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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Stewart Lamprey
W.H. - computer
set-up.

send to SO

ORIGINAL RETIRED TO
SPECIAL DOCUMENTS FILE

Mr. President,
I thought you
might like to
see these results -
tabulated thru Wed.

Mary Ellen

MARY ELLEN MILLER

**SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE**

**512 HOUSE OFF. BLDG. ANNEX
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-1816**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: New Hampshire

In a conversation with Governor Meldrim Thomson, Jr. in Wichita on Thursday, Thomson said this:

"You know where I stand on our primary. And I think Reagan would defeat Ford now in New Hampshire. But if you get the President to get that Seabrook Nuclear Plant approved, and the President could announce it, I think you would beat Reagan in the New Hampshire primary".

There is no question but that the process of getting the application approved for the proposed Seabrook Plant has taken an unconscionably long time.

What I would like to do is talk with Russ Train about (a) the importance of breaking this bottle neck, and (b) assigning a member of the Domestic Council staff to either get the proper agencies to make a decision on this plant or tell us why they cannot do so.

Agree Disagree Discuss



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1976

RBC HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DOUG BENNETT

SUBJECT: Briefing of New Hampshire Newspaper Editors

During your meeting this morning with the editors of various New Hampshire newspapers, it is possible that the question may be raised as to your asking Mr. Warren Rudman, the just retired Attorney General of New Hampshire, to join the Administration.

You will recall he has agreed to serve on the Interstate Commerce Commission as Chairman. We are approximately one and one-half weeks away from announcement as the security clearances have not been completed yet.



Seabrook -
Use of advocates -

RBC HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Spicing

- 1.) has shield there -
- 2.) learned there -
- 3.) loves it -

NEW HAMPSHIRE EDITORS

Thursday, January 22, 1976

9:30 a.m. (1 Hour)

The Oval Office

Nessen - humorously -
agrees w/ Cleveland
that Nessen should be
forced to go to Tuckermans Ravine
& jump off the head wall -

I. PURPOSE

This interview will provide a conduit for you to express your opinions and positions on issues concerning not only the whole United States but specifically New Hampshire, directly to the people of New Hampshire. It will be, in effect, an important, state-wide campaign appearance, and through the total circulation of the newspapers represented should reach 134,391 voters.

For the editors and publishers attending, it will provide an opportunity to see and judge you at first hand, to see that you have the vision and stature required to continue as President, and that you also are so in command of your job that you are aware of local problems, issues and sentiment.

II. GOAL

To continue the favorable impression of decisiveness, knowledgeability, steadfastness and depth you have been making, most recently in your State of the Union Message and budget briefings, and to lay to rest any residual feelings about your alleged ineptness.

The interview should result immediately in favorable news stories and later in favorable editorial comment and coverage, both in the primary campaign and the general election.



III. BACKGROUND

A number of newspapers in New Hampshire have requested an opportunity to interview you before the New Hampshire primary. It was decided to invite the editors of all 9 daily newspapers in New Hampshire, plus a representative of the 30 weekly newspapers in New Hampshire to come to the White House for a joint interview.

The Manchester Union Leader is the best known and largest of the New Hampshire newspapers. The publisher, William Loeb, turned down an invitation to attend this interview and, in fact, denounced the interview in a front page editorial. (Loeb is a big supporter of Reagan.) However, the other 8 daily newspapers in New Hampshire have a combined circulation 50 percent larger than the Union Leader and they generally support you.

We have made arrangements for the editors to have typewriters and telephones at the White House so they can immediately file their stories on the interview, thus making their afternoon editions the same day.

It was felt important to do this interview at this time and have the stories filed immediately because two public opinion polls will start sampling in New Hampshire on Friday.

In addition to the interview with you, the New Hampshire editors will receive a briefing from Jim Cannon and Jim Lynn on the State of the Union and Budget messages. The editors will also be given a special tour of the White House.

IV. AREAS OF QUESTIONING

Questions are expected to cover international, national, and local issues.

V. GROUND RULES

The interview will be announced. It is on-the-record. The editors will be given transcripts for immediate use. The transcripts also will be made available later to the



White House Press Corps. White House photographs will be taken and, after you have autographed them, sent to the editors, as a memento of the interview. AP and UPI photographers will take pictures for use in the New Hampshire newspapers.

VI. OPENING REMARKS

It is suggested the opening remarks be brief, but warm, projecting a sense of command, decisiveness and compassion. You might note that the editors are visiting Washington in the middle of one of the most exciting periods of government work, when the State of the Union Message - which sets future directions - and the Budget - which shows how those directions will be followed -- are sent to Congress. And also when you are putting the final touches on a series of legislative recommendations.

