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Political

WASHINGTON POST, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

A17

As some

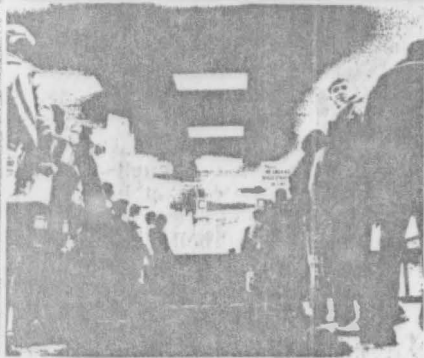


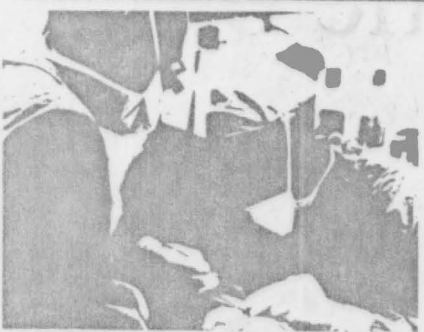

Douglass Cater

The Potential for Great ~~Political~~ Debates

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Ford and Carter on the Issues

WP 8/23/76

	FORD	CARTER
 <p>ECONOMY</p>	<p>Believes the government's first concern must be to guard against renewed inflation. Denies this necessarily means slower progress in reducing unemployment, but says the need is for "a calm, steady policy," not "a policy of the quick fix." Opposed to wage-price controls, thinks government spending is chief cause of inflation, is proud of spending vetoes. Notes inflation is now about 6 per cent, half the rate when he took office in 1974. Claims credit also for reversing recession last year, says number of jobs now increasing. Against making government employer of last resort.</p>	<p>Attacks Republicans for using "forced recessions and high unemployment" to combat inflation, says the first goal of government should be to lower unemployment, now 7.9 per cent. Thinks 4.5 per cent unemployment can be achieved without great inflationary risk. Holds that government spending has not been prime cause of inflation in recent years; it did not cause quadrupling of world oil prices nor increases in food prices, for example. Still, says he favors balancing budget. Favors stand-by wage-price controls, government jobs only as last resort.</p>
 <p>TAXES</p>	<p>Proposed \$28 billion tax cut to Congress last January, "biggest tax cut in history," but only if Congress would agree to cut spending by the same amount, which it did not. Main item in tax package was increase in personal exemption from present \$750 to \$1,000 for each taxpayer, each dependent. Congress approved \$35 tax credit instead. President also proposed deep corporate tax cuts, and increase in Social Security tax rate. In June proposed estate tax cuts, which Congress enacted. Portrays himself as champion of "middle-income taxpayers."</p>	<p>Contends "our national tax system is a disgrace," says he will propose "drastic simplification" within year of taking office, knocking out "hundreds of tax breaks," lowering rates in return. Will not say which "tax breaks" he has in mind, but says net effect of these changes would be to raise taxes on "higher incomes," lower them in middle and lower brackets. Will not say what he means by "higher." Holds that an increase in Social Security tax rate would bear unfairly on average wage-earner. Instead, would increase amount of wages subject to Social Security tax each year.</p>
 <p>ABORTION</p>	<p>Says he is personally opposed to abortion, is opposed to the use of government funds to finance abortions, but is also opposed to constitutional amendment flatly prohibiting all abortions, which he says goes too far. Favors amendment instead letting each state restrict abortion as it chooses.</p>	<p>Says "I think abortion is wrong," opposes use of government funds to finance it, approves of congressional action last week forbidding use of federal funds to finance most abortions. Opposes constitutional amendment barring all abortions. Says emphasis should be put on birth control programs as alternative to abortion.</p>
 <p>HEALTH</p>	<p>Said in State of the Union message last January, "We cannot realistically afford federally dictated national health insurance providing full coverage for all 215 million Americans." Proposed instead two changes in present system of health insurance for elderly under Medicare. First change was to increase Medicare benefits in case of catastrophic illnesses. Second was to reduce them in case of normal illnesses, partly to combat inflation in medical care costs. Congress rejected both proposals.</p>	<p>Has said that, if elected, one of his first acts would be to send Congress a national health insurance proposal. Says he favors a "comprehensive, mandatory" insurance program, which in the jargon of the issue means something close to total federal health insurance, to be paid for partly out of general federal revenues, partly out of a payroll tax on both employer and employee like the Social Security tax. Has said he cannot yet estimate what the program would cost, and has added that it would be phased in rather than started up all in one year.</p>
 <p>GUN CONTROL</p>	<p>Would prohibit imports and the manufacture and sale of so-called "Saturday night specials"—cheap handguns. Also favors mandatory minimum sentences upon conviction of crime involving the use of a handgun. But opposes the registration of gun owners and guns.</p>	<p>Would prohibit sale of cheap handguns. Would also prohibit gun ownership by anyone convicted of a crime involving a gun or found mentally incompetent. Opposes registration of long guns, but favors registration of handguns.</p>





CIVIL RIGHTS

Has repeatedly said he does not believe in "forced busing" to achieve school desegregation. Says that the objective in all school cases is "quality education," and that busing does not produce that. Says he favors the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Favors Equal Rights Amendment. Opposes "mandatory busing" of school children, saying it has often had the effect of reducing school integration in the long run by causing whites to move across school district lines, and has "contributed little" toward equalizing educational opportunities.



WELFARE

Did not propose basic welfare changes to Congress this year. Said in one interview that an election year was wrong time to make such a proposal, would turn the program into a "political football." Did ask Congress in January, however, to cut back food stamp program, essentially so only families near or below federal poverty line would be eligible; stamp program has grown until last year stamps were going to a monthly average of 19 million recipients at cost of more than \$5 billion. Congress did not act on his proposal, President tried to act on own, and was stopped by suit in court.

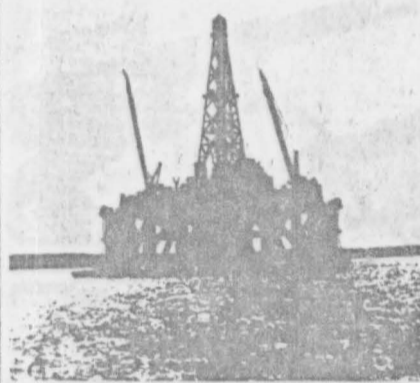
Says welfare reform would be an early goal of his presidency. Favors replacing present program, different in each state, with "one fairly uniform nationwide payment, varying according to cost-of-living differences between communities," and "funded in substantial part by the federal government," which now pays just over half of welfare's cost. No estimate of what this federalization might cost, but has said it would be phased in like national health insurance. Says food stamps might be folded into proposed new welfare payment.



AMNESTY

Opposes unconditional amnesty for Vietnam war deserters and draft resisters. His position described by his running-mate, Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), in American Legion speech last month: "No blanket pardon, no blanket amnesty, no blanket clemency." Set up program in 1974 to grant selective pardons. Pardons granted either outright or in return for alternative service to about 14,000 deserters and resisters, denied to about 7,000 others. Another 92,000 eligible did not apply.

Says he would issue blanket pardon during first week of his presidency to all draft resisters, but would only consider such action for deserters on a case-by-case basis. Draws a distinction between granting such pardons and offering amnesty, saying, "Amnesty means what you did is right, while pardon means that what you did, right or wrong, is forgiven."



ENERGY

Has pushed hard and with partial success for removal of federal well-head price controls from all domestic oil and some natural gas, saying higher prices are needed to encourage increased production and as deterrent to increased consumption. Stated goal is partly diplomatic: to reduce U.S. oil imports and thereby lower U.S. vulnerability to pressure from oil-exporting nations. Favors greater reliance on nuclear power as alternative to traditional energy sources, opposes breaking up major oil companies, as some in Congress have proposed to increase competitiveness in oil industry.

Apparently would go about as far as President toward removing gas price controls. Says he favors doing so prospectively, on "new" gas only, same as Mr. Ford (and Federal Power Commission has already gone part way in that direction, voting recently to let new gas prices rise substantially). Would not go as far as President on oil prices (but Congress has voted to phase them out anyway). Would fight rising energy consumption by such things as mandatory auto-mileage standards, strict speed law enforcement, even stand-by energy excise taxes. Says "dependence on nuclear power should be kept to absolute minimum."



LEADERSHIP

Points out that he came to office at a time when the nation seemed to many to have come loose from its traditional moorings, both constitutional and economic. Says he has steered the country back to safe ground. Notes that he has spent 28 years in national government, knows its workings. Says for all these reasons he deserves to be elected in his own right.

Says the Republicans deserve to be driven from office after their performance of the last eight years. Makes no explicit mention of Nixon-Agnew resignations. Hits instead at such things as economic record—two recessions, unemployment over 8 per cent at one point, inflation over 12 per cent at another. Says Mr. Ford has been only a caretaker, not providing leadership. Says it is time for a new face who was not in Washington all those years.



FEDERAL ROLE

Says government has grown too big, points out that he has resisted increased government spending. Noted in January's budget message that he was proposing cutting government growth rate of last 10 years in half. Says he has also moved toward simplification of government by proposing consolidation of narrow-purpose spending programs into broader-purpose block grants to states and local governments. Says government regulatory agencies are stifling economy, and has proposed regulatory reform.

Said from the start of his campaign, "our government in Washington... is a horrible bureaucratic mess" and has pledged to reorganize it. Says he will reduce the number of federal agencies from 1,900 to 200, but has generally declined to say which he would abolish or keep. Has acknowledged his proposals in such fields as health and welfare would add to federal spending. Says the money to pay for them will come as the economy returns toward full employment, revenues rise and expenditure for such things as unemployment insurance fall.



Rile-Campaign

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jim*
SUBJECT: Presidential Debates

Attached is a legal assessment by the Office of Telecommunications Policy on the effect of Section 315 of the Communications Act on television coverage of Presidential debates.

You may want to provide this to Dean ~~Birch~~ Birch, William Ruckelshaus and Mike Duval in connection with their negotiations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CANNON

FROM:

LYNN MAY



SUBJECT:

Presidential Debates

Attached is a legal assessment of the relationship between Section 315 of the Communication Act of 1934 and the proposed Presidential debate, which I requested from OTP. Please note on Page 6²⁺ that there is a possibility that the current negotiations between the Ford and Carter camps regarding a format could be interpreted as nullifying the third-party exemption to Section 315.

I recommend that you send the OTP memo to Jack Marsh for relay to the appropriate members of the President's staff dealing with this matter.

cc Art Quern

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

August 26, 1976

DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR F. LYNN MAY

FROM: THOMAS J. HOUSER *TJH*

SUBJECT: Effect of Section 315 of the Communications Act
on Media Coverage of Presidential Candidate Debates

Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides that any licensee who permits "a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station... shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office" ^{1/} Although Section 315 was amended in 1959 to exempt from this general requirement "on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events" involving candidates for public office, ^{2/} the Commission subsequently ruled in Goodwill Station, Inc., ^{3/} and National Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Wyckoff), ^{4/} that broadcast coverage of a debate between candidates for public office was not a "bona fide news event" within the meaning of Section 315(a)(4), because the appearance of the candidates was the event itself and not merely "incidental" to some other news event. Thus, until recently, the broadcast of a debate between major party candidates for the Office of President was held to be encompassed within the Section 315 equal time requirement, and broadcasters who would permit their facilities to be so used would be subject to a corresponding obligation to provide equal time to all other qualified candidates for the same office.

