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April 14, 1976

Dick:

**Here is a set of Q & A's agreed upon by
Brent Scowcroft.**

**May I have the President's approval to use
them at my briefing?**

Ron Nessen



May 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: RON NESSEN

David Bellin telephoned today, somewhat agitated by the latest primary results. He wants to come down to Washington to work on the campaign as a volunteer, without pay. His only condition is that he be assured occasional access to the President to present his ideas directly.

David says that as a campaign adviser he would be an advocate for his own ideas and a conduit for the ideas of Iowa Governor Bob Ray.

David was fairly insistent about wanting to get involved in the campaign, and there was just a touch of hysteria in his voice when assessing the current situation.

Will you call him?

RN/jb



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR
FROM: DICK CHENEY
SUBJECT: Mess Privileges for Jim Shuman

I want Jim Shuman, the Editor of the President's News Summary and briefing books, authorized to have mess privileges in the White House Staff Mess.

Shuman needs these privileges because of the unusual hours he works and because of the need to transact business during meals with other members of the White House staff he deals with regularly who already are members of the mess.

I'd appreciate your expediting Shuman's membership.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Rejected
G.D.C.*

May 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

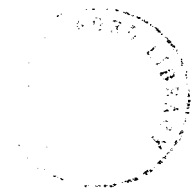
JIM CONNOR

FROM:

DICK CHENEY

Just so there is no misunderstanding, the Press Office has been previously authorized a total of 34 personnel slots.

I am now authorizing the Press Office to have a total of 35 personnel slots so they can hire an additional press advancement.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10

NOTE FOR: Dick Cheney

FROM : RON NESSEN

Here is a copy of
a memo sent to me by
Gov Milliken's office
concerning issues in
the Michigan primary.

It may be helpful
to you.

RHN

cc Dave Gergen
Jim Shuman



STATE OF MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W.; Suite 609
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/872-8550

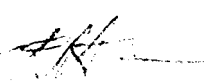
May 10, 1976

WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ronald H. Nesson
Press Secretary to the President

Stephen G. McConahey
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Robert J. Horn 
Special Assistant to the Governor

SUBJECT: Media and Campaign Issues

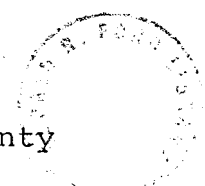
Enclosed is a copy of a memo from George Weeks, the Governor's Executive Assistant to Governor Milliken regarding campaign and media issues the President might use during next week. I would like to also point out that Kincheloe and the XM-1 tank are of special concern.

The Warren Tank Facility is located in Macomb County, which is a key county for the President. Recently I've been told that the decision regarding the location of XM-1 tank production in Lima, Ohio has not yet been made. If there is a possibility that production can be retained in Warren this would be a significant plus for Michigan and also for the President.

The Kincheloe problem is severe. The last figures I've read indicate unemployment in the area currently averages approximately 28%. Although the community is fighting very hard to retain the base, a statement by the President endorsing community activities and promising a large infusion of federal money in the event of a closure, will also help.

I've also reviewed various matters regarding Michigan which are pending before the federal government. The only grant which appears to be immediately available to the state is the People Mover Experiment pending in Petrocelli's office at DOT. The grant would provide money for two-and-a-half mile People Mover through the downtown business district of Detroit.

P.S. I've just heard that the President will be in Macomb County on Wednesday.





STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 9, 1976
TO: Governor
FROM: George Weeks
SUBJECT: Media and Campaign Issues



As a follow-up on Bill McLaughlin's memo on overall strategy, we think you can play a major role between now and the May 19 primary in issuing statements yourself, in suggesting positive points the President might emphasize, and in identifying the troublesome areas he might encounter.

For openers, it would be good for you to set the stage for this week's Michigan campaigning by issuing a statement today for the Monday papers, radio and TV contrasting the common sense leadership of the President with the nonsense of his challenger -- his superficial and simplistic positions his box office diplomacy, etc. A draft based on some of the thoughts you have expressed is attached.

POSITIVE POINTS

Apart from the national campaign emphasis on economic recovery, inflation, energy and other issues that should be good for Michigan, there are several specific areas that could be developed.

