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October 12, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

Walter Metz called to advise that he feels you should be aware that there is a report that a gentleman named Kingston, leader of the New York Assembly, is charging that a Rockefeller gift of \$550,000 to a Mr. Renan was made to buy off certain New York labor leaders to avert the transit strike.

Walter does not know how much substance there may be to the allegation, but felt you should know of it because of possible inquiry.

I have given a copy of this to Ron Nessen. ✓

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File

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Gill
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 10/24/74

TO:

RON NESSEN

FROM:

WILLIAM TIMMONS *WT*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION XX

FOR YOUR COMMENTS _____

FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING _____

OTHER

(Faint circular stamp)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1974

TO: ROBERT HARTMANN

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR. 

Keith Jewel, Dev O'Neill's assistant, spoke to me about the possibility of their covering bill signings and other official ceremonies of a similar nature where members of Congress are involved. Dev may also have spoken to you about this.

The point Keith makes is that members who participate in bill signings are really not getting photographic service which, if supplied, would be helpful to them and to the President. Apparently when photographs are furnished there is considerable time delay and the news value has already passed.

Keith explained that Dev is actually the official photographer for the House of Representatives and, consequently, would provide photographic service to both Republicans and Democrats. If such an arrangement were made some consideration might be given to rotating the Hill photographers to include Brock and Mickie, who, I suspect, would make a request to participate.

In any event, I thought you might wish to consider this.

October 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: RON NESSEN

Concerning the attached memo, I and others I have talked to in the building feel that the best way for the public to forget the pardon and other Nixon-related matters, and to begin concentrating on President Ford's activities in other areas is for President Ford not to volunteer any more statements on the pardon or the former President.

Obviously in response to questions at news conferences, the President could give a minimum answer on any further pardon matters. But I think it is important for him not to volunteer any more information in any setting if we are ever to get this behind us.

RN/cg



②
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1974

TO: ✓ RON NESSEN
DONALD RUMSFELD
PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: JACK MARSH 

Minority Leader John Rhodes spoke with me on the telephone on a matter which I think would be helpful if the President could develop at his next press conference. This relates to the pardon matter, with a special discussion by the President on the historical background in reference to pardons. Mr. Rhodes is referring to the constitutional history on pardoning before indictment and how it is a part of the basic law. At the hearing, Congressman Hogan developed this theme.

John Rhodes feels that if the President were to speak to this it would have a good deal of interest and would be helpful in explaining the pardon power.

Perhaps Phil Buchen's office might give us a one page summary that could be used as background by the President for remarks on this subject.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 24, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RON NESSEN

FROM:

JACK MARSH

For your information I received a call today from Mr. Roudebush, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, who called to advise that Mr. Bob Owens, an associate of columnist Jack Anderson, had been in touch with them concerning the Chase report on the Veterans Administration. Mr. Owens' phone message was that Anderson had all or part of the Chase report and they would begin running portions of it this coming Sunday.

Mr. Roudebush explained that he did not know how they could obtain a report because the Veterans Administration could account for all of their copies of the same. It occurred to me we might wish to examine the report in order to be able to explain the inquiries that are likely to occur.

cc: Ken Cole
Bob Hartmann
Don Rumsfeld

Phil Buchen
Bill Timmons

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: RON NESSEN

FROM: **JACK MARSH**

Pursuant to our conversation I returned calls to and spoke with the following individuals who called my office as a result of your referral:

Aldo Beckman
Carroll Kilpatrick
Phil Jones
John Cochran
Lee Cohn
Norman Kempster
Godfrey Sperling



Forrest Boyd, Mutual Broadcasting, was not in when I returned his call.

*200 calls to Timmons
Brewer on T.V.
Hartman - 25 calls.
Lee to DOS.*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

January 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
ALAN GREENSPAN
~~KRON NESSEN~~
BILL SEIDMAN
PAUL THEIS

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*

I mentioned to the President the attached excerpt from the news digest in reference to the work sharing program that is being used in some industries to reduce the number of layoffs.

This is something that he was following closely and is much impressed by the spirit it reflects and the subsequent contribution it makes in the economy. This is especially true when you consider the unemployment benefits that are saved.

The point made is is there something he can do to tip his hat or acknowledge this effort. If so, what?

[Faint circular stamp]

Garment Workers Work Fewer Hours to Keep Others Employed

CBS's Foster Davis, reported that the phrase "I am my brother's keeper," has taken on real meaning in the garment industry because members of the trade's union have decided to work fewer hours to prevent lay-offs of their fellow workers in Los Angeles.

