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WHITE HOUSE

CLEM STONE

Q: Did Clem Stone see the President yesterday?

A: Yes, he met with the President for about 25 minutes late yesterday afternoon. The meeting was arranged at his request and I'm told that they discussed a broad range of subjects.

Q: Did anyone sit in on the meeting?

A: Yes, Don Rumsfeld attended.

Q: Was fund-raising discussed?

A: I really don't know. As I said, there were many subjects discussed. (FYI: You might want to add that if the reporters really want to pursue it, they can check with DR, but that you aren't going to be making public the list of items that individuals discuss with the President.

Q: Why wasn't Mr. Stone listed on the public schedule?

A: As you know, we rarely list private individuals who see the President. Mr. Stone walked through the Northwest Gate with a reporter (Fred Barnes), so it was hardly something that was being hidden from view.

White House Computers

1. EOB Computer. This is the only full computer facility at the White House. It is housed on the third floor of the EOB. It is used for White House Office payroll and other house-keeping functions. In addition, the National Security Council uses it for analysis -- recall on treaties, documents, etc. This computer has no outside tie.
2. Situation Room Computer. This is used for message storage and retrieval of National Security communications. This is linked to DOD, but it does not have the capacity to call up information from DOD's computer; this would have to be placed in the system by DOD.
3. GSA Computer. The White House Personnel Office has a terminal for the GSA computer. The program used by the Personnel Office involves Presidential appointees, their status, etc., which is required to be kept by law. (The "Talent Bank" is not on computer.) The Computer is located at Mt. Weather and performs functions for GSA's Office of Emergency Preparedness. Theoretically, one could gain access to the other GSA files from the White House terminal -- if they had the necessary codes and language, which we do not. The data on the White House mass file is not classified, but other OEP files are classified.
4. Secret Service Computer. This is located at 1800 G Street, NW. There is no terminal in the White House. The connection is through a teletype circuit to 1800 G, where the request for information on persons visiting the White House is placed into the Secret Service Computer. The Computer has the capacity to "flag" individuals who may be considered a threat to the President, but it has no raw files and cannot provide print-outs.
5. OMB Computers.

Q. Is it true that the President has acted on only 165 applications for conditional clemency and that more than 200 have been sitting on his desk for sometime awaiting action?

A. All of the applications have been signed and sent back to the Board. There is no backlog at the White House.

Q. Can you explain why, with more than 16,000 applications, only 373 have reached the President's desk?

A. You have to go back to the end of January, when the Board had only about 800 applications, to see why the processing has been slow. The Board spent February and March publicizing the program, which brought in nearly 20,000 applications. This meant the Board needed additional staff and larger working quarters. This was accomplished by the middle of May and the Board was able to turn its attention to the task of processing all the applications. I am told that they are now capable of processing from 1,000 to 1,200 cases a week and I would look for a steady flow of requests to come to the President's desk.

Q. Is it true that they don't have enough telephones at the Clemency Office?

A. Any questions pertaining to the internal workings of the Board should be referred to Nia Nickolas at 254-5066.

Q. Is the President satisfied with the program?

A. Yes, he still believes that the Program of earned return is the proper way to resolve this very emotional issue. There were approximately 130,000 individuals eligible for some form of conditional clemency.

Of that number, approximately 40,000 were handled by the Department of Defense or the Department of Justice. There were another 90,000 who had been given undesirable discharges. It was necessary for those who sought to have their Undesirable discharge status changed to come forward and apply for clemency and also to be prepared to serve up to two years of alternative service. The fact that some 16 or 17,000 individuals came forward indicates that the program was worthwhile.

June 23, 1975

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENT ABOLISHES OFFICE ON
D.C. AFFAIRS

Has the Administration abolished the White House staff office for liaison with the District of Columbia?

GUIDANCE: The Administration, through a long range plan to give greater control back to the District of Columbia, did transfer responsibility of D.C. liaison to the White House office of Intergovernmental Relations over a month ago. As you know, the office of Intergovernmental Relations has, as its principal responsibility, liaison with state and local governments.

Now that the District of Columbia does have its own elected mayor and city council, we feel the decisions in the District of Columbia should be made by elected officials. However, we recognize that because of the extremely large Federal presence in D.C., it is obvious that there will be a special relationship with D.C.

When was the actual liaison office abolished and why weren't D.C. officials apprised of the transfer?

GUIDANCE: The Domestic Council had responsibility for D.C. liaison, and this was a fulltime job. Now that D.C. does have their elected officials, it was felt that liaison could be best handled through the office of Intergovernmental Relations and so during the past month or two, there has been a gradual phase into this organization. The original responsibility was with the Domestic Council, and that responsibility is still with the Domestic Council, but in a different office.

Jim Falk, the Associate Director of the Domestic Council for Intergovernmental Relations, discussed the transfer with Mayor Washington last Tuesday when the Mayor was here for the Presidential signing of the Summer Youth Bill. It is my understanding that Mr. Falk and the Mayor discussed the transfer and Jim Falk told the Mayor that he would like to meet with him and his staff at his convenience to discuss the best ways of maintaining a good relationship between the District of Columbia and the White House

Does the Administration plan to name a Federal Administrator as provided in the Home Rule Act?

GUIDANCE: The Administration is looking at this whole area of the Federal enclave. However, no final decisions have been made.

JGC

HELEN BENTLEY
(letters attached)

Q: Was Helen Bentley's resignation asked for by the White House?

A: No, it was her decision not to ask the President to reappoint her as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. She was not told that she would not be reappointed. The fact is, the President indicated to his legal counsel that he would renominate her if she wanted to serve another term.

Q: Did anyone in the White House discuss with her all the complaints that have been made about her activities as Chairman?

A: It is the normal practice for this Administration, like any other, to contact individuals holding appointive office when the term of office is drawing to a close in order to find out what their plans are. Mrs. Bentley was contacted by the counsel's office and there was a general discussion of these matters. I'm really not that familiar with her case. We have many nominations and resignations which we announce almost daily.

Q: Why did the White House try to hide her resignation by posting it late in the day?

A: There was no attempt made to hide it. We announced it as soon as the President had signed his letter to her expressing his regret that she decided to return to private life and thanking her for the job she had done.

June 13, 1975

The President
of the United States
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

As my term as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission draws to an end on June 30, I want to thank you for having had the opportunity to be part of your Administration during these past ten months.

With that deadline approaching, my husband and I have had many discussions, finally reaching the decision that I should return to the private sector.

As I am sure you are well aware, this last five and three-quarters years, while enjoyable, have kept me almost in constant motion.

After a brief vacation, I will assume new duties and will be available to help you in an advisory capacity if you desire.

Thank you once more for having the opportunity to serve you. I wish you much success as you continue to carry this country of ours forward.

