOWN	42,035	637,648		HEBRON TOWN	8,770	137,202
003	ROXBURY TOWN	3,309	47,127		MANSFIELD TOWN	63,659	949,786
003	SALISBURY TOWN	8,783	121,086		SOMERS TOWN	12,850	250,907
003	SHARON TOWN	9,872	143,086		STAFFORD TOWN	30,583	398,077
003	THOMASTON TOWN	42,211	563,169		TOLLAND TOWN	11,928	316,056
003	WARREN TOWN	4,107	63,575		UNION TOWN	29,215	29,263
003	WASHINGTON TOWN	4,781	102,933		VERNON TOWN	95,979	1,676,238
003	WATERBURY TOWN	84,486	1,367,926		WILLINGTON TOWN	8,454	135,966
003	WINDHAM TOWN	43,949	777,955		* COUNTY TOTAL *	320,664	5,295,652
003	WINDHAM TOWN	25,228	344,472	008	DANIELSON BOROUGH	14,002	267,946
003	WINDHAM TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0		PUTNAM CITY	31,549	565,165
003	* COUNTY TOTAL *	661,347	10,275,531		WILLIMANTIC CITY	92,679	1,484,561
004	FENWICK BOROUGH	WAIVED	2,222		ASHFORD TOWN	7,288	99,832
004	MIDDLETOWN CITY	220,783	3,697,135		BROOKLYN TOWN	14,208	225,499
004	CHESTER TOWN	10,306	182,967		CANTERBURY TOWN	4,316	75,792
004	CLINTON TOWN	44,937	671,115		CHAPLIN TOWN	7,621	99,100
004	CROMWELL TOWN	20,290	311,494		EASTFORD TOWN	4,720	78,199
004	DEEP RIVER TOWN	12,978	201,908		HAMPTON TOWN	3,396	45,691
					KILLINGLY TOWN	38,263	620,299

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY QDE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	PLAINFIELD TOWN	46,806	409,520				
	POWREY TOWN	5,488	76,957				
	PUTNAM TOWN	13,065	214,147				
	SCOTLAND TOWN	3,825	46,892				
	STERLING TOWN	3,094	75,820				
	THOMPSON TOWN	22,667	333,716				
	WINDHAM TOWN	19,130	374,138				
	WOODSTOCK TOWN	10,804	162,735				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	342,921	5,256,010				
** STATE TOTAL **		21,376,832	344,574,611				
NUMBER PAID		181					

----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----

REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT
REPORT	0	
DUE TRUST FUND	0	
ORS HOLD	0	
WAIVED	1	
NO PAY DUE	5	
TOTAL	6	



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR RON NESSEN

FROM: JIM SHUMAN /js.

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

Attached are some additional questions and answers to be included in the President's Briefing Book for Connecticut.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM SHUMAN

FROM: ROGER PORTER *RP*

SUBJECT: Questions and Answers for the President's
Briefing Book

Attached are some additional questions and answers for the President's briefing book. The Q & A on the rubber strike has specifically been cleared with Secretary Usery.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Attachments

Rubber Workers Strike

Q. The United Rubber Workers and the nation's major tire and rubber companies recently broke off labor negotiations without an agreement. When will the President take action under the Taft-Hartley Act to get the rubber workers back to work?

A. The recent recess in negotiations does not represent any lessening of the efforts of the Government to assist the parties in bringing the dispute to an end. I understand that every effort is being made by Secretary Usery and Mr. Searce, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to arrange for the parties involved to resume responsible negotiations. I urge both parties to do their utmost to reach an equitable and responsible agreement.

As you know, an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act can only be granted if the national safety and health is affected. Such an occurrence would result from a complete breakdown of the free collective bargaining process. At this time, I believe the collective bargaining process is still the best means for solving the dispute. We will, however, continue to monitor the situation for circumstances which require alternative Government action.

GE Contract

- Q. Do you believe the contract recently negotiated between General Electric Company and two electrical unions is inflationary?
- A. This wage settlement, along with other major settlements negotiated this year, is being examined by the Council on Wage and Price Stability. In its review, which has not yet been completed, the Council will estimate the cost of the settlement. Since the review is not yet complete, it would be premature for me to comment specifically on the settlement.

7/07/76

Economic Summit

- Q. In your opinion, what were the key accomplishments of the Economic Summit?
- A. The increasing economic interdependence of the industrial democracies requires us to cooperate in solving our common economic problems. The Economic Summit in Puerto Rico successfully carried forward this sense of common purpose and cooperative spirit established in Rambouillet, thus strengthening prospects for economic progress by the industrialized democracies. These prospects are enhanced by agreement in several areas.

