

The original documents are located in Box 21, folder “President - Trips (8)” of the Loen and Leppert Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Presidential trip - WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

invited to travel w/President on Air Force One. no details re time leaving Andrews AFB. political trip - will be billed by PFC. no wives.

9:20

*lv. 10:10 am (Cong. should be Andrews by 9:15)
at. 11:45*

(calls made 5/10 at 4 p.m.)

- yes ✓ Esch - 4461 - Mrs. Craig (out & back (Bob))
- yes ✓ Brown 5011 - Miss ^{De Jong} ~~De Jong~~ (out ~~back~~) (Bob)
- ✓ Hutchinson 3761 Janet
- yes ✓ Vander Jagt 3511 - Margaret Jim Spurling (stay & back (Bob))
- yes ✓ Cederberg - Mike Fergash (Bob - will stay)
- yes ✓ Ruppe 4735 - Kirby (Bob) (out & back) Commercial
- yes ✓ Broomfield 6135 - ^{Janice} ~~Janice~~ Jack Sinclair (Bob) (will stay)

✓ calls made 5/11 re departure time
 ✓ calls made 5/11 (3 pm) re itinerary



President's schedule - Wednesday, May 12

Congressmen should be at VIP Lounge by 9:20 a. m.

depart Andrews - 10:10 a. m.

arrive Detroit - 11:30 (Wayne County Metro Airport)

motorcade to WXYZ - TV studio in Southfield (ar. 12:15).

12:25 - 12:30 - Presidential interview with TV anchorman

2:00 - Editorial board of the Detroit Free Press holds interview w/President in TV studio.

(personal and staff time)

3:30 - motorcade departs WXYZ for Bloomfield, Mich. - Roma Hall

4:00 - President goes to exhibition hall where he will attend a meeting and speak to the Economic Club of Detroit. Will be followed by Q and A session, then an informal reception for the members of the Club.

5:00 - motorcade departs for Shane Park in Birmingham, Mich.

5:15 - speech following introduction by Cong. Bill Broomfield.
depart at 5:45.

5:55 - Summerset Inn in Troy, Mich. (personal and staff time)

7:30 - motorcade arrives in Sterling Heights, Mich., for tour of the Ford VanDyke chassis plant.

8:15 - McComb Mall in Roseville, Mich.

8:40 - motorcade departs for McComb County phone bank in Mt. Clemens.

8:55 - President arrives at McComb County GOP headquarters and greets workers.

9:20 - departs phone bank enroute to Selfridge International Guard Base.

9:30 - board Air Force One for return to Andrews

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.
FROM: PATRICK ROWLAND *PR*
SUBJECT: Background information for Ohio trip

Attached is the information for the Ohio trip from Representatives Mosher, Latta, Miller, Wylie and Regula.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM REP. CHARLES MOSHER FOR
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OHIO

1. Stories that appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer last month regarding the water level of the Great Lakes and, an incorrect summary of the Administration's views which indicated that the President favored "draining the lakes by expanding the water flow through the channels at Niagara Falls."

Water levels are a very sensitive issue in this area. People are afraid that expanding the channels would create dry lake beds during the dry seasons.

2. In Northern Ohio there is a great deal of support for Cuyahoga Valley Regional Park - this has been authorized but not purchased.

SOME FALSE ISSUES THAT HAVE MUCH PUBLICITY

- (a) Great deal of publicity about proposed legislation dealing with Day Care and Child Care - particularly the Child and Family Service Act.
- (b) Petition that had been presented to the FCC regarding the limiting of the number of religious broadcasts. The FCC rejected the petition and fundamentalist church groups are claiming legislation is responsible.

*NOTE: Marc Rosenberg, Rep. Mosher's L.A., said that sometime next week the Congressman will put out a statement agreeing with the Administration position on the Panama Canal.



BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM REP. DELBERT LATTA FOR
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OHIO

There is one issue that is on the farmers minds more than any other factor and that is the farm embargo situation.

Rep. Latta thinks that the President could justify what has happened by stating that the President had no other recourse at the time since the longshoremen were refusing to load ships and some action had to be taken. But that he wants to assure the farmers that he cannot foresee any circumstance in the future whereby such means would have to be resorted to.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM REP. CHALMERS WYLIE FOR
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OHIO

Rep. Wylie himself called and gave the following issues:

ECONOMY: His constituents are worried about rekindling inflation by stimulating the economy through false programs. Feels that we need more money in the private sector to support jobs.

ENERGY: High utility rate increases including gas supplies. Ohio uses more natural gas than any other state. Rep. Wylie said that deregulation is favored, but with some controls. He also mentioned that Governor Rhodes has made shale gas a big issue in the state.

Solar Energy Research - Battell Memorial Institute has done a lot of work with solar energy research and coal gasification.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROLLED CONGRESS: Congress is a big issue in his District. It is felt that the Congress has done nothing. Rep. Wylie said that the President needs to present himself as a leader. He should bring out that he has come up with his own programs and he has not been able to get them passed because of the Democratic Congress. He should show that the Democrats have not come up with a program of their own either for energy or the economy.

PANAMA CANAL: Rep. Wylie said that his constituents feel that the U.S. should never give up the Panama Canal. To consider giving it up would be symbolic of our becoming a second rate power such as Great Britian has become. Our money and blood, sweat and tears built the canal and they do not want to have a small time dictator make us give it up.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM REP. CLARENCE MILLER FOR
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OHIO

1. May 12, 1976, story on front page of the Washington Post (see attached article) on private industry backed on A-fuel. Article relates to approval for an add-on at the existing government research plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. (Also, see attached letters from Ohio delegation and Harsha letter.)
2. Interest in completion of the Appalachian Highway which runs through southern Ohio. There have been some delays due to lack of money.
3. Concern about railroad abandonment due to the Northeast Rail Reorganization Act.
4. Higher utility rates have been a source of concern.
5. District is against the New York bail-out.
6. Opposition to the FBI and CIA investigation and the leaks.
7. Panama Canal - people in District agree with Reagan.
8. Revenue Sharing - 50% agree for continuation
50% for its termination
9. Inflation, government bureaucracy and government spending have consistently been major issues of concern in District.

Washington Post Staff Writer

Emersons Ltd., the Rockville-based steak-house chain, and two former top executives were accused yesterday of a variety of illegalities, ranging from demanding and accepting graft from beer, liquor and wine companies to lying to government investigators and falsifying company profits.

The charges were filed in U.S. District Court here by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Neither of the former executives nor the firm was named in all specifications. The company and the two executives, John P. Radney, former president and chairman, and Eli Levi, former executive vice president, signed consent decrees that neither admit nor deny the allegations.

The SEC also demanded major changes in the corporate structure of Emersons. The company agreed to this, and to the formation of a special committee to review the allegations and report to the SEC within four months.

The suit marked the first time that the SEC has moved against a company

See EMERSONS, A6, Col. 1

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Interior Department issued regulations yesterday designed to allow the strip mining of vast federal coal reserves in the Western states.

"We need to double our coal production by 1985," said Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe, adding that the United States is "at the mercy of foreign [oil and gas] producers who could implement another embargo at any time."

Kleppe said the federal coal will be mined "in an environmentally sound manner," by minimizing pollution and restoring land to its "approximate original contours" and vegetation.

The regulations were criticized by the coal industry yesterday as "much too strict" and by environmentalists as "extremely weak."

Rep. John Melcher (D-Mont.), who led an unsuccessful fight in Congress for a federal strip mine bill, said the regulations will have a "a devastating effect on the Western states."

He said they do not adequately protect the underground water supply. "Water is the lifeblood of



SECRETARY KLEPPE ... lifted moratorium

Western states. These regulations could leave us dry.

They could also leave us naked."

William E. Hyman of the National Coal Association, however, said the regulations do not provide enough "flexibility" to mine operators in controlling water

See MINING, A8, Col. 1

March 22.

Mr. Ford now must nominate the commission's six members and the Senate must confirm them before the commission can release the funds to the financially ailing candidates. He is expected to make the nominations quickly.

The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 30 that the commission could not perform its executive functions, such as administering subsidies and issuing regulations, so long as any of its members were appointed by Congress.

The President's message stressed the need for an effective commission to control "questionable and unfair campaign practices," and did not mention the complaints of candidates that they desperately needed the federal matching funds for their primary battles.

Mr. Ford will receive the largest share of the new infusion of funds — \$865,674 tentatively approved by the commission's staff and about \$498,000 in matching funds requests. Although his fundraising has topped all candidates, the Ford campaign Monday announced a 25 per

See FEC, A9, Col. 1

Bar approval yesterday. Publication of and specifying the first it authorize a ruling by law

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Private Industry Backed on A-Fuel

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Staff Writer

A bill to end the 30-year government monopoly on the production of enriched uranium was approved yesterday by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The panel voted to let private industry build a uranium enrichment plant in Alabama.

The bill faces a stormy future on the floors of the House and Senate, but the 15-to-0 committee vote was a milestone.

As voted out yesterday, the bill would permit a consortium of three U.S. companies known as Uranium Enrichment Associates to

build a \$3.4 billion uranium enrichment plant at Dothan, Ala. The consortium is made up of Bechtel Corp., Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. and the Williams Co.

These companies have said they will own 40 percent of Uranium Enrichment Associates, with foreign investors putting up the money for the other 60 percent. No foreign country has put up any money as yet, but it is understood that France, West Germany, Iran and Japan will be the principal overseas partners.

The main reason these four countries are buying into the enrichment plant is to guarantee supplies of en-

riched uranium for their own nuclear power plants. None of the foreign investors has insisted on access to the enrichment technology, which they would not get under terms dictated by both the White House and Congress.

