

The original documents are located in Box 63, folder “Vice Presidential Selection - 1974” of the Philip Buchen Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Vice President

Monday 8/26/74

3:10 Charlie McWhorter (VP of AT&T) and a good friend of Tom's said he wanted to get a thought to someone but didn't know to whom it should go -- usually talks to Tom, but since, he's away, wondered what we would suggest. (212) 393-4459

Said there is a constitutional requirement that the Vice President preside over the Senate -- but the VP seldom does the one job he's supposed to do.

Charlie is suggesting that that requirement should be eliminated as a part of the overall handling of what the Vice President ought to do.

Wondered if you would have a few minutes to talk with him about this.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Governor Bond
of Missouri called
to ask that the
President be
apprised of his
strong support of
Gov. Rockefeller for
Vice-President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Leonard Evans of Chicago
Black American "Tuesday"
- recommends
Percy for V-P
Supp.



V-P

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ZIP 20504

western union Mailgram



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PHILIP W BUCHEN
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATION POLICY ROOM 740 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON DC 20504

DEAR PHIL, VERY MUCH HOPE YOU WILL STRONGLY URGE SELECTION OF ELLIOTT
RICHARDSON AS VICE PRESIDENT. HE IS THE RIGHT AGE, HAS UNEQUALED
EXPERIENCE IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND HAS ONE OF THE FINEST IMAGES
IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TODAY, HIS APPOINTMENT WOULD BE A LONG
STEP TOWARDS REBUILDING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, KINDNESS
PERSONAL REGARDS IN THIS MOST TRYING TIME,

DONALD S SHAFER WATKINS MFG CO 11679 DEERFIELD RD CINCINNATI
OH 45242

14102 EDT

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V-P

The White House
Washington

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PMS MR PHILIP BUCHEN

ASSISTANT TO VICE PRESIDENT GERALD FORD WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON DC

I WANT TO URGE THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE BUSH FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JANELLE H MCARTHUR

NNNN



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The White House
Washington

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LAW OFFICES

HERRICK, LANGDON, BELIN & HARRIS

300 HOME FEDERAL BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA 50309

AREA CODE 515
TELEPHONE
268-7071

ALLAN A. HERRICK
HERSCHEL G. LANGDON
DAVID W. BELIN
CHARLES E. HARRIS
RICHARD G. LANGDON
ROBERT H. HELMICK
PHILIP C. LOVRIEN
JOEL D. NOVAK
JEFFREY E. LAMSON
EDGAR H. BITTLE
FREDERICK C. BLACKLEDGE

DWIGHT BROOKE
COUNSEL

August 10, 1974

Philip Buchen, Esq.
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Buchen:

Enclosed is a copy of my August 10 correspondence to President Ford. I know of the great reliance that President Ford places upon your overall ability and judgment. I also know of your outstanding ability through my wife's family in Grand Rapids (Philip Newman) and extend to you my best wishes for success in the new Ford administration.

Sincerely,



David W. Belin

DWB:cs
Encl.



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FREDERICK C. BLACKLEDGE

August 10, 1974

DWIGHT BROOKE
COUNSEL

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter has a three-fold purpose:

First, Connie and I want to congratulate you on becoming our President. We know you will do an outstanding job!

Second, as I have done in the past, I thought I should give you some preliminary observations concerning your first speech immediately after being sworn in as President. I can describe it in one simple word: SUPERB!

And finally, I thought you would be interested in my personal comments concerning the name of one person whom the national media have mentioned as being possibly considered for the important office of Vice President. This is Governor Robert D. Ray of Iowa, whom I know both as a man and as an effective political leader.

One of the reasons that I believe Bob Ray merits strong consideration is that he has many of the same qualities that you have: Absolute integrity, extremely fine relations with the working press, the respect of his peers, a tremendous following among the voters, and last, but surely not the least, a very lovely wife and family.

Equally important, I believe he has a number of very important assets that are not shared by the other people who have been mentioned in the national news media as being under possible consideration. Let me state just a few of these:



August 10, 1974

Bob Ray is relatively young--only 45 years old. He is wholly untarnished from any connection with the Nixon administration. He has a tremendous broad base of support. He has won three elections in a row for Governor and in the 1972 election, he not only ran ahead of President Nixon in Iowa but he carried every single one of our 99 counties.

In the most recent state-wide poll of approval ratings, Bob Ray showed an 82% rating--surely this is not shared by very many Republicans prior to August 9.

Bob Ray is pragmatic and program oriented. In part, this stems from his background as an Iowa State Republican Chairman and a former National Chairman of the State Chairmen.

Philosophically, Bob Ray can be categorized as middle of the road. From your personal standpoint as well as the standpoint of the GOP, I believe that philosophically the best possible choice would be someone in the middle of the road to the right of Senator Percy and to the left of Governor Reagan. I also believe there would be many advantages in having the choice made from among the nation's governors.

Bob Ray is "Mr. Clean" in Iowa Republican politics. He is very highly respected among the other governors and is presently serving on the Executive Committee of the National Governors Conference as well as the Executive Committee of the Republican Governors Conference. He is also on the Executive Policy Committee of the Republican National Committee.

