

The original documents are located in Box 19, folder “Presidential Speeches, 1974-1975” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

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 Bettye L. Scott donated to the United States of America her copyrights in all of her husband’s unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: STAN SCOTT
FROM: DAVE GERGEN
SUBJECT: VETERANS MESSAGE FOR MONDAY

Could we have any changes on this by 4 p.m. today?



179

1

(Bakshian) DG

January 25, 1974

VETERANS MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Yesterday, January 27, 1974, marked the first anniversary of the date on which United States troops ended hostile action against the enemy in Vietnam and began the long-sought disengagement from the longest war in our Nation's history.

It is particularly fitting that today, a year later, we should focus our attention on what has been done -- and what remains to be done -- to repay the debt America owes to those who served.

There are twenty-nine million living American veterans today -- men and women who have given military service to their country.

_____million of them are Vietnam-era veterans. We owe nothing short of our best effort in providing them with the benefits that their service has earned them.

The American Veteran Today

On the whole, the situation of the American veteran today is a good one. The average veteran has a higher income, more education,



and better health than non-veterans of the same age. He or she is a vital, productive member of the civilian community -- a national asset in peace as well as in war.

The years since 1969 have marked important progress for the American veteran. Between 1969 and 1975, outlays for veteran pension programs will have increased from \$2.2 billion to \$2.9 billion, covering 2.4 million beneficiaries, while compensation for service-connected disabilities or death will have increased from \$2.7 billion to \$3.9 billion.

Since 1969, 4.1 million veterans have financed their educations under the GI bill. Of those, _____ million are Vietnam veterans, who represent the largest number of veterans from any war in our history whose educations have been assisted by the GI bill. At the same time, the number of veterans assisted through guaranteed mortgage loans has increased by 46 percent.

In the last year alone, it was my pleasure to sign into law two major measures benefitting veterans and their dependents. The final form of both pieces of legislation was the result of close cooperation between the legislative and executive branches and I wish to take this opportunity to repeat my thanks to the Congressional leaders and committee members who helped us arrive at the desired results.



The Veterans Health Care Expansion Act of 1973 was a landmark measure. It provides major improvements in and expansion of medical and nursing care for veterans and extends treatment benefits to certain dependents of veterans who are totally disabled due to service.

The National Cemeteries Act of 1973 consolidated the bulk of veterans burial grounds and set up a National Cemetery System within the Veterans Administration and improved related benefits and services. Based on a study authorized by the Act, I intend to submit further proposals for improving the cemetery system.

Improved veteran health care has also taken the form of greater flexibility in treatment and more numerous treatment facilities.

Major achievements include:

- The opening of 6 geriatric research and clinical centers;
- Affiliation of 11 more VA hospitals with medical schools; and
- Consolidation of medical regions and the strengthening of regional management to provide faster responses to problems at individual hospitals.



A vigorous program of modernization and construction has also played an important part in improving veterans health care. Ten new or replacement hospitals have already been established and five more replacement hospitals are being designed or are under construction. We have added 16 new outpatient clinics and 663 new specialized medical services. Since 1970 the ratio of staff to patients has been increased by over 30 percent. We have added over 25,000 full time personnel to the medical departments of the veterans hospitals since 1969, and my budget proposals for fiscal year 1975 will provide for an additional 7600 medical personnel -- an increase of _____ percent.

Veterans Administration hospital construction funding in fiscal 1975 will reach an all-time high of \$276 million and, when these funds are brought to bear, the VA will be in the midst of its greatest program of hospital construction in over 20 years. During the coming fiscal year, we will fund the replacement of five veterans hospitals.

As I look forward to proposing my National Health Insurance plan -- to make more and better health care available to all Americans -- it



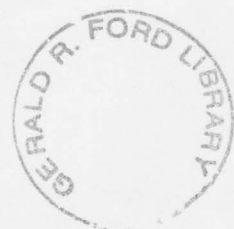
will be more than ever important to take the VA's health care system into consideration. While it should remain as a distinct system, under VA, to insure the proper care of eligible veterans for as long as necessary, the full potential of this system can and should be purposefully engaged to advance a national health strategy for the good of all our people. The Veterans Administration now operates the largest civilian medical care system in the world. It is only fitting that it remain one of the best.

New Initiatives to Provide for Our Veterans

Two major areas of veterans affairs will demand the attention of the Congress in its coming session, in the form of two important Administration initiatives. Total spending for benefits and services to veterans and their families, as a result of these initiatives, will reach \$13.6 billion in fiscal year 1975, compared to \$ _____ billion in fiscal year 1969.

(1) Pension Reforms to Help the Neediest

In the field of pensions, Administration proposals will benefit 1 million veterans and 1.3 million survivors of veterans in economic



need due to age, disability or loss of a breadwinner. Although VA pensions have been increased by 27 percent since 1969, some of the most needy are least provided for under the current structure. Many needy veterans and their wives receive less money from the pension system than they would from welfare and no automatic adjustment is provided for increases in the cost of living. There are other inequities as well.

As I mentioned in my message to the Congress on national legislative goals on September 10, 1973, full reform of the Veterans' Administration pension program is necessary. The program has so many problems that it cannot be corrected unless the entire framework of the program is restructured.

I regard the following principles as vital to a realistic and equitable VA pension program, and I will propose legislative proposals to achieve these goals:

-- VA pensioners should have some regularized way of receiving cost-of-living adjustments in VA pension payments tied to the automatic increases now available to social security recipients.



-- The VA pension program should be structured to assure that additional income flows to the neediest pensioners. This objective would involve raising VA payments to those pensioners who receive less total income than adult welfare recipients under recent amendments to the Social Security Act. In addition, a family's total income should be considered in determining the amount of pension needed.

-- Veterans and widows should be treated equally with regard to income and pension payments.

(2) Increase in Education Benefits

The cost of living is also a problem for those veterans now taking advantage of the GI bill to further their training or educations. They need additional help if their allowances are to keep pace with inflation. There are 2.1 million current beneficiaries of the GI bill, most of them Vietnam-era veterans. Outlays to beneficiaries have increased sharply -- by 1975 they will be more than double the level of 1969. However, to help meet the rising cost of living, I am proposing a further increase of 8 percent in education benefits in 1975.



Increasing Private Employment of Veterans

No group of veterans is more in the minds and hearts of Americans today than those who have recently returned from Vietnam and our Nation's longest war. Besides the regular benefits open to all veterans, this Administration has recognized the fact that the Vietnam-era veteran faces special challenges in re-entering a highly complex and competitive civilian society. We have done our best to help him meet those challenges.

Of particular importance have been our efforts in the field of employment. In 1970, for example, more than a million veterans left the Armed Services and entered the civilian economy. By October of that year, the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans had approached crisis proportions. This led to the launching of the Administration's job placement efforts which have so far helped 2 1/2 million returning veterans to find jobs. The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans, which once far exceeded that of the general public, was reduced from a high of 9.8 percent in _____ to 4.4 percent by the end of 1973. Both government and the private sector -- through Jobs for Veterans and the National Alliance of



Businessmen -- played a part in this remarkable success story, and we intend to continue it in the future. In fiscal year 1974 our goal is to place 1.2 million additional veterans in jobs or training programs.

Honoring the Vietnam Veteran

On March 29, 1973, sixty days after the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect, I was able to announce to the Nation that, "For the first time in 12 years, no American military forces are in Vietnam. All of our American POWs are on their way home."

A long and painful chapter in America's history had ended and our fighting men returned, as they have from every past war, honored and undefeated.

But for the relatives and loved ones of the over 1200 Americans still missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, and for the families of the more than 1,100 American casualties whose bodies were never recovered, the heritage of pride was mixed with sorrow and uncertainty. Theirs has been a wrenching sacrifice that deserves special recognition. Yesterday I signed a proclamation designating



January 27, 1974 as National MIA Awareness Day, a day dedicated to the many Americans who remain missing and unaccounted for in Indochina, and to their families.