Sincerely,

Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman

Dear Helen:

I have your letter of June 13, and it is with deep regret, but also with my sincere gratitude for your dedicated service to our Nation, that I have learned of your decision to return to private life at the completion of your term of service on June 30.

For more than five years, you have served as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission with great energy, intelligence and firm, confident leadership. You have stimulated the Commission to new life and effectiveness, both as a regulatory agency and as a skillful, active, policy-making organization. Your outstanding reputation as a knowledgeable and respected authority in maritime affairs, your sound sense of purpose and forthright, fair manner in dealing with these throughout the maritime industry have earned the admiration of your colleagues and the gratitude of all your fellow citizens.

Now, as you resume your private life, I welcome this opportunity to express my thanks for your work on behalf of the Republican Party and my personal appreciation for your friendship, support

and assistance. I am grateful for your willingness to help the Administration in the future and hope you will always reflect upon these years of public service with pride in what you have already achieved. Betty joins me in extending to you and Bill our very best wishes for every continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

Warmest personal regards,

The Honorable Helen Delich Bentley
Chairman
Federal Maritime Commission
Washington, D. C. 20573

CRF:JHH:RLE:aby

Office of the White House Press Secretary
-----THE WHITE HOUSE

HELEN D. BENTLEY

Biographical Data

Helen D. Bentley has been a member and Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission since October 6, 1969. She is currently serving a five-year term as a member which expires June 30, 1975.

From 1945 until she became Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, Mrs. Bentley was a reporter and maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun. From 1965 to 1969 she also served as a public relations consultant for the American Association of Port Authorities.

Mrs. Bentley also produced television shows on maritime and world trade affairs from 1950 to 1969. The shows earned her the 1957 and 1958 awards of the American Merchant Marine Institution.

She attended the University of Nevada and George Washington University and received her bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Missouri in 1944. Following her graduation she worked for United Press in Fort Wayne, Indiana, until 1945, when she joined the Baltimore Sun as a reporter. She became maritime editor of the Sun in 1953.

Mrs. Bentley has received numerous honors from maritime organizations, including the American Merchant Marine Writers Award from the Propeller Club of the United States in 1968, and an award for meritorious service to the nation's maritime industry from the AFL-CIO Maritime Port Council of the Maritime Trades Department of the Port of Greater New York. She is also the recipient of the Woman of the Year award of the Women's Advertising Club of Baltimore, an award for distinguished work on labor matters concerning the port from the Steamship Trade Association of Baltimore, and a number of other honors.

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Helen Bentley Quits Her Position as Head Of Maritime Agency

* * *
Strong Criticism From Staff,
Others Apparently Hurt
Chances for Renomination

6-18-75

By ALBERT R. KARR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Helen Delich Bentley, under fire for an alleged lack of impartiality as Federal Maritime Commission chairman, submitted her resignation to President Ford. It was quickly accepted.

Administration sources said Mrs. Bentley resigned after she and White House officials discussed certain complaints about her stewardship at the regulatory agency, voiced by maritime attorneys, Maritime Commission staff and others. It's understood that although she wasn't specifically told that she wouldn't be renominated when her term expires June 30, the White House leaned strongly against reappointing her.

Mrs. Bentley had become extremely controversial, raising a serious question as to whether her renomination could have been confirmed by the Senate.

The agency yesterday said Mrs. Bentley had asked the President not to renominate her and that she plans to take a job in the merchant-marine industry. Mrs. Bentley plans to stay on until a successor is nominated and confirmed. She was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mrs. Bentley has been criticized since President Nixon named her to the commission in 1969. She was previously a maritime reporter for The Baltimore Sun. The criticism has increased as her term-expiration date approached.

Maritime lawyers and other maritime interests have criticized her alleged hostility toward foreign-flag shipping lines and undue partiality toward U.S.-flag lines.

Her relationship with U.S. shippers has been so close and her zeal in promoting their interests so strong as to compromise her role as an impartial regulator, these critics charged. She had to disqualify herself in one case involving a joint-charter agreement among four Norwegian-flag carriers who contended her public statements disparaged the foreign-flag lines.

Maritime sources say she has often acted as a negotiator with foreign lines on behalf of U.S. carriers, which some believed was inappropriate for the head of a semijudicial regulatory agency. Maritime attorneys have also complained about her alleged attempts to solicit campaign funds from them and from shipping executives for Republicans, including her own abortive 1974 senatorial campaign in Maryland.

SUN

6/18

Mrs. Bentley to go to private shipping

By JOSEPH S. HELEWICZ

Helen Delich Bentley, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, unexpectedly announced her intention yesterday to leave the post she has held for nearly six years to take a position in private shipping.

Mrs. Bentley, making the announcement at an FMC staff meeting, said she had informed President Ford last week that she did not wish to be reappointed to a second five-year term after her current term expires June 30.

The FMC chairman said she would remain in her post as chief regulator of the nation's international shipping until a successor shall have been nominated and confirmed.

Mrs. Bentley told her staff only that she intended to "enter another phase of the maritime field," and declined, reportedly at the nudging of employees and associates, to elaborate on her plans. She was not available to comment on her decision, or to discuss her future industry position.

She is the second FMC commissioner to announce in the last two weeks intentions to leave the regulatory agency. Earlier this month, George H. Hearn, a Democratic member of the commission, resigned his \$38,000-a-year position to join the oil-producing sultanate of Oman as a consultant on maritime affairs. He resigned three years before his term was to have expired.

Mrs. Bentley's move surprised many within the industry, who yesterday indicated they felt her reappointment would be a matter of routine. Sources close to Mrs. Bentley said she had been told by the President two months ago that he intended to reappoint her as chairman, and it was generally known that the FBI had instituted what was regarded as a routine "background check" in preparation for confirmation hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The reasons for Mrs. Bentley's leaving the commission seemed unclear to industry executives yesterday, one of whom speculated yesterday that "she must have been made a handsome offer." Mrs. Bentley herself indicated at yesterday's staff meeting that the burden of responsibilities, which involved a considerable amount of globe-trotting, had had something to do with her decision.

"As I told the President," Mrs. Bentley said to the staff, "these have been a very busy 5½ years, and at times it seemed I found myself literally coming and going in the same breath, so to speak."

Mrs. Bentley, a former maritime editor of *The Sunpapers*, was appointed chairman of the commission in 1969.



Thieu Wants to Live in United States

By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten

Confidential cables from the U.S. embassy in Taipei report that South Vietnam's deposed President Nguyen Van Thieu wants to settle permanently in the United States.

American diplomats have done their best, however, to discourage the idea. They fear that the Vietnam issue is still too hot and that Thieu's arrival might touch off demonstrations.

But they fully expect Thieu will eventually move to the United States. As one source put it: "It's not a question of if; it is a question of when."

Thieu fled Saigon shortly before the victorious Communists moved in and secured refuge in Taiwan. He is now ensconced in a five-bedroom house in a residential compound outside Taipei.