Economic Development -- The President has supported extension of the Economic Development Administration, which has channeled about \$10 million a year into Michigan, and the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, which has supplied about \$3 million a year, both of them to help create jobs. The Administration responded favorably, for example, to your request for grants to Bay and Muskegon Counties.

Disaster Relief -- Your May 6 request for a Presidential declaration for Bay, Arenac and Tuscola Counties is pending. When the federal announcement comes, there could be a follow-up on the total so far this year. It is substantial.

Great Lakes -- Anything about them plays well in Michigan. It would be good to be able to announce some progress in international efforts to control water levels, or fight pollution.

PBB -- This is one of the hottest issues, and a Presidential statement about accelerated FDA and National Science Foundation efforts would go over well in Republican outstate Michigan.

Transportation -- Michigan's leadership in this area could be acknowledged with emphasis on your program to save the rails, expand public transportation and correct SEMTA funding and organizational problems in order to get more federal aid. Anything positive the President could get from Secretary Coleman would be extremely helpful.

Page 2

TO: Governor

May 9, 1976

Detroit -- Your efforts with the Mayor for a package emphasizing self-help rather than outright state or federal bail-out could be recognized, and hopefully there could be some expression of progress at the federal level on the long-range package you, Max Fisher and others presented at the White House months ago.

Crime -- It would be good to tally the amount of LEAA funds that have come into Michigan and to highlight some of the successful federally-funded programs.

Reagan Cut -- We have assembled our own tally of what Reagan's \$90 billion cut could mean to Michigan but federal agencies undoubtedly have more updated material that could be used.

Energy -- You have asked the federal government for about \$40 million (figure needs to be checked) for research in shale exploration, and we are going after the Solar Energy Research Institute site. Tom DeCair has indicated that the President has had encouraging words for several states on the SERI selection and that it would be good if he at least could indicate that Michigan is not being ruled out, as some fear, because he does not appear to be wanting to play homestate favoritism.

FEDERAL AID

The energy issue leads into what I think can be one of the President's most vulnerable local Michigan issues -- why hasn't Michigan fared well, comparatively, in competition for federal aid and projects? Levin made this a big issue in his campaign against you, and now, with a Michigan man in the White House, this is an issue the Democrats are stoking up for again. Among the issues are the closing of the Great Lakes Mapping Institute, the threatened loss of the Warren tank production, and Kincheloe. (On the latter, Tom has heard that Reagan is sending a retired general up there to gather material for him.)

We should have a special meeting on the federal aid issue.

OTHER ISSUES

Following are some other issues that could confront the President:

Seafarer -- We should give the President's people a briefing paper on where you stand, since there is considerable potential for the press seeing a wide difference between your position and the President's.

Pigeon River -- There presumably is a conflict between your no drill position and the President's national energy concerns.

Busing -- It's a dormant issue but one that probably will be raised. The Esch amendment is still a good position for a federal posture.

The people of Michigan will have an opportunity this week to compare the common sense of President Ford and the nonsense of his primary opponent.

It is nonsense to campaign for the Presidency on a script of superficial and simplistic answers to complex domestic and foreign issues. President Ford's common sense leadership already has produced new trust and a record of accomplishment. The record shows that the President's performance compares favorably to his opponent's promises.

It's nonsense to propose a \$90 billion cut in federal taxes by merely shifting the burden to the states -- which in the case of Michigan would mean that we would have to about double the budget funded by state taxes. I prefer President Ford's common sense approach of trying to cut the rate of increased federal spending while continuing revenue sharing -- which has meant more than \$1 billion for Michigan.

It would be nonsense to base the nation's foreign policy on the kind of box office diplomacy that President Ford's challenger has demonstrated over Panama. Terminating negotiations and dismissing the President of that nation as "a jerk" aren't going to lead to the kind of U.S. security and long-term international stability that President Ford and other Presidents before him have been seeking through negotiations.

Michigan is a state with great pride in its President, and a high stake in the outcome of the 1976 Presidential Campaign.

I believe it also will be the state where the celluloid candidacy of Ronald Reagan will be exposed.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR: Dick Cheney

FROM : RON NESSEN

I'd like to get the
President's approval
before he goes to the
residence for this
statement to the
Grand Haven, Mich.,
Tribune on the
death today of one
of the President's old
friends. RWN

[ca. 5/11/76]



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN *RHN*

Suggest the attached message from you on the death of Ted Bolt be sent to the Grand Haven TRIBUNE.