In honoring the missing and the fallen, we should also remember the countless others who served and survived.

In December, I was delighted to sign into law a joint resolution of the Congress authorizing me to proclaim March 29, 1974 as "Vietnam Veterans Day" and to call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities honoring all the veterans of the Vietnam era.

May these 6 1/2 million fine men and women represent the last generation of America's war veterans and the last of America's wars, and may we never forget that we will only be worthy of the blessings of peace and freedom they have won for us for as long as we continue to honor them, and to do everything we can to repay our boundless debt to them.

###





Remarks of
PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD
in the East Room of the White House
on August 9, 1974

Mr. Chief Justice, my dear friends, my fellow Americans:

The oath that I have taken is the same oath that was taken by George Washington and by every President under the Constitution. But I assume the Presidency under extraordinary circumstances, never before experienced by Americans. This is an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts.

Therefore, I feel it is my first duty to make an unprecedented compact with my countrymen. Not an inaugural address, not a fireside chat, not a campaign speech. Just a little straight talk among friends. And I intend it to be the first of many.

I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your President by your ballots, and so I ask you to confirm me as your President with your prayers. And I hope that such prayers will also be the first of many.

If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises. I have not campaigned either for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. I have not subscribed to any partisan platform. I am indebted to no man, and only to one woman—my dear wife—as I begin this very difficult job.

I have not sought this enormous responsibility, but I will not shirk it. Those who nominated me and confirmed me as Vice President were my friends and are my friends. They were of both parties, elected by all the people and acting under the Constitution in their name. It is only fitting then that I should pledge to them and to you that I will be the President of all the people.

Thomas Jefferson said the people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. And down the years, Abraham Lincoln renewed this American article of faith asking, "Is there any better way or equal hope in the world?"



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

September 25, 1974

FOR: STAN SCOTT
FROM: HAL HORAN *HH*
SUBJECT: President's UNGA Remarks, September 18

Attached is the text of the President's speech as delivered. I have noted on page 2 the statement about Europe, Asia and Latin America. Reference to the end of colonialism in Africa is at the top of page 3.

The current Chairman of the OAU is the President of Somalia, Mohamed SIAD Barre. State still has no word on when he expects to come to the United States, but the Somali Ambassador here informally indicated to the State Department that he will be seeking an appointment with the President October 10 or 11. We are not going to make a schedule proposal to the President until we have an official request from State with accurate dates.

Att.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(New York City, New York)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS

12:15 P.M. EDT

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, your
Excellencies:

In 1946, President Harry Truman welcomed
representatives of 55 nations to the first General
Assembly of the United Nations. Since then, every
American President has had the great honor of addressing
this assembly.

Today, with pleasure and humility, I take my
turn in welcoming you, distinguished representatives of
138 nations.

When I took office, I told the American people
that my remarks would be just a little straight talk
among friends. Straight talk is what I propose here
today in the first of my addresses to the representatives
of the world.

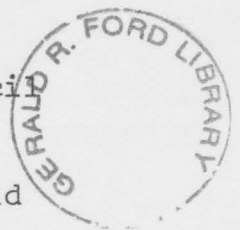
Next week, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger
will present in specifics the overall principles, which I
will outline in my remarks today. It should be emphatically
understood that the Secretary of State has my full support
and the unquestioned backing of the American people.

As a party leader in the Congress of the United
States, as Vice President, and now as President of the
United States of America, I have had the closest working
relationship with Secretary of State Kissinger. I have
supported and will continue to endorse his many efforts
as Secretary of State and in our National Security Council
system to build a world of peace.

Since the United Nations was founded, the world
has experienced conflicts and threats to peace, but we
have avoided the greatest danger -- another world war.
Today, we have the opportunity to make the remainder of
this century an era of peace and cooperation and economic
well-being.

MORE

(OVER)



Page 2

The harsh hostilities which once held great powers in their rigid grasp have now begun to moderate. Many of the crises which dominated past General Assemblies are fortunately behind us, and technological progress holds out the hope that one day all men can achieve a decent life.

Nations too often have had no choice but to be either hammer or anvil; to strike or to be struck. Now we have a new opportunity, to forge in concert with others a framework of international cooperation. That is the course the United States has chosen for itself.

On behalf of the American people, I renew these basic pledges to you today. We are committed to a pursuit of a more peaceful, stable and cooperative world. While we are determined never to be bested in a test of strength, we will devote our strength to what is best.

And in the nuclear era, there is no rational alternative to accords of mutual restraint between the United States and the Soviet Union, two nations which have the power to destroy mankind.

We will bolster our partnerships with traditional allies in Europe, Asia and Latin America to meet new challenges in a rapidly changing world. The relationships underpins rather than undercuts the search for peace.

We will seek out, we will expand our relations with old adversaries. For example, our new rapport with the People's Republic of China best serves the purposes of each nation and the interests of the entire world.

We will strive to heal old wounds, reopened in recent conflicts in Cyprus, the Middle East and in Indochina. Peace cannot be imposed from without, but we will do whatever is within our capacity to help achieve it.

MORE

Since the United Nations was founded, the world has experienced conflicts and threats to peace, but we have avoided the greatest danger -- another world war. Today, we have the opportunity to make the remainder of this century an era of peace and cooperation and economic well-being.

MORE

(OVER)

We rededicate ourselves to the search for justice, equality, and freedom. Recent developments in Africa signal the welcome end of colonialism. Behavior appropriate to an era of dependence must give way to the new responsibilities of an era of interdependence.

No single nation, no single group of nations, no single organization, can meet all of the challenges before the community of nations. We must act in concert. Progress toward a better world must come through cooperative efforts across the whole range of bilateral and multilateral relations.

America's revolutionary birth and centuries of experience in adjusting democratic government to changing conditions have made Americans practical as well as idealistic. As idealists, we are proud of our role in the founding of the United Nations and in supporting its many accomplishments.

As practical people, we are sometimes impatient at what we see as shortcomings.

In my 25 years as a Member of the Congress of the United States, I learned two basic practical lessons:

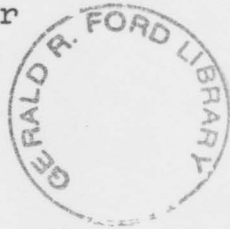
First, men of differing political persuasions can find common ground for cooperation. We need not agree on all issues in order to agree on most. Differences of principle, of purpose, of perspective, will not disappear, but neither will our mutual problems disappear unless we are determined to find mutually helpful solutions.

Second, a majority must take into account the proper interest of a minority if the decisions of the majority are to be accepted. We who believe in and live by majority rule, must also be alert to the danger of the tyranny of the majority.

Majority rule thrives on the habits of accommodation, moderation and consideration of interests of others.

A very stark reality has tempered America's actions for decades and must now temper the actions of all nations. Prevention of full-scale warfare in the nuclear age has become everybody's responsibility. Today's regional conflict must not become tomorrow's world disaster. We must assure by every means at our disposal that local crises are quickly contained and resolved.

MORE



The challenge before the United States is very clear. This organization can place the weight of the world community on the side of world peace. And this organization can provide impartial forces to maintain the peace.

And at this point I wish to pay tribute on behalf of the American people to the 37 members of the United Nations peace-keeping forces who have given their lives in the Middle East and in Cyprus in the past ten months, and I convey our deepest sympathies to their loved ones.

Let the quality of our response measure up to the magnitude of the challenge that we face. I pledge to you that America will continue to be constructive, innovative, and responsive to the work of this great body.

The nations in this hall are united by a deep concern for peace. We are united as well by our desire to insure a better life for all people.

Today, the economy of the world is under unprecedented stress. We need new approaches to international cooperation to respond effectively to the problems that we face. Developing and developed countries, market and non-market countries, we are all a part of one interdependent economic system.

The food and oil crises demonstrate the extent of our interdependence. Many developing nations need the food surplus of a few developed nations and many industrialized nations need the oil production of a few developing nations.