Behind the high walls are a swimming pool and a garden, where Thieu lolls in seeming tranquillity. But the embassy cables indicate that Thieu is unhappy in Taipei and would like to join the South Vietnamese community in America.

Footnote: The Chinese Nationalists, who respect Thieu as an "anti-Communist leader," provide him with police protection. Their main function, apparently, is to keep the press at

bay. Thieu has refused to give those in Latin America interviews.

Telephone Monitoring—The Central Intelligence Agency monitored all telephone calls between the United States and Latin America for three months, apparently, without the knowledge of the telephone company.

We checked into this illegal telephone monitoring several months ago. Both the CIA and the Bell System flatly denied the story. Now the Rockefeller commission has confirmed that the calls were monitored in late 1973 until the CIA's general counsel put a stop to it.

A spokesman for the Bell System still assures us the company "had no knowledge of any wiretapping by the CIA and did not at any time provide any assistance to the agency in connection with wiretapping, eavesdropping or otherwise monitoring of any telephone calls between the United States and any foreign countries, including

China." We have learned, however, that the Bell System provided the CIA with traffic information on calls between the United States and both Russia and China.

This information, a spokesman explained, "was not furnished with respect to any particular callers but rather on all calls. It included only the names, telephone numbers and locations of the parties involved and the date, time and duration of any completed calls. The information provided did not disclose the content of any conversation."

World Traveler—The delightful if irascible Helen Delich Bentley, who has just resigned as chairwoman of the Federal Maritime Commission, hasn't spent much time on the job.

She has been too busy seeing the world. In 1974, for example, she took 36 trips to such pleasure spots as Geneva, London, Paris, San Francisco and her hometown of Reno. Her airline

bills cost the taxpayers more than \$15,000.

Partly as a result of her constant junketing, the cases before the Federal Maritime Commission are backlogged four years. Her fellow commissioners have pleaded with her to attend to her duties, but she has merely given them the brush-off.

Two commissioners, Clarence Morse and Ashton Barrett, were willing to go on the record. They called Ms. Bentley a poor administrator. "She's a square peg in a round hole," said Morse.

They complained that she treated the commission as her personal domain. For instance, they said she usually ties up both of the commission's available limousines on personal errands. Her chauffeur has his own office near hers, they said.

For her part, Ms. Bentley said her world wanderings were official business as she defines the guidelines. She also insisted that, so far as she knew, the commission has only two cases pending.

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Questions Concerning the Drug Enforcement Administration

Question:

What is your reaction to recent reports of widespread corruption and mismanagement in the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration?

Answer:

~~I am aware that a number of~~ *The President is aware of the* charges ~~have been~~ leveled against the Drug Enforcement Administration in recent news reports. The Attorney General is reviewing these charges and is making changes where appropriate. Additionally, ~~I have~~ *the President has* directed the Domestic Council to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the Federal drug abuse program, including treatment and rehabilitation, as well as law enforcement, to ensure that the Federal government is doing the best job possible in this area.

Question:

Did you request the resignation of John Bartels as Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and; if so, why?

Answer:

Levi requested, W. H. uncovered,
Under Mr. Bartels' leadership, the Drug Enforcement Administration made considerable progress since it was formed two years ago. A number of important management problems continued to plague the agency, however, and the Department of Justice felt that these required new and fresh leadership at this time. Both the Attorney General and I believe that a strong Federal drug enforcement agency is vital to our fight against drug abuse.

Questions Concerning the Drug Enforcement Administration

BACKGROUND

DEA and its management have been under fire almost continuously since the agency was created in 1973. After months of preparation, the Jackson Subcommittee on Investigations opened hearings this morning which are expected to cover a variety of allegations over the next few weeks. Bartels, the Administrator, resigned on May 30 to permit Justice to install an Acting Administrator who would not be diverted from managing by the hearings.

Questions Concerning Domestic Council Review of Drug Abuse Program

Question:

What is the purpose of the Drug Review Task Force recently set up in the Domestic Council, and is this the Administration's response to the hearings Senator Jackson is conducting concerning the Drug Enforcement Administration?

Answer:

The purpose of the Domestic Council review is to ensure that the Federal drug program is producing the best possible results. An interagency task force, chaired by the Domestic Council and consisting of representatives of eleven Federal agencies, has been working for several weeks reviewing and assessing the overall Federal effort in preventing and treating drug abuse.

I had directed this review because of my concern over the dangers of drug abuse and the threat it imposes to every American, not in response to the Jackson hearings. This review will look at all aspects of the Federal program -- treatment and rehabilitation, international narcotics control, and drug law enforcement.

Domestic Council Review of Drug Abuse Program

BACKGROUND

The Federal drug program has begun to cause political problems for the Administration. All indications point to a resurging heroin problem in spite of the high-priority effort and the massive funding increases by the Federal Government during the past six years.

To respond to mounting Congressional criticism and to revitalize the effort without automatically endorsing policies which may not be appropriate, you directed the Domestic Council to undertake a comprehensive review of all Federal drug abuse programs.

The study will:

1. Assess the impact of increased Federal funding on the national drug problem;
2. Determine the appropriateness of the current drug strategy and priorities in meeting the threat; and
3. Review the need for, and structure of, continuing Executive Office drug management and coordination.

The first meeting of the steering group was chaired by the Vice President on Wednesday, May 28.

April 16, 1975

PRESIDENTIAL TRAVEL

EUROPE

Poland -- The President has accepted an invitation to visit Poland. no date has been set.

Background: On the occasion of First Secretary Gierek's October 1974 visit, the President accepted an invitation to visit Poland; announced in the joint communique.

Italy -- The President has accepted an invitation to visit Italy. No date has been set.

Background: US-Italian joint statement of September 1974, President Leone extended an invitation to visit Italy and the President accepted.

Romania -- The President has accepted an invitation to visit Romania. No date has been set.

Background: During an Oval Office meeting in August 1974 with Special Emissary Vasile Pungan, the President accepted an invitation from President Ceausescu to visit Romania. (Press were called into the Oval Office).

Yugoslavia -- The President has accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia. No date has been set.

Background: The President has accepted President Tito's invitation to visit Yugoslavia in an exchange of letters. Yugoslavs released the fact that President had replied and accepted. Bijedic during March 19 toast made reference to visit -- qualifying it as being this year.

NATO Summit -- In the President's "State of the World" address to the Joint Session of Congress on April 10, 1975, he said: "The Atlantic nations face many and complex negotiations and decisions. It is time to take stock, to consult on our future, to affirm once again our cohesion and our common destiny. I therefore expect to join with the other leaders of the Atlantic Alliance, at a Western Summit in the very near future."