* * * *

January 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: RON NESSEN

Concerning the Swimming Pool Institute's desire to display the White House swimming pool plans at their convention in Las Vegas, I think this is an awful idea that should be stopped.

The President is just about to tell the American people how bad the economy is and how much we all need to sacrifice and I can't think of a worse time for us to reveal plans for a \$300,000 swimming pool.

I hope you will be able to stop this.

rn/pp

cc: Swimming Pool file/w/ cy incoming



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*

I am told there has been another request by the Swimming Pool
• Institute to display the swimming pool plans at their forthcoming
national convention in Las Vegas in several weeks.

It occurred to me that this is something you might want to bring
up with the President at your public affairs meeting to get his
views as to whether he wants this type of public attention.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Joe Laitin proposes in the attached memorandum a bicentennial project to brighten up the sidewalk in front of the White House by giving each of the 50 states a square on the sidewalk to decorate.

I have no particular view on this idea and so I send it on to you for appropriate handling.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. RON NESSON

FROM: JOSEPH LAITIN 

To follow up on our conversation, it was my thought that the rather dull and uninspiring sidewalk in front of the White House be divided up into 50 equal squares and that the President invite the Governor of each State to submit a design most representative of his State to fill that particular square.

The project would be tied to the Bicentennial, entirely funded by the States or perhaps by private funds solicited by each of the States.

It could become a spectacular tourist attraction as well as providing a warm and colorful walkway in front of the White House.

The States, of course, would also supply the finished product, preferably of native materials. The design would naturally have to be approved by the Washington Fine Arts Commission and I would imagine the materials would also have to meet certain construction specifications.

The most appropriate occasion for launching such a project would be at a Presidential meeting with the Governors. But I imagine a Presidential statement would be just as effective and should receive enthusiastic reception from the States.

The sidewalk itself would become a "must" visit for all American visitors to Washington.

10
January 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

ROW NESSEN

Attached find a memo prepared by Lou Thompson of my staff for me following a conversation he had with the public relations adviser for J. D. Rockefeller III on bicentennial activities.

I don't know what promises the President made to Mr. Rockefeller during their recent meeting. My own feelings are that the President should not commit himself piecemeal to bicentennial activities until there is a clear plan for his participation in the 200th anniversary celebration.

I am sending you the Thompson memo for your appropriate handling with my recommendation that the President not do this.

Attachment

RN/pp



3/

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: LOU THOMPSON *LT*

RE: Presidential Participation in
Bicentennial Promotion Program

Per your request, I talked with Bill Ruder of Ruder and Finn, John D. Rockefeller III public relations director for Bicentennial activities. I also talked several times with Betty Cott, Senior Vice President of Ruder and Finn, who is the project director for a closed circuit television program promoting state and local participation in the Bicentennial.

They are asking the President to open the program by either reading the Bicentennial Declaration or commenting on the Bicentennial. The Declaration was signed by a distinguished group of 40 citizens and was discussed in the President's meeting with John D. Rockefeller on Monday.

The 30-40 minute program will be taped on February 10 and fed by NBC to its affiliate stations and to ABC for further transmission to its affiliates on February 12. The tape will then be held for viewing at the local stations sometime between February 19-24. They are still working out details with CBS but expect to have CBS on board soon.

The purpose of the program is to demonstrate to state and local leaders how they can participate in the Bicentennial and develop meaningful programs at the state and local levels. The video tape will be accompanied by a packet of materials for the station managers telling them how to select community leaders for viewing the closed circuit program and how to get them to attend. They will be going after service organizations, educators, clergy and other key community influentials.

Walter Cronkite will help narrate the program. John Chancellor and Harry Reasoner both declined. John D. Rockefeller III will have a brief statement, John Warner will make a statement through a remote feed and some of the signators of the Declaration will also participate.

They would need the tape of the President reading the Declaration or commenting on the Bicentennial by February 10. This program is part of a massive ad campaign to increase local and state involvement in the Bicentennial. The campaign is being financed through private contributions and has no commercial connections or connotation.

