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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 18, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary
-----THE WHITE HOUSEROY L. ASH
Biographical Data

Roy L. Ash has been Director of the Office of Management and Budget since February 3, 1973.

Mr. Ash was President of Litton Industries, Inc., of Beverly Hills, California from 1961 to 1974. He co-founded the company in 1953. From April, 1969, to May, 1971, Mr. Ash served as Chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization. During its two years the Council, informally known as the Ash Council, made recommendations on Executive Branch organization in a series of meetings with the President. The Council's recommendations led to the President's reorganization plans of 1970 and 1971. Among them was the plan which created the Office of Management and Budget out of the former Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Ash was born October 20, 1918, in Los Angeles and is a lifelong resident of that city. Although he had no undergraduate work, Mr. Ash graduated first in his class when he received his MBA degree from the Harvard School of Business in 1947.

He was with the Bank of America from 1936 to 1942 and from 1947 to 1949. During World War II, he served with the Air Force and attained the rank of Captain. From 1949 to 1953, Mr. Ash was chief financial officer of the Hughes Aircraft Company.

Mr. Ash has been co-chairman of the Japan-California Association, and immediate past president of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council; trustee of the California Institute of Technology, the Committee for Economic Development and the Urban Institute; and a member of the executive committee of the U. S. -Japan Advisory Council.

Mr. Ash is married to the former Lila M. Hornbeck. They have five children, two of whom are married.

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JANUARY 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Vail, Colorado)

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate James T. Lynn of Cleveland, Ohio, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Secretary Lynn will continue to have Cabinet rank in his new position. He will succeed Roy L. Ash, who has resigned.

Secretary Lynn has served as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development since February 2, 1973. He was Under Secretary of Commerce from April 27, 1971, until he became Secretary of HUD, and from 1969 to 1971 he was General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

Before joining the Department of Commerce, Secretary Lynn practiced corporation law, specializing in the fields of corporate acquisitions, dispositions and joint ventures both in the U. S. and abroad. He was with the firm of Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1951 to 1969, and was a partner in the firm from 1960 to 1969.

Secretary Lynn was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 27, 1927. In 1948 he received an A. B. degree, summa cum laude, from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received the LL. B. degree, magna cum laude, from Harvard Law School in 1951 and was an officer of the Harvard Law Review. During 1945-46 he served with the U. S. Navy. Secretary Lynn is a member of the American, Ohio and Cleveland Bar Associations. While in Cleveland, Secretary Lynn was a member of the Cleveland World Trade Association and the Greater Cleveland Growth Association and was active in mental retardation programs of the Cleveland Welfare Federation.

He is married to the former Joan Miller of Cleveland. They have three children and reside in Bethesda, Maryland.

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate William T. Coleman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Transportation. He will succeed Claude S. Brinegar who has resigned effective February 1, 1975.

Since 1952, Mr. Coleman has been with the law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks of Philadelphia. He was elected a partner in 1956. From 1949 to 1952 he was with the firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison of New York City.

Mr. Coleman was born on July 7, 1920, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his A. B. degree summa cum laude in 1941 from the University of Pennsylvania and his LL. B. degree magna cum laude from the Harvard University School of Law in 1946. He was a Langdell Fellow at Harvard Law School from 1946 to 1947. He then served as a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter from 1948 to 1949.

Mr. Coleman is married to the former Lovida Hardin and they have three children. They reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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JANUARY 14, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward H. Levi of Chicago, Illinois, to be Attorney General. He will succeed William B. Saxbe, who has been named Ambassador to India.

Since 1968, Dr. Levi has been President of the University of Chicago. Prior to becoming President, he was Provost of the University. From 1950 to 1962, he was Dean of the University of Chicago Law School, after having served successively as Assistant Professor and Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1936 to 1950. In 1940, he took a leave of absence from the Law School and became Special Assistant to the Attorney General, serving until 1945.

Dr. Levi was born on June 26, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois. He received his Ph. B. degree in 1932 and his J. D. degree in 1935 from the University of Chicago. He was awarded his J. S. D. degree from Yale University in 1938. Dr. Levi served on the Board of the Social Science Research Council from 1959 to 1962 and was Chairman of the Council on Legal Education and Professional Responsibility. He was a member of the President's Task Force on Priorities in Higher Education from 1969 to 1970.

