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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE:

FROM:

VIA: David N. Parker

MEETING: or greeting - drop-by - address - reception - etc.

DATE: day and date proposed (leave blank if no specific time requirement)

PURPOSE: explicitly stated as to why the event should be done and exactly what our objective is in doing it

FORMAT: -location (room, office or city and specific place in the city)
-participants (attach list and narrative discussion of composition of the group or audience)
-expected length of participation requested
-when speaking to an audience or convention, preliminary program must be attached
-indicate other suggested movements

SPEECH MATERIAL: remarks or talking points - required topic state concisely what types of remarks are appropriate

PRESS COVERAGE: state what type of press and photo coverage would be desirable to accomplish our press objectives

STAFF: attending meeting

RECOMMEND: list of those who support the proposal and include any pertinent comment they may make concerning the proposal

OPPOSED: cite any opposition to the proposal and why

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: state whether or not the President has seen officials or participated in meetings of organization named and when

BACKGROUND: this should indicate both the pros and cons of the proposal in the briefest possible manner

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE GERGEN

THROUGH: BILL TIMMONS
MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: VERN LOEN *VL*

SUBJECT: Attached Schedule Proposal

Max Friedersdorf has agreed to make an official presentation of the Presidential Certificate of Commendation already in Dr. Miller's possession.

This ceremony is to take place at 9:30 a.m., on March 6th. It would be a wonderful surprise and appropriate recognition for this 94 year old physician and his Congressman, Tennyson Guyer, if the President could confer the Medal of Freedom instead.

We have made no mention of this possibility to Dr. Miller or Congressman Guyer and shall not do so unless an affirmative decision is rendered on the schedule proposal. In view of the gentleman's age, he should have advance notification if the President will participate.

VCL/jlm



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: March 6, 1974
Thru: William E. Timmons
Max Friedersdorf
From: Vern Loen *VL*
Via: David N. Parker

MEETING: Congressman Tennyson Guyer (R-Ohio)
Dr. Harry Willis Miller, 94 yrs. old, Ludlow Falls, Ohio

DATE: March 6, 1974

PURPOSE: To permit the President to bestow the Medal of Freedom Award upon Dr. Miller in recognition of his 70 years of service as a medical missionary to China, beginning in 1903.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Congressman Tennyson Guyer
Dr. Harry Willis Miller
Vern C. Loen (staff)

FORMAT: Five minutes in the Oval Office

PRESS COVERAGE: Announce to press: Ollie Atkins photo

BACKGROUND: 1. On January 17, 1974, the President conferred an original letter and Certificate of Commendation upon Dr. Miller in recognition of his retirement after so many years of humanitarian service. He had been nominated for the Medal of Freedom by Congressman Guyer on September 11, 1973, but due to his advanced age and logistical problems, the certificate was presented by letter.

2. Dr. Miller became known as "The China Doctor" during his 70 years of service to the Chinese people as a medical missionary in which he brought distinction to his profession, to the 7th Day Adventist Church, and to his Government.



BACKGROUND CONT'D

3. Although Dr. Miller has already received Presidential recognition through the Certificate of Commendation, he will be in Washington on March 6, and Congressman Guyer has requested an official presentation. In view of the magnitude of his accomplishments during his lifetime of service, it would be appropriate for this 94 year old man to receive the Medal of Freedom from the President himself. It also would reaffirm the President's peaceful initiative with the Peoples' Republic of China and his efforts to cement relations between our peoples.
4. Congressman Guyer, 60, is a Freshman Republican from the 4th District of Ohio (principal city is Lima) who serves on the Foreign Affairs and Internal Security Committees. He is an ordained minister in the Church of God, a former State Senator, and is noted in the public speaking field as a humorist-philosopher. Among his numerous awards is "Ohio's Ambassador of Goodwill" granted by the Governor of Ohio. He has been very supportive of the President.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: March 26, 1974

Thru: William E. Timmons

From: Max L. Friedersdorf *M.L.F.*

Via: David N. Parker

MEETING: The 46 Freshmen Republican Members of Congress and their spouses on the Sequoia (2 trips)

DATE: Anytime after May 1, 1974

PURPOSE: Opportunity for the President to meet with the Freshmen Republican Members and their spouses on an informal, social basis.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
GOP Freshmen (See Tab A)
William E. Timmons (staff)

BACKGROUND:

1. Representative E. G. "Bud" Shuster, newly elected President of the 93rd Club, personally requested the opportunity for the freshmen and their spouses to join the President for an evening aboard the Sequoia.
2. Since, with partners, this involves 92 people, it is recommended the group be divided in two, for two different evenings.
3. Mr. Shuster is very supportive of the President. His continued assistance will be useful in obtaining help for the President programs from this large bloc of Republican Members.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



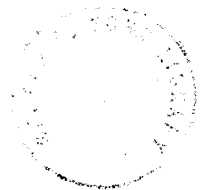
REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE 93rd CLUB