I discussed this with Bob Mead, and we recommend that the President read or ad lib his own statement on the Bicentennial rather than read the Declaration. Bob said it could be taped in the Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1975

MEETING WITH JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III

Monday, January 20, 1975

5:45-6:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: John O. Marsh, Jr.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the Bicentennial.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

1. Mr. Rockefeller, for some years, has been active in bi-centennial programs.
2. These programs, which he has helped found and probably is the principal supporter, provide efforts that some have felt are a competitor of the Federal program; however, this is in my opinion neither the purpose nor intent of his program, which is based in New York.
3. He will probably wish to discuss the Bicentennial Declaration which is attached at Tab A. The Declaration has four major points and has been endorsed by a number of distinguished citizens whose names are shown on the list of signatures.
4. He will probably want you to become a signator which raises some question as to what your response should be. It is suggested that you defer a decision, advising him that you want to seek the advise of your General Counsel.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Ask him to review work of his Bicentennial effort.
2. Ask his advice as to what the Federal Bicentennial Administration should be doing.
3. Solicit his views generally as to what the Bicentennial should achieve and how this can be done.
4. Ask him the role of State, municipal and private bicentennial efforts.

A BICENTENNIAL DECLARATION

This great country of ours stands at a crucial turning point in its history. We face new and serious problems and uncertainty as to the future.

Two hundred years ago, our founding fathers stood at a similar crossroads. Beset then by grave doubts, they ultimately resolved to stake everything on a handful of ideas and ideals.

They forged those ideas and ideals into founding principles and then fought to uphold them. The American Revolution brought forth a new system of government based on freedom, justice, and individual rights.

Today we are called upon to maintain and improve that system and to fulfill those principles. We are called upon to resolve our problems in such areas as the economy, equal opportunity, the quality of life in our cities and rural areas, education, the environment, and many others.

We, the undersigned, believe - and we feel confident we reflect the sense of the American people - that we have reached the point in our history when a second American Revolution is called for, a revolution not of violence, but of fulfillment, of fresh purposes, and of new directions.

We believe that the Bicentennial of our founding offers just such an opportunity. To realize this potential, we believe the Bicentennial must be based on four fundamentals.

Let us be inspired by our origins,
and by the challenges we face.

If we are not today an inspired people, we need to be reminded that we once were, and must be again. There is high inspiration to be found in the great ideals that created our country. The phrases that have been worn smooth by use have fresh and urgent meaning for us today - "government by consent of the governed," "the blessings of liberty," "all men are created equal," "a nation of laws." The Bicentennial can and must become a time to celebrate those ideals, not just in a festive sense, but in the more profound sense of renewal and rededication.

Call 11. 8
of President
State of
agreement
has occurred
of the
promise
fact

POINT I

POINT
II

Let us make the Bicentennial a great period of achievement, nationally and in every community.

What our forebears did 200 years ago had never been done before. What we must do today is equally unprecedented. At every level in our society, there is an urgent need for achievement - in education, housing, transportation, the arts, communications, new ways of solving social problems, new methods of setting goals for the future, increased citizen participation in government. We believe that dedicating the Bicentennial to achievement is the way to put the sense of alienation and powerlessness behind us, to become once again the masters of our own destiny.

POINT
III

Let us commit ourselves to a Bicentennial Era, to at least the same time span required for the founding of our nation.

The first American Revolution neither started nor ended on the Fourth of July, 1776. Thirteen difficult years elapsed between the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of an enduring system of government based on the Constitution. Many of the problems of today are different from those of 200 years ago, but they are at least as grave. Therefore, the second American Revolution will require at least a comparable period of time to grow strong and firm roots. We endorse the concept of a Bicentennial Era from 1976 to 1989, not as a prolonged festival, but as a realistic period for tough-minded planning and accomplishment.

POINT
IV

Let us put our trust once again in individual initiative, in the commitment and participation of each individual citizen.

Our great experiment in democracy will surely erode unless the Bicentennial Era becomes a time when we once again assert the primacy of individual initiative in moving our country forward. Governmental units at all levels must play their part in a vigorous, open, and supportive way. But the primary responsibility lies with the people, not with government. Let each of us, acting alone and in groups, take our own initiatives. There is work for all - for each individual - in every part of the country, of every color, creed, age, and ethnic background. That work must begin now.

For our part, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to spread this message throughout the land, and to undertake our own individual initiatives. We earnestly invite our fellow citizens, all those who share our vision of what the Bicentennial Era can mean and accomplish, to lend their time, their energy, and their spirit to the work that lies ahead.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION

CHARLES F. ADAMS, Chairman, Raytheon Company,
Lexington, Massachusetts

EDDIE ALBERT, Actor, Los Angeles

MANUEL ARAGON, Deputy Mayor, City of Los Angeles

MONSIGNOR GENO BARONI, President, National Center
for Urban Ethnic Affairs, Washington, D. C.