(NATO Summit - continued)

Background: In a press backgrounder on April 10, "Administration officials", in response to a question with respect to the timing of a NATO Summit said: "On the NATO meeting, no precise date has been set and the surest way to keep a precise date from being set would be for me to try to interfere with the prerogatives of the permanent representatives of the NATO Council, but I think it is a reasonable assumption that it will take place -- if you speculate on that on your own -- sometime between the end of May and the end of June, and more in the earlier part than in the later part of the period. But it really has not been set."

CHINA

Publicly announced agreement in principle with PRC authorities that the President would visit the People's Republic of China in 1975. (White House press release joint communique issued November 29, 1974). No date has been set as yet.

Background: The primary result of Secretary Kissinger's November 1974 trip to Peking was the public announcement that President Ford and the Chinese had agreed there would be a Presidential visit to Peking in 1975.

SOUTH ASIA

India and Pakistan -- The President has accepted invitations to visit India and Pakistan in 1975. No date has been set.

Background: Secretary Kissinger visited South Asia in October-November 1974. At that time, Secretary Kissinger accepted invitations from Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto and from Indian Prime Minister Gandhi for President Ford to visit their countries in 1975. Acceptance of these invitations for the President to visit India and Pakistan in 1975 were made public in Joint Statements issued at the conclusion of the Secretary's stops in New Delhi and Islamabad.

WOMEN APPOINTED BY

PRESIDENT FORD

Presidential Appointees

- ✓ Shirley Temple Black, Ambassador to Ghana (8/28/74)
- ✓ Marjorie W. Lynch, Deputy Administrator, American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (10/2/74)
- ✓ Dixy Lee Ray, Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Matters (10/29/74)
- ✓ Betty Southard Murphy, Member, National Labor Relations Board (1/8/75)
- ✓ Carla A. Hills, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (2/13/75)

Presidential Appointees/White House

- ✓ Virginia Knauer, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs (Reappointment)
- ✓ Patricia Lindh, Special Assistant to the President for Women
- ✓ Margita E. White, Assistant Press Secretary to the President

Other Women in Key White House Positions

Gwen Anderson, Deputy Assistant to the Counsellor to the President,
Robert T. Hartmann
Pamela Powell, Director for Youth Affairs, Office of Public Liaison
Agnes M. Waldron, Director, Research Office, Editorial Office
Eliska A. Hasek, Director, Office of Presidential Messages, Editorial
Office

Key Woman in Vice President's Office

Ann C. Whitman, Chief of Staff for the Vice President

RESPONSE TO CRITICISM OF THE USE OF THE VETO

Q. You have been criticized for trying to "govern by veto." Now we have the newest example, your veto of the housing bill. Isn't this minority rule, frustrating the will of the majority?

A. Anyone is on very weak ground when he complains about the constitutional use of a constitutional power for constitutional purposes.

The veto power was written into the Constitution to be used at the discretion of the President when he and a majority of the Congress are in disagreement.

A president cannot govern by veto. The veto isn't absolute. The Congress can override my veto any time they can muster a two-thirds vote in both houses.

Whether a veto is sustained or overridden, it can serve a good purpose. First, it forces the Congress to consider again, and second thoughts are often more sensible. Secondly, and perhaps most important, if they do muster a two-thirds vote we can be quite sure that they are speaking for a widely representative majority of the people of the entire nation, and that's reassuring to everyone. If they cannot muster two-thirds, the Constitution says that the President's disapproval prevails, and I think there is wisdom in that.

As long as we stick to the Constitution, I'm not worried about criticisms of misusing the powers of this office.

Robert A. Goldwin
6/24/75



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 23, 1975

*To Rea N. -
FYI*

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: *f* WARREN RUSTAND *WRM*
SUBJECT: Transition Group Meetings

As per your request, our files indicate the following meeting dates for the Transition Group.

August 10
August 15
August 20
Oct. 23
Dec. 6
Jan. 11
Feb. 19
March 24
May 16

June 23, 1975

SUBJECT: DISTRICT BICENTENNIAL PLANNING

A Sunday Washington Post editorial claims that D. C. Bicentennial planning is at a "standstill," that nothing has come of the \$15 to \$18 million President Nixon promised in 1972, and then states that the "time has come at least to focus on" the logistical problems anticipated to accommodate the influx of visitors to Washington.

Does President Ford stand by President Nixon's pledge of \$18 million for the D. C. Bicentennial? Is the Federal Government doing anything to plan for the logistical problems of handling the inflow of visitors?

GUIDANCE: As to the specific dollar figure, I will have to look into that. I do know, however, that President Ford has indicated that priority consideration will be given to all application for Bicentennial projects which meet the purposes for which federal funds have been authorized and appropriated.

A Federal Bicentennial Task Force has been at work for several months to coordinate departmental and agency activities in support of the Bicentennial. A Subcommittee of the Task Force, headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior, Richard R. Hite, is working exclusively on National Capitol Area Logistics Coordination. The Subcommittee has made considerable headway in planning for meeting the needs of transportation, parking and other logistics. The Subcommittee is working closely with COG and the D. C. Government. Questions concerning these plans should be referred to Richard Hite at 343-6413.

MISCELLANEOUS

SWIMMING POOL

Q. Is the White House swimming pool to have solar heating?

A. As the Press Office explained to Maxine Cheshire, no decision has been made -- no commitments have been made.

We have been actively exploring the idea since the pool has been under construction. We have talked with several experts on solar heating. We have received proposals from five solar heating firms. But, again, no commitment has been made and no money has been spent.

(FYI: The President is aware of these proposals. He has said if it is feasible and if the money is available, then we will consider it.)

Q. What about pipes being installed for solar heating?

A. In constructing the pool, we have made provisions for future improvements. These were all included in the initial cost estimate and no extra funds have been expended.

As far as installing pipes, this amounts to a stub that is in the utility room that would allow an above-ground connection to a solar heating device -- if it were installed at some future date. The cost of this pipe stub is less than \$50.

(FYI: Rudd donated this.)

Q. Has the Fine Arts Commission approved solar heating devices on the roof of the West Wing?

A. They have approved the solar heating concept. But no specific, formal proposal has been made to the Fine Arts Commission and no specific, formal approval has been given.

Q. What about the cost of \$15,000 to \$30,000?

A. I haven't seen any of the five proposals, so I have no idea on cost. I can assure you that no money will be spent unless it is available from the public donations and approved in advance.

Q. What about this fellow who says he spent "piles of money in engineering costs?"

A. I don't know what his costs are. If he spent money in preparing a proposal, that was his decision. But the White House has made no commitment and none of the money has been spent, obligated or promised.

Q. What about Olin Brass saying they will donate the collector plates for the solar heating system?

A. We set down some very strict guidelines when we announced the pool. One was that no corporate or union donations will be accepted. This guideline is and has been in effect -- so that would eliminate accepting either money or services from any corporation. Also, there is a \$1,000 limitation on any donation.