Energy is required to produce food and food to produce energy, and both to provide a decent life for everyone. The problems of food and energy can be resolved on the basis of cooperation, or can, I should say, made unmanageable on the basis of confrontation. Runaway inflation propelled by food and oil price increases is an early warning signal to all of us.

MORE

MORE

Let us not delude ourselves. Failure to cooperate on oil and food and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room. The United Nations must not and need not allow this to occur. A global strategy for food and energy is urgently required.

The United States believes four principles should guide a global approach:

First, all nations must substantially increase production. Just to maintain the present standards of living the world must almost double its output of food and energy to match the expected increase in the world population by the end of this century.

To meet aspirations for a better life, production will have to expand at a significantly faster rate than population growth.

Second, all nations must seek to achieve a level of prices which not only provides an incentive to producers, but which consumers can afford. It should now be clear that the developed nations are not the only countries which demand and receive an adequate return for their goods, but it should also be clear that by confronting consumers with production restrictions, artificial pricing, and the prospect of ultimate bankruptcy, producers will eventually become the victims of their own actions.

Third, all nations must avoid the abuse of man's fundamental needs for the sake of narrow national or bloc advantage. The attempt by any nation to use one commodity for political purposes will inevitably tempt other countries to use their commodities for their own purposes.

Fourth, the nations of the world must assure that the poorest among us are not overwhelmed by rising prices of the imports necessary for their survival. The traditional aid donors and the increasingly wealthy oil producers must join in this effort.

The United States recognizes the special responsibility we bear as the world's largest producer of food. That is why Secretary of State Kissinger proposed from this very podium last year a world food conference to define a global food policy, and that is one reason why we have removed domestic restrictions on food productions in the United States.

MORE



It has not been our policy to use food as a political weapon, despite the oil embargo and recent oil prices and production decisions.

It would be tempting for the United States, beset by inflation and soaring energy prices, to turn a deaf ear to external appeals for food assistance, or to respond with internal appeals for export controls. But, however, difficult, our own economic situation, we recognize that the plight of others is worse.

Americans have always responded to human emergencies in the past, and we respond here again today in response to Secretary General Waldheim's appeal and to help meet the long-term challenge in food. I reiterate, to help developing nations realize their aspirations to grow more of their own food, the United States will substantially increase its assistance to agricultural production programs in other countries.

Next, to ensure that the survival of our fellow men does not depend upon the vagaries of weather, the United States is prepared to join in a worldwide effort, to negotiate, establish, and maintain an international system of food reserves. This system will work best if each nation is made responsible for managing the reserves that it will have available.

Finally, to make certain that the more immediate needs for food are met this year, the United States will not only maintain the amount it spends for food shipments to nations in need, but it will increase this amount this year.

Thus, the United States is striving to help define and help contribute to a cooperative global policy to meet man's immediate and long-term need for food. We will set forth our comprehensive proposal at the World Food Conference in November.

MORE

The United States recognizes the special responsibility we bear as the world's largest producer of food. That is why Secretary of State Kissinger proposed from this very podium last year a world food conference to define a global food policy, and that is one reason why we have removed domestic restrictions on food production in the United States.

MORE

Now is the time for oil producers to define their conception of a global policy on energy to meet the growing need and to do this without imposing unacceptable burdens on the interational monetary and trade system.

A world of economic confrontation cannot be a world of political cooperation. If we fail to satisfy man's fundamental needs for energy and food, we face a threat, not just to our aspirations for a better life for all our peoples, but to our hopes for a more stable and a more peaceful world.

By working together to overcome our common problems, mankind can turn from fear towards hope.

From the time of the founding of the United Nations, America volunteered to help nations in need, frequently as the main benefactor. We were able to do it. We were glad to do it. But as new economic forces alter and reshape today's complex world, no nation can be expected to feed all the world's hungry peoples.

Fortunately, however, many nations are increasingly able to help and I call on them to join with us as truly United Nations in the struggle to produce, to provide more food at lower prices for the hungry, and in general, a better life for the needy of this world.

America will continue to do more than its share. But there are realistic limits to our capacities. There is no limit, however, to our determination to act in concert with other nations to fulfill the vision of the United Nations Charter, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to promote social progress and better standards, better standards of life in a larger freedom.

Thank you very, very much.

END (AT 12:35 P.M. EDT)



(Pullen)PT

January 21, 1975
SECOND DRAFT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS BEFORE THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1975

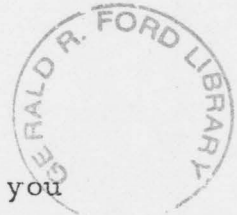
Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to Washington and the White House.

Your visit this year is well-timed. We are in the midst of many important developments affecting you and all your readers. Because of your role, we want to share this Administration's plans with you.

We also want to learn from you.

As newspaper publishers serving the black community, you occupy a unique place in the communications industry. You have special insights and responsibilities.

Sometimes in Washington, it is possible to forget the press is much more than the limited number of newspapers, magazines and national networks which cover the White House daily. But you represent the hundreds of newspapers that look out not only on Washington and the world, but inward to the cities, towns, and neighborhoods.



Because of my years as a Congressman, I understand that paved streets and garbage collections are as important to readers as oil imports.

You are there, where it counts, channeling local news to your communities and challenging them to solve mutual problems.

One of the most exciting trends in recent years has been the increasing participation of Americans in their local affairs. This has been seen in everything from the formation of block associations to revision of city charters.

This increased interest reinforces my faith in democracy. This renewed concern for community problems would not have been possible without the good work of the news organizations you represent.

Local newspapers as well as television and radio stations are vehicles for community conversations. Because you publish specifically for black



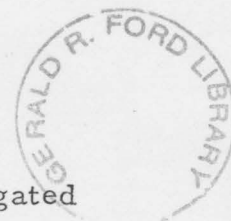
communities, which were neglected for too many years, you have had to assume even greater responsibilities.

Long before the civil rights movement became a national cause, you were communicating to your readers the difficulties faced by blacks. Now with greater national awareness of black problems, your role is even more important than before.

You are on the scene day in and day out -- and this continued attention is vitally needed.

Blacks in our society have too often been mentally segregated by some thinkers and planners, who acted as if they did not have the same expectations and problems as other Americans.

I promised at the beginning of my Administration to be President of all the people. I am keeping that pledge -- and intend to continue to do so.

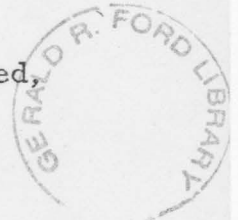


This Administration will not slice off a small portion of the pie -- and say this is enough for the 25 million Americans who are black. We understand that many of the serious problems facing Americans -- unemployment, unsafe streets, and unequal education -- too often press more heavily on blacks and other minorities.

Although the economic down turn has forced a moratorium on Federal spending, existing programs will be reviewed to get maximum efficiency out of the dollars being spent.

The economic health of lower income Americans is a major concern of mine and, if Congress enacts the tax cut I have requested, a temporary easing of the burden will occur.

In dealing with the economic emergency, people problems will not be slighted. But social progress is impossible without economic progress, and that is why the economy must be the central focus of 1975.

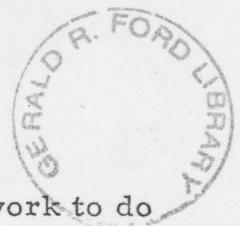


Some areas are beyond the economy. One of the continuing commitments that must be honored is full political equality for all Americans, and for this reason, I asked Congress last week to extend the Voting Rights Act for another five years. This law is scheduled to expire in August of this year. It must be extended.

The voting rights law opened much of the way for the election of blacks in all parts of the Nation. We are moving into the time when the color of a skin is less important than his brand of politics. That movement must continue.