APPROVE *RHN*

DISAPPROVE _____



Called to Press office

RBF 5/11-7:40

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1976

I am deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Ted Bolt. I share the grief of all those who had the pleasure of knowing this fine man and civic leader. His many contributions to the betterment of life in Grand Haven will long be remembered. Ted will be greatly missed. His life was an example and influence for good.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR:

Deed Clancy

FROM

:

RON NESSEN

[ca. 5/12/76]

FYI

RHN

May 13



Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

EVANS-NOVAK POLITICAL REPORT

WHAT'S HAPPENING . . . WHO'S AHEAD . . . IN POLITICS TODAY

1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Room 1312 • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202-298-7850

May 12, 1976 - No. 257

To: Our Subscribers

From: Evans-Novak

May 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR DICK CHENEY

FROM: RON NESSEN

Who is this man and why is he saying these things in public?

Attachment:

Clipping

RN/jb



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Ron

FROM: CONNIE ~~STEWART~~

Eger sent you a copy
of his speech - which
I put in your reading
folder & ^{your} sent out yesterday.
He reattached it for you,
with some parts yellow
lined. Page 9 is the part
quoted in the article.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

For: Richard B. Cheney

From: John Eger



I delivered the attached speech before a group of Ohio broadcasters earlier this morning. Although the text reflects my personal views, I believe it substantially agrees with the general policies of the Administration.

The speech has attracted significant interest on the part of the press, so I thought you might like to have a copy for reference.

✓ cc: Ronald H. Nessen



REMARKS OF

JOHN EGER, ACTING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Before The

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
Huron, Ohio

May 14, 1976



Ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be here today. My first response to your warm invitation was to come here and thank you all and talk with you like a visiting preacher, discussing your parochial problems and my own, all in the context of the doctrine with which we live and in which we all believe.

But as you may know, my public service career is now drawing to a close. And I find myself looking in a new way at the ideas, the policies in whose formulation I've been much involved for the last five years, and at the institutions and agencies with which I've worked.

And yesterday afternoon, it suddenly occurred to me that it's no longer really necessary for me to follow official thoughts along official lines, or stay in those institutional boxes with which policy, public and private, is always built.

When you find yourself about to be freed from that process, about to be freed from the constraints of an office, a title, a job, a fixed place in a more or less fixed scheme of things, it's like changing lenses in a camera.



It was like that for me, anyway. It was like going from an extreme close up to a long wide view of the scene in which I've been immersed for so long. And it was startling.

I suddenly found myself looking at familiar things but seeing something new. That's called suddenly seeing the forest, not just the trees. It's an old story. But I'd like to tell you what I see from this new vantage point.

I see, on one hand, a revolution being made throughout the world with the vast changes telecommunications has already brought and promises to bring to almost every aspect of our lives. It is really an enormous wave of change. It is irresistible. It is rolling over all mankind, altering almost all the forms and structures within our minds and in the world outside our thoughts, that real world through which we move and with which we all have to deal.

Everything's changing. It's a different world still going through enormous changes even as we move along in it. And we are different, with enormous change still going on in us, all thanks to the broad spread, the continual stimulus, the instant impact of telecommunications today.

That is what I see on one hand, a great upheaval in man's life, the greatest he's ever experienced--an ongoing personal, political, moral, social, economic, emotional and intellectual revolution involving all the world.



And on the other I see some very small hands being held up to hold back the wave of that enormous change or to tell it to stop. I see men building little boxes into which all the breadth and the force of that roaring wave is supposed to come washing in to be spoiled, broken up and compartmentalized and made to behave itself and settle down.

But that's not going to happen. It's funny and it's sad. It's typically human. It's man, the dreamer who's suddenly brought to life his wildest dream and doesn't know how to handle it. He's created magic. He's made a geni he can command for almost any task, for almost any purpose. And all he can think of in his awe and in his wonder, and his fear, it to restrain it, curtail it, inhibit it.

We are like parents with a suddenly grown up son on our hands who's gone out into the world and done great things, and is going to do even more.

