

## National Cancer Advisory Board

### *Announcement of Appointment of Norris Cotton as a Member of the Board. January 3, 1975*

The President today announced the appointment of Norris Cotton, of Lebanon, N.H., to be a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board for the remainder of a term expiring March 9, 1978. He succeeds W. Clarke Wescoe who resigned effective March 25, 1974.

He served in the United States Senate from November 2, 1954, until the conclusion of the 93d Congress.

The Board was established by Public Law 92-218 of December 23, 1971, and its membership consists of the Secretary of HEW, Director of the National Science Foundation, Director of the National Institutes of Health, Chief Medical Officer of the Veterans' Administration (or his designee), and a medical officer designated by the Secretary of Defense and 18 members appointed by the President. Not more than 12 are scientists or physicians and not more than 8 shall be representatives from the general public.

Members of the Board are appointed for staggered terms of 6 years.

The Board, under the Chairmanship of Jonathan E. Rhoads, advises the Director of the National Cancer Institute, Frank Joseph Rauscher, Jr., with regard to the National Cancer Program.

Mr. Cotton was born in Warren, N.H., on May 11, 1900. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Wesleyan University, and George Washington University Law School. He was majority leader and later speaker, New Hampshire's Second District, 1946, serving four consecutive terms in the House; elected to the United States Senate, 1954, to serve 2 years of unexpired term and reelected for three consecutive 6-year terms, present term ends January 3, 1975.

## Trade Act of 1974

### *The President's Remarks at the Bill Signing Ceremony at the White House. January 3, 1975*

*Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, including the leadership, ladies and gentlemen:*

The Trade Act of 1974, which I am signing into law today, will determine for many, many years American trade relations with the rest of the world. This is the most significant trade legislation passed by the Congress since the beginning of trade agreement programs some four decades ago.

It demonstrates our deep commitment to an open world economic order and interdependence as essential con-

ditions of mutual economic health. The act will enable Americans to work with others to achieve expansion of the international flow of goods and services, thereby increasing economic well-being throughout the world.

It will thus help reduce international tensions caused by trade disputes. It will mean more and better jobs for American workers, with additional purchasing power for the American consumer.

There are four very basic elements to this Trade Act: authority to negotiate further reductions and elimination of trade barriers; a mandate to work with other nations to improve the world trading system and thereby avoid impediments to vital services as well as markets; reform of U.S. laws involving injurious and unfair competition; and, improvement of our economic relations with non-market economies and developing countries.

Our broad negotiating objectives under this act are to obtain more open and equitable market access for traded goods and services, to assure fair access to essential supplies at reasonable prices, to provide our citizens with an increased opportunity to purchase goods produced abroad, and to seek modernization of the international trading system.

Under the act, the Administration will provide greater relief for American industry suffering from increased imports and more effective adjustment assistance for workers, firms, and communities.

The legislation allows us to act quickly and to effectively counter foreign import actions which unfairly place American labor and industry at a disadvantage in the world market. It authorizes the Administration, under certain conditions, to extend nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to countries whose imports do not currently receive such treatment in the United States.

This is an important part of our commercial and overall relations with Communist countries. Many of the act's provisions in this area are very complex and may well prove difficult to implement. I will, of course, abide by the terms of the act, but I must express my reservations about the wisdom of legislative language that can only be seen as objectionable and discriminatory by other sovereign nations.

The United States now joins all other major industrial countries, through this legislation, in a system of tariff preferences for imports from developing countries.

Although I regret the rigidity and the unfairness in these provisions, especially with respect to certain oil-producing countries, I am now undertaking the first steps to implement this preference system. By this summer, most developing countries are clearly eligible, and I hope that still broader participation can be possible by that time.

As I have indicated, this act contains certain provisions to which we have some objection and others which vary somewhat from the language we might have preferred. In the spirit of cooperation, spirit of cooperation

with the Congress, I will do my best to work out any necessary accommodations.

The world economy will continue under severe strain in the months ahead. This act enables the United States to constructively and to positively meet challenges in international trade. It affords us a basis for cooperation with all trading nations. Alone, the problems of each can only multiply; together, no difficulties are insurmountable.

We must succeed! I believe we will.

This is one of the most important measures to come out of the 93d Congress. I wish to thank very, very generously and from the bottom of my heart the Members of Congress and members of this Administration—as well as the public—who contributed so much to this legislation's enactment.

At this point I will sign the bill.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:04 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. As enacted, the bill (H.R. 10710) is Public Law 93-618, approved January 3, 1975.

## Veto of Nurse Training Bill

*The President's Memorandum of Disapproval. Dated January 2, 1975. Released January 3, 1975*

I have withheld my approval from H.R. 17085, a bill that would amend Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act to provide support for the training of nurses.

This measure would authorize excessive appropriations levels—more than \$650 million over the three fiscal years covered by the bill. Such high Federal spending for nursing education would be intolerable at a time when even high priority activities are being pressed to justify their existence.

I believe nurses have played and will continue to play an invaluable role in the delivery of health services. The Federal taxpayer can and should selectively assist nursing schools to achieve educational reforms and innovations in support of that objective. The Administration's 1976 budget request will include funds for this purpose. Furthermore, I intend to urge the 94th Congress to enact comprehensive health personnel training legislation that will permit support of nurse training initiatives to meet the new problems of the 1970's.