On September 25, 1975, the Commission reversed these decisions as an erroneous interpretation of Section 315(a)(4) and its

^{1/} 47 U.S.C. §315.

^{2/} 47 U.S.C. §315(a)(4).

^{3/} 40 FCC 362 (1962).

^{4/} 40 FCC 366 and 370 (1962).

legislative history. The Commission stated that it would henceforth "... interpret §315(a)(4), so as to exempt from the equal time requirements of Section 315 debates between candidates as 'on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events' in situations presenting the same factual contexts in Goodwill Station and Wyckoff." 5/ The factual patterns established therein and as interpreted in Aspen suggest that:

- (1) The program be initiated and debaters invited to participate by an independent sponsor, and that the participants take no part in establishing the format of the debate; 6/

5/ Aspen Institute Program on Communications, 55 FCC 2d 697 at 703 (1975). The Commission's decision in Aspen was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on April 12, 1976 (Case No. 75-1951) and petitions for a writ of certiorari before the Supreme Court were filed by the Media Access Project on behalf of the National Organization for Women (NOW) and Shirley Chislm and by the Democractic National Committee (DNC). The Supreme Court has yet to act on these petitions. Applications for stay of the Commission order pending judicial review have been denied by the Commission and the Court of Appeals. No such request has yet been made of the Supreme Court. The Commission's decision in Aspen is thus the controlling law at the present time.

6/ The Commission in construing the circumstances of Goodwill Station, stated in Aspen that, "Neither [of the participants] had any part in establishing the format of the debate." This provision should be considered in light of a second holding in Aspen, however, which exempts presidential news conferences from Section 315 equal time requirements. In that the format of a press conference would obviously be subject to presidential control (location, timing, length, etc.), it is doubtful that the Commission intended the question of participant control of format to be considered an operative criterion respecting debates. This conclusion is further supported by the fact the Aspen statement is but a gloss on the Goodwill Station fact pattern, and a similar statement was not explicitly included in that earlier case. Nevertheless, a request for equal time by a candidate could be supported on the argument that the participants in a presidential debate had participated in establishing the format of the proceeding, thus presenting the broadcaster with the choice of a court fight of submission to the request.

Moreover, the "format" of a debate has never been formally defined by the Commission, but when it has been discussed, "format" has been used to describe only the order of appearance of speakers or the time to be allotted to the different speakers; etc. See, e.g., Arthur N. Kruger, Modern Debate, Its Logic and Strategy, at 87, 387 (1960).

- (2) The broadcast media cover the debate "live"; make none of the arrangements respecting the conduct of the debate and exercise no control over the program content; and
- (3) The debates or joint appearance not be held in a broadcast studio.

While the Commission did not specifically preclude application of the on-the-spot coverage of a news event exemption to debate contexts, other than as specified in Aspen, Goodwill Stations and Wyckoff, deviation from the criteria developed therein could nullify the exemption and cause legitimate concern among broadcasters that carriage of such debates will invoke claims for equal time by other candidates. Thus, if the President should prefer that the debates be organized by a network or take place in a broadcast studio, or, possibly, if he considers it necessary and appropriate to organize or otherwise participate in the preparation of the "format" of the proposed debates, demands on the networks for equal time might be sustained. If it is not feasible to meet the Aspen criteria, and if the networks decline to risk exposure to the equal time requirements, the only alternative would be to seek enactment of a joint congressional resolution, similar to that enacted in 1960 by which the Nixon-Kennedy debates were exempted from the Section 315 requirement. A suggested draft of such legislation is attached as Tab A.

If on the other hand, the proposed debates were to be sponsored by an independent organization, and otherwise satisfy the Wyckoff, Goodwill Station and Aspen criteria, (and assuming the Supreme Court upholds the Court of Appeals affirmation of the FCC's Aspen ruling,) the debates would be exempt from the equal time requirements of Section 315.

Attachment

S. J. Res. _____

Joint Resolution to suspend for the 1976 Presidential and Vice Presidential campaigns the equal opportunity requirements of Section 315(a) with respect to debates between nominees for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That:

Section 1. That that part of section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires any licensee of a broadcast station who permits any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station to afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, is suspended for the period of the 1976 presidential and vice presidential campaigns with respect to the nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as relieving broadcasters from the obligation imposed upon them under this Act to operate in the public interest.

Section 2. The Federal Communications Commission shall make a report to the Congress, not later than March 1, 1977, with respect to the effect of the provisions of this joint resolution and any recommendations the Commission may have for amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 as a result of experience under the provisions of this joint resolution.

Approved: (date)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Debate

File

[Sept. 1976]

WELFARE REFORM

Q. Mr. President, you have been in office for two years. Why haven't you cleaned up the welfare system?

A. The answer to that question is that Congress has blocked every major reform that my Administration has attempted by legislation and by executive action.

My policy follows exactly what I believe: We should, within the limits of our resources, help those who are truly in need.

But we should not use \$1 of the taxpayers money to support those who are not in need.

For example, a few months after I came into office, I directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain administrative reforms in the food stamp program. But both houses of the Congress passed a law blocking that action.

Last October I submitted to the Congress legislation to reform this important but widely abused program. Congress has not yet taken action.

Last February I again directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make reforms. This time the courts have blocked action.

In my last State of the Union Address, I asked Congress to work with me to clean up the nation's welfare programs. But Congress has refused and refused to reform welfare programs that are outdated and inadequate, programs which are unfair and invite abuse.

I want to help those truly in need. I want to stop wasting badly needed resources, but Congress and the courts have prevented this.

I shall ask the next Congress to clean up the nation's welfare programs. But until Congress acts, we cannot make the reforms we need to help those who should be helped, and stop the waste and abuse.

URBAN PROBLEMS

Q. Mr. President, the Democrats say you don't care about the cities. What is your urban program?

A. First, I represented a city of 200,000 -- and I have a strong personal feeling for all Americans who live in cities.

Second, the first law I signed as President was the Community Development Act, which took power away from the bureaucrats and returned it to the people in the local community to resolve their community problems.

Third, the biggest single thing done for cities in this century is Federal Revenue Sharing. This meant help to all cities and all communities for police, firemen, for other essential services. It kept your property taxes from going higher.

I was one of the first sponsors of revenue sharing, and I was the leader of the side of the House that provided more than half the votes to pass Revenue Sharing.

In the interest of laying out all the facts, I think it is fair to point out that Governor Carter is quoted in the Atlanta Constitution of January 12, 1973, as saying: "I think revenue sharing is a big hoax and mistake."

Well, I strongly disagree with that. Without revenue sharing, property taxes would probably go up in every community of the country.

A fundamental problem of our cities is jobs -- permanent jobs.

Good jobs is what we need to help our cities. I asked Congress last January to join me in providing an incentive to create jobs in those cities with the worst unemployment. But Congress refused to act.

Finally, there is the problem of crime. Law enforcement is primarily a local responsibility, but the Federal government must do more to help -- particularly in getting the habitual criminal off the streets and in jail. We must make our streets and our neighborhoods safe again.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
INFORMATION

September 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON *Jm*

SUBJECT: Congressman Pritchard's Debate Suggestions

Here is a copy of Representative Joel Pritchard's suggestions about debates.

cc: Dick Cheney

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

September 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON *JC*

SUBJECT:

Congressman Pritchard's Debate Suggestions

Here is a copy of Representative Joel Pritchard's suggestions about debates.

cc: Dick Cheney

P.S. Joel Pritchard mentioned these to the President this morning at the Meeting with the House and Senate Leaders and the President asked him for a copy of it.

Mr. President:

I would like to offer you a few thoughts on the coming campaign.

1. Ignore the pleas of members of Congress who want you to travel all over the country campaigning for them.
2. Concentrate on the TV debates -- and primarily the first debate.

As one who has prepared four candidates for TV debates, I would make the following suggestions:

a) Candidate and staff should determine amount of preparation time needed for first debate, and then double it.

b) Practice runs should be made against at least two different people imitating the opponent but using different tactics.

c) Candidate must appear as if he hasn't spent all his time preparing for the first debate -- but, in fact, he should have spent most of his time in preparation.

d) A task force should be working right now on the first debate, and must have complete access to the candidate over the next weeks.

e) Physical image of the candidate is very important. Candidate should be well rested, properly made up, dressed and positioned.

f) First debate should be rehearsed many times.

g) One theme or major point should be stressed throughout debate, regardless of debate topic. This should be the key point, theme, of campaign.

h) Keep in mind mental level of TV audience and rehearse to such an audience. Candidate must speak to TV audience, not to news media.

i) Candidate should not be too structured -- completely prepared but not up-tight or inflexible. He who is best prepared is most relaxed.

j) Candidate's answers should be short and responsive. Each answer should be followed by an attack or a positive statement.

k) Staff work should be completed as far in advance of first debate as possible in order to avoid any sense of urgency or pressure on the candidate.

Rested

Preparation Time

SHORT ANSWERS -

Followed by ATTACK!

Theme

Whenever your eyes are not on the camera look at the other guy -

Get a copy of Ken - Dix debate

FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: JIM CONNOR *JEC*
SUBJECT: Congressman Pritchard's Debate
Suggestion

The attached memorandum from Jim Cannon was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

"Thanks"

Please prepare an appropriate response to Congressman Pritchard and return to this office.

cc: Dick Cheney
Jim Cannon
Mike Duval

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/10/76

TO: JIM CANNON

FROM: MIKE DUVAL

For your information _____

Comments:

This might be helpful
to you.

Helen

Debates
hot items folder

'76 PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

1156 15th Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20005
(202) 296-4726

Jim Karayn, *Project Director*

Chairmen:
Rita E. Hauser
Newton N. Minow
Charls E. Walker

FOR RELEASE:

Noon, Wednesday
September 8, 1976

INITIAL INFORMATION SHEET '76 PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

FIRST DEBATE:

Date: Thursday, September 23, 1976
Time: 9:30 p.m. EDT
Place: Walnut Street Theater
Ninth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Walnut Street Theater, located in the shadow of Independence Hall, is the oldest theater in continuous use in the English-speaking world. It was officially opened on February 2, 1809, during Thomas Jefferson's second term as President. In 1964, the Walnut was designated a national historic landmark, by virtue of its "exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

Subject: Domestic and Economic Issues
Length: 90 minutes
Format: See below

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The League of Women Voters Education Fund will sponsor three debates between the Presidential candidates and one debate between the Vice Presidential candidates. These are the first Presidential debates in 16 years and the first debates in our history in which an incumbent President is participating. The debate between the Vice Presidential candidates is without precedent as well.