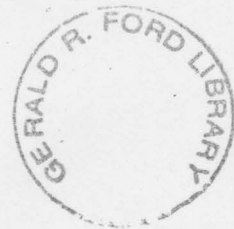
As I look back across the past 25 years, I am reminded of how far America has come . . . of how many barriers have fallen . . . and prejudices laid to rest.

But as I look ahead . . . I know that there is still work to do before every child born in America has the same hopes of long life . . . economic security . . . and educational achievement.



Much has been done. Much Remains. Together we will make
progress.

#



PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS TO
THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1975



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WELCOME TO WASHINGTON
AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

YOUR VISIT THIS YEAR IS WELL-TIMED. WE ARE IN
THE MIDST OF MANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING YOU
AND ALL YOUR READERS. BECAUSE OF YOUR ROLE, WE WANT
TO SHARE THIS ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS WITH YOU. WE ALSO
WANT TO LEARN FROM YOU.



AS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS SERVING THE BLACK
COMMUNITY, YOU OCCUPY A UNIQUE PLACE IN THE COMMUNICATIONS
INDUSTRY. YOU HAVE SPECIAL INSIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

SOMETIMES IN WASHINGTON, IT IS POSSIBLE TO FORGET
THE PRESS IS MUCH MORE THAN THE LIMITED NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES AND NATIONAL NETWORKS WHICH COVER THE WHITE HOUSE
DAILY. BUT YOU REPRESENT THE HUNDREDS OF NEWSPAPERS
THAT LOOK OUT NOT ONLY ON WASHINGTON AND THE WORLD, BUT
INWARD TO THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS.



BECAUSE OF MY YEARS AS A CONGRESSMAN, I UNDERSTAND
THAT PAVED STREETS AND GARBAGE COLLECTIONS ARE AS IMPORTANT
TO READERS AS OIL IMPORTS.

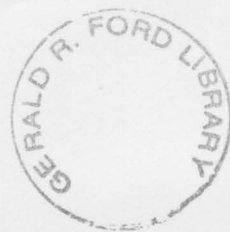
YOU ARE THERE, WHERE IT COUNTS, CHANNELING
LOCAL NEWS TO YOUR COMMUNITIES AND CHALLENGING THEM TO
SOLVE MUTUAL PROBLEMS.



ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING TRENDS IN RECENT YEARS
HAS BEEN THE INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF AMERICANS IN
THEIR LOCAL AFFAIRS. THIS HAS BEEN SEEN IN EVERYTHING
FROM THE FORMATION OF BLOCK ASSOCIATIONS TO REVISION OF
CITY CHARTERS.



THIS INCREASED INTEREST REINFORCES MY FAITH IN
DEMOCRACY. THIS RENEWED CONCERN FOR COMMUNITY
PROBLEMS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE
GOOD WORK OF THE NEWS ORGANIZATIONS YOU REPRESENT.



LOCAL NEWSPAPERS AS WELL AS TELEVISION AND
RADIO STATIONS ARE VEHICLES FOR COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS.
BECAUSE YOU PUBLISH SPECIFICALLY FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES,
WHICH WERE NEGLECTED FOR TOO MANY YEARS, YOU HAVE HAD
TO ASSUME EVEN GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES.



LONG BEFORE THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BECAME
A NATIONAL CAUSE, YOU WERE COMMUNICATING TO YOUR
READERS THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY BLACKS. NOW WITH
GREATER NATIONAL AWARENESS OF BLACK PROBLEMS, YOUR ROLE
IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN BEFORE.

YOU ARE "ON THE CASE" DAY IN AND DAY OUT --
AND THIS CONTINUED ATTENTION IS VITALLY NEEDED.



BLACKS IN OUR SOCIETY HAVE TOO OFTEN BEEN MENTALLY
SEGREGATED BY SOME THINKERS AND PLANNERS, WHO ACTED AS IF
BLACKS DID NOT HAVE THE SAME EXPECTATIONS AND PROBLEMS AS
OTHER AMERICANS.

I PROMISED AT THE BEGINNING OF MY ADMINISTRATION
TO BE PRESIDENT OF ALL THE PEOPLE. I AM KEEPING THAT
PLEDGE -- AND INTEND TO CONTINUE TO DO SO.



THIS ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT SLICE OFF A SMALL
PORTION OF THE PIE -- AND SAY THIS IS ENOUGH FOR THE
TWENTY-FIVE MILLION AMERICANS WHO ARE BLACK. WE KNOW
THAT MANY OF THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACING AMERICANS --
UNEMPLOYMENT, UNSAFE STREETS, AND UNEQUAL EDUCATION --
TOO OFTEN PRESS MORE HEAVILY ON BLACKS AND OTHER MINORITIES.



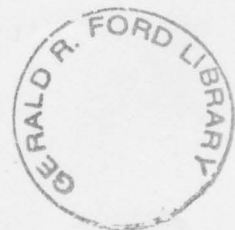
IN DRAFTING THE TAX REBATE PROPOSAL, ONE OF THE
MAJOR CONCERNS WAS TO SEE THAT THE BURDEN OF THE RECESSION
DID NOT FALL ON THOSE LEAST ABLE TO AFFORD IT -- OUR
LOW-INCOME CITIZENS.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, MILLIONS OF MIDDLE-CLASS
AMERICANS, BLACK AND WHITE, HAVE BEEN CAUGHT BETWEEN
INFLATION AND RECESSION. WE CANNOT PENALIZE THOSE WHO HAVE
WORKED THEIR WAY UP -- BECAUSE OF THEIR SUCCESS.



I KNOW THAT YOU SHARE WITH ME A DEEP BELIEF IN
PRESERVING THE UPWARD MOBILITY OF OUR SOCIETY. IN RECENT
YEARS, BLACKS HAVE MADE ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL GAINS THAT
MUST NOT BE WIPED OUT BY LEAVING THE MIDDLE CLASS OUT OF
TAX RELIEF.

THERE ARE OTHER AREAS OF BLACK PROGRESS THAT
WE WILL NOT IGNORE BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMY.



ONE OF THE CONTINUING COMMITMENTS THAT MUST BE
HONORED IS FULL POLITICAL EQUALITY FOR ALL AMERICANS.
FOR THIS REASON, I TOLD CONGRESS LAST WEEK THAT I PLAN TO
ASK FOR ANOTHER FIVE YEAR EXTENSION OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT.
THIS LAW MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO EXPIRE IN AUGUST OF THIS YEAR.



THE VOTING RIGHTS LAW HELPED OPEN THE WAY FOR THE
ELECTION OF BLACKS IN ALL PARTS OF THE NATION. THAT MOVEMENT
MUST CONTINUE.

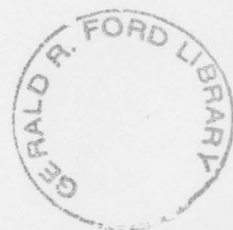
AS I LOOK BACK ACROSS THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,
I AM REMINDED OF HOW FAR AMERICA HAS COME . . . OF HOW MANY
BARRIERS HAVE FALLEN . . . AND THE NUMBER OF PREJUDICES THAT
HAVE BEEN LAID TO REST.



BUT AS I LOOK AHEAD . . . I KNOW MUCH WORK
REMAINS BEFORE EVERY CHILD BORN IN AMERICA HAS THE
SAME OPPORTUNITIES FOR LONG LIFE . . . ECONOMIC SECURITY . . .
AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

MUCH HAS BEEN DONE. MUCH REMAINS.
TOGETHER WE WILL MAKE PROGRESS.

END OF TEXT



U
(Pullen)

January 29, 1975
Third Draft

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER SPEECH, ATLANTA,
FEBRUARY 4, 1975

Rev. and Mrs. Sullivan. . . Mr. Champion. . . Mr. Ambassadors...

and OIC Workers:

Thank you for inviting me to this convention. . . because

I admire the job that the Opportunities Industrialization Centers
are doing in training disadvantaged Americans with needed skills.