Dr. Levi is married to the former Kate Sulzberger and they have three children. They reside in Chicago, Illinois.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Department of State	Secretary Kissinger
Treasury Department	Secretary Simon
Department of Defense	Secretary Schlesinger
Department of Justice	Attorney General Levi
Department of Interior	Secretary Morton
Department of Agriculture	Secretary Butz
Department of Commerce	Secretary Dent
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	Secretary Weinberger
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Ms. Carla Hills, awaiting confirmation
Department of Transportation	Mr. Coleman, awaiting confirmation
Department of Labor	Mr. Dunlop, awaiting confirmation

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSEBIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON
DONALD RUMSFELD

Donald Rumsfeld was appointed Assistant to the President by President Ford in September 1974. In this capacity, he serves as a member of the Cabinet, Director of the White House Office of Operations, and Coordinator of the White House Staff. Previously, he headed President Ford's transition team in August of 1974.

Mr. Rumsfeld was born on July 9, 1932 in Chicago, Illinois. He received a B.A. in Politics from Princeton University in 1954. He served in the U.S. Navy as a naval aviator from 1954-1957.

Mr. Rumsfeld became active in government in 1958 when he worked as Administrative Assistant to Congressman Dave Dennison of Ohio. In 1959, he became a Staff Assistant to then Congressman Robert Griffin of Michigan. From 1960 to 1962, he was with the Chicago investment banking firm of A. G. Becker and Company.

In 1962, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Thirteenth District of Illinois to serve in the Eighty-Eighth Congress. He was re-elected in 1964, 1966, and 1968. In the Congress, he served on the Joint Economic Committee, the Committee on Science and Aeronautics, and the Government Operations Committee, and the Subcommittees on Military and Foreign Operations. He was also a co-founder of the Japanese-American Inter-Parliamentary Council.

In 1969, he resigned his seat in the House to join the Cabinet as an Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. In December of 1970, he was named Counsellor to the President and in October 1971, he was appointed Director of the Cost of Living Council.

Mr. Rumsfeld was named United States Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in February 1973. He served as the United States' Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council, the Defense Planning Committee, and the Nuclear Planning Group. In this responsibility, he represented the United States on a wide range of military and diplomatic matters.

Mr. Rumsfeld has received honorary degrees in law from Park College (Mo.); Lake Forest College (Ill.), and Illinois College (Ill.). Additional awards include the Opportunities Industrial Center's Executive Government Award and the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award.

Mr. Rumsfeld was married to the former Joyce Pierson of Wilmette, Illinois in 1954. They have two daughters, Valerie (19) and Marcy (15), and a son, Nicholas (8).

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Office of the White House Press Secretary
-----THE WHITE HOUSEBIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
ON
ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

Elliot Richardson has served as Ambassador to Great Britain since February 20, 1975

In 1970 he became United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. From January to May 1973 he served as Secretary of Defense and from May to October 1973 he was Attorney General of the United States.

In 1953 Mr. Richardson left private legal practice to serve for two years as Legislative Assistant to Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. After a renewed association with Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg in 1955 and 1956, Mr. Richardson was appointed Assistant Secretary for Legislation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also served as Acting Secretary of HEW from 1957 to 1959. In 1959 he became United States Attorney for Massachusetts. In 1961 he served for two months as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, before becoming a partner in the law firm of Ropes and Gray of Boston. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts for the term 1965-1967. From 1967 until his swearing-in as Under Secretary of State in 1969, he held the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Mr. Richardson was born in Boston, Massachusetts on July 20, 1920. He was graduated from Harvard with an A.B. (cum laude) in 1941 and received his LL.B. (cum laude) in 1947 from Harvard. While attending Harvard Law School he was President of the Law Review. He served with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant from 1942 to 1945. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for Heroic Service and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster after landing with the 4th Infantry Division on D-Day in Normandy. From 1947 to 1949 he served as a law clerk for Judge Learned Hand and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter successively. In 1949 he was made an Associate to the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg of Boston.

He is married to the former Anne Francis Hazard and they have three children.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 3, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON GEORGE BUSH

Mr. Bush has been Chief, United States Liaison Office, the Peoples Republic of China, since September, 1974.