You might note that the editors will follow the interview with a tour of the White House, where they may sense some of the drama and conflict that has shaped our 200-year history, and that they will get a sense of personal participation when they are briefed later in the morning by Jim Lynn and Jim Connor.

VII. PITFALLS TO BEWARE OF

The editors may try to get you into a verbal fight with William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader. A copy of the Union Leader editorial refusing your invitation to this briefing follows.

The editors may also try to get you into a verbal fight with Gov. Meldrin Thompson.

Both these attempts should, of course, be dodged.

VIII. YOUR FAMILY

New Hampshire polls, formal and informal, show strong support of your family. When possible, without straining, mention of them could strengthen your position.

IX. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants follows.



ISSUES TO BE EMPHASIZED

The President Ford Committee recommends that the President be sure to emphasize the following points in the meeting with New Hampshire editors:

1. How his vetoes have helped get a handle on higher taxes, bigger budgets and inflation.
2. How the energy bill he signed will help New England and New Hampshire.
3. How his even-handed policy of negotiation and strength has enhanced U. S. position throughout the world.
4. How his unemployment proposals will help New England and New Hampshire.



REAGAN TOPICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following topics have appeared in the President Ford Committee's transcripts of questions asked Ronald Reagan during his visits to New Hampshire:

1. Contrast between Reagan foreign policy views and that of President Ford's.
2. Attitude toward the United Nations.
3. Attitude toward big business.
4. Position on the Middle East.
5. The fact that Reagan paid zero income tax in 1971.
6. \$90 billion program.
7. Proposal concerning the elderly.
8. Social Security.
9. Nursing home care and cost.
10. Welfare spending and welfare reform.
11. Angola.
12. Level of defense spending.
13. Gun control.
14. Abortion.
15. Federal bureaucracy.
16. Decentralization of federal programs.



REAGAN \$90 BILLION

The analysis of programs definitely or probably affected by Ronald Reagan's proposed \$90 billion budget reduction plan utilized actual Federal outlays for Federal fiscal year 1975.

Several additional observations also are warranted

- a. Reagan's proposal has been "floated" but not released, consequently the specifics which are necessary for a thorough and accurate analysis are non-existent.
- b. Our understanding of the proposal's elements is based on news articles such as those authored by Stout, Ottenad, and Buchanan.
- c. Actual Federal outlays to the states for FY '76 will not be available for almost another 12 months, therefore Reagan's plan has been evaluated on the basis of its apparent impact on the FY '75 disbursements.

Using the conclusions of the aforementioned writers, programs which would appear to have been affected by the Reagan proposal would have totalled \$112,739,000. This total amount might be broken down into the following two categories:

1. Programs terminated or drastically altered: \$27,694,000
2. Programs probably affected in whole or in part: \$85,045,000

Note: Total spending by the Federal Government in the State is far higher but we do not recommend that you go into it.



CLOSING OF NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY BASES

Q. Do the Defense base closures proposed in your budget apply to any bases in New Hampshire?

A. No. The new defense budget does not contemplate any base closures in New Hampshire. In particular, I want to point out that Portsmouth will remain open. Portsmouth is a vital part of our military establishment, and we want to keep it that way.

I also know that some of you may have questions about shifting around of personnel under this budget. We are in the midst of assessing both our combat and support services. We now plan, for instance, to increase the number of troops from thirteen to sixteen divisions. This may involve some consolidation of support services, but no final decisions have been made. Such decisions, when they are made, will not have a major impact on New Hampshire.

The important point about this defense budget is that it will ensure that the United States never becomes the second strongest power in the world. This will mean not only that we have the finest weaponry but that we also have the finest personnel -- an All Volunteer Force that has come to depend upon volunteers from your state. I hope that New Hampshire will continue to provide such fine recruits for the Nation.

BACKGROUND

There are only two possible closures in New Hampshire which are currently under study: (not publicly announced)

(1) Navy Publications and Printing Services in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Would involve only 40 civilian jobs. Date: October 1977 (if actually done). Of 7,009 -- 296 are military and 6,713 are civilian.

(2) Realignment KC-135 Assets, Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Would involve reassignment of about 208 military personnel to other locations. No date set (if done, it could be anytime.) Of 4,463 -- 3,875 are military and 588 are civilian.