The four debates are open to coverage by radio and television networks under the new interpretation of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act which permits broadcasting of bona fide news events not sponsored by the networks themselves.

Under the League format--which differs in a number of respects from that used in 1960--the candidates will answer questions from a panel of three journalists to be chosen by the League for each debate. Candidates will have the opportunity to respond at greater length to questions than in 1960, and follow-up questions will be permitted. Each candidate also may comment on the other's responses. There will be no opening statements by the candidates, but each will make closing statements of up to three minutes.

Details relating to the scheduling and format of the three remaining debates include:

Dates: Dates for the remaining three debates have not yet been determined.

Locations and Times: Locations and times for the remaining three debates have not yet been determined.

Audience: Unlike 1960, these debates will not be conducted in television studios but before an audience of League invitees.

Subjects: Debate #2: Foreign and Defense Issues
Debate #3: (Between Vice Presidential candidates--
subject not yet determined)
Debate #4: Open to questions on all issues

Questioners: Questioners will differ for each debate. Three journalists will be chosen for each from newspapers and wire services, the broadcast medium, periodical publications, and columnists.

Selection of the questioners will be made by the group that represented the League in its negotiations with the candidates' representatives--consisting of the Chairman and Executive Director of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, the Co-chairmen of the '76 Presidential Debates Steering Committee, and the Project Director of the '76 Presidential Debates. A list of all of the people involved in the negotiations is attached.

Moderator: The League has not yet selected the moderator(s) for the debates. It has not yet been determined if each debate will have a different moderator.

Format: The questions will rotate among journalists; the answers will alternate between the candidates. The sequence of the questioning is as follows:

1. Question.
2. Answer: Up to three minutes.
3. Follow-up Question (Optional).
4. Answer to Follow-up Question: Up to two minutes.
5. Comment by Opposing Candidate: Up to two minutes.

Each candidate also will make a closing statement of up to three minutes.

(This format has been approved for the first debate.)

Ground Rule: The candidates will not be permitted to use scripted comments or to bring notes. They will be able to make notes and refer to them during the debates.

Coverage: Live television coverage by NBC, CBS, ABC, and PBS. Radio coverage by Mutual Broadcasting System and National Public Radio. A number of foreign broadcasting systems also are expected to cover the events.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Contact: Jim Karayn
Project Director
'76 Presidential Debates

TEL: (202) 296-4726

Peggy Lampl
Executive Director
League of Women Voters
Education Fund

TEL: (202) 296-1770

'76 PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

1156 15th Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20005
(202) 296-4726

Jim Karayn, *Project Director*

Chairmen:
Rita E. Hauser
Newton N. Minow
Charls E. Walker

PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE '76 PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

Representing the '76 Presidential Debate Project of the League of Women Voters:

Rita Hauser, Co-Chairman
Newton Minow, Co-Chairman
Charls Walker, Co-Chairman

Jim Karayn, Project Director

Representing the League of Women Voters Education Fund:

Ruth C. Clusen, Chairman
Peggy Lampl, Executive Director

Representing Gerald Ford:

William Ruckelshaus, Advisor
Dean Burch, Chairman, PFC Advisory Committee
Mike Duval, Special Counsel to the President

Representing Jimmy Carter:

Jody Powell, Press Secretary
Barry Jagoda, Television Advisor
Gerald Rafshoon, Media and Advertising Advisor
Dick Moe, Aide to Senator Mondale

9/20/76

Notes

Debates

CBS Warns Against 'Dangerous Precedent'

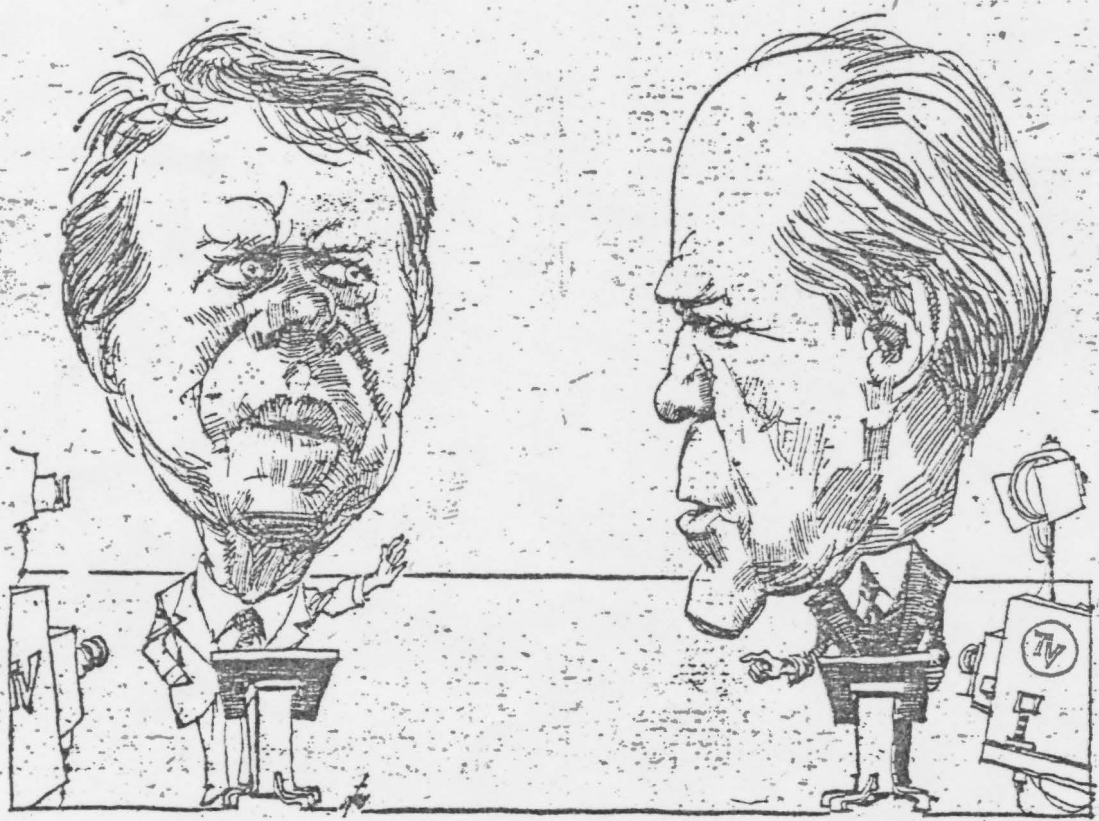
The president of CBS News told President Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter Sunday that to bar television cameras from showing audience reaction in their debate would "create the most dangerous precedent" for news coverage at home and abroad.

Salant dispatched strongly-worded telegrams to both candidates after discussions of ground rules for the debate reached an impasse on Saturday, causing Salant to walk out in anger at one point.

That dispute between the networks and the sponsoring League of Women Voters concerned not only audience reaction shots, but also the method of selecting the journalists who will form the questioning panel when Ford and Carter meet at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater next Thursday for the first of their three scheduled debates.

This second issue did not figure in Salant's strongly-worded telegram, which said CBS "urgently requests" that the two candidates drop their opposition to the audience being shown in "cutaway" shots during the 90-minute debate.

There was no immediate reaction from either candidate.
AP -- (9/19/76)



9:30 PM - FIRST PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

Watch T.V. Roosevelt Room

Thursday, September 23, 1976



DOMESTIC COUNCIL SENIOR STAFF
PHONE NUMBERS DURING THE DEBATE TONIGHT - Sept. 23, 1976

JAMES M. CANNON

Patrick Delaney 965-3169

Bill Diefenderfer 338-4737 or at home 546-3546

Arthur Fletcher 554-8236

Ray Hanzlik 527-0883

Judy Hope 333-5166

George Humphreys 892-2270

Speancer Johnson 322-3742

Judy Johnston 671-6286

Paul Leach 337-3141 or 338-6875

David Lissy 333-6520

Steve McConahey 517 351 7969 home of Larry Foster Lansing Mich.

Pat McKee 354-3521

Sarah Massengale 322-3746

Lynn May 437-4753

Allen Moore 686-6588

Paul Myer 860-0281

Dick Parsons (through Signal)

Art Quern (with JMC)

Glenn Schleede office or home 299-8793

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Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE

Debate

DEBATE BETWEEN
GERALD R. FORD
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AND
JAMES E. CARTER
THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

I

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE

9:31 P.M. EDT

THE MODERATOR: I am Edwin Newman, moderator of this first debate of the 1976 campaign between Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Republican candidate for President, and Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Democratic candidate for President.

We thank you, President Ford, and we thank you, Governor Carter, for being with us tonight.

There are to be three debates between the Presidential candidates, and one between the Vice Presidential candidates. All are being arranged by the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

Tonight's debate, the first between Presidential candidates in 16 years and the first ever in which an incumbent President has participated, is taking place before an audience in the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, just three blocks from Independence Hall. The television audience may reach 100 million in the United States and many millions overseas.

Tonight's debate focuses on domestic issues and economic policy. Questions will be put by Frank Reynolds of ABC News, James Gannon of The Wall Street Journal, and Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker magazine.

Under the agreed rules, the first question will go to Governor Carter. That was decided by the toss of a coin. He will have up to three minutes to answer. One follow-up question will be permitted with up to two minutes to reply. President Ford will then have two minutes to respond.

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The next question will go to President Ford, with the same arrangements, and questions will continue to be alternated between the candidates. Each man will make a three-minute statement at the end, Governor Carter to go first.

President Ford and Governor Carter do not have any notes or prepared remarks with them this evening.

Mr. Reynolds, your question for Governor Carter?

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. President, Governor Carter.

Governor, in an interview with the Associated Press last week, you said you believed these debates would alleviate a lot of concern that some voters have about you. Well, one of those concerns -- not an uncommon one about candidates in any year -- is that many voters say they don't really know where you stand.

Now, you have made jobs your number one priority and you have said you are committed to a drastic reduction in unemployment. Can you say now, Governor, in specific terms, what your first step would be next January, if you are elected, to achieve that?

MR. CARTER: Yes. First of all is to recognize the tremendous economic strength of this country and to set putting back to work our people as a top priority. This is an effort that ought to be done primarily by strong leadership in the White House, the inspiration of our people and the tapping of business, agriculture, industry, labor and Government at all levels to work on this project.

We will never have an end to the inflationary spiral and we will never have a balanced budget until we get our people back to work.

There are several things that can be done specifically that are not now being done; first of all, to channel research and development funds into areas that will provide a large number of jobs. Secondly, we need to have a commitment in the private sector to cooperate with Government in matters like housing.

Here a very small investment of taxpayer's money in the housing field can bring large numbers of extra jobs in the guarantee of mortgage loans and in the putting forward of 202 programs for housing for older people and so forth to cut down the roughly 20 percent unemployment that now exists in the construction industry.