First, in the area of economic recovery and expansion, it was recognized that sustained expansion cannot be achieved in the context of high inflation rates. Thus, agreement was reached to individually implement economic policies which will reduce unemployment without jeopardizing our common aim of avoiding a new wave of inflation. This agreement represents the major accomplishment of the Summit.

Second, in the international monetary area, it was agreed that each nation should manage its economy and its international monetary affairs so as to correct or avoid persistent or structural international payment imbalances.

Third, with respect to the special needs of a few developed countries, there was agreement that all nations will cooperate in appropriate bodies to further analyze these problems with a view toward resolution. Furthermore, it was agreed that if assistance in financing transitory balance of payments deficits is necessary to avoid general disruptions in economic growth, it can best be provided by multilateral means combined with a firm program for restoring underlying equilibrium.

These and other agreements will benefit not only the industrial democracies, but the international community as a whole.



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Q. The Labor Department announced a 0.6 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for May. This translates into a 7.2 percent annual increase, which is above the 6 percent rate projected by the Administration. Does this mean we are headed for larger price increases than expected during the rest of this year?
- A. The 0.6 percent increase in the CPI during May is not, by itself, indicative of a shift toward higher inflation rates than expected during the remainder of the year. In fact, we expected an increase in May above the much smaller increases in the earlier months of the year.

The smaller increases in earlier months were due primarily to decreases in food and fuel prices during several of these months. Conversely, the significant jump in the May CPI was due, to a large extent, to a sharp increase in food prices. Food prices alone, which comprise about 25 percent of the CPI, advanced 1 percent in May.

Thus, there are a number of special circumstances, including the sharp food price increase, surrounding the May CPI increase. Since these circumstances are more transitory in nature, it is not likely that consumer prices will accelerate at a rate which would result in an underlying rate of inflation greater than the 6 percent predicted by the Administration.

Consumer Confidence

Q. After strongly surging from December 1975 to March 1976, retail sales were unchanged in April and declined 1.2 percent in May, the sharpest slide in 14 months. Are you concerned that this data reflects a serious decline in consumer confidence?

A. First, let me point out that the recent retail sales data showing this decline are preliminary and subject to change. My advisors tell me, however, that a temporary pause in the upward trend of retail sales is not uncommon during periods of cyclical expansion. Thus, a one month decline will not adversely affect our forecasts of consumer spending.

Administration and private forecasters predict continued growth in consumption.

Thus, I believe consumers are confident that the economy will progress through the recovery stage and into a period of stable, non-inflationary economic growth. This confidence will be reflected in the continued upward trend in consumer spending.

7-08-76

GASOLINE SUPPLIES AND PRICES

Question

Will there be a shortage of gasoline this summer and how much are prices expected to go up again?

Answer

Supplies of gasoline should be adequate to meet our needs throughout the summer months.

The recent increase in gasoline prices is due to several factors:

- . First, gasoline prices normally rise during this time of year.
- . Second, we are becoming more and more dependent upon higher priced foreign sources of crude oil.
- . Third, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which became law last December will automatically increase domestic crude oil prices by about 75 cents per barrel by the beginning of next year.

In total, gasoline prices may go up about 4 cents per gallon over the summer and should then decline somewhat during the winter months.

GRS
7/14/76

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7-08-76

7/16

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Ron—

The enclosed packages of Q's and A's may be of some use to the President during his trip tomorrow, should he get any foreign policy questions.

I have asked for a general, low key q + a on the evacuation for the President's use and I will pass that along shortly.

Margi

EXECUTION IN ANGOLA

Q: You and Secretary Kissinger have said that Angola's execution of Daniel Gearhart would have an adverse effect on US-Angolan relations. Could you be more specific about what you intend to do?

A: In view of the execution of Mr. Gearhart in the face of world-wide appeals for clemency and the continued massive presence of Cuban troops in Angola, we can only conclude that the Angolan Government is intent for the moment on increasing tension rather than bettering relations. This latest incident cannot help but retard any prospect of improving relations with the Angolan government.

Q: What did the Administration do to prevent the Gearhart execution?

A: The Administration made extensive efforts through numerous channels to persuade Angolan President Neto to commute Daniel Gearhart's sentence. Many governments, international organizations, private groups and individuals responded and joined us in appealing for clemency. I sent a personal message to Neto. Despite this massive international effort, President Neto chose to persist in his cruel and unjustified course.