E. G. "Bud" Shuster - President
Ed Young - Vice President
William H. Hudnut III - Vice President *
Ronald A. Sarasin - Secretary
David Towell - Treasurer

James Abdnor**
William L. Armstrong
L. A. "Skip" Bafalis
Robert Bauman
Robin L. Beard
Clair W. Burgener
M. Caldwell Butler
Thad Cochran
William S. Cohen
John B. Conlan
Paul W. Cronin
Robert W. Daniel, Jr.
Harold V. Froehlich
Benjamin A. Gilman
Tennyson Guyer
Robert P. Hanrahan
Andrew J. Hinshaw
Marjorie S. Holt
Robert J. Huber
James P. Johnson
William M. Ketchum
Robert J. Lagomarsino
Trent Lott
Edward R. Madigan
Joseph J. Maraziti
James G. Martin
Donald J. Mitchell
Carlos J. Moorhead
George M. O'Brien
Stanford E. Parris
Joel M. Pritchard
Ralph S. Regula
Matthew J. Rinaldo **
Angelo D. Roncallo
Alan Steelman
Steven D. Symms
Gene Taylor
David C. Treen
William F. Walsh
Donald E. Young
Samuel H. Young

* Divorced

** Bachelor



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: March 26, 1974

Thru: William E. Timmons

From: Max L. Friedersdorf

Via: David N. Parker

MEETING: The 46 Freshmen Republican Members of Congress

DATE: Anytime soon

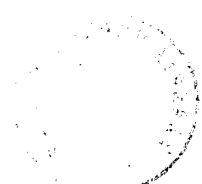
PURPOSE: To comply with a request from the President of the 93rd Club that the freshmen be invited as a group to the White House for a social event.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
GOP Freshmen (See Tab A)
William E. Timmons (staff)

- BACKGROUND:
1. Representative E. G. "Bud" Shuster (R-PA) was recently elected as President of the 93rd Club, succeeding Representative John Conlan (R-Ariz).
 2. Mr. Shuster phoned to specifically request the opportunity for the freshmen to visit the White House en masse for a social event with the President.
 3. Mr. Shuster said it would be a good opportunity for the President and freshmen Members to get better acquainted.
 4. Shuster, a good supporter and friend of the President, says that the vast majority of the freshmen Republicans are conservative, and support the President and his policies.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE 93rd CLUB

E. G. "Bud" Shuster - President
Ed Young - Vice President
William H. Hudnut III - Vice President *
Ronald A. Sarasin - Secretary
David Towell - Treasurer

James Abdnor**
William L. Armstrong
L. A. "Skip" Bafalis
Robert Bauman
Robin L. Beard
Clair W. Burgener
M. Caldwell Butler
Thad Cochran
William S. Cohen
John B. Conlan
Paul W. Cronin
Robert W. Daniel, Jr.
Harold V. Froehlich
Benjamin A. Gilman
Tennyson Guyer
Robert P. Hanrahan
Andrew J. Hinshaw
Marjorie S. Holt
Robert J. Huber
James P. Johnson
William M. Ketchum
Robert J. Lagomarsino
Trent Lott
Edward R. Madigan
Joseph J. Maraziti
James G. Martin
Donald J. Mitchell
Carlos J. Moorhead
George M. O'Brien
Stanford E. Parris
Joel M. Pritchard
Ralph S. Regula
Matthew J. Rinaldo **
Angelo D. Roncallo
Alan Steelman
Steven D. Symms
Gene Taylor
David C. Treen
William F. Walsh
Donald E. Young
Samuel H. Young

* Divorced

** Batchelor



MAX - FBI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: June 13, 1974

Thru: William E. Timmons

From: Max L. Friedersdorf

Via: David N. Parker

MEETING: Representative Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill)
Minority Whip of the House of Representatives

DATE: September 4, 1974

PURPOSE: Opportunity for Mr. Arends to introduce the new
Imperial Potentate of the Shriners, Imperial
Sir Jack M. Streight, to the President.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Rep. Arends
Dr. Edward Latch
Mr. A. Wallace Moore, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Streight
Max Friedersdorf (staff)

BACKGROUND:

1. The outgoing Imperial Potentate, A. Wallace Moore, wrote to the Chaplain of the House, Dr. Latch, asking if he could arrange this meeting. Dr. Latch, in turn, asked Mr. Arends for his assistance.
2. Mr. Streight will be installed this month in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and will make his official visit to Almas Temple here in Washington, D. C. on September 4.
3. Mr. Arends, the most senior Republican Member of the House, is a close personal friend of the President, and one of his best supporters. He will retire at the close of this Congress.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____



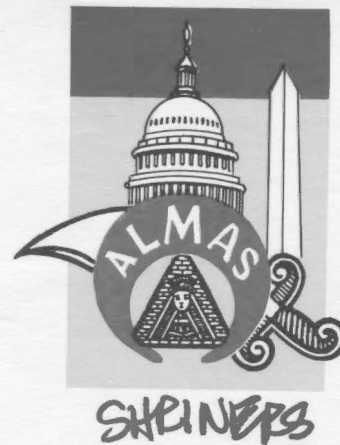
Arends

ALMAS TEMPLE, A.A.O.N.M.S.

