

The original documents are located in Box 131, folder “Marsh, John (2)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

June 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: RON NESSEN

I have no problem with Roger Stevens and John Warner doing their briefing at the White House. However I suggest that the Family Theatre or the Executive Office Building auditorium (where the President holds his news conferences) would be the proper places.

We have tried to keep the White House briefing room for either Presidential or Press Secretary briefings, and on rare occasions for extremely newsworthy briefings by top officials of the Administration. I'm afraid if we open the door for the Kennedy Center to use the White House briefing room, we will be inundated with similar requests. I'm sure the White House theatre or the EOB auditorium would be more suitable.

RN/cg



2



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: RON NESSEN


FROM: JACK MARSH 

Ron, I have no problem with the proposal contained in paragraph 3 of the attached.

Since this involves your jurisdiction, I would appreciate your own views on this proposal.

I am advised that there is a time element involved in this. I would, therefore, appreciate a response from you today.


Many thanks.



JUN 11 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
FROM: J. ROBINSON WEST 
SUBJECT: Bicentennial Program
of the Kennedy Center

As you will see from the attached memorandum, the Kennedy Center is undertaking a very substantial Bicentennial program. It is the major cultural series related to the Bicentennial.

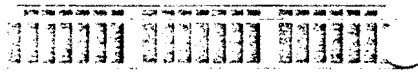
The program is unique due to its high quality and method of funding. At least \$1,538,000 will be given by private sources to support this Bicentennial program of the Kennedy Center. Currently, the cultural community is looking to the government to bail it out and provide financial support for the future. The Kennedy Center is virtually unique in the enterprise it has shown in obtaining funding from private sources. Bob Goldwin and I both feel that the initiative of the Center should be encouraged.

In the attached memorandum, Roger Stevens requests the opportunity to use the press room or the family theater to announce his Bicentennial program and brief the press on the details with John Warner participating in this briefing. Also, if it would be possible for the President to issue a statement at that time giving his "official blessing" to the program, it would be a big help to the Kennedy Center. Finally, if the President could meet briefly with the patrons of this program or send letter to them expressing appreciation for their willingness to help, I know that the Kennedy Center would be given a boost. I have discussed Mr. Stevens' request with Bob Goldwin who supports his request from a cultural standpoint. However, since this would be seen as principally a Bicentennial function, I am sending along Mr. Stevens' request to you. I am involved only because I have dealt with Mr. Stevens at some length on personnel matters relating to the Kennedy Center.

Please feel free to deal directly with Mr. Stevens since this is not properly my area.

cc: Ted Marrs
Bob Goldwin
Russ Rourke





JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

June 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robin West
The White House

FROM: Mr. Roger L. Stevens, Chairman

As I mentioned to you before, we have a very important Bicentennial program, which John Warner admits is the only one of substance in the country.

In theatre, Xerox has given us a line of credit up to \$400,000, which will be used to produce ten American plays. The first production, Thornton Wilder's SKIN OF OUR TEETH, will open on July 9th.

Prudential has given us \$163,000 for a production which will feature all types of songs representing different segments of American music.

IBM has given us \$500,000 for an exhibit which will illustrate the history of the performing arts in this country over the past 200 years.

Mobil Oil has pledged sufficient funds to have free concerts during the Christmas season, as we did last year. This grant will be at least \$50,000, if not more. McDonald's is financing a similar series of concerts during the Easter season for approximately \$50,000. Both series will be largely devoted to American music appropriate to the Bicentennial.

Exxon has put up \$200,000 to enable the Center and the National Federation of Music Clubs to present a State Days Program, whereby each of the fifty states will select one of their performing arts groups to come to Washington and perform free concerts at the Kennedy Center. Also, Exxon is giving serious consideration to another large grant to finance other special Bicentennial music events at the Center. I expect to have final word from them on this before such a press conference is arranged.

The Cafritz Foundation has given us a grant of \$175,000 to bring the Bolshoi Opera here in July. In addition, we are bringing the Berlin, Paris and LaScala Operas here during the celebration, which are mostly being financed by their own Governments. As a matter of interest, the Berlin and LaScala Operas will be exclusive to Washington and will not play anywhere else in the United States.

It would be appreciated if you could arrange for the Fish Bowl Room to be used for a press conference in which we could set forth all of these activities in detail. It would be a great credit to the Administration and would show that private enterprise is willing to help a Government Institution in achieving a truly fine Bicentennial celebration. So, if the President could give his official blessing in whatever manner he wishes - whether it be by attending the conference or receiving some press in his office - it would be a great benefit to all concerned.

I know that handling the press announcement in this manner would make the participating companies very happy and might lead to continuing support from them in the future.

July 2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: RON NESSEN

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

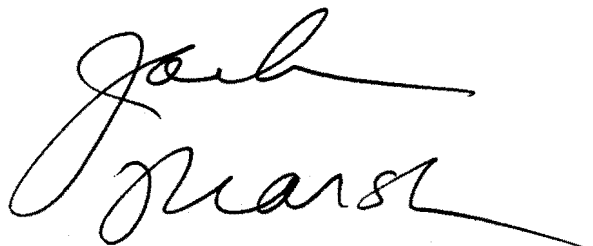
_____ For Draft Response

XX
_____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

To Row - FYI

June 27, 1975



Dear Senator:

Thank you for your June 26 letter to the President requesting clarification and assurance concerning the use of nuclear weapons, with particular reference to the questioning at his last press conference.

Please be assured that the President will receive your letter without delay. I am certain you will hear further as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William T. Kendall
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Edward W. Brooke
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

bcc: w/incoming to General Scowcroft for further ACTION
Please advise this office of handling

WTK:EF:YO:vo



6-27

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD W. BROOKE
MASSACHUSETTS

June 26, 1975

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

During your press conference of June 25, 1975, attention was given to the "first use of nuclear weapons" issue. Your desire to avoid public discussion in a press conference of the conditions under which the United States might resort to use of nuclear weapons is understandable given the complexity of the issue and the potential for misinterpretation by others of any unstructured discussion.