And all we can do is worry about the trouble he can make, what people are going to think of him and us when he goes barging around the world with all those wild ideas and crazy changes he's going to make. And all we can tell him is, "Behave yourself. Don't talk dirty."



The fact is, telecommunications is still very young. But already the pace of its growth has outstripped the ability of our political institutions to deal with the socio-economic changes that its growth has brought.

This is a matter of cold, hard, inescapable fact: Telecommunications is the inevitable result of all of man's history, all his efforts to deal with and to improve his environment and his life in his environment--all tools, all learning, every technique man ever devised to learn, to retain, to pass on his knowledge--his lifelong, billion-year-old struggle to gather, store, analyze and transmit data have led us to this most efficient means of all--telecommunications.

It is a tool that shrinks to the proportions of a single book, the printing press and the Renaissance it made. And no one knows how to deal with it. There is as yet no leadership to tell us how.

We have, on the international scene, for example, a truly fantastic situation. With satellite transmissions we can now do much to end the inequities with which man lives around the world.



This country is information rich. Nearly half our Gross National Product is measured in terms of the production, storage and dissemination of knowledge. And in terms of knowledge and information, we grow richer every day as our telecommunications technology grows.

We could do much to inform, train, educate, diagnose, treat, heal the ills and otherwise improve the lives of all the less fortunate peoples in the world today. But we are stopped by political boundaries the wavelengths do not recognize. Direct broadcasts from one nation to another violate the receiving nation's hegemony, invade its air, threaten what may be unwelcome change.

And so the past holds up its hand to stop the wave. A great problem may face us at the General World Administrative Radio Conference to be held in 1979. This will be the first such conference held in 20 years. 145 Nations will be represented there.



The conference will have authority to revise any of the existing international radio regulations, including the Table of Radio Frequency Allocations. It therefore has the potential for blocking any movement toward the great human goals that telecommunications can reach.

Those goals are by and large the goals of the United States. We have always been a generous people. But there's more than that to our willingness to share our telecommunications technology and riches with the world. It's almost a question of share or die. For telecommunications have so shrunk the world and tied together its peoples, their cultures, their economies, their very lives, that we can't hope to survive the continuing deprivation of any other people, any other nation in this world.

Yet we know the opposing hands are up, the little boxes are being built with their politically-determined barriers to stop, to spoil the wave. In the past we have encountered bloc opposition from the developing countries at various international conferences called to deal with the growing importance of telecommunications around the world. How do we now overcome their fear, their animosity? their opposition to the programs we must of necessity propose?



Who is there to take the lead?

The time is past due for us to fully realize the pervasive impact our communications technology has had, is having and will continue to have in world affairs. And the time is past due for us to take the lead in realizing the great goals that can be reached both for ourselves and for all the nations, all the peoples of the world. Indeed, not to take that lead is to lose it, and to lose the world.

But how do we dare stand up in a convention of nations, claiming the right to over-ride their antiquated and reactionary will to stop, to censor, to control the flow of information from our country into theirs, when we ourselves are guilty of the same offenses in our own country?

For taking the long, wide look at domestic as well as international problems, we must admit that this is indeed the case. Certainly, here in the United States, the hands are also up, the little boxes are also being built. Men with good intentions but with backward looking eyes, turn from that onrushing, overwhelming wave of the future and see only what it will do to wash away the past. And they are saying no.



We have one little box that says "Equal Time" and another little box that says "the Fairness Doctrine." And there are others. We build them with numbered sections of statutes and with regulations and rules, with court decisions and old customs and precedents--with anything that comes to hand but all of it really inadequate, made obsolete, outmoded and really inconsequential under the sheer force of the irresistible wave they are designed to resist.

The fact is, in the long run, man really will not be able to resist the change that telecommunications promises to bring to the world. He can oppose it only with all his energy. He can have either a free society, a free world in which the revolution goes on, or he can give up his freedom and devote himself, the total life of his community and his state to the negative proposition of holding back the future--for a while.

And I am troubled when I see in the Federal Government, as I have seen it in the past few years, an increasing inclination to distrust freedom, to oppose the inevitable change, to go back and not forward in its search for ways in which to deal with the problems the telecommunications revolution is making here at home. I see confusion, I see contradiction, I see futility in this.