BENNY RAY BAILIE, Administrator, East Kentucky
Health Services Center, Inc., Hindman, Kentucky

CLIFFORD M. CLARKE, Executive Director, Bicentennial
Council for the Thirteen Original States, Atlanta, Georgia

A. W. CLAUSEN, President, The Bank of America,
San Francisco, California

JOAN GANZ COONEY, President, Children's Television
Workshop, New York City

WALTER CRONKITE, CBS News, New York City

VINCENT A. DE FOREST, Chairman, Afro-American
Bicentennial Corp., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM C. FRIDAY, President, University of
North Carolina

JOHN W. GARDNER, Chairman, Common Cause,
Washington, D. C.

LADONNA HARRIS, President, Americans for Indian
Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

REVEREND THEODORE M. HESBURGH, President,
Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana

LADY BIRD JOHNSON, Stonewall, Texas

ERIK JONSSON, Chairman, Texas Instruments, Dallas,
Texas

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR., Executive Director, National
Urban League, Inc., New York City

BILLY JEAN KING, U.S. Open Tennis Champion, Los Angeles
California

ROBERT S. MC NAMARA, President, International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D. C.

DR. MARGARET MEAD, Anthropologist, American Museum
of Natural History, New York City

GEORGE MEANY, President, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

RUBEN F. METTLER, President, TRW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio

ARJAY MILLER, Dean, Stanford Business School, Stanford,
California

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, Chairman, Commission on
Human Rights, New York City

JOSEPH PAPP, Producer, New York Shakespeare Festival

ESTHER PETERSON, Consumer Advisor, Giant Food, Inc.,
Washington, D. C.

MERRILL D. PETERSON, Professor of History, University
of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON, former Attorney General of the U.S.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3RD, New York City

DR. JONAS E. SALK, Director, The Salk Institute,
La Jolla, California

DR. FRANK STANTON, Chairman, The American National
Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

ISAAC STERN, New York City

CYRUS VANCE, President, Association of the Bar of the
City of New York

GEORGE H. WEYERHAEUSER, President, Weyerhaeuser
Company, Tacoma, Washington

DOLORES WEARTON, Vice Chairperson, Michigan Bicentennial
COMMISSION

ROY WILKINS, Executive Director, National Association for
the Advancement of Colored People, New York City

DR. HELEN WISE, Chairperson, National Education Association
Bicentennial Committee, Washington, D. C.

LEONARD WOODCOCK, President, United Auto Workers,
Detroit, Michigan.

WALTER A. HAAS, JR., Chairman of the Board, Levi Strauss
& Company

1. Ron Nesson / Staff, mtg 10:15

2. 2 Feb 8:30 presentation

3. Background statement

4. Ron call Bill Ruder,

5. Letter to John D for use
in promoting program

6.

2/10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: RON NESSEN

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

_____ For Draft Response

XX _____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*
SUBJECT: HONOR AMERICA PROGRAM,
JULY 3, 1976

The following information is provided in regard to the 1976 Bicentennial program which Billy Graham discussed with you during your recent meeting.

Since 1970, the American Historic and Cultural Society, chaired by J. Willard Marriott, has sponsored a program to honor America on July 4th. Graham serves as a General Chairman of the Society. Their program includes the distribution of educational materials, addresses by national leaders, and entertainment staged by various celebrities. In 1970, the program at the Washington Monument grounds attracted some 400 thousand persons.

The proposed program to commemorate the Bicentennial Independence Day centers around a gala event at the Kennedy Center on the evening of July 3, 1976. The event is designed to be not more than 90 minutes and tailored for network television coverage. The central theme of the event is to be a salute to Americans from all walks of life who have honored America in their area of activity, profession, and community.

The program is to include the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, a reading of the Declaration of Independence by Charlton Heston, a segment from the play "1776", humor by James Whitmore (Will Rogers) or Hal Holbrook (Mark Twain), and the National Symphony.

Your participation in the evening has been requested, specifically for a number of presentations of the Medal of Freedom. Marriott hopes that this opportunity would be used to establish a precedent for the future by which the Medal of Freedom traditionally would be presented on Independence Day.

In conjunction with the July 3 event, the Society intends to publish a pamphlet of historic documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Gettysburg Address, etc. This pamphlet would be issued as a souvenir to those attending the Kennedy Center festivities and later be distributed in volume to the media and community leaders around the nation.

While Marriott's organization has no specific plans to sponsor an event in Washington on July 4, 1976 it is lending support to a possible program with Billy Graham on the steps of the Capitol. At the present, Graham has this under consideration, and I believe will be influenced largely by your availability to participate in such a program.

You should be aware there are a number of requests for your participation in events of National importance coming into the Scheduling Office for this same period of time. It is the feeling of a number of your senior advisors that prior to making irrevocable commitments this far in advance, some general plan should be developed, subject to your approval, on your participation in the Bicentennial ceremonies for the period July 1-7.