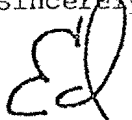
Unfortunately, the phrasing of the questions posed to you regarding use of nuclear weapons and your subsequent replies could be misconstrued as indications of a departure from our previous policy of eschewing a course of action that would move us toward a credible first-strike capability vis-a-vis the strategic forces of the Soviet Union. Taken in conjunction with the current and I believe ill-advised efforts to improve dramatically the accuracy and yield potential of our own nuclear forces, such a misinterpretation could encourage formulation of extremely dangerous assumptions by others.

In light of past Administrations' assurances that our government will not and should not attempt to achieve a first-strike capability, a viewpoint I believe you share, I would appreciate receiving your: affirmation that your press conference statements were directly and solely related to the "first use" issue as opposed to that of "first-strike", as the latter is commonly used in the lexicon of deterrence.



It would also be helpful to receive your assurances that our government continues to adhere to a "no first-strike" strategic doctrine and that we will continue to eschew the option of seeking weapon capabilities that would, if pursued to a deployment stage, give the United States a significant and effective "first-strike" capability against Soviet land-based missiles, strategic bombers and nuclear submarines, either considered separately or combined.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. Brooke', written in a cursive style.

Edward W. Brooke

EWB/ka

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
JULY 11, 1975

NOTE FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM : RON NESSEN

FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: MARGITA E. WHITE *mau*

SUBJECT: Phone calls to editorial writers on Turkish aid

From 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. today, our office called editorial writers from the papers listed at Tab A to offer factual information on resumption of aid to Turkey. On hand in my office to answer specific questions on the subject was William Gehron of the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs. The response from those called was positive, both to our low-key offer to assist on a fast-breaking story and to the information supplied by Mr. Gehron.

Baltimore Sun - Carried editorial in February supporting Congressional action. Gehron had extended conversation with Joseph Sterne, Editor of Editorial Page, who became increasingly sympathetic to Gehron's logic regarding NATO and may be turning around.

New York Daily News - Carried a positive editorial this morning but Editor Mike O'Neill may also follow up early next week and will call Gehron for additional information.

Wall Street Journal - Editorial writer Jim Adams is working on an editorial on the subject and interviewed Gehron for 15 minutes on the phone. He asked tough questions and did not indicate which way he was leaning, although one would expect the Journal to come out for resumption.

Los Angeles Times - Editorial writer Lew Fleming is working on an editorial and will interview Gehron by phone at the State Department this afternoon.

Fayetteville (NY) Eagle-Bulletin - George Wortley, the editor of this conservative weekly, called in on another subject but was also briefed on Turkish aid and will write a supportive editorial in his next issue early next week.

Christian Science Monitor - Editor John Hughes is arranging for editorial writer Charlotte Saikowski to call Gehron at State this afternoon for additional information, if needed.

Chicago Tribune - Chief Editorial Writer John McCutchen, Jr., when informed that a vote was expected early next week, said "we had better do something on Monday." Gehron provided him with the highlights of Sisco's testimony.

Milwaukee Journal - Dave Meiser, an editorial writer, had some questions, and indicated they would do an editorial, but Gehron couldn't tell whether or not it would be favorable.

Houston Post - Will do an editorial but again, no indication.

Atlanta Constitution - Hal Gulliver had an editorial in the typewriter at the time of the call--they already did one favorable editorial a couple of months ago, but since then, it appears that the large Greek population in Atlanta has become more vocal.

Other newspapers called whose editorial writers felt they already had sufficient information were:

Minneapolis Tribune
Dallas Morning News
Miami Herald
Indianapolis Star

The State Department is mailing Sisco's testimony to its list of editors and editorial writers around the country.

August 5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

TO: RON NESSEN

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

_____ For Draft Response

_____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

I thought you might like to have for your files a list of press secretaries for Republican Members of the House.

HERE ARE PRESS SECRETARIES OF ALL GOP MEMBERS

Following, as compiled by Seventy-Six, are the names of the press secretaries of all GOP members of the House. Where the press secretary is also the administrative assistant, the notation (AA) follows the name; where the press secretary is also the executive assistant, the notation (EA) follows the name. Offices are urged to notify us, at 5-1800, when their press secretaries change.

<u>Member</u>	<u>Press Secretary</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Press Secretary</u>
Abdnor (S. Dak.)	Jane A. Boorman	Daniel (Va.)	W. Andrew Alford
Anderson (Ill.)	Michael Vaughn	Derwinski (Ill.)	Susan Clark
Andrews (N. Dak.)	Don Jacob	Devine (Ohio)	John Hoyt (AA)
Archer (Texas)	Phillip D. Moseley	Dickinson (Ala.)	Ronald Buckhalt
Armstrong (Colo.)	Earl Clayton	Duncan (Tenn.)	Sarah Demarest
Ashbrook (Ohio)	Ronald Pearson	du Pont (Del.)	Brooke Wills
Bafalis (Fla.)	John J. McDavitt	Edwards (Ala.)	Clay Swanzy
Bauman (Md.)	Alan W. Bock	Emery (Maine)	Robert Pyle
Beard (Tenn.)	Charla Haber	Erlenborn (Ill.)	Finley McGrew (AA)
Bell (Calif.)	Craig Van Note (AA)	Esch (Mich.)	Keith Hartwell (AA)
Biester (Pa.)	Ronald Strouse (AA)	Eshleman (Pa.)	Alice Chambers
Broomfield (Mich.)	Jack Sinclair (AA)		Robert Walker (AA)
Brown (Ohio)	Roger Bolton		Hugh Coffman
Brown (Mich.)	John Lampmann (AA)	Fenwick (N.J.)	Hollis McLoughlin (AA)
Broyhill (N.C.)	Don Wilson (AA)	Findley (Ill.)	Robert Wichser (AA)
Buchanan (Ala.)	Janean Mann (AA)	Fish (N.Y.)	Morry Markowitz
Burgener (Calif.)	Brad Hathaway	Forsythe (N.J.)	Robert Gatty (EA)
Burke (Fla.)	Lois Blackburn (AA)	Frenzel (Minn.)	Richard Willow (AA)
Butler (Va.)	Gayle Butler	Frey (Fla.)	Barbara Mitchell
Carter (Ky.)	Johanna Schrambling	Gilman (N.Y.)	John J. McKeon
Cederberg (Mich.)	Larry Becker	Goldwater (Calif.)	Signy Ellerton
Clancy (Ohio)	Arlo T. Wagner (AA)	Goodling (Pa.)	Dick Leggitt (AA)
Clausen (Calif.)	Larry Graves (AA)	Gradison (Ohio)	John Cullinane
Clawson (Calif.)	Anita Charles (AA)	Grassley (Iowa)	Jane Osborne
Cleveland (N.H.)	Bill Joslin (AA)	Gude (Md.)	William Grigg
	Kathleen Kaswandik	Guyer (Ohio)	Joe Jansen
Cochran (Miss.)	Lewis Perdue	Hagedorn (Minn.)	Vin Weber
Cohen (Maine)	Tom Bright	Hammerschmidt (Ark.)	Pamela Wehner
Collins (Texas)	Sharon Snyder	Hansen (Idaho)	Norman Martin (AA)
Conable (N.Y.)	Harry K. Nicholas (AA)	Harsha (Ohio)	George Noblin
Conlan (Ariz.)	George Archibald	Hastings (N.Y.)	Charles Pokrandt (EA)
Conte (Mass.)	Margaret Genovese	Heckler (Mass.)	James Dolan
Coughlin (Pa.)	Mitchell Rosenfeld (AA)	Heinz (Pa.)	Jerry Kline
Crane (Ill.)	Richard Williamson (AA)	Hillis (Ind.)	Donna Norton (EA)
	Carol Thomas	Hinshaw (Calif.)	Paul Stewart (AA)
			Joan Smith