DUMPING OF FOREIGN SHOES

Q. The largest manufacturer and employer in New Hampshire is the non-rubber footwear industry. They say they are suffering from unfair competition with cheap imports, and they have taken their case to the International Trade Commission. What do you plan to do about it when it reaches you?

A. As you say, the question is before the International Trade Commission. That's an independent regulatory commission whose decision must not be influenced by the Executive Branch, so that it would not be appropriate for me to comment upon it at this time.

I am advised that an ITC decision may be forthcoming in February, after which it will be reviewed by the Trade Policy Committee, who will in turn make a recommendation to me. The Trade Policy Committee is headed by Ambassador Dent and includes several Cabinet members. I will be prepared to act upon this matter as quickly as I can once it reaches me.

However, I am very aware that this is a serious problem in New Hampshire, the seventh largest producer of non-rubber footwear. As you probably know output and employment dropped in this industry 45% between 1968 and 1973, with the number of workers falling from 18,000 to 10,000 in this period.

My general view of this matter is also very clear. As Minority Leader, I opposed the deletion of import quotas on non-rubber footwear in the 1970 Trade Act. As Vice President, I supported the liberalization of terms for seeking relief from the ITC and later signed this into law as part of the Trade Bill on January 3, 1975. I have not changed my view.



FISHING RIGHTS

Q. If the Senate passes a bill already adopted by the House to establish a 200-mile limit to protect American fishermen from foreign competition, will you sign the measure into law?

A. I am fully in sympathy with those throughout America who are calling for proper safeguarding of U. S. fisheries interests. The Administration is acting vigorously to safeguard those interests in a number of current negotiations with nations whose commercial fishing fleets work off our coasts.

At the same time, the United States is participating with other nations in the UN. Law of the Sea Conference in negotiations on the broad range of oceans interests of such great importance to this country including our fisheries interests. I believe that international agreement coming from the Law of the Sea negotiations -- agreement concluded on terms acceptable to us and in reasonable time -- would offer the best prospect for the safeguarding of our fisheries interests. It is my hope that we can proceed quickly and successfully with the other conference participants to conclude a satisfactory international agreement.

I have indicated previously that if these negotiations are not completed in a reasonable time, that I am prepared to support efforts to unilaterally extend our limits.



ACCELERATE OFF-SHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT

Q. Is there anything you can do to speed up the development of off-shore oil or the building of refineries in the Northeast?

A. We have and we will continue to support every possible means of accelerating energy development -- so long as it can be done safely and without damaging the environment. I regard off-shore oil drilling as one such area.

With respect to off-shore oil, the Department of the Interior is moving ahead with an aggressive program to evaluate the environmental, energy, economic and other considerations in leasing developing outer continental shelf oil. Interior's schedule would permit a decision this summer on a lease sale in the Georges Bank area off New England. In all areas where OCS development is being considered there is controversy as to its desirability, but we are moving ahead in a way that permits balanced consideration of all the factors involved.

With respect to refineries, the principal problem is finding acceptable sites and this involves a variety of local, state, regional and national considerations. The contribution that the Federal Government can make is to help provide a process for making decisions on particular sites which (a) permits all appropriate considerations to be heard and balanced and (b) permits decisions on sites in a reasonable period of time. To that end, I have proposed legislation that would improve the process for making energy facilities siting decisions. That legislation is awaiting Congressional action.



UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. The jobless rate today has become a serious problem almost everywhere. In the Manchester, New Hampshire area it is 8.2%.

What can your Administration do to ease this crisis and put individuals back to work?

A. I am gravely concerned about the individuals who are unemployed in our Nation today and am particularly mindful of the persistently high unemployment levels in the New England area.

Easing the unemployment crisis by getting people back to work has been and continues to be a matter of highest priority for my Administration.

There are four main elements to our policy on unemployment:

(1) A program of tax cuts and spending cuts. This will not only help to curb inflation -- and we should recognize that the inflation of 1974 was the chief cause of the recession of 1975 -- but will also leave more money in private hands where it can do the most good in increasing consumption and investment.

(2) A program of tax incentives to encourage the building of new plants and equipment, investment in common stock in American-owned companies, and the like. I might note that one of our tax incentive programs -- accelerated depreciation for the building or expansion of plants in areas of high unemployment -- would have a direct impact in the Manchester area, where unemployment is now over 8 percent, according to my most recent information.

(3) A program of removing the heavy burden of regulations on industry in order not to help any one particular business but to create greater competition, lower prices, and ultimately more jobs.

(4) A program of generous compensation and training for the unemployed -- cushions that will ease their transition back to full employment.