And above all, Bob Ray is extremely hard working and capable and has tremendous ability to work with others as well as an extremely fine rapport with the press. For instance, I think that you could call John Lindsey of Newsweek, Godfrey Sperling, Jr., of the Christian Science Monitor, Loye Miller of the Knight newspapers, Tom Petit of NBC, or Greg Wierzinsky of the Chicago Bureau of Time, and you would find that they all have a great deal of respect for Governor Ray. From our conversations in the past, including my service with you on the Warren Commission, I know how sensitive you are to the import of the position of Vice President. There is no doubt in my mind that Governor Ray has the ability and personal qualities which are so important for this vital office.

To be sure, some of the other people whose names have been mentioned share many of these qualities.



The Honorable Gerald R. Ford

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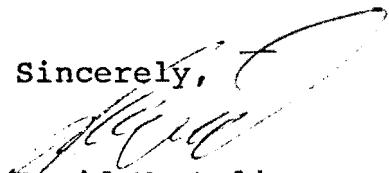
August 10, 1974

But if you want the rare combination of a relatively young, highly successful, pragmatic political leader who works to get things done by bringing people together, who would have an extremely broad base of support within the Republican Party and within the total national electorate, who would be a tremendous team player working in your administration, I cannot think of any person who would fit the bill as well as Governor Robert D. Ray.

I will be calling Mrs. Leonard on Monday or Tuesday to try and arrange for an appointment to visit with either you or someone on your staff concerning Governor Ray, and be available to answer any questions that might arise.

Again, our congratulations and best wishes and prayers for your success.

Sincerely,


David W. Belin

DWB:cs

c.c. Robert Hartmann
c.c. William Seidman
c.c. Philip Buchen



LAW OFFICES

HERRICK LANGDON BELIN & HARRIS

300 HOME FEDERAL BUILDING

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Via
AIR MAIL



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Philip Buchen, Esq.
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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The White House
Washington

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8 PMS PRESIDENT JERALD FORD, ATTN PHIL BUCHEN

9
10 WHITE HOUSE DC

11 I ASK YOU TO PLEASE CONSIDER GEORGE BUSCH FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
12 HIS APPEAL TO THE YOUNG VOTERS IS SO STRONG AND THIS IS SO NEEDED
13 BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

14 JANE O WAINRIGHT CHAIRMAN PREGINCT 227 1917 SHARP PLACE HOUSTON
15 TEXAS 77019

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TEXAS 77019
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TEXAS 77019

NNNN

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WISE AND WISE
LAW OFFICES
79 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 02109

2 Riedesel Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Home)

August 12, 1974

Mr. Philip Buchen
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Buchen,

May I take the liberty of writing you in the belief that President Ford may wish to consider for the Vice Presidency persons not presently active in government office or "politics" otherwise, but who may possess invaluable potential not only in the current "transition" but particularly for the forthcoming Presidential election.

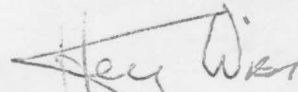
I suggest the name of David Rockefeller II, son of David Rockefeller, President of the Chase National Bank, New York City.

I have talked to David Rockefeller II about engagement in public life generally and the holding of public office in Massachusetts and in this he is definitely interested.

If this suggestion warrants further thought, Mr. Rockefeller's background, his activities and interests in public affairs since his graduation from Harvard College and his possible worth as a teammate to the President, in joint benefit to the United States, should be readily determinable.

Mr. Rockefeller resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He may also be reached through the office of the Boston Partners, One Boston Place, Boston. Mr. Rockefeller has no knowledge of this letter.

Respectfully yours,


Henry Wise



HW/jg

copy also sent c/o: Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy

Henry Wise
79 Milk Street
Boston, Mass 02109



Mr. Philip Buchen, Director
Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy
~~U. S. Senate Building~~
Washington, D. C.

*Executive Office Bldg
Washington, DC*

AUG 16 1974

CERTIFIED

No. 22271

MAIL

PERSONAL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8/12/74

5:15 p. m.

Abbott Washburn called to say that he didn't see Governor Scranton's name on any of the lists for Vice President.

He wants to suggest that it be put on for the following reasons:

1. Younger than Rockefeller
2. Just great in the international area, which would balance off the President
3. Tremendous administrator



George W. Loomis
1200 Bank of Lansing Building
Lansing, Michigan 48933

August 12, 1974

Dear Phil:

Since Friday, August 9, 1974, I have been giving particular attention to what is being thought and said about (i) the granting of immunity to ex-President Richard M. Nixon and (ii) the picking of a new Vice President.

Although the American people may be generally and properly opposed to criminal prosecution of a man whom they elected to the Nation's highest office, I believe that final decision on the granting of immunity to RMN must be deferred until after there is careful determination of all material legal questions (including questions involving the rights of others who have been accused or convicted of criminal offenses committed on behalf of the Nixon Administration) and full disclosure to the American people of the extent to which RMN's activities may have violated the law. The extent of possible violations should be determined by the completion of a thorough investigation by the Special Prosecutor and his staff and need not embrace a soul-cleansing Nixon confession which some persons are currently demanding.

There are assets and liabilities associated with every candidate for Vice President. Therefore, final selection must be made upon the basis of comparisons of respective net worths. My preliminary conclusions seem to stress Melvin Laird's liabilities rather than his assets:

- I fear Laird remains emotionally and intellectually committed to the concept of the Cold War.
- He believes in the maintenance of military superiority by those whose



higher morality would safeguard the use of force and power only to promote order, stability and a climate of freedom permitting the enjoyment of life's real values under divine creation. See A House Divided, Laird, 1962. He fervently believes that it is in mankind's best interest to entrust military superiority to the United States; but, nearly all nations are quick to entrust military superiority to their own hands and quick to distrust it in the hands of other nations. Thus, the Laird viewpoint frustrates willing and creative cooperation of nations in the search for permanent and universal peace.

- Laird can be anticipated to encourage rather than delimit defense spending and to have the opposite attitude toward the non-defense budget.
- Because Laird instinctively relies upon national rather than international solutions to world problems, he has relegated the United Nations to a subordinate role in an attempt to skirt the consequences of the Afro-Asian block.
- Laird was directly involved in the secret bombing of Cambodia.

Miriam and I are looking forward to President Ford's talk this evening and, naturally, we shall endeavor to detect the Buchen influence.

Affectionately,



Mr. Philip W. Buchen
c/o Office of Telecommunications Policy
Room 740
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20504



August 12

Dear Mr. Bechers,

Since I have learned
thru the New York Times,
that you are one of President
Ford's close advisors I am
writing to you (as well as
to him) to ask you to
MOST favorably consider Elliot
Richardson as Vice-President.

I feel that they
would make a wonderful team,
both are men of great integrity
and ability and with the
Country in their capable hands
we would all have confidence.

Very Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Smith



WISE AND WISE
LAW OFFICES
79 MILK STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 02109

2 Riedesel Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Home)

August 12, 1974

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The White House
Washington, D. C.

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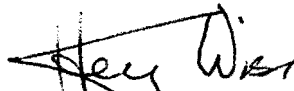
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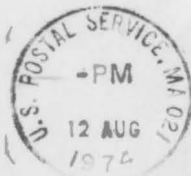

Henry Wise



HW/jg

copy also sent c/o: Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy

Henry Wise
79 Milk Street
Boston, Mass 02109



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No. 22270

MAIL

Mr. Philip Buchen
The White House
Washington, D. C.

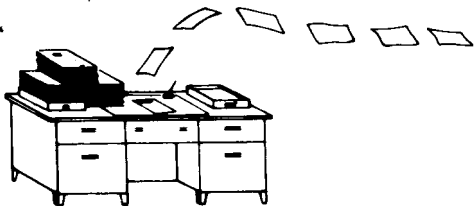
WHITE HOUSE MAIL
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AUG 14 1974

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PERSONAL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



from the desk of.....

Ralph L. Clark
Director, IEEE
Washington, D. C., Office

date: 8-12-74

to: Mr. Phillip Buchen, Executive Director
The Domestic Council Committee on the Right
of Privacy

Dear Phil:

I feel so strongly the importance of President Ford having a strong team that I wrote the enclosed letter.

I worked on a first name basis with Rockefeller when he was here in the mid-50's.

Ralph
Ralph L. Clark



RALPH L. CLARK
4307 NORTH 39TH STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207



August 12, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter and sending it through Phil Buchen because I am very concerned about the future of America and it's leadership of the forces for peace and freedom in the world. I believe I'm qualified to have some worthwhile opinions on the subject and I certainly have reason enough for concern in our six wonderful grandchildren. Yours must be a successful administration not only to heal the terrible trauma of Watergate but to deal with grave national issues which have been ignored in recent years for short term political ends.

One of the most serious issues is the fact that at present rates of use (without the growth in demand which will continue unless drastic action is taken NOW) oil and gas reserves of the U.S. (including Alaska and the Continental shelf) will be exhausted in less than 20 years. At present prices it will cost over a trillion dollars to build facilities to provide substitutes (if it can be done at all) and in the meantime we will have to pay foreign producers nearly a trillion dollars for oil and gas from overseas.

My qualifications to make such statements and some of the sources on which I have drawn are set out in the attached brief report I made to the Presidents of the countries biggest engineering societies in Chicago last week.

My years of working for and with the U.S. government and the study of history and it's interactions with technology and management have convinced me that inherently the U.S. is not well organized to deal with critical long term problems like energy, natural resources and the environment and their impact on the economy and the society. To overcome these deficiencies somewhat ad hoc arrangements must be made and a great deal depends upon the training a president brings to his task.

Men coming to the Presidency through the Congress generally lack experience of management of large enterprises even though they may be expert political statesmen in the highest sense of the word. Roosevelt had the combination of political training and management experience as Governor of New York and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Truman learned management the hard way by having to wind down World War II and deal with the Korean War. Eisenhower had the management experience but lacked the political expertise which is even more essential. Kennedy was beginning to learn management but it took the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis. Johnson and Nixon never did learn effective top management even though Johnson inherited from Kennedy one of the ablest set of cabinet officers ever assembled in this town.

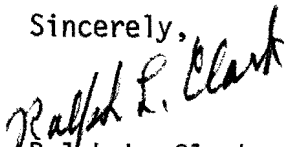
The future of this country demands that you be aided by a Vice President who has broad management experience to help you deal with the biggest top management, organization and control job in the world-the efficient operation of the U.S. government.

By far the outstanding candidate for this job is Nelson Rockefeller with his years of experience as Governor of New York, Chairman of Mr. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Organization, organizer and Deputy Secretary of HEW and one of the principal architects of the effective reorganization of the Defense Department in 1958. In addition he encouraged the President to establish in the mid 1950's Cabinet committees on energy, telecommunications, aviation and a number of other critical subjects. Many of these committees failed because of lack of strong presidential support but Rockefeller initiated similar studies which he supported as a private citizen after he left the government. Some of these studies turned out very worthwhile reports. The rest were terminated when he ran for Governor of New York.