February 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: **JACK MARSH**
FROM: **RON NESSEN**

As I mentioned at the senior staff meeting this morning, I feel strongly about not letting the President get pushed and pulled into committing himself to a lot of separate Bicentennial events all over the country around the July 4, 1976 period. Everyone will want the President at his event, and since many of the sponsors are friends of his, he is likely to let himself be talked into it. I am thinking of the Billy Graham/Willard Marriott event as one example.

This is an historic opportunity for the President to say something very, very important to the Nation about the past and the future, and to have him racing all over the country to appear at various Bicentennial events I think will dilute his message and his participation. It seems to me that the maximum impact and exposure would be obtained from a single Presidential appearance and speech on July 4, 1976 in Philadelphia.

cc: Dick Cheney
Jim Connor
Warren Rustand

RN:jg



February 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

For your amusement and possible use, here is the material you requested on Hubert Humphrey's recent statements concerning the urgency of the tax cut.

The first page is the Congressional Record transcript of Humphrey's TV answer to your State of the Union speech. Humphrey said Congress "can and must" approve a tax cut in 30 days. The date he said that was January 22.

The second page contains excerpts from Humphrey's appearance on Meet the Press 25 days later. He says Congress must pass a tax cut within 30 days!

I am sending a copy to Rumsfeld, Marsh, and Hartmann.

RN/CG/



to our economy and prosperity to our people.

I outlined specific steps to deal with high interest rates, inflation, the housing depression, and, most importantly, unemployment.

Mr. President, Congress must take the lead, in cooperation with the President, in forging a national economic policy that will break the back of recession and put America back to work.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my response to President Ford be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT'S ENERGY, ECONOMIC
MESSAGE, JANUARY 22, 1975, BROADCAST ON
CBS-TV**

Good evening.

If it were possible for you to talk with me tonight, I think I know what you'd probably say.

"No more speeches, Mr. Humphrey. In the past months all we've heard are words. What we want is some action."

Well if that's your message to me, I hear you loud and clear.

Both Congress and the President have wasted valuable time in getting our economy soundly on the road to recovery. There's no sense denying it. And it's futile arguing over who's more to blame.

We can't change the past. But if you can stand one more speech, I believe you'll be surprised to learn what Congress is planning for the immediate future . . . be decisive action that is long overdue.

I can report broad agreement among Congress and the President as to the need for an individual and corporate tax cut—to stimulate purchasing power, to accelerate business investment, to lower unemployment, to restore economic growth. Moreover, this tax cut can be a reality within four to six weeks.

Until the President's remarks last week, our country was like a seriously ill person whose doctors in the Executive Branch and Congress could agree on neither the diagnosis of the illness nor the proper treatment. President Ford initially proposed a curious remedy—his five-percent surtax. A tax increase in the midst of recession would have bled the country of its economic strength, weakening the patient still further.

Fortunately, Congress rejected this remedy. But while the doctors were arguing over the cure, the patient's health deteriorated rapidly.

At last, the doctors agreed on the source of the disease—the most serious recession since World War II—and at least part of the proper treatment—a large dose of economic penicillin in the form of tax cuts to bring the patient back to full health and normal activity.

The first action of this Congress must be a tax reduction for individuals and business. This can and must be done in the next 30 days.

We have now only to decide on the size and frequency of the tax cut and—most importantly—who gets the benefits.

Under the President's tax cut plan, a family of four with an income of \$10,000 a year would receive only \$100. Under a bill I have introduced the same family of four would receive a tax cut of \$300.

President Ford's tax cut puts 43 percent of the benefits into the hands of the richest 17 percent of the population. This is not only unfair, it is bad economics because it will not stimulate the economy. Congress will not accept the President's plan.

I recommend an overall tax cut of about \$20 billion. While some people may consider

this too much, they should recall that in 1964 the Congress cut taxes by about \$12 billion—when the economy was smaller and the recession less severe. In today's economy, that would be equal to a tax cut of about \$26 billion.

If economic penicillin is needed to combat the recession, then we should prescribe a dose large enough to help the patient. And we cannot afford to wait until May and September to get extra money into your pocketbook, as the President advocates. Instead, Congress should provide a reduction of withholding rates, retroactive to January 1, 1975, to increase your take-home pay and to keep it coming on a weekly basis.

The tax cut I have proposed would reduce taxes by 61 percent for those earning under \$5,000, by 32 percent for families with incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000, by 21 percent for those earning from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and by 16 percent for taxpayers with \$15,000 to \$20,000 incomes.