Oasis of Washington, District of Columbia

1315 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 202/628-7933



A. WALLACE MOORE, JR.
Illustrious Potentate
WILLIAM P. JACOBS, JR., P.P.
Recorder

14 May 1974

Dr. Edward G. Latch, Chaplain
U. S. House of Representatives
U. S. Capitol H-110
Washington, D. C. 20515

British Columbia
Vancouver
Dumbarton Queens
Court

Dear Dr. Latch:

It was nice being with you on Sunday and I am glad you are feeling better.

Imperial Sir Jack M. Streight will be installed as Imperial Potentate in Atlantic City this June and he is going to make his official visit to Almas Temple on Wednesday, September 4th. I would greatly appreciate it if you could make arrangements for Imperial Sir Jack Streight and Mrs. Streight to go to the White House and meet President Nixon.

If there is any other information you need, please let me know.

Sincerely yours in the Faith,

Wally

A. Wallace Moore, Jr.

AWM, Jr. /nl



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 12, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

PURPOSE: To discuss the 1974 campaign and candidates,
and the President's role in the campaign.

DATE: As soon as possible.

FORMAT:

- The Oval Office
- one hour

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Chairman George Bush, RNC
Senator Bill Brock, Senate Campaign Chairman
Rep. Bob Michel, Congressional Campaign
Chairman
Appropriate staff

RECOMMENDED BY: William E. Timmons



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 12, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

PURPOSE: To confer on pending legislation.

DATE: Saturday afternoon and evening, Sunday morning, August 17 and 18, 1974.

RECOMMENDED BY: William E. Timmons

FORMAT: Camp David

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Senator Mike Mansfield
Senator Hugh Scott
Speaker Carl Albert
Rep. Thomas O'Neill
Rep. John Rhodes
Appropriate Staff

BACKGROUND:

1. It is important that the President meet as soon as possible with the bipartisan leaders to discuss legislation pending in the 93rd Congress.
2. The President can fly to Camp David Saturday afternoon, via helicopter, for a working dinner with the Members.
3. The President and his guests should stay overnight at Camp David. The President can attend church Sunday morning at Thurmont, Maryland, and return thereafter.



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 12, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

PURPOSE: Meeting with GOP Leadership to discuss pending legislation and Administration's objectives.

DATE: Week of August 12, 1974

FORMAT:

- 8:30 - 9:30 a. m.
- one hour
- The Cabinet Room

RECOMMENDED BY: William E. Timmons

PARTICIPANTS:

- The President
- Senator Hugh Scott
- Senator Robert Griffin
- Senator Norris Cotton
- Senator Wallace Bennett
- Senator John Tower
- Senator Bill Brock
- Rep. John J. Rhodes
- Rep. Leslie Arends
- Rep. John B. Anderson
- Rep. Sam Devine
- Rep. Jack Edwards
- Rep. Lou Frey
- Rep. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
- Rep. Robert Michel
- Rep. Dave Martin
- Appropriate Staff



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 12, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

PURPOSE:

White House dinner to honor all retiring Members of Congress

DATE:

If this is scheduled soon after Labor Day it could be helpful in moving the President's legislative program in the September term.

BACKGROUND:

1. This dinner would be a good opportunity for the President to say farewell to former Congressional colleagues -- bipartisan, Senate and House -- who are not seeking re-election.
2. Suggest those Members who lost in the primary elections also be included.
3. No spouses included because of space limitations.
4. House Members running for the Senate should not be included.

PARTICIPANTS:

List in tab A.



GUESTS

SENATE

Norris Cotton (R-NH)
Wallace Bennett (R-Utah)
Alan Bible (D-Nev)
Harold Hughes (D-Ia)
Sam Ervin (D-NC)
George Aiken (R-Vt)
Edward Gurney (R-Fla)
* Howard Metsenbaum (D-Ohio)
* J. William Fulbright (D-Ark)

HOUSE

Charles E. Chamberlain (R-Mich)
John M. Zwach (R-Minn)
Tom Gettys (D-SC)
Kenneth J. Gray (D-Ill)
O. C. Fisher (D-Tex)
Les Arends (R-Ill)
Harold R. Collier (R-Ill)
Dave Martin (R-Neb)
William Minshall (R-Ohio)
Ancher Nelson (R-Minn)
Walter Powell (R-Ohio)
H. R. Gross (R-Ia)
Craig Hosmer (R-Cal)
John Ware (R-Pa)
George Goodling (R-Pa)
Charles S. Gubser (R-Cal)
Howard W. Robison (R-NY)
Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash)
John A. Blatnik (D-Minn)
Richard T. Hanna (D-Cal)
Henry P. Smith, III (R-NY)
Chet Holifield (D-Cal)
Wendell Wyatt (R-Ore)
Edith Green (D-Ore)
Martha Griffiths (D-Mich)
Peter H. B. Frelighuysen (R-NJ)
Harold Donohue (D-Mass)
John Rooney (D-NY)
Frank Brasco (D-NY)
Thaddeus Dulski (D-NY)
* Larry Williams (R-Pa)
* Frank Stubblefield (D-Ky)
* Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn (D-SC)
** Jerome Waldie (D-Cal)
** Ogden Reid (D-NY)