I am sorry that we can't flip a switch and have everyone back at work, but we can and will do the best we can to restore the vitality of our economy so that we will not be plagued with inflation and unemployment in the future.



NEW HAMPSHIRE
LABOR MARKET AREAS POTENTIALLY
QUALIFIED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S JOB CREATION
PROPOSAL

Manchester

8.2% Unemployment Rate

(No other New Hampshire metropolitan area have an unemployment rate of 7 percent or higher but the nearby areas of Vermont, with 10% unemployment, and Lawrence - Haverhill (pronounced Hayv-rill), with 14% unemployment, provide jobs for many New Hampshire residents.

JBS/1-21-76



PUBLIC WORKS

- Q. Would you recommend a public works program, as you said several months ago you might if unemployment hits more than 10% ?
- A. While I did indicate some months ago that I would consider public works program if unemployment nationally exceeded 10 percent, I continue to feel that such a program is not appropriate, particularly as the Nation currently proceeds in to a period of economic recovery.

Public works projects often produce tangible long-term benefits, but there are also difficulties in using it as a job creation tool. Most apparent of the liabilities are the significant delays encountered in implementing these projects even when the mechanism for funding them at the Federal level is in place. Consequently, the maximum impact of public works program often occurs after the economy has recovered. A further obstacle is that, by its very nature, the cost per job of such projects is higher than most other employment stimulation measures.

It should be pointed out that the solution to the Nation's unemployment problems is a highly complex one that cannot be achieved only through the job creation and job assistance programs. One must look to the long-term goals of fostering an economy that provides good jobs and produces goods and services at reasonable prices. The Administration is working on many fronts to achieve these goals.

JBS/1-21-76



HARRASSMENT OF GUN DEALERS

Q. Your administration has been accused by Governor Thompson of using "Gestapo like" methods in harassing gun dealers in New Hampshire in connection with arrests of eight persons. Could you comment on these allegations?

A. Yes, I am advised by the Treasury Department that the allegations are unfounded.

In the first place, all of the eight persons arrested by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were arrested pursuant to a Grand Jury indictment or upon warrants issued by a U.S. magistrate. No allegations of misconduct by ATF were made at the time of their arrests.

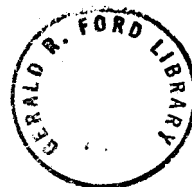
At least three of the defendants have now either been tried or have pleaded without trial. One has been found not guilty. One pleaded guilty and the third was found guilty.

None of these three made any allegations of impropriety in connection with the investigation.

Moreover, an internal investigation by ATF has turned up no wrongdoing.

Telegram attached

Treasury
Asst. Sec. Dave MacDonald



01000101

0304 PACIFIC TIME

0606

19NOV75

0941EST

FM ATF BOSTON

TO ATF HQS (ASST DIR CRIM ENF)

INFO ATF NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

SECTION 1 OF 3

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECEIVED THIS MORNING FROM GOVERNOR MELDRIM THOMSON, JR., STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

NOVEMBER 17, 1975

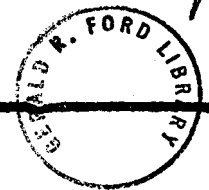
MR. ARTHUR A. MONTUORI, SPECIAL AGENT
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
P.O. BOX 9115
J.F.K. FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02203

DEAR MR. MONTUORI,

I AM DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT ALLEGATIONS OF BRUTALITY, GESTAPO LIKE METHODS, HARASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION BY YOUR AGENTS IN THE GUN DEALER RAIDS RECENTLY CONDUCTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. IT IS ONE THING TO ENFORCE THE LAW AND QUITE ANOTHER TO GO BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THAT ENFORCEMENT TO VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AGAINST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

PERHAPS YOU AND YOUR MEN HAVE FORGOTTEN THAT NEW HAMPSHIRE IS A SOVEREIGN STATE EXCEPT FOR THAT SOVERDIGNIY EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE CONGRESS.

JK



KDBS 0034
19, 1975 0807 PACIFIC TIME

RECEIVED

0606

19NOV75

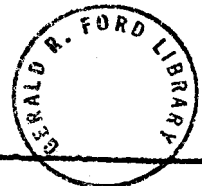
0941EST

SECTION 2 OF 3

AS GOVERNOR I WILL GLADLY COOPERATE WITH ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN CARRYING OUT THE LAWS OF OUR STATE AND OUR NATION; BUT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL WE TOLERATE THE USE OF POLICE STATE METHODS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PERHAPS YOUR RAID WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIRE OF SOME CONGRESSMEN TO CURB THE RIGHT OF OUR CITIZENS TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS. IF THIS IS SO IT STILL GIVES YOU NO RIGHT TO BE OPPRESSIVE AND INTIMIDATIVE IN MAKING YOUR ARRESTS.