In addition to these individual tax cuts, business and farms need an increased investment tax credit—to provide new buildings, new machinery and equipment, and most importantly, new jobs. On this issue the President and the majority of Democrats stand together.

Next, the Congress should turn its attention to tax reform to provide greater fairness in our tax structure. By this, I mean phasing out the oil depletion allowance, strengthening the minimum tax to ensure that the rich pay their share, and eliminating foreign tax preferences that send jobs and capital abroad. And there are many more.

People have a right to expect that the tax laws will be fair.

Prompt action on a tax cut is only the first step on the Congressional agenda. Six and one-half million persons are presently out of work and that number will surely increase. One thing is certain: a tax cut is of little direct help to a person without a job.

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans alike, are committed to putting more people to work, to getting them off unemployment lines and into jobs where they can support their families and pay their share of taxes.

What America needs are jobs, not "Win" buttons. What Americans want is work, not welfare.

On its own initiative, Congress passed an expanded public service employment program providing 300,000 jobs in hospitals, schools, day-care centers, and other public facilities. Since this program was passed in December, half a million more people have become unemployed.

This simply means that more must be done. Democrats propose that Congress immediately authorize an additional 500,000 public service jobs, and an additional 250,000 jobs for each one-half percentage point rise in the unemployment rate.

Yes, I know that this will cost money, but it costs more to have people unemployed. When you're working, you're producing—you're both a consumer and a taxpayer—you're self-sufficient.

Unemployment is not only the loss of a job and income; it is being told you are not needed. This violates the promise of America.

The President has said that he will veto any new federal spending. He proposed that those on social security shall not receive more than a five percent increase in benefits, even though the cost of living has increased by 12 percent. Those on fixed incomes—the elderly, the blind, and the disabled—have suffered the most from inflation. To deny them an increase in benefits equal to the rise in the cost of living is wrong and unacceptable. The Congress will not permit it.

There is no sense punishing people who rely on a small social security check, or raising the price of food stamps for people who are already struggling to feed their families.

Congress is no less concerned than the

President over the growth in federal spending and in controlling a large and wasteful bureaucracy. Last year, for example, we cut the President's budget requests by \$5 billion.

There is one basic reason for the record-breaking deficits that have accumulated since 1969.

On two occasions, in 1969-70 and 1973-74, former President Nixon attempted to control inflation by slowing down economic growth. During these deliberately-engineered recessions, as production declined, incomes also went down, profits fell, people lost their jobs and, as a result, federal tax receipts dropped sharply. Unemployed workers and businessmen and farmers operating at a loss don't pay taxes.

In these recession years, the federal deficit grew by leaps and bounds. In just this year and the next we can expect a federal deficit of \$80 billion. This is frightening.

The way to end these deficits is to get the economy moving—to get people back to work and business to invest. And we can do this with a prompt tax cut, sensible federal spending, and ample credit with lower interest rates.

These are among the major items on the Congressional economic agenda. They will offer each of you a greater measure of security as America begins the long period of economic recovery. But lasting economic health is impossible unless wise actions are taken in several additional areas.

First, let me discuss money and credit. Tight money and high interest rates have not halted inflation. They have added to it. That's obvious to everyone. But they have choked off economic growth, brought homebuilding to a virtual halt, increased bankruptcies among businessmen and farmers, and created havoc in our capital markets.

Yet in his remarks last week, President Ford was totally silent on the money and credit policies that will make economic recovery possible. I propose that the President convene an emergency conference on monetary policy, attended by the Federal Reserve Board and representatives of business, labor, banking, farming, and the investment community.

This conference should be convened for the express purpose of arriving at monetary policies that are fully consistent with the goal of economic recovery. Unless this is done, the desired economic effect of the tax cut and other economic recovery measures will be largely wasted.

I further propose that the President use the Credit Control Act of 1969 to channel credit into sectors of the economy now starved for funds, primarily housing, state and local government, small businesses, and agriculture.

Now let me say a word about housing.

There is no way out of a national recession while housing is in a depression. Today hundreds of thousands of skilled construction workers are out of their jobs and thousands of contractors are without work.

Yet America needs homes and many of our cities need massive reconstruction.

As early as 1949, Congress established a national goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family. To achieve these goals and rescue the housing industry, strong action is necessary.

First, Mr. President, release the funds that the Congress has provided for housing.

Second, Congress should consider establishing a National Housing Bank with sufficient funds to provide interest subsidies and other financing for low- and middle-income taxpayers.

Third, the President should use the authority he now has under public law to allocate credit for housing.