* Defeated in re-election primary

** Defeated in primary for other office (Governor)



URGENT

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

From: William E. Timmons

Via: David Parker

Date: August 13, 1974

PURPOSE:

**Photo opportunity for Rep. Jack Wydler (R-NY)
and his 13-years old son, Christopher**

FORMAT:

- Oval Office
- 2 minutes

DATE:

**Today, August 13 or
tomorrow, August 14**

BACKGROUND:

1. Jack is a close friend of the President.
His son is in town just today and tomorrow.
2. Wydler requests quick photo with the
President, no substantive discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval for Wednesday morning.



URGENT

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

From: William E. Timmons

Via: David Parker

Date: August 13, 1974

PURPOSE:

Photo opportunity for Rep. Jack Wydler (R-NY) and his 13-years old son, Christopher

FORMAT:

- Oval Office
- 2 minutes

DATE:

**Today, August 13 or
tomorrow, August 14**

BACKGROUND:

1. Jack is a close friend of the President. His son is in town just today and tomorrow.
2. Wydler requests quick photo with the President, no substantive discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:

Approval for Wednesday morning.

*Done - 8/14/74
5:30 pm*



URGENT

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 13, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

PURPOSE: Private signing ceremony for IDA authorization, S. 2665

DATE: Anytime Wednesday, August 14, 1974

FORMAT:

- 2 minutes
- The Oval Office

BACKGROUND:

1. This bill permits private citizens to hold gold and therefore many conservatives and Mountain State congressmen are interested in it.
2. Phil Crane (R-Ill), Jim McClure (R-Ida) and Peter Dominick (R-Colo) have requested a private signing ceremony.
3. Wednesday is the last day for action on the bill.
4. White House photographs would be taken for personal use by the Members.



URGENT

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 13, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

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S. 2665

DATE: Anytime Wednesday, August 14, 1974

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4. White House photographs would be taken for personal use by the Members.



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 14, 1974

From: William E. Timmons

Via: David H. Parker

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1127 20th Street, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20538

202-852-1804 TELEX OPIC WSH 99-2310

August 13, 1974

PURPOSE:

Signing ceremony for S. 2957, the OPIC Amendments Act of 1974

DATE:

Open - bill has not reached WH yet.

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

BACKGROUND:

This bill is very significant for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and a signing ceremony would be an opportunity for the President to recognize OPIC's achievements (see attachment).

Dear Bill:

PARTICIPANTS:

See attachment.

The Conference Report on S. 2957, the OPIC Amendments Act of 1974, passed the House of Representatives last Thursday and should be taken up by the Senate within a few days.

Obviously, passage of this legislation represents a very significant event for OPIC and we hope that a Presidential signing ceremony can be arranged. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter from our Vice President for Public Affairs, Thomas S. Sedlar to Peter Flanigan on June 27th. On July 15th Sedlar talked to Ray Sternfield and Tom Miller of Mr. Flanigan's office who told him that they had run the idea through Tom Korologos who said he thought it could be arranged. Of course, we had expected earlier action by Congress on the Conference Report. The request still stands, however, and we hope that President Ford will be able to fit such a ceremony into his busy schedule. I expect it could be handled in about 15 minutes.

One other request. Congressman John Culver, who handled our legislation so capably on the House side, would very much appreciate receiving Presidential pens to commemorate the signing of both the OPIC bill,



August 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVID PARKER

FROM: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

SUBJECT: Candidate Photograph

Reference earlier schedule request for two after-
nons of film and photos for GOP candidates.

To be effective this has to be done during week
of August 19 because Congress will recess for
two weeks on 22nd.

Please advise.



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 13, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David Parker

- PURPOSE:** Candidates' photo opportunity
- DATE:** Anytime next week before August 23rd, two separate afternoons preferred.
- FORMAT:**
- The Oval Office
 - 1 minute for each candidate
- BACKGROUND:**
1. Sen. Bill Brock and Rep. Bob Michel, GOP Senate and House Campaign Chairmen, have requested time be blocked out for television and film still photographs for Republican incumbents and challengers.
 2. In order to produce film clips and campaign brochures, they have requested this be done before the summer break on August 22nd.
 3. Brock and Michel would arrange for private film crew and still photographer, paid for by their political funds.
 4. The President could have pictures in the Oval Office and in the Rose Garden with each candidate. No sound.
 5. Brock and Michel would submit a list of candidates for the President's approval, and we can cut those who might be embarrassing to the President.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the President approve the request and that separate Senate and House sessions be scheduled for afternoons of August 21 and 22.