Uranium is "enriched" by a process called gas diffusion, in which uranium hexafluoride gas is diffused through thousands of barriers where the lighter isotope uranium-235 is separated from uranium-238. The lighter isotope is the one that undergoes fission and supports a chain reaction. The heavier isotope will not do so.

The enrichment plant to be built at Dothan will be a gas diffusion plant, meaning it will be a modern version of the three plants built by the government to enrich uranium for atomic weapons during World War II and in the cold war years of the 1950s.

Two nuclear power plants of 1.2 million kilowatts each will provide the electricity for the enrichment plant, which will use up to \$500,000 in power every day. Alabama Power Co. will run the power plants, which themselves will cost \$1 billion each but are figured to be

See NUCLEAR, A4, Col. 5



Bill on Uranium Enrichment Cleared by Joint Committee

NUCLEAR, From A1
 warmer than plants fired by natural gas or even coal. Initially, private industry wanted federal guarantees to cover the full cost of the \$3.4 billion enrichment plant. It also asked that the federal government take over the plant at any time in the first 10 years it was operating if private industry could not make the plant pay. Finally, it asked that it be guaranteed a 15 percent after-tax profit once it began producing uranium.

The bill approved yesterday by the joint committee allows federal guarantees only for the \$210 million put up as "front money" by the U.S. investors in the plant. It gives no guarantees on any money put up by foreign investors in the enrichment plant.

In reporting out the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act yesterday, the joint committee appeared to exact several critical compromises on uranium enrichment from the Ford administration.

One is understood to be an attentive promise by the White House to authorize expansion of the government's plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, one of three govern-

ment-owned factories that produce enriched uranium for nuclear power plants and for atomic weapons. The other two are at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

Not long ago, the Energy Research and Development Administration added a "hedge" request of \$230 million for fiscal 1977 to plan the expansion at Portsmouth and even more recently requested \$12.6 million in fiscal 1976 appropriations so it can begin designing the Portsmouth expansion.

Congressional energy leaders apparently insisted that the Portsmouth expansion proceed in parallel with construction of a private

plant. Both plants will have a share of customers, since the production of the three existing plants for the next 10 years is already sold.

Monk Smashes Nude Zeus Statue

ATHENS, May 11 (UPI)—A court sentenced a Greek Orthodox monk to eight months in prison today for smashing the statue of an ancient Greek god in the lobby of the Ministry and Education and Religion last March.

Charalambos Koulas, 41, made a special trip from Mt. Athos, a monastic state in northern Greece, to destroy the 7½-foot plaster statue—a replica of a famous ancient bronze statue of Zeus—because he considered its lack of attire a disgrace, a court spokesman said.

Three Killed By Gunman In Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, May 11 (UPI)—A former mental patient allegedly took a lever-action hunting rifle out of its box and opened fire on a crowded downtown street at lunchtime today, killing three persons and wounding two others.

Police arrested Robert David Patty, 43, immediately after the shooting, which occurred when the sidewalks were covered with shoppers and office workers.

Shot and killed were two women and a man identified as Bruce E. Brown, 67, of Knoxville. The names of the dead women were not released. Two other women were treated for slight wounds and released—Alma Vandergriff, 73, with a leg wound, and Glorious Dixon, 19, with a slight elbow wound.

Homicide Capt. Bob Lane said Patty was carrying the .30.30 caliber rifle, apparently newly purchased, in its box.

The gunman took it out of its box and started shooting

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April 14, 1976

Dear Senator:

Thank you for your April 8 letter to the President in which you join with 14 of your colleagues in the Ohio Republican Delegation to urge construction of a Federal add-on facility at the Goodyear Atomic Energy Plant in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Be assured that I shall bring your letter to the President's attention at the earliest opportunity. Copies will also be shared with the appropriate Presidential advisors.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William F. Kendall
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Robert Taft, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/inc. to James Cannon for further action, draft or direct reply as appropriate, with a copy to this office if direct reply. (We recently sent you an April 6 letter to the President from Senator Taft on this subject for further handling.)

bcc: w/inc. to Alan Kravitz - FYI
bcc: w/inc. to James Connor - FYI

WFK:JEB:ry



Political
Support letter sent to the 14 House co-signers

WILLIAM H. HARSHA
6TH DISTRICT, OHIO
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

4-12
COMMITTEE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
PUBLIC WORKS

Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

April 8, 1976

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Ohio Republican Delegation has pledged its full support for construction of a Federal add-on facility at the Goodyear Atomic Energy Plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. Accomplishing this would greatly alleviate a severe unemployment problem in the Southern Ohio area and, on the whole, benefit the State and the Nation.

The Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development has been working with us and Federal Energy officials in an attempt to obtain the add-on facility for Ohio. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been supplied with facts which prove expansion of the existing Goodyear plant will be much less expensive than construction of a completely new facility, as is currently contemplated for Dothan, Alabama. The independent General Accounting Office also recommended an Ohio facility expansion over the Alabama plan due to the cost factors involved.

In addition to the GAO report, there are other problem issues associated with this proposal. ERDA says it is essential to have additional enriched uranium capacity by 1983, or we lose a major part of our foreign market while restricting domestic consumption as well. If the UEA plan, which is backed by the Administration, is to provide this expanded capacity, it must have enrichment expertise. UEA does not have the proven ability for this process at the present time. The U.S. taxpayer is being asked to stand good for as much as 8 billion dollars should UEA prove unable to provide this material within the 8-year period. This would provide for an alternate form of production which would, by that time, be too late. Should the UEA plant fall short of its expected production, that firm would also be granted access to Government stockpiles so that orders placed with them in anticipation of acceptable production could be met.

In the past, there have been two orders from West Germany for uranium enriched to 4%, which we did not have the capacity to provide. The uranium was sent to London, then to the Soviet Union where it was enriched and forwarded to Germany. Taking this as one example, you can imagine how much of this market we will lose if we wait much longer to act upon this issue.



April 8, 1976

Page 2

UEA's plan would operate under the "dead equity ratio" which calls for 85% debt and 15% cash. BECHTEL officials relayed to Mr. George Murphy, Executive Director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, that financing had been arranged for the cash requirement from international investors, i.e. Iran, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, and Venezuela, as well as some domestic ones. However, upon investigation, Mr. Murphy found that every one of the foreign investors were waiting for U.S. Government guarantees. In testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Mr. Jerome Komes, Chairman of the Board of Uranium Enrichment Associates admitted no firm contracts from foreign investors have as yet been obtained. The whole basis of the UEA/Administration proposal is designed to bring the enrichment process into the private sector. If Government guarantees are provided to the requested degree, the result will be the elimination of the risks usually associated with the private enterprise sector. Concerns wishing to invest in this project should be willing to take the same chances all other legitimate private investors are required to take with their capital. When the risks are eliminated, it is no longer private enterprise.

UEA is asking for a 15% profit margin on their investment, which is substantially less than what that enterprise usually goes after; usually somewhere around 50% profit. However, that company feels it is worth it because there is no risk to their investment.

Another problem area is in the risks undertaken with sharing classified Government technology with the private sector, especially when some of the investors are foreign nations. UEA indicates foreign investment would be 60% in exchange for 60% of the output. There is always the danger of foreign governments acquiring information concerning centrifuge and gasification technology, particularly when investment is in quantities tantamount to capital control.

Additionally, the UEA plan relies upon the completion of two proposed nuclear power plants in time to provide the massive amounts of electrical power required by the gasification process. We have been advised that it takes from 10 to 12 years to construct a nuclear plant, disregarding the legal delays usually surrounding the receipt of a license to operate such a plant from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This being the case, should UEA have the plant completed by 1983, they would not have the required power with which to operate it.

Senator Howard Baker, ranking minority member of the Joint Committee, has stressed the need for immediate expansion of our uranium enrichment capacity. He feels that a gas centrifuge installation should eventually be brought on the line as it is a technologically superior process. However, he has said that he believes the best solution in the short term is for the Government to build add-on capacity at a current plant, probably at Portsmouth, while encouraging private industry at the same time with whatever reasonable guarantees are necessary to bring a consortium together to build the first private plant. The need in the long term will be substantial enough that government and industry inexorably will view one another as partners rather than adversaries.



April 8, 1976

Page 3

The advantages of adding on to the Portsmouth facility are many:

1. Construction would take a maximum of 3 1/2 years.
2. All local Portsmouth area building trade unions have pledged that there will be no unauthorized work stoppages in the process of constructing the add-on facility.
3. Extensive operational experience with the gaseous diffusion process is already available within the present management staff and work force at the Portsmouth plant. All facilities are available at the plant now for training of additional in-plant personnel.
4. There are three technical education schools and four vocational education facilities in the immediate area which already offer curricula relating to the mechanical, maintenance, and operational aspects of a gaseous diffusion plant.
5. Land for the add-on facility is already available and is owned by the U.S. Government. There would be no unnecessary delays caused by land plmttlej and acquisition.
6. Engineering and design plans for the add-on facility are complete and available.
7. Massive amounts of power are already available to the Portsmouth facility. American Electric Power Company would design, engineer and construct additional power facilities that may be needed.
8. The Portsmouth area community is already acclimated to the existence of a nuclear fuel plant, and the proposed add-on facility has complete local public acceptance.
9. The State of Ohio, local governments in the area, and Chambers of Commerce in Portsmouth and other area communities are unanimous in support of the add-on facility, and will bend every effort to guarantee the success of such a facility.
10. The add-on facility would greatly alleviate a severe unemployment problem in this southern Ohio area. Latest figures indicate a 15 percent unemployment rate in the Portsmouth area.



Obviously, time will be required to arrange for private enrichment capacity for financing any private enrichment enterprise. Therefore, we feel ERDA should commence construction of an add-on gaseous diffusion facility at the existing enrichment plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, right away.

The members of the Ohio Republican Delegation join together to urge you to do all possible to see that the Portsmouth, Ohio, gaseous diffusion facility is expanded as quickly as possible.

Thank you for your consideration of our views on this important subject.

Sincerely,

Senator: Rob Taft
Robert Taft, Jr.

John John Ashbrook
John Ashbrook

3ud Clarence Brown
Clarence Brown

Don Donald D. Clancy
Donald Clancy

am Samuel Devine
Samuel Devine

Bill Willis Gradison, Jr.
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William Harsha

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Thomas Kindness

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May 6, 1976

Dear Bill:

This is just to advise you that your May 5 letter to the President regarding the add-on facility at Portsmouth to the Atomic Energy Plant has been received.

I assure you this will be brought to the immediate attention of the President.

With cordial regard.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

Honorable William H. Marsh
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MLF:nk

bcc: Jim Cannon for SUBSTANTIVE RESPONSE
bcc: FYI to Jim Lynn, Alan Kranowitz, Jim Connor, Glen Schleede
Rog Morton, Jim Shuman, Dick Cheney, Jack Marsh



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH
DICK CHENEY
ROG MORTON
JIM CANNON
JIM LYNN
JIM CONNOR
ALAN KRANOWITZ
GLEN SCHLEEDE
JIM SHUMAN

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.C.*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Bill Harsha (R-OHIO)

Harsha has been pushing for months, insisting on a meeting with the President. This was resisted in-house until shortly before the Easter recess when it was finally scheduled.

The meeting was scheduled during the recess, and Harsha declined, as he was in Florida.

I'm also attaching, for your information, a copy of Harsha's May 3rd letter and attachments.



May 6, 1976

Dear Bill:

This is just to advise you that your May 5 letter to the President regarding the add-on facility at Portsmouth to the Atomic Energy Plant has been received.

I assure you this will be brought to the immediate attention of the President.

With cordial regard.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

Honorable William H. Marsh
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515
MLF:nk

bcc: Jim Cannon for SUBSTANTIVE RESPONSE

bcc: FYI to Jim Lynn, Alan Kranowitz, Jim Connor, Glen Schleede
Rog Morton, Jim Shuman, Dick Cheney, Jack Marsh



Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 5, 1976

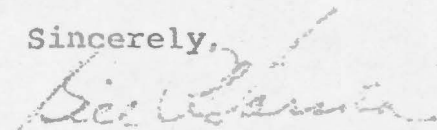
Dear Mr. President:

I have sent you numerous articles and Press Releases relative to the add-on facility at the Portsmouth Atomic Energy Plant and have urged that you endorse the construction of the add-on facility. Since I have had no favorable response to these requests, I am endeavoring to obtain Governor Reagan's endorsement of this facility, informing him that all Ohio Republican Congressmen and both Senators have endorsed this project.

Should Governor Reagan choose to endorse the Atomic Energy Plant add-on prior to the primary, I feel certain it would be reflected in his vote in Southern Ohio.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



William H. Harsha
Representative to Congress

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.



Caspar Weinberger, the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as vice president, director, and special counsel. These three comprise a highly insulated and expensive stable of expertise toward acquisition of Government approval for a plan that could cost the American taxpayer \$2.1 billion for enriched uranium expansion.

It is not difficult to see why the Government has shied plans to do the job itself. Mr. Percy Brewington, Jr., an official at the Energy Research and Development Administration says the shied plans were drawn up by his staff and showed how the Government could build an addition to its enrichment plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, costing \$2.1 billion, considerably less than amount UEA is proposing to spend on a plant of roughly the same capacity.

In a recent Associated Press article appearing in the Columbus, Ohio Dispatch, Bechtel attempts to respond to an earlier AP report on the UEA plan and the presence of former White House officials on the Bechtel payroll.

Anybody that believes the response by Bechtel to the previous story by the Associated Press that Messrs. Hollingsworth, Schultz, and Weinberger had no part in this high-level negotiation, is politically naive.

Following is the response of Bechtel Corp. to the AP story:

URANIUM TALKS REPORT ANSWERED

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bechtel Corp., a major partner in Uranium Enrichment Associates, which is proposing a private enrichment plant, says two former White House officials, now Bechtel directors, had no role in negotiations with the government on the project.

Bechtel issued a statement commenting on an Associated Press report on the uranium enrichment plan, which noted that George F. Schultz and Caspar W. Weinberger, both budget directors under former President Richard M. Nixon, now are on Bechtel's board of directors.

The AP report did not suggest that either Schultz or Weinberger was involved in negotiations with the government.

"In the discussions between UEA and the federal government on uranium enrichment, George F. Schultz and Caspar Weinberger of Bechtel have had no contact with the federal government. By policy and practice, they have not used and will not use their experience in senior government positions to represent Bechtel or its clients with the federal government," Bechtel said Thursday.

The Associated Press reported that the proposal by Bechtel, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and the Williams Co.'s to build a private uranium enrichment plant would require government support that would increase the cost of atomic fuel to consumers some \$700 million a year.

Quoting from the group's own proposal, testimony by its chairman Jerome W. Komas, an interview with a project officer within the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and other documentation, the story reported that the private project would:

• Add its own profit and the cost of federal taxes and royalties to the cost of enriched uranium, which the federal government now processes at less for atomic utilities.

• Require the government to abandon its own non-profit pricing and charge a higher "commercial" price to encourage potential customers to deal with the private plant whose price would be the

interest would be repaid by the government's uranium enrichment customers.

Bechtel's statement charged "There are many inaccuracies, distortions, and unwarranted conclusions in the Associated Press story on uranium enrichment."

But the statement did not support this with any specific examples.

Asked to cite any inaccuracies in the story, Bechtel's assistant manager for public relations, George Corley, said he was unable to do so.

Instead, the statement offered a description of benefits seen by Bechtel in the UEA plan.

It said, "Rather than burdening the U.S. budget, the UEA plant will in its normal life earn \$3 billion to \$4 billion in taxes and royalties paid to the government, and earn for the nation \$8 to \$10 billion in favorable balance of payments.

"UEA will pay more than \$2.7 billion in federal income tax over the 25-year life of the plant; about \$200 million in state income taxes and over \$400 million in property and other local taxes to the benefit of local governments."

Bechtel's statement charged "There are many inaccuracies, distortions, and unwarranted conclusions in the Associated Press story on uranium enrichment."



May 6, 1976

Dear Bill:

This will acknowledge receipt and thank you for your May 3 letter to the President in reference to proposals to expand our country's capacity for enriched uranium production.

Please be assured your letter will be called promptly to the attention of the President and the members of the staff who are working with him on this proposal. I am confident your views will be fully studied.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Charles Leppert, Jr.
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable William H. Marsha
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

~~bcc:~~ w/incoming to James Cannon for further handling. Note previous referrals ~~to~~ April 6 and 14 on this matter.
bcc: w/incoming to James Connor - FYI

CL:JEB:VO:vo



Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 5, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

I have sent you numerous articles and Press Releases relative to the add-on facility at the Portsmouth Atomic Energy Plant and have urged that you endorse the construction of the add-on facility. Since I have had no favorable response to these requests, I am endeavoring to obtain Governor Reagan's endorsement of this facility, informing him that all Ohio Republican Congressmen and both Senators have endorsed this project.

Should Governor Reagan choose to endorse the Atomic Energy Plant add-on prior to the primary, I feel certain it would be reflected in his vote in Southern Ohio.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



William H. Harsha
Representative to Congress

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.



Congress of the United States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 3, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to again remind you of the fact that there is an issue facing this Country of vital importance. The United States is in an urgent need to expand its capacity of enriched uranium production to fuel future nuclear power plants both here at home and abroad.

Your Administration is supporting an outlandishly expensive proposal to provide this needed expansion via the private enterprise sector to the tune of \$5.7 billion, when a facility located at Portsmouth, Ohio, could be expanded for \$2.1 billion and yield the same amount of output.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has concluded hearings on the matter and recommends the expansion of the Portsmouth facility. The testimony received by the Committee was predominantly in favor of this proposal, as well. However, your Administration remains committed to the proposition of guaranteeing a plan submitted by Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA), that not only could cost the U.S. taxpayer as much as \$6 billion, but would also increase the cost of the fuel produced for the public utilities that would be required to use it.

Because of the recognized need for massive capital investment, UEA initially experienced difficulty acquiring partners for this venture. However, in March of 1974, it hired Robert Hollingsworth, general manager of AEC, as its manager of manpower services. That May it hired George Schultz, the former Secretary of the Treasury, as executive vice president and a director. Recently Mr. Schultz moved up to president. In 1975, it hired Caspar Weinberger, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as vice president, director and special counsel. These three comprise a highly talented and expensive stable of expertise toward acquisition of government approval for a plan that could cost the American taxpayer \$3.6 billion more than necessary for enriched uranium expansion.

In a letter to you dated April 8, 1976, the Ohio Republican Delegation went on record in support of the add-on to the Goodyear Atomic Plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, over the proposal by UEA.



The President
May 3, 1976
Page two

It is not difficult to see why the Government has shelved plans to do the job itself. Mr. Percy Brewington, Jr., an official at the Energy Research and Development Administration says the shelved plans were drawn up by his staff and showed how the Government could build an addition to its enrichment plant in Portsmouth costing \$2.1 billion, considerably less than the amount UEA is proposing to spend on a plant of roughly the same capacity.

The enclosed material reveals, to a small degree, the feelings of the residents of Ohio, and the two sides of the issue. I hope you will make a commitment to the expansion of the Goodyear Atomic Plant at Portsmouth in order to see that this Country does not face a catastrophic nuclear fuel shortage in the very near future. Such a commitment could be of tremendous value to you in the 15 Southern Ohio Counties this June 8, 1976.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have questions concerning this issue, please feel free to call upon me.

With best wishes and warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bill Harsha
William H. Harsha
Representative to Congress

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.



every corner of the nation (except those states where regulatory authorities have not permitted it to operate).

Throwing the mails open to private enterprise raises a string of questions. What would be the relationship between the Postal Service and the private companies? Who would regulate the companies? How would postal customers be assured of deliveries regardless of which entity may be serving them?

The answers are no better defined than the shape of the Bell System could be visualized when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. But if capitalism has given America good telephone service, there is no reason why it cannot also produce good mail service.

WE QUESTION ATOMIC JUDGMENT

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1976

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, the Energy Research and Development Administration says it is essential to have additional enriched uranium capacity by 1983, or we lose a major part of our foreign market while restricting domestic consumption as well. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been supplied with facts which prove expansion of the existing Goodyear plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, would be much less expensive than construction of a completely new facility, contemplated by the administration for Dothan, Ala. The independent General Accounting Office also recommended an Ohio facility expansion over the Alabama plan due to the cost factors involved.

Given the obvious advantages of expansion of Government-owned gaseous diffusion facilities, the Portsmouth Times recently questioned the administration's judgment in supporting construction of a new privately owned and operated plant for this purpose. I would like at this time to share with my colleagues the editorial on this most pressing and important issue:

We Question Atomic Judgment

At this time it is quite obvious to everyone that our nation is well on the way to recovery from the recent recession that created hardship for the working person and business alike.

It also appears that the inflationary spiral which many think caused the recession may now be confined to reasonable limits.

President Gerald Ford's administration may or may not be responsible for the recovery; it is difficult to say at this time.

President Ford has made some excellent, difficult decisions. However, we can also say that there is ample reason to question the judgment of his administration when we examine some of the positions taken by the President.

For instance, we must question the position of the administration on nuclear fuel production. Uranium and energy are such critical factors.

President Ford has asked Congress to authorize construction of a new gaseous diffusion production facility in Dothan, Ala., by private enterprise. If a private plant is built for the United States government to guarantee the investment by private enterprise and further to guarantee a profit return on that investment.

It that is President Ford's interpretation

HOLD DOWN NUCLEAR RISK

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 27, 1976

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, the present production of the three Government-owned uranium enrichment facilities is already contracted for, including the additional capacity that will be provided at the conclusion of the so-called Upgrading program. In addition to this, several foreign countries have indicated a desire to go the route of nuclear power plants and have indicated an interest in constructing their own enrichment facilities. Therefore, it seems rather obvious that if the United States is to maintain its leadership in the uranium enrichment industry and provide adequate capacity for domestic use as well, we must get on with the program of providing that capacity expansion.

A Government-owned add-on plant can be constructed at the present time at the Goodyear plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, for considerably less than the sums estimated for the construction of a stand-alone facility, contemplated by the administration at Dothan, Ala. In addition, there is considerable reservation as to the advisability of turning over this classified process to private industry because of the attendant safeguards that are required.

In a recent editorial by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and reprinted in the Portsmouth Times, it is pointed out that this plan runs contrary to U.S. efforts to hold down nuclear proliferation. At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues this editorial questioning the advisability of sharing this type of technology and information with the private sector of the American economy:

Hold Down Nuclear Risk

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)

It would be a mistake to allow private industry to build and run new uranium enrichment factories. That would relinquish the federal government's hold on secret technology and on dangerous nuclear materials.

President Ford wants private industry let in on the job. He contends that would leave federal funds for other energy projects, but his plan has drawbacks that are glaring and dangerous.

True, the total output of the three federal enrichment plants will be used by the 300 present and planned nuclear reactors. Nuclear energy must expand. It cannot expand unless new enrichment capacity is built by the mid-1990s.

One flaw in the Ford plan is that the ad-

ditional capacity would be used to produce 1 billion in guarantees to private firms, not in on the business. That's a lot of money. The financial argument put forward by the Ford administration.

Second, all the technology to be used would have to be supplied by federal government reports for private use, it would be a net gain at government expense.

Third, the guarantee is being accepted by private investor companies. World's most of the risk to the federal government, even in buying back the plant if it fails to work, or covering investors' losses in the case.

Lastly, it would be a national security which foreign as well as private owners could get control of nuclear material and know-how that should be kept classified. The plan presently before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of Congress would let Iron and Japan in as investors.

This plan runs contrary to U.S. efforts to hold down nuclear proliferation. Sen. John M. Glenn has pointed out that the number of nuclear power plants will reach 200 in a decade, and will be producing some 1,000 pounds of plutonium, enough to make 3,000 small atomic bombs.

The three federal enrichment plants including the one at Portsmouth, Ohio, could be expanded. Eventually sale of the enriched fuel will pay for the cost of those expansions. That is the better way to enlarge nuclear power and keep dangerous things under proper, tight control.

(Editor's Note.—If you haven't expressed your opinion on the planned enlargement of the nuclear enrichment program, there still is time. You can write to your representative, William H. Harsha or Carl Perkins, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. or to Sen. John Pastore, chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, or directly to President Gerald Ford at the White House.)



SALES PRIVATE A-PLANT
FOR ELECTRICITY USERS

HON. WILLIAM H. MARSH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1955

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, as of August of last year, there were approximately 34 nuclear powerplants licensed to operate and another 187 plants under construction, on order, or announced. By the year 1965, approximately 200 nuclear powerplants should be in operation and as the years go by, that figure would rise significantly. An additional increment of 9 million separative work units—SWU—will be required to fuel these nuclear powerplants by 1957, and 18 months later, an additional increment of 6 million SWU will be required annually for the indefinite future.

To date, approximately \$2 billion in revenues have been received by the Federal Government under contracts with utilities, almost repaying investment in that portion of the original facilities allocation to nuclear fuel production. The Energy Research and Development Administration estimates that between now and 1960, net revenue from existing plants and additional capacity could amount to \$9.3 billion. Within about 4 years, the outlays for capacity expansion through an add-on to the present Government-owned facility at Portsmouth, Ohio, would be liquidated by income from the sales of the enriched uranium which would be produced.

The administration has recommended a plan for private entry into this field with "a key Government official" told an Associated Press reporter, would cost taxpayers up to \$1 billion to launch. This plan would cause electric utilities to pay 34 percent more for atomic fuel to support the private operation, which would bring neither private enterprise nor competition into the uranium enrichment field.

A recent article in the Chillicothe Gazette points out the drawbacks to this plan which is backed by the administration. At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues this article about



Most urgent problems facing ERDA:

By Steve Parnas, A-Plant, With Staff, Executive Office
By Stan Benjamin

Enrichment.—After 30 years of nonprofit uranium enrichment by a government monopoly the Ford administration is promoting a private enrichment venture requiring so much Federal support that nuclear fuel costs would rise some \$100 million a year or 50 per cent.

Electricity consumers would pay the bill. Administration officials say a private plant, planned for DeFuria, Ala., would avoid some \$20 billion of taxpayer investment for the alternative, a new government plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, and would "pay the way" for private enterprise and competition.

But, in an Associated Press investigation, a key government official conceded that the taxpayers would have to invest up to \$1 billion to launch the private project that electric utilities would pay 34 per cent more for atomic fuel to support the private operation; and that the project alone would bring neither private enterprise nor competition into uranium enrichment.

The investigation also shows that a new government plan could bring the U.S. Treasury more money than the taxes and royalties from a private plant and yet at the same time charge consumers less.

The U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is expanding the three existing government plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth.

There is general agreement that a fourth plant is needed but disagreement whether it should be a Portsmouth "addon" or the private plant proposed by Uranium Enrichment Associates (UEA), a partnership of Bechtel Corp., Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and The Williams Companies, an oil-fertilizer-steel conglomerate.

ERDA, which concluded a year ago that the UEA proposal "does not achieve most goals of private enrichment," now is pushing it.

The UEA plant would use time-tested government technology and produce the same amount of uranium enrichment as a government "add-on" at roughly the same production cost, says ERDA.

But there the resemblance stops. ERDA officials admit the UEA project would:

- Require government guarantees that the plant would work.
- Require the government to buy and stockpile a large chunk of UEA's early production to keep the plant operating at full capacity.
- Charge higher prices and require the government to raise its own prices to persuade customers to deal with UEA.
- Collect production costs plus aftertax profits of 15 per cent on equity investment, providing little incentive to restrain costs in a project whose chief contractors would be UEA partners Bechtel and Goodyear.
- Require strict government supervision of UEA-cost-control to protect both the taxpayer and the consumer.
- Drain 50 per cent of UEA's profits and interest payments out of the U.S. economy to anticipated foreign investors and lenders.
- And expose the government to the risk of having to take over a floundering half-finished project if UEA can't complete it.

ERDA strongly supported an administration bill, the proposed "Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act," to make all this possible.

The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy recently completed hearings on it and received a report by the General Accounting Office urging government construction of the next uranium enrichment plant.

"The proposal of Uranium Enrichment Associates," said the GAO, "is not acceptable."

ERDA Administrator Edward C. ...

He expressed the same view to President Ford and Ford's Director James H. Brown a week ago. After ERDA officials met with representatives of the Office of Management and Budget, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) and the White House, however, Bechtel changed his mind.

Two of former President Richard M. Nixon's budget directors, George P. Shultz and Caspar W. Weinberger, are directors of Bechtel Corp., a large construction firm whose stock is owned only by the Bechtel family and the corporate officers.

These Bechtel stockholders stand to reap some \$20 million a year in profits from the UEA project if no additional U.S. partners are brought into the deal and perhaps even more since UEA plans to award Bechtel the contract worth an estimated \$250 million, to build the plant.

Another UEA partner Goodyear, which operates the government's Portsmouth plant under contract, also is slated to operate the proposed UEA plant.

These Bechtel and Goodyear would assure themselves of lucrative construction and operating contracts for the plant, without the competitive bidding that would select contractors for a government plant.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., chairman of the joint committee, said during its hearings that the proposal seemed to guarantee UEA a profit and might amount to "another big giveaway program."

Ford administration witnesses—Seamans, Lynn, FEA Administrator Frank G. Zarb, Economic Adviser Paul W. MacAvoy and Asst. Atty. Gen. Thomas S. Kauper—argued in favor of the UEA project and said it would save taxpayers some \$2.8 billion, the cost of a new government plant.

But Jarvis L. Schwennesen, ERDA's assistant director for uranium enrichment and head of a government task force on the UEA proposal, admitted in a recent interview that the "savings" may be a billion dollars less than advertised.

In the enrichment program, the government does not sell uranium to atomic power utilities; they have to bring their own. The government charges them for making their uranium suitable for atomic fuel by "enriching" it. That means concentrating one kind of uranium, U-235, and separating out its near-twin, U-238.

UEA's proposal requests "a commitment that USG (the U.S. government) will purchase from UEA enriching service up to six million SWUs (enrichment units)," to help the private plant get started.

Schwennesen said the U.S. Treasury would have to lay out up to \$1 billion for these support purchases and stockpile this enriched uranium up to 10 years.

Interest lost by the Treasury on that outlay could total \$658 million or more, which ERDA would have to charge its own customers, he said.

Meanwhile uranium enrichment could not remain nonprofit as it is now.

Administration documents estimate that UEA would pay some \$70 million a year in taxes and royalties and collect other \$70 million as its 15 percent profit, thus charging customers some \$140 million more than an alternative nonprofit government plant.

To do this, UEA estimates it would charge \$83 per enrichment unit, compared with the government's average price of \$54 at its three existing, lowest-cost plants.

Because the government plants are fully committed and could not take on potential UEA customers, there would be no competition between them, said Schwennesen. As UEA chairman Jerome W. Homes testified, "You are sold out, and we are the only store open in town."

But continuation of the government's low, nonprofit prices, Schwennesen said, would make atomic utilities balk at paying UEA's higher price. So ERDA has asked Congress to abandon nonprofit operation and to nationalize the enrichment process.

ERDA proposed a \$70 support package which would cost the government's customers customers and, eventually, their nuclear customers an additional \$20 million a year.

ERDA proposed a \$70 support package which would cost the government's customers customers and, eventually, their nuclear customers an additional \$20 million a year.



Mr. the of Re- and fine can du- re- we who hat ry- er- miv

But, though we had plenty of money, and there was nothing our money could buy.
 And the Gods of the Copybook Headings said: "If you don't work you die."
 Then the Gods of the Market tumbled, and their smooth-tongued wizards withdrew.
 And the hearts of the meanest were hardened and began to believe it was true
 That All Is Not Gold That Glitters, and
 Two and Two Make Four—
 And the Gods of the Copybook Headings jumped up to explain it once more."
 Today, we are reaping the whirlwind of years of sowing the wind of Collectivism. Too many Americans have allowed our Constitution to be subverted by the entrenched Gods of the Market-Place. Too many Americans have ceased to be vigilant for our Liberty, forgetting that *Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Liberty*.
 Having intentionally kept up a contrived inflation, the gangsters who run our government and their "smooth-tongued wizards" in the communications media tell us that the "solution" to inflation is for us to

uphold and defend the Constitution. And by not getting off their backs until they have washed government down to proper constitutional size. By demanding that they stop inflation by stopping the deficits and by once again making our money freely redeemable in gold at a realistic price. By demanding that they cease promoting more Marxism as a "solution" to the problems already brought on by decades of Marxism. By refusing to replace Marxist Congressman "A" with Marxist Congressman (or woman) "B", but with a constitutional conservative. By letting, in the words of Jefferson, "... no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

The penalty for not forcing the present gangster-government to stop stealing our God-given rights was expressed by Kipling in the closing lines of his poem:

"And that after this is accomplished, and the brave new world begins
 When all men are paid for existing and no man must pay for his sins,
 As surely as Water will wet us, as surely as Fire will burn,
 The Gods of the Copybook Headings with terror and slaughter return!"

DAVID TODD LEXMON.

Springfield 45502.

URANIUM TALKS REPORT
ANSWERED

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 30, 1976

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, as the world comes to depend more and more on nuclear power for its electricity, this country will be called upon to expand its capacity to produce fuel for nuclear power plants. Uranium Enrichment Associates, which is the creation of the Bechtel Corp., one of the world's largest privately owned construction and engineering companies, has submitted a plan to build an expansion facility expected to cost \$5.7 billion. Some of Bechtel's competitors suspect that the company's plan to build this enrichment plant and two nuclear generating stations, is the result of its unusually close relations with both the Ford and Nixon administrations. These competitors say Bechtel may have been aided in Washington by former Government officials it has recently hired. Since last year, it has hired two former Cabinet members and the former general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission.

UEA wants to build this tremendously expensive plant near Dothan, Ala. The cost of the plant would be \$3.5 billion and the two power stations would cost \$2.2 billion, and would provide needed electricity for the new facility.

Because of the recognized need for massive capital investment, Bechtel initially experienced difficulty acquiring partners for UEA. However, in March of 1974, it hired Robert Hellingsworth, general manager of the AEC, as its manager of manpower services. That May it hired George Schultz, the former Secretary of the Treasury, as executive vice president and a director. Recently Mr. Schultz moved up to president. In 1975, it hired



QUESTION	IMPORTANCE OF EACH ON A						
AS OF APR 30, 1976	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Defense	780	219	123	115	111	72	70
Health	192	366	274	247	178	162	135
Public housing	13	30	48	78	76	114	170
Farm subsidies	27	76	94	111	122	133	172
Environmental protection	61	112	177	159	178	157	139
Congressional budget	19	26	40	47	56	75	90
Presidential budget	11	44	40	60	66	74	95
Education	268	267	240	201	171	135	126
Foreign aid	42	30	36	39	39	53	61
Welfare	19	26	51	59	71	92	84
Mass transit	22	69	82	99	150	148	138
Food stamps	15	31	47	60	61	68	103
Energy research	231	273	228	213	188	183	137
Medicaid	114	186	205	210	190	172	164
Aid to dependent children	58	98	118	218	154	147	158
Postal subsidies	18	38	51	52	71	76	83



PRIORITY			SCALE						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
58	51	55	42	47	33	35	43	67	
96	67	52	43	32	28	9	17	9	
171	188	196	199	192	166	131	67	46	
174	178	157	143	163	126	99	78	53	
168	136	142	124	107	76	53	57	38	
98	130	154	161	162	206	36	239	186	
102	110	125	144	176	182	209	295	154	
98	90	75	53	53	31	34	16	20	
74	72	80	114	112	139	202	165	522	
117	140	130	125	143	142	174	276	233	
157	174	154	179	156	130	112	90	30	
117	131	130	137	148	183	246	245	140	
105	88	61	56	40	43	23	17	18	
141	113	98	72	59	60	44	24	15	
130	121	135	122	121	133	123	74	61	
95	107	152	164	199	205	129	175	194	

Which federal program is most important to you personally?

AS OF
APR 30, 1976

DEFENSE	396 = 33%
EDUCATION	239 = 20%
ENERGY RESEARCH	217 = 18%
HEALTH	185 = 15%
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	93 = 8%
MEDICAID	75 = 6%

None _____

Do you favor federal legislation requiring registration of:

618	31% All guns	557	27% Saturday night specials	861	42% No guns
-----	--------------	-----	-----------------------------	-----	-------------

Do you favor giving economic aid (food, medicine, agricultural equipment, etc.) to friendly non-Communist nations?

1347	67% Yes	650	33% No
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Do you favor supplying weapons to friendly non-Communist countries?

885	44% Yes	1125	56% No
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Should the United States remain a member of the United Nations?

1335	65% Yes	722	35% No
------	---------	-----	--------

Do you favor laws forcing energy conservation?

1160	58% Yes	846	42% No
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Should the United States end its policy of detente with the Soviet Union?

1014	55% Yes	839	45% No
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Do you favor capital punishment?

1662	82% Yes	178	8% No	199	10% Only if victim dies
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Should the United States provide money and weapons to friendly forces in situations similar to the conflict in Angola?

547	31% Minimum help	456	25% Maximum help	774	44% No help
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Should the military budget be:

464	23% Reduced	777	39% Kept the same	765	38% Increased
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Do you favor increasing the current minimum hourly wage (\$2.30 for most occupations)?

909	45% Yes	1104	55% No
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Which of the following national health insurance plans do you favor?

264	14% Tax financed	298	15% Mandatory privately financed
734	37% Combination tax and private	663	34% No plan



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SCALE

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-----	-------------	-----	-------------------	-----	---------------

Do you favor increasing the current minimum hourly wage (\$2.30 for most occupations)?

909	45% Yes	1104	55% No
-----	---------	------	--------

Which of the following national health insurance plans do you favor?

264	14% Tax financed	298	15% Mandatory privately financed
734	37% Combination tax and private	663	34% No plan





NEWSLETTER

QUESTIONNAIRE

Ralph Regula

16th District of Ohio

Washington, D.C.

February, 1976

Striving for Truth and Accountability . . .

One of the more significant pieces of legislation I currently am cosponsoring in the House of Representatives is the Truth in Government Accounting Act.

Both honesty (truth) and accountability are incorporated in this act, and its implementation should help to reverse some of the practices partially responsible for bringing respect for government to a low ebb.

Irresponsibility and the lack of fiscal accountability have done considerable damage to our economy. Many programs have been managed badly, leading to an ever expanding, ever more costly bureaucracy, and an ever larger federal debt.

The type of corrective provided by the Truth in Government Accounting Act urgently is needed at the federal government level. This legislative initiative will give the public and Congress a meaningful summary of how the government stands financially by requiring publication of the consolidated results of virtually all federal operations. It would require that these figures be compiled on an accrual basis as are most corporate financial reports.

This legislation would provide the taxpayers a better understanding of the nation's financial condition. They have a right to know the financial condition of their government so they effectively can hold their elected officials accountable for their actions—and inactions.

This is the kind of legislation I believe is good for the people of the 16th District and of the nation. Honesty in government and quality management—together they have to make things better.

AT WORK IN WASHINGTON

During the first session of the 94th Congress, Rep. Regula was present for:

99.7% of the 360 yea/nay votes

98.6% of the 216 quorum calls (not votes)

100% of the 252 recorded votes

AND IN THE 16TH DISTRICT

The Congressman returned to the District most weekends and worked there every congressional recess. His activities included:

59 appearances at schools, service clubs, churches, and social organizations

119 speeches and/or visits to other groups

54 electronic dialogues with students

12 visits to plants and businesses

10 appearances at bicentennial programs

5 meetings with veterans groups



Congressman Regula Responds to Constituents' Problems During Office Hours.

The week of January 5 I held office hours at the mayor's office at Alliance, in the Massillon City Hall library and at my Stark and Wayne county offices.

In previous office sessions with constituents, I found most of the problems brought to me were of a personal nature. This time the people of the 16th District who came to my offices were more concerned with the welfare of the nation. They expressed deep concern with the present state of the country, and a sincere desire to help build a better America for future generations.

I found their attitude a contemporary illustration of Abraham Lincoln's immortal words, which described our government as being "of the people, by the people, for the people".

I am looking forward to scheduling more person to person discussions in the months ahead.



Spurring the War Against Crime

I believe we must act decisively to reduce criminal acts with firearms, and develop effective methods of combatting rape. Our country must be made safe for law-abiding citizens.

Acting on this conviction, I introduced a bill to amend the federal code so as to increase the penalty for committing a crime with a firearm to a mandatory sentence of not less than two years nor more than 10. A second offense would bring a sentence of not less than 10 years nor more than 30.

The bill also provides that courts "shall not suspend the sentence in the case of a conviction." It is my hope that the states would enact comparable legislation.

I introduced a bill in the 93rd Congress to establish a National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape. The bill died in the last days of that Congress, but became law in the 94th Congress.

This legislation combats one of the fastest growing crimes and provides the federal procedures and means necessary to spur the war against this vicious crime.



Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert Ellsworth (left) updates Rep. Regula on the Angola situation.

One of the ways I am able to add to my knowledge of domestic issues and world affairs as they come to the attention of Congress is by interviewing key officials on my biweekly radio program. Recently Robert Ellsworth, deputy secretary of defense, was my guest.

We discussed the secretary's responsibility for keeping a check on military spying from a cost and legal standpoint, the strength of U.S. armed forces relative to the Soviet Union, and China's suggestion that the United States "toughen up" toward Moscow.

In addition to expanding my own grasp of these issues, the radio programs allow me to share this information with the people of the 16th District.

The format of my biweekly radio program to the 16th District calls for me to ask questions and my guests to answer. However, in one of the recent broadcasts, I found myself on the other end of the question and answer exchange.

My guests were three students from the 16th District who were studying in universities in Washington. They prepared their own questions on matters of concern to them and their fellow students, and I responded.

Cheryl Ann Roller of Wooster, Greg Colaner of Navarre and Brian Tarian of Alliance did so well that I plan to use the same format on a future program.



Cheryl Ann Roller, Rep. Regula, Greg Colaner and Brian Tarian (left to right) await cue to go on the air.

VISITING WASHINGTON?

I'm sure many residents of the 16th District are hoping to come to the nation's capital during this year of the bicentennial celebration. If I can help to make your visit here more enjoyable, please do not hesitate to call upon my office.

REQUESTS FOR FLAGS

The bicentennial and the renewal of patriotism it inspires has resulted in an increase in the number of requests to purchase flags which have flown over the Capitol. My offices can assist 16th District residents who wish to order a flag.



CUT HERE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
February, 1976

Dear Friends:

"No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise," Winston Churchill once said. But it certainly is superior to any other form of government.

Our nation's 200-year history attests to the fact that we, the people, have tried to make representative government work.

As your voice in Washington, I make hundreds of decisions in your behalf and for the benefit of our country. Your concerns and opinions are important to me.

This questionnaire is one of the more effective ways I have of learning your views on national problems. You can help make representative government perform even better by returning it to me soon.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ralph".

RALPH S. REGULA, M.C.

How Would You Vote on the Following Questions?

1. Federal funds are appropriated for programs in the following categories. If Congress cuts back federal spending, which categories should be cut first? Indicate your judgment as to the importance of each on a priority scale of 1 to 16.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Defense | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign aid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Mass transit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm subsidies | <input type="checkbox"/> Food stamps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congressional budget | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presidential budget | <input type="checkbox"/> Aid to dependent children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Postal subsidies |

2. Which federal program is most important to you personally?

_____ None _____

3. Do you favor federal legislation requiring registration of:

_____ All guns _____ Saturday night specials _____ No guns

4. Do you favor giving economic aid (food, medicine, agricultural equipment, etc.) to friendly non-Communist nations?

_____ Yes _____ No

5. Do you favor supplying weapons to friendly non-Communist countries?

_____ Yes _____ No

6. Should the United States remain a member of the United Nations?

_____ Yes _____ No

7. Do you favor laws forcing energy conservation?

_____ Yes _____ No

(continued on next page)



16th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO
POSTAL PATRON - LOCAL

M.C.
Ralph Regula

Member of Congress
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
official business
Regula
Ralph

QUESTIONS CONTINUED:

8. Should the United States end its policy of detente with the Soviet Union?
 Yes No _____ Comment
9. Do you favor capital punishment?
 Yes No _____ Only if victim dies
10. Should the United States provide money and weapons to friendly forces in situations similar to the conflict in Angola?
 Minimum help _____ Maximum help _____ No help
11. Should the military budget be:
 Reduced _____ Kept the same _____ Increased
12. Do you favor increasing the current minimum hourly wage (\$2.30 for most occupations)?
 Yes _____ No
13. Which of the following national health insurance plans do you favor?
 Tax financed _____ Mandatory privately financed
 Combination tax and private _____ No plan

To Return—Cut Off Questionnaire, Refold and Affix Stamp. No Envelope Necessary.

Return address optional

Name

Street and Number

City, State, Zip Code

PLEASE
PLACE
13¢
STAMP
HERE

Congressman Ralph Regula
1729 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.

FROM: TOM LOEFFLER

SUBJECT: Additional Issues for the
President's Consideration Prior
to the Tennessee Trip

- 1) Many Republicans own small family farms in Eastern Tennessee -- the President should stress his estate tax proposals.
- 2) The pending Clean Air Act potentially may have a severe detrimental impact on industry.
- 3) Toxic substances legislation might be brought up -- particularly as it relates to "pre-market screening".
- 4) Tennessee is strongly opposed to gun control legislation.
- 5) VA benefits is a very popular topic -- a large portion of the Tennessee male population are veterans.

calls made 5/10.

Presidential trip - FRIDAY, MAY 14

Congressmen are invited to travel with the P. on Air Force 1.
no details re time, lv. Andrews AFB. political trip--will be billed
by PFC. no wives. ^{7:15}
VIP Lounge - 7:20am ^{lv. 7:50}

Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan ^{MI.}

- yes Quillen 6356 - Jane (wife - Tri-City to Memphis)
- no Duncan 5435 - Claudia - 5/12 - "already made other plans to go on down" - Nashville dinner
- no Beard 2811 - Julie
Patty Madson 5/12 - going directly to Chattanooga.

- yes Carter 4601 - Kathleen (is going) (wife not going)
- no Snyder 3465 - Maxine Bill Tomme

(Note: Michigan congressmen can return with P. to Washington Sunday night, but they're encouraged to stay in district until Tuesday and campaign.) *arrival time in Michigan? where?*

- Esch 4401 - Mrs. Harvey (Mrs. Craig)
- Brown 5011 - Pat Cross Mrs. DeLong
- Hutchinson 3761 - Janet
- yes Vander Jagt 3511 - Sam Margaret
- Wed. no Cederberg 3561 - ~~Bob~~ Mike Fargash
- Ruppe 4735 - Kathy
- Wed - Broomfield 6135 - Nancy



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM SHUMAN

THROUGH: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CL*

FROM: TOM LOEFFLER *T.L.*

SUBJECT: Background Material for
President's Trip to Oregon

For your information, you will find attached additional information from Former Congressman Wendall Wyatt.