I UNDERSTAND PRESIDENT FORD HAS INDICATED HE WOULD LIKE TO CLOSE DOWN A NUMBER OF GUN DEALERS AND IT COULD BE THAT YOUR RAIDS WERE IN SUPPORT OF THAT FEELING. I AM SURE THAT THE SPORTSMEN AND HUNTERS OF OUR STATE WILL HAVE THEIR ANSWER FOR THE PRESIDENT ON THIS ISSUE IN THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.



FROM KDBS 0035
NOV 19, 1975 0808 PACIFIC TIME

0606

19NOV75

0941EST

FINAL SECTION OF 3

I AM ASKING OUR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CHECK INTO THE COMPLAINTS
RELATIVE TO AGGRESSIVE AND POSSIBLY UNLAWFUL ARRESSES MADE BY
YOUR AGENTS. I'M ALSO ASKING ANY OF OUR CITIZENS WHO MIGHT
HAVE BEEN ARRESTED TO BRING TO MY ATTENTION THEIR ALLEGATIONS
OF HARASSMENT, INTIMIDATION AND BRUTALITY. IF WE FIND EVIDENCE
SUPPORTING SUCH ALLEGATIONS WE DEFINITELY WILL TAKE ACTION
AGAINST YOUR AGENTS.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

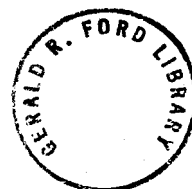
/S/ MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.

MI/SLM

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MONTUORI

0955EST



NEW HAMPSHIRE -- ABORTION

BACKGROUND

Governor Thompson has taken a strong anti-abortion stand in New Hampshire. Recently he directed his state agency not to pay for abortions under the state Medicaid program, which is financed by state and federal funds. Various groups took the matter to court and within the last ten days the judge has directed the state to provide payments for abortions under the state Medicaid plan. Thompson plans an appeal.

The President may receive a question on his position on abortion. He has recently approved the attached statement. We feel that careful consideration should be given to how the President's position is announced. This interview does not seem the proper place to spell out his views.

Accordingly, if this subject is raised by the New England editors, we recommend the President slide off the question so that we can put together an appropriate plan for going public with his position. Essentially, he should give an answer that incorporates only the first paragraph of the attached statement.

Statement attached



STATEMENT ON ABORTION

"As President I am bound by my oath of office to uphold the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court in its 1973 decisions on abortion. In those decisions the Court ruled 7-2 that States could not interfere with a woman's decision to have an abortion the first three months.

"As a matter of personal philosophy, however, my belief is that a remedy should be available in cases of serious illness or rape. Personally I do not favor abortion on demand.

"I feel that abortion is a matter better decided at the State level. While House Minority Leader, I co-sponsored a proposed amendment to the Constitution to permit the individual States to enact legislation governing abortion."



MARIJUANA

- Q. Do you favor decriminalization of private use of marijuana?
- A. No. There is no consensus among the experts whether marijuana is dangerous or not. Until we know whether it is safe, I would not recommend decriminalization.

* * *

- Q. How does that square with the Domestic Council study you released?
- A. The point of that study was not that some laws should be enforced but others should not. All the drug laws should be enforced. The point was that some drugs -- specifically hard drugs -- constitute a more obvious threat to society, and therefore the major thrust of our enforcement should be there.
- Q. Bill Loeb has criticized your family for seeing indifference to the fact that Jack has tried marijuana. How do you respond to that?
- A. I do not approve of Jack's having tried it. But I am glad that he was honest enough to admit it, and I am also glad that we have a close-knit family where questions like that can be talked out freely and with understanding.



HOW LONG FOR ENERGY POLICY

Q. Periodic shortages and chronic high costs for heating oil, gasoline and electricity have hit the average consumer harder in New England than anywhere else. How much longer must we wait for the Administration and Congress to agree on a comprehensive -- and equitable -- energy policy that will begin to meet the long and short term needs of all Americans?

A. I outlined an equitable energy program in my January 1975 State of the Union Message and have proposed the legislation to carry it out. An equitable program depends on our ability to move rapidly toward energy independence.