Last year, I visited Rev. Sullivan in Philadelphia for
a first-hand look at the pioneer center. I came away encouraged by
what I saw. . . and inspired by Leon Sullivan's enthusiasm and
imagination.

I think the success of OIC can be attributed to the personal
attention given to the social and economic problems of the untrained
worker. . . and the high degree of local involvement.



It is encouraging to me to see businesses from the largest corporations to the small neighborhood stores. . . working in local communities to help solve local problems.

The emphasis on training for skills needed in local areas has always been a part of OIC, and that emphasis is more important than ever in today's world.

In moving beyond the original goal of helping urban blacks, OIC has reached into the lives of Chicanos, Indians and whites.

The OIC creed. . . "We help ourselves" . . . is not just for the disadvantaged American trying to improve his life, but for all of us.

I have outlined an economic and energy program to allow us to help ourself out of our current difficulties.

My plan. . . like all self-hlep. . . requires sacrifices.



I am convinced the American people are ready to make those sacrifices.

Some Senators and Congressmen are trying to suggest it is possible to solve our difficulties. . . without making serious demands on all of the American people.

They have picked one out of a series of interconnected problems. . . and offered a solution to a single problem. This method is like looking at a test and picking one question to answer.

My economic and energy plan tackles all the questions. . . and offers answers that will work.

The answers are not easy. . . or politically appealing. But they tackle the problems head-on.

Perhaps you question our decision to work on the energy situation at a time when the Nation faces both inflation and recession.



The reason is simple. . . the energy problem will not wait and is part of the economic problem. For over 18 months, there has been talk about the dangers of our increasing dependence on foreign oil.

During the boycott, we found out how real that danger was. . . and still no hard choices were made.

We must reduce our national oil consumption. . . encourage domestic production. . . and spur the search for other energy sources.

Today, the U.S. imports more than one-third of its oil from other nations. Unless we act, by 1985, that dependence on imported oil will amount to more than one half of the oil we use.

This trend must be stopped, because we cannot afford the \$24 billion dollars we sent out of the country in 1974 to pay



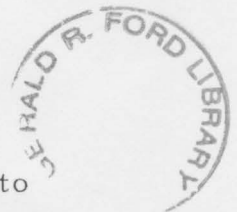
for that oil. That outflow represents not only the dollars, but jobs.

We also cannot afford to rely so heavily on foreign governments for our chief energy need. The more oil we import the more damage another boycott would do to our economy.

A boycott-caused cutback by industries would affect the workers you are training. . . and thousands of others. Those workers hired last would be hit first.

Another boycott. . . or price increase would cripple our economy even further, and make us too vulnerable in national defense.

In energy, we really are not talking about whether to act. . . but how. The longer the debate. . . the greater the delay. The longer the delay...the greater the problem.



There is no one-shot. . . painless answer to the complex energy problem.

It will not be enough to reduce oil consumption. . . unless we also encourage domestic oil production. And these measures must be accompanied by a drive to get maximum efficiency out of all energy used. . . and a national search for new and better energy sources.

When I see some of the proposals coming from Capitol Hill. . . I am reminded of the difference between washing a car and having it tuned up. Washing the car will make it look shiny. . . but it will not make it run better. Some proposals look shiny. . . But they will not make the car run better.

One of these car washing type solutions is rationing. Rationing looks shiny. . . but it will not solve the energy problem.

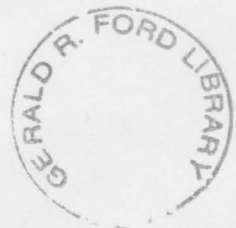


We would have to ration for between five and ten years. . .
to achieve the amount of oil consumption reduction needed to make
us independent of foreign oil. So rationing is not quick.

Consider this: there are about 140 million licensed
automobile drivers in this country. If they were cutback from the
present 50 gallons per month to 36 gallons per month to achieve
the necessary savings. . . that would be about nine gallons per
person per week.

Now what happens to those who absolutely need more to
get to work or school. . . or to buy food.

Then there would be a machinery for appeal. And that
machinery would be town boards to decide who was worthy of an
an extra ration. That would put an automatic system of red tape
into every town. . . and the life of every driver.



Unfortunately no group in this country is more familiar with government bureaucracy than low income families, who often must depend on government assistance to survive.

Low income Americans would be penalized by rationing, because those who wanted more gas would buy coupons from those who wanted to sell. The Federal Energy Administration estimates coupons might sell for about \$1.20 per gallon. . . on top of the existing price of gas. This means gasoline bought with extra purchased coupons could cost \$1.75 or more per gallon.

This would take a big chunk of the income of the farmer who drives 50-miles per market . . . or the commuter. . . or the salesman. . . or you fill in the blank of those you know who need gas to get to work. . . or perform their job.



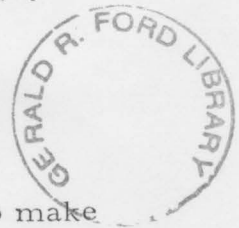
There is another unfortunate aspect of rationing. . . it would be the emphasis on consumption, instead of on reducing consumption.

Under my plan, Americans will have to make decisions on how to reduce their use of gasoline to the minimum. . . to avoid extra spending. Under rationing, Americans would be thinking of how to get more gas.

I think there is a strong possibility rationing would become a game to some Americans. . . a way to beat the system by manuevering.

Some of you remember the gasoline rationing in World War II. There were serious problems with rationing then. . . even with the unifying goal of military victory.

With no immediate goal. . . how could we hope to make long-term rationing work?



Rationing would not be quick. . . easy. . . or fair.

It would restrict the basic freedom of movement. . . and it would not even come close to dealing with diverse needs of Americans for transportation.

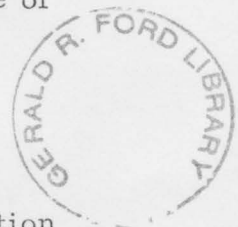
Even if it were workable, gasoline rationing does not go to the heart of the problem. . . which is reducing total oil consumption.

Our current national situation on energy is very much like having a disease.

If we do not accept painful treatment now leading to a cure, the disease will only get worse.

Like a disease. . . the energy problem will not spontaneously disappear. Neither will it be cured by a couple of Congressional aspirin.

Our twin economic problems of recession and inflation are part of the disease... which must also be treated swiftly and firmly.



The quick-cure remedies now being tossed about casually in political circles would aggravate the comprehensive treatment needed.

The stimulant of a tax rebate to reduce the impact of recession will not be enough without other measures. That is why the rebate I propose is tied into a comprehensive plan.

I also do not think the rebate can be used as a device to put money in the pockets of low income Americans alone. To work, the rebate must also provide an incentive to business . . . and to aid middle and upper middle class taxpayers.

Of the \$16 million rebate I proposed on 1974 taxes . . . four billion would go to business, including farms, to promote expansion and create jobs.

The importance of making one-quarter of the rebate for business can be seen in this statistic: it takes \$25,000 of equipment and plant to support every new job.



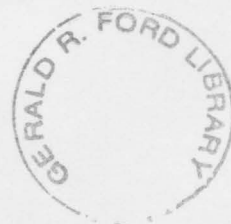
We have to encourage investment if our economy is to grow and prosper.

This audience is very sensitive to the problems of business and the problems of the job seeker. I think you know the fate of both are closely intertwined.

You also realize that middle income Americans must not be penalized for their success.

How could you encourage disadvantaged Americans to train for a job . . . and a higher income . . . if all of the incentives were removed?

When I made the final tough decisions on tackling the energy problem . . . fighting recession . . . and working on inflation . . . I tried to see that the burden was shared fairly among individuals . . . as well as business.



I can assure you the special problems of low income Americans were considered very carefully in the decisions I made. But I am convinced that the fate of all Americans rides upon our mutual success in overcoming the present difficulties. And those difficulties require a commitment that looks down the long road to solutions . . . which may not be politically popular or cosmetically appealing.