CARTER ON AN ARAB OIL EMBARGO

Q: How do you respond to Jimmy Carter's statement that a new Arab oil embargo would be considered an act of economic warfare and would result in a United States counter-embargo? What would you propose if there should be an oil embargo despite our efforts to avoid it?

A: The 1973 war involved not only the damage and loss of life in the Middle East but also great economic dislocation in the rest of the world, including the industrialized democracies and developing countries. Renewed conflict and another oil embargo in the Middle East would produce much greater military damage in the area and economic damage in the rest of the world. That is why my Administration has given top priority to progress toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and movement away from another confrontation in the military and economic fields. Today we enjoy the confidence and trust of Israel. We have established close ties with many of the Arab states in the area. I believe that the progress made to date by our Middle East policy has diminished the threat of another war or oil embargo and has been of mutual benefit to the economies of the United States and the countries of the Middle East. The oil producing nations are now full participants in the international economic system and damage to the economic structure of the industrialized nations would also work against their own national interests and those of their people, to whom closer economic links with the US and other industrial countries are bringing unprecedented prosperity.

By continuing effectively our policies of seeking a peaceful settlement and economic cooperation, I am convinced that we will not have to face the prospect of another war or oil embargo. That is why the Middle East issue must be kept free of partisan politics which would jeopardize seriously our present policies.

Q: But what if an embargo should be levied against the U.S. How would you respond?

A: The United States has led a collective effort by the industrialized countries to minimize our vulnerability. Should there be another oil embargo, I would first wish to consult our allies whose economies are so interdependent with our own as well as those of the oil producing countries

Let me say, however, that the clearest and strongest the effects of deterrent to/an embargo is reduced dependence on foreign supplies.

I have made increased energy independence a major goal of my Administration. In my first State of the Union message, I proposed a comprehensive legislative program to reduce our dependence on imported oil. Part of this has been passed by the Congress, but many important elements have not been. I intend to continue to pursue this objective. Unfortunately, the Congressional response has been such as to hamper seriously US efforts to reduce dependence.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Q: What is your policy on a peaceful settlement for the Middle East? Will this become an issue during the election campaign?

A: For the United States and for the nations of the world, a peaceful settlement in the Middle East is a matter not only of choice but also of necessity. We have seen how the most recent war and the oil embargo in 1973 brought about untold human suffering, disrupted the world economic situation and threatened great power confrontation in the area. The repetition of the events of 1973 would pose the gravest of threats not only to the Middle East but to the world in general. This is why the search for peace in the Middle East must continue and must not become a partisan issue in the United States.

Since the October War, the US has been able to assist Israel, Egypt and Syria in negotiations -- courageously undertaken and concluded by all sides -- which produced agreements that reduced the danger of another war and improved prospects of a final and durable peace. We have enhanced our close relations with Israel and developed good political and economic ties with a number of Arab states.

The Sinai Agreement concluded in September 1975 was a significant step toward an eventual overall settlement in the Middle East, and we will be working with the interested governments in the area to obtain agreement among the parties on additional steps based on Resolutions

242 and 338. We are determined to keep alive the momentum for a peace settlement from which all nations will benefit and without which all nations might suffer the repercussions of renewed conflict.

APPROVAL OF RFE CREDENTIALS

Q: What is your reaction to the IOC decision to accept the Executive Committee's recommendation to accredit RFE?

A: Americans have always regarded the Olympics as an inspiring sports drama which belong to the people of the world. The freedom of everyone to hear this drama take place should not be curtailed. For these reasons I was pleased to learn of the IOC decision which is consistent with keeping politics out of the coverage of the Olympics and out of the spirit of the competitions.

The Politics of the Evacuation

Q: , Why is it that you portray this evacuation as an almost normal evolution when the June 20 operation was conducted in an atmosphere of crisis? Was that impression contrived for political purpose?

A: Certainly not. The threat of violence in a country at war is ever present. The particular threat to Americans or any other group may worsen or ease as the situation evolves. In June the risk of violence to Americans was manifestly acute and, at the time, prudence dictated that we assure the opportunity to leave for those who wished to take advantage of it. Since evacuation by motor convoy was not possible at the time, we selected evacuation by sea using a naval landing craft. Since that time, Americans have continued to leave. As the difficulties of life in Beirut have increased, we have been forced to reduce our Embassy staff to the minimum and we have therefore urged all remaining Americans to leave.

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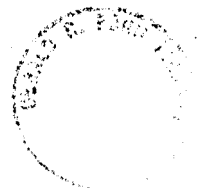
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