Until we make major strides toward energy independence and reduce our reliance on imported oil, those who are most dependent on imports, such as the New Hampshire states, will be vulnerable to having their energy supplies disrupted and their prices controlled by foreign countries.

We have made one major step forward in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. This bill adopts some of the measures I recommended in my State of the Union message in January 1975. The Act will also help stabilize prices for crude oil and then permit gradual increases necessary to encourage domestic production. I have asked the Congress to complete action early in the new session on my other legislative proposals -- which are essential to our objection of conserving energy and increasing domestic energy production.

JBS/1-21-76



COAL FOR POWER GENERATION

- Q. Can Federal and State environmental regulations be relaxed to permit coal to be used more extensively for the generation of power?
- A. We can make greater use of coal to generate electricity in two ways. For the near term, we can burn more coal if we relax deadlines somewhat for meeting clean air standards. In doing this, we need not change our ultimate clean air goals nor do we need to relax the Federal standards which are set to protect public health. I have requested changes in the Clean Air Act deadlines to achieve this purpose and we are awaiting Congressional action.

For the longer run, we must have improved technology for using coal in environmentally acceptable ways. We have major efforts underway in ERDA and EPA in cooperation with industry to develop that technology.

JBS/1-21-76



SOLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

- Q. Do you favor New England as the logical place to build the new Solar Research Institute?
- A. It's too early to permit a conclusion on the best location or locations for a Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI). The Energy R&D Administration (ERDA) has work underway to determine how such an institute can best contribute to our objectives of assisting in the development of economical solar energy applications. In the very near future (probably February), ERDA will issue criteria that can guide decisions about the proposals from the many areas that have an interest. I understand that organizations in more than 30 states have indicated a strong desire to create the proposed Institute.

I also understand that in addition to the central facility, there will be satellite centers located in ~~various~~ other areas of the country. While I can't make any commitments, I would expect that New England will be involved in our solar research efforts

JBS/1-21-76



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Q. Governor Thomsom has written to you complaining about the Department of Labor's communications with New Hampshire asking for assurances that the State's Department of Employment Security will fill out forms giving racial and ethnic background of its employees. What are you going to do?

A. I understand that Secretary Dunlop has recently written a letter to the Governor saying that any and all disagreements between the State and the Department of Labor have been resolved.

It is important to understand that this question arose after a court order was issued. In effect, the Labor Department was told it had to increase the quality of employment and training services provided migrant and seasonal farm workers by state employment agencies. The court order includes a requirement that Labor monitor affirmative action and hiring programs of the State employment security agencies, so that is why these forms were used.

I regret that there may have been some misunderstandings on this matter, but I am pleased to see it all cleared up.

BACKGROUND

In November, New Hampshire agreed to provide the required information. On December 8, a regional official of DOL wrote to New Hampshire and objected to the tone of New Hampshire's November response, indicating he questioned whether New Hampshire would comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the requirement.

On January 9, Governor Thomson wrote back to the DOL regional office and objected to the December 8 letter as offensive and unnecessary. He sent copies of that correspondence to the President and Secretary Dunlop.

The December DOL letter did seem to be harsher than necessary and White House staff called it to the attention of Secretary Dunlop's office. Secretary Dunlop has written to the Governor indicating support for DOL staff but also said that as far as he is concerned the matter has been fully resolved (i. e., Dunlop has essentially agreed with the Thomson position).



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

JAN 21 1976

Honorable Meldrim Thomson, Jr.
Governor of New Hampshire
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Governor Thomson:

Thank you for your recent letters addressed to the President and me concerning Mr. Sepulveda's letter to Mr. Adams. I had also received a copy of your January 9, 1976, letter to Mr. Sepulveda and, in fact, have reviewed the chronology of events surrounding this matter.

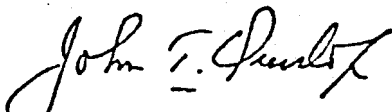
While I do want to say that I support Mr. Sepulveda's position and that he has my fullest confidence, I hasten to add that he had already advised me that as far as he is concerned the issue has been resolved--this through a combination of your letter to him and the continued timely receipt of the Compliance Indicators Report.

The only remaining controversy is the matter of the pending court suit over funds for the New Hampshire agency. I am confident that Mr. Adams and Mr. Sepulveda can quickly work that out to their mutual satisfaction.