August 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVID PARKER
FROM: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
SUBJECT: Black Caucus

I have arranged through Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY), for the President to meet with the Black Caucus on Wednesday, August 21, at 10:30 a.m. in the Cabinet Room. The group will enter N.W. Gate and park in front of West Wing.

Stan Scott is working on a draft briefing paper.

cc: General Alexander Haig



SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 14, 1974
From: William E. Timmons
Via: David N. Parker

PURPOSE: Signing ceremony for S. 2857, the OPIC Amendments Act of 1974

DATE: Open - bill has not reached WH yet.

BACKGROUND: This bill is very significant for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and a signing ceremony would be an opportunity for the President to recognize OPIC's achievements (see attachment).

PARTICIPANTS: See attachment.





OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1129 20TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527 U.S.A.
202-632-1804 TELEX-OPIC WSH 89-2310

August 12, 1974

AUG 13 1974

Mr. William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Bill:

The Conference Report on S. 2957, the OPIC Amendments Act of 1974, passed the House of Representatives last Thursday and should be taken up by the Senate within a few days.

Obviously, passage of this legislation represents a very significant event for OPIC and we hope that a Presidential signing ceremony can be arranged. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter from our Vice President for Public Affairs, Thomas S. Sedlar to Peter Flanigan on June 27th. On July 15th Sedlar talked to Ray Sternfield and Tom Miller of Mr. Flanigan's office who told him that they had run the idea through Tom Korologos who said he thought it could be arranged. Of course, we had expected earlier action by Congress on the Conference Report. The request still stands, however, and we hope that President Ford will be able to fit such a ceremony into his busy schedule. I expect it could be handled in about 15 minutes.

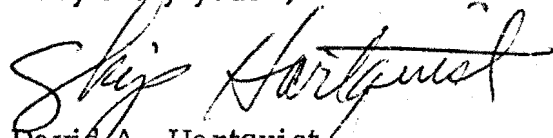
One other request. Congressman John Culver, who handled our legislation so capably on the House side, would very much appreciate receiving Presidential pens to commemorate the signing of both the OPIC bill,



S. 2957, and a Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) with respect to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Herbert Hoover. Enclosed is a clipping from the Congressional Record with respect to the House bill.

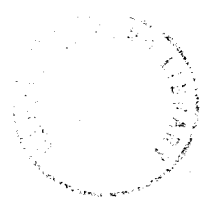
Thanks for your help. With best regards.

Very truly yours,



David A. Hartquist
Assistant to the President

Enclosure:
As Stated





OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1129 20TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527 U.S.A.
202-632-1804 TELEX-OPIC WSH 89-2310

June 27, 1974

Honorable Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Peter:

I was deeply sorry to learn that you are leaving the Administration. We need your strength of character and high capabilities, and you will be missed very much not only by all who know you at OPIC, but -- I dare say -- also by all who have had the pleasure of working with you since you came to Washington.

Before cleaning out your desk and taking one last look at the office from which you so ably discharged your duties, I would like to ask you to help me in putting together an important "drill."

As you know, our bill is now before the Conference Committee, and they are expected to sign off on it on or about July 15th. After perfunctory action by both the Senate and House, it will then go to the President for signature. I would like to make this an even more important ceremony than it usually is by getting as much positive publicity for the President and OPIC as I possibly can.

In order to accomplish this, I would like to have our eleven-man board present at the signing. Their names and titles are enclosed. I would also like to suggest that from the Senate side Senators Javits and Sparkman be invited to attend. Senator Javits, of course, was responsible for doing a superb job on the floor and mustering up the support needed to pass two key amendments. Senator Sparkman, as you well know, will be the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. If either of these two cannot make it, then I would suggest Senator Humphrey or Senator McGee, both of whom are strong supporters of OPIC, as replacements for Senator Sparkman, and Senators Aiken or Scott as seconds for Senator Javits.

On the House side, I would like to suggest, first, Congressman Frelinghuysen. If he cannot accept, then either Congressman Burke or Vander Jagt.

Because of the fine bill Congressman Culver worked out for us and managed so capably on the floor, I would like -- if possible -- to have an invitation extended to him. If, for some reason, he cannot attend, I would like to suggest, as his replacement, Congressmen Wolff or Fascell. I think it is also important to invite Congressman Morgan, because he is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Peter, with our board and the above suggested members of Congress in attendance, I would be able to give the release and the photo that would be taken widespread publicity not only on the wires, but also in the home towns and states of each of the men present.

Finally, I would also like to ask that I be present as an observer, along with our Vice President for Development, Rutherford Poats, our General Counsel Michael Butler, and Marshall's Assistant for Congressional Relations David A. Hartquist. All four of us, along with a number of other staff people have given this new OPIC bill a lot of sleepless nights, and it would be a great thrill to witness its finally being put into law.