Economic recovery also depends on a sound national energy policy that can be supported by every American. This will re-

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY "MEET-~~THE~~ PRESS" February 17, 1975

HUMPHREY: "Unless we take some very concrete and effective action, and very quickly, ~~within the next 60 to 90 days~~, I think we would be approaching what you would call the dimensions of a depression."

* * *

SPIVAK: "When will Congress do something (about tax cuts)?"

HUMPHREY: "~~Within the next 30 days~~"

February 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DON RUMSFELD
JACK MARSH

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Apparently gun control again is going to be a major issue in this session of Congress. I have already begun to get questions from the press about the President's position on gun control.

This doesn't need to be done immediately, but at sometime in the next few weeks, I would like to have on paper the President's views on gun control.

Thanks.

RN/pp



March 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WARREN RUSTAND
FROM: RON NESSEN

Art Wood, the President of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists, left the attached with me today and expressed the hope that the President will be able to attend this convention. Notice that it is more than a year off.

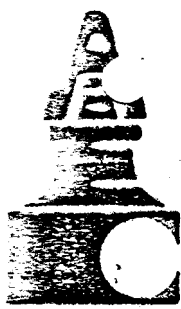
I am sure he will send a more formal letter of invitation when we get closer to the event.

f → cc: Jack Marsh

Attachment

RN:jg





association of american editorial cartoonists

475 SCHOOL STREET, SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024

- ART WOOD
*U.S. INDEPENDENT
TELEPHONE ASSOC.
PRESIDENT*
- DRAPER HILL
*THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
VICE PRESIDENT*
- ROBERT LA PALME
*CURATOR, PAVILION OF HUMOR
VICE PRESIDENT*
- VIC RUNTZ
*BANGOR DAILY NEWS
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- JACK JURDEN
*EVENING JOURNAL
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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
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ALBANY TIMES-UNION
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SCRIPPS-HOWARD
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AAEC BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 6, 7, 8, 1976

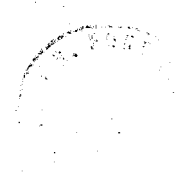
STATLER HILTON
HOTEL

WOULD REQUEST

RON NESSEN - LUNCH
MAY 6

BRIEFING BY CABINET
DURING DAY OF
MAY 7

PRESIDENT - DINNER
MAY 8



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

Ran -

gm

FEB 21 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DON RUMSFELD
JACK MARSH ✓

FROM:

RON NESSEN *RHN*

Apparently gun control again is going to be a major issue in this session of Congress. I have already begun to get questions from the press about the President's position on gun control.

This doesn't need to be done immediately, but at sometime in the next few weeks, I would like to have on paper the President's views on gun control.

Thanks.

Ron -

*His Cong. record was
one consistently against
controls, generally - I think
you'll find him receptive to
some regulation of "hard-guns"
i.e. "Saturday night" specials.*

John

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RON NESSEN

Attached find a copy of a scurilous article which appears in this week's New York Magazine. I have outlined the key sentence in yellow. It suggests -- without any evidence whatever -- that Gerald Ford may have attended a meeting with Nixon and other White House officials on June 22, 1972, at which hush money payments for the Watergate burglars were discussed, as well as a plan to use the CIA to head off a Watergate investigation.

I'm surprised that any responsible reporter would use such flimsy suggestions as the basis for a question. Nevertheless at my briefing today I was asked whether I could state categorically that the President was not at this meeting.

I would like to nail this one down very hard and very fast. Can you get me an answer by the close of business today or first thing in the morning?

The Skeleton in

Gerald Ford's Closet

By Frank Fox and Stephen Parker

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JACK MARSH 

As you may know, Ted Marrs, Special Assistant to the President, has taken over the Bicentennial responsibilities previously accomplished for me by Dick Lukstat, who has now joined the staff of Secretary Dunlop at the Department of Labor.

In connection with this additional responsibility, Dr. Marrs serves as liaison between the White House, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and the individual Departments and Agencies.

If you have any matters relating to the Bicentennial, they may be forwarded directly to Dr. Marrs in care of Sandra Drake, Room 191, Extension 2800.



April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RON NESSEN

Representative William Cohen of Maine talked to me the other night at a party about a problem he is having which he feels will affect support for the President in his state.

Cohen has been trying to have a man named VanNamee reappointed to the OSHA Board, and has been led to believe that the man will not be reappointed. VanNamee is either the owner or the son of the owner of the Bangor Daily News, a large newspaper which has consistently supported the President. Cohen is afraid that failure to reappoint VanNamee would adversely affect the newspaper's support.