<u>Member</u>	<u>Press Secretary</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Press Secretary</u>
Holt (Md.)	Ray Gill	Peyser (N.Y.)	Tom Flynn
Horton (N.Y.)	David Lovenheim (AA)	Pressler (S.Dak.)	Jane Hanson
	Andrea Giambrone	Pritchard (Wash.)	Andrea L. Innes
Hutchinson (Mich.)	Stephen Markman		
Hyde (Ill.)	Martin Casey	Quie (Minn.)	Roger Runningen
		Quillen (Tenn.)	Roger Hoover
Jarman (Okla.)	Bonnie L. Seefeldt (AA)		
Jeffords (Vt.)	Steve Carlson	Railsback (Ill.)	Martha Blakely
Johnson (Pa.)	Ann C. Sheffield	Regula (Ohio)	Allan Simpson
Johnson (Colo.)	Edwin Nesselroad	Rhodes (Ariz.)	J. Brian Smith
		Rinaldo (N.J.)	Charles Dustow
Kasten (Wis.)	Marcie Powers	Robinson (Va.)	Chris Mathisen (AA)
Kelly (Fla.)	Rodger Parry (AA)	Rousselot (Calif.)	Vyonne LeMasters
Kemp (N.Y.)	Louis J. Rotterman (EA)	Ruppe (Mich.)	Jim Storey
Ketchum (Calif.)	Tracey Smith		
Kindness (Ohio)	James T. Christy (AA)	Sarasin (Conn.)	Charles Kline
		Schneebeli (Pa.)	John N. Swank
Lagomarsino (Calif.)	John Doherty	Schulze (Pa.)	James Smits (AA)
Latta (Ohio)	Evelyn Olsen	Sebelius (Kans.)	Dixie Dodd
Lent (N.Y.)	James McCormick	Shriver (Kans.)	Mary Mitchell
Lott (Miss.)	Thomas Houston	Shuster (Pa.)	Nelson Smith
Lujan (N.Mex.)	Ralph Dohme	Skubitz (Kans.)	James Rinker
	Jeff Dennard	Smith (Nebr.)	Joseph Macaulay (AA)
		Snyder (Ky.)	William Tanner (AA)
McClory (Ill.)	Robert Davenport (AA)	Spence (S.C.)	Robert Hodges
McCloskey (Calif.)	Edward Gulyas	Stanton (Ohio)	Robert Hardgrove
McCullister (Nebr.)	Dick Hanneman	Steelman (Texas)	Laurie Buchanan
McDade (Pa.)	James Dyer (AA)	Steiger (Ariz.)	Frederick Alderson (AA)
McEwen (N.Y.)	John E. Mellon (AA)	Steiger (Wis.)	Jim Dykstra
McKinney (Conn.)	Gerald McKiernan	Symms (Idaho)	Roger Koopman
Madigan (Ill.)	Dan Doran (AA)		
Martin (N.C.)	Paul Jones	Talcott (Calif.)	Dinah Palmtag
Michel (Ill.)	Jay Bryant	Taylor (Mo.)	Gerald Henson (AA)
Miller (Ohio)	David Jeffery	Thone (Nebr.)	William Palmer (EA)
	Phil Straw	Treen (La.)	Emile Brinkmann
Mitchell (N.Y.)	Sherwood Boehlert (EA)		
	Martha Boyle	Vander Jagt (Mich.)	Bernard Nagelvoort (AA)
Moore (La.)	Joe Karpinski		
Moorhead (Calif.)	Jay Smith	Walsh (N.Y.)	Colin Campbell
Mosher (Ohio)	Marc Rosenberg	Wampler (Va.)	Lynn Odgen
Myers (Pa.)	Ed Nellor	Whalen (Ohio)	William Steponkus (EA)
Myers (Ind.)	Ronald Hardman (AA)	Whitehurst (Va.)	Victor Powell
		Wiggins	Patrick Rowland (AA)
O'Brien (Ill.)	Marilyn Zahn	Wilson (Calif.)	Doug Wilburn
		Winn (Kans.)	Meredith Masoner
Pettis (Calif.)	Gerrie Schipske	Wydler (N.Y.)	Elizabeth Hoppel (AA)
		Wylie (Ohio)	Mike Van Buskirk
		Young (Fla.)	Dotson Hunt
		Young (Alaska)	Bill Kelder

September 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RON NESSEN

Senator Harry Byrd phoned me this afternoon to express congratulations and support for the President's position on New York City's financial troubles. Senator Byrd offered to be helpful in any way he can with this problem.

Specifically, he wants to make a major speech next week supporting the President, and he would like some help from the White House to provide him with necessary background and factual material. He would like someone to get in touch with his speech writer, Victor Chao, 224-4024 as soon as possible.

cc: Dick Cheney



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1975

Patty:

Attached is the memo I
talked to you about.