Rockefeller could be of great assistance in helping you deal with the tremendous problems of energy, resources and the environment which are major factors in fueling the present high rate of inflation.

We think your speech after being sworn in said exactly the right things in the right way. You can be a great President but you will need all the help you can get just because the job is so big.

Sincerely,


Ralph L. Clark

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR ENERGY ISSUES FOR THE JOINT ENGINEERING SOCIETIES
FORUM - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS - 8/7/74

Ralph L. Clark, Director, Washington Office

Thank you Paul, You gave me ten minutes and I am going to use it in a somewhat unorthodox way. First, I am going to explain how and why I am on your program today. You will then understand why I tick and be better able to judge the credibility of some of the things I am going to say.

I took on the job of establishing a presence for IEEE in Washington because I thought it was a spot from which I could exert some leverage to do something about critical national problems which have been my prime interest in life since I left a very successful consulting engineering practice in 1942 to become a Navy lieutenant.

I am not a stranger to IEEE or the U.S. Government. I joined AIEE 46 years ago next month and IRE 45 years ago in June. I'm a Life Fellow of the Institute and a Fellow of AAAS, the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I have been a registered Professional Engineer for 20 odd years.

I first started working for or with the Federal Government 44 years ago in July in the Department of Commerce when a great engineer and moral leader, Herbert Hoover, was President. I reported for duty in Washington 39 years ago last Monday, and for most of the years since World War II, I was a GS-18 or equivalent in the U.S. Civil Service. I was retired in 1970 with 37-1/2 years Federal Service to make room for some of the new boys this administration was bringing in to do its bidding. As subsequent events have developed they did me a great favor.



8/7/74

During my government career I served nine years full time in the Executive Office of the President, under Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon and as part time consultant to the Office on technical organization and management subjects for additional periods.

In addition, my principal hobby for many years has been the study of history particularly the interaction of the growth of technology with history. As a consequence I have been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations for about 20 years. I have been listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Engineering, and American Men of Science since about 1948.

Now please don't feel that I have said these things in a boastful way but to establish my credentials as an expert witness and to be able to challenge you, the officers of the country's great engineering societies, to become really involved in some critical national issues.

In my opinion the capabilities and the understanding of the Federal Government as a whole to deal in a comprehensive way with the interactions of the economics, technology, sociology and politics of the great issues facing us today have been progressively deteriorating for the last ten years. Further I believe that today, in relation to the issues of today, they have not been at such a low ebb since my great-grandfather's cousin, Andrew Johnson, was on trial in the Senate in 1868. As an aside, if you recall your history, the issues in the 1868 trial were very different from the kind of moral and ethical issues inherent in the Articles of Impeachment recently voted by the House Committee.

8/7/74

Now, as Paul said, I am going to talk about the issue of energy, which should include the impact of the energy situation on the economy. To say that energy is the most important single input to driving our modern civilization and economy is a cliché, but to point out that it takes 5 - 10 calories of energy to put a calorie of food on our tables or that 5 tons of jet fuel was expended to deliver every ton of military supplies from the central U. S. to Israel during the recent war and that every citizen of the U. S. benefits from the consumption of an average of 10^6 BTU of primary energy per day brings it right home to us.

The recent report of the National Academy of Engineering U. S. Energy Prospects, An Engineering Viewpoint, is the best analysis of the current situation and the limited options open to us which has been developed to date. I would like to cite two other reports. Understanding the National Energy Dilemma prepared by the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University, for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress, and Exploring Energy Choices, a preliminary report of The Energy Policy Project of the Ford Foundation.

Going back to the NAE report, it says:

"Basically, it would be necessary to reduce the consumption of energy voluntarily, by means of increased efficiencies and reduced wastefulness, and to develop the fuel resources available in the United States with the best technology now available. Simultaneously, a major program would need to be pursued in research and development on advanced techniques in energy production and conservation for the future.

8/7/74

Central to this report are the roles of government, industry, and the public in advancing a comprehensive energy program in the next decade. The Task Force recognizes that achieving this goal would require a series of intermingled political and social decisions by the American community. The fundamental decisions toward that end should be made this year."

Now that report further says that if historical trends continue (that is, lacking a major effort at energy conservation or a severe economic collapse) by 1985 U. S. energy demand could be 58 million barrels of oil per day (MBPD) equivalent or 55% greater than 1973 consumption. Speaking strictly of oil, the report says imports will probably rise to a level of 8 to 9 MBPD by 1977 or 1978. Lumping oil and gas together, the report says:

"The 1973 domestic oil and gas production of 22 MBPD equivalent cannot be maintained or increased without prodigious application of present technologies and the development of new technologies."

The committee estimates that with the right incentives and for \$180 billion this production within the U. S., including Alaska, could be increased to 27 MBPD by 1985. However, if we look at King Hubbert's very carefully researched studies of the probable total resources of oil and gas of the U. S. this means that supplies would be substantially depleted within 15 to 20 years from today.

