

The original documents are located in Box 131, folder “President, 1975 (2)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

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 Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1975

Mr. President:

Next week is the week you indicated that John Hersey, the novelist and your former Yale classmate, spend considerable time with you for a long profile for the New York Times' magazine to be published around May 1.

As Hersey told you when he came for a visit one Friday evening, his story will deal with your personality and style rather than any hard news events which may occur during the week. I need some decisions on the following specific requests by Hersey:

1. He would like to spend as much time as possible in the Oval Office while you are holding meetings.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

2. For those meetings or portions of meetings which you don't think he should hear you could suggest that he wait outside with Terry O'Donnell.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

3. He would like to spend some time with you on either Sunday, March 9 or Sunday, March 16 as you relax with casual weekend activities.

Sunday, March 9
APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

Sunday, March 16
APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:



4. He would like to spend at least one evening with you during a typical relaxed family evening at home.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

5. He would like to sit in on Don Rumsfeld's 8:00 a.m. senior staff meeting, probably Monday, March 10.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

6. He would like to sit in on your own series of meetings with your staff: General Scowcroft, Bob Hartmann, Don Rumsfeld, Jack Marsh, Ron Nessen, etc.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

7. He would like a letter from you authorizing the University of Michigan and Yale to show him your college academic records.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

OTHER:

8. I have assigned Larry Speakes of my staff to stick with Hersey for next week to help him.

APPROVE: _____ DISAPPROVE: _____

Hersey is a serious writer who intends to do a long serious profile on you similar to the one he did on Harry Truman, which you read one weekend at Camp David.

I recommend that he be allowed to do most of what he requests. Since he is not very interested in hard news and his article will not appear until about May 1, I don't think there should be much concern about him overhearing sensitive matters. However, as far as seeing your school records, I am inclined to think you should say no.

Ron Nessen
RON NESSEN

March 8, 1975

Mr. President:

You've won over John Osborne!

Ron Nessen

Attachment: John Osborne column



newspaper or all newspapers had been kept out of a public congressional committee session, there's no doubt stories would be carried and editorials written decrying this abuse of press freedom.

Television may have become the prime source of news for most Americans, but the governing of television licenses by the Federal Communications Commission, and the general threat of government interference, apparently makes television news officials hesitate to demand the access and rights granted others in the news business.

Walter Pincus

White House Watch

Pressing Congress

If the perceptions and judgments that prevailed at the White House in early March prove to be correct, and they probably will, the period between then and the turn of last November-December will be remembered as the time when it ceased to be possible for a reporter to write in fairness, as I did in this journal's issue of January 4 & 11, that "Gerald Ford is an awfully nice man who is not up to the presidency." In that period, with the formulation of his economic and energy programs and his handling of them in a doubting, fractious and heavily Democratic Congress, and his general handling of himself as a person and a President, Mr. Ford convinced an impressive variety of politicians, officials, journalists and concerned citizens that he is indeed "up to the presidency." Evidence that this is so is also evidence that Gerald Ford in this time at least began to surmount the enormous handicap inherent in the fact that he was the first Vice President and is the first President who entered the two offices by appointment and without a national constituency.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic majority leader, put in *The Congressional Record* of February 27, with unusually prominent display on the first page of the Senate section of that day's issue, a *Wall Street Journal* columnist's lyrical testament that "Maybe a lot of us are being too rough on Jerry Ford . . . Mr. Ford is not only a lot smarter than his critics suggest, but he's also an unusually honest and straightforward man, of considerable personal and professional integrity." Although Mr. Ford should "be judged primarily on policies and performance," the columnist continued, "it would be wrong and unfair if his more personal contributions to the American presidency were slighted or ignored." Two respected Washington correspondents, Lou Cannon of *The Washington Post* and Martin Schram of the Long Island, NY, *Newsday*, stayed in Florida after Mr. Ford went