Born in Milton, Massachusetts, June 12, 1924, Mr. Bush was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1942, he received his B.A. in Economics from Yale University in 1948.

He was co-founder and served as director of Zapata Petroleum Corporation from 1953-59, he was president of Zapata Offshore Company, Houston, Texas, 1956-64, and chairman of the Board from 1964-66. He was a member of the 90th and 91st Congresses, representing the Seventh District of Texas. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

He was U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from February, 1971 to January, 1973, and was named Chairman of the Republican National Committee also in January, 1973.

He was a pilot in the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War II, winning the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He is married to the former Barbara Pierce and they have five children.

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*Put on
2/2/75*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1975
11:00 A.M.

The President has approved the following agenda items for the Cabinet meeting.

<u>The President</u>	Introductory Remarks	5 Minutes
<u>Mr. Rumsfeld</u>	White House Organization	15 Minutes
<u>Mr. Marsh</u>	The New Congress	15 Minutes
<u>Mr. Greenspan</u>	Economic Activity	25 Minutes



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

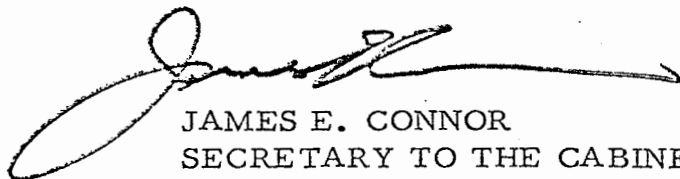
January 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
THE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT, MR. BUCHEN
THE COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT, MR. HARTMANN
THE COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT, MR. MARSH
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, MR. RUMSFELD
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUBJECT: CABINET AGENDA ITEMS

The next meeting of the Cabinet is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, January 29th, at 11:00 a.m. I would appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have for agenda items by Thursday, January 23th. If you wish to send your suggestion by phone, the direct number is 456-6697.



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

bcc:

William Seidman
Kenneth Cole
Alan Greenspan
Ronald Nessen
William Baroody

Max Friedersdorf
General Scowcroft
Russell Train, EPA
Frank Zarb, FEA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1975

The President has approved the following agenda items for the Cabinet Meeting.

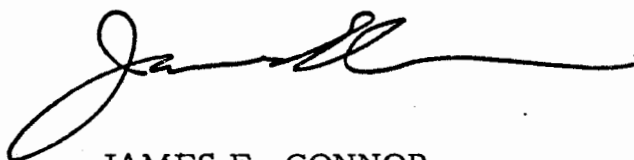
<u>The President</u>	Remarks Request of individual Cabinet Officers to report on status of FY 75 budget recissions and deferrals	20 min.
<u>Mr. Ash</u>	Preview of the FY 1976 Budget	20 min.
<u>Mr. Lynn</u>	Discussion of No New Spending Programs Concept	10 min.
<u>Mr. Friedersdorf</u>	Congressional Review	10 min.

Optional Items

Should time be available, the President has approved the following brief items.

<u>Mr. Greenspan</u>	Economic Activity	10 min.
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<u>Mr. Kissinger</u>	Foreign Affairs	10 min.
<u>Mr. Morton - Mr. Zarb</u>	Energy	10 min.
<u>The President</u>	The President wishes to reserve time at the conclusion of the meeting for final remarks.	15 min.



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

cc:

The Counsel to the President, Mr. Buchen
The Counsellor to the President, Mr. Hartmann
The Counsellor to the President, Mr. Marsh
The Assistant to the President, Mr. Rumsfeld
The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Ash

bcc:

William Seidman, EPB
Kenneth Cole, Domestic Council
Alan Greenspan, CEA
Russell Train, EPA
Frank Zarb, FEA
Mary Louise Smith, RNC

William Baroody, WH
Ron Nessen, WH ✓
Max Friedersdorf, WH
Gen. Scowcroft, WH
Dick Cheney, WH



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

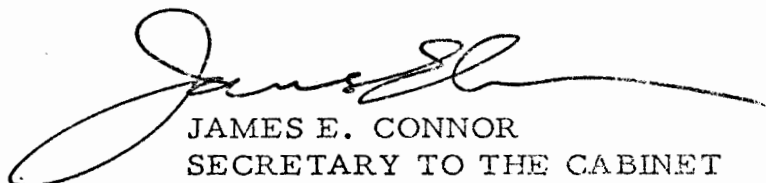
February 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE ACTING SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Supplemental Assistance for
Cambodia and South Vietnam

Talking Points on supplemental assistance for Cambodia and South Vietnam were requested at the Cabinet Meeting on January 29th. General Scowcroft has prepared the attached material for your use in this connection.


JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

Attachment

bcc: Counsellor to the President Hartmann
Counsellor to the President Marsh
Counsel to the President Buchen
Assistant to the President Rumsfeld
Alan Greenspan, Chairman, CEA
William Seidman, EPB
Richard Cheney
William Baroody
Max Friedersdorf
Ron Nessen ✓
Jerry Warren

TALKING POINTS

Supplemental Assistance for Cambodia and South Vietnam

General Situation

Cambodia

-- The situation in Cambodia is serious. The Communists -- no doubt encouraged by the low level of our aid -- continue to believe a total military victory is possible. They are now conducting an all-out offensive. We believe they will only come to the bargaining table when they see they cannot defeat the Cambodian army on the battlefield.

-- The Cambodian Government has shown it can thwart Communist advances if given the means to defend itself. A year and a half ago, many predicted the imminent collapse of the Government. In fact, the opposite has occurred: The Government and its forces have kept up the fight. They are now holding their own and have kept the Mekong River open so that supply convoys can reach Phnom Penh.

-- They are, however, in danger of defeat for lack of the material means to defend themselves. Funds currently available for military assistance will be totally exhausted and the army out of ammunition by April. At the current levels of economic aid, the Cambodian economy will probably experience a serious downturn in April and could collapse in June or July.

South Vietnam

-- The situation in South Vietnam is also serious. The South Vietnamese have also shown they are fully capable of defending themselves if given adequate levels of assistance. The recent tenacious stand by the garrison at Phuoc Binh in the face of armor attacks and against great odds, proves beyond any doubt that the South Vietnamese are willing to defend themselves.

-- The problem is that the present level of U.S. assistance does not allow them to adequately defend themselves. Our aid was sufficient until last June (1974) when cuts were imposed by the Congress. This

forced a reduction in ammunition expenditure. At the same time, the Communists stepped up attacks. The result was a great increase in casualties, a loss of mobility and a deterioration in the military situation. Government casualties were higher in 1974 than any previous year except 1972 (the year of a major Communist offensive). At the same time, ammunition expenditure dropped nearly 70 percent between 1972 and 1974.

-- Some have argued that if we cut our aid we would force a political settlement. Last year the Congress cut our assistance in half. The result was just the opposite. Hanoi saw Saigon in a weakened state and opted for increased military action. Cutting aid actually increased the fighting and the dying.

-- What is needed in both cases are relatively small increases to cover costs of ammunition, gasoline and other basic items.

U. S. Commitment

-- Some have said that granting additional aid would mean making a recommitment in Indochina.

-- We are not asking for a new commitment which would lead us down the path to greater involvement. We are just seeking to insure survival.

-- We are on the way out, not in.

-- We have already spent 98 percent of what it will take to end our involvement. The final two percent is critical to preserving what we built there.

Implications of Not Providing Adequate Aid

International

-- We have made a commitment to a friend. The depth of that commitment, in the eyes of the world, is measured not just by what we say but by the tens of thousands of American lives which have been lost and the many tens of billions of dollars which have been spent. The world

is watching us and the constancy of our pledges. If, after demonstrating the depth of that commitment through the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, we withdraw, who can have faith hereafter in our word?

-- Two years ago we signed an agreement that climaxed the longest military undertaking in our country's history. The agreement was endorsed by every great power in the Western World. Now, two years later a country of 13 million people has torn it to shreds and the survival of an American ally is threatened -- and we apparently stand helpless, our fidelity in question, our word at stake. Under the terms of that agreement we established the right to provide replacement items of equipment so that the South Vietnamese could take care of their own security. Now, in the face of massive infusion of Communist arms and supplies, we aren't even exercising that right. Current funds will allow only for the provision of critically needed fuel and ammunition. If we fail to do even that, our credibility as an ally will be totally lost.