After considering the conservation potentials, oil and gas prospects, coal supply prospects, electricity prospects, listing important program constraints (including capital - \$500-\$600 billion, water, environment and manpower) the report addresses program responsibilities. It dodges the colossal governmental organizational problems but lays out a very

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good inventory of responsibilities the government would have to assume.

It then says:

"Once a politically defined and economically practical set of national objectives and policies are established," (and I say by whom other than the Federal Government with informed inputs by the engineers among others) "the various segments of the energy industry should be able to accelerate and expand their efforts to provide more energy supplies in the needed forms."

The report then concludes in part:

"Beyond 1985: Achieving the complete range of programs described in this report by 1985 is not considered by the Task Force to be of high probability. Even if it is accomplished, the United States would be buying time. For beyond 1985 looms an ominous prospect of even greater demands for energy from ever-increasing and ever-rising expectations at home and abroad. Unless innovative ways are developed for conserving and using energy and substantial new sources and new technologies are found for increasing energy supplies, the strategies presented by the Task Force would only postpone a grim future of energy scarcity."

Let me turn to a different aspect of the problem presented by an article by Walter J. Levy, World Oil Cooperation or International Chaos in the July 1974 issue of Foreign Affairs and to save time I will just quote a few paragraphs from this article. Levy says:

"Rarely, if ever, in postwar history has the world been confronted with problems as serious as those caused by recent changes in the supply and price conditions of the world oil trade. To put these changes into proper perspective, they must be evaluated not only in economic and financial terms but also in the framework of their political and strategic implications."

He reviews recent events, then says:

"Meanwhile, the oil income of the Middle East producing countries has increased from \$4 billion in 1970 to \$9 billion in 1972, and to a presently estimated \$60 billion in 1974. The oil revenues of all OPEC countries are increasing from \$15 billion in 1972 to nearly \$100 billion in 1974. Allowing for all their own foreign exchange requirements, OPEC producing countries will still have available surplus revenues on the order of \$60 billion this year alone. And there remains a clear and present danger that under conditions as they exist now, the supply of oil from individual producing countries or a group of them to individual importing countries or a group of them might - as in October 1973 - at a time unknown, again be curtailed or completely cut off for a variety of economical, political, strategic, or other reasons."

Levy discusses the changed role of the international oil companies and their vulnerability and says:

"However, the international oil companies are no longer able to assure the continuity or price of regular supplies to oil-importing countries. And while they can hope to maintain continued preferred access to substantial production in support of their affiliates' crude requirements, even that is uncertain and contingent on the producing countries' self-interest in extending such offtake rights.

Downstream investment in refining, marketing, and transport thus tends to become extremely risky, because the viability of such investment is predicated on secure supplies."

On this point you may recall that after the President's Message of June 1973 and the lifting of restrictions on imports there was a big flurry of announcements of new refinery capacity to be built in the U. S. Much of this has been abandoned because of uncertainty over feed stocks. Levy says the problems of oil have now become matters that in many key respects can only be handled between governments. He then cites the balance of trade problem thus:

"Then, in late 1973, the advance in world oil prices dictated by OPEC countries was of such magnitude that practically every importing nation was suddenly confronted with major balance-of-trade problems of immediate and continuing effect. The cost of foreign oil supplies for all importing countries will exceed

8/7/74

\$100 billion in 1974, compared with some \$20 billion in 1972. For developing countries alone, it will jump from \$5 billion in 1973 to \$15 billion in 1974 - and the \$10-billion increase will exceed all the foreign aid that these countries received in the previous year. Meanwhile, as noted, the OPEC producing countries will accumulate, during 1974 alone, surplus holdings of foreign exchange not needed for their own import requirements of some \$60 billion -- or nearly two-thirds of the net book value of total U. S. private foreign investment."

Certainly our recently growing, unfavorable balance-of-trade is due to our trading partners using all their foreign exchange to buy oil.

Then Levy says:

"To sum up, four elements are essential to move to a reasonable adjustment: far-reaching cooperation among the oil-importing nations, an understanding by the importing nations of the interests and aspirations of the producing countries, a clear-cut (and painful) program of energy austerity by the oil-importing countries, and a recognition by the producing countries that even in an austerity situation any attempt to hold prices high must result in worldwide dangers to which they could not be immune. Only with far-reaching consumer cooperation can it be expected that the producing countries will come to this necessary conclusion; at the same time cooperation without austerity will not do the job. Both are needed, and a large new dose of political will, not yet in sight, will be required to achieve them."

and

"Today, governments are watching an erosion of the world's oil supply and financial systems, comparable in its potential for economic and political disaster to the Great Depression of the 1930s, as if they were hypnotized into inaction. The time is late, the need for action overwhelming."

The gravity of the situation is further underlined by the studies of the World Bank, reported in the Press, indicating that the positive trade balance of the Middle East oil producers will accrue over a trillion dollars by 1985 and the world monetary system will have collapsed long before that.

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Another corroborating view of the situation is the editorial The Deteriorating Energy Position, by Dr. Philip Abelson, in the July 26 issue of Science. He concludes:

"Thus, despite a sharp lesson in the folly of excessive dependence on foreign sources of oil, we are now drifting into still deeper dependence with no real relief in sight. Apparently, we will have to endure a more jarring experience with crippling shortages before vigorous action can be taken."