A secure economic future and independence in energy depends upon the willingness of all Americans to accept painful treatment now.

I believe in that willingness . . . and I believe Americans will accept the sacrifices of today . . . for a stronger and better country tomorrow.

I have faith that "we will help ourselves" overcome the economic and energy difficulties.

Thank you.

#



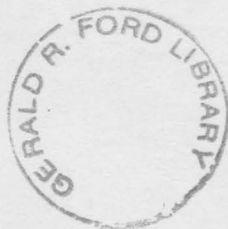
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26

TO: F. DEBACA PAM POWELL
 JEFF EVES ✓ STAN SCOTT
 VIRGINIA KNAUER WAYNE VALIS
 PAT LINDH JOHN VICKERMAN
 TED MARRS DON WEBSTER

FROM: WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.

✓ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
 FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION
 FOR YOUR COMMENTS/
RECOMMENTATIONS
 OTHER:



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO:

WILLIAM BAROODY

FROM:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*

SUBJECT:

Requests for Editorial Office
Material

The attached form is designed to expedite requests by staff members for material to be used by the President in either spoken or written form.

If the President is scheduled for remarks or needs talking points or other material for an event in which you are involved, please complete this form and get it into the hands of Paul Theis in Room 115 OEOB as far in advance of the date of Presidential usage as possible.

Please feel free to Xerox additional copies of this form so you will have a supply on hand to use as the need arises. Or call extension 6573 and we'll send you over a supply to use.

Thanks.

Attachment

circulate to PL staff



REQUEST FOR EDITORIAL OFFICE ACTION

TO: PAUL A. THEIS

FROM: _____

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ Speech ☐ Brief remarks ☐ Talking points
☐ Article ☐ Script ☐ Toast
☐ Message ☐ Other _____

Event or publication for which Presidential material is requested _____

Date, time and place of use _____

Time/word length of requested material _____

Suggested theme _____

Basic research/speech material furnished with this request (please attach)

Persons to contact for additional information _____

Additional comments _____



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1975

From JH
4/7

MEMORANDUM TO:

WILLIAM BAROODY

FROM:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*

SUBJECT:

Requests for Editorial Office
Material

The attached form is designed to expedite requests by staff members for material to be used by the President in either spoken or written form.

If the President is scheduled for remarks or needs talking points or other material for an event in which you are involved, please complete this form and get it into the hands of Paul Theis in Room 115 OEOB as far in advance of the date of Presidential usage as possible.

Please feel free to Xerox additional copies of this form so you will have a supply on hand to use as the need arises. Or call extension 6573 and we'll send you over a supply to use.

Thanks.

Attachment

circulate to PL staff



REQUEST FOR EDITORIAL OFFICE ACTION

TO: PAUL A. THEIS

FROM: _____

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ Speech ☐ Brief remarks ☐ Talking points
☐ Article ☐ Script ☐ Toast
☐ Message ☐ Other _____

Event or publication for which Presidential material is requested _____

Date, time and place of use _____

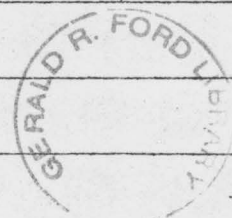
Time/word length of requested material _____

Suggested theme _____

Basic research/speech material furnished with this request (please attach)

Persons to contact for additional information _____

Additional comments _____



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: STAN SCOTT

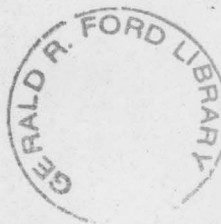
FROM: PAUL THEIS *OT*

Attached are proposed remarks for the President to use at the N.A.A.C.P. Convention of Tuesday, July 1, 1975 at 10:00 a.m.

May we have your comments, as well as your initials on the attached clearance form, on Monday morning?

Many thanks.

Attachment



CLEARANCE FORM FOR PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH MATERIAL

TO: THE PRESIDENT

VIA: ROBERT HARTMANN

FROM: PAUL A. THEIS

SUBJECT: N-A-A-C-P Speech

TIME, DATE AND PLACE OF PRESIDENTIAL USE: _____

10:00 a.m. July 1, 1975 Washington Hilton

SPEECHWRITER: Kaye Pullen

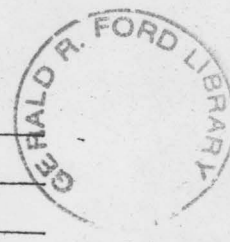
EDITED BY: Paul Theis

BASIC RESEARCH/SPEECH MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY:

Sceduling office, Research , Domestic Council

CLEARED BY (Please initial):

- (X) OPERATIONS (Rumsfeld) _____
- (X) CONGRESSIONAL/PUBLIC LIAISON (Marsh) _____
- (X) PRESS (Nessen) _____
- () LEGAL (Buchen) _____
- (X) ECONOMIC POLICY BOARD (Seidman) _____
- () OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (Lynn) _____
- (X) DOMESTIC COUNCIL (Cannon) _____
- () NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (Scowcroft) _____
- (X) RESEARCH (Waldron) _____
- (X) JERRY WARREN (FYI) _____
- () ENERGY RESOURCES COUNCIL (Zarb) _____
- (X) Alan Greenspan
- (X) Sec. of Trans. William Coleman
- (X) Stan Scott
- (X) Max Freidersdorf



(Pullen)PT

June 27, 1975
THIRD DRAFT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS TO THE NAACP, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1975

I want to thank Roy Wilkins for inviting me to speak to this unique organization and to share this platform with so many distinguished leaders.

The NAACP has a long, proud record that spans 65 years with markers of achievement in racial equality unmatched by any other group.

Your coalition of Americans of all races has never been content to stop with one success. You move from one goal of racial progress to the next.

As a result, most of the original aims of the NAACP in 1910 have been accomplished: Equal rights, particularly voting rights; equal opportunities for justice, for education, for employment.



This commitment of the NAACP of 1910 has become the American commitment of 1975.

By making our system work through legislation and court decisions, the NAACP and similar organizations have helped America keep its promises to all its citizens. Today, laws insure the rights of all Americans -- regardless of race, religion or sex -- to equality in justice, education, jobs, voting, housing and other areas.

Since jobs are of prime concern to me -- as I know it is to you and this organization -- I have called on every Executive department and agency of government since becoming President to/enforce the equal employment laws.



In particular, I have made clear to Lowell Perry, the new Director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, this Administration's commitment to the elimination of job discrimination because of race, religion or sex. The EEOC budget in fiscal 1976 is over \$60 million, almost six times the amount budgeted in 1970. Federal civil rights enforcement outlays for fiscal 1976 are \$395 million, [?] times greater than 1970.

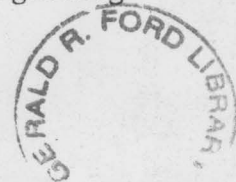
Recommend change in description of Black progress.
Even though its been significant... "Amazing" - it can
Never be enough until we begin to have parity across
the board. - This is perspective of those on bottom of
American Society -- white, or black -3-
(SS)

By every statistical yardstick, Black progress across America
shown significant progress.
has been amazing.

Blacks today are better educated, better housed
and employed in better jobs. Black officers and civil servants
are represented in the military and government in rapidly growing numbers.
In fact, I just sent to the Congress the nomination of Daniel "Chappy" James
to be the first black Four-Star General of any service in U.S. history
and to serve as Commander-in-Chief of North American Air Defense Command.

The end of legal discrimination has paved the way to the beginning
of full participation.

But the progress you have made in working through the system has
become endangered by the system itself. I am referring to the economic
recession we have been going through -- which unquestionably hits hardest
at blacks and Spanish-speaking minorities. The result: 12 percent of black
adults are jobless compared with percent of whites who are unemployed.



Forty percent of black teenagers are jobless compared with ___ percent white youngsters. As many as 40 percent of rural Spanish-speaking persons are unemployed.