I hope you can help me out on this. I also hope that Marshall and I will have a chance to see you before you leave the Administration.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Thomas S. Sedlar
Vice President
Public Affairs

Enclosure



OPIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorable Donley L. Brady
President
R. V. Dorweiler Chevrolet Company

Honorable Allie C. Felder, Jr.
Vice President and Director
Outreach Division
Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

Honorable Gustave M. Hauser
President
Warner-Cable Corporation

Honorable Bradford Mills
Former President of OPIC and
Chairman
F. Eberstadt & Co., International, Inc.

Honorable Herbert Salzman
Former Executive Vice President of OPIC

Honorable James A. Suffridge
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Retail Clerks International Association

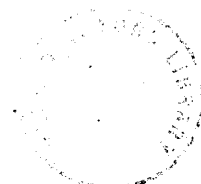
Honorable Daniel Parker
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Honorable Marshall T. Mays
President
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Honorable John K. Tabor
Under Secretary of Commerce

Former Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul Volcker's replacement

Former Assistant Secretary of State Willis C. Armstrong's replacement



Amendment No. 54. Appropriates \$18,600,000 for research, shelter survey, and marking as proposed by the Senate instead of \$23,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55. Deletes language proposed by the Senate providing that funds remain available until expended.

Amendment No. 56. Establishes a limitation of \$300,000,000 for purchase contract construction of federal facilities instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporation

Amendment No. 57. Deletes language proposed by the Senate concerning the obtaining of records of customers of financial institutions by subpoena without notice to such customer.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1975 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1974 total, to the 1975 budget estimate total, and to the House and Senate bills follows:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	\$6,243,167,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority (as amended), fiscal year 1975	5,618,196,000
House bill, fiscal year 1975	5,503,794,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1975	5,565,508,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1975	5,561,169,000
Conference agreement compared with—	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	-681,998,000
Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority (as amended), fiscal year 1975	-57,027,000
House bill, fiscal year 1975	+57,375,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1975	-4,339,000

¹Includes \$41,350,000 in budget amendments not considered by the House.

- TOM STEED,
- JOSEPH P. ADDABBO,
- EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
- LOUIS STOKES,
- TOM BEVILL,
- GEORGE E. SHIPLEY,
- JOHN M. SLACK,
- GEORGE MAHON,
- HOWARD W. ROBINSON,
- CLARENCE MILLER,
- VICTOR V. VEYSEY,
- BILL YOUNG,
- ELFORD A. CEDERBERG,

Managers on the Part of the House.

- JOSEPH M. MONTOYA,
- BIRCH BATH,
- THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
- LAWTON CHILES,
- GALE W. MCGEE,
- JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
- HENRY BELLMON,
- MARK O. HATFIELD,
- MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 449]

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ashley | Gray | Pritchard |
| Blaggi | Gude | Randall |
| Elatnik | Gunter | Rarick |
| Boggs | Hansen, Idaho | Reid |
| Brasco | Hansen, Wash. | Riegle |
| Broomfield | Harsha | Rooney, N.Y. |
| Burke, Calif. | Hébert | Rosenthal |
| Burlison, Mo. | Hogan | Satterfield |
| Carey, N.Y. | Hollifield | Scherle |
| Chisholm | Karch | Stuckey |
| Clancy | Kemp | Symington |
| Clark | McFall | Teague |
| Clay | Martin, N.C. | Traxler |
| Conyers | Nedzi | Udall |
| Davis, Ga. | Owens | Waldie |
| Diggs | Pike | Wright |
| Downing | Podell | Young, Alaska |
| Ford | Powell, Ohio | |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 381 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Herbert Hoover.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 79

Whereas Herbert Hoover, the thirty-first President of the United States, was born August 10, 1874, in a simple two-room cottage in the town of West Branch, Iowa:

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by Act approved August 12, 1965 (79 Stat. 510), authorized the establishment of the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, consisting of the Herbert Hoover birthplace and the place where he and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, were buried, in West Branch, Iowa, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the education and enjoyment of the public; and

Whereas pursuant to the Presidential Libraries Act of August 12, 1955, the Administrator of General Services operates the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch, Iowa, containing the personal and official papers of President Herbert Hoover: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby calls upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to cause to be conducted on or about August 10, 1974, appropriate ceremonies in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, in the town of West Branch, Iowa.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. CULVER).

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to place before the House of Representatives Senate Concurrent Resolution 79, recognizing the centenary of Herbert Hoover's birth which occurs this Saturday, August 10.

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library are located at his birthplace, West Branch, Iowa. It will be here that the principal ceremonies honoring the memory of Herbert Hoover will be held. I am proud that they will take place in my congressional district.