Connie from Russ Rourke's
office was the person who
called.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *R*

Ken Davis (Hugh Scott's A. A.) called me today concerning his efforts to assist in securing a luncheon speaker for the Washington Press Club (this is not the National Press Club). The luncheon in question will be held September 18 or 19 at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel - 12 p.m. to 2 p.m.). Ken says this is an opportunity for the Administration to "show off" any one who might work to the advantage of the Administration.

(He did indicate that David Mathews had been approached but that he was "evasive".) I told Ken we would be back to him with several suggestions by Friday.

cc: MFriedersdorf
RNessen
DCheney
PRoussel

*R - Marsh
Keep after
this one!
M*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON
BOB HARTMANN
JIM LYNN
~~LEON~~ NESSEN
DON RUMSFELD
FRANK ZARB

SUBJECT:

JACK MARSH *gsm*

The President saw the attached letter from Jim Sparling, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce for Congressional Relations, together with the attached in reference to the Congressional Committee addressing the energy problem. He thought it would be a useful document for you to have from a standpoint of background and also talking points.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

September 17, 1975

Honorable John O. Marsh
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

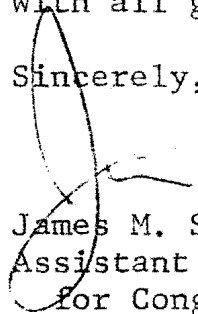
Dear Jack:

Because many Members of Congress and spokesmen within the Executive Branch have publicly expressed concern over the fact that there are numerous Congressional Committees having jurisdiction over energy-related legislation, the Office of Congressional Affairs in the Department of Commerce has asked a number of Departments and Agencies to enumerate the number of times they have appeared before Congressional Committees and Subcommittees in this 94th Congress.

The results of this survey, covering January through August, are enclosed for your information.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,


James M. Sparling, Jr.
Assistant to the Secretary
for Congressional Affairs

Enclosure



SUMMARY STATEMENT ON SPECIAL SURVEY ON ENERGY-RELATED
APPEARANCES BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE
94TH CONGRESS, JANUARY THROUGH AUGUST, 1975

During the month of August, Departments, Agencies and Commissions were asked to participate in a survey, directed by the Office of Congressional Affairs, Department of Commerce, to determine just how many Congressional Committees were hearing testimony on energy-related matters.

A questionnaire was submitted to the eleven Federal Departments, and to twelve out of fifty-nine Agencies and Commissions which would be most likely to have testified on energy problems. The following questions were asked: (1) How many appearances have Executive Department and Agency personnel made before Congressional Committees on energy legislation? (2) Which full committee or subcommittee heard the testimony, and how many appearances were made before each? (3) How many hours were spent in testifying, and how many man hours were involved in preparing testimony? (4) What is the estimate of anticipated demand in man hours for energy-related testimony for the balance of the session?

In total, twenty-three Departmental/Agency/Commission contacts were made, with all responding. Of the twenty-three respondents, five indicated that they had not, as yet, testified on energy-related matters. They were: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Labor; Civil Aeronautics Board; National Science Foundation; and National Transportation Safety Board. The eighteen remaining respondents were as follows:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Energy Research and Development Administration
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Energy Administration
Federal Power Commission
Federal Trade Commission
Interstate Commerce Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Small Business Administration
United States Postal Service

These eighteen respondents reported a total of 344 appearances before 86 Congressional Committees and Subcommittees during the first eight months of 1975.

Seventeen of the respondents were able to determine that 732 hours had been spent in giving testimony. An estimated 15,855 man hours were used to prepare testimony, with this figure on the conservative side, since it does not include man hours for testimony of the Energy Research and Development Administration. Preparation time includes a variety of support functions, briefings, meetings, drafts, memoranda, etc.

While most were unable to predict what man hours might yet be required during the balance of the session, eight of those surveyed estimated 6,650 hours may be needed. Based on reported man hours, which excluded those of ERDA, one might assume that a figure of 10,000 man hours would not be unreasonable in estimating the number of man hours which might yet be necessary for preparing and giving testimony on energy problems during the next four months.

Reinforcing the view that Congress' approach to energy problems is fragmented, is the fact that 86 legislative committees and/or subcommittees have been hearing energy testimony and, should subcommittees report out energy bills to their respective committees, the total number of committees and subcommittees considering energy problems would reach 91.

To argue that it is difficult for the Administration to present its energy programs to the Congress is an understatement when one considers that energy-related legislation and concerns have or are being considered by 86 committees and subcommittees of the Congress. These 86 committees and subcommittees have actually heard Executive Branch testimony since January of this year. There may be others who have discussed such energy concerns, but Executive Branch witnesses were not involved.

Executive Department spokesmen have made 344 appearances -- 193 before House Committees, 126 before Senate Committees, and 25 before Joint Committees -- for a total of 732 hours of testimony -- testimony that is supported by over 15,000 hours of meetings, briefings, drafts and memoranda necessary for going "on the record" on energy issues. And, it is estimated that another 10,000 man hours may be necessary to meet requirements for testimony before the end of the year.

It would seem that it is most timely for very serious consideration to be given to the proposal of Select Committees on Energy in the House and Senate, so that the energy questions facing the American people might be brought into sharper focus, as well as Congressional response to such needs. A good number of Members of Congress agree, but the outlook for appropriate action remains remote.