With both parties equally concerned over the welfare of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the State of New Hampshire, and with that being the overriding point of interest to both, we regard the issue as closed.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,


Secretary of Labor





STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD 03301

MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.
GOVERNOR

October 25, 1975

*Thomson
Jr.*

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Recently, our New Hampshire Department of Employment Security received a number of forms and documents from the United States Department of Labor which required that we identify migrant and seasonal farm workers by race, color and ethnic origin.

We have advised the Labor Department, by telegram, that we have no intention to comply with the Department's arbitrary, unlawful and pernicious attempt to categorize and label a segment of the labor force in this state by their racial background.

Two years ago we were asked by the Equal Employment Opportunity Office to catalog the classified state employees in a similar manner. We refused. Instead we filled in the forms indicating only that all such state employees were "Americans".

Now the Department of Justice is suing the State of New Hampshire to try to compel us to humiliate our fine state employees by a mongrelized classification of them.

We will fight this bureaucratic invasion of the sovereign dignity of the State of New Hampshire all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

We will take the same position with respect to the Department of Labor's unwarranted request for us to classify laborers in the state by race, color and ethnic background.

We do not propose to have our state employees, laborers, or any other segment of our society bastardized by the autocratic dictates of Washington's bureaucratic paper pushers. In New Hampshire we are all Americans!

If you have any views different from these, I would appreciate hearing from you.

Respectfully,

Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

MT:cjc





STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD 03301

MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.
GOVERNOR

January 9, 1976

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

I am enclosing copies of correspondence with a fifth drawer bureaucrat, Luis Sepulveda, possessed of the lengthy title of Acting Assistant Regional Director for Employment and Training.

Keeping men like this on the federal payroll certainly does not help your image in New Hampshire.

Cordially,

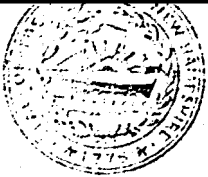
Meldrim Thomson, Jr.
Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

MT/slm

Enc.

*Paul
Meldrim
Jr.*





STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD 03301

MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.
GOVERNOR

January 9, 1976

Mr. Luis Sepulveda
Acting Assistant Regional Director
For Employment and Training
U. S. Department of Labor
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

Dear Mr. Sepulveda,

Your letter of December 8, 1975 addressed to Benjamin C. Adams, Commissioner of New Hampshire's Employment Security, has come to my attention because in this state matters involving policy are alerted to the Governor.

As the Chief Executive of the sovereign State of New Hampshire I am answering that letter for the Commissioner.

After a page of nonsense the essence of your communication is found in three short questions to which I respond as follows:

1. You ask if our Employment Security Agency will comply with our signed statement in our Approved Plan of Service.

The fact that you have the signature of the Commissioner on the Plan is answer enough.

2. You ask that the Agency acknowledge that it is responsible for the full implementation of the directives of your department.

Again, you have your answer in the signature of the Commissioner to the statement in our Approved Plan of Service. To that I would add that if we believed any of the Department's directives were illegal we would test them in court.

3. You ask if we will fully comply with the spirit and the letter of Judge Richey's order requiring certain services to migrant and seasonal workers.

Our Agency will comply with the law; however, there is nothing requiring that we assuage the spirits, whether of the law or decanter. As for Judge Richey's order it may be the law in his Court, but certainly has not been established as law in hundreds of other Federal Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction.



Mr. Sepulveda
Page Two
January 9, 1976

Since your letter to Commissioner Adams is such a rare example of the quintessence of bureaucratic arrogance and utter waste of paper and time in asking the obvious, at a cost to our taxpayers of your \$35,000 salary, I am sure you will not mind me sending copies of this correspondence to the President, your Secretary and the media.

After all, it may be decades before another high priced bureaucrat can achieve such a waste of time in one nasty little letter.

Cordially,

Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

MT/slm

cc: President Gerald R. Ford
Secretary James Dunlop



In reply
refer to: MGE

DEC 8 1975

REGISTERED MAIL --
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



Mr. Benjamin C. Adams
Commissioner
Department of Employment Security
32 South Main Street, Room 204
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Mr. Adams:

We are in receipt of your letter of November 21, 1975 in which you provide very limited information on indicators of compliance with the Judge Richey Court Order filed August 13, 1974 and transmitted to you by GAL 1518. We find your Agency's response to be in compliance with our letter request of November 3, 1975 -- that you submit the information required by RAL 14-75 -- in only the most limited and technical sense.

The perfunctory performance revealed by your letter and the information provided raises serious questions as to your implementation of both the letter and the spirit of the directives issued by this Department pursuant to its responsibilities under that Court Order.....

We are concerned at the absence in your letter of an indication that your Agency is willing to submit that required information within the time frames specified, on a timely and complete basis. In addition, because of your Agency's failure to submit the second report under RAL 14-75 which was due November 20, 1975, we must insist on written assurance from you that your Agency will comply as required.

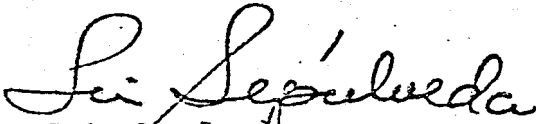
The tone and nature of your responses raises a more serious question as to whether or not your Agency wishes to continue to operate an Employment Service Program in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser Act. Is it the intent of your letter of November 21, 1975 to waive your signed statement in your Agency's Plan of Service that you will in effect carry out the directives of this Department?

This Department is neither satisfied with - nor will it accept - the perfunctory performance of your Agency with regard to the implementation of its directives concerning the Court Order and other related issues. Accordingly, be advised that consistent with the procedures in GAL 10-75 that your Agency has 30 days in which to comply with the following. We must insist that you assert to us the following, in writing:



1. That your Agency will comply with the signed statement in your Approved Plan of Service (copy enclosed).
2. Specifically, that your Agency acknowledges that it is responsible for the full implementation of the directives of this Department.
3. More specifically, that your Agency, will fully comply with the directives of this Department concerning the implementation of both the spirit and the letter of the Judge Richey Court Order in the State of New Hampshire - including the timely and complete submission of information required by GAL's 10-75 and 14-75 in the time frame specified therein.

Sincerely,



Luis Sepulveda
Acting Assistant Regional Director
For Employment and Training

Enclosure

RECEIVED

APR 11 1975 PM 3:31

DEPARTMENT OF
EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING



EDUCATION VOUCHERS

- Q. Are you supportive of the education voucher study in New Hampshire? If you are, why weren't vouchers provided for as a line item in the FY 76 or FY 77 budgets for the National Institute of Education?
- A. Many people believe that a system of vouchers at the elementary and secondary level would be good. That is a reason why the National Institute of Education has been studying this concept.

I have been assured that NIE has provided contingency funds for activities that are not specifically earmarked in the FY 76 or FY 77 budgets and that operational funds for a voucher project are available.

I understand the next step in the process is for people in New Hampshire to decide whether they wish to submit a formal proposal for funding for an operational grant and that this decision should be made in the next month or so. I am told NIE is prepared to give such a proposal prompt attention.

Background

NIE has funded planning grants for voucher studies in New Hampshire and in East Hartford, Connecticut. There is not enough money available to provide operational funding for both projects, but we have not said this to anyone.

New Hampshire is not as good a test site because of geographical dispersion and limited local district interest. It is not certain that all of the school districts presently in the project wish to remain. There is almost no chance NIE would decide to fund an operational grant for New Hampshire.

The East Hartford project is a better test. It includes private and parochial schools and is better organized. Precisely because it includes private and parochial schools it is also certain to be challenged in the courts.



The concept behind voucher plans is that students receive publicly subsidized instruction by attending any school which satisfies state requirements, whether the school is privately managed, or managed by the local public school board. The education voucher plan concept is designed to promote greater choice while assuring minimum standards.

Voucher plans have been successfully implemented fully in Alum Rock, California and in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Federal funds are no longer involved in Minneapolis and Federal support in Alum Rock is decreasing.

DHL/1/21/76



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1976

Dick Cheney

The attached was returned in the
President's outbox.

Jim Connor



Dick Cheney

Thanks for Nothing
(Editorial, excerpted, Manchester Union Leader)

Those Republicans in the state who voted for President Ford in the presidential primary now have their thanks. A Coast Guard Admiral waltzed into Governor Thomson's office last Friday and announced that the Coast Guard is taking over the control of Lake Winnepesaukee and other waters in N.H.

So, you see, after the President gained you votes, he didn't need you any more -- and now you see what happens to you. As this newspaper has said before, the grab for power in N.H. by the Coast Guard is the most outrageous example conceivable of the arrogance of the Washington establishment and its determination to control every segment of our lives.

No one in N.H. has complained about conditions on the lakes. No one in N.H. has requested the Coast Guard to come in. They simply decided that here was another place where they could gain power and have some nice cushy jobs, so they moved in.

The great battle of our day is to stop the expansion of the federal government. Otherwise, one of these days freedom as we know it will be as dead in this country as it is in Communist Russia, where they also run everything from one central government with disastrous results. -- (3/16/76)

Cheney