-- The repercussions could be enormous. If our adversaries see our constancy and determination lacking here, they may be tempted to test our will in other areas of the world.

-- And, with our friends, the message is even more vital. We ask them to trust us, to work with us. In this world of ours, it is not without hazard to be a friend of the U. S. While our power is obvious, it is the strength of our will which is the vital ingredient in inducing our friends to stand at our side.

-- We are now involved in delicate negotiations in the Middle East. The success of these negotiations may well rest on whether the other parties believe we will keep our word and honor the commitments we make.

-- Like it or not, the burden of leadership of the western world is ours. Friend and foe alike judge us by our performance. If we falter, those who rely on us will be quick to make other accommodations to protect themselves. The results would be an alien world in which the costs for our survival would dwarf anything we have ever known.

Domestic

-- The Vietnam war seriously divided this country. Vietnam must not be allowed to become the central issue of American domestic politics. The question of American reinvolvement is not at issue. If we do not

provide sufficient aid, the danger of an all-out Communist victory will be very real. Should this come to pass, we will have to choose whether we are going to abandon an ally or become directly involved in Vietnam again. Whichever choice is taken will rend the country and leave a stain which we may never be able to erase. To keep this question from arising, we must provide the South Vietnamese with the modest amounts necessary for their self defense. With sufficient money, Saigon can stand alone and defend itself. The question of American involvement need never arise.

--How we end our involvement is vitally important. We have made many sacrifices and have a tremendous investment: Fifty thousand Americans died and we were spending \$30 billion a year. We achieved our purpose. South Vietnam remained free to choose its own course and was strong enough to defend itself. Now for want of a small amount, it all may have been for naught.

-- By providing what is needed now, our aid can be significantly reduced in the near future.

The Best Way to End Our Involvement

-- The South Vietnamese do not want to go on fighting, they want peace. On three separate occasions they have called for full implementation of the Paris Agreement with a specific date set for elections. The Communists have turned down these offers and broken off negotiations. They also have refused to let us search for our missing men, refused to contribute to the ICCS peacekeeping budget and attacked and overrun 11 government district capitals and one province capital.

-- As long as their survival is threatened, the South Vietnamese will fight back. All they ask is that we give them the wherewithal to defend themselves.

-- Giving them the means to do this is the best way to end America's involvement in Indochina.

-- America has never abandoned a friend. The American people do not want such an end for Vietnam and Cambodia.

FACT SHEET

U.S. Military and Economic Assistance to
Cambodia and Vietnam for FY 75

	<u>Administration Request</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Additional Amounts Requested</u>
<u>South Vietnam</u>				
) Military	\$1.45 billion	\$1.0 billion	\$700 million	\$300 million
Economic	\$750 million	\$449.9 million	appropriation process now underway	0
<i>FY 76</i>	<i>\$ 975 m</i>			
<hr/>				
<u>Cambodia</u>				
Military	\$362.5 million	\$200 million ¹	appropriation process now underway	\$222 million
Economic	\$110 million	\$100 million	" "	0 ²

¹The Foreign Assistance Act also authorizes the President to use "drawdown authority" to provide an additional \$75 million of military stocks to the Cambodian Army. The President authorized the use of these funds in early January 1975. The \$75 million of drawdown authority is not included in the ceiling on aid to Cambodia.

²There is no need for any additional economic assistance funds for Cambodia. The problem is that the Foreign Aid Authorization Act sets a ceiling of \$377 million on total aid to Cambodia during FY 75. With \$200 million for military assistance and \$100 million for economic aid, this leaves only \$77 million for commodity assistance within the PL-480 program. Originally \$77 million was thought to be enough. However, due to the significant number of new refugees created by the current Communist offensive, price rises and some initial inaccurate estimates, it is now clear that additional assistance, mainly food for refugees, is required. The commodities are available. No additional appropriation is required. However, unless the ceiling is lifted, they cannot be sent.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

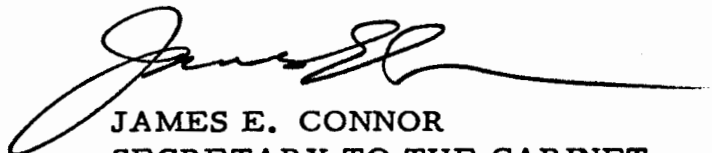
February 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: CABINET AGENDA ITEMS

The next meeting of the Cabinet will be on Wednesday, February 19th, at 11:00 a. m. in the Cabinet Room. I would appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have for agenda items by 12:00 noon on Friday, February 14th. If you wish to send your suggestions by phone, the direct number is 456-6697.