Additionally, Cohen says he is anxious to help the President in any way he can in Maine.

cc: Don Rumsfeld



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMANN
JACK MARSH
DON RUMSFELD

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Lou Cannon told me after my briefing today that someone tried to peddle to the Washington Post last week the story that the President has decided not to run for election. The Post did not go for the story. Cannon would not say who tried to peddle the story.

On a possibly related matter, Sarah McClendon of the El Paso Times, tells me that somebody tried to sell her the story that the President is canceling all of his major engagements in the early Fall because Mrs. Ford is fatally ill and he wants to spend as much time with her as he possibly can.

Somebody is playing the game rough in this town.

May 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMANN
JACK CALKINS
JACK MARSH ✓
JIM CONNOR

FROM:

RON NESSEN

Congressman William Cohen of Maine (who apparently considers me his White House contact since I met him at a party one night), phoned today to request help with a Maine Republican fund-raising dinner on June 22.

The Maine GOP Chairman, Jack Linell, is staging the dinner to pay off a \$30,000 debt from the last election and to raise money for the next election. Congressman Cohen and Linell would like the President to come as the star attraction because they believe he would attract more people and more money could be raised. If the President could not make it, Linell plans to invite Reagan and this is what worries Cohen.

Cohen says he is "alarmed" by the growing Reagan support in Maine and he feels that a Reagan appearance at this dinner would further advance Reagan's popularity in Maine. So Cohen hopes the President will make every effort to attend this dinner.

Among others who have recently volunteered concern to me about the growing Reagan organization and support are: Congressman Pete McCloskey, Bob Finch and Herb Klein.

RN/pp



May 7, 1975

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RON NESSEN

Marianne Means, the columnist, called me today to say that some of her Republican sources have expressed concern about a man they have heard is involved in the President's preliminary campaign planning.

According to Marianne, the man is Edward Faylor. She says her Republican sources tell her this man is a protege of Jeb Magruder who once shared an office with G. Gordon Liddy and was involved at least on the fringes of the "dirty tricks" program.

RN/cg



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JACK MARSH 

For your information, the White House Communications Agency has available for showing the entire Bicentennial program at Old North Church in Boston, in which the President participated Friday, April 18.

This will be shown in its entirety on Thursday, May 8, at 2:00 p.m. Because this marked the beginning of the National Bicentennial observance, it is suggested that as many White House Staff as possible take advantage of this opportunity to view the film. Today's showing will be on Channel 2.

There will be another showing Monday, May 12, at 11:00 a.m. on Channel 2. For those of you who do not have access to a television, there will be television available for your viewing in the East Wing Theatre.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMANN
JACK CALKINS
JACK MARSH ✓ *file*
JIM CONNOR

FROM:

RON NESSEN *RHN*

On May 6 I passed on to you a conversation I had with Congressman William Cohen of Maine concerning his interest in having the President come to a fund-raising dinner in Maine to off-set what he believes is the growing Reagan strength there.

Attached find a new letter from Cohen along with a David Broder column he attached.

Attachment

WILLIAM S. COHEN
2D DISTRICT, MAINE

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(207) 764-3266

May 22, 1975

Mr. Ron Nessen
Press Secretary to the President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

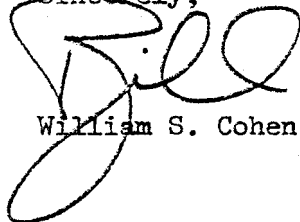
Dear Ron:

In line with the discussion we had the other day about the need for the President to visit Maine, I am enclosing a copy of David Broder's recent column in which our Republican Chairman, John R. Linnell, accurately portrays the political situation in my State.

I hope you will find the article valuable in making the case for a Maine trip by the President.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,



William S. Cohen, M.C.

WSCdp
Enclosure

The Inside Struggle

MAY 1 5 1975 PPH

Maine Chairman Expressed GOP Fears

By David S. Broder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
DON RUMSFELD
BOB HARTMANN
JACK MARSH ✓
MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: RON NESSEN *RHN*

My notes from a meeting of February 28, 1975, with Democratic Congressional leaders on the President's energy program, show the following quotations which may be of some help in the days ahead:

Senator Pastore:

"If we can't come up with something in 60 days, we can't come up with something (at all)."

"I don't see how we can ask the President to do more than postpone the second dollar for 60 days. If we don't come up with a program by then, you can put it on."

Speaker Albert:

"It's not fair to ask you to make a decision until you've studied our plan. Just hold off the second dollar until you have studied it."

Congressman McFall:

"If the goal of the import tariff was to get the mule's attention, you've got the mule's attention."