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Another thing is to deal with our needs in the central cities, where the unemployment rate is extremely high, sometimes among minority groups and those who don't speak English or who are black or young people a 40 percent unemployment. Here a CCC type program would be appropriate, to channel money into the sharing with private sector and also local and State Governments to employ young people who are now out of work.

Another very important aspect of our economy would be to increase production in every way possible, to hold down taxes on individuals and to shift the tax burden on to those who have avoided paying taxes in the past.

These kinds of specific things, none of which are being done now, would be a great help in reducing unemployment.

An additional factor that needs to be done can be covered very succinctly, and that is to make sure that we have a good relationship between management and business on the one hand and labor on the other.

In a lot of places where unemployment is very high, we might channel specific targeted job opportunities by paying part of the salary of unemployed people and also sharing with local Governments the payment of salaries which would let us cut down the unemployment rate much lower before we hit the inflationary level.

But, I believe by the end of the first four years of the next term we could have the unemployment rate down to 3 percent, adult unemployment, which is about 4 to 4-1/2 percent overall, a controlled inflation rate and have a balanced growth of about 4 to 6 percent, around 5 percent, which would give us a balanced budget.

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MR. REYNOLDS: Governor, in the event you are successful and you do achieve a drastic drop in unemployment that is likely to create additional pressure on prices, how willing are you to consider an income policy; in other words, wage and price controls?

MR. CARTER: Well, we now have such a low utilization of our productive capacity, about 73 percent--I think is about the lowest since the great Depression years--and such a high unemployment rate now, 7.9 percent, that we have a long way to go in getting people to work before we have the inflationary pressures, and I think this would be easy to accomplish to get jobs now without having the strong inflationary pressures that would be necessary.

I would not favor the payment of a given fixed income to people unless they are not able to work, but with tax incentives for the low income groups we could build up their income levels above the poverty level and not make welfare more profitable than work.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. President, your response?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe that Mr. Carter has been any more specific in this case than he has been on many other instances. I notice particularly that he didn't endorse the Humphrey-Hawkins bill which he has on occasions and which is included as a part of the Democratic platform. That legislation allegedly would help our unemployment but we all know that it would have controlled our economy; it would have added \$10 to \$30 billion each year in additional expenditures by the Federal Government.

It would have called for export controls on agricultural products. In my judgment, the best way to get jobs is to expand the private sector where five out of six jobs today exist in our economy. We can do that by reducing Federal taxes as I proposed about a year ago when I called for a tax reduction of \$28 billion, three-quarters of it to go to private taxpayers and one-quarter to the business sector.

We could add to jobs in the major metropolitan areas by a proposal that I recommended that would give tax incentives to business to move into the inner city and to expand or to build new plants so that they would take a plant or expand a plant where people are and people are currently unemployed.

We could also help our youth with some of the proposals that would give to young people an opportunity to work and learn at the same time just like we give money to young people who are going to college. Those are the kinds of specifics that I think we have to discuss on these debates and these are the kinds of programs that I will talk about on my time.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. Gannon, your question to President Ford.

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MR. GANNON: Mr. President, I would like to continue for a moment on this question of taxes which you have just raised. You have said that you favor more tax cuts for middle income Americans, even those earning up to \$30,000 a year. That presumably would cost the Treasury quite a bit of money in lost revenue.

In view of the very large budget deficits that you have accumulated and that are still in prospect, how is it possible to promise further tax cuts and to reach your goal of balancing the budget?

THE PRESIDENT: At the time, Mr. Gannon, that I made the recommendation for a \$28 billion tax cut--three-quarters of it to go to individual taxpayers and 25 percent to American business--I said at the same time that we had to hold the lid on Federal spending; that for every dollar of a tax reduction we had to have an equal reduction in Federal expenditures--a one for one proposition--and I recommended that to the Congress with a budget ceiling of \$395 billion, and that would have permitted us to have a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In my tax reduction program for middle income taxpayers, I recommended that the Congress increase personal exemptions from \$750 per person to \$1,000 per person. That would mean, of course, that for a family of four that that family would have \$1,000 more personal exemption, money that they could spend for their own purposes, money that the Government would not have to spend. But, if we keep the lid on Federal spending, which I think we can with the help of the Congress, we can justify fully a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In the budget that I submitted to the Congress in January of this year, I recommended a 50 percent cutback in the rate of growth of Federal spending. For the last 10 years the budget of the United States has grown from about 11 percent per year. We cannot afford that kind of growth in Federal spending and in the budget that I recommended we cut it in half -- a growth rate of 5 to 5-1/2 percent. With that kind of limitation on Federal spending, we can fully justify the tax reductions that I have proposed, and it seems to me with the stimulant of more money in the hands of the taxpayer and with more money in the hands of business to expand, to modernize, to provide more jobs, our economy will be stimulated so that we will get more revenue and we will have a more prosperous economy.

MR. GANNON: Mr. President, to follow up a moment, the Congress has passed a tax bill which is before you now which did not meet exactly the sort of outline that you requested. What is your intention on that bill since it does not meet your requirements? Do you plan to sign that bill?

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THE PRESIDENT: That tax bill does not entirely meet the criteria that I established. I think the Congress should have added another \$10 billion reduction in personal income taxes, including the increase of personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1,000, and Congress could have done that if the budget committees of the Congress and the Congress as a whole had not increased the spending that I recommended in the budget.

I am sure you know that in the resolutions passed by the Congress, they have added about \$17 billion in more spending by the Congress over the budget that I recommended. So, I would prefer in that tax bill to have an additional tax cut and a further limitation on Federal spending.

Now this tax bill that hasn't reached the White House yet -- but is expected in a day or two -- it is about 1,500 pages. It has some good provisions in it. It has left out some that I have recommended, unfortunately.

On the other hand, when you have a bill of that magnitude, with those many provisions, a President has to sit and decide if there is more good than bad, and from the analysis that I have made so far it seems to me that that tax bill does justify my signature and my approval.

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THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter, your response.

MR. CARTER: Well, Mr. Ford, of course, is changing considerably his previous philosophy. The present tax structure is a disgrace to this country. It is a welfare program for the rich. As a matter of fact, 25 percent of the total tax deductions go for only one percent of the richest people of this country and over 50 percent of the tax credits go for the 14 percent of the richest people in this country.

When Mr. Ford first became President, in August of 1974, the first thing he did in October was to ask for a \$4.7 billion increase in taxes on our people in the midst of the heaviest recession since the Great Depression of the 1940s. In January of 1975, he asked for a tax change, a \$5.6 billion increase on low and middle income private individuals, and a \$6.5 decrease on the corporations and the special interests.

In December of 1975, he vetoed the roughly \$18 to \$20 billion tax reduction bill that had been passed by the Congress and he came back later in January of this year and did advocate a \$10 billion tax reduction, but it would be offset by a \$6 billion increase this coming January in deductions for Social Security payments and for unemployment compensation.

The whole philosophy of the Republican Party, including my opponent, has been to pile on taxes on low income people, to take them off on the corporations. As a matter of fact, since the late 1960s, when Mr. Nixon took office, we have had a reduction in the percentage of taxes paid by corporations from 30 percent down to about 20 percent. We have had an increase in taxes paid by individuals, payroll taxes, of 14 percent up to 20 percent.

This is what the Republicans have done to us. This is why tax reform is so important.

THE MODERATOR: Ms. Drew, your question to Governor Carter.

MS. DREW: Governor Carter, you proposed a number of new and enlarged programs, including jobs and health, welfare reform, child care, aid to education, aid to cities, changes in Social Security and housing subsidies. You have also said you want to balance the budget by the end of your first term. You haven't put a price tag on this program, but even if we priced them conservatively and we count for full employment by the end of your first term, and we count for the economic growth that would occur during that period, there still isn't enough money to pay for those programs and balance the budget by any estimates I have been able to see.

So, in that case, what would give?

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MR. CARTER: As a matter of fact, there is, if we assume a rate of growth of our economy equivalent to what it was during President Johnson's and President Kennedy's terms and even before the Vietnamese war, and if we assume that at the end of the 4-year period, we can cut our unemployment rate down to 4 or 4-1/2 percent.

Under those circumstances, even assuming no elimination of unnecessary programs and assuming an increase in the allotment of money to finance programs, increasing it as the inflation rate does, my economic projections, I think confirmed by the House and the Senate committees, have been with a \$60 billion extra amount of money that can be spent in fiscal year 1981, which would be the last year of this next term.

Within that \$60 billion increase, there would be fit the programs that I promised the American people. I might say, too, that if we see these goals cannot be reached -- and I think they are reasonable goals -- then I would cut down on the amount of implementation of new programs in order to accommodate a balanced budget by fiscal year 1981, which is the last year of the next term.

I believe we ought to have a balanced budget during normal economic circumstances and these projections have been very carefully made. I stand behind them and if there should be an error slightly on the down side, then I will phase in the programs that we have advocated more slowly.

MS. DREW: Governor, according to the budget committees of the Congress that you referred to, if we get to full employment, what they project is a 4 percent unemployment and as you say, even allowing for the inflation in the programs, there would not be anything more than a surplus of \$5 billion by 1981.

Conservative estimates of your programs would be that they would be about \$85 to \$100 billion. So, how do you say that you are going to be able to do these things and balance the budget?

MR. CARTER: Well, the assumption that you have described, the difference is in the rate of growth of our economy.

MS. DREW: They took that into account in those figures.

MR. CARTER: I believe the committees to whom you referred, with the unemployment rate that you state and with the 5 to 5-1/2 percent growth rate in our economy, that the projections would be a \$60 billion increase in the amount of money that we have to spend in 1981 compared to now.

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In that framework would be fit any improvements in the program. This does not include any extra control over unnecessary spending, the weeding out of obsolete or obsolescent programs. We will have a safety version built in with complete reorganization of the Executive Branch of Government, which I am pledged to do.

The present bureaucratic structure of the Federal Government is a mess, and if I am elected President, that is going to be a top priority of mine, to completely revise the structure of the Federal Government to make it economical, efficient, purposeful and manageable for a change, and also, I am going to institute zero base budgeting, which we put into effect in Georgia, which assesses every program every year and eliminates those programs that are obsolete or obsolescent.

With these projections, we will have a balanced budget by fiscal year 1981, if I am elected President and keep my promises to the American people. It is just predicated upon very modest, but I think accurate, projections of employment increases and a growth in our national economy equal to what was experienced under Kennedy and Johnson before the Vietnam War.

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THE MODERATOR: President Ford?

THE PRESIDENT: If it is true that there will be a \$60 billion surplus by fiscal year 1981, rather than spend that money for all the new programs that Governor Carter recommends and endorses and which are included in the Democratic platform, I think the American taxpayer ought to get an additional tax break, a tax reduction of that magnitude.

I feel that the taxpayers are the ones that need the relief. I don't think we should add additional programs of the magnitude that Governor Carter talks about.

It seems to me that our tax structure today has rates that are too high, but I am very glad to point out that since 1969, during a Republican Administration, we have had ten million people taken off of the tax rolls at the lower end of the taxpayer area and, at the same time, assuming that I sign the tax bill that was mentioned by Mr. Gannon, we will in the last two tax bills have increased the minimum tax on all wealthy taxpayers.