SURVEY DATA ON NUMBER OF ENERGY-RELATED APPEARANCES BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES OF 94TH:

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY	NUMBER OF APPEARANCES	HOUSE	SENATE	JOINT	HOURS OF TESTIMONY	MAN HOURS OF PREPARATION	FORECAST OF MAN HOURS
Agriculture	9	6	3	0	9	*	*
Commerce	10	4	5	1	14	925	300
Defense	7	5	2	0	48	220	36
HUD	7	4	3	0	15	197	*
Interior	19	12	6	1	*	*	*
Justice	5	4	1	0	15	110	*
State	16	7	9	0	17½	364	212
DOT	8	4	4	0	12½	424	86
Treasury	12	5	7	0	37	300	*
ERDA	100	54	31	15	165	*	50 (testimony)
EPA	34	20	11	3	136	3264	1152
FEA	89	49	35	5	200	9345	4800
FPC	9	7	2	0	*	*	*
FTC	2	1	1	0	2	12	14
ICC	1	0	1	0	2	111	*
NASA	10	8	2	0	48	577	*
SBA	5	2	3	0	10	*	*
USPS	1	1	0	0	1	6	*
18	344	193	126	25	732	15855	6650 Plus

NOTE: * indicates that survey participants did not furnish data

LIST OF COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES CONSIDERING ENERGY PROBLEMS (# OF HEARINGS)

SENATE AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES (3)

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS (2)

Defense (1)
Interior (2)
Public Works (9)

SENATE ARMED SERVICES ($\frac{1}{2}$)

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Research and Development (1)

SENATE BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (3)

Housing and Urban Affairs (1)

SENATE BUDGET (2)

SENATE COMMERCE (13)

Environment (1)
Surface Transportation (2)
Special Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Commerce (4)
Special Subcommittee on Oil and Natural Gas Production and Distribution ($1\frac{1}{2}$)

SENATE FINANCE (5)

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS (3)

Arms Control, International Operations and Security Agreements (2)
Multinational Corporations (1)

SURVEY ON ENERGY-RELATED APPEARANCES, continued:

SENATE:	Full Committees	11
	Subcommittees	22
	Special Subcommittees	2
	Select Committee	1
	Policy Committee	1
	Ad Hoc Subcommittee	1
		<u>38</u> Committees

HOUSE:	Full Committees	8*
	Select Committee	1
	Subcommittees	33
		<u>41</u> Committees

JOINT:	Full Committees	2
	Subcommittees	3
	Ad Hoc Committee	1
		<u>6</u> Committees

TOTAL: 86 Legislative Committees

NOTE: * Possible addition of 6 more Full Committees in the House and 1 Full Committee in the Senate, should subcommittees report out energy bills, for a grand total of 91 committees considering energy legislation.

SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6)

- Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation (1½)
- Federal Spending Practices, Efficiency and Open Government (2)
- Intergovernmental Relations (½)
- Oversight Procedures (3)
- Reports, Accounting and Management (1½)
- Ad Hoc on Export Reorganization (1)

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS (21)

- Energy Research and Water Resources (7)
- Environment and Land Resources (2)
- Minerals, Materials and Fuels (3)
- National Fuels and Energy Policy Study (½)

SENATE JUDICIARY (0)

- Administrative Practice and Procedure (2)
- Separation of Powers (1)

SENATE PUBLIC WORKS (5½)

- Environmental Pollution (4)
- Transportation (1)

SENATE SELECT SMALL BUSINESS (6)

NOTE: To coincide with the actual number of appearances, committees meeting jointly are figured at ½ per joint meeting.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY (6)

Agreements for Cooperation (1)

Communities (1)

Legislation (6)

Ad Hoc on Breeder Reactor (4)

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (7)

HOUSE AGRICULTURE (1)

Department Operations, Investigations and Oversight (2)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS (3)

Defense (1)

Interior (8)

Public Works (10)

State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary (1)

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES (1)

Investigations (5)

Research and Development (1)

Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials (1)

HOUSE BANKING, CURRENCY AND HOUSING (0)

Economic Stabilization (2)

Housing and Community Development (3)

International Development Institutions and Finance (1)

HOUSE BUDGET (2)

HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0)

Conservation, Energy, and Natural Resources (6)

Legislation and National Security (1)

HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS (8)

Energy and the Environment (11½)

Mines and Mining (3½)

Water and Power Resources (2)

HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (0)

International Organizations (2)

International Resources, Food and Energy (3)

International Trade and Commerce (1)

HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (0)

Energy and Power (24)

Health and the Environment (2)

Oversight and Investigations (4)

Transportation and Commerce (3)

HOUSE JUDICIARY (0)

Monopolies and Commercial Law (1)

HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (0)

Oceanography (1)

HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION (0)

Aviation (2)

Surface Transportation (1)

HOUSE RULES (1)

HOUSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (4)

Energy Research, Development and Demonstration (28)

Energy Research, Development and Demonstration (Fossil Fuels) (12)

Environment and the Atmosphere (9)

Space Science and Applications (2)

HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS (0)
SBA Oversight and Minority Enterprise (1)

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS (12)

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF (6)

NOTE: To coincide with the actual number of appearances, committees meeting jointly are figured at $\frac{1}{2}$ per joint meeting.

October 22

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

October 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE 

We have now rounded up the invitations to the President from various Members of Congress to the President to appear at various functions throughout the United States. This round up covers the last 30 days from September 16 to October 16. Total number of such invitations is 87.

Unless you indicate to the contrary, we will continue to pursue this matter and give you a further update on November 15.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


November 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN

FROM: JACK MARSH 

In the President's appearance on Meet the Press in response to one of the questions, he used a phrase "sovereignty of the voter." This is a term which I think has a great deal of appeal and states his philosophy. I think it might be helpful to develop it further in some of his public statements.

cc: Dick Cheney

 Don Nessen

November 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: RON NESSEN

Phil Shabecoff of the New York Times is doing a long, serious story on "the powers of the President" in the wake of Watergate, Vietnam, and the other events of recent years.

He complained to me that he is having difficulty reaching you. If you have the time, I think it would be worthwhile talking to Shabecoff.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/13/76

NOTE FOR: *Jack Marshall*
FROM : RON NESSEN

*I suggest
version # 2
as revised.*

RAN

Jan. 13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: RON NESSEN
FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

_____ For Draft Response

_____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS/IOWA

1976 marks our Bicentennial year. There is no better way to observe it than by taking part in the elective process. Therefore, as President of the United States, I urge every citizen who is eligible to participate in the caucus of the party of your choice.

* * * * *

1976 is our Bicentennial Year. The question is often asked by the individual American what ^{He or she} they can do to observe our Nation's Bicentennial. ^{As President of The United States,} I suggest there is no better way for free men and women to demonstrate their love ^{for our} of country than ^{to} ~~through~~ participating in the elective process. For this reason I urge you to participate in the party caucus of your choice ^{here in Iowa.} ~~the first step~~ ^{You will be playing an active role in} in the process whereby America ^{NS} ~~will~~ elect ~~their~~ their President.