Attach.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM FORMER
CONGRESSMAN WENDALL WYATT FOR CONSIDERATION
PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OREGON
(MAY 17, 1976)

The State's economy is heavily dependent upon the wood fibre industry.

Forest Service Sales Program

During the Nixon and Ford Administrations there has been a continual decline in the economic return provided under this program. Even though housing starts are now up, the forest service sales program is down 10% as compared to 1975.

Basically this program provides for sale of stumpage.

Wyatt suggests the President should favor a modest increase in Federal assistance for this program.

O and C Formula

This is a formula whereby counties in Oregon and California share in the distribution from sales of timber from national forests. The Department of Interior operates this program.

If the President is confronted with this issue, Wyatt said he should state what a valuable thing the O and C formula is for Oregon.

Recently announced construction funds for a VA replacement hospital for Portland, Oregon.

The President should be aware that there is currently a controversy brewing over the exact site selection of this new VA hospital.

Because of this problem, Wyatt suggests that if confronted, the President simply state that he is aware of the problem and that it is being carefully studied.

Clear Cutting Issue

The timber industry is upset with the President because he has not taken a position on the matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.
FROM: PATRICK ROWLAND
SUBJECT: Update on California

Attached is the updated background material from Representatives Clair Burgener and Alphonzo Bell.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL UPDATE FROM REP. ALPHONZO BELL
FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO
CALIFORNIA

UNEMPLOYMENT - California is lagging in the economic recovery.

ENERGY - Elk Hills oil reserves is being opened up. Rep. Bell suggests plugging this as a good issue.

WATER - This is a problem in the San Joaquin Valley.

STOCTON AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - These areas are concerned about loss of water to the aqueducts.

People in his District are hard-lining on foreign policy; examples:

1. Panama Canal
2. Kissinger has oversold Detente
3. People want more U.S. self interest
4. Greater interest in Western Hemisphere affairs
5. Intense distrust of the Soviet Union
6. Generally negative towards federal government and the 94th Congress
7. Anti-regulatory sentiment among business interests

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM CONGRESSMAN CLAIR
BURGENER FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE
PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

1. Escondido Mutual Water District - they have a case pending before the Federal Power Commission on relicensing a project, project #167, which is a test case and has been pending for almost five years now.
2. Proposition 15 - the President has already made a statement on this - Nuclear power initiative.
3. Relocating or rebuilding the Naval Hospital. Currently located in Balboa Park. There is discussion of abandoning it and building a new one in Murphy Canyon.
4. Location of solar energy research institute, ERDA project. California is one of the bidders.
5. Miramar Naval Air Station

Noise problem

Purchase of land easements for the Sea Wolf Corridor

Joint use as a commercial airport

6. San Diego International Airport

Current location versus Brown Field or Miramar

7. Status of offshore drilling in California
8. Mexican Border Issues:

Illegal aliens, Federal enforcement and Federal reimbursement for local costs.

Drug traffic

Tijuana Channel

Second border crossing

9. Tuna Industry

200-mile limit

Marine Mammal Protection Act court ruling

10. Post Office - with an announced cutback of 400 men in the San Diego region.
11. Marine Mammal Protection Act and the taking of killer whales (their Sea World versus the residence of Puget Sound, Washington)
12. BIA approval of a rock concert on the Campo Indian Grounds.
13. The Coastal Commission and pending state legislation.
14. Flood Control Act and flood plain problems.
15. CETA extension (city expenditures versus the school system)
16. Federal downtown jail and the quality of life for prisoners. Continuing issue.
17. New Federal building for downtown San Diego.
18. General subject of military retirement benefits, with emphasis on commissary issue and reserve cutbacks.
19. Asparagus imports
20. National parachute test range El Centro - whether to close or transfer and whether the Air Force would consider withdrawing the 6511 air test squadron back to Edwards Air Force Base.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
THROUGH: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ*
FROM: PATRICK ROWLAND *PR*
SUBJECT: Background on California Trip

Attached is Rep. Andy Hinshaw's update for the California trip.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FROM REP. ANDREW HINSHAW FOR
CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Mission Viejo and Leisure World - In relation to the President's visits to Mission Viejo and Leisure World, many people assume that those who reside in Leisure World are financially well off senior citizens. This is not true.

While many have some additional income, most count upon their social security and thus most are on a fixed income.

This makes inflation their number one issue.

When many moved into the area, they had to have an income of about \$400 per month to qualify to purchase a home. This was in 1969-70. At that time homes cost about \$25,000. Today, senior citizens need \$800 per month to qualify. The homes cost about \$40,000.

These people are very sensitive to the Social Security system and its future. They are very concerned about any additional taxes being shifted from the federal government to local government, especially if this tax would be reflected in increases in property tax or sales tax.

Most of them know that the cost of government in California doubled while Reagan was Governor as did the taxes.

Other issues - While these people realize that we must deal with Russians and are not opposed to trade agreements, they don't trust the Russians at all. They grew up in an era when the Russians were not liked. They also grew up at a time when the Panama Canal was very important to this country and they remember our struggle on behalf of Cuba in the Philippines.

They do not like Henry Kissinger; however, they don't like Ronald Reagan's simplistic approach to solving complex international problems.

A great majority of these senior citizens feel that Richard Nixon was given a raw deal by the Congress and was a victim of the media. Many remain loyal to this day to the former President.

* PRESIDENT FORD'S RECENT COMMENTS IN MICHIGAN REGARDING
RESTORING THE PRESIDENCY SHOULD BE DELETED WHEN APPEARING
BEFORE THIS GROUP.

CONGRESSMAN
ANDREW HINSHAW'S

Weekly Washington Bulletin



Survey conducted in *JAN-1976*
April 22, 1976
(Share it with your friends, neighbors, co-workers)

FED SPENDING, DEFENSE, ENERGY
RATE TOP PRIORITY IN QUERY OF
RESIDENTS OF 40TH DISTRICT

The last of the responses to the questionnaire which I recently sent to all 40th District residents has come in and has been tabulated. I want to express my thanks to the many thousands who took the time to answer the 54 questions in five major

categories - National, International, Economy, Energy, and Environment. More than 5,000 of those responding offered additional comments, opinions, and suggestions, and I am responding individually to them in direct answer to the points they made.

THOSE AREAS GIVEN THE HIGHEST PRIORITY ratings by respondents, in terms of legislative and budgetary considerations, were energy research and development, defense, welfare reform, balancing and reducing the federal budget, tax reform, crime, and unemployment. I want to reiterate how much I appreciate your cooperation. These responses are of interest and value to me in establishing the priority and necessity of the various types of legislation which the Congress must review daily.

ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, A SOLID MAJORITY of 63% believe President Ford is doing an acceptable job. They expressed themselves in strong support of his policies in the areas of fiscal matters, tax reform, financial plight of cities, employment, and decontrol of regulated industries. Insofar as the recent Congressional investigation of the CIA is concerned, 50% opposed it, and 45% were in favor. Transfer of the U. S. ownership of the Panama Canal to the Republic of Panama is opposed by 72% of the respondents.

IN THE AREA OF ECONOMIC CONCERNS, 91% support continuation of the current policy of disallowing government employees the right to strike. Inflation was identified by 64% as the major economic problem facing this Nation. And it is the view of 42% that the economy will improve, while 51% felt it would remain the same as 1975. Continued income tax cuts are favored by a strong 76%. An overwhelming 83% urged a balanced federal budget. Over half of the respondents do not receive any direct federal benefits, but they listed social security, defense, and veterans assistance as federal programs of particular importance and value to them. A full 81% said they would support reduced federal spending even if it entailed cuts in programs they, themselves, consider to be of major importance.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, CONGRESS is perceived by 55% as interfering in the Administration's operation of our foreign policy. Communism is considered by 76% to be a continuing threat to the U. S. today. There are 54% opposed and 41% in support of the policy of encouraging detente. Defense spending is declared by 57% to be at a proper level, while 40% consider it excessive. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's performance in office is approved by 42%. Payoffs by U. S. companies to foreign governments/individuals to gain a contract was regarded by 54% as to be expected as a way of doing business while 44% believed such transactions to be morally wrong. With respect to the United Nations, 62% are of the opinion it is ineffective in world peace efforts. On the other hand, only 32% would support U. S. withdrawal from its membership in that world body.

IT IS THE OPINION OF 81% that development of all offshore oil and gas resources should proceed And 83% favor accelerated development of nuclear power plants. Consistent with that opinion, 76% favor a national commitment to the development of nuclear energy. A firm 70% stated their view that current safeguards are adequate to prevent the threat of a serious nuclear accident. As a member of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, I found those attitudes of particular interest. So, too, did my fellow members of this major committee.

FOUR QUESTIONS WERE POSED REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT. In answer to, "Do you think current Federal environmental standards are too stringent, not stringent enough, adequate, or no opinion?", 18% felt they are too stringent, while the rest of the respondents were almost evenly divided between the standards not being stringent enough and adequate. In contrast, 57%, as compared to 39%, felt that environmental controls should be relaxed to accelerate development of nuclear energy. And 55% felt environmental and industrial concerns should be considered equally.

Again, please accept my thanks for responding in such large numbers to the questionnaire. I hope you find these results to be of interest in your perspective on national and international issues. I also trust you will feel free to continue to share with me your views and opinions on any other matters of mutual interest and concern.

In recent weeks, through faulty computer programming, some families have received more than one copy of my Weekly Bulletin - I hope this problem is now corrected.