there for one of his rounds of regional seminars and press conferences (along, in that instance, with an afternoon's play in a crassly commercial golf tournament). After interviewing people who had met and heard the President, Cannon and Schram reported that they found heightened respect for him and moderately increased support for his programs. At his Florida press conference the President was asked in successive questions whether he'd recommend a change in the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, under which he was appointed to the vice presidency and succeeded to the presidency, and whether "you feel any handicap for not having won a presidential election?" They were touchy questions and they could have elicited a display of the nervousness that Mr. Ford in fact feels on both scores at times. Instead the questions induced a display of total confidence. The President's response to the first question was, "I guess I could say it worked pretty well this time," and to the second, "The answer is no." Image manufacture of the kind discussed in a previous report was involved here, but the effect was valid.

Before the President's economic and energy programs were announced in a televised speech on January 13 and his State of the Union speech to Congress on January 15, he and some of his associates, official and unofficial, went through two months of grueling preparation and debate. The resultant programs were so complicated, especially on the energy side, that they are poorly understood to this day. It is enough to say here that the energy proposal rested essentially on two devices: reducing the consumption of imported petroleum and other scarce fuels by increasing their prices rather than by arbitrary quota and allocation; and returning to the consuming public and industry in tax rebates, tax reductions and direct grants the many billions of dollars (30 to 46, depending on how it's figured) that the President's tariff and tax measures would annually suck out of the economy. A combination of rebates to individuals from tax payments on calendar 1974 incomes and of increased investment credits to business, including agriculture, would reinject about \$16 billion into the ailing economy during 1975. This anti-recession proposal was simpler and easier to understand than the energy program, a fact that caused some uneasiness within the Ford councils and led to insistence by staff chief Donald Rumsfeld, among others, that the controversy between Congress and the administration over the energy proposals not be allowed to obscure (as it did for awhile) the President's concern that an immediate tax reduction and rebate of some sort be quickly enacted.

In the period of formulation before January 13-15, Mr. Ford was warned by some of his advisers (among them Bryce Harlow, a corporate and presidential lobbyist who's been in and out of Republican White Houses since the Eisenhower administration) that the future of his presidency, in this mini-term by succession and in a full elective term if he goes for it next year,

would turn upon whether he let a new Congress, not only Democratic but infused with a dismaying number of feisty freshman representatives, run over him and his programs. If he allowed this to happen, Mr. Ford was told and no doubt was quite capable of concluding for himself, he'd be finished, a doormat, a sad-sack President until he was displaced on January 20, 1977.

He prepared himself against this eventuality in two ways. First, he and his people wrote into his State of the Union address and the televised speech that preceded it, and into formal legislative proposals, escape language designed to sanctify every likely and conceivable compromise that he might be called upon to make. Thus what was widely interpreted to be faltering and weakness when he excepted New England and Florida from the impact of higher imported fuel costs, and farmers from higher costs of fertilizers derived from petroleum, had actually been foreseen and provided in the fine print of his proposals. Second and more importantly, he set out in the initial speeches, in every subsequent public statement on the subject, and in the daily pronouncements of his spokesmen, to prod and goad congressional Democrats with the assertion, first and accurately, that he had a program and they didn't, and when they finally began to come up with bits and pieces of alternative programs, that he still had the only comprehensive and coherent one. He, as a 25-year veteran of the House, must have known that in getting a tax relief bill (not his, but a variant that was acceptably close to his proposal) through the House committee stage and bringing Senate and House Democrats close to agreement on an energy alternative, the legislators were acting with better than average speed. Yet, as late as February 26 in Florida, he moaned that "I am really perplexed" by the failure to produce a finished tax bill

and to convene Senate and House committee hearings on energy proposals. It was all calculated. It was marred, at the White House end, by a few bobbles such as baffling but relatively minor differences between Press Secretary Ron Nessen's and the President's evaluations of a House Ways and Means Committee energy proposal as "a basis for compromise." On the whole, however, it was a skillful performance. In a burst of smartly figured compromise on March 4, the President vetoed a House-Senate bill that would have deferred for 90 days his authority to impose additional tariffs on imported oil and postponed two stages of the previously ordered increase for 60 days.