* * * * *

This is your President, Gerald Ford. The Bicentennial Year gives us an unusual opportunity to show that the great strength of this country is the free people taking part in the great American elective process. I suggest that you observe the Bicentennial by



exercising your privilege to vote and, therefore, encourage you
to participate in the political caucus of your choice.

* * * * *

The right to vote is one of the strengths of American and the
privilege of a free people. There's no better way to observe
the Bicentennial than the exercise of this privilege. Therefore,
I, Gerald Ford, President of the United States urge you to take
part in the political caucus of your choice. In this way you play
a key part in the process whereby a free government elects its
President.

* * * * *

January 13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PN saw
Party called, Anna
Sail boat
previous
copy

TO: RON NESSEN

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

_____ For Draft Response

_____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

Here are the spots for Iowa. The
second entry is the same as the first
except it adds the words "of Iowa."

SUGGESTED RADIO SPOTS/IOWA

1976 marks our Bicentennial year. There is no better way to observe it than by taking part in the elective process. Therefore, as President of the United States, I urge every citizen who is eligible to participate in the caucus of the party of your choice.

* * * * *

1976 marks our Bicentennial year. There is no better way to observe it than by taking part in the elective process. Therefore, as President of the United States, I urge every citizen (of Iowa) who is eligible to participate in the caucus of the party of your choice.

* * * * *

1976 is our Bicentennial Year. The question is often asked by the individual American what they can do to observe our Nation's Bicentennial. I suggest there is no better way for free men and women to demonstrate their love of country than through participating in the elective process. For this reason

I urge you to participate in the party caucus of your choice,
the first step in the process whereby America will elect their
President.

* * * * *

This is your President, Gerald Ford. The Bicentennial Year
gives us an unusual opportunity to show that the great strength
of this country is the free people taking part in the great American
elective process. I suggest that you observe the Bicentennial by
exercising your privilege to vote and, therefore, encourage you
to participate in the political caucus of your choice.

* * * * *

The right to vote is one of the strengths of American and the
privilege of a free people. There's no better way to observe
the Bicentennial than the exercise of this privilege. Therefore,
I, Gerald Ford, President of the United States urge you to take
part in the political caucus of your choice. In this way you play
a key part in the process whereby a free government elects its
President.

* * * * *



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: RON NESSEN

FROM:

JACK MARSH *Jack*

Ron, I would appreciate the benefit of your wisdom in connection with the attached request received from Edward Grimsley, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Jack — 1/20

*I like the idea,
but should be done
separately and not connected
with Williamsburg.*

*Does Va. have a
primary?*

*1/21 RHN.
Ron - per*

*Mr Marsh -- Va. does
not
have a primary P.*



Richmond Times-Dispatch

JAN 19 1976

Edward Grimsley
Editor of the Editorial Page

January 16, 1976

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jack:

As you know, the informational needs of editorial page editors differ from those of reporters. Background information, confidential briefings and off-the-record interviews are most helpful to those of us who must determine the newspaper's editorial position on public issues and in political contests.

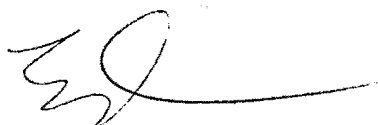
I know that it would be impossible for President Ford to grant interviews to every editor who would like a private audience. But his impending visit to Virginia to address the General Assembly when it meets in Williamsburg January 31 for its ceremonial session might provide an opportunity for me to obtain such an audience without imposing a burden on the time of the President. Do you think there would be any possibility of my coming to Washington to ride with him to Williamsburg, chatting informally with him in the process? Barring that, do you think it might be possible to arrange an editorial conference in Williamsburg, either with me alone or with editorial page editors from Norfolk, Roanoke, Charlottesville and other key cities?

I sincerely believe that what I have proposed would be highly beneficial to the President in Virginia. It would enable me, I know, to make a fairer and more informed assessment of his policies and capabilities in the editorials I shall be writing as the presidential campaign progresses.

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
January 16, 1976
Page 2

I know that this is the Press Secretary's area of concern, but I am writing to you with the hope that you will present the suggestion to him. For that I should be profoundly grateful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'EJ' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Edward Grimsley



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: JACK MARSH 

Ed Grimsley has been contacted and advised that the heavy schedule for January 31 will just not allow enough time to do justice to a meeting with the newspaper editors of that part of Virginia.

He's also been told that the suggestion will be considered for a future possibility.

(RN said)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
JACK MARSH ✓

FROM: RON NESSEN

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein are completing their book on the last days of Nixon. They are holding open the last chapter concerning the pardon, for about another week in hopes that we can clear up what they call "inconsistencies" in the versions told publically by the President and privately to them by many of the individuals involved. (Woodward says he is convinced that there was no "deal" or any other major problem for the President.)

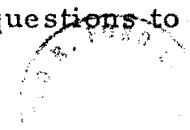
In addition to providing the last chapter for the book, any information from the White House would be used, Woodward says, for a news story in the Washington Post following up on a short series of stories on the pardon which he wrote a month or so ago.

Here is the information Woodward says he has from interviews with various participants:

On August 27, 1974, Len Garment wrote an "impassioned" three-page memo pleading for a pardon for Nixon. Garment says one copy was delivered to Haig, and another to Buchen in plain envelopes at the 8 am senior staff meeting on August 28.

Earlier that morning, beginning at 6 am, Ray Price had drafted an opening statement for the President's news conference later that day, announcing a pardon for Nixon. Buchen says he never saw such an opening statement. Price says Haig and Garment told him to write the statement.

Haig told Garment at 10 am on August 28, in a phone conversation, "Stand by for a meeting." It (a pardon announcement) is going to happen. There are some legal questions. You may have to get with the Ford people." Within an hour, Haig called Garment back and said, "Never mind. It (the pardon) is going to happen, but not today. There are some legal questions to straighten out."



Haig, Garment, and Price were convinced that the President would announce the pardon at his August 28 news conference. To a lesser extent, Buchen and Buzhardt were convinced he was going to announce it then.

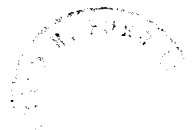
The President held the news conference at 2:30 pm on August 28, and did not announce a pardon.

That is the information Woodward says he has received from the participants.