Q. What about the extra money you have collected?

A. No decision has been made on that. We have discussed the possibility of adding a dressing room. But we haven't given the go-ahead.

Q. How much money has been collected?

A. In excess of \$100,000. I don't have a precise figure since the funds are being collected by the White House Swimming Pool Committee, of which William J. Schuilling has been serving as treasurer. It is being turned over to the National Park Foundation, as you know, which disburses the money and will make a full accounting of all donations. We expect this accounting about mid-summer, possibly late July.

Q. I thought you said once that excess on the donations would be turned over to the Foundation for its projects.

A. Of course, the White House swimming pool is a Park Foundation Project. If they decided it would be okay to expend it for the pool, then I would assume that could be done under the guidelines. But, again, we have made no decisions here.

Q. Will the pool be filled on Friday?

A. I don't believe so. We had planned to. But it has to be coated on the inside with "marble dust" and they can't put it on when it rains. So, if they get the "marble dust" on today, they could fill it tomorrow. Otherwise, it will be later.

Q. When will the President take the first swim?

A. Probably next week. But it depends on several things -- like getting the "marble dust" and getting water in the pool.

May 16, 1975

SWIMMING POOL

Q: The NEW YORK TIMES says the President's swimming pool will be built with tax free funds channeled through the National Park Foundation. Is that true, and, if so, why?

A: Yes, it is true. As you know, the White House and the White House grounds are actually under control of the National Park Service. The Park Service has been closely involved in all discussions and the planning of the White House pool since the idea was conceived last summer. The National Park Foundation, logically, was the proper organization to receive donations for the pool.

(PARK FOUNDATION STATEMENT ATTACHED)

Q: Why didn't you tell us earlier? Why all the secrecy about this whole thing?

A: There was no secret. The agreement with the National Park Foundation was just completed ^(MAY 15) ~~last night~~ ~~--at 6 pm~~ ~~to be exact~~. I believe the idea of working with the Foundation in this manner ~~was~~ as a possible way to handle contributions was reported last fall when the pool proposition was fully discussed in the press. However, there were certain details that had to be worked out and we didn't want to make an announcement until the agreements were finalized. Also, the Foundation has a Board of Directors which they wanted to notify prior to any press announcement. ~~Someone~~ ~~announcing it today, which is~~ ~~announced~~ ~~could~~.

Q: Why didn't you just have the contributions come to the National Park Service?

A: We could have. The Park Service donations, as I understand it, would have the same tax free status. However, the Foundation seemed the logical recipient since its purpose basically is to acquire property for use by the Park Service. It has been established to receive donations.

Also, by utilizing the National Park Foundation we can be absolutely certain that no appropriated funds are used for construction. (Statement attached.)

Q: What is the National Park Foundation?

A: The National Park Foundation has agreed to assist in the project by accepting public donations to the extent necessary to complete construction of the pool. The National Park Foundation is a charitable, non-profit corporation established by law to accept and administer gifts in connection with the activities and services of the National Park Service. By a resolution of its Board of Trustees, the Foundation will accept the donations for a swimming pool on the White House grounds which will be used by the President, his family and guests. The Foundation will make a full and public accounting of the use of all funds received for the project.

As I understand it, the Foundation's activities in the most recent past have been limited mainly to acquiring land and holding it until it can be purchased and used as park land by the National Park Service.

Q: Why did they decide to take on this project?

A: They did it by resolution of their board. As you know, the White House grounds are administered by the National Park Service and I presume the National Park Foundation thought this would be a worthy project.

Q: Are contributions tax exempt?

A: There is a letter dated December 31, 1970, from the Internal Revenue Service to the Foundation which says that contributions are, to the extent allowed by law, can be used as tax deductions for individuals. (The letter is three pages long and quite detailed. I would suggest an answer from the Foundation's legal office could be a lot more specific.)

Q: The TIMES says this tax exempt business will cost the government a quarter of the \$61,000 cost of the pool. Is that true?

A: ~~Correct~~, I have ^{not} calculated the figure to be certain the TIMES is correct. However, it is probably true that if donors paid taxes on this money, it would have meant some additional tax money for the treasury. But I believe it is

quite common for contributions of this type to be received by organizations which enjoy a tax exempt status.

Q: What about Jack Stiles? Is he still on the payroll?

A: He is a consultant at the rate of \$125 per day.

Q: How often does he work and what does he do?

A: I have not checked his work record with the Personnel Office. (FYI: He works every day.) He works on various assignments given him by the President. Since I have not talked with Jack lately, I don't know exactly what he is working on now.

Q: Is this pool business what he is paid \$125 per day to do?

A: I don't really think so. He is an old friend of the President's as you know. I know Jack is concerned about having a healthy President and he knows that having a swimming pool is one way to insure the President's continued good health. I think Jack has been interested in this pool business since the time when President Ford was Vice President. But I wouldn't characterize this as the reason Jack Stiles is on the payroll.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. BRYANT, JR.
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

May 15, 1975

The National Park Foundation has undertaken to receive, account for, and disburse funds contributed to it by private citizens for the construction of a swimming pool on the White House grounds in order to assure that this pool will be built entirely with funds donated by private individuals, and that no federally appropriated money will be used in the construction.

The grounds of the White House are Reservation Number One of the National Park Service, and are under its care and management.

The National Park Foundation was chartered in 1967 by the Congress of the United States to provide a means for concerned citizens to support the programs and activities of the National Park Service. The affairs of the Foundation are managed by a Board of sixteen private citizens. Under its charter, the Chairman of the Foundation is the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Foundation is the Director of the National Park Service.

* * * *




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR RON NESSEN

FROM: LARRY SPEAKES 

SUBJECT: SWIMMING POOL

Here are the facts on the swimming pool that I now have in hand:

1. The pool will be built at a cost of \$52,000 for the pool and \$9,000 for landscaping.
2. The dimensions are changing, but it will be the backyard concept and the contractor will be the one who built the Crown View Drive pool.
3. Construction fences are due to go up on Wednesday with excavation due to begin that day.
4. William J. Schuiling, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Financial General Shareholders, Inc. (holding company for First National Bank of Washington) has agreed to be General Chairman and Treasurer for the fund-raising drive. The funds will come from donations (no inauguration-Marriott money involved).

I have asked for answers to the following remaining questions:

1. Exact specifications of the pool with a complete breakdown on all equipment and costs.
2. Exact arrangements for receipt of donations and requirements for those who give money.

The immediate problem:

When and how to announce? They have made a request to DeCair to allow construction crews to use some of the parking slots normally reserved for newsmen. This is to begin Wednesday. When the word goes out Tuesday afternoon, the questions start. We are in danger of letting the word get out before we get the facts in hand to answer questions.

November 29, 1974

SUBJECT:

ABORTION

What is the President's position on abortion?