Whatever the consequences, and they are in doubt at this writing, two elements of the Ford performance and its impact should be kept in mind. First, his strictures upon Congress were expressed civilly and within bounds that should prevent lasting scars. Seventy of 75 first-term House Democrats breakfasted with the President at the White House on March 4 and emerged as if bewitched, praising his courtesy and his asserted wish to cooperate with them rather than fight them. Second, the Democrats as a group were going beyond what the President wanted to do in the way of tax reduction and federal spending for economic stimulation. But, in the energy area where lasting impact upon the economy and the society is likely to be had, they in early March were inclining toward rather than away from his fundamental policy of minimizing arbitrary federal controls and relying instead upon market and price mechanisms to get and keep energy consumption within practicable bounds. The President and his programs appeared to be in better shape than many Washington observers, this writer included, thought a month ago that they could be.

John Osborne

Our Mercenary Air Force in Cambodia

Trail of Deception

by Tad Szulc

US involvement in Cambodia began with a deception in 1969, and it appears to be ending now, six years later, in deception. Looking back, in fact, we've never been told much truth about Cambodia—neither by Presidents

Nixon and Ford nor by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The final deception is the extraordinary manner and circumstances in which a "civilian contractor" with strong ties to the Central Intelligence Agency was set up in business by the Pentagon to fly an arms and fuel

Mr. Szulc is a Washington writer on foreign affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

VIA: DON RUMSFELD

FROM: RON NESSEN

Some time ago I mentioned to you a request from Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the investigative reporters of the Washington Post who developed the Watergate story, to interview you off-the-record for their forthcoming book on the last days of the Nixon Administration. They have talked to many of the personalities involved in those last days totally off-the-record and not for quotation or attribution. They would very much like to talk to you on this same basis to learn of your memories of those days. In the book none of what you tell them would be attributed to you by name.

The initial decision you made on this was not to do it.

Woodward and Bernstein are coming in to see me on Saturday to informally give me a progress report, at their request, on what they have learned in their research. They have already indicated to me that they have learned nothing which casts any doubt on your role in those last days as it has already been publicly reported.

I am not urging you to reconsider your earlier decision not to talk to Woodward and Bernstein, but their visit to me on Saturday gives you an opportunity to review these options.

_____ I don't want to see Woodward and Bernstein.

_____ You can bring them in for a short courtesy call while they are here on Saturday, but no interview.

_____ You can bring them in to see me when they are here Saturday and I will answer their questions off-the-record for 30 minutes.

_____ I will do an off-the-record interview with Woodward and Bernstein but at a later date, not this Saturday.

March 14, 1975

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am having a small champagne and cake farewell party for Paul Miltich this afternoon at about 5:00. It will be attended by about 30 of Paul's colleagues from the White House Press Office.

The party will be in Room 160 Executive Office Building.

If you care to drop in on the party, I am sure that Paul and the other Press Office staff would be pleased to have you join us.

Ron Nessen



PAUL MILTICH COCKTAIL PARTY

Friday, March 14

5:00 pm

Conference Room - 160 EOB

Guests:

Paul Miltich		Ron Nessen	
Jerry Warren ✓		Jack Hushen ✓	
Margita White ✓		Larry Speaks ✓	
John Carlson ✓ 157		Bill Roberts ✓	
Phil Warden ✓		Tom DeCair ✓	
Bob Kelly ✓ 157		Lou Thompson ✓	
Sandy Wisniewski 104			
Kathy Jones 104			
Gail Campbell 157			
Connie Thuma 157			
Liz O'Neill 161			
Marie Wilkie 141			
Becky Hammil 101			
Kathy Goltra 141			
Jon Hoornstra 127			
Ann Swanson 129			
Vera Dowhan 100			
Darlene Schmalzried 127 EOB			
Marcie Powers 129 EOB			

Food:

Cake "Best wishes Paul"
champagne
mixed nuts

Cost:

Cake \$23.50
Cham \$21.00 (6 bottles)
Labor

TOTAL:



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear

You are invited to attend a small reception in honor of Paul Miltich on his leaving the Press Office staff to become a member of the Postal Rate Commission

Friday, March 14
5:00 pm
Conference Room in 160 EOB

You are under no obligation whatsoever to donate to the party fund, but if you feel you would like to do so, you may send contributions to help defray the expenses to Connie Gerrard in the Press Office.