Few men in American public life played such a notable role in such a diversity of areas of human experience. Like Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, his active career was long and durable and his range of interests extraordinary. Like another one-term President, John Quincy Adams, his post-Presidential years were among his most productive. Like Theodore Roosevelt, he maintained a vigorous interest in the affairs of his party when he left office. Yet, like Eisenhower, he had a capacity to transcend party and to collaborate genuinely with men as different as President Wilson and President Truman. He was an outstandingly successful cabinet officer and his chairmanship of the two Hoover Commissions has left a lasting imprint on the structure and character of modern federalism and public administration. His direction of food relief and distribution after two world holocausts set a model of principled management and compassion which are of as much enduring significance today as then.

If I may add a personal note, I cherish a memory of President Hoover. In 1954 as a young man just out of college, I was asked by Harrison Spangler, a Cedar Rapids neighbor and the former Republican National Chairman and confidant of Mr. Hoover, to be the driver and escort for the former President during the celebration in West Branch of his 80th birthday. This was for me a memorable occasion and gave me a direct appreciation of the force of his character and the breadth of his perspective. For all who were with him on that day and heard both his public remarks and private observations, there was a renewed sense of how integrity and conviction are the most decisive attributes of leadership in a free society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the unanimous adoption of this resolution and include in the Record a perceptive analysis of Mr. Hoover's career which appears in today's Wall Street Journal.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 5, 1974]

THE RESTORATION OF HERBERT HOOVER
(By Lee Roderick and Stephen W. Stathis)

Think of the men who were great Presidents and Herbert Hoover won't leap to mind. Think of the Presidents who were great men, however, and he's got to be somewhere near the top of the list.

Hoover, who died in 1964 after one of the stormiest public careers in American history, would have been 100 next Saturday. The first of two Quaker Presidents, he obviously shares something else with the current occupant of the White House: Few other men have ridden the roller coaster of public opinion to such heights and depths.

Hoover, fortunately was blessed with longevity. He was a living ex-President for more than three decades—longer than any other man in U.S. history—and the nation again came to appreciate and honor him as an outstanding humanitarian and public servant.

But questions still remain: Where do the



disparaging myths surrounding the 31st President end and the facts begin? How do you separate the image of the public Hoover—the "rugged individualist" and parsimonious President—from that of the private Hoover whose personal generosity and love of children became legendary? His life was full of paradoxes:

With the advent of the Depression, Hoover gained a reputation as a flint-hearted leader blind to the suffering of others. Yet, as the instrument of America's generosity during and after two world wars, he did more than any man of his time to alleviate human misery.

Although a self-made millionaire, Hoover, no believer in laissez-faire, accepted an unprecedented role for government control of the economy.

He was convinced that other men, given the will, could climb the same road to success he had climbed; while his successor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who lived securely on inherited wealth, came to represent government benevolence toward the unemployed.

Following his presidency, Hoover was defamed as personifying the evils of capitalism. Yet he had refused to keep much of the money given him for public service, distributing it instead among his aides. "The duty of public men in this republic is to lead in standards of integrity—both in mind and money," Hoover wrote. "When there is a lack of honor in government, the morals of the whole people are poisoned. . . ."

Adding to the difficulties of sorting out the "real" Hoover are the vestiges of the unrelenting and disgraceful smear campaign that dogged him during and long after his White House years. Hoover did not cause the Depression. It came at the end of a deceptively prosperous decade in which Americans had grown dizzy with speculative fever. Nonetheless it was his bad luck to be President when the stock market crashed on October 29, 1929, and inevitably he became the nation's scapegoat.

Hoover's very name became a hate-filled prefix: To "Hooverize" formerly had meant to act in a humanitarian way; now it meant to pauperize. Crude wooden shanties were "Hoovervilles," newspapers on park benches were "Hoover blankets" and empty pockets turned inside out were "Hoover flags." Democrats lampooned the President's initial optimism over the Depression. "Prosperity," they said, "is just Hoovering around the corner."

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gency relief of millions of starving civilians in German-occupied Belgium and France and, later, throughout central Europe. He crossed the mine-infested English Channel and North Sea 40 times.

His sympathy for the suffering people of Russia outweighed his disdain for its oppressive new Bolshevik government, and as early as 1919 Hoover vigorously advocated feeding them as well. Snags developed, however, and it was not until a great famine had momentarily humbled the Lenin-Trotsky regime two years later that Hoover was able to take his program to the Russians, some of whom had reached the point of cannibalism. "Twenty-million people are starving," he told a critic. "Whatever their politics, they shall be fed."

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Hoover's presidency, as a whole, was an unfortunate detour in an otherwise brilliant career. Seldom had a President assumed office with greater international stature. Yet Hoover proved singularly unable to translate the wellspring of admiration into political capital. He was not above politics; rather, he was by nature doctrinaire and by practice woefully inept in the art of compromise. Added to these native handicaps was one beyond the power of any single individual to prevent—the worst depression in U.S. history.