There have been over a thousand bills dealing with the energy crisis introduced into the current session of Congress. The Federal Energy Administration has been created but the congressional conference committee emphasized that the "sole purpose" was to deal with short-term shortages. Bills have been passed accelerating R&D on solar and geothermal energy. Appropriations will provide over \$2 billion for energy R&D generally with about 1/3 for non-nuclear work and an Energy Research and Development Administration will be established. But most major action is stalled by disagreements within the Congress, between the Congress and the Administration, lack of decision within the Administration, and by Watergate.

The NAE Report ignores the governmental organizational question (as I said) and in my view takes an unrealistic view of the separation of responsibility between government and private industry. It also says we don't need a "wartime" crisis approach to the problem. If my grandchildren are to grow up to the kind of world I hope for them there are going to have to be a lot of changes in what we consider important in our society and economy and engineers are going to have to assume a much more active role (not leaving it all to lawyers) in shaping our future.

8/7/74

I challenge the engineers to undertake a more active role immediately by informing our membership of the gravity of the situation, doing everything possible to alert the general public (the public has relaxed and gone back to buying these great gas hogs Detroit is turning out) and organizing ourselves to be ready to provide intelligent assistance when the dust settles in Washington.

The myriad of unpassed bills will die with this Congress and the 94th convening in January will start with a clean slate and we should be ready and willing to help write some really intelligent words on that slate.



RALPH L. CLARK
4307 NORTH 39TH STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207

August 12, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter and sending it through Phil Buchen because I am very concerned about the future of America and it's leadership of the forces for peace and freedom in the world. I believe I'm qualified to have some worthwhile opinions on the subject and I certainly have reason enough for concern in our six wonderful grandchildren. Yours must be a successful administration not only to heal the terrible trauma of Watergate but to deal with grave national issues which have been ignored in recent years for short term political ends.

One of the most serious issues is the fact that at present rates of use (without the growth in demand which will continue unless drastic action is taken NOW) oil and gas reserves of the U.S. (including Alaska and the Continental shelf) will be exhausted in less than 20 years. At present prices it will cost over a trillion dollars to build facilities to provide substitutes (if it can be done at all) and in the meantime we will have to pay foreign producers nearly a trillion dollars for oil and gas from overseas.

My qualifications to make such statements and some of the sources on which I have drawn are set out in the attached brief report I made to the Presidents of the countries biggest engineering societies in Chicago last week.

My years of working for and with the U.S. government and the study of history and it's interactions with technology and management have convinced me that inherently the U.S. is not well organized to deal with critical long term problems like energy, natural resources and the environment and their impact on the economy and the society. To overcome these deficiencies somewhat ad hoc arrangements must be made and a great deal depends upon the training a president brings to his task.

Men coming to the Presidency through the Congress generally lack experience of management of large enterprises even though they may be expert political statesmen in the highest sense of the word. Roosevelt had the combination of political training and management experience as Governor of New York and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Truman learned management the hard way by having to wind down World War II and deal with the Korean War. Eisenhower had the management experience but lacked the political expertise which is even more essential. Kennedy was beginning to learn management but it took the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis. Johnson and Nixon never did learn effective top management even though Johnson inherited from Kennedy one of the ablest set of cabinet officers ever assembled in this town.

The future of this country demands that you be aided by a Vice President who has broad management experience to help you deal with the biggest top management, organization and control job in the world-the efficient operation of the U.S. government.

By far the outstanding candidate for this job is Nelson Rockefeller with his years of experience as Governor of New York, Chairman of Mr. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Organization, organizer and Deputy Secretary of HEW and one of the principal architects of the effective reorganization of the Defense Department in 1958. In addition he encouraged the President to establish in the mid 1950's Cabinet committees on energy, telecommunications, aviation and a number of other critical subjects. Many of these committees failed because of lack of strong presidential support but Rockefeller initiated similar studies which he supported as a private citizen after he left the government. Some of these studies turned out very worthwhile reports. The rest were terminated when he ran for Governor of New York.

Rockefeller could be of great assistance in helping you deal with the tremendous problems of energy, resources and the environment which are major factors in fueling the present high rate of inflation.

We think your speech after being sworn in said exactly the right things in the right way. You can be a great President but you will need all the help you can get just because the job is so big.

Sincerely,

Ralph L. Clark

Ralph L. Clark

August 12, 1974

Dear Mr. Buchen:

Since you are a close friend of Pres. Ford's, I am writing to ask you to advise Pres. Ford not to appoint Nelson Rockefeller as v.p.

Rockefeller is another Nixon, doubled & redoubled; & this would be a disastrously poor choice.

Nor should it be Goldwater, who is a lazy man, allergic to working.

The best choice would be Lowell Weicker. *X*

However, whoever it is, it should ^{not} & must not be Rockefeller.

Sincerely yours
Jonathan Andersen

Among other things, there is an unsavory episode in his private life & you may be sure it will be revealed by the opposition, & this is of quite recent date.





QUAKER RIDGE ROAD, CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. 10520 • TELEX 137343 • 914 RO 2-0700

13 August 1974

Mr. Philip W. Buchen
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

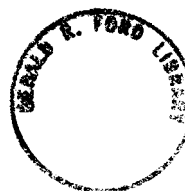
Dear Mr. Buchen:

The last two years have been hard on politics and government. Inevitably this affects attitudes of young people. Therefore, in my opinion the national interest would be served by a Vice President highly attractive to young Americans. For this, among many reasons, my overwhelming hope is the nomination of George Bush.