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

bcc:

William Seidman, EPB
Kenneth Cole, Domestic Council
Alan Greenspan, CEA
Ronald Nessen ✓
William Baroody
Max Friedersdorf
General Scowcroft
Russell Train, EPA
Frank Zarb, FEA



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

- THE VICE PRESIDENT
- THE SECRETARY OF STATE
- THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
- THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
- THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
- THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
- THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
- THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
- THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
- THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- THE ACTING SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- THE ACTING SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1975, 11:00 A.M.

The President has approved the following agenda items for the Cabinet Meeting.

Introduction and Remarks

The President 5 min.

Discussion of Domestic Council Changes

The President	}	25 min.
The Vice President		

Review of the Energy Program

Economic Aspects - Mr. Seidman	20 min.
Legislative Plans - The President	10 min.

Foreign Policy Review

Secretary Kissinger 30 min.

James E. Connor
 JAMES E. CONNOR
 SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

cc:

- The Counsel to the President
- The Counsellor to the President, Mr. Hartmann
- The Counsellor to the President, Mr. Marsh
- The Assistant to the President, Mr. Rumsfeld
- The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Lynn
- The Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Scali

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1975

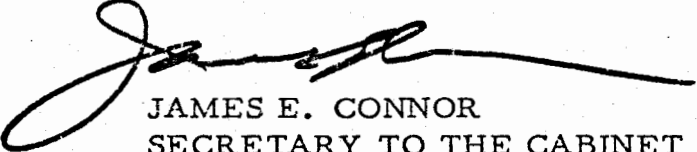
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE-PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 11:00 A.M.

The President has approved the following items for the Cabinet Meeting.

<u>Introductory Remarks</u>	The President
<u>Rule 22</u>	The Vice President
<u>Review of Food Prices</u>	Secretary Butz
<u>Economic Review</u>	Mr. Seidman
<u>Discussion of Cabinet and Domestic Council Committees</u>	Mr. Cannon
<u>Discussion of the Catalytic Converter Situation</u>	Mr. Train
<u>Cambodia:</u>	
Military Situation	Secretary Schlesinger
Diplomatic and Congressional Prospects	Deputy Secretary Ingersoll


JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

cc: The Honorable Philip W. Buchen, Counsel to the President
The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann, Counsellor to the President
The Honorable John O. Marsh, Counsellor to the President
The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1975

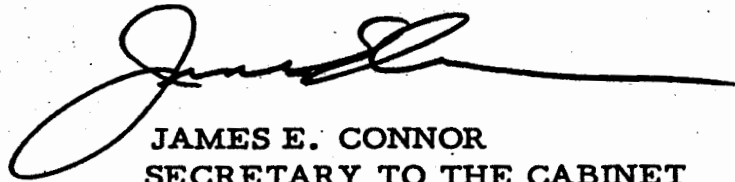
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 2:00 PM

The President has scheduled a Cabinet meeting for Wednesday, March 26th, in the Cabinet Room at 2:00 p.m. He has approved the following agenda:

5 minutes	<u>The President</u>	Introduction
20 minutes	<u>Secretary Kissinger</u>	Report on the Middle East Trip
20 minutes	<u>Mr. Cannon et al</u>	Consumers Affairs Issues
20 minutes	<u>Director Lynn et al</u>	Inflation Impact Statements
10 minutes	<u>Counsellor Marsh</u>	Senate Budget Committee Testimony


JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

bcc: The Counsel to the President, Mr. Buchen
The Counsellor to the President, Mr. Hartmann
The Counellor to the President, Mr. Marsh
The Assistant to the President, Mr. Rumsfeld
The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Lynn
The Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Scali