Hoover was in office barely six months when the market crashed and the gloom of the Depression started spreading across the American landscape like a cold bay fog. Hoover, contrary to popular impression, took a series of swift and unprecedented actions to revive the nation's economy. Although he first relied on local initiative and moral suasion, he later turned to direct federal intervention.

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would stay in power by running against what was shamefully called "Hoover's Depression."

Throughout the rest of his life, Hoover remained convinced that the nation had been on the road to recovery in the summer of 1932. His voice was drowned out, however, in the color and cacophony of the coming New Deal with its AAA, TVA, WPA and a dozen other agencies and movements. While the Depression obstinately lingered on for years, Roosevelt and his partisans, to their discredit, continued to blame the Depression on Hoover ("a great compliment to the energies and capacities of one man," said the ex-President) and to stubbornly refuse his offers of service. Millions of other Americans also blamed him for their woes.

RETIRING TO PRIVATE LIFE

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"They brought him into the Oval Room, and I said to him, 'Mr. President, there are a lot of hungry people in the world and if there's anybody who knows about hungry people, it's you,'" Truman related to author Merle Miller. "'Now there's plenty of food, but it's not in the right places. Now I want you to'

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Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CULVER. I am delighted to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is my understanding that this resolution requires no expenditure of Federal funds and is for the very worthy purpose of recognizing the birthday of former President Herbert Hoover.

I appreciate the fact that the gentleman has called up this resolution and I join him in support of it.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. WIGGINS).

(Mr. WIGGINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I think all Americans should be proud of the humanitarian accomplishments of Herbert Hoover. An article in the August 5, 1974, Wall Street Journal indicates the tremendous contributions Herbert Hoover has made to our country and the people of the world. I think the article is informative, and include it in my remarks as this point:

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Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter, on the subject of the Senate concurrent resolution just concurred in.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16243) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD, and that I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous material and pertinent tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1975

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16243) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MINSHALL) and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 16243), with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) will be recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MINSHALL) will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is not always wise to speak of it, but it must be admitted that money is the lifeblood of government. Every Cabinet officer, every administrator of a Government program, knows that. Without money, the Government comes to a screeching halt.

We can debate whether or not we provide too much or too little, but money is the essential ingredient of Government. Yes, the money of the taxpayer is the lifeblood of the Government.

It is not inaccurate to indicate that in a basic sense appropriation bills are the most important legislation we deal with each year. Other bills can wait; sometimes they wait for years; sometimes it might be better if they waited forever, but appropriation measures cannot wait.

PROGRESS IN APPROPRIATION BILLS

I think the Congress can take some pride in the fact that it has moved along rather well in a general sense in handling money bills at this session. I cannot, of course, speak for all segments of the Congress, but I can undertake to speak for the Appropriations Committee, of what we have done and are doing in dealing with money—Federal money, the taxpayers' money.

Including the bill before us, the House will have passed 11 of the 13 regular appropriations bills, and also the special energy research and development bill and three supplementals, for a total of \$185 billion.

Those who say that Congress is dawdling, is doing nothing, do not seem to have adequate regard for the \$185 billion which we will have provided or dealt with thus far in this session, including this bill. I am sure that if the average citizen, who is preoccupied with inflation and many other matters, was asked about these bills which we have passed, he would say, "I didn't know that; I didn't know that." As in the TV commercial, "I didn't know that," would seem to be an understandable response.

Perhaps there is no good way for the citizen to know that we are proceeding with the routine, yet essential business of the Congress through ever week and every month of this session. Just today we are holding two conferences on major appropriation bills but the citizen has no opportunity to know of this important development.

The citizen would have no alternative except to say, "I didn't know that."

But we are, indeed, holding two conferences on the very significant Transportation appropriation bill, and another one on the Treasury-Postal Service appropriation bill. The people in the cities and in the countryside are quite interested in those measures.

Tomorrow, we have scheduled a conference on the Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I speak of a Congress undertaking to fulfill its responsibility to the people; undertaking to take timely action on matters of such importance as the defense of the Nation and other issues.

The people have seen the House Committee on the Judiciary on television, but not the House Committee on Appropriations, not the Committee on Interstate

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date: August 15, 1974

Thru: William E. Timmons

From: Max L. Friedersdorf *MF*

Via: David N. Parker

MEETING: Representative Robert C. McEwen (R-NY)

DATE: As soon as possible

PURPOSE: Opportunity for Congressman McEwen to present a personal letter to the President.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Rep. Bob McEwen
Max Friedersdorf (staff)

BACKGROUND: 1. Congressman McEwen and the President served together for eight and a half years in the House of Representatives.

2. The Congressman just wants to come in and personally present a letter of support for the President.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

*Doesn't want to take up P's time —
sent letter on.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BILL TIMMONS

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *m.F.*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Bob McEwen (R-NY)

Congressman McEwen requests an opportunity to meet the President and hand him a letter at the earliest opportunity. (McEwen wants to present a personal letter from himself to the President.)