For I see a government firmly based on the Constitution, emphatically citing the 1st Amendment provisions it is bound to uphold, and yet with a dangerously paternal and somewhat jaundiced eye, looking askance at broadcast licensees, not simply questioning but even overriding their judgment, their experience, their ethics.

And I am alarmed. I am disturbed by any government move, however well intentioned, however real the need for some reform, that walks us over the thinnest sheet of Constitutional ice to codify ascertainment procedures, prohibit cigarette advertisement, try to codify program percentage requirements, establish prime-time access rules. These steps, like ad hoc application of the Fairness Doctrine, and like the court's WEFM decision requiring a hearing for program format changes, and like the recent and growing government concern with program content--with sex and violence on the TV screen--all these add up to a warning cracking of the ice.

At a time when we need to reaffirm our own dedication to freedom of speech, the government is walking too heavily over First Amendment provisions and the ice underfoot is much too thin. So is the logic that has led to this.



On what logical basis has it been determined that the rights of the listeners exceed those of the speakers? On what logical basis have we decided what, in our pluralistic society, is equal time?

No matter how we consider these two issues, no matter how we attempt to regulate fairness, or the public versus the private interest, or the use of radio or television time, the decision is like Solomon's. We can protect freedom of speech with regulation only by slicing it down the middle--with disastrous results.

If, under the Red Lion decision, for example, the government must move on to enforce the collective right of the listeners, selecting programs, speakers, content, where will it stop? And what validity will be left of the First Amendment mandate: "The Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press"?

Well, after five years of Government service, after five years of total immersion in the process of trying to help develop telecommunication policies, I suddenly see these basic questions not in a different way, but from that longer, wider view I spoke about before.



And it startles me. I am worried about it all. Red Lion, the WEFM case, the so-called Fairness Doctrine, Section 310(b) of the Communications Act, the upcoming 1979 World Conference, the current rising concern over programming, the urge to what is, in the last analysis, only another attempt to stop, to censor, to control man's inquiry into ideas--to limit what we're allowed to present or to see and hear about sex, politics, religion, science--Who knows where it will end?

We know that it's all been censored before and we know it's all still with us. And for the last five years, it's been very close to me. It seems I've been in the box-building business, too often holding up my own hand, taking, however unwillingly, an official part in that hopeless effort to stop the wave that irresistibly flows and will continue to flow from our own still burgeoning technology.

Because when it comes right down to it, I don't want that wave to be stopped. I don't want the government here or anywhere in the world to interpose itself in the free flow of communications, in the flow of information from people to people in America or any other nation. I don't want regulation, control, censorship, and neither, I am sure, do you.



We know that history has never allowed it to go on for very long. And we know that in a free society, in a free economy, regulation is really unnecessary. We know how to listen to the public, as well as they know how to listen to us. And we know as a matter of competitive experience, that when we stop listening to the people, they stop listening to us.

The normal restraints in that relationship between broadcaster and listener are really all we need to ensure fairness, good taste, or any other factor government may feel constrained to regulate. That is the lesson I've learned, the long view it's been my pleasure to take after five long years of close-up concentration on the details of building telecommunications policy for the United States.

In the final analysis my experience boils down to one simple word, the word with which we began two hundred years ago.

"And the word is freedom."



May 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR DICK CHENEY

FROM: RON NESSEN

Attached is a portion of today's State Department press briefing conducted by Fred Brown, the brand new Department briefing officer.

As you see, he very clearly leaves the implication that the White House, for political and primary considerations, is delaying the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

I talked with Brown about this, and he said that this is in line with the guidance he received this morning from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Hal Sonnenfeldt and the NSC. Brown said none of these informed him that Brezhnev is delaying the treaty signing.

Attachment:

Portion of State Department briefing



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR:

Dad Cheney

FROM

: RON NESSEN

F Y I

[ca. 5/26/76]

RAN.



EVANS-NOVAK POLITICAL REPORT

WHAT'S HAPPENING . . . WHO'S AHEAD . . . IN POLITICS TODAY

1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Room 1312 • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202-298-7850

May 26, 1976 - No. 259

To: Our Subscribers

From: Evans-Novak

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN
FROM: DICK CHENEY

Ron, make certain you fix that briefing book. You will remember we discussed the political section that's taken out of the Almanac of Politics which is garbage and should be scrubbed.

What you ought to get is some kind of a run-down from the relevant people at the PFC before we go in, but don't rely on that publication any longer because it's just plain wrong in many respects.



May 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR DICK CHENEY

FROM: RON NESSEN

Here is a copy of a memo sent to me after the Michigan primary by George Weeks, Governor Milliken's chief of staff, the Governor's former press secretary, and a former colleague of mine at the UPL.

This memo lists a number of aspects of the President's campaign in Michigan, particularly those related to advertising and media events, which Weeks thinks was successful and which he thinks might be helpful in other states.

I thought you might want to have the benefit of his observations.

Attachment:

Memo to Ron Nessen from George Weeks



June 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: DICK CHENEY

FROM: RON NESSEN

This is a letter I have drafted for the President's signature in place of his attendance at the annual dinner of Sigma Delta Chi on Friday.

If you will have the President sign it and return it to me, I will have it hand delivered and read at the dinner.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY
FROM: RON NESSEN

Here is the consensus on press arrangements for the Puerto Rican Summit, reached at a meeting on Monday of: Scowcroft, Nessen, Jones, Cavanaugh, McFarland, Blaser and Duval.

These proposed arrangements were agreed to with the following constraints in mind. If this plan is approved, your help will be needed in ordering the necessary logistical equipment -- primarily helicopters.

1. We do not want to build up expectations too high for accomplishments at the Summit. At the same time, we want to give out enough information before and during the meeting to prevent press concentration on demonstrations and alleged political motives.
2. There are minimal filing facilities at the Dorado Beach complex, barely enough for a seven-nation pool. The wire services will be able to transmit photographs from inside the complex. However, the networks plan to originate their stories from downtown San Juan.
3. Expected demonstrations outside the Dorado complex, outside the airport and around the International Press Center in downtown San Juan are expected to severely hamper press movements.
4. Because so few reporters will get inside the Dorado complex, and then only as pool representatives, for the morale of the reporters it is considered important that staff members go to the International Press Center in San Juan whenever possible to circulate informally among the reporters. A concluding Presidential news conference also would erase a good deal of the resentment expected to develop among the reporters shut out of the Dorado complex.



5. The choice of briefers is limited because the Secret Service will not allow the President, Kissinger or Simon to go to the International Press Center in downtown San Juan.
6. Because of the anticipated demonstrations and other logistics problems, all press and staff movements between the airport, the Dorado complex and the International Press Center in San Juan will have to be by helicopter.
7. Because the great majority of the press will be confined to the International Press Center in San Juan, a reliable communications system for transmitting pool reports, statements, etc. from the Dorado to the Press Center is essential.

With these constraints in mind, we propose the following press plan:

Pre-Summit

On Friday a briefing would be given on a background basis in Room 450 of the EOB by Greenspan, Yeo, Scowcroft and others at that level.

The serious economic reporters going on the trip also would be encouraged to make direct contact by phone and in person with various staff experts.

The press would be told on Thursday or Friday that the President is spending several hours with briefing papers and other material preparing for the Summit.

No Presidential departure statement.

Saturday

The Press will arrive in San Juan 2 hours before the President. An expanded pool will be taken by helicopter to Dorado Beach. The rest of the press remains at San Juan International Airport to cover the President's arrival.

The pool at the Dorado covers the President's arrival and the arrival of other heads of government. The Air Force I pool goes by helicopter to the Dorado with the President. The rest of the press, after filing on the President's arrival from the airport, goes to the International Press Center in San Juan by bus.



Saturday Evening

Nessen, other staff members not involved in official events at Dorado, and the press secretaries of other delegations, go to the International Press Center in San Juan by helicopter for briefings and informal contacts with reporters.

Sunday

Press pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers arrival of other heads of government and opening of conference. (If helicopters are available, Dorado pool may be rotated some time during the day.)

At the conclusion of the first day's conference, Nessen, briefers (Yoe, Seidman, Scowcroft?) and press secretaries of other delegations go to the International Press Center by helicopter for briefing.

Monday

Press pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers opening of second daily session. (Pool may be rotated during the day if helicopters are available.)

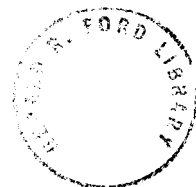
Joint statement at conclusion of conference covered by pool and broadcast to all other reporters at the International Press Center.

After filing, reporters depart International Press Center for San Juan International Airport by bus.

At approximately 8 p.m. the President arrives airport and holds news conference. Live coverage in the U.S. a possibility.

President departs. Press remains behind and files on news conference from adequate filing facilities at the airport.

cc: General Scowcroft
Jerry Jones
Jim Cavanaugh
Bud McFarland
Doug Blaser
Mike Duval



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: RON NESSEN

This is a revised and corrected memo, outlining the consensus on press arrangements for the Puerto Rican Summit, reached at a meeting on Monday of Scowcroft, Nessen, Jones, Gergen, Cavanaugh, McFarland, Blaser, Duval and Cavaney.

These proposed arrangements were agreed to with the following constraints in mind. If this plan is approved, your help will be needed in ordering the necessary logistical equipment--primarily helicopters.

1. We do not want to build up expectations too high for accomplishments at the Summit. At the same time, we want to give out enough information before and during the meeting to prevent press concentration on demonstrations and alleged political motives.
2. There are minimal filing facilities at the Dorado Beach complex, barely enough for a seven-nation pool. The wire services will be able to transmit photographs from inside the complex. However, the networks plan to originate their stories from downtown San Juan.
3. Expected demonstrations outside the Dorado complex, outside the airport and around the International Press Center in downtown San Juan are expected to severely hamper press movements.
4. Because so few reporters will get inside the Dorado complex, and then only as pool representatives, for the morale of the reporters it is considered important that staff members go to the International Press Center in San Juan whenever possible to circulate informally among the reporters. A concluding Presidential news conference also would erase a good deal of the resentment expected to develop among the reporters shut out of the Dorado complex.



5. The choice of reporters is limited because the Secret Service does not recommend the President, Kissinger or Simon to go to the International Press Center in downtown San Juan.
6. Because of the anticipated demonstrations and the other logistics problems, most press and staff movements between the airport, the Dorado complex and the International Press Center in San Juan will have to be by helicopter.
7. Because the great majority of the press will be confined to the International Press Center in San Juan, a reliable communications system for transmitting pool reports, statements, etc. from the Dorado to the Press Center is essential.

With these constraints in mind, we propose the following press plan:

Pre-Summit

On Friday a briefing would be given on a background basis in Room 450 of the EOB by Greenspan, Scowcroft and others at that level.

The serious economic reporters going on the trip also would be encouraged to make direct contact by phone and in person with various staff experts.

The press would be told on Thursday or Friday that the President is spending several hours with briefing papers and other material preparing for the Summit.

No Presidential departure statement.

Saturday

The Press will arrive in San Juan 2 hours before the President. A U.S. expanded pool will be taken by helicopter to Dorado Beach. The rest of the press remains at San Juan International Airport to cover the President's arrival.



The pool at the Dorado covers the President's arrival and the arrival of other heads of government. The Air Force I pool goes by helicopter to the Dorado with the President. The rest of the press, after filing on the President's arrival from the airport, goes to the International Press Center in San Juan by bus.

Saturday Evening

Nessen, other staff members not involved in official events at Dorado, and the press secretaries of other delegations as space permits, go to the International Press Center in San Juan by helicopter for briefings and informal contacts with reporters.

Sunday

Press pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers arrival of other heads of government and opening of conference. (If helicopters are available, Dorado pool may be rotated some time during the day.)

At the conclusion of the first day's conference, Nessen, briefers (Yoe, Seidman, Scowcroft?) and press secretaries of other delegations go to the International Press Center by helicopter for briefing.

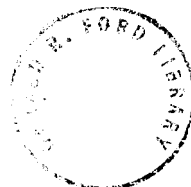
Monday

Press Pool is taken from the International Press Center to Dorado by helicopter. Pool covers opening of second daily session. (Pool may be rotated during the day if helicopters are available.)

Joint statement at conclusion of conference. At minimum, covered by pool and broadcast to all other reporters at the International Press Center. Possibility of moving additional reporters to Dorado for joint statement.

Consideration is being given to helping foreign reporters arrange news conferences with their leaders at Dorado, after joint statement.

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