GUIDANCE: The President favors an amendment that would let each state enact its own laws on this subject. President Ford believes in abortions for limited situations such as rape or illness. However, the President opposed a 1972 Michigan referendum that would have permitted abortion on demand. The President feels that there must be a remedy for persons where abortion becomes necessary because of serious illness or in a case of criminal attack of some kind.

It is my understanding that my predecessor, Mr. Jerald terHorst, discussed this in some detail in a September 5 briefing here at the White House.

Just to bring me up-to-date, what precisely was the Supreme Court ruling on abortion?

GUIDANCE: January 22, 1973, the Court ruled 7 to 2, that states could not interfere with the decision of a woman and her doctor to terminate a pregnancy during its first three months. Further, while states could exercise some control over abortion in the second three months, they could constitutionally ban abortion only in the last trimester.

Does the President support the Buckley proposal on abortion?

GUIDANCE: It is my understanding that Senator Buckley's proposal would give constitutional rights to unborn offspring in every stage of their biological development, but allow abortion to save the life of the mother. As I just said, though President Ford does not believe in abortion on demand, he would agree for rape or illness.

JGC



MR. TER HORST: Well, I would think this is an area they would want to be concerned about, knowing the President's concern, and I am certain that, if the President's concern is not known to them, it will become obvious to them.

Q May I ask you one other question?

MR. TER HORST: Yes.

Q What is the President's view on abortion?

MR. TER HORST: The President's long held position as a Member of Congress and as Vice President and as President is that this is a matter which should be elective for the States to decide and he personally has favored in Congress a constitutional amendment to that effect.

Q You mean to overturn the Supreme Court ruling?

MR. TER HORST: Yes.

Q Does he still favor it?

MR. TER HORST: He still holds to that position.

Q What did you think about Mrs. Ford's position on this topic yesterday?

MR. TER HORST: Well, as you know, I have read the transcript, as you all have, and as I recall, Mrs. Ford was asked a question whether her position was closer to Governor Rockefeller's or that of Senator Buckley and she said definitely Governor Rockefeller's.

Mrs. Ford's concern and the President's concern is essentially that there must be a remedy for persons where abortion becomes necessary because of serious illness, or a case of a criminal attack of some kind. Those are obviously primary concerns.

Q Jerry, then if Louisiana had a law which forbade abortion for any reason, like rape, incest, or grave threat, if Louisiana passed a law, does he feel that Louisiana should be able to prohibit abortions for anything, is that what you mean?

MR. TER HORST: What I am saying is that the President's position is as I have stated, that the President favors a constitutional amendment permitting the States to enact legislation in this field. So he is leaving it up to the States.

The President does not favor Federal legislation on the subject of abortion, obviously.

Q How does he feel about abortion per se, I mean the question of abortion on demand?

MORE

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MR. TER HORST: The President, in 1972, I recall, opposed the idea of a Michigan referendum on the subject of abortion on demand.

Q Jerry, did the President take a position on the Buckley amendment or on the Helms amendment or the Hogan amendment?

MR. TER HORST: I can't recall specifically. He might have, but I can't recall specifically.

Q Jerry, what is the status of the meetings between Justice, Defense and the President on amnesty and with the Pittsburgh speech, can we expect the amnesty statement out Tuesday?

MR. TER HORST: The President still has not finished what he wants to do on the subject of announcing an amnesty program. That is still in process and, as I mentioned, it probably cannot come this week because of the time schedule. Monday looks like a difficult day and I would ON BACKGROUND suggest you think about Tuesday for that.

Q Can you suggest a forum maybe in which that announcement may be made?

MR. TER HORST: I cannot.

Q Back to abortion for a minute. In answer to a question as to the President's position on abortion on demand, you said he opposed a Michigan referendum on abortion in 1972. That doesn't tell me anything unless I know what that referendum was.

MR. TER HORST: It was for abortion on demand. I said he opposed a referendum on the question of abortion on demand.

Q Would that have permitted abortion on demand?

MR. TER HORST: Yes.

Q Would you say his views are closer to Rockefeller's or Buckley's?

MR. TER HORST: I think, since the President is going to have a news conference before too long again, it would be a perfect question for you to bring up, and you can get the answer first hand.

Q Your 1972 reference, Jerry, on the referendum, you are implying his position is still the same today?

MR. TER HORST: I have detected no change.

MORE

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9/5



Q Does his opposition to a Federal law mean that he opposes an amendment to the U.S. Constitution which would protect the unborn?

MR. TER HORST: Well, let me put it this way: The President favors an amendment to the Constitution which would give the States the right to enact legislation in this field and he is a firm believer in the idea of local government taking more responsibility rather than less and he has not been in favor of Federal legislation on the subject.

Q But, Jerry, is it fair to say that he and Mrs. Ford hold somewhat different views on this?

MR. TER HORST: I would think their views are not really that far apart. And, as I recall again, I don't know how much detail is available, but Mrs. Ford's view yesterday, as expressed in her news conference, was only that she was closer to Governor Rockefeller's position than she was to Senator Buckley's, which is not a very definitive answer, I guess, but that is what she said.

Q Jerry, if I may move from abortion to breakfast, I understand that Mrs. Ford said that the President has become adjusted -- I didn't hear the quote exactly -- but he now takes full advantage of the fine service here at the White House. And yet I understand we are now in possession of some pool film of his preparation of breakfast this morning.

I wonder if you would verify for me that that film was not unrequested. Was that White House suggested and, second, is the President indeed preparing breakfast for himself or only for cameras?

MR. TER HORST: Well, to start with the beginning of your question, we have been deluged with requests from photographers to take pictures of the President making breakfast. The President said to me, before we arranged to have the picture taken, that since he now lives at the White House he no longer finds it necessary to make breakfast because he has help in the White House which does it for him.

But, however, it turns out that he still pops English muffins or toast in the toaster on his own. (Laughter)

He is not adverse to pouring a second cup of tea himself and the photographers still wanted to get a picture of that. So at their request, we made this opportunity available.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

AT 1:08 P.M. EDT)



INTERNATIONAL WOMENS' YEAR

US Delegation (in protocol order)

1. Pat Hutar (Hoo -tar) Co-Head of Delegation (female)

U.S. Delegate to United Nations Commission on Status
of Women

2. Daniel Parker Co-Head of Delegation (male) Administrator, AID

3. Jill Ruckelshaus (female) Chair of President's National Commission
on the Observance of International Women's Year

4. Jewell La Fontant (female) Deputy Solicitor General of the United States

The International Women's Year Conf. is in Mexico City from
June 19 to July 2.

Parker will ^{be} at ~~the~~ the Conf. only from June 19-21. After his
departure Jewell La Fontant will move up as a full delegation ~~slot~~ (only
three are allowed). Jill Ruckelshaus will then become a Co-Head of the
Delegation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN
FROM: PAT LINDH *OL*
SUBJECT: CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

Attached is a fact sheet on the events leading up to the Conference in Mexico City.