Jack Husher
Larry Speaks
Bill Roberts
Tom De Coir
Lou Thompson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear

You are invited to attend a small reception in honor
of Paul Miltich on his leaving the Press Office staff to become
a member of the Postal Rate Commission

Friday, March 14
5:00 pm
Conference Room in 160 EOB

Jerry Warren
Margitar White
John Carlson
Phil Warden
Bob Kelly
Sandy Wisniewski
Kathy Jones
Gail Campbell
Connie Thuma
Liz O'Neill
Marie Skibkie
Becky Dammell
Kathy Keltra

Jon Hoornstra
Ann Swanson
Vera Dawhan
Darlene Schwalzried
Marcie Powers

(Jerry announced in
staff meeting 3-14-75
that if wanted to
contribute, send
money to c.g.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear

You are invited to attend a small reception in honor
of Paul Miltich on his leaving the Press Office staff to become
a member of the Postal Rate Commission

Friday, March 14
5:00 pm
Conference Room in 160 EOB



March 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

Re: Press Conference Briefing Book

Attached is your briefing book for your Press Conference in South Bend this Monday, March 17.

I will have some additional items to give you before the time of the Press Conference on Monday.

RN:jc



March 20, 1975

Mr. President:

The attached is for your reading in case you didn't see it. I think it is generally a fair assessment.

Ron Hassen

Attachment

RN/PP



NEWSLESS PRESS CONFERENCES

You Can't Learn Where Ford Plans to Move Next

By Norman Kempster

Washington Star Staff Writer

President Ford has retrieved the

While he seldom takes the public into his confidence concerning future steps his administration will take, Ford uses his press conferences to reiterate current policy: Presumably, attentive readers and listeners can discover where Ford stands on the issues of the day even if they cannot learn where he plans to go next: Ford's two-a-month schedule of press conferences keeps those current positions from getting too far out of date.

Actual changes in policy — and there have been plenty of them during Ford's seven-month tenure — are usually announced outside of the press conference format.

There is
NOTHING
WRONG
WITH
TALKING
ABOUT TODAY
NOT
TOMORROW

March 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

Here is an advance copy of Fortune's special issue on the American system, including the interview with you. See page 80.

I have written a thank you note in your behalf to Hedley Donovan, the editor-in-chief.

RN/cg





**HOW
PRESIDENT
FORD
VIEWS
THE SYSTEM**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


March 28, 1975

Mr. President:

Here is a compilation of editorial opinion on whether you should sign or veto the tax bill:

<u>IN FAVOR OF SIGNING</u>	<u>VETO</u>	<u>NO DEFINITE POSITION BUT LEANING TOWARD VETO</u>
Washington Post Washington Star-News Baltimore Sun Christian Science Monitor Los Angeles Times Detroit Free Press Kalamazoo Gazette Boston Globe San Diego Tribune	Wall Street Journal San Diego Union	New York Daily News Chicago Tribune Detroit News

Ron Nessen





The Washington Star

JOE L. ALLBRITTON, *Publisher*

JAMES G. BELLOWS, *Editor*

SIDNEY EPSTEIN, *Managing Editor*

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1975

An Acceptable Tax Bill

J. A. Timis

3/28/75

The Tax Bill: Better Now Than Later

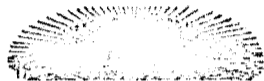
Friday, March 28, 1975

CSM

The Monitor's view

Tools for recovery

THE



SUN

A12

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1975

WILLIAM F. SCHMICK, JR., Publisher • PAUL A. BANKER, Managing Editor • J.R.L. STERNE, Editorial Page Editor

The Easter Basket Tax Bill

DAILY NEWS

DAILY NEWS

220 East 42d St.

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

(212) MU 2-1234

MARCH 28, 1975

Published daily except Sunday by New York News Inc. 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017. W. H. James, President and Publisher; Floyd Barger, Editor and Sr. Vice President; V. E. Palmer, Secretary, and R. J. Rohrbach, Treasurer.

Mail subscription rates per year: U.S. Daily and Sunday \$79.50. Daily \$53.50. Sunday \$25.00. Armed Forces Special Rates: Daily and Sunday \$53.50. Daily \$36.00. Sunday \$17.50. Foreign and short term rates upon request.

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all local news printed in this paper. All other republication rights are reserved.

THE EASTER-BASKET BILL

f

3/28/75

4 Wall Street Journal TH

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

A Mickey Mouse Tax Cut

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

STANTON R. COOK, *Chairman and Publisher*
ROBERT M. HUNT, *President and General Manager*

CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK, *Editor* J. S. SCHMIDT, *Managing Editor, Features*
MAXWELL MCCROHON, *Managing Editor* JOHN MCCUTCHEON, *Editorial Page Editor*

8 Section 1 ▽ Friday, March 28, 1975

THE NEWSPAPER is an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day, to foster commerce and industry, to inform and lead public opinion, and to furnish that check upon government which no constitution has ever been able to provide.

--THE TRIBUNE CREDO

A tax break for everyone . . .

A24

FRIDAY, MA

3/28/75

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Tax Bill

March 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN
 JERRY WARREN
 DICK CHENEY



SUBJECT: New **option** for trip to West Coast

1. Remain here, **sign or veto** the bill on live television Monday night at 7:30 pm EDT. Go to Palm Springs Monday night (if sign) or Tuesday morning (if veto).
2. Extend stay in Palm Springs by two days (returning in time for foreign policy speech to Congress on April 9 or 10).

BENEFITS: -- President is working while Congress is on vacation

- Builds public suspense over decision (departure for Palm Springs will lead to conclusion you will sign the bill)
- Allows time for arguments against the bill to become known (even editorials urging signing the bill have pointed out the weaknesses in it)
- Shows the President is giving careful consideration, in a work atmosphere, to an important decision
- Avoids appearance, which Nixon often gave, of feeling that President has right to take vacation whenever he wants, regardless of pending business

LIABILITIES:

- President misses Bakersfield (where only small crowd can now be raised) and Elk Hills (which is too late for evening TV shows anyway)
- President misses 2 to 3 days vacation unless stay in Palm Springs is extended (see option 2 above)

March 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

SUBJECT: Tax Cut Bill

I recommend you sign the Tax Cut Bill in a way that makes the following points strongly:

1. You should take full credit for initiating and pushing through a foot-dragging Congress a stimulative tax cut to pull the country out of recession.
2. The bill contains expensive, ill-advised, and ill-considered amendments, but the need for immediate stimulation outweighs these disadvantages. Congress already has wasted enough time and delayed taxpayers' getting their refund checks.
3. You are accepting the ill-advised Congressional amendments only with the understanding that you expect Congress now to act in a responsible way and not load any more stimulation onto the budget by running the deficit up to \$100 billion through spending programs which would raise interest rates, undermine the recovery, and bring inflation back at an even greater rate than before.

My observations are based on how I believe the public will perceive your action and not on an expert knowledge of economics. The psychological stimulation of a Tax Cut Bill signing can be magnified by the fact that it comes at the Easter season when the weather is turning good and the first glimmer of hopeful economic news is beginning to show up. This would be a welcome Easter present for the recession-plagued country.

On the other hand, a veto would have a psychologically discouraging effect, and would be difficult to explain to the average TV viewer. Even Fred Hickman conceded in his analysis that a veto, however right from an economic point of view, would be difficult to explain because it would be based on opposition to technical amendments about which the man-on-the-street has little understanding or involvement.



In addition, a veto now could raise doubts about the consistency of your economic policy and could be interpreted as stubbornness on your part. As Bob Hartmann pointed out the other day, in October you requested a 5% tax increase; in January you requested a 12% tax decrease; and with a veto you would be saying in March a tax cut can wait for Congress to try again. The general view is, as I detect it, that a new bill would be no better and possibly worse than the present one. On the other hand, if Congress overrode your veto, you would lose a considerable amount of authority in future veto confrontations.

Up to this point you have come across to the public as a forceful leader in the areas of the economy and energy, having scored considerable success despite the overwhelming Democratic majority in Congress. To veto this bill, and especially to be overridden, would damage that image. To sign the bill and then launch a new crusade against irresponsible Congressional spending would enhance that image.



March 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

Attached is a statement proposed by Brent Scowcroft to be put out to the press here this afternoon in a low-key way. I have also talked to Dr. Kissinger and he agrees on the desirability of putting out a statement commenting on the humanitarian aspects of the fall of DaNang.

With your approval I will issue this statement this afternoon, with any additions or modifications you indicate on this copy.



PROPOSED STATEMENT BY RON NESSEN

The President considers that the fall of DaNang is an immense human tragedy. It has cruelly trapped many hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese refugees who tried until the last moment to escape the North Vietnamese army. It should be ~~deeply~~ deeply disturbing ~~to~~ to all civilized mankind.



April 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

Here are the newsmen and technicians who came with us from Washington to cover you in Palm Springs, and a very few prominent news people who joined the coverage here.

These are the newsmen and technicians you may want to consider inviting to the press reception Sunday night:

Richard Growald	United Press International
Frank Cormier	Associated Press
Howard Benedict	Associated Press
(Mrs. Joy)	
Ralph Harris	Reuters
(Mrs. Ena)	
Louis Foy	Agence France Presse
Lou Cannon	Washington Post
Jack Gormond	Washington Star-News
John Herbers	New York Times
(Mrs. Betty)	
Paul Healy	New York Daily News
Arlen Large	Wall Street Journal
Martin Schram	Newsday
Bruce Winters	Baltimore Sun
Aldo Beckman	Chicago Tribune
Peter Lisager	Chicago Daily News
James Deakin	St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Rudy Abramson	Los Angeles Times
(Mrs. Joyce)	
Al Sullivan	USIA
Saul Kohler	Newhouse
William Theis	Hearst
Roy McCartney	The Melbourne (Australia) Age
(Mrs. Betty)	
Richard Beeton	London Daily Telegraph



Thomas DeFrank
(Mrs. Mary Jane)
John Mashek
(Mrs. Sarah)
Dean Fischer
John Osborne
(Mrs. Trudy)
John Weisman
John Buckley

Thomas Capra
Tom Jarriel
Ann Compton
Walt Rodgers
Lucien Millet
Charles Thompson
Bob Schieffer
Phil Jones
Jeff Skov
(Mrs. Paula)
Forrest Boyd
Lloyd Siegel
(Mrs. Jean)
John Cochran
Russ Ward
Hatsuhisa Takashima
Don Fulcom
Philomena Jurey
Thomas Girard

Charles Tassadi
Ren Bennett
Dennis Brack
Wally McNamee
(Mrs. Nikka)
Gordon Hoover
(Mrs. Susan)
Lew Maddox
Mike Melli
Cal Marlin
Tom Novak
Dave Peredia

Newsweek
U.S. News and World Report
Time
New Republic
TV Guide
Western Union

ABC Productions
ABC
ABC
AP Radio
Radio Canada
CBS Productions
CBS
CBS
Golden West Broadcasters

Mutual
NBC Productions
NBC
NBC Radio
NHK Broadcasting