

Sawhill discusses energy, economy

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stering a quota program would not be difficult.

P: What do you think of the proposal to delay the introduction of stricter auto emission standards for five years?

S: I felt that that was a mistake, frankly. I think we do have to change some of our emission standards, but I do not think we need a five year moratorium. We've got to keep the heat on the automobile industry to continue cleaning up our cars in the same way that we have to keep the heat on the industry to continue making our cars safer and more energy efficient.

P: Do you think that the federal government can afford to run another deficit with the present strain on the capitol market?

S: Frankly that doesn't worry me a bit. The number one problem we have in this country is the recession. It's a lot more important to get people back to work than it is to worry about strains on the capital market. I think we can't afford that kind of strain on the capital market but people are out of work and

we've got to get them back to work. That's the thing we've got to concentrate on.

P: You have charged that the Ford administration has underestimated the effect of the increase in oil prices for next year. Statistics now indicate that families on the whole will be winners in that they will get more money back in tax rebates than they will lose due to increased energy prices. Do you think that the rate increases will make some families losers?

S: I think some families will be losers. As a matter of fact I think the whole program is too complicated and too inflationary and something that should not be put into effect.

P: I noticed in your speech that you estimate unemployment to be in the range of 8½ per cent on the average in '75. Now in the past some unemployment projections have been off; for instance nobody expected the rate to go up to 7.1. Do you think there's a chance that it could go beyond 8.5?

S: I think it could go beyond 8.5. Some economists are now talking about 9 per cent.

My best estimate, however, at this time is about 8½ per cent.

P: What is your opinion of the safety-net oil facilities recently negotiated in Washington?

S: I think the safety-net facilities will be helpful — it's a good idea. But no one facility, no one capital market mechanism is going to do the whole recycling job. We need a variety of things. For example we need the IMF facilities, which the European countries have been in favor of. We need the world bank; we need private capital markets, and we may need to set up additional facilities as well. This recycling problem involves some 60 billion dollars and it cannot be done by any one set of financial institutions alone.

F: If it were up to you, how would you deal right now with the US economy?

S: I would have a tax cut, probably greater than the one the President has proposed; something in the range of

twenty to twenty-five billion dollars. I would recommend a permanent tax cut rather than a temporary cut that the President has talked about. I would recommend that the cut be tilted more in the direction of lower and middle income groups than was the case in the President's proposal. As far as energy is concerned, I would recommend a moderate but gradually increasing gasoline tax which would be refunded to low income groups. I would also suggest mandatory efficiency standards for automobiles. And I would suggest mandatory efficiency standards for new buildings and tax credits for people who insulate or put storm windows on their homes. I would certainly recommend subsidies to low income families

so that they could repair their homes with storm windows and insulation. That would be the kind of approach that I would recommend now.

P: A number of people have expressed the sentiment, as you did, that the income tax cut should be tilted toward lower and middle income groups. There are people opposed to this who say that the people who are going to spend money if they get a rebate will be members of the higher income group.

S: That simply is not true. The higher propensity to consume is among lower income groups because these groups tend to spend everything they get. Lower income groups just don't save as much as upper income groups.

P: Thank you very much.

Udall to give talk at MIT

By John Hanzel

Arizona Congressman Morris Udall will make his first Massachusetts appearance as an announced candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at MIT this Sunday, February 2.

Udall will deliver a speech on the topic "Back to the Basics: Energy, the Environment, and the Economy." The speech is part of the series "Presidential Politics '76: The Issues and the Candidates" sponsored by the Citizens for Participation in Political Action (CPPAX).

Udall was the first Democrat to officially declare himself in

the running for the party's 1976 Presidential nomination. He is backed by a number of liberal congressmen who circulated a petition urging him to run.

Always concerned about the environment, Udall was one of the primary sponsors in the last session of Congress of the Land Use Planning Act, a bill to control strip mining, and of a three billion dollar energy research and development act. He has also been involved in the Congressional reform movement, helping to pass campaign finance legislation, establishing the House Ethics Committee, and

ending the rigid seniority system which had existed most notably in the Congressional committee structure.

The CPPAX series is designed to expose Massachusetts voters to potential "progressive" Presidential candidates. CPPAX will be sponsoring a speech by former Senator Eugene McCarthy on March 9 at Boston University, and other future speakers include Birch Bayh, Julian Bond, and George McGovern.

Udall will speak at 8:30 in the Student Center; admission is \$2.00.



Gjon Mili, photographer for *Life* magazine for 34 years, is currently exhibiting his photographs at the Boston Museum of Science. Mili, who graduated from MIT in 1927 with a degree in electrical engineering, has done much experimentation with stroboscopic photography, working to freeze successive falshes of movement in one picture. He names Professor Harold E. "Doc" Edgerton, a long time associate, as a major influence in his career. His exhibit, "Man and Movement," will be at the museum until March 31.

Photo by Rich Reihl

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