

It's obvious to me that industry, all employers, labor, the government at all levels, and consumers are in this together. And until each one of us does our part, we'll never find a resolution of the problem.

Last night I was in Elk City, Oklahoma. A farmer stood up and asked me if I didn't think that business was responsible for inflation because last quarter profits were 26 percent higher than they had been a year before. And then I asked him what his profession was. He said he was a farmer. I said, "Do you realize that in 1978 net farm income was up 30 percent? Would you say that the farmers were responsible for inflation?" And he very quickly said no.

The point is I'm doing all I can as head of our Government to control inflation. You need to do all you can within the area of your own influence. But if your own prices and charges go up more than our guidelines, you will have directly contributed to inflation and have hurt your own country.

And it's a responsibility that each of us ought to accept. I certainly accept my share of the responsibility as President. I hope you will do the same. I hope all business and labor will also take responsibility, and the consumers as well. Only by assessing it as a partnership and not trying to find a scapegoat can we possibly succeed. But I am absolutely determined and I am absolutely convinced that if we work together we can bring inflation under control.

Let me say in closing that I have thoroughly enjoyed being with you. I hope that you listened very carefully to my opening remarks, because I recognize that perhaps there is no other industry on Earth that has a greater impact on the consciousness of people and, therefore, a

greater impact on the evolution of our Nation in a positive direction.

What the rest of the world thinks about America is primarily determined by you. And I think the honesty, the integrity, the accuracy, the freedom of the American broadcasting industry is absolutely crucial to making our Nation, which is the greatest nation on Earth, even freer and greater in the future. In that respect, you and I are also partners.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: President Carter's forty-sixth news conference began at 3:30 p.m. at the Dallas Convention Center, on the occasion of the opening session of the 57th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters. Vincent T. Wasilewski is president of NAB, and Paul Stevens is president of radio and television communications of the Southern Baptist Convention, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Prior to the news conference, the President attended a luncheon for members and elected officials of the Democratic Party at the home of Ambassador Robert S. Strauss, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, in Dallas.

Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty

Joint Statement Issued by President Carter, President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt, and Prime Minister Menahem Begin of Israel: March 25, 1979

At the convening of the Camp David summit meeting we issued a communication which stated in part—"Conscious of the grave issues which face us, we place our trust in the God of our fathers from whom we seek wisdom and guidance. We request people of all faiths to pray with us that peace and justice will result from these deliberations."

Our trust in God was well-placed. On Monday, a treaty of peace will be signed between Egypt and Israel within the framework of a comprehensive peace

ment in the area. We are grateful to people around the world who joined in prayer. We now ask people of all faiths to join again in a day of prayer and thanksgiving for what has been accomplished, and then ask God to guide our efforts in the days ahead as we continue to work for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. With God's help, we and our nations to come will know peace between our peoples. To this end, we ask that Monday, March 26, be a day of prayer around the world.

The time has come to stop this neglect. Just as we have injected a new sense of discipline into the management of Federal budgetary and personnel resources, we must reform the government's regulation of others' resources.

Much of Federal regulation is vitally important to modern society. Goals such as equal opportunity, a healthy environment, a safe workplace, and a competitive and truthful marketplace cannot be achieved through market forces alone. In the last decade, the regulatory programs created to achieve these goals have produced a wide range of benefits, such as:

- Workplace health standards have been established which are protecting more than two and one-half million workers exposed to cancer causing substances, such as asbestos, arsenic, and vinyl chloride.
 - Automobile safety devices such as seat belts, collapsible steering wheels, interior padding, and side door strength are saving an estimated 9,000 lives per year.
 - Fuel economy standards are reducing automobile gasoline consumption by about 1.5 billion gallons this year.
 - Populated areas have more protection against fires, explosion and the spilling of hazardous materials transported by rail because of new rules on tank cars.
 - We are making real progress on water pollution. Salmon are swimming in the Connecticut River for the first time in almost two centuries.
 - Regulations requiring child-proof containers for such products as household cleaners and drugs have prevented as many as 200,000 accidental poisonings of young children.
 - Emission controls for automobiles helped reduce carbon monoxide air pollution by 20% between 1972 and 1977.
- The regulatory programs that produced these benefits are essential to the Nation's

Regulatory Reform

Message to the Congress on a Program of Legislative and Executive Actions.
March 26, 1979

The Congress of the United States:

I am today announcing a program of reforms in the regulatory process, including both legislative and executive action. This program will make new regulations more efficient and effective; ensure reviews of existing regulatory laws and individual rules to eliminate or revise those that are outmoded; and reduce the burden of regulation and paperwork without jeopardizing our progress toward vital regulatory goals.

Since the first Federal regulatory agency was established nearly a century ago, regulatory programs have grown steadily in number, scope, and impact. During that time, however, little attention has been paid to the management of the regulatory process. There was little effort to re-examine rules which no longer served the public or to ensure that needed programs were run on a common sense basis, so that missions are accomplished with maximum results and minimum burdens.