The delegation to the Conference will be led by Co-Chairpersons Patricia Hutar and Dan Parker. The two other delegates will be Jewel LaFontant and Jill Ruckelshaus.

Patricia Hutar - U.S. Delegate to the UN Commission on the Status of Women

Dan Parker - Administrator of AID

Jewel LaFontant- Deputy Solicitor General of the U.S.

Jill Ruckelshaus-Chairperson, National Commission on the Observance of IWY

Patricia Hutar will deliver the opening remarks for the U.S.

The Conference opens at 10 o'clock on June 19th and is scheduled to conclude on July 2nd.

Also attached for your information is a list of the other members of the U.S. Delegation.

Attachments

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR
MEXICO CITY, JUNE 19-JULY 2, 1975

Representatives

The Honorable (Co-Head of Delegation June 19-21;
Patricia Hutar thereafter Head of Delegation)
United States Representative
on the Commission on the Status of
Women of the Economic and Social
Council of the United Nations

The Honorable
Jewel LaFontant
Deputy Solicitor General
Department of Justice

The Honorable (Co-Head of Delegation June 19-21)
Daniel Parker
Administrator
Agency for International Development

The Honorable
Jill E. Ruckelshaus
Presiding Officer, National Commission
on the Observance of International Women's
Year

Alternate Representatives

Virginia R. Allan
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs
Department of State

The Honorable
Anne L. Armstrong
Member, National Commission on the Observance
of International Women's Year

Ruth Clusen
President, League of Women Voters
of the United States

Alternate Representatives

Virginia R. Allan
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs
Department of State

The Honorable
Anne L. Armstrong
Member, National Commission on the Observance
of International Women's Year

Ruth Clusen
President, League of Women Voters
of the United States

Arvonne S. Fraser
Former President, Women's Equity
Action League

Joan Goodin
Assistant Director
International Affairs Department, Brotherhood
of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks
Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
American Federation of Labor - Congress of
Industrial Organizations

The Honorable
Rita E. Hauser
Member, United States Advisory Commission
on International Educational and
Cultural Affairs

The Honorable
Rita Johnston
United States Delegate to and Vice Chairman
of the Inter-American Commission of Women

The Honorable
Joseph J. Jova
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
United States Embassy
Mexico City

The Honorable
Patricia H. Lindh
Special Assistant to the President for Women
The White House

The Honorable
Carmen R. Maymi
Director, Women's Bureau
Department of Labor

The Honorable
Virginia Trotter
Assistant Secretary for Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

The Honorable
Barbara M. White
Ambassador
Alternate United States Representative
for Special Political Affairs
United States Mission to the United Nations

Congressional Advisers

The Honorable
Birch Bayh
United States Senate

The Honorable
Charles H. Percy
United States Senate

The Honorable
Bella S. Abzug
United States House of Representatives

The Honorable
Margaret M. Heckler
United States House of Representatives

Advisers

Ruth E. Bacon
Director, United States Center for
International Women's Year
Washington, D.C.

Muriel M. Berman
Vice-Chairman
Women for Pennsylvania Bicentennial

Harrison W. Burgess (Secretary of Delegation)
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
Department of State

Emily Carssow
Assistant Professor of Law
University of Georgia

Catherine S. East
Deputy Coordinator, Secretariat for
International Women's Year
Department of State

Gilda Bojorquez Gjurich
Member, National Commission on the Observance
of International Women's Year

Mary M. Haselton
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental
and Scientific Affairs
Department of State

Carl J. Hemmer
Bureau of Population and Humanitarian Assistance
Agency for International Development

Shirley B. Hendsch
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
Department of State

Marion N. Javits
New York

Nira H. Long
Coordinator for Women in Development
Agency for International Development

Mildred K. Marcy
Coordinator for International Women's Year
Department of State

Morag Simchak
Office of Labor Affairs
Agency for International Development

Sally Werner
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
Department of State

Guy A. Wiggins
United States Mission to the
United Nations

June 6, 1975

JANUARY 9, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR 1975

1975 was proclaimed as International Women's Year by the United Nations General Assembly in December, 1972. The resolution was originated by the U. N. Commission on the Status of Women, which consists of members from 32 countries.

Purpose

The purpose of International Women's Year is threefold:

- (1) To promote equality between men and women.
- (2) To ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort, especially by emphasizing women's responsibility and important role in economic, social and cultural development at the national, regional and international levels, particularly during the Second United Nations Development Decade.
- (3) To recognize the importance of women's increasing contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States and to the strengthening of world peace.

U. S. Initiative

The U. S. Center for International Women's Year was created in September, 1973, by a grant from the Department of State to a private foundation, Meridian House International in Washington, D. C. The Center was established to provide information on the Year, and to coordinate efforts in the private sector throughout the country.

In January, 1974, President Nixon proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year for the U. S. calling upon the Congress and the people of the United States, interested groups and organizations, officials of the Federal government and of state and local governments, educational institutions, and all others who can be of help, to begin to provide for the national observance of International Women's Year with practical and constructive measures for the advancement of women in the United States.

President Ford underscored the importance of International Women's Year in his August 22, 1974, Proclamation by calling upon all Americans to observe August 26, 1974, as Women's Equality Day.

National Commission

A National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975, was created by President Ford on January 9, 1975, at a ceremony in

(MORE)

the Cabinet Room of the White House. This Commission will be composed of 35 persons from private life appointed by the President. The purpose of the Commission is to promote the national observance in the United States of International Women's Year. To this end, it will focus attention on the need to encourage appropriate and relevant cooperative activity in the field of women's rights and responsibilities.

World Conference

The United Nations has called a world conference for International Women's Year to be held in Mexico City, June 23 to July 4, 1975.

#

REFUGEES

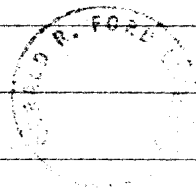
Q. Did Senator Church make it clear yesterday during his meeting with the Counsel's office just what it was that made him complain publicly that the White House was withholding documents from his Committee?

A. I think the best way to answer that is to quote what Rod Hills told reporters yesterday after the meeting. "The Committee did not lodge any specific complaints before today. I am satisfied that there never was any real disagreement." There was concern expressed about how material would be handled in the future. The Counsel's Office believes these concerns were resolved. The meeting was described to me as one in which there was open, candid exchange of views between the Committee and the Counsel's office. (FYI: We have never withheld any documents from the Committee. One document was passed by the Justice Dept. before sending it to Hill which resulted in brief delay. But the situation now is one of sweetness and light, at least temporarily.)

Colby [REDACTED]"

Against CIA Keeping files.
on memo of Comptroller
specifying reasons. But of Gov.
job application, or security
clearance.

(G.F. applied for job on FBI.