Yours sincerely,

C. Gregg Petersmeyer
Professional Staff

CGP:jfs



HUDSON INSTITUTE

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*Air Mail
Special Delivery*



Mr. Philip W. Buchen
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



Aug. 13, 1974



Mr. Philip Buchen, Director
Domestic Council Com. on the Right of Privacy
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sir,

I've read in the Press that you are a close friend of Pres. Ford. I am writing to you, instead of to the Pres. Ford, with the hope that my views; in re to the selection of Vice-Pres, will be read & not handled as one more statistic in the year & days of a poll.

Let me say that my views on this matter does not deal with Who Pres. Ford should select, but rather Why that selection should not & must not be a Rockefeller.

My reasoning is this; in the strangest & most traumatic period (historically & hysterically) in our country's history, the prime need is for a continued strong Chief Executive in the White House. That would not be possible with a Rockefeller as Vice-Pres. For whenever Pres. Ford made a decision, the media would most certainly look past Pres. Ford & toward "Vice-Pres." Rockefeller for his approval. Any thought, any idea, any decision expressed by Pres. Ford would invariably be questioned by the media as — "Are they his (Pres. Ford's) ideas? his thoughts?"

his decisions? - "The challenge would always be there. Pres. Ford would ever be fighting for his identity - his philosophy - his administration. The challenge would always be - "Do Pres. Ford truly the Pres. of the U.S. - or merely the mouth-piece of Rockefeller?" - Surely you agree Mr. Buchen, such a situation would be intolerable to the nation, to the Presidency, to the World.

For all intents + purposes, Pres. Ford must be the Pres.; there must never be any doubts (as there surely will be with a Rockefeller as Vice-Pres.) - or challenges to Pres. Ford's legitimacy if we are to be One Nation.

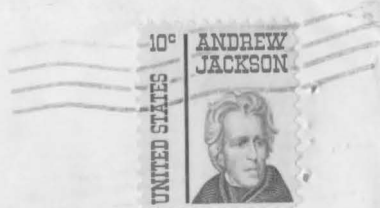
We must remain the Unique Nation among nations + not a banana republic, we surely will become, if the intolerable becomes the allowable.

I urgently hope Mr. Buchen, that the sense of my letter will be heard + not statistized.
Thank you for your time + for reading this
Jas.

Respectfully
Mr. F. A. Banavechia
12 Welcome Lane
Wantagh, N.Y. 11793



F. A. Barravescchia
1/2 Welcome Line
Wantagh N.Y.
11793



Mr. Philip Buchen, Director
Domestic Council Committee on
The Right of Privacy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D.C. 20500

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western union Mailgram



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ATTN PHIL BUCHEN
C/O UNIVERSITY CLUB
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013

PLEASED TO SEE THAT YOU ARE IN WASHINGTON HELPING JERRY,
HOPE THAT YOU WILL GIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO GEORGE BUSH
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. MANY OF US FEEL THAT ROCKEFELLER WOULD NOT
BE GOOD FOR JERRY'S ADMINISTRATION.
LEIGH PRODUCTS, INC. ROBERT L. LEIGH

13:50 EDT
MGMWSHT HSA





Background Sketch for Attribution

On Sunday, August 11, 1974, Philip Buchen received unverified information that a copy of the so-called "Hunt Papers" had been xeroxed by an unidentified individual at a Washington, D. C., photo copy service trading as American Services and owned by one Hal O'Brien. The source advised that the Hunt Papers contained allegations relating to Governor Rockefeller's alleged use of finances to influence the outcome of the 1972 Democratic National Convention. An attorney working with the Transitional Staff investigated the matter and independently determined that the Hunt Papers might have been copied before destroyed, although neither the papers themselves nor their location was discovered. That information was immediately communicated by the White House, with Buchen's concurrence, to the Office of the Special Prosecutor. The White House has no information on the Special Prosecutor's effort to date to secure the papers.

Prospective Questions

Question: To your knowledge, has the Special Prosecutor subpoenaed the records?

Answer: The White House has neither requested nor received any further information in this matter from the Special Prosecutor.

Question: What was the White House's source of the original information in this matter?

Answer: Mr. Buchen was advised of the possibility of a copy of the Hunt Papers being in existence by an individual who identified himself as a Mr. Long.

Question: Were any members of the Transitional Team advised as to the quantity of the papers allegedly involved?

Answer: The attorney investigating the matter was advised that the papers consisted of eight boxes containing 7,000 documents which information was, of course, transmitted to the Special Prosecutor.

Question: Were any members of the Transitional Team advised of the alleged "Mafia Connection" with former Attorney General Mitchell?

Answer: Yes, only to the extent that a portion of the papers related to that alleged connection. No details were revealed, if in fact they exist.

Question: Who is the attorney referred to in the Anderson column?

Answer: I don't know.

Question: What prompted the Transitional Team attorney to believe that the Hunt Papers might be in existence and/or contain the Rockefeller and Mitchell information described to Mr. Buchen by Mr. Long?

Answer: The Transitional Team attorney developed information independently of the original source which tended to confirm the existence of the Hunt Papers.

Question: Was the President of the United States notified of this matter before the information was transmitted to the Special Prosecutor?

Answer: (I suggest that the answer to this question be, "Yes, and the President of the United States immediately directed that the information be transmitted to the Special Prosecutor." However, I suggest that the President's thoughts be sought).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1974

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of writing you some thoughts about the Vice Presidency only because over the past several years I have had a close association in various ways with three of the leading nominations: Nelson Rockefeller, George Bush, and Dan Evans.

Obviously, this is a confidential letter.

I have a high regard for all three of them and, in my judgment, you would not make a major mistake in appointing any one of them. Accordingly, this letter is simply intended to point out some differences about them which I have experienced.

George, as you know, is a very personable individual who appeals to all segments of the Republican Party. In addition, he is an honorable man, with Congressional experience and likewise some understanding of the international situation as a result of his UN ambassadorship. Quite frankly, in my experience with him his one drawback is a limitation in his administrative ability. Perhaps I am more keyed to this than the ordinary person because I believe strongly that a President or potential President needs this ability more than most people realize.

Nelson is an extraordinary person, a hard worker, with a facility for picking excellent personnel of the highest caliber. At the outset of your Administration I believe he would be of greater assistance in many ways than any other nominee. Once again, there is a drawback, I believe. I think he would become impatient with the Vice Presidency unless you were able to give him a great deal to do. Furthermore, in my judgment -- of you and him -- I would anticipate some discomfiture later on, especially if he is not busy enough with important things to do.

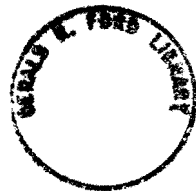
In my personal opinion, Dan Evans would work more harmoniously with you than Nelson. He is the deepest thinker of them all -- a fact which many people have missed because his work has been situated primarily in the State of Washington, far from Washington, D. C. Also, he has been a very effective administrator, combining imagination and innovation with personable workability. Of course, he has had very little international experience.

In short, what I am trying to say is this: Nelson has clearly had the widest-scoped experience and at least initially would bring more to the Administration than either of the others. George is best for the party. In the long run, I think Dan would be the most harmonious working with you and a real addition in his thinking capability.

Most sincerely,

Bill

William W. Scranton



THE WHITE HOUSE

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Kindness of Phil Bucher

MSB

Dear Mr. Bucken,

I feel like a very small
voice — but please ask President
Ford to consider Rockefeller as
Vice President for the reasons
presented in today's editorial in
the Los Angeles Times.

It might amuse you to know
that the only other time I
have taken a step like this
was in Maine, when I sent
Mr. Nelson a telegram congratulating
him for something I can't now
remember.

The he doesn't know I'm
writing, my husband joins me in
wishing you the best of luck.
Alice Blusmore

Los Angeles Times

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HARRY CHANDLER, 1917-1944
NORMAN CHANDLER, 1944-1960



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6—Part II

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1974

The Strength of Rockefeller

President Ford is not acting hastily on his choice for Vice President, and he is right in soliciting the fullest possible counsel on whom he should nominate to Congress.

In reaching his decision, he might also take counsel from the first week of his Presidency—a week that confronts him with crisis decisions on Cyprus and the necessity for early action on the deepening economic distress at home. Both situations would argue strongly for the appointment of Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Two of the past three Presidents—Mr. Ford and Lyndon B. Johnson—have risen to that position from the Vice Presidency. The unforeseen can occur, and no one can be more aware of that than Mr. Ford. He must also be aware that the one certainty that even a new President must confront is that exterior events—many of them unpredictable—will demand that he reach swift yet wise decisions.

Mr. Ford already is feeling the onerous weight of the Presidency, and it must suggest to him that the man he selects as Vice President must also have the capacity to assume the nation's highest and most demanding office.

Nelson Rockefeller clearly does—and in greater depth than others who are under consideration.

The major challenges facing the new President—and none in recent history has come into

office at a more vexing time—involve peacemaking overseas and economic dislocation at home.

Rockefeller has extensive working knowledge in both areas, and a proven capacity for sound and prompt decision. Four Presidents, beginning with Franklin D. Roosevelt, have given him important responsibilities in foreign affairs. And, certainly, his 15 years as governor of New York and his service as President Eisenhower's undersecretary of health, education and welfare qualify him both as an administrator and as an arbiter of fiscal priorities.

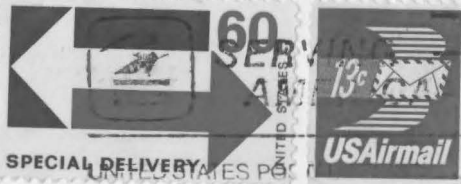
The day Mr. Ford took the oath of office, we said in this space that no appointment as Vice President would be more reassuring to the nation or generate greater confidence abroad than that of Rockefeller. We also said Rockefeller, of all possible nominees, would bring the greatest strength to the new Administration because of his skills and expertise in areas in which Mr. Ford has no matching experience.

Inevitably, political considerations will be thrust on Mr. Ford in reaching his decision. But the times are such that they must not outweigh the larger consideration—that the Vice President must have the qualifications to ascend to the Presidency, if that summons should come.

There are other men of competence and stature under consideration. But Rockefeller stands above them all.



Mrs. & Mrs. Morris A. Densmore
414 South Rimpau Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90020



AIR MAIL
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WHITE HOUSE
RECEPTION & SECURITY

AUG 19 1974

Processed by:

Bushen

*Mr. Philip
of The White House
Washington, D. C.*

~~AIR~~ MAIL
Special Delivery

Handwritten scribbles