The unpleasant reality is that recession hits and hurts first those who can least afford economic setbacks -- the poor. And it hurts lower income Americans regardless of race or religion. A troubled economy is colorblind.

But if recession hits hardest at low-income workers, who are most likely to be laid off, inflation really saps their buying power and creates special hardships.



The Congressional Black Caucus calls this economic situation "our common dilemma." It goes on to state in its Legislative Agenda -- and I quote:

"It is not rich against the poor, black against white. Instead,

there is mutual recognition that any of us may be the next victim of

unemployment and that all of us will most certainly be the next

victims of inflation."

This statement goes to the heart of our economic difficulties.

The cold hard statistics of the 12 percent rate of inflation last year translate into a cut of this amount in the paychecks of every working American. And it translates into the difference between sustenance and bare subsistence for the jobless.

In short, inflation is no less a human problem than recession.

What you have contributed to America is invaluable: You have turned this Nation around on the issue of racial equality. When you began, the task must have seemed insurmountable. Today, it is a fact of life.

But equality of opportunity can be sustained only in the context of fiscal responsibility. Let me elaborate on that.

In the past 15 years, large Federal deficits have financed unprecedented spending. These expenditures produced short-term benefits for some Americans, but with long-term hidden costs for all Americans. Most of those whom the programs sought to help -- the poor, the elderly and the disadvantaged -- are now bearing the burden of the Federal Government's



spending spree.

As I view it, America is an economic family. We must live by the rules that any family must follow. We cannot spend more than we earn by endless borrowing. We must end our propensity for short-term solutions at the expense of long-range setbacks.

There are solid signs that the recession is coming to an end. For example:

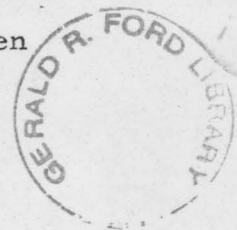
-- Consumer confidence is up, boosting retail sales in May rose 2.2 percent over April.

-- Inventories have dipped ⁷_____ percent in May under April.

-- The number of Americans at work rose by 553,000 between March and May.

-- Personal income rose in May by \$9.3 billion -- the biggest jump in eight months.

-- Housing is showing signs of recovery with a 34 percent increase in building permits between March and May. Housing starts were up 14.2



percent in May over April

And the inflation rate is down -- from an annual rate of 12 percent last year to six percent today.

Obviously, some indicators will continue to be depressed for a few months, because they record only what is past. But I am confident
the economic decline is over. This raises new problems for us.

We must make certain that our recovery is based on sound economic policies -- or we stand in danger of setting off another massive rise in inflation -- and even deeper recession in the future.

Let me emphasize this: A policy of fiscal restraint does not mean this Nation will turn its back on major problems of employment, housing, transportation, health care and education.

Take jobs.

This summer, some 840,000 young Americans will be working because of Congressional action on my request for \$473 million for summer



the
youth employment and recreation programs. Earlier, I ordered/release
of \$2 billion in highway transportation funds which is on the way to providing
some [?] _____ jobs in the highway construction industry.

This week, I will sign into law two major measures to provide
jobs and to cushion the economic impact of those without jobs. The first
will provide \$1.6 billion to continue public service jobs through fiscal
1976. The second will extend the unemployment program to provide up
to 65 weeks of compensation.

Late this month, hearings are expected to start on Capitol Hill
on an Administration plan to revitalize America's railroads through a
\$2 billion program of guaranteed Federal loans. This will mean jobs
in the railroad industry.

In another area, representatives of the N-A-A-C-P are part of a
White House Task Force, working on plans to coordinate Government
assistance programs for minority business and development. In fiscal



1975, minority enterprise programs of the Small Business Administration alone created or saved 63,000 jobs. Twenty-five percent of all SBA loans and 16 percent of the total loan dollars went to minority business in fiscal 1975.

I am pleased to commend the Congress for its responsible action in enacting a number of key measures needed to improve the economy -- and for not overriding my vetoes of others which I felt would harm the economy.

I will continue to work with the Congress to balance fiscal responsibility and the need for economic stimulation.



But this Administration and Congress cannot achieve a sensible, long-term approach to the National economy without your help and the help of all Americans. Your leadership and influence are needed in working to implement a sound fiscal policy.

We must work together to insure the financial soundness of our Nation that makes equality and freedom possible for all Americans.

America is stronger because of the vitality of your organization.
America is more creative because ^{of} your imagination . America is
closer to achieving its Constitutional promise of a better life for all
because of your dedication and spirit.

The Nation is waking up to the contributions and potential of black
people. And I believe, along with Roy Wilkins, that -- and I quote --
"if America's blacks are permitted to do for themselves, according to
their own likes, they will do like nobody ever dreamed."

You have my pledge of support in ~~the~~
achieving this goal.
Thank you. # # #

Not: Support President close on positive. Not.
of commitment to work with organization and/or
minority leadership to achieve racial equity.

(SS)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: STAN SCOTT
FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*
SUBJECT: President's remarks at
Chicago State University

Attached are proposed Presidential remarks for use at the
Chicago State University on Friday, July 11.

May we have your comments and initials on the cover sheet
by close of business today, Wednesday, July 9?

Many thanks.

Attachment



*Milt, a damn good speech ...
I hope they don't change it too
much. I think you captured
the theme of what we ought
to be saying*

Stan Scott

July 8, 1975
SECOND DRAFT

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY
COMMENCEMENT, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1975

I welcome your invitation and this opportunity to be here at,
the commencement exercises of beautiful Chicago State University.

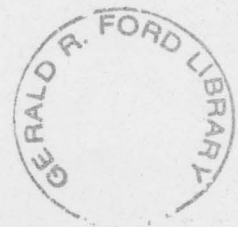
That's what I so admire about Dr. Alexander. He not only tells it like
it is -- but also, like it better be!

Even during my very brief visit today, I can see that this
graduating class has talent, vision, ambition -- and a sense of humor
as well. I asked one of the graduating students here today, what inspired
your school symbol of a black hand and a white hand clasped together.

Does it symbolize the brotherhood of learning?

He said, "No, Mr. President. The clasped hands have an
entirely different meaning. After a big rain storm, that's a black student
and a white student -- helping each other get from the University Center
to their classes!"

(more)



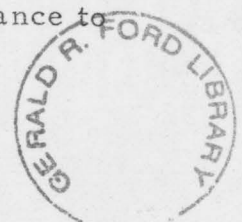
I was so moved by the more than 5,000 signatures on the petition inviting me that no rain storm could have kept me away. I was impressed not only by the great number of signatures but also by the Chicago State University success story. ^{PF} CSU is an important university serving the urban needs of a great city. Yet CSU came under heavy attack. Some alleged it to be a third-rate, defective, and hopeless institution.

the
A challenge confronted / university and its students. You responded. And today CSU is graduating a first-rate, effective, and hopeful class of 1975. You have overcome.

Individuals -- and an entire institution can today share a justifiable pride. So can the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the entire United States. You proved the critics wrong.

I know of the sacrifices of your spouses, your parents, your
of your relatives
grandparents, and even great-grandparents. Most had no chance to

(more)



graduate from a university. Many were denied even the opportunity to complete high school. But none can stand higher in American achievement for inspiring and encouraging today's graduates.

To those parents who never had the chance to attend an institution of higher learning, I say: you have learned the greatest lesson that the United States and its schools can teach. You have learned to nourish hope, to sustain belief in a better life for the next generation, to work toward that goal, and to now experience the emotions that prove that no American dream is impossible.

To the graduates, I say: you have made your loved ones proud.

You have made Chicago State University proud.

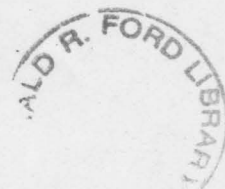
And you have made me proud to be President of a Nation where

(more)



graduates like you strive against heavy odds for self-betterment, for equal opportunity, for constructive change, and for excellence; where graduates build on abilities rather than cop out on disabilities; where graduates believe in themselves and in the contribution they can make to their community, and where graduates provide a living demonstration of how we are going to turn around the so-called crisis of the cities.