#####

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB WOLTHUIS
FROM: PATRICK ROWLAND *PR*
SUBJECT: Invitations to the California Delegation

This is the result of my contacting the California delegation regarding the President's trip of May 23 - 25.

<u>Don Clausen</u>	No
<u>Pete McCloskey</u>	Will meet the President in San Jose (where Air Force-1 will land) for attendance at the Chamber of Commerce meeting. Will not go on to Walnut Creek and is not planning to return to Washington with the President.
<u>Burt Talcott</u>	No
<u>Bill Ketchum</u>	Campaigning in California. His staff will relay the message. Will contact us on Friday if he is interested.
<u>Lagomarsino</u>	No
<u>Barry Goldwater, Jr.</u>	Is interested in San Fernando Valley stop and will let us know as soon as possible.
<u>Carlos Moorhead</u>	No
<u>John Rousselot</u>	No
<u>Al Bell</u>	Campaigning in California. Will link up with the President in Los Angeles on Tuesday, May 25. Will go to San Jose with the President and also to Leisure World in Walnut Creek. He does not plan to return to Washington with the President.

Del Clawson

His Administrative Assistant says he will be returning to Washington on Sunday and she will contact him with the invitation at that time.

Shirley Pettis

No - Her father is seriously ill.

Chuck Wiggins

Will join the President at El Toro and remain with him until the President departs for Las Vegas.

Bob Wilson

Will join the President at San Diego for the Navy League appearance only.

Clair Burgener

No

Bob, please be sure that the following Congressmen are given details as soon as possible on their part of the President's trip: Pete McCloskey, Barry Goldwater, Jr., Al Bell, Chuck Wiggins and Bob Wilson.

cc: Max Friedersdorf
Charles Leppert, Jr.
Tom Loeffler

The President will depart on Saturday, May 22 for Oregon - arrive Sunday, May 23 - El Toro at approximately 3:00 p.m.

4:00 p.m. Mission Viejo's Bicentennial event

5:00 p.m. Speak at Leisure World

Monday, May 24 am- Speak to the California Peace Officers Association, Anaheim

11:00 a.m. Depart for Las Vegas, Nevada, for noon speaking engagement

4:00 p.m. Speak to the Navy League in San Diego

p.m. Fly to L.A. Airport ^{for} ~~from~~ motor trip to San Fernando Valley for rally at North Ridge Mall

Overnight at the Hyatt International

Tuesday, May 25 a.m. Address the Los Angeles Press Club

noon Address Chamber of Commerce, San Jose/Santa Clara

5:00 p.m. Leisure World - Walnut Creek

Depart California at 6:45 p.m. for arrival at Andrews at 2:00 a.m.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN DELEGATION

Don H. Clausen

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

Burt L. Talcott

William M. Ketchum

Robert J. Lagomarsino

Barry Goldwater, Jr.

Carlos J. Moorhead

John Rousselot

Alphonzo Bell

Del Clawson

Shirley N. Pettis

yes Charles E. Wiggins - *El Toro through CPOA - Anaheim*

Andrew Hinshaw

Bob Wilson

Clair Burgener



advance man

Larry Eastland - (213) 670-9000
also Signal

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN DELEGATION

No Don H. Clausen

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

No Burt L. Talcott

— William M. Ketchum

No Robert J. Lagomarsino

Barry Goldwater, Jr. —

No Carlos J. Moorhead

No John Rousselot

Alphonzo Bell

← Gary Hunt
Campaign office in LA - (213) 829-7661

Del Clawson

No Shirley N. Pettis

Charles E. Wiggins

— Andrew Hinshaw

Bob Wilson

No Clair W. Burgener



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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cc: Max Friedersdorf
Charles Leppert, Jr.
Tom Loeffler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

By SD NARA, Date 7/31/2015

May 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL KENDALL
CHARLIE LEPPERT ✓

FROM: BOB WOLTHUIS *RKW*

SUBJECT: Presidential Trip to Oregon/California/
Nevada - May 22 through May 25

On a confidential and close-hold basis, this is the general schedule for the President's upcoming trip to Oregon, California and Nevada. Feel free to tell the necessary Republicans on a confidential basis.

Saturday - May 22, 1976

Medford, Oregon

address the local high school at 2:00 p.m.

Portland, Oregon

Public Forum at 8:00 p.m.

Overnight

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1976

Pendleton, California

Public Forum at 1:30 p.m.

Orange County (Mission Viejo and Leisure World)

overnight in Anaheim

Monday, May 24, 1976

Anaheim, California

address Law Enforcement officers in the morning

Las Vegas, Nevada

arrive at noon for Public Forum

San Diego, California

address the Navy League at 4:00 p.m.



San Fernando Valley

Public Forum in the evening

overnight at airport

Tuesday, May 25, 1976

Los Angeles, CA

address LA Press Club in the morning

San Jose/Santa Clara, CA

address Chamber of Commerce at noon

Conracosta, CA

Rossmore Leisure World - 5:00 p.m.

possible stop at Walnut Creek

DEPART California at 6:45 p.m. for Andrews AFB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB WOLTHUIS
FROM: PATRICK ROWLAND
SUBJECT: Charter Flight to Ohio

As a result of our phone calls this morning, the following information was developed:

Ohio Members on 1:00 p.m. Charter:

Congressman Guyer
Congressman Harsha
Congressman Kindness
Congressman Mosher

Congressmen arranging their own transportation to Ohio:

Rep. Brown arrived May 25.
Rep. Devine on 10:30 a.m. flight, May 26.
Rep. Wylie on 10:30 a.m. flight, May 26.
Rep. Regula on 3:57 p.m. flight, May 26. (He will catch up with the Presidential party at the Neil House.)

All the above Congressmen will return with the President on Air Force-1. All other Congressmen who turned us down were re-contacted this morning and given the time of the charter in case their plans change.

cc: Max Friedersdorf
Charles Leppert, Jr.
Tom Loeffler

PRESIDENTIAL TRIP --

Columbus, Ohio - Wednesday, May 26.

Members should be at the Page Terminal at National Airport at 1:00 this afternoon. The plane will leave at 1:15 and arrive in Columbus at about 3:00. The President arrives at 3:30. Cost of the transportation will be \$44 - they will be billed. Reimbursement required by the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Will return aboard Air Force One leaving Columbus at 9:20 this evening and arrive at Andrews AFB at 10:30 p. m. Cars will be available to take the Members home or back to the Hill.

Guyer OK.

Vera

Harsha

Brown GM

Nancy

Kindness OK

Devine 5355 - Susan - on 10:30 flight

Mosher 3401 - Kathy Welch OK.

Wylie 2015 - Jerry Grasso - on 10:30 flight



PRESIDENTIAL TRIP --

Columbus, Ohio - Wednesday, May 26.

Members should be at the Page Terminal at National Airport at 1:00 this afternoon. The plane will leave at 1:15 and arrive in Columbus at about 3:00. The President arrives at 3:30. Cost of the transportation will be \$44 - they will be billed. Reimbursement required by the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Will return aboard Air Force One leaving Columbus at 9:20 this evening and arrive at Andrews AFB at 10:30 p. m. Cars will be available to take the Members home or back to the Hill.

Guyer

Vera
Harsha

Brown - see already out in Ohio
Brown

Nancy
Kindness - Nancy - will be there

Devine

Shut
Mosher

Wylie



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Ura *(yes)* Guyer x 2676 Margaret
(yes) Harsha x 5705 Cindy Bassett

Brown

Nancy
Kindness

Devine

Janet
Mosher

Wylie



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.
SUBJECT: Ohio Republican Congressional Delegation

Attached are responses to the ten calls made to the Ohio Republican Congressional Delegation on meeting the President in Columbus, Ohio.

Calls made by Pat Rowland

Rep. Chuck Mosher - He will be there.

Rep. Chuck Whalen - His wife is going out tomorrow to get ready for Mrs. Ford's visit on Friday and they will do their best then. However, with six children, he must remain at home to babysit.

Rep. Clarence Miller - Cannot miss any votes. The only time in 10 years he missed any votes was when his mother died. Plus, he is a member of the Appropriations Committee and they have markup sessions in the morning and afternoon. However, I am to call him in the morning.

Calls made by Charlie Leppert

Rep. Tennyson Guyer - Says he missed 80 roll call votes when he was off sick and feels he'd better not go in view of his voting record. Problem is that no member had any advance knowledge of the President's schedule and what was on or off. Says he will sleep on it tonight and talk with other members and call me back tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. States he will go if other members of the delegation will go. Suggests that White House or PFC have plane ready to take delegation out later than 1:30 p.m. if possible. **HE WILL GO, RECOMMENDS CHARTER FLIGHT.**

Rep. J.W. Stanton - Handling as Minority floor manager the Housing Authorization bill on the floor tomorrow. The bill is up for amendment and the Administration wants certain amendments adopted. Under no circumstances can he go because Rep. Garry Brown can't handle the bill because he has been off sick. No way can he go.

Rep. Del Latta - Calls to his office, home, A. A. and Ohio residence unanswered. Told Operator to leave word to call Leppert as it is urgent.

Rep. Tom Kindness - Will go to Columbus and return aboard Air Force I tomorrow evening.

Rep. Don Clancy - Will call in the morning between 10 and 10:30 to relay his final decision on whether to go to Columbus. He is concerned about his voting record, but in view of the President's interest in his attendance, he will certainly reconsider his earlier decision not to go.

Rep. Bill Gradison - At a movie and not expected home until 10 p.m. this evening. I will call him between 10 and 10:30 tonight.

Rep. Ralph Regula - At Ford Theater. He is expected home this evening about 10. I will contact him between 10 and 10:30 this evening.