Q: The dispute between the Church Committee and the White House over the release of documents seems to be growing into a real confrontation. Why is it that the White House is refusing to make some documents available to the Committee?

A: Let's set the record straight: The Committee has not been told that it could not have any material relevant to its investigation. On the contrary, the Committee has been supplied with hundreds and hundreds of pages of files, minutes and other ~~material~~ material. It's not clear to us ^{whether} ~~the~~ the Committee has been able to digest all the material that has been made available to it.

Q: Why doesn't the White House just turn over to the Committee the material that it has turned up?

A: Because the material is extremely sensitive and ~~material~~ ~~material~~ must be safeguarded. Unauthorized disclosure could jeopardize the nation's security interests, affect our foreign policy and possibly endanger lives. The arrangement that was worked out with the committee was one that the committee itself suggested. (FYI ONLY: Rod Hills said Senator Baker made this suggestion). This safeguarding of material is in no way designed to impede the committee's investigation. The material is fully available to the Senators.

Q: If, as you say, everything is being made available, why did Senator Church summon Phil Buchen to his office today to demand that ^{all} the material be given to the committee?

A: Let me set the record straight once more. Yesterday, during a conversation between a member of the Counsel's office and a staff member of the Select Committee, we complained that

that our position was being misinterpreted by the Committee and therefore, misunderstood by the press and the public. We offered to go to the Hill and meet with the full committee at a mutually convenient time. This information was passed on [redacted] to the staff director and presumably to the senators and we were called back later in the day to see if it was possible to meet with the committee yesterday afternoon. Phil Buchen had a full schedule and could not attend, but we agreed to be at the Select Committee office at 10 a.m. this morning. Phil Buchen, Roderick Hills and Jim Wilderotter are participating in the meeting from the Counselor's office. I've [redacted] seen news stories ^{which} describe this meeting as a showdown meeting. It is a meeting that is being held at our suggestion. I hardly consider that a showdown.

Q: It is being charged by the committee that the White House refusal to turn over certain documents or papers has delayed the interrogation of certain high officials in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. Is that true?

A: The Counselor's office is of the opinion that the committee has more than enough information to question witnesses. However, it should be kept in mind that we do not set the committee's schedule for the appearance of witnesses. If the committee calls a witness ~~before it has~~ been able to ~~digest all of the information available to it.~~ that is something the Committee has to live with We have continued to operate in good faith with the Committee and to supply information to the Committee under a schedule that both [redacted] sides agree to.

Question: What is the status of your implementation of the Rockefeller Commission's recommendations?

Answer: As you know, I have sought the views of the CIA and the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense and Justice with respect to implementation of the Rockefeller Commission's recommendations. Some of these Agencies have already responded to me, and the responses of others should be available soon. At that point, I will decide how best to proceed with respect to the recommendations of the Commission. I should add, however, that I am very impressed with the thoughtfulness of the Commission's recommendations and the contribution that the Commission has made in this area.

June 23, 1975

Q: Is the Chicago Tribune correct in its story on Russian eaves dropping?

A: We are not prepared to say more than was said by the Rockefeller Commission on the capability of foreign governments to intercept domestic communications.

Q: Did the Rockefeller Commission want to say more, and was it censored?

A: A draft of the Rockefeller Commission Report was reviewed for classified material. The Rockefeller Commission wanted its report to be in a form that would permit its findings to be made public. The Commission therefore rephrased a few passages in the draft of its report to insure it could be released.

Q: You mean the classified material was deleted from the draft?

A: The draft did contain a few classified items. They were rephrased so the report could be released to the public. There were no deletions of substantial findings.

Q: Who reviewed the draft for classified materials?

A: Experts on classification.

Q: You mean the CIA reviewed the report on its own contact?

A: No. The CIA was not involved in the classification review.

Q: Did President Ford make any changes on deletions in the report sent to him before it was made public?

A: No.

Q: Did the President take part in the classification review?

A: No.

Q: Why wasn't Congress told about this capability of foreign governments to intercept domestic communications?

A: Congressional leaders have been made aware of this capability.

POLITICS



Republican
National
Committee.

February 12, 1975

Mary Louise Smith
Chairman

The Honorable Robert T. Hartmann
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Ann Whitman
Staff Director to the Vice President

The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob and Ann:

The purpose of this letter is to confirm and restate the National Committee's role as it relates to the President, Vice President and their aides in carrying out their responsibilities as leaders of the Republican Party.

Because the President, as head of the Republican Party and with the assistance of the Vice President, is involved in Party matters, called upon to participate in Party functions and attend Party activities, the Republican National Committee (RNC) has traditionally assumed the responsibility of financing all matters political in nature, including travel costs and related expenses. It is my desire that this traditional role of the National Committee be continued and, in addition, that the National Committee assume the further responsibility of scheduling and programming political events in which the President, Vice President and their aides are involved. Such scheduling should be accomplished in consultation with designated White House personnel.

Specifically, all requests and invitations that are received by the President and Vice President that can properly be considered and processed by the Republican National Committee, will be referred to the Committee for proper review and disposition.

Naturally, the President and Vice President will review all such referable requests and invitations, transmit them to the Republican National Committee and advise the Committee with regard to their wishes as it concerns the acceptance or rejection thereof or relating to any other matters concerning such political requests.

Proper certification for all such functions shall be made by the Republican National Committee to the President and Vice President so that such functions or activities that are taking place under the auspices of and pursuant to the direction of the Republican National Committee will be known to the parties concerned.

I will designate an individual within the Republican National Committee to work in cooperation with the White House to assure that this procedure is fully implemented.

Additionally, the Republican National Committee will be responsible for the necessary liaison and arrangements with state and local Republican authorities and officials, including the payment and means of financing the related expenses of the President's and Vice President's activities.

To carry out this arrangement, the following should be implemented:


1. Any Republican organization or group desiring Presidential and/or Vice Presidential involvement in a political event should send a formal request to the Republican National Committee. Any such invitations sent directly to the President or Vice President should be forwarded to the Republican National Committee.
2. After processing by the RNC and acceptance by you as the representatives of the President and/or Vice President, the RNC will send an acceptance letter of understanding to be signed and returned by the individual responsible for the event.
3. The sponsoring organization is responsible for reimbursing to the extent mutually agreeable to the National Committee in accordance with the appropriate formula developed by the RNC.

In an effort to be cooperative, and facilitate the carrying out of the Republican Party's responsibilities relating to functions and activities of the President and Vice President, this letter is intended to indicate the Republican National Committee's willingness to carry out these responsibilities and to provide the procedure for doing so.

This letter also includes the acceptance by the Republican National Committee of all other mutually agreed upon expenses of a political nature made in behalf of the Republican Party by the President and Vice President.

It is the intention of the Republican National Committee to immediately effectuate the procedures outlined herein.

Respectfully submitted,


Mary Louise Smith

CC: Warren Rustand
Roland L. Elliott