Chicago State University is a showcase of what can be done by people with determination. You have shown how white and black hands can unite to build a multiracial institution. You have shown academic achievement. And you have responded to the real needs of the community you serve.



Most of today's graduates had to work full or part-time on outside jobs. I would like to share a very personal note. When I was a university student, I had to work in a cafeteria. I carried stacks of dishes and mopped floors. And I defy anyone to put down the greatest fraternity of them all -- we graduates, who learned something about life by dirtying

(more)

our hands.

But let me quickly add that, even during the great depression, it was much easier for me. I was not the victim of racial prejudice nor of a deprived environment. I had many advantages. So I cannot honestly say that my experience can be equated with that of all people struggling to make it today in Chicago and throughout America. But I do say that my experience leads me to care about and to identify with every upward-bound individual in this Nation.

I feel the greatest compassion for those with the least material advantages. I am deeply concerned about the unemployed and those employed beneath the level of their capacities.

A Nation that deprives anyone of an equal opportunity is itself deprived.

A Nation that cannot create the conditions for human dignity for all is itself lacking humanity and dignity.

(more)



The dignity of the individual is based upon a sense of pride.

It does not come from Federal programs that take over the individual's

life and reduce the person to a piece of paper and a claim number. Real

aid to the individual is aid that helps the individual to help himself or

herself. That is why I feel that Federal assistance to education that helps

people achieve education and qualification is justified.

I am told that one of your graduates here today who is receiving a degree

in education is a forty-five-year-old woman who worked as a teacher's

aide. She aspired to teach. With nine children -- one severely

handicapped -- it was not easy. But her perseverance is typical

of this entire graduating class. It typifies the Vietnam veterans

and others who came from behind to win degrees today. The Federal

government can provide financial aid to education. But it cannot

give individuals spirit and determination.

(more)



But degrees without jobs mean little. And if there are no jobs, equal employment rights mean nothing.

Fortunately, the economic indicators are improving.

We have passed the worst point in the recession and are moving up. The rate of inflation has been reduced to less than half that of last year.

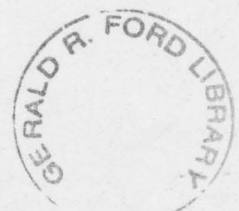
I am convinced that more jobs will soon be available for more people. This is encouraging because I know that the individuals least

~~able to afford loss of work suffered the main burden of unemployment.~~

Today I stand by what I said when installed as Vice President.

The major priority for minorities is employment. People need jobs to make basic rights meaningful. Just because minority group employees are often the last hired does not mean that they should be the first fired.

(more)



I am committed to improve the lot of the disadvantaged -- whether of Black, White, Spanish-speaking, American Indian, or /any other background. Our society must include everyone. Just as I am mindful of the self-esteem of the unemployed Vietnamese refugees in our midst, I am concerned about the self-esteem of unemployed native Americans.

America must reawaken to the need for equality of opportunity.

I know that many are not doing well. But I also know that the Government cannot take over the lives of every individual. We simply cannot afford to maintain a Nation in which some toil long and hard hours while others are unproductive.

We can solve the problem of the unemployed and the underemployed in a new partnership of Government and individuals. Let the American community unite in a realistic and common sense way to provide meaningful employment and real equality of opportunity for all.



As President, I am deeply concerned about the attitude of Government toward individuals. But I am also concerned about the attitude of individuals toward the national community -- and toward themselves in terms of personal self-respect. I cannot and do not say that we are all in the same boat. Some people are outside the boat drowning in stormy waters. We -- the fortunate -- are in the boat and can throw out a life preserver. But those in the water must find the self-reliance and courage not just to support themselves indefinitely in their life preserver but to swim toward rescue. We can only help people to help themselves. We cannot do everything for everybody. But there is room for all who try to make it. The only soul really lost is the one who gives up without trying.

I know that the problems of the cities remain unsolved.

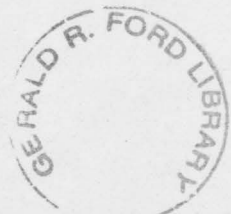




I am dedicated to turning around the trend of deterioration and despair, of crime and unemployment, of pollution and bad housing, and of drugs and premature death. But I am also dedicated to the conviction that local problems must, in the final analysis, be solved by local people. The Federal Government has helped and will help.

It has been said that a disproportionate majority of Federal spending is increasingly going for national defense at the expense of programs helping individuals in big cities. This is a false charge. Since 1968, real spending for Defense has been reduced from \$151 billion to \$87 billion in terms of today's dollars. Over the same period, real spending for individuals has increased from \$80 billion to \$160 billion.

In percentage terms, Defense spending is 58 percent of what it was in 1968. Payments to individuals now total 200 percent of the 1968 level. Payments to individuals include unemployment assistance, Veterans benefits, Medicare, Medicaid, Housing payments and Public assistance, Social Security, and various other retirement payments and insurance.



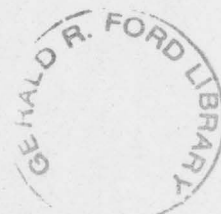
But the real burden -- and responsibility -- rests upon local people and local government.

That is why I came to Chicago today to meet you. Many of you have overcome a deprived environment and economic limitations. You succeeded because you are rich in human capacities and have the love of families who care. This auditorium is filled with individual success stories.

But I am concerned about the fate of some other young Americans who are today neither in school nor in jobs. They are in the streets. Some have lost hope and motivation to the extent that they are no longer even looking for work. Some have police records. Society has begun to think of them as records and public enemies rather than as human beings in trouble. Some are sick with addiction to drugs because they are so empty inside, so devoid of hope, that they fill themselves with phony contentment.

I challenge today's graduates to use your new skills to help the people who are not in this hall today. You are uniquely equipped.

(more)



I challenge the graduates in education to teach young people
how to read and write.

I challenge the graduates in nursing and pre-medicine to restore
the body so that the mind and spirit can cope.

I challenge the graduates in corrections and law enforcement to
counsel and motivate individuals from the path of destruction of themselves
and others.

I challenge the Business and Administration graduates to conceive
of new jobs that are more interesting, challenging, and rewarding.

And I challenge all graduates to set an example that gives hope
to the millions who have not yet made it. You have demonstrated that
individuals can change their lives. You have demonstrated that one
person can make a difference. You might have been part of the problem.
But now you are part of the ^{solution.}~~pride.~~

C.S.U. has shown that a new tradition can emerge from problem
areas. Your President, Dr. Alexander, made C.S.U. a school that demands

(more)



performance of its students. He made C.S.U. a school where you shape up or ship out.

I agree with the C.S.U. philosophy. It kills pride if students are passed merely because they come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

That is no favor. It is a disservice. Students pay for an education.

They are entitled to their money's worth. C.S.U. is not a school where the student can coast through for four years and emerge with a degree but without competence.

I understand that Dr. Alexander eliminated the "no fail" system, expelled scores of students who refused to apply themselves, and placed a thousand on probation. This pursuit of excellence makes more valid the diplomas you are receiving today. It is a service to the university, to the students, and to the community. And it is a profile in courage -- the courage of the vast majority of students who welcomed the challenge and made the grade.

(more)



Any educational institution is cheating its students if it passes those who have not learned. If graduates have not developed their capacity to compete, they have failed to develop their natural talents. C.S.U. has rendered a service, rather than made an imposition, by demanding excellence. C.S.U. deserves credit for planning in terms of community needs and preparing students to help make America what we want it to be.

A united America requires opportunities for all citizens and cooperation of all races and groups. That is why I draw such encouragement from the achievements of this graduating class. You are the individuals who will provide new energy, new ideas, and new leadership to solve the crisis of the cities.

Because of you and your achievements, I believe in a better tomorrow for all Americans.

#