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1975

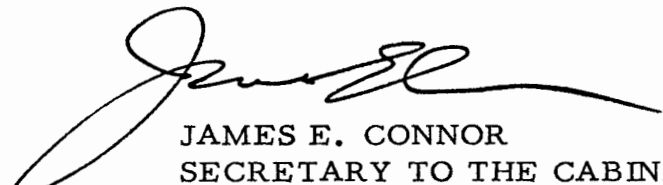
MEMORANDUM FOR

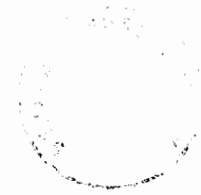
THE CABINET

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1975
2:00 P.M., THE CABINET ROOM

The President has approved the following agenda for the Cabinet meeting scheduled for Wednesday, April 16th at 2:00 p.m.

5 minutes	<u>The President</u>	Introduction
30 minutes	<u>Secretary Kissinger</u>	Foreign Policy Review
10 minutes	<u>Secretary Schlesinger</u>	Cambodian Evacuation--South Vietnam Military Situation
20 minutes	<u>Mr. Cannon et al</u>	Discussion of Consumer Affairs Issue
10 minutes	<u>Mr. Greenspan</u>	Economic Review
10 minutes	<u>Mr. Lynn</u>	Expenditure Restraint
10 minutes	<u>Secretary Dunlop</u>	Communications with the Press


JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RON NESSEN

SUBJECT:

Talking points for your news conference
and Cabinet Meeting on refugee aid.

1. We have a moral obligation to help these refugees resettle and begin new lives in the United States. They fled from South Vietnam for two reasons; They feared that they would be killed if they stayed and they did not want to live under a Communist system of government.
2. By helping these refugees, many of whom fled their native land with nothing but the clothes on their backs and a few small parcels, we are living up to our heritage as a charitable and compassionate people. I have spoken out strongly on this issue because I believe strongly that we must do the right thing morally. We are a nation of immigrants and I believe the inscription on the Statue of Liberty, which enunciates our finest qualities as a people should be our guidepost in this tragic situation.
3. The maximum number of refugees expected is 150,000 at the most and it probably will be less. Sixty percent of that number are children, the innocent victims of this war who deserve a chance to live their life in freedom and will certainly not be taking anyone's job away. Only 35,000 refugees are heads of households who will be looking for jobs; but many of these have skills which will enable them to find employment. The number of job seekers is a tiny fraction of 1% of the labor force in the U.S. Even without the Vietnamese refugees, the U.S. has been opening its doors to 400,000 immigrants a year without any impact on the job market. Since the end of World War II, almost 1,400,000 refugees from Europe, Asia, Hungary and Cuba have fled oppression and sought freedom in the United States. They have made a rich contribution to our culture and our economy and we expect the Vietnamese will do the same.
4. Many of the Vietnamese refugees coming here have close relatives or sponsors in the United States so they will be no burden to the government. Ambassador Brown's office at the State Department is using a computer to match up the refugees job skills with the available jobs. The re-settlement program is being carried out in such a way that the refugees will be spread throughout the country without a heavy concentration in any one area.

5. We are working with other countries to resettle perhaps as many as 20,000 of the refugees outside the United States. Canada is welcoming some. Some French-speaking countries in Africa have indicated that they will take some.

6. I have received communications from Pope Paul, George Meany, and other leaders praising the refugee resettlement program and urging that the United States do everything it can to help these people. I want to compliment the Members of Congress, the Governors, the private refugee relief organizations, and the members of the public who have spoken out and acted to help the refugees begin a new life in the United States.

7. I want to emphasize one point. It is my intention that none of the aid money I am requesting from Congress will be spent by the United States Government to help the Communists of North and South Vietnam. I believe it is the responsibility of the nations which sent weapons of war to the Communists to come forward now to repair the damage.

8. Let me emphasize once more my deep moral commitment to help these refugees resettle and begin new lives in the United States. Despite the opposition of a few, I believe the majority of the American people want to live up to the finest traditions of our history and welcome these new immigrants as we have welcomed so many immigrants to our bountiful land in the past. We will be a better country and a better people for doing it.