This act inappropriately proposes large amounts of student and construction support for schools of nursing. Without any additional Federal stimulation, we expect that the number of active duty registered nurses will increase by over 50 percent during this decade.

Such an increase suggests that our incentives for expansion have been successful, and that continuation of the current Federal program is likely to be of less benefit to the Nation than using these scarce resources in other ways. One result of this expansion has been scattered but

persistent reports of registered nurse unemployment, particularly among graduates of associate degree training programs.

Today's very different outlook is not reflected in this bill. We must concentrate Federal efforts on the shortage of certain nurse specialists, and persistent geographic maldistribution. However, this proposal would allocate less than one-third of its total authorization to these problems. Moreover, it fails to come to grips with the problem of geographic maldistribution.

Support for innovative projects—involving the health professions, nursing, allied health, and public health—should be contained in a single piece of legislation to assure that decisions made in one sector relate to decisions made in another, and to advance the concept of an integrated health service delivery team. By separating out nursing from other health personnel categories, this bill would perpetuate what has in the past been a fragmented approach.

The enrolled bill would also extend various special nursing student assistance provisions of current law. Nursing students are overwhelmingly undergraduates, and as such should be—and are—entitled to the same types of student assistance available generally under the Office of Education's programs for post-secondary education. These include, in particular, guaranteed loans and basic educational opportunity grants for financially hard-pressed students. Categorical nursing student assistance activities are not appropriate and should be phased out, as the Administration has proposed.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,  
January 2, 1975.

## Veto of Milk Price Support Bill

*The President's Memorandum of Disapproval. January 3, 1975*

I am withholding my approval from S. 4206, entitled "an act to provide price support for milk at not less than 85 per centum of the parity price therefore, and for other purposes."

This bill would require an immediate increase of \$1.12 per hundredweight in the support price for milk, to a record high \$7.69. Thereafter, through March 31, 1976, further upward adjustments would be required every three months as necessary to reflect changes in the parity index and parity price for milk.

Such large increases in milk prices to producers would be highly inflationary to consumers and unnecessary. The initial increase alone would raise fluid milk prices to consumers by about 6 cents per half gallon of milk and

Legislative History  
of the  
Trade Act of 1974

1. P.L. 93-618; H.R. 10710; January 3, 1975; 93d Congress; 88 Stat. 1978.
2. House Report No. 93-571.
3. House Report NO. 93-1644.
4. Senate Report No. 93-1298.
5. House Document No. 93-80.
6. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "A strategy for international trade negotiations"; Feb. 9, 1973, 93-1.
7. Committee Print; House; Ways & Means; "Briefing materials prepared for the use of the Committee...in connection with hearings on the subject of foreign trade and tariffs"; May 1973; 93-1.
8. Committee Print; House; Ways & Means; "Trade agreement authority and tariff levels" (Briefing Paper No. 3); May 1973; 93-1.
9. Committee Print; House; Ways & Means; "Preliminary listing of amendments proposed to H.R. 6767, the proposed Trade Reform Act of 1973" (Briefing Paper No. 6); June 1973; 93-1.
10. Committee Print; House; Ways & Means; "Listing of amendments proposed to H.R. 6767, the proposed Trade Reform Act of 1973" (Briefing Paper No. 8); August 1973; 93-1.
11. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Executive branch organization for international economic policy"; Feb. 18, 1974; 93-2.
12. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Staff data and materials on U.S. trade and balance of payments"; Feb. 26, 1974; 93-2.

13. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Summary and analysis of H.R. 10710 - the Trade Reform Act of 1973"; Feb. 26, 1974; 93-2.
14. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Analysis of the trade agreements program and the Trade Reform Act of 1973, staff papers provided by the U.S. Tariff Commission.. " June 1974; 93-2.
15. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Anaylsis of the rate-reducing authority in the Trade Reform Act of 1973, staff papers provided by the U.S. Tariff Commission.. " July 1974; 93-2.
16. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Digest of testimony received on H.R. 10710, the Trade Reform Act of 1973"; October 1974; 93-2.
17. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Summary of Trade Reform Act of 1974"; Nov 20, 1974; 93-2.
18. Committee Print; House; Ways & Means; "Summary of Senate Amendments to H.R. 10710 Trade Act of 1974"; Dec. 16, 1974; 93-2.
19. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Tables and statistical material on U.S. balance of trade and balance of payments"; Dec. 1974; 93-2.
20. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "Trade Act of 1974, summary of the provisions of H.R. 10710"; Dec. 30, 1974; 93-2.
21. Committee Print; Senate; Finance; "United States international trade policy and the Trade Act of 1974"; Jan. 29, 1976; 94-2.

Various versions of H.R. 6767 (93-1) and H.R. 10710 (93-1).

Hearings include "Trade Reform" by the House Ways and Means Committee (15 parts) 93d Congress, 1st Session and "Trade Reform Act of 1973" by the Senate Finance Committee (6 parts) 93d Congress, 2d Session.

Congressional Record.