Woodward would like the following questions answered:

1. Did anything President Ford say lead Haig, Garment, and Price to believe a pardon would be announced August 28, and to prepare an opening statement for the news conference announcing the pardon?
2. Did Haig, Garment, and Price actively urge the President to grant a pardon?
3. When did the President make up his mind to grant the pardon, and when did he tell members of the White House staff?
4. What discussion of the pardon took place on August 27 and August 28 during preparation sessions for the news conference, and post-mortem after the news conference?

Find attached the pertinent sections of the August 28 news conference, the President's testimony before the Hungate Committee, and the Woodward stories from the Post on the pardon.





Now, the expression made by Governor Rockefeller, I think, coincides with the general view and the point of view of the American people. I subscribe to that point of view. But let me add, in the last ten days or two weeks I have asked for prayers for guidance on this very important point.

In this situation, I am the final authority. There have been no charges made, there has been no action by the courts, there has been no action by any jury and, until any legal process has been undertaken, I think it is unwise and untimely for me to make any commitment.

Yes, sir.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have been in office 19 days now, and already some of your natural conservative allies are grumbling that you are moving too far to the left. Does this trouble you?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I have deviated from my basic philosophy nor have I deviated from what I think is the right action. I have selected an outstanding person to be the Vice President. I have made a decision concerning amnesty, which I think is right and proper -- no amnesty, no revenge -- and that individuals who have violated either the draft laws or have evaded Selective Service or deserted can earn their way, or work their way, back. I don't think these are views that fall in the political spectrum right or left.

I intend to make the same kind of judgments in other matters because I think they are right and I think they are for the good of the country.

QUESTION: Mr. President, may I follow that with one more example, possibly, that is there is a report that the Administration is considering a \$4 billion public works program in case the inflation rate gets higher than it is, say six percent. Is that under consideration?

THE PRESIDENT: I think most of you know that we do have a public service employment program on the statute books which is funded right today, not for any major program, but to take care of those areas in our country where there are limited areas of unemployment caused by the energy crisis or any other reason.

There is a recommendation from some of my advisers saying that, if the economy gets any more serious, that this ought to be a program, a broader, more-expensive public service program. We will approach this problem with compassion and action if there is a need for it.

QUESTION: Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

QUESTION: Sir, two political questions: Do you definitely plan to run for President in 1976, and if so, would you choose Governor Rockefeller as your running mate, or would you leave that choice up to the Convention's free choice?

THE PRESIDENT: I will repeat what has been said on my behalf, that I will probably be a candidate in 1976. I think Governor Rockefeller and myself are a good team but, of course, the final judgment in this matter will be that of the delegates to the national Convention.

QUESTION: Mr. President, may I just follow up on Helen's question: Are you saying, sir, that the option of a pardon for former President Nixon is still an option that you will consider, depending on what the courts will do?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, I make the final decision. And until it gets to me, I make no commitment one way or another. But I do have the right as President of the United States to make that decision.

QUESTION: And you are not ruling it out?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not ruling it out. It is an option and a proper option for any President.

QUESTION: Mr. President, do you feel the Special Prosecutor can in good conscience pursue cases against former top Nixon aides as long as there is the possibility that the former President may not also be pursued in the courts?



I have supplied the subcommittee with a copy of this memorandum. The memorandum lists matters still under investigation which -- and I quote -- "may prove to have some direct connection to activities in which Mr. Nixon is personally involved."

The Watergate cover-up is not included in this list and the alleged cover-up is mentioned only as being the subject of a separate memorandum not furnished to me. Of those matters listed in the memorandum, it is stated that none of them at the moment rises to the level of our ability to prove even a probable criminal violation by Mr. Nixon.

This is all the information I had which related even to the possibility of formal criminal charges involving the former President while he had been in office.

The second question in the resolution asks whether Alexander Haig referred to or discussed a pardon with Richard Nixon or his representatives at any time during the week of August 4, 1974, or any subsequent time. My answer to that question is: not to my knowledge. If any such discussions did occur, they could not have been a factor in my decision to grant the pardon when I did because I was not aware of them.

Questions three and four of House Resolution 1367 deal with the first and all subsequent references to or discussions of a pardon for Richard M. Nixon, with him or any of his representatives or aides.

I have already described at length what discussions took place on August 1 and 2, 1974, and how these discussions brought no recommendations or commitments whatsoever on my part.

These were the only discussions related to questions three and four before I became President, but question four relates also to subsequent discussions.

At no time after I became President on August 9, 1974, was the subject of a pardon for Richard M. Nixon raised by the former President or by anyone representing him. Also, no one on my staff brought up the subject until the day before my first press conference on August 28, 1974.

At that time I was advised that questions on the subject might be raised by media reporters at the press conference.

MORE

As the press conference proceeded, the first question asked involved the subject, as did other later questions. In my answers to those questions, I took a position that while I was the final authority on this matter, I expected to make no commitment one way or the other, depending on what the Special Prosecutor and courts would do. However, I also stated that I believed the general view of the American people was to spare the former President from a criminal trial.

Shortly afterwards, I became greatly concerned that if Mr. Nixon's prosecution and trial were prolonged, the passions generated over a long period of time would seriously disrupt the healing of our country from the wounds of the past. I could see that the new Administration could not be effective if it had to operate in the atmosphere of having a former President under prosecution and criminal trial.

Each step along the way I was deeply concerned would become a public spectacle and the topic of wide public debate and controversy.

As I have before stated publicly, these concerns led me to ask from my own legal counsel what my full right of pardon was under the Constitution in this situation and from the Special Prosecutor what criminal actions, if any, were likely to be brought against the former President, how long his prosecution and trial would take.

As soon as I had been given this information, Mr. Chairman, I authorized my counsel, Philip Buchen, to tell Herbert J. Miller as attorney for Richard M. Nixon of my pending decision to grant a pardon for the former President. I was advised that the disclosure was made on September 4, 1974, when Mr. Buchen, accompanied by Benton Becker, met with Mr. Miller.

Mr. Becker had been asked, with my concurrence, to take on a temporary special assignment to assist Mr. Buchen at the time when no one else of my selection had yet been appointed to the legal staff of the White House.