9. I know Americans want to forget the Vietnam war. But we must not take out our frustration and anger on the innocent victims of that war. To do so would dishonor the sacrifices America has made in good faith throughout this long war.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1975
11:00 A.M., THE CABINET ROOM

The President has approved the following agenda for the Cabinet Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, August 27th, at 11:00 a.m.

Introduction	<u>The President</u>	5 minutes
Assessment of the Relationship With The Congress	<u>Jack Marsh</u>	15 minutes
Briefing on Status of Appropriations Bills	<u>Jim Lynn</u>	15 minutes
Discussion of the Decontrol Issue	<u>Frank Zarb and Jack Marsh</u>	20 minutes
Presentation on Congressional Committees Dealing With In- telligence Community Activities	<u>Phil Buchen</u>	10 minutes
Update on the Turkish Aid Situation ✓	<u>Jack Marsh and General Scowcroft</u>	10 minutes
Conclusion	<u>The President</u>	15 minutes


JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: CABINET AGENDA ITEMS FOR
SEPTEMBER 17, 1975 MEETING

The next meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled for Wednesday, September 17th, at 11:00 a.m. in the Cabinet Room. I would appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have for agenda items by c. o. b. on Friday, September 12th. If you wish to send your suggestion by phone, the direct number is 456-6697.



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1975

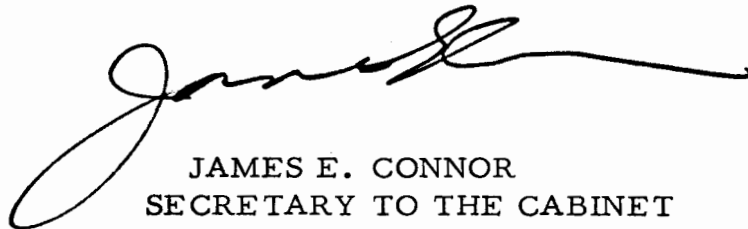
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: CABINET MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1975
11:00 A.M., THE CABINET ROOM

The next meeting of the Cabinet is scheduled for Wednesday, August 27th, at 11:00 a.m. The President has requested that we structure the agenda in anticipation of the return of The Congress on September 2nd.

I would appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have for agenda items specifically concerned with legislative and Congressional matters involving your departments by noon on Monday, August 25th. If you wish to send your suggestions by phone, the direct number is 456-6697.



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

NOVEMBER 6, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

Guest list for tonight's dinner in honor of the Cabinet:

The President

The Vice President

The Secretary of the Treasury, William E. Simon

The Attorney General, Edward H. Levi

The Secretary of the Interior, Thomas S. Kleppe

The Secretary of Agriculture, Earl L. Butz

The Secretary of Labor, John T. Dunlop

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, F. David Mathews

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Carla A. Hills

The Secretary of Transportation, William T. Coleman

The Counsel to the President, Philip W. Buchen

The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Frederick B. Dent

The Director, Office of Management and Budget, James T. Lynn

The Counsellor to the President, Robert T. Hartmann

The Counsellor to the President, John O. Marsh, Jr.

The U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Daniel P. Moynihan

The Assistant to the President, Donald Rumsfeld

The Assistant to the President, Richard Cheney

The Secretary to the Secretary to the Cabinet, James Connor

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Vice President is giving a dinner this evening and so he won't attend the President's dinner for the Cabinet. Secretary Kissinger is attending the VP's dinner.

Secy. Schlesinger is giving a speech and he won't be there, and Secretary Morton will be in Houston giving a speech and he won't attend.

The dinner was set up about a week ago.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Cabinet Meeting, Thursday, February 19, 1976
9:00 A.M., The Cabinet Room

As you have been advised by phone, the Cabinet meeting has been changed from Wednesday, February 18th at 2:00 p.m. to Thursday, February 19th at 9:00 a.m. The following agenda items still apply:

Introduction	<u>The President</u>	5 minutes
Economic Briefing	<u>Alan Greenspan</u>	15 minutes
Briefing on the Defense Budget	<u>Secretary Rumsfeld</u>	30 minutes
Briefing on the Concorde Decision	<u>Secretary Coleman</u>	15 minutes
Congressional Outlook Presentation	Counsellor Marsh	30 minutes



JAMES E. CONNOR
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET