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MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS

SALUTE

THE PRESIDENT

**October 10, 1974
Cobo Hall
Detroit, Michigan**



HONORABLE GERALD R. FORD
President of the United States



HONORABLE WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN
Governor

PROGRAM

MUSICAL PRELUDE
Jack Brokensha

INTRODUCTION OF DAIS GUESTS
Peter Fletcher

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
Arpo Yeman

NATIONAL ANTHEM
Ursala Walker

INVOCATION
Rabbi Irwin Groner

DINNER
Musical Interlude by Jack Brokensha

**INTRODUCTION OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL
AND STATEWIDE CANDIDATES**
Max Fisher

REMARKS
Honorable Robert P. Griffin, U.S. Senator

REMARKS
Honorable William G. Milliken, Governor

REMARKS
Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President,
United States of America

ENTERTAINMENT
Ray Bolger

* * * *

DINNER CHAIRMAN Max Fisher

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10/9

Called Paul Theis and said the President said to tell you that was exactly the point he wants to make in his speech tomorrow night.

He wants to hit this Turkish thing heavily in his Michigan political speech tomorrow night.



~~CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Tues., Oct. 8, 1974~~

State of the nations

The Turkish aid cutoff

By Joseph C. Harsch



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Schedule	Detailed guest and staff schedule for the President's visit to Detroit, Michigan on October 10, 1974 (8 pages).	10/10/1974	B

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 10, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Detroit, Michigan)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS SALUTE
THE PRESIDENT DINNER

COBO HALL

8:55 P.M. EDT

Thank you very much Max Fisher, Governor Milliken, Senator Bob Griffin, distinguished members of the Executive Branch in Lansing, members of the State legislature, public officials, ladies and gentlemen:

It is just wonderfully warming and refreshing to be here, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Before I begin, I really should tell you what a great day it has been today. In a State where automobiles are so much a part of our everyday life, you don't know how much fun it was driving in from the airport and seeing so many wonderfully nice people just come out and watch this Ford go by. (Laughter)

I have been asked by a good many friends of mine whether I will be able to stay for the next day or two and see that tremendously important, great traditional football game between Michigan and Michigan State this Saturday.

Unfortunately, I won't be able to do so, but I do have to be honest. When the Wolverines are playing, asking me who I am rooting for is about as necessary as asking Bill Milliken and Bob Griffin how to get to Traverse City.

It is great to be here, as I indicated at the outset, among so many old friends and so many outstanding leaders who are here to pay tribute to Bill Milliken and the ticket.

If I might, I would like to relax a minute, and if I might, I would like to tell the latest shaggy dog story from Washington, and the truth is, it is accurate.

MORE



As a matter of fact, I was sitting up here talking to Max Fisher and Helen Milliken, and I was trying to light my pipe, and I reached into my pocket and I picked out of the pocket a big dog bone, which I carry now because for the last three or four days we have had a new tenant at the White House.

Actually, it is a story of how my daughter, Susan, and Dave Kennerly, the new White House photographer, surprised me and Betty with an eight-month-old Golden Retriever last Saturday. In the process of trying to get this dog, because we had had a great affection for Golden Retrievers -- we had two, one 13-year-old and one nine; both have died -- so they called up a very highly recommended kennel and said they wanted to buy a Golden Retriever.

The owner of the kennel said that is fine, who will the dog's owner be. They said it is a surprise and they would like to keep it secret. Well, the kennel owner said he did not sell dogs that way. He would have to know who the dog was going to and whether it would have a good home or not.

So, Susan and Dave assured the kennel owner that the dog would have a good home. They explained that the parents are friendly, middle aged, and have four children. The kennel owner said, "Good. What kind of a house do they live in?"

Susan and Dave said, "Well, it is a big white house with a fence around it." Then the kennel owner went on to say -- he was very inquisitive, protecting the dogs that he was trying to sell -- the kennel owner said, "This is a big dog who will eat a lot. Does the father have a steady job?" Both Dave and Susan were stuck for an answer to that one. (Laughter)

Needless to say, they got the dog, and with it a very appropriate spirit of the Bicentennial. In that spirit we have named her Liberty.

A reporter asked Susan and Dave, "Who is going to take care of Liberty? Who is going to feed her and groom her and take her out each night or every morning," and Susan did not hesitate one minute, she said, "Daddy," which is typical. (Laughter)

So, I have this feeling that this is one Liberty that is going to cost me some of my own. (Laughter)

MORE

But let me reiterate and re-emphasize, it is wonderful to be back with all of you good Michiganders, and as I sat here talking with Max and Helen and others and looked out at this tremendous audience, I could not help but have the feeling that the enthusiasm, the numbers, the people--we are a reflection of the support that the people in Michigan will give to a great Governor, Bill Milliken, on November 5.

Bill, as you know, probably better than I, has done a superb job. The thing that I like about Bill is that he is a problem solver. Now, I may not agree with everything Bill has done, and I am sure it is reciprocated, but I do look at a person in the Executive Branch who has the conflicting advice and counsel of many people, who has the obligation to represent the cross-section of a great State, totaling nine million people--he has to take into consideration the plusses and the minuses of a total population and Bill Milliken has proved to me that he is a problem solver, and those are the kinds of people I like.

And quite frankly, that is why I am here tonight, to do what I can in a small way to help the cause of a person who has done much for Michigan and can do infinitely more.

Bill, good luck.

If I might add parenthetically, his problem solving has not been in a small part of the spectrum. His problem solving has covered the waterfront, so to speak, with the environment, education, taxation, transportation.

What he has done in the field of education is really landmark. And all of us who feel that we must upgrade education for the future generations and for the benefit of our country, this should be a particular selling point for all of you as you go the length and the breadth of our great State.

Bill and I have discussed on a number of occasions since August 9 the problem of inflation and employment. Frankly, I took Bill's personal recommendations when I had to make some of those decisions in the last week concerning our program to win the battle against inflation, and one of them that can be very helpful here in our State is the question of public service employment.

MORE



I thank Bill for his specific understanding and recommendations in this regard and about a month ago, in accord with what Bill had proposed, I made available on a national basis a substantial amount of money, but for Michigan alone it was approximately \$35 million, which will be highly beneficial and very effective for some 300,000 unemployed in our State, and Bill, I thank you for the advice and good counsel on this program.

Let me say to the people of the City of Detroit, I had their problems in mind when I made some decisions in the last few days concerning the economy and energy. I think we all recognize that inflation strikes citizens most unevenly. There are those for one reason or another, because they are awfully young or they are rather old, who suffer in a discriminatory way inflation's evils.

Some of them do not have jobs or some of them are living on fixed incomes which are unfortunately too low under our current circumstances. But let me say that in our total package of programs -- some 31 specific recommendations that I made last Tuesday -- we had some ideas in there which we will implement with the help of the Congress and the American people.

To help the young and to protect the old, we have a Community Improvement Corps Program which will give to the young people, particularly, but as well to the old, an opportunity to work with their hands and their minds, to improve our environment, our communities.

It is aimed at the short-range problem that we have of getting us over the hump of a threatened recession and too high inflation. In this area, Bill Milliken was particularly beneficial because he knows that there are places in our State that with the helping hand of the Federal Government we can do things to improve the environment, to better our communities. And, of course, in speaking of Bill, I am delighted to recommend to you someone that I have gotten to know who will be a great partner with Bill as Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Governor Jim Damman.

Jim, good luck to you.

MORE

As Bob Griffin was speaking tonight, I reminisced a good bit in my own mind because in January of 1965, Bob Griffin did more to help me become Minority Leader than anybody else in the House of Representatives. And for all the trouble I have gotten in in the meantime, you can blame Bob Griffin.

He was the campaign manager in the campaign where I challenged an older man, and we won by the landslide margin of 73 to 67.

But it was Bob's skill, his support, that made it possible, and it has been a great privilege and pleasure for me to watch Bob's progress as he went from the House to the Senate, and from the Senate to the second leadership post on our side of the aisle.

Now Bob and I have done a lot of things together. But he is a good bit younger, so we never played football together. But Bob is the kind of individual that I respect in politics. He is a team player, and I just hope and trust, as Bob moves along up the political ladder and in the priority list, that we in Michigan can see in Bob Griffin a higher and higher and more and more responsible role in our Federal Government. He deserves it and he will make it.

Bob, it is nice to be here with you.

You have been introduced to the wives of the Members of the House. They are the ones that really are helpful in the tough times that a Member of the House has to make decisions. They look after the families, they are nice to their husbands, and I just think we owe a special round of applause to the wives of Marv Esch, Ed Hutchinson, Chuck Chamberlain, Al Cederberg, Phil Ruppe, and Bill Broomfield. We had anticipated that their husbands would be traveling with me coming out here. We have a few more accommodations now than we had a couple of months ago. But unfortunately all of them are in Washington staying on the job, and that is what you elected them to do.

So I think we should applaud them for being here with us tonight. And even though we missed all of the Republican Members of the delegation who could not be here, and that is sad, I would like to share some good news with you tonight.

MORE

It is often said that being President of the United States is the loneliest job in the world. To me personally that becomes a lot less lonely tomorrow. I am glad to report to all of you that Betty is coming home tomorrow.

And may I express to all of you her appreciation and mine, too, for the wonderful cards and letters and telegrams and telephone calls of good wishes and welcome. I can assure you that the some 20,000 or more that have come to the White House and to the hospital -- it has been tremendously helpful. And she is coming home with a great spirit and a complete recovery, and I thank you for you help and assistance.

I should reemphasize that I learned in the last two months that the Presidency is a lonely job because the toughest decisions, the toughest decisions in the Federal Government, come to the President's desk. And these are the kinds of decisions that only the President can make under our system.

I always had doubts about it before, but I found it is true. And one of the toughest decisions that I had to make as President was whether or not to ask the Congress four weeks before an election to raise taxes on some individuals and on all corporate income.

I am sure you know what my decision was, but before giving you an illustration or two, let me say a choice I disregarded was the proposal by some to put a 10 or 15 or 20 cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline. I discarded it because it was wrong under the circumstances.

Now there have been some small tremors on Capitol Hill and I am not blaming anybody for not immediately understanding how the proposed Federal surtax works. But let me illustrate how this tax actually is applicable to a good many taxpayers -- a 5 percent surcharge on personal income.

Number one, it will effect only 28 percent of all individual tax returns. Seventy-two percent of the individual tax returns will have no additional income tax applied.

Number two, a 5 percent surcharge is not a repressive tax which will drive families to the wall to pay their taxes, nor will it significantly cut back their buying power.

MORE

Let me assure you if we do not do something about double digit inflation, that will be infinitely more harmful. It will be far more injurious than a 5 percent surtax on the taxes that you are paying at the present time.

Let me illustrate quite categorically what it means. For a person with a \$15,000 income -- wages -- with a family of four, there won't be any extra tax. A family of four earning \$20,000 a year will have to pay an additional tax in a 12-month period of \$42, about 12 cents a day. Isn't that a good investment to stop double digit inflation? I think it is.

Let me ask you this: Wasn't it worthwhile to get this additional tax revenue if the Congress responds so that we can help to pay for some of the programs that are needed on a short-term basis, to help the people that are far worse off than we?

The program has to be fair. It has to be compassionate on one hand and calling for equity and sacrifice on the other. And that is what we have tried to do--to balance. We have also had to make sure that we tighten the screws enough to do something about inflation, but not to do too much so that we would continue down the road of some economic difficulty.

It was a finely-tuned, combined package of 31 proposals -- enough pressure but enough flexibility, enough sacrifice, but enough equity. And as we looked at it honestly and conscientiously, we tried to do something that would make it a program for success without severe penalty.

And I urge you from the very bottom of my heart to come out and be a zealot, a salesman for a program that is good for America and fair to everybody. And I hope you will.

Speaking of responsibility -- and this is a responsibility that we all have to take care of, public enemy number one -- let me speak about another responsibility if I might. And here it is -- a question basically of how the United States can continue in its leadership role in building peace, a peace that was established following World War II, so that we, in the last 25 or 30 years, could enjoy the benefits in Western Europe of no conflict between the East and the West.

MORE

That building block of peace between the Soviet Union and its bloc allies and ours and our allies has been a cornerstone of non-aggression and understanding.

But we are at a very critical moment right now. I think many of you are aware of the Congressional action to cut off all military assistance to one of our NATO allies, Turkey.

This Congress, I think, has made a serious mistake in this regard. The Congress arbitrarily made a decision, despite the opposition of the Democratic as well as Republican leadership in the House and Senate, and it is my unalterable conviction that such a drastic action under these circumstances will severely damage the interests of the United States and the free world.

Let me tell you why, if I could express my deep personal conviction. If this action of arbitrarily cutting off an ally is not reversed, history could well record that this Congress has embarked on a dangerous and misguided course of action which regrettably, tragically, catastrophically, could damage Greece--another ally--and undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It is unbelievable to me that the Congress would act in such a way. As I have told you, the Democratic and Republican leadership of the House and Senate fought the action that was taken in both bodies, but unfortunately the majority in the House and Senate at this moment have prevailed in what they have done.

They have not helped Greece, they have not helped NATO, they have not helped settle the problem in Cyprus one bit. They probably hurt all three.

Now the United States, because of the skillful diplomatic leadership of Dr. Henry Kissinger, is in a position to be helpful in the solution of this problem, and if we get some flexibility from the Congress--and the chips are down tomorrow--with 60 days of flexibility we can make some progress.

MORE

We can do something to help Greece and at the same time keep Turkey within the NATO organization and simultaneously help to negotiate a meaningful constructive solution to the problems in Cyprus.

What I am trying to say to you is, if you have any influence on any of your Members of Congress -- Democratic or Republican -- urge them in the House of Representatives tomorrow to give us just 60 days to use our influence in trying to bring about a solution that will help Greece and keep Turkey within the alliance, and find a key to the problems of Cyprus. Just urge your friends in the House, both Democratic and Republican, to vote for the Mansfield amendment which passed the Senate yesterday.

I say this as strongly as I possibly can. And I say it because just a quarter of a century ago when I first went to the House of Representatives, the Congress was under the control of the Republicans. And there was a Democratic President by the name of Harry Truman, and at that stage, just after World War II, there was a massive bipartisan effort to rebuild Europe and to lay the foundation for our alliance in Europe today.

A Democratic President from Independence, Missouri, was helped tremendously by a Republican Senator from Grand Rapids, Arthur Vandenberg. And those two people were the architects of a bipartisan foreign policy that gave us a foundation for peace and strength in Western Europe.

What I am saying to you and to my friends in the Congress, wouldn't it be tragic if there was a division between a Democratic Congress and a Republican President a quarter of a century later?

They and I have the obligation to work together, to build on this quarter of a century of progress, and we can and we will.

Leadership on both sides of the aisle and both ends of the Capitol are working with me, but we need the help of a lot of others in the House as well as in the Senate if we want to help Greece, if we want to keep the NATO organization strong, if we want to solve the humanitarian problems in Cyprus.

MORE

Let me conclude with these final observations and comments. We have got not only problems at home in the economic field and problems in foreign policy around the world, but we have the basic problem of trying to maintain the political structure of our country.

I know that some people fear the demise of some of our basic political institutions, one of them being the two-party system. And if you look at the Gallup or Roper polls, you can see that the Republican party has suffered greatly according to their calculations. The Democratic party has not picked up, in fact they have lost a few, too, and there is a great mass in the middle who call themselves Independents.

I respect and admire Independents, but as I look back over the history of this country, I find that the periods of greatest political stability and progress and movement have come when we had two strong political parties.

It seems to me that our history has been greater and more glorious when we have had no splinter parties, that we have been unified in one of two major political parties.

Independence is good, but if we are to make our system work in the traditional way where you have competition with the Democrats on one hand and the Republicans on the other, we have got to maintain these organizations which give to every American an opportunity to be a participant.

MORE

Now. I have some prejudice as to which party I think people ought to belong, but the main problem we have is to make sure that these two political parties survive, grow and participate in a more meaningful way.

This is the way that our party can nominate people like Bill Milliken, John Damman, Bob Griffin, the members of the Michigan Congressional delegation, the members of the State legislature, and so I plead with you to support a strong two-party system.

History throughout the world tells us this -- if you have a multitude of political parties, you have chaos and you end up in that nation suffering with no progress. On the other hand, if you have one political party, we have the evils of dictation and all that goes with it.

So, let's make the choice of a two-party system, and this election has something to do with that. A catastrophic defeat, as some forecasters are predicting for the Republican Party, could have a terribly depressing effect on the Republican Party and could--could I say-- write the obituary.

I don't think it will happen to the Republican Party and all for which we stand, so as I close, let me say I am confident of our faith in the Republican Party. I am confident that our candidates will do well at the State level, the Federal level.

Why? Because they have good principles, they have done a good job, they deserve the support of the people of Michigan, but more importantly, it is important to preserve the strength, the fiber of a political system that has done more for more people in freedom, material things and God's blessings, a political system of the United States.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 9:30 P.M. EDT)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GWEN ANDERSON
VIA: DEAN BURCH
SUBJECT: MICHIGAN FUNDRAISER DINNER
OCTOBER 10, 1974 -- DETROIT

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MICHIGAN: 1974 CAMPAIGN

Event

The "Michigan Republicans Salute the President" Dinner will be sponsored by the Michigan for Milliken committee and all proceeds from the event will go to the Governor's reelection campaign. This event is not only a salute to Michigan's favorite son, but it is also a most key ingredient in the 1974 campaign. Anticipated attendance is 3,500 persons. Reception tickets will cost \$500 and dinner tickets will be \$50. Anticipated net is \$350,000.

Issues

The most important political issue in Michigan, as it is in most other states, is the economy. Unemployment is a particularly serious issue in Michigan. Tied in with this is the key issue of inflation.

Candidates

Facing incumbent Governor William G. Milliken in his bid for reelection is Democratic candidate Sander M. Levin, a former State Senator who ran for the same office in 1970. Milliken beat Levin in that race by less than 50,000 votes. A recent poll taken by Market Opinion Research and published last Sunday shows Milliken favored over his opponent by 42 to 37. The Republican Governors Association feels that Milliken will win his campaign. Since early September, Levin has been spending an estimated \$60,000 per week on a television campaign. The RGA reasons that if such a heavy campaign could not put Levin at least even with Milliken, another month will not be sufficient to put him over the top. They believe that despite problems created by unemployment and the pardon in particular, Milliken will win by a narrow margin.

All nine members of the Michigan Congressional Delegation have been invited to attend this event. A listing of the candidates in Michigan's 19 districts follows along with an assesment of GOP chances in each one. In the 2nd, 3rd and 6th Districts, Republicans face particularly difficult races in order to retain these seats for the GOP. Incumbents Esch (2nd) and Brown (3rd) though facing difficult contests should win. In retiring Congressman Chamberlain's district, Republican candidate Clifford Taylor has a 50 - 50 chance of winning.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The delegation has a total of 19 members.

9 Republicans
10 Democrats

1st District

Republican candidate Walter Girardot
Democrat incumbent John Conyers, Jr.

No Chance

2nd District

Republican incumbent Marvin L. Esch
Democrat candidate John S. Reuther

Very tough race for Esch. We should retain this District.

3rd District

Republican incumbent Garry Bown
Democrat candidate Paul H. Todd

More difficult contest for Brown than in previous elections.
Brown will win

4th District

Republican incumbent Edward Hutchinson
Democrat candidate Richard E. Daugherty

Congressman Hutchinson will win

5th District

Republican candidate Paul G. Goebel, Jr.
Democrat incumbent Richard F. VanderVeen

Very close. May not win this one back.

6th District

Republican candidate Clifford W. Taylor
Democrat candidate Robert Carr

Congressman Chamberlain retiring. It is 50 - 50 race now.
Could go either way

7th District

Republican candidate Robert E. Eastman
Democrat incumbent Donald W. Riegle, Jr.

Riegle will win.



8th District

Republican candidate James M. Sparling, Jr.
Democrat incumbent Robert Traxler

Sparling behind at this time. We will win if Republican voter comes back home. Not optimistic about this race.

9th District

Republican incumbent Guy A. VanderJagt
Democrat candidate Norm Halbower

Congressman VanderJagt will win

10th District

Republican incumbent Elford A. Cederberg
Democrat candidate Samuel D. Marble

Congressman Cederberg will win

11th District

Republican incumbent Philip E. Ruppe
Democrat candidate Francis D. Brouillette

Do not have a good reading on this District.
Congressman Ruppe should win.

12th District

Republican candidate Eugene J. Tyza
Democrat incumbent James G. O'Hara

No Chance

13th District

Republican candidate George McCall
Democrat incumbent Charles Diggs

No chance

14th District

Republican candidate Herbert Steiger
Democrat incumbent Lucien N. Nedzi

No Chance

15th District

Republican candidate Jack A. Underwood
Democrat incumbent William D. Ford

No Chance

16th District

Republican candidate Wallace D. English
Democrat incumbent John Dingell

No Chance



17th District

Republican candidate Kenneth C. Gallagher
Democrat candidate William M. Brodhead

Congresswoman Martha Griffiths retiring.
We will not win this District.

18th District

Republican incumbent Robert J. Huber
Democrat candidate James J. Blanchard

Have spent considerable time with Congressman Huber, however,
unable to read this District.

19th District

Republican incumbent William S. Broomfield
Democrat candidate George F. Montgomery

Congressman Broomfield will win.



2



MICHIGAN

GENERAL BACKGROUND

In 1972, Michigan, considered by political observers a strong Democratic state, cast 57% of its votes for President Nixon. These same observers, looking back to Governor George Wallace's 51% of the vote in the Democratic primary earlier that year, credited this win to the emotional busing issue. And because both parties in the state like to overstate their commitment to liberal political ideals, even the Republican Party indicated disappointment that this Northern State could fall into the throes of political reaction.

But it must be remembered that the Wallace victory came at the height of the anti-busing fervor in Michigan. The Governor had been shot the day before the election, and this factor may well have added to his total. But even though Wallace swept the State in the primary, by November the strength of the Michigan anti-busing reaction was limited to the Detroit suburbs.

George McGovern, perceived by voters as pro-busing, received 43% of the state's votes--down 5 percentage points behind Humphrey's 1968 total. McGovern ran 11 percentage points behind Humphrey's totals in the Detroit metropolitan area and more than 20 points behind in Macomb County, where anti-busing sentiment was at its most fervent. By contrast, however, McGovern actually ran fractionally higher in outstate Michigan, as he did in other States of the Upper Midwest. McGovern improved on Humphrey levels even as busing orders were pending in upstate cities such as Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Kalamazoo.

The higher McGovern vote is part of a current trend in Michigan politics. For the last five years, voters in the Detroit metropolitan area, heavily Democratic by tradition, have been swinging toward Republican candidates. Meanwhile, in traditionally Republican outstate Michigan, which casts between 52% and 55% of the state's ballots, Democratic candidates are running much better than in the past.

The major factor behind Republican success in the State is the sophisticated use of the media and public opinion polling. Michigan Democrats distrust fancy politicking; they still like to think of themselves as the vanguard of the working class, although union members here make far more money than the average American worker.

Both Michigan political parties are the products of remarkable organizations assembled around a single charismatic figure, and both of these men rode high for about ten years before being soundly repudiated



by the voters. In one way or another, both men -- Democrat G. Mennen Williams and Republican George Romney -- have origins in the industry that dominates Michigan in a way no other industry dominates any other major state -- automobiles. The volatility of the car manufacturing business remains an economic fact of life in Michigan. The sluggish growth of the State's economy is due mainly to the below average growth rate of the American auto industry, though it did enjoy record profits in recent years. Detroit carmakers have shown themselves to be far less innovative in technological or marketing techniques than their foreign competitors.

Current Governor, William Milliken, a generally liberal Republican, is not as dominant figure in statewide politics as were Romney and Williams. Recent minor scandals in his office and his failure over the course of five years to work out a reform to finance State education have not helped his reelection chances in 1974.

The state's junior Senator, Robert Griffin, won reelection in 1972. Griffin, the Republican Whip, is one of the Senate's shrewdest partisan operators. Back in the 1950's, in the House, Griffin helped to put together the Landrum-Griffin Act -- the only piece of labor legislation enacted since Taft-Hartley. Organized labor disliked some of the provisions of the bill, but Griffin has been able to win in one of the most unionized States in the Nation. In 1966, Griffin beat the State's best known Democrat, G. Mennen Williams, by a solid 56% to 44% margin. Although he did dissent from the Nixon Administration on several key votes, he usually is one that works the hardest for Republican programs.

Despite his previous record of support for civil rights legislation, Griffin seized the busing issue in 1971. But Griffin was by no means a one-issue candidate. Griffin has convinced many voters in Michigan that he is an independent thinker. He brought other issues into the campaign such as the repeal of the auto excise tax. Griffin ran a well-rounded campaign, unlike his opponent who stuck to the busing issue.

Michigan's senior Senator, Philip Hart, is a very different sort of Senator. Where Griffin is an indefatigable partisan fighter, Hart has little of the ambition and drive customarily associated with politicians. Hart won his seat in 1958, when he was serving as Lieutenant Governor under G. Mennen Williams. Since then, he has kept his seat with large winning margins over minimal opponents. Hart's major area of legislative activities lies in consumer affairs



Mich. Background

antitrust. He is one of the leading pro-consumer voices on the Commerce Committee and the Senate's leading advocate of no-fault insurance.

Hart's gentle nature is mixed with some steel. He was the only Senator to vote against the nomination of James Eastland as President pro tem of the Senate, despite the fact he sits on Eastland's Judiciary Committee. He has also opposed anti-busing legislation, a stand not designed to endear him to the voters at home.

CENSUS DATA: Population: 8,875,083; 4.38% of the Nation's total (7th largest); change 1960-1970, 13.4%. Central city, 28%. Suburban, 49%. Median family income: \$11,029; (6th highest); families above \$15,000, 27%; families below \$3,000, 7%. Median years education: 12.1.

1972 SHARE OF FEDERAL TAX BURDEN: \$9,656,650,000; 4.62% of Nation's total (7th largest).

1972 SHARE OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS: \$6,119,580,884; 2.82% of Nation's total (11th largest). Per capita federal spending: \$690.

DOD	\$ 837,139,000	23rd (1.34%)
AEC	4,099,238	24th (0.16%)
NASA	22,787,576	15th (0.76%)
DOT	270,399,745	9th (3.43%)
DOC	16,937,040	17th (1.31%)
DOI	15,399,150	31st (0.73%)
DOJ	38,010,819	6th (3.87%)
HEW	2,968,508,035	7th (4.16%)
HUD	120,261,010	9th (3.92%)
VA	393,281,734	8th (3.44%)
USDA	246,894,293	23rd (1.61%)
CSC	58,903,505	17th (1.43%)
TD	530,567,534	5th (3.21%)
Other	596,392,205	

ECONOMIC BASE: Motor vehicles and equipment, and other transportation equipment; machinery, especially metalworking machinery; finance, insurance and real estate; fabricated metal products, especially metal stampings; primary metal industries, especially iron and steel foundries; agriculture, notably dairy products, cattle, dry beans and corn; food and kindred products.

POLITICAL LINEUP: Governor William G. Milliken (R); seat up, 1974. Senators, Philip A. Hart (D) and Robert R. Griffin (R). Representative, 19 (10 R and 9 D). State Senate (19D and 19R). State House (60D and 50R).

THE VOTERS:

Registration: 4,711,855, total. No party registration
Median voting age: 40.1
Employment profile: White collar, 45%. Blue collar, 41%,
Service, 13%. Farm, 1%
Ethnic groups: Black, 11%. Spanish, 1%. Total foreign
stock, 19% Canada, 4%. Poland, Germany,
UK, 2% each. Italy, 1%.

ELECTION RESULTS:

1972	Nixon (R)	1,961,721	(57%)
	McGovern (D)	1,459,435	(43%)
1968	Nixon (R)	1,370,665	(42%)
	Humphrey (D)	1,593,082	(48%)
	Wallace (AI)	331,968	(10%)
1964	Johnson (D)	2,136,615	(67%)
	Goldwater (R)	1,060,152	(33%)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1974

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Thursday, October 10, 1974

BACKGROUND

Governor William Milliken (R) succeeded to office in January 1969; was reelected in November 1970 and his term will expire January 1975. Prior to becoming Governor, he was a member of the Michigan Senate in 1960-64, majority floor leader, 1963-64, Lieutenant Governor, 1965-68, and succeeded to the office of Governor in January 1969 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George Romney.

The Governor was elected by 50.4% of the vote in 1970. His opponent is Sander M. Levin.

Most observers believe that he will be elected by a greater margin than before although the polls reflect a close race.

Governor Milliken's greatest fear was the gas tax matter. His staff said if the President adopts the 20¢ gas tax, Milliken may as well withdraw. The election would have been over in their judgment. Your announcement that it was not under consideration met with great relief from his office.

The Governor has requested an opportunity to meet with you accompanied by the Democratic Governors of Wisconsin (Lucey) and Minnesota (Anderson) to discuss Upper Great Lakes Economic concerns. This has been postponed until after the election and should occur in mid-November.

The Governor and Mrs. Helen Milliken will meet you at the airport.

JHF-10/7/74

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, U.S. Senator

Born: November 6, 1923
Home town: Traverse City, Michigan
Family: Marjorie (wife) 4 children

Education: Central Michigan University, AB, BS, 1947
University of Michigan, JD, 1950

Political career: U.S. House of Representatives, 1957-1966
U.S. Senate, 1967 to present
(Minority Whip, 1969 to present)

Profession: Attorney

Committees: Commerce (3rd)
Foreign Relations (7th)
Rules and Administration (3rd)

WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor

Born: March 26, 1922
Home town: Traverse City, Michigan
Family: Helen (wife) 2 children

Education: Yale University, BA, 1946

Political career: Chairman, Grand Traverse County Republican
Committee, six years
Director, Greater Michigan Foundation
Commissioner, Michigan Waterways Commission,
1947-1955
Michigan State Senate, 1960-1964
(Majority Floor Leader, 1963-1964)
Lt. Governor, 1964-1969
Governor, 1969 to present

Profession: Business executive

MARVIN L. ESCH, U.S. Representative, 2nd District

Born: August 4, 1927
Home town: Ann Arbor, Michigan
Family: Olga (wife) 3 children

Education: University of Michigan, AB, 1950, MA, 1951,
PhD, 1957

MARVIN L. ESCH (continued)

Political career: State House of Representatives, 1965-1966
U.S. House of Representatives, 1967 to present

Profession: Educator

Committees: Education and Labor (6th)
Science and Astronautics (7th)

GARRY BROWN, U.S. Representative, 3rd District

Born: August 12, 1923
Home town: Schoolcraft, Michigan
Family: Frances (wife) 4 children

Education: Michigan State University, BA, 1951
George Washington Law School, LLB, 1954

Political career: State Senate, 1962-1966
U.S. House of Representatives, 1967 to present

Profession: Attorney

Committees: Banking and Currency (5th)
Government Operations (10th)
Joint Committee on Defense Production (2nd)

EDWARD HUTCHINSON, U.S. Representative, 4th District

Born: October 13, 1914
Home town: Fennville, Michigan
Family: Janice (wife)

Education: University of Michigan, AB, 1936, LLB and JD, 1938

Political career: State House of Representatives, 1946-1950
State Senate, 1951-1960
Vice Chairman, Michigan Constitutional
Convention of 1961-1962
U.S. House of Representatives, 1963 to present

Profession: Attorney

Committees: Judiciary (ranking member)
Standards of Official Conduct (3rd)

CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN, U.S. Representative, 6th District

Born: July 22, 1917

Hometown: East Lansing, Michigan

Family: Charlotte (wife), 3 children

Education: University of Virginia, B.S., 1941
LL.B., 1949

Political career: Counsel, State Senate Judiciary
Committee, 1953-54
Prosecuting Attorney, Ingham, County,
1955-1956
U.S. House of Representatives, 1957 to
present (retiring this year)

Profession: Attorney

Committees: Ways and Means (5th)

GUY ADRIAN VANDER JAGT, U.S. Representative, 9th District

Born: August 26, 1931

Hometown: Cadillac, Michigan

Family: Carol (wife), one child

Education: Hope College, B.A., 1953
Yale University, B.D.
University of Michigan, LL.B. 1960

GUY ADRIAN VANDER JAGT (continued)

Political career: State Senate, 1965-1966
U.S. House of Representatives, 1967 to present

Profession: Attorney

Committees: Foreign Affairs (10th)
Government Operations (5th)

ELFORD CEDERBERG, U.S. Representative, 10th District

Born: March 6, 1918
Home town: Midland, Michigan
Family: Married, 2 children

Education: Bay City Junior College

Political career: Mayor, Bay City, 1949-1952
U.S. House of Representatives, 1953 to present

Committees: Appropriations (ranking member)
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal
Expenditures (ranking House member)
Joint Study Committee on Budget Control

PHILIP RUPPE, U.S. Representative, 11th District

Born: September 29, 1926
Home town: Houghton, Michigan
Family: Loret (wife) 4 children

Education: Yale University , BA, 1948

Political career: U.S. House of Representatives, 1967 to present

Profession: Business executive

Committees: Interior and Insular Affairs (6th)
Merchant Marine and Fisheries (4th)

ROBERT J. HUBER, U.S. Representative, 18th District

Born: August 29, 1922
Home town: Troy, Michigan
Family: Mary (wife)

ROBERT J. HUBER (continued)

Education: Yale University, BS, 1943

Political career: State Senate, 1964-1970
Mayor, Troy, 1959-1964
U.S. House of Representatives, 1973 to present

Profession: Business executive, banker

Committees: Education and Labor (16th)
Veterans Affairs (10th)

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, U.S. Representative, 19th District

Born: April 28, 1922

Home town: Royal Oak, Michigan

Family: Jane (wife) 3 children

Education: Michigan State University, BA, 1951

Political career: State House of Representatives, 1948-1954
State Senate, 1954-1956
U.S. House of Representatives, 1957-to present

Committees: Foreign Affairs (3rd)

CREIGHTON HOLDEN, National Committeeman for Michigan

Born: January 19, 1917

Home town: St. Clair, Michigan

Family: Rebecca (wife) 5 children

Education: Dartmouth College, BA, 1940

Political career: Citizens for Michigan, 1961-1964
Chairman, Goldwater for President, Great Lakes
Area, 1964
Governor's Committee on Higher Education, 1964-1965
Chairman, Michigan Campaigns, 1968
National Committeeman

Profession: Business executive (hotels and motels)



MARGARET ANN "RANNY" RIECKER, National Committeewoman for Michigan

Born: November 9, 1933
Home town: Midland, Michigan
Family: John (husband) 2 children

Education: Carlton College, BA, 1954
Mount Holyoke College, 1954-1955

Political career: Vice Chairman, Midland County Republican
Committee, 1962-1966
Vice Chairman, Tenth Congressional District
Republican Party, 1964-1968
Special Assistant to State Chairman for
Women's Activities, 1966-1968
Delegate, Republican National Convention,
1968 and 1972
First Vice Chairman, Republican State Central
Committee
National Committeewoman

WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman, Michigan Republican State Central Committee

Born: October 10, 1932
Home town: Northville, Michigan
Family: Janet (wife) 4 children

Education: Lemoyne College, 1950-1951
University of Detroit, 1951-1956

Political career: Candidate for State House, 1962
Macomb County Board of Canvassers, 1963-1964
Chairman, Macomb County Republican Committee,
1963-1965
Vice Chairman, Michigan State Republican Central
Committee, 1965-1969
Chairman, Michigan State Republican Central
Committee, 1969 to present

Profession: Business executive (publicity and advertising)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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A



MEDICAL MALPRACTICE SUITS

Question:

Medical malpractice suits have soared in the Detroit area. Is the Federal Government doing anything about the rise in medical malpractice lawsuits?

Answer:

The Federal Government is very much involved in this issue. Last year, a task force reported to the Secretary of HEW a number of recommendations calling for working with State legislators, the legal and medical professions, and insurance carriers to determine ways of cutting back the large number of malpractice lawsuits. HEW is considering those recommendations and hopefully some progress will be made.

Background:

The incidence of medical malpractice suits in Detroit has become so great that members of the medical community recently have formed an emergency committee to deal with the issue.

HEW is assisting the local group in its efforts, with the hope that progress will be made in coping with the problem.

It should be pointed out that the responsibility in this area does not rest solely with the Federal Government. States and localities can be effective if they will. Eventually the new Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO's) in each State may help to correct some of the problems by monitoring the quality of medical care given under Medicare and Medicaid programs.

The HEW Task Force on Medical Malpractice examined the issue for 18 months, and last year reported more than 100 recommendations for corrective action by doctors, lawyers, hospitals, and insurance carriers.

10/8/74

PGN

ABORTION

Question:

A U.S. Supreme Court ruling that abortions are legal gave rise to all kinds of problems in Michigan, calling for emergency action by the Governor to keep matters under control. Does your Administration have a policy on abortion?

Answer:

The policy of this Administration is that it will respect the ruling of the Supreme Court on abortions. Personally, I favor a constitutional amendment that would take this matter out of the hands of the Federal Government and allow each State to make its own laws concerning abortions.

Background:

When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that abortions were legal, the State of Michigan and the City of Detroit failed to develop any regulations governing procedures under which abortions could be performed. As a result, abortion mills sprung up all over. The situation became so serious that the Governor declared a health emergency and issued emergency regulations that would control the situation until permanent regulations could be developed by the State. HEW has determined that its role in abortions is limited only to payment of matching funds under Medicaid to those States that determine abortions are part of the medical services provided.

(Note: The United States Senate recently voted a rider on the HEW appropriations bill banning any Federal funds being used to pay for abortions except for saving a woman's life. The issue probably will be decided in a conference committee report, but if it stays in the funding bill, it would eliminate abortions for Medicaid cases.)

10/8/74
PGN

WELFARE

Question:

Will your Administration take any steps to reform our welfare system?

Answer:

Secretary Weinberger has been studying the welfare system and preparing recommendations for some time. He expects to have a report to me shortly. In the meantime we have made great progress in reducing the welfare budget through reducing errors in overpayments and payments to ineligible. And Michigan, I understand, has been cooperating in that effort.

Background:

Welfare reform has been in the news in Detroit in recent weeks. HEW Welfare Commissioner Robert Carleson, at the request of Governor Milliken, made a study of the State's welfare administration, concluding that about one-third of the cases had errors -- overpayments, underpayments, or ineligible. This prompted the Governor to call for stepped-up efforts to correct the problem and eliminate the errors so that the State will not be penalized with the loss of Federal funds. Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Sander Levin, who opposes Milliken in November, also has pledged to crack down on welfare abuses if elected. Carleson reported that if Michigan eliminated the errors the State could save the taxpayers \$76.7 million per year.

Additional Note:

HEW and the Michigan State welfare agency currently are in dispute over money that Michigan feels the Federal Government owes the State for the cost of social services to welfare recipients. HEW negotiations are still underway on the issue. The money amounts to \$22 million for the period October, 1971, to July, 1972.

10/8/74

PGN

EDUCATION

Question:

Detroit's school system is in serious financial trouble, approaching bankruptcy. Can the Federal Government help school districts facing these money problems?

Answer:

The Federal Government cannot "bail out" school districts nearing bankruptcy. Washington's position traditionally has been to supplement rather than to supplant state and local funds, because we believe that education should be controlled by the state and local communities.

Background:

Detroit's school system is in deep financial trouble. A request for an increase in the millage rate was defeated in August. No one seems to know where the additional funds will be obtained to carry the school system through the year. Another attempt to get voters to approve a millage increase may be made next spring. On a national average, Federal funds generally run about eight percent of the total needed by a school district. It should be noted that Federal revenue sharing was designed to give states and communities fiscal flexibility. The State of Michigan received \$85 million revenue sharing funds in Fiscal Year 1974, and the City of Detroit \$42 million.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

DESEGREGATION

Question:

Detroit was the subject of a U. S. Supreme Court ruling last July which reversed an appeals court decision that would have allowed school integration across district lines, the so-called "inner-city, suburban" mix. What progress has been made by the Federal court which must design a new desegregation plan that covers only Detroit schools?

Answer:

The original sitting judge, Judge Roth, has since died, and a new judge has not been appointed. Meanwhile, two public hearings have been held-- the most recent on September 14--to get citizen and community input into the development of a new desegregation plan.

10/8/74

R. D. S.

Detroit

PRICES

Question:

What about prices in the Detroit area and how does this compare nationally?

Answer:

The Consumer Price Index in July in Detroit was 149.8, up 12% from July 1973, and up 0.7% from June 1974. Prices rose in Detroit at about the same level as the national average, which was up 11.8% from last July.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question:

What is the effect of the current economic situation on Detroit?

Answer:

Michigan Employment Security Commission figures for August show unemployment in Detroit at 9.4%, 9.0% for the State. This compares with a national unemployment rate in August of 5.4%.

Average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers in July in Detroit was \$235.60, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Question:

What is the climate of labor-management relations?

Answer:

The Labor-Management Services Administration reports no major conflicts. A six-month strike at the Dow Chemical plant in Midland was settled on September 18.

There is a continuing problem within Teamsters Local 299 in Detroit, which is the largest Teamsters local in the country.



10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

DETROIT PLAN

What is the status of the Detroit Plan for equal opportunity in the construction trades?

Answer:

The most recent audit of the Detroit Plan took place in June 1974. Based on the audit results, the Chicago Regional Office of the Employment Standards Administration recommended that the following trade union locals be placed under Part II of the Hometown Plan bid conditions: Lathers, painter-tapers, tile workers, marble and terrazzo workers. This means that these crafts must submit specific minority hiring goals, which goes beyond a "good faith effort" to hire minority workers.



10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM DISPUTE

Question:

Are you aware of the Public Employment Program dispute with the Board of Education?

Answer:

I understand there is approximately \$100,000 in questioned costs due to ineligible participants hired by the Detroit Board of Education, who is a sub-agent for the City of Detroit Public Employment Program. The matter is under review and the Detroit Board of Education is considering litigation against the city of Detroit regarding the matter.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

OSHA

(OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION)

Question:

What is the role of OSHA in Michigan?

Answer:

Michigan has won approval for its own state safety and health plan, but the effective date of the enabling legislation is not until January 1975. In the meantime, the Chicago Regional OSHA office is reviewing the interim plan under which the state is operating. This review is not yet complete. This "developmental" state plan is operating with 50% Federal funding.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

Question:

What is the status of the Vet Rep On Campus Program in Michigan?

Answer:

There are 52 Vet Reps on 18 college campuses, and itinerant service to smaller campuses with less than 500 veterans. They conducted 2,762 interviews last week. They have resolved almost 3,000 inquiries associated with Educational Assistance payments.



10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

VETERAN FALL ENROLLMENT

Question:

Are there any problems in connection with the fall enrollment under the G. I. Bill?

Answer:

It is estimated that there will be 33,000 college level G. I. Bill enrollments in Michigan this school year. 24,492 (74.2%) have already been received and processed.

An additional 22,000 veterans will enroll in other types of schools and G. I. Bill training. Only 358 Education Assistance Inquiries are on hand in the Detroit Regional Office. 270 of these involve failure to receive a check. This represents less than three days workload for complete resolution. There are no problems.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

Question:

Are all specialized medical services available within the Detroit area?

Answer:

Almost all of the medical needs of the veterans can be met within the Detroit metropolitan area by the Veterans Administration or by non-Veteran Administration facilities under contract to the VA. Highly specialized modalities, for example, Spinal Cord Injury, would be provided at other VA Hospitals specializing in this area.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

DISABLED VETERANS

Question:

What is Michigan's share of the national workload in compensation and pension payments to disabled veterans and survivors?

Answer:

Michigan has 2.9% of the national workload. The total compensation and pension running awards are 171,142. Total amount of compensation and pension payments is \$27 million.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM

Question:

What is the status of the Loan Guaranty Program in Michigan?

Answer:

Michigan has 290,354 home loans guaranteed or insured. The Principal Amount (cumulative) is \$3 billion. VA owned properties on hand is 737.

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question:

How much Federal money is available to ease the unemployment situation in Michigan?

Answer:

First of all, I announced on September 11 that the Secretary of Labor would disperse \$65 million to those communities where unemployment was highest. Region V received \$17,695,859. Michigan received \$12,386,117 of this. The City of Detroit received \$4,670,239 out of the state total.

Background:

In addition, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds have been obligated for Michigan as follows:

Title I:	\$21,543,732 (Detroit - \$7,404,705)
Title II:	\$42,272,163 (Detroit - \$10,953,139)
Summer Youth Programs:	\$14,551,413 (Detroit - \$5,323,768)
Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs:	\$ 839,762

10/8/74
R. D. S.
Detroit

6

HUD OWNED DETROIT PROPERTY

Question:

What is HUD doing about the housing it owns in Detroit?

Answer:

I am aware that HUD owns 16,172 single family properties in the Detroit area representing 21% of the Department's national inventory. While we confess to many frustrations in the city, let me say that Detroit's problems occupy HUD's top priorities. Much is being done to correct these problems especially in the area of housing management.

Background:

Causes of Problems: Departmental guidelines were purposely relaxed following the 1967 riots in order to attract mortgage money to area affected. Unfortunately this attracted abuses under the 235 program which resulted in heavy foreclosure rates. What's being done:

1. Default acquisitions have declined from 417 in June 1974 to 223 in August 1974. Cured defaults have risen from 41% to 57% in the first half of 1974.
2. Property disposition has been improved. HUD sold 5,688 properties compared to 3,032 in the previous reporting period. An additional 2,397 properties have been sold and await closing.
3. In 1974, HUD started the Property Release Option Program (PROP). Under this program houses with zero value were offered to the city for \$1.00 each. Last week, Mayor Young stated that he was not interested in the \$1.00 houses, but demanded that HUD give to Detroit \$20,000 houses. The PROP program involved 2,000 properties.

In turn, we are working with the state of Michigan to develop a joint city, state, HUD repair and marketing program which will be announced hopefully in October.

4. On the public housing side, HUD will administer this year \$5 million in operating subsidies to the Detroit Housing Authority, and under our new Target Project Program (T. P. P.), we have recently awarded Detroit \$2 million. In addition, Detroit will receive substantial funding under the new modernization program authorized in the 1974 Act.

AMB-10/8/74



HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

Question:

How much money will Detroit, Michigan receive under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974?

Answer:

Based on authorized levels, over the six year life of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Detroit, Michigan will receive \$174,785 million or approximately \$34 million per year. The key point to remember is that the decision as to how that money will be spent will be made by locally elected officials in Detroit not by Washington.

Background:

The Act authorizes the following total entitlement and/or hold-harmless funding (whichever is larger) for municipalities and urban counties: \$2.5 billion in FY 75; \$2.95 billion in FY 76; and \$2.95 billion in FY 77. This money will be delivered by a formula which is based on need, and the decision as to how that money will be spent will be made at the local level and not at the Federal level.

<u>Detroit, Michigan</u>	(dollars in thousands)
Prior program level	34,101
FY 75 entitlement	34,101
FY 76 entitlement	31,520
FY 77 entitlement	28,218
FY 78 entitlement	26,982
FY 79 entitlement	26,982
FY 80 entitlement	26,982

AMB - 10/8/74

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CRIME IN DETROIT

Question:

In recent years Detroit has been called the murder capital of the nation. Last year there were 672 homicides compared to 601 in 1972 -- an increase of 11.8 percent. Rapes increased 40.3 percent. How do you feel about the largest city in your home state having such a distinction and what is your administration doing to help?

Answer:

I don't believe you can single out any city or community and say it is the worst so far as violent crime is concerned -- there are too many factors involved to allow any accurate comparisons.

I can say that my administration is deeply concerned about the level of violent crime in the nation. And through the Federal funding programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice, state and local criminal justice agencies have vastly improved their ability to deal with the crime problem.

Background:

Since the inception of the LEAA program in 1969, Michigan, has received \$101.5 million. The state is slated to get another \$23.8 million during fiscal year 1975.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON
BUSING IN DETROIT

Question:

As you understand it, did the Supreme Court rule out all busing between big city and suburban school systems in the Detroit school case?

Answer:

The Supreme Court decision was not that far-reaching. The people who brought the Detroit suit failed to prove that there had been either racial discrimination in the suburban school districts or racial discrimination between the Detroit school system and the 53 suburban systems. The district court did not make that finding, either.

So it is possible that a suit could be filed -- or the present lawsuit changed -- charging that there was discrimination on the part of the suburban school districts. If such discrimination were proved, it is possible Federal courts could order interdistrict desegregation.

FLM
10/08/74

ILLEGAL ALIENS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Question:

What effect do illegal aliens have on the unemployment problem in Detroit?

Answer:

The Immigration and Naturalization Service reports 19,700 jobs in the area are currently held by illegal aliens. Many of them -- approximately 6,500 -- are in light and heavy industry, including the automotive industry.

To make these jobs available to citizens, the INS says, would require passage of the Rodino bill, making it unlawful to employ illegal aliens. It would also require approximately \$50 million dollars in additional funding and about 2,000 additional personnel for the Immigration Service.

LEAA PROGRAMS IN DETROIT

Question:

In view of the Attorney General's recent remarks in Chicago and the upcoming hearings that Congressman Conyers will conduct, one might conclude that as far as Detroit goes, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has been a failure. Do you agree with that?

Answer:

First of all, I did not interpret the Attorney General's speech as saying that LEAA failed to do what the Congress has directed it to do, nor do I feel that Mr. Conyers's proposed hearings are such an indication. I am very concerned about the rise in crime in Detroit as well as in the rest of the nation. Crime is primarily a state and local problem, and there are limits to how much the Federal government can do about it.

LEAA AND POLICE EQUIPMENT

Question:

Do you agree with Congressman Conyers that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has placed too much emphasis on armaments?

Answer:

LEAA has financed only a relatively small amount of equipment, principally to upgrade police communications. It has, however, developed a bulletproof vest for policemen and has provided considerable amounts of technical assistance to police, including financial assistance to enable police officers to attend college.

Background:

LEAA funds have been awarded to all parts of the criminal justice system -- police, courts, and corrections. And for programs covering the entire range of criminal justice problems, organized crime, juvenile delinquency, and narcotics control.

Police did receive a major share of the LEAA money in the initial years of the LEAA program. This is completely understandable, as their needs were great and readily identifiable.

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TRANSPORTATION

(DETROIT)

Question:

What is the status of coordinated transit service for the Detroit Metropolitan area?

Answer:

This is a problem which Secretary Brinegar tells me has created considerable concern. Your regional transportation authority, SEMTA, is responsible for bus service into the city from the suburbs. The City is responsible for transit service in Detroit. The main problem lies in the fact that there appears to be no official coordination between the two transit operations. Serious reservations have been raised as to the area's ability to really develop effective regional public transit service without major unification efforts. Failure to bring about a coordinated system can only result in continued duplicative service at higher costs resulting in decreasing ridership. This is a problem which must be resolved by local - not federal officials.

M. Duval
10/8/74

Question:

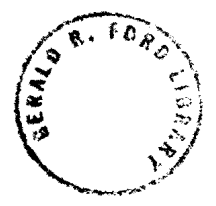
Will Detroit be able to obtain Federal funding assistance for its Rapid Transit Program?

Answer:

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration provided funding for the development of a transit program for the region. The program as proposed by the Southeast Michigan Transportation authority (SEMTA) includes a first phase for the development of 37 miles of fixed guideway transit on three lines at a cost of approximately \$925 million. Governor Milliken has also requested that the Department expedite approval of a \$1.2 million proposal for environmental and preliminary engineering studies for the system. The Department of Transportation transit development has offered to provide funding support for more rigorous identification and analysis of the relative cost effectiveness of alternatives before any firm decisions are made concerning Federal funding of the Detroit system. These analyses are expected to begin in the very near future.

M. Duval
10/8/74

(M)



COAL SHORTAGE IN DETROIT

Question:

Coal is still a major fuel for heating in low income homes in Detroit and in the Detroit public school system. Supplies are much lower than last year and the price has more than doubled. What is the Federal Government doing to help solve this problem?

Answer:

I am aware of the concern about the coal situation in Detroit. I understand that officials in Detroit and surrounding areas as well as the State Energy Office are watching the situation carefully. The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has provided funds to help support the work of the State Energy Office and FEA and Interior Department people are working closely with the State and local officials and will do what they can to help.

Background:

- Coal supplies in the Detroit area are well below their normal level and prices are more than double last year, reaching about \$70 per ton.
- Approximately 5,000 homes in Detroit -- primarily low income people -- are still dependent upon coal. The Detroit public school system is still a major user of coal for heating.
- The situation is marginal without a coal strike but could become very serious if there is a strike.
- In addition to FEA grant funds for the State Energy Office, FEA and Interior are helping to keep track of coal supplies which might be available in an emergency. Beyond this, there is little that the Federal Government can do other than an emergency coal allocation program -- which we all hope will not be necessary.

M. Duval (G.S.)
10/8/74

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MUSHROOMS

Question:

What is being done to aid the mushroom industry in Michigan?

Answer:

Mushroom producers have applied for product disaster loans from the S. B. A. and for Section 204 State Department negotiations restricting importation of foreign mushrooms. I understand that there are applications under consideration and that the decision should be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

Background:

In February 1973, the F. D. A. ordered a recall of domestically canned mushrooms because of reported Botulism contamination. Approximately 47 producers were affected. They were located primarily in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan.

The mushroom producers maintain that the F. D. A. recall was the proximate cause of declining sales. Producers say they are now on the rocks and need Federal help desperately.

There is considerable doubt that S. B. A. has the authority to grant product disaster loans to the mushroom producers under the circumstances surrounding the F. D. A. recall. In order that S. B. A. may make a product disaster declaration, it must be established that substantial economic injury was sustained from a "natural or undetermined cause." This would not include negligence in the manufacturing process.

A product disaster declaration in this instance would serve as a precedent for similar relief for cranberry growers, soup manufacturers and chicken producers as well as for the claims of mushroom related industries such as pizza manufacturers. Once a product disaster is proclaimed there is no limit to the funds to be expended. Accordingly, the budget impact is difficult to assess.

The Product Disaster Loans are 30 year, 1%, \$5,000 forgiveness, no limit loans. S. B. A. states that product disaster loans to mushroom producers alone will cost \$20 million.

AMB -10/8/7