The fourth question, Mr. Chairman, in the resolution, asks about "negotiations" with Mr. Nixon or his representatives on the subject of a pardon for the former President. The pardon under consideration was not so far as I was concerned a matter of negotiation. I realized that unless Mr. Nixon actually accepted the pardon I was preparing to grant, it probably would not be effective.

MORE

Questions eight and nine of House Resolution 1367 deal with the circumstances of any statement requested or received from Mr. Nixon. I asked for no confession or statement of guilt, only a statement in acceptance of the pardon when it was granted.

No language was suggested or requested by anyone acting for me, to my knowledge. My counsel advised me that he had told the attorney for Mr. Nixon that he believed the statement should be one expressing contrition and in this respect, I was told Mr. Miller concurred.

Before I announced the pardon, I saw a preliminary draft of a proposed statement from Mr. Nixon, but I did not regard the language of the statement as subsequently issued to be subject to approval by me or my representatives.

The tenth question, Mr. Chairman, covers any report to me on Mr. Nixon's health by a physician or psychiatrist which led to my pardon decision. I received no such report. Whatever information was generally known to me at the time of my pardon decision was based on my own observations of his condition at the time he resigned as President and observations reported to me after that from others who had later seen or talked with him.

No such reports were by people qualified to evaluate medically the condition of Mr. Nixon's health, and so they were not a controlling factor in my decision. However, I believed, and still believe, that prosecution and trial of the former President would have proved a serious threat to his health, as I stated in my message on September 8, 1974.

House Resolution 1370 is the other resolution of inquiry before this subcommittee. It presents no questions, but asks for the full and complete facts upon which was based my decision to grant a pardon to Richard M. Nixon. I know of no such facts that are not covered by my answers to the questions in House Resolution 1367.

Also, subparagraphs one and four, there were no representations made by me or for me and none by Mr. Nixon or for him on which my pardon decision was based.

Subparagraph two, the health issue is dealt with by me in answer to questions ten of the previous resolution.

MORE

Mr. President, I would like to state that I, share with my colleagues, deep appreciation for your appearance here before our subcommittee this morning.

Mr. President, on page 7 of your statement where you were talking about your first or your second interview with General Haig in the afternoon of August 1, you state that, "I describe this meeting because at one point it did include references to a possible pardon to Mr. Nixon."

I take it that you have spelled out what those references were over on pages 9, where the options are spelled out and on page 10 where you state that you inquired as to what was the President's power pardon.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it is spelled out in the item instances 1 through 6, various options involving a pardon.

CONGRESSMAN DENNIS: And does that include everything that was said at that time on the subject of pardon, substantially?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

CONGRESSMAN DENNIS: Mr. President, I note that on page 10 you state that you asked the General as to what the President's pardon power was and he very properly replied that he had certain information but couldn't give legal opinion.

When, where, and from whom did you ultimately obtain the opinion that you were entitled under the Doctrine of Ex Parte Garland and so on, to issue a pardon when there has been no charge or no conviction?

THE PRESIDENT: When I came back to the Oval Office, Mr. Dennis, following the press conference on August 28, where three questions were raised by the news media involving a pardon, I instructed my counsel, Mr. Buchen, to check in an authoritative way what pardon power a President had. And he, several days later -- I don't recall precisely -- came back and briefed me on my pardon power as President of the United States.

MORE

CONGRESSMAN HUNGATE: Ye sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Somebody asked about when I last saw the President. I said that I had seen him on the 9th. I did as he departed, but I had also seen the President the morning of the 8th at the time I was asked to come and see him, and at that time we spent an hour and 20 minutes together, or thereabouts, when he told me that he was going to resign.

So, I saw him both the 8th and the 9th, just to make the record accurate.

CONGRESSMAN HUNGATE: All of us are aware of our time constraints. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin for a question.

CONGRESSMAN KASTENMEIER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like for the record to indicate that the statement of the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Hogan, the effect that the proposal that this subcommittee tried to contact certain staff members, such as General Haig and others, was supported by me.

I think it would have been excellent. We have in the past done very well in terms of staff work preliminary to hearings that might have helped put some of the questions Mrs. Holtzman had to rest.

Mr. President, you indicated that as far as Mr. Haig was concerned, that he had suggested certain options to you, but did not in fact make a recommendation to you with respect to the pardon, is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT: That is correct. I answered that, I think, as fully as I could in my prepared statement. He discussed the options. He made no recommendation.

CONGRESSMAN KASTENMEIER: Which other persons to you personally made recommendations that the former President be pardoned from that time in early August to the day of September 6 when you made your decision?

THE PRESIDENT: No other person, to my knowledge, made any recommendation to me from that time until the time that I made a decision about September 6; nobody made any recommendation to me for the pardon of the former President.

MORE

Washington Post piece
on pardon



The Weather

TODAY—Partly cloudy, high near 40, low near 20. The chance of precipitation is 10 per cent, near zero tonight. **Friday**—Partly cloudy, high near 40. **Yesterday**—3 p.m. air index: 19; temp. range: 53-32. Details on B16.

The Washington Post

FINAL

120 Pages—5 Sections

Amusements	C20	Metro	1
Classified	D16	Obituaries	1
Comics	C24	Sports	1
Crossword	C 6	Style	(
Editorials	A22	TV-Radio	(
Financial	D10	Weekly	ES

99th Year ★★

No. 13

© 1975, The Washington Post Co.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1975

Phone (202) 223-6000

Classified 223-6200
Circulation 223-6100

Higher beyond Metropolitan area
See Box A2

1

Ford Disputed on Events Preceding Nixon Pardon

Ford Denies

Post Story

On Pardon

By Bob Woodward
and Carl Bernstein

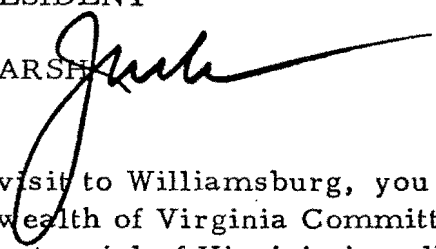
Washington Post Staff Writers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK MARSH 

In reference to your forthcoming visit to Williamsburg, you should be aware that the Commonwealth of Virginia Committee responsible for observing the Bicentennial of Virginia is called:

Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission

cc: DCheney
RNessen ✓
RCavaney
TO'Donnell
MFriedersdorf