I believe that by eliminating ten million taxpayers in the last eight years and by putting a heavier tax burden on those in the higher tax brackets, plus the other actions that have been taken, we can give taxpayers adequate tax relief.

Now, it seems to me that as we look at the recommendations of the budget committees and our own projections, there is not going to be any \$60 billion dividend. I have heard of those dividends in the past. It always happens. We expected one at the time of the Vietnam War, but it was used up before we ever ended the war, and taxpayers never got the adequate relief they deserved.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. Reynolds?

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. President, when you came into office, you spoke very eloquently of the need for a time for healing and very early in your Administration you went out to Chicago and you proposed a program of case-by-case pardons for draft resisters to restore them to full citizenship.

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Some 14,000 young men took advantage of your offer, but another 90,000 did not. In granting the pardon to former President Nixon, sir, part of your rationale was to put Watergate behind us, to, if I may quote you again, "truly end our long national nightmare."

Why does not the same rationale apply now today in our Bicentennial year to the young men who resisted in Vietnam, many of them still in exile abroad?

THE PRESIDENT: The amnesty program that I recommended in Chicago in September of 1974 would give to all draft evaders and military deserters the opportunity to earn their good record back, and about 14,000 to 15,000 did take advantage of that program. We gave them ample time.

I am against an across the board pardon of draft evaders or military deserters.

Now, in the case of Mr. Nixon, the reason that the pardon was given was that when I took office this country was in a very, very divided condition. There was hatred, there was divisiveness, people had lost faith in their Government in many, many respects. Mr. Nixon resigned and I became President.

It seemed to me that if I was to adequately and effectively handle the problems of high inflation, a growing recession, the involvement of the United States still in Vietnam, that I had to give 100 percent of my time to those two major problems.

Mr. Nixon resigned. That is disgrace. The first President out of 38 that ever resigned from public office under pressure.

So, when you look at the penalty that he paid and when you analyze the requirements that I had to spend all of my time working on the economy, which was in trouble, that I inherited, working on our problems in Southeast Asia, which were still plaguing us, it seemed to me that Mr. Nixon had been penalized enough by his resignation and disgrace and the need and necessity for me to concentrate on the problems of the country fully justified the action that I took.

MR. REYNOLDS: I take it, then, sir, that you do not believe that you are going to reconsider and think about those 90,000 who are still abroad? Have they not been penalized enough? Many of them have been there for years.

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THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Carter has indicated that he would give a blanket pardon to all draft evaders. I do not agree with that point of view. I gave in September of 1974 an opportunity for all draft evaders, all deserters to come in voluntarily, clear their records by earning an opportunity to restore their good citizenship. I think we gave them a good opportunity. I don't think we should go any further.

THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter?

MR. CARTER: Well, I think it is very difficult for President Ford to explain the difference between the pardon of President Nixon and his attitude toward those who violated the draft laws. As a matter of fact, now I don't advocate amnesty, I advocate pardon. There is a difference, in my opinion, in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court and the definition in the dictionary.

Amnesty means that what you did was right. Pardon means what you did, whether it is right or wrong, you are forgiven for it. I do advocate a pardon for draft evaders. I think it is accurate to say that two years ago, when Mr. Ford put in this amnesty that three times as many deserters were excused as were the ones who evaded the draft.

But, I think that now is the the time to heal our country after the Vietnam War and I think what the people are concerned about is not the pardon or the amnesty of those who evaded the draft, but whether or not our crime system is fair.

We have got a short distinction drawn between white collar crime. The bigshots who are rich, who are influential, have seldom gone to jail. Those who are poor and who have no influence quite often are the ones who are punished and the whole subject of crime is one that concerns our people very much.

I believe that the fairness of it is what is the major problem that addresses our leader, and this is something that has not been addressed adequately by this Administration.

But, I hope to have a complete responsibility on my shoulders to help bring about a fair criminal justice system and also to bring about an end to the devisiveness that has occurred in our country as a result of the Vietnam War.

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THE MODERATOR: Mr. Gannon.

MR. GANNON: Governor Carter, you have promised a sweeping overhaul of the Federal Government including a reduction in the number of Government agencies you say would go down to about 200 from some 1,900. That sounds indeed like a very deep cut in the Federal Government. But, isn't it a fact that you are not really talking about fewer Federal employees or less Government spending but rather that you are talking about reshaping the Federal Government, not making it smaller?

MR. CARTER: Well, I have been through this before, Mr. Gannon, as the Governor of Georgia. When I took over we had a bureaucratic mess like we have in Washington now, and we had 300 agencies, department, bureaus, commissions -- some fully budgeted, some not -- but all having responsibilities to carry out that were in conflict, and we cut those 300 agencies and so forth down substantially; we eliminated 278 of them. We set up a simple structured government that was to be administered fairly, and it was a tremendous success. It hasn't been undone since I was there.

It resulted also in an ability to reshape our court system, prison system, our educational system, our mental health programs, and a clear assignment of responsibility and authority and also to have our people once again understand and control our Government.

I intend to do the same thing if I am elected President. When I get to Washington, coming in as an outsider one of the major responsibilities that I will have on my shoulders is a complete reorganization of the Executive Branch of Government.

We now have a greatly expanded White House staff. When Mr. Nixon went in office we had \$3-1/2 million spent on the White House and the staff that has escalated now to \$16-1/2 million in the last Republican Administration. This needs to be changed. We need to put the responsibilities back on the Cabinet members.

We also need to have a great reduction in agencies and programs. For instance, we now have in the health area 302 different programs administered by 11 major departments and agencies. Sixty other advisory commissions are responsible for this. Medicaid is in one agency, Medicare is in a different one, the check on the quality of health care is in a different one.

Another thing, our responsibility for health care itself, this makes it almost impossible for us to have a good health program.

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We have just advocated this past week a consolidation of the responsibilities for energy. Our country now has no comprehensive energy program or policy. We have 20 different agencies in the Federal Government responsible for the production, the regulation, the information about energy, the conservation of energy spread all over Government. This is a gross waste of money for tough, competent management of Government. Giving us a simple, efficient, purposeful management of Government will be a great step forward, and if I am elected -- and I intend to be -- then it is going to be done.

MR. GANNON: I would like to press my question on the number of Federal employees, whether you would really plan to reduce the overall number or merely put them in different departments and relabel them? In your energy plan, you consolidate a number of agencies into one, or you would, but does that really change the overall?

MR. CARTER: I can't say for sure that we would have fewer Federal employees when I go out of office than when I come in. It took me about three years to completely reorganize the Georgia Government. The last year I was in office our budget was actually less than it was a year before, which showed a great improvement.

Also, we had a 2 percent increase in the number of employees last year, but it was a tremendous shift from the administrative jobs into the delivery of services. For instance, we completely revised our prison system. We established 84 new mental health treatment centers and we shifted people out of the administrative jobs into the field to deliver better services.

The same thing will be done at the Federal Government level. I accomplished this with substantial reductions in employees in some departments. For instance, in the Transportation Department we cut back about 25 percent of the total number of employees.

In giving our people better mental health care, we increase the number of employees, but the efficiency of it, the simplicity of it, the ability of people to understand their own Government and control it was a substantial benefit derived from complete reorganization.

We have got to do this at the Federal Government level. If we don't, the bureaucratic mess is going to continue. There is no way now for our people to understand what their Government is; there is no way to get the answer to a question.

When you come to Washington to try to, as a Governor begin a new program for your people, like the treatment of drug addicts, I found there were 13 different Federal agencies that I had to go to to manage the drug treatment program and in the Georgia Government we only had one agency responsible for a drug treatment program.

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This is the kind of thing that would be made and it would be a tremendous benefit in long-range planning and tight budgeting, saving the taxpayers money, making the Government more efficient, cutting down on bureaucratic waste, having a permanent curb on the use of authority and responsibility of employees, and giving our people a better chance to understand and control the Federal Government.

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THE MODERATOR: President Ford?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the record will show, Mr. Newman, that the Bureau of Census -- we checked it just yesterday -- indicates that in the four years that Governor Carter was Governor of the State of Georgia, expenditures by the Government went up over 50 percent. Employees of the Government in Georgia during his term of office went up over 25 percent and the figures also show that the bonded indebtedness of the State of Georgia, during his Governorship, went up over 20 percent.

There was some very interesting testimony given by Governor Carter's successor, Governor Busby, before a Senate committee a few months ago on how he found the Medicaid program, when he came into office following Governor Carter.

He testified, and these are his words, the present Governor of Georgia. He says he found the Medicaid program in Georgia in shambles.

Now, let me talk about what we have done in the White House as far as Federal employees are concerned. The first order that I issued after I became President was to cut or eliminate the prospective 40,000 increase in Federal employees that had been scheduled by my predecessor.

In the term that I have been President -- some two years -- we have reduced Federal employment by 11,000. In the White House staff, itself, when I became President, we had roughly 540 employees. We now have about 485 employees. So, we have made a rather significant reduction in the number of employees on the White House staff working for the President.

So, I think our record of cutting back employees, plus the failure on the part of the Governor's program to actually save on employment in Georgia, shows which is the better plan.

THE MODERATOR: Ms. Drew?

MS. DREW: Mr. President, in Vail, after the Republican Convention, you announced you would now emphasize five new areas. Among those were jobs and housing, health, improved recreational facilities for Americans, and you also added crime. You also mentioned education.

For two years you have been telling us we couldn't do very much in these areas because we couldn't afford it and, in fact, we do have a \$50 billion deficit now. In rebuttal to Governor Carter a little bit earlier, you said if there were to be any surplus in the next few years, you thought it should be turned back to the people in the form of tax relief. So, how are you going to pay for any new initiatives in these areas you announced in Vail you were now going to stress?

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THE PRESIDENT: In the last two years, as I indicated before, we had a very tough time. We were faced with heavy inflation of over 12 percent. We were faced with substantial unemployment. But in the last 24 months, we have turned the economy around and we have brought inflation down to under 6 percent, and we have added employment of about 4 million in the last 17 months to the point where we have 88 million people working in America today, the most in the history of the country.

The net result is we are going to have some improvement in our receipts, and I think we will have some decrease in our disbursements. We expect to have a lower deficit in fiscal year 1978.

We feel that with this improvement in the economy, we feel with more receipts and fewer disbursements, we can, in a more moderate way, increase, as I recommended, over the next 10 years a new parks program that would cost \$1.5 billion, doubling our national park system.

We have recommended that in the housing program, we can reduce down payments and moderate monthly payments but that doesn't cost any more as far as the Federal Treasury is concerned.

We believe that we can do a better job in the area of crime, but that requires tougher sentencing, mandatory serving prison sentences for those who violate our criminal laws. We believe that you can revise the Federal Criminal Code, which has not been revised in a good many years. That doesn't cost any more money.

We believe that you can do something more effectively with a moderate increase of money in the drug abuse program.

We feel that in education, we can have a slight increase, not a major increase. It is my understanding that Governor Carter has indicated that he approved of a \$30 billion expenditure by the Federal Government as far as education is concerned.

At the present time, we are spending roughly \$3 billion 500 million. I don't know where that money would come from.

But, as we look at the quality of life programs -- jobs, health, education, crime and recreation -- we feel that as we move forward with a healthier economy, we can absorb the smallest costs that will be required.

MS. DREW: Sir, in the next few years, when you try to reduce the deficit, would you spend money for these programs that you have just outlined or would you, as you said earlier, return whatever surplus you got to the people in the form of tax relief?

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THE PRESIDENT: We feel that with the programs that I have recommended, the additional \$10 billion tax cut, with the moderate increases in the quality of life area, we can still have a balanced budget, which I will submit to the Congress in January of 1978. We won't wait one year or two years longer, as Governor Carter indicates.

As the economy improves -- and it is improving -- our Gross National Product this year will average about 6 percent increase over last year: We will have a lower rate of inflation for the calendar year this year, something slightly under 6 percent; employment will be up, revenues will be up; we will keep the lid on some of these programs that we can hold down. And so we will have a little extra money to spend for those quality of life programs, which I think are needed and necessary.

Now, I cannot and would not endorse the kind of programs that Governor Carter recommends. He endorses the Democratic platform, which, as I read it, calls for approximately 60 additional programs.

We estimate that those programs would add \$100 billion minimum and probably \$200 billion maximum each year to the Federal budget. Those programs you cannot afford and give tax relief.

We feel that you can hold the line and restrain Federal spending, give a tax reduction and still have a balanced budget by 1978.

THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter?

MR. CARTER: Well, Mr. Ford takes the same attitude that the Republicans always take. In the last three months before an election, they are always for the programs that they fight during the other years. I remember when Herbert Hoover was against jobs for people. Alf Landon was against Social Security. And later President Nixon -- 16 years ago -- was telling the public that John Kennedy's program would bankrupt the country and double the cost.

The best thing to do is look at the record of Mr. Ford's Administration and Mr. Nixon's before his.

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We had last year a \$65 billion deficit, the largest deficit in the history of our country, more of a deficit spending than we had in the entire eight-year period under President Johnson and President Kennedy. We have got 500,000 more Americans out of jobs today than we had out of work three months ago.

Since Mr. Ford has been in office, in two years we have had a 50 percent increase in unemployment, from five million people out of work to two and a half more million, or a total of seven and a half million.

We have also got a comparison between himself and Mr. Nixon. He has four times the size of the deficit that Mr. Nixon even had himself.

This talking about more people at work is distorted because with the 14 percent increase in the cost of living in the last two years, it means that women and young people have had to go to work when they didn't want to because their fathers couldn't make enough to pay the increased cost of food and of housing and clothing.

We have in this last two years alone \$120 billion total deficits under President Ford and, at the same time, we have had in the last eight years a doubling in the number of bankruptcies for small businesses. We have had a negative growth in our national economy, measured in real dollars.

The take-home pay of a worker in this country is actually less now than it was in 1968, measured in real dollars. This is the kind of record that is there.

They talk about the future and a drastic change or conversion on the part of Mr. Ford at the last minute, and it is one that just doesn't go.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. Reynolds?

MR. REYNOLDS: I would like to turn to what we used to call the energy crisis. Just yesterday a British Government commission on air pollution, but one headed by a nuclear physicist, recommended that any further expansion of nuclear energy be delayed in Britain as long as possible.

This is a subject that is quite controversial among our own people, and there seems to be a clear difference between you and the President on the use of nuclear power plants.

Would you say you would use it as a last priority and why, sir? Are they unsafe?

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MR. CARTER: Among my other experiences in the past I am a nuclear engineer, and I worked in this field. I think that I know the capability and limitation of atomic power. But, the energy policy of our nation is one that has not yet been established under this Administration.

I think almost every other developed nation in the world has an energy policy except us. We have seen the Federal Energy Agency established and, for instance, in the crisis of 1973, it was supposed to be a temporary agency. Now it is permanent and enormous and growing every day, and I think the Wall Street Journal reported not so long ago they have 112 public relations experts working for the Federal Energy Agency to try to justify to the American people its own existence.

We have got to have a firm way to handle the energy question. The reorganizing of the present organization that I put forward was one first step.

In addition to that, we need to have a realization that we have got about 35 years worth of oil left in the whole world. We are going to run out of oil. When Mr. Nixon made his famous speech on Operation Independence, we were importing about 35 percent of our oil. Now we have increased that amount 25 percent, and we now import about 44 percent of our oil.

We should have a shift from oil to coal and concentrate on research and development effort on coal-burning and extraction and safer mines and also it is clean burning. We need to shift very strongly toward solar energy and of strict conservation measures and then, as a last resort only, continue to use atomic power.

I would certainly not cut out atomic power altogether. We can't afford to give up that opportunity until later. But, to the extent we continue to use atomic power, I would be responsible as President to make sure that the safety precautions were initiated and maintained.

For instance, some that have been forgotten: We need to have the reactor core below ground level, the entire power plant that uses atomic power tightly sealed and a heavy vacuum maintained. There ought to be a standardized design. There ought to be a full-time atomic energy specialist, independent of the power company and in the control room full-time, 24 hours a day, to shut down a plant if an abnormality develops. These kinds of procedures, along with evacuation procedures, adequate insurance, ought to be initiated. So, shift from oil to coal, emphasize research and development of coal use and also solar power, strict conservation measures and not yield every time the special interests put pressure on the President, like this Administration has done, and use atomic energy only as a last resort with the strictest possible safety precautions. That is the best overall energy program in the brief time I have to discuss it.

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MR. REYNOLDS: Governor, on that same subject, would you require mandatory conservation efforts to try to conserve fuel?

MR. CARTER: Yes, I would. Some of the things that can be done about this is a change in the rate structure of electric power companies. We now encourage people to waste electricity and by giving the lowest rates to the biggest users. We don't do anything to cut down on peak load requirements. We don't have an adequate requirement for the insulation of homes, for the efficiency of automobiles, and whenever the automobile manufacturers come forward and say they cannot meet the limits that the Congress has put forth this Republican Administration has delayed implementation dates.

In addition to that, we ought to have a shift of the use of coal, particularly in the Appalachian regions where the coal is located -- a lot of very high-quality low-carbon coal, low-sulfur that is there -- it is where our employment is needed. This would help a great deal.

So, mandatory conservation measures, yes. Encouragement by the President for people to voluntarily conserve, yes. And also the private sector ought to be encouraged to bring forward to the public the benefit from efficiency.

One bank in Washington, for instance, gives lower interest loans for people who adequately insulate their homes and who buy efficient automobiles. And some major manufacturing companies, like Dow Chemical, have, through very effective efficiency mechanisms, cut down the use of energy by as much as 40 percent of the same out-product.

These kinds of things ought to be done, they ought to be encouraged and supported, and even required by the Government, yes.

THE MODERATOR: President Ford.

THE PRESIDENT: Governor Carter skims over a very serious and a very broad subject. In January of 1975, I submitted to the Congress and to the American people the first comprehensive energy program recommended by any President. It called for an increase in the production of energy in the United States. It called for conservation measures so that we would save the energy that we have.

If you are going to increase domestic oil and gas production -- and we have to -- you have to give to those producers an opportunity to develop their land or their wells.

I recommended to the Congress that we should increase coal production in this country from 600 million tons a year to 1 billion 200 million tons by 1985. In order to do that, we have to improve our extraction of coal from the ground; we have to improve our utilization of coal, make it more efficient, make it cleaner. In addition, we have to expand our research and development.

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In my program for energy independence, we have increased, for example, solar energy research from about \$84 million a year to about \$120 million a year. We are going as fast as the experts say we should.

In nuclear power, we have increased the research and development under the Energy Research and Development Agency very substantially to insure that our nuclear power plants are safer, that they are more efficient, and that we have adequate safeguards. I think you have to have greater oil and gas production, more coal production, more nuclear production and, in addition, you have to have energy conservation.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. Gannon.

MR. GANNON: Mr. President, I would like to return for a moment to this problem of unemployment. You have vetoed or threatened to veto a number of jobs bills passed or in development in the Democratic-controlled Congress. Yet, at the same time, the Government is paying out, I think it is, \$17 billion, perhaps \$20 billion, a year in unemployment compensation caused by the high unemployment.

Why do you think it is better to pay out unemployment compensation to idle people than to put them to work in public service jobs?

THE PRESIDENT: The bills that I have vetoed, the one for an additional \$6 billion was not a bill that would have solved our unemployment problems. Even the proponents of it admitted that no more than 400,000 jobs would be made available.

Our analysis indicates that something in the magnitude of 150,000 to 200,000 jobs would be made available. Each one of those jobs would have cost the taxpayer \$25,000.

In addition, the jobs would not be available right now, they would not have materialized for about 9 to 18 months. The immediate problem we have is to stimulate our economy now so that we can get rid of unemployment.

What we have done is to hold the lid of spending in an effort to reduce the rate of inflation, and we have proven, I think very conclusively, that you can reduce the rate of inflation and increase jobs.

For example, as I have said, we have added some 4 million jobs in the last 17 months. We have now employed 88 million people in America -- the largest number in the history of the United States. We have added 500,000 jobs in the last 2 months.

Inflation is the quickest way to destroy jobs, and by holding the lid of Federal spending we have been able to do a good job, an affirmative job in inflation and, as a result, have added to the jobs in this country.

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I think it is also appropriate to point out that through our tax policies we have stimulated added employment throughout the country -- the investment tax credit, the tax incentives for expansion and modernization of our industrial capacity. It is my opinion that the private sector, where five out of the six jobs are, where you have permanent jobs with the opportunity for advancement, is a better place than make-work jobs under the program recommended by the Congress.

MR. GANNON: Just to follow up, Mr. President, the Congress has just passed a \$3.7 billion appropriation bill which would provide money for the public works jobs program that you earlier tried to kill by your veto of the authorization legislation.

In light of the fact that unemployment again is rising or has in the past three months, I wonder if you have re-thought that question at all, whether you would consider allowing this program to be funded, or will you veto that money bill?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that bill has not yet come down to the Oval Office so I am not in a position to make any judgment on it tonight. But that is an extra \$4 billion that would add to the deficit, which would add to the inflationary pressures, which would help to destroy jobs in the private sector, not make jobs where the jobs really are. These make-work, temporary jobs, dead-end, as they are, are not the kind of jobs that we want for our people.

I think it is interesting to point out that in the two years that I have been President I have vetoed 56 bills. Congress has sustained 42 vetoes. As a result, we have saved over \$9 billion in Federal expenditures, and the Congress -- by overriding the bills that I did veto -- the Congress has added some \$13 billion to the Federal expenditures and to the Federal deficit.

Now Governor Carter complains about the deficits that this Administration has had, and yet he condemns the vetoes that I have made that have saved the taxpayer \$9 billion and could have saved an additional \$13 billion. Now, he can't have it both ways. And, therefore, it seems to me that we should hold the lid as we have to the best of our ability so we can stimulate the private economy and get the jobs where the jobs are -- five out of six -- in this economy.

THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter.

MR. CARTER: Well, Mr. Ford does not seem to put in perspective the fact that when 500,000 more people are out of work than there were three months ago, where we have 2-1/2 million more people out of work than when he took office, that this touches human beings.

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I was in a city in Pennsylvania not too long ago near here and there were about 4,000 or 5,000 people in the audience -- that was on a train trip -- and I said, "How many adults here are out of work?" About a thousand raised their hands.

Mr. Ford actually has fewer people now in the private sector in non-farm jobs than when he took office, and still he talks about a success. 7.9 percent unemployment is a terrible tragedy in this country.

He says he has learned how to match unemployment with inflation. That is right. We have got the highest inflation we have had in 25 years right now -- except under this Administration -- and that was 50 years ago -- and we have got the highest unemployment we have had under Mr. Ford's Administration since the Great Depression. This affects human beings, and his insensitivity in providing those people a chance to work has made this a welfare Administration and not a work Administration.

He has not saved \$9 billion with his vetoes. It has only been a net saving of \$4 billion, and the cost in unemployment compensation, welfare compensation and lost revenues has increased \$23 billion in the last two years. This is a typical attitude that really causes havoc in people's lives, and then it is covered over by saying that our country has naturally got a 6 percent unemployment rate or 7 percent unemployment rate, and a 6 percent inflation rate.

It is a travesty. It shows a lack of leadership. And we have never had a President since the War between the States that vetoed more bills.

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Mr. Ford has vetoed four times as many bills as Mr. Nixon, for a year, and 11 of them have been overridden. One of his bills that was overridden -- he only got one vote in the Senate and seven votes in the House from Republicans -- so, this shows a breakdown in leadership.

THE MODERATOR: Under the rules, I must stop you.

Ms. Drew?

MS. DREW: Governor Carter, I would like to return to the subject of taxes. You have said that you would cut taxes for the middle and lower income groups.

MR. CARTER: Right.

MS. DREW: But unless you are willing to do such things as reduce the itemized deductions for charitable contributions, for home mortgage payments, for interest, for taxes or capital gains, you cannot really raise sufficient revenue to provide an overall tax cut of any size, so how are you going to provide that tax relief that you are talking about?

MR. CARTER: Now, we have such a grossly unbalanced tax system, as I said earlier, that it is a disgrace. Of all the tax benefits now, 25 percent of them go to one percent of the richest people in this country. Over 50 percent -- 53 percent to be exact -- of the tax benefits go to the 14 percent richest people in this country.

We have had a 50 percent increase in payroll deductions since Mr. Nixon went in office eight years ago. Mr. Ford has advocated, since he has been in office, over \$5 billion in reductions for corporations, special interest groups and the very, very wealthy, to derive their income not from labor, but from investments.

That has got to be changed. A few things can be done.

We have now a deferral system so that the multinational corporations who invest overseas, if they make \$1 million in profits overseas, they don't have to pay any of their taxes unless they bring their money back into this country. Where they don't pay their taxes, the average American pays the taxes for them. Not only that, but it robs this country of jobs because instead of coming back with that million dollars in creating a shoe factory, say, in New Hampshire or Vermont, if the company takes the money down to Italy and builds a shoe factory, they don't have to pay any taxes on the money.

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Another thing is a system called DISC, which was originally designed and proposed by Mr. Nixon, to encourage exports. This permits a company to create a dummy corporation to export their products and then not to pay the full amount of taxes on them.

This costs our Government about \$1.4 billion a year and when those rich corporations don't pay that tax, the average American taxpayer pays it for them.

Another one that is very important is the business deductions. Jet airplanes, first-class travel, the \$50 martini lunch, the average working person can't take advantage of that but the wealthier people can.

Another system is where a dentist can invest money in, say, raising cattle and can put in \$100,000 of his own money, borrow \$900,000 -- \$950,000 -- that makes a million and marks off a great amount of loss through that procedure. There was one example, for instance, where somebody produced pornographic movies. They put in \$30,000 of their own money and got \$120,000 in tax savings.

These special kinds of programs have robbed the average taxpayer and have benefitted those who are powerful and who can employ lobbyists and who can have their CPAs and their lawyers to help them benefit from the roughly 8,000 pages of the Tax Code. The average American person can't do it. You cannot hire a lobbyist out of unemployment compensation checks.

MS. DREW: Governor, to follow up on your answer, in order for any kind of tax relief to really be felt by the middle and lower income people, according to Congressional committees on this, you need about \$10 billion. Now, you listed some things. The deferral on foreign income is estimated it would save about \$500 million. DISC, you said, was \$1.4 billion. The estimate of the outside, if you eliminated all tax shelters, is \$5 billion.

So, where else would you raise the revenue to provide this tax relief? Would you, in fact, do away with all business deductions and what other kinds of preferences would you do away with?

MR. CARTER: No, I would not do away with all business deductions. I think that would be a very serious mistake. But if you could just do away with the ones that are unfair, you could lower taxes for everyone. I would never do anything that would increase the taxes for those who work for a living or who are presently required to list all their income.

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What I want to do is not to raise taxes, but to eliminate loopholes and this is the point of my first statistic that I gave you, that the present tax benefits that have been carved out over a long period of years, 50 years, by sharp tax lawyers and by lobbyists, have benefitted just the rich.

The programs that I described to you earlier -- the tax deferrals for overseas, the DISC and the tax shelters -- they only apply to people in the \$50,000 a year bracket or up, and I think this is the best way to approach it, is to make sure that everybody pays taxes on the income that they earn and make sure that you take whatever savings there is from the higher income levles and give it to the lower and middle income families.

THE MODERATOR: President Ford?

THE PRESIDENT: Governor Carter's answer tonight does not coincide with the answer that he gave in an interview to the Associated Presss a week or so ago. In that interview, Governor Carter indicated that he would raise the taxes on those in the medium or middle income brackets, or higher. Now, if you take the medium or middle income taxpayer, that is about \$14,000 per person. Governor Carter has indicated, publicly, in an interview, that he would increase the taxes on about 50 percent of the working people of this country.

I think the way to get tax equity in this country is to give tax relief to the middle income people who have an income from roughly \$8,000 up to \$25,000 or \$30,000. They have been short-changed as we have taken 10 million taxpayers off the tax rolls in the last eight years and as we have added to the minimum tax provision to make all people pay more taxes.

I believe in tax equity for the middle income taxpayer -- increasing the personal exemption. Mr. Carter wants to increase taxes for roughly half of the taxpayers of this country.

Now, the Governor has also played a little fast and loose with the facts about vetoes. The records show that President Roosevelt vetoed on an average of 55 bills a year. President Truman vetoed on the average, while he was President, about 38 bills a year. I understand that Governor Carter, when he was Governor of Georgia, vetoed between 35 and 40 bills a year. My average in two years is 26, but in the process of that, we have saved \$9 billion.

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One final comment. Governor Carter talks about the tax bills and all of the inequities that exist in the present law. I must remind him the Democrats have controlled the Congress for the last 22 years and they wrote all the tax bills.

THE MODERATOR: Mr. Reynolds.

MR. REYNOLDS: I suspect that we could continue on this tax argument for some time, but I would like to move on to another area.

Mr. President, everybody seems to be running against Washington this year, and I would like to raise two coincidental events and ask you whether you think perhaps this may have a bearing on the attitude throughout the country.

The House Ethics Committee has just now ended its investigation of Daniel Schorr, after several months and many thousands of dollars, trying to find out how he obtained and caused to be published a report of the Congress that probably is the property of the American people. At the same time, the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct has voted not really to begin an investigation of a United States Senator because of allegations against him that he may have been receiving corporate funds illegally over a period of years.

Do you suppose, sir, that events like this contribute to the feeling in the country that maybe there is something wrong in Washington, and I don't mean just in the Executive Branch, but throughout the whole Government?

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THE PRESIDENT: There is a considerable anti-Washington feeling throughout the country, but I think the feeling is misplaced. In the last two years we have restored integrity in the White House and we have set high standards in the Executive Branch of the Government.

The anti-Washington feeling, in my opinion, ought to be focused on the Congress of the United States. For example, this Congress very shortly will spend \$1 billion a year for its housekeeping, its salaries, its expenses and the like. The next Congress will probably be the first billion dollar Congress in the history of the United States.

I don't think the American people are getting their money's worth from the majority party that runs this Congress.

In addition, we see that in the last four years the number of employees hired by the Congress has gone up substantially, much more than the Gross National Product, much more than any other increase throughout our society. Congress is hiring people by the droves and the cost, as a result, has gone up.

I don't see any improvement in the performance of the Congress under the present leadership. So, it seems to me instead of the anti-Washington feeling being aimed at everybody in Washington, it seems to me that the focus should be where the problem is, which is the Congress of the United States, and particularly the majority in the Congress.

They spend too much money on themselves. They have too many employees. There is some question about their morality. It seems to me that in this election the focus should not be on the Executive Branch but the correction should come as the voters vote for their Members of the House of Representatives or for their United States Senator.

That is where the problem is, and I hope there will be some corrective action taken, so we can get some new leadership in the Congress of the United States.

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. President, if I may follow up, I think you made it plain that you take a dim view of the majority in the Congress. Isn't it quite likely, sir, that you will have a Democratic Congress in the next session if you are elected President, and hasn't the country a right to ask whether you can get along with that Congress or whether we will have continued confrontation?

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THE PRESIDENT: Well, it seems to me that we have a chance, the Republicans, to get a majority in the House of Representatives. We will make some gains in the United States Senate, so there will be different ratios in the House as well as in the Senate, and as President I will be able to work with that Congress.

But, let me take the other side of the coin, if I might. Supposing we had had a Democratic Congress for the last two years and we had had Governor Carter as President. He has, in effect, said that he would agree that he would disapprove of the vetoes that I have made and would have added significantly to expenditures and the deficit in the Federal Government.

I think it would be contrary to one of the basic concepts in our system of Government, a system of checks and balances.

We have a Democratic Congress today and, fortunately, we have had a Republican President to check their excesses with my vetoes. If we have a Democratic Congress next year and a President who wants to spend an additional \$100 billion a year or maybe \$200 billion a year, with more programs, we will have, in my judgment, greater deficits with more spending, more dangers of inflation.

I think the American people want a Republican President to check on any excesses that come out of the next Congress if it is a Democratic Congress.

THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter?

MR..CARTER: It is not a matter of Republicans and Democrats. It is a matter of leadership and no leadership. President Eisenhower worked with a Democratic Congress very well. Even President Nixon, because he was a strong leader, at least, worked with a Democratic Congress very well.

President Ford has vetoed, as I said earlier, four times as many bills per year as Mr. Nixon. Mr. Ford quite often puts forward a program just as a public relations stunt and therefore tries to put it through the Congress by working with the Congress.

I think under Presidents Nixon and Eisenhower they passed about 60 to 75 percent of their legislation. This year Mr. Ford will not pass more than 26 percent of all of the legislative proposals he puts forward.

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This is Government by stalemate and we have seen almost a complete breakdown in the proper relationship between the President, who represents this country, and the Congress, who collectively also represent this country.

We have had Republican Presidents before who tried to run against a Democratic Congress, and I don't think it is the Congress which is Mr. Ford's pawn, but if he insists that I be responsible for the Democratic Congress, of which I have not been a part, then I think it is only fair that he be responsible for the Nixon Administration in its entirety, of which he was a part.

That, I think, is a good balance, but the point is that a President ought to lead this country. Mr. Ford so far as I know, except for avoiding another Watergate, has not accomplished one single major program for this country, and there has been a constant squabbling between the President and the Congress, and that is not the way this country ought to be run.

Might I go back to one other thing. Mr. Ford has misquoted an AP news story which was an error to begin with. That story reported several times that I would lower taxes for lower and middle income families and that correction was delivered to the White House. I am sure the President knows about this correction, but he still insists on repeating an erroneous statement.

THE MODERATOR: President Ford and Governor Carter, we no longer have enough time for two complete sequences of questions. We have only about six minutes left for questions and answers. For that reason we will drop the follow-up questions at this point, but each candidate will still be able to respond to the other's answers.

To the extent that you can, gentlemen, please keep your remarks brief.

MR. GANNON: Governor Carter, one important part of the Government's economic policy apparatus we haven't talked about is the Federal Reserve Board. I would like to ask you something about what you have said, and that is that you believe that a President ought to have a Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board whose views are compatible with his own.

Based on the record of the last few years, would you say that your views are compatible with those of Chairman Arthur Burns, and if not, would you seek his resignation if you are elected?

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MR. CARTER: What I have said is that the President ought to have a chance to appoint a Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and to have a coterminus term; in other words, both of them serve the same four years.

The Congress can modify the supply of money by modifying the income tax laws. The President can modify the economic structure of the country by public statement and general attitude in the budget and the public press. The Federal Reserve has an independent status that ought to be preserved.

I think Mr. Burns did take a typical erroneous Republican attitude in the 1973 year when inflation was so high. He assumed that the inflation rate was because of excessive demand and, therefore, put into effect tight restraints on the economy, very high interest rates, which is typical, also, of Republican Administrations, tried to increase the tax payments by individuals, and cut the tax payments by corporations. I would have done the opposite.

I think the problem should be addressed by increasing productivity, by having put people back to work so they can purchase more goods, lower income taxes on individuals, perhaps raise them if necessary on corporations in comparison.

But, Mr. Burns in that respect made a very serious mistake. I would not want to destroy the independence of the Federal Reserve Board, but I do think we ought to have a cohesive economic policy with at least the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the President's terms being the same and let the Congress of course be the third entity with independence, subject only to the President's veto.

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THE MODERATOR: President Ford, your response?

THE PRESIDENT: The Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board should be independent. Fortunately, he has been during Democratic as well as Republican Administrations. As a result, in the last two years we have had a responsible monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve Board indicated that the supply of money would be held between 4 to 4-1/2 or 7 to 7-1/2. They have done a good job in integrating the money supply with the fiscal policy of the Executive and Legislative Branches of Government.

It would be catastrophic if the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board became the tool of the political party that was in power. It is important for our future economic security that that job be nonpolitical and separate from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

THE MODERATOR: Ms. Drew.

MS. DREW: The real problem with the FBI -- in fact, all of the intelligence agencies -- is there is no real long governing policy and such laws as there are tend to be vague and open-ended. You have issued some Executive Orders but we have learned that leaving these agencies to Executive discretion and direction can get them, and in fact the country, in a great deal of trouble. One President may be a decent man and the next one might not be.

So, what do you think about trying to write in some more protection by getting some laws governing these agencies?

THE PRESIDENT: You are familiar, of course, with the fact that I am the first President in 30 years who has reorganized the intelligence agencies in the Federal Government -- the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the others.

We have done that by Executive Order and I think we have tightened it up. We have straightened out their problems that developed over the last few years. It doesn't seem to me that it is needed or necessary to have legislation in this particular regard.

I have recommended to the Congress, however, I am sure you are familiar with this, legislation that would make it very proper and in the right way that the Attorney General could go in and get the right for wiretapping under security cases. This was an effort that was made by the Attorney General and myself working with the Congress, but even in this area where I think new legislation would be justified, the Congress has not responded.

So I feel in that case, as well as in the reorganization of the intelligence agencies -- as I have done -- we have to do it by Executive Order, and I am glad that we have a good Director in George Bush, we have good Executive Orders and the CIA and the NSA are now doing a good job under proper supervision.

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THE MODERATOR: Governor Carter.

MR. CARTER: Well, one of the very serious things that has happened in our Government in recent years and has continued up until now is a breakdown in the trust among our people ---

(Audio interruption 10:53 p.m. Debate resumed at 11:18 p.m.)

THE MODERATOR: These debates have been arranged by the League of Women Voters Education Fund and are being broadcast by the three commercial networks, and the public television network and we hope that we have the audio.

Are we back on the air?

Ladies and gentlemen: Probably it is not necessary for me to say that we had a technical failure during the debates. It was not a failure in the debate itself, it was a failure in the broadcasting of the debate. It occurred 27 minutes ago and the fault has been dealt with, and we want to thank President Ford and Governor Carter for being so patient and understanding while this delay went on.

We very much regret the technical failure, but it was a loss of the sound as it was leaving the theater. It occurred during Governor Carter's response to what would have been and was the last question put to the candidates. That question went to President Ford and dealt with the control of Government intelligence agencies.

Governor Carter was making his response and had very nearly finished it. He will conclude that response now, after which President Ford and Governor Carter will make their closing statements.

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MR. CARTER: Some of you are critics of too much Government secrecy and not enough restraint for the personal privacy of American citizens.

THE MODERATOR: It is now time for the closing statements which are to be up to four minutes long.

Governor Carter, by the same toss of the coin that directed the first question to you, you are to go first now.

MR. CARTER: Tonight, we have had a chance to talk a lot about the past, but I think it is time to talk about the future. Our Nation, in the last eight years, has been divided as never before. It is a time for unity. It is a time to draw ourselves together, to have a President and a Congress that can work together with mutual respect for a change, cooperating for a change, in the open for a change, so the people can understand their own Government.

It is time for Government, industry and labor, manufacturing, agriculture, education, other entities in our society, to cooperate. It is a time for Government to understand and to cooperate with our people.

For a long time, our American citizens have been excluded, sometimes misled, sometimes have been lied to. This is not compatible with the purpose of our Nation. I believe in our country. It needs to be competent, the Government needs to be well managed, efficient, economical. We need to have a Government that is sensitive to our people's needs, to those who are poor, who don't have adequate health care, who have been cheated too long by our tax programs, who have been out of jobs, whose families have been torn apart, and we need to restore the faith and the trust of the American people in their own Government.

In addition to that, we have suffered because we have not had leadership in this Administration. We have got a Government of stalemate and we have lost the vision of what our country can and ought to be. This is not the America that we have known in the past. This is not the America that we have to have in the future.

I don't claim to know all the answers, but I have got confidence in my country. Our economic strength is still there. Our system of Government, in spite of Vietnam, Cambodia, CIA, Watergate, is still the best system of Government on earth, and the greatest resource of all of the 215 million Americans who still have within us the strength, the character, the intelligence, the experience, the patriotism, the idealism, the compassion, the sense of brotherhood, on which we can rely in the future to restore the greatness to our country.

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We ought not to be excluded from our Government anymore. We need a President who can go in, who derives his strength from the people. I owe the special interests nothing. I owe everything to you, the people of this country, and I believe that we can bind our wounds. I believe that we can work together and I believe that if we can tap the tremendous untapped reservoir of innate strength in this country that we can once again have a Government as good as our people and let the world know what we still know and hope for, that we still live in the greatest and the strongest and the best country on earth.

THE MODERATOR: President Ford?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: On November 2 all of you will make a very, very important decision. One of the major issues in this campaign is trust. A President should never promise more than he can deliver and a President should always deliver everything that he has promised. A President can't be all things to all people. A President should be the same thing to all people.

Another issue in this campaign, Governor Carter has endorsed the Democratic platform which calls for more spending, bigger deficits, more inflation or more taxes. Governor Carter has embraced the record of the present Congress, dominated by his political party. It calls for more of the same.

Governor Carter in his acceptance speech called for more and more programs, which means more and more Government. I think the real issue in this campaign-- and that which you must decide on November 2--is whether you should vote for his promises or my performance in two years in the White House.

On the Fourth of July we had a wonderful 200th birthday for our great country. It was a superb occasion. It was a glorious day.

In the first century of our nation's history, our forefathers gave us the finest form of Government in the history of mankind. In the second century of our nation's history, our forefathers developed the most productive industrial nation in the history of the globe. Our third century should be the century of individual freedom for all our 215 million Americans today and all that join us.

In the last few years Government has gotten bigger and bigger. Industry has gotten larger and larger. Labor unions have gotten bigger and bigger, and our children have been the victims of mass education.

We must make this next century the century of the individual. We should never forget that a Government big enough to give us everything we want is a Government big enough to take from us everything we have.

The individual worker of a plant throughout the United States should not be a small cog in a big machine. The member of the labor union must have his rights strengthened and broadened and our children in their education should have an opportunity to improve themselves based on their talents and their ability.

MORE

My mother and father during the Depression worked very hard to give me an opportunity to do better in our great country. Your mothers and fathers did the same thing for you and others. Betty and I have worked very hard to give our children a brighter future in the United States, our beloved country.

You and others in this great country have worked hard and done a great deal to give your children and your grandchildren the blessings of a better America. I believe we can all work together to make the individuals in the future have more, and all of us working together can build a better America.

THE MODERATOR: Thank you, President Ford. Thank you, Governor Carter. Our thanks also to the questioners and to the audience in this theatre. We much regret the technical failure that caused a 28-minute delay in the broadcast of the debate. We believe, however that everyone will agree that it did not detract from the effectiveness of the debate or from its fairness.

The next Presidential debate is to take place on Wednesday, October 6, in San Francisco, at 9:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. The topics are to be foreign and defense issues. As with all three debates between the Presidential candidates and the one between the Vice Presidential candidates, it is being arranged by the League of Women Voters Education Fund in the hope of promoting a wider and better informed participation by the American people in the election in November.

Now, from the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, good night.

END (AT 11:28 P.M. EDT)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: ROBERT T. HARTMANN
FROM: JIM CANNON

What are we saying to people who write to congratulate the President on his performance at the Debate. In particular, should a person who is on Rog Morton's Steering Committee, who wrote to congratulate, receive a note from the President?

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The White House
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PMS JAMES CANNON PRESIDENTS DOMESTIC COUNCIL

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WASHINGTON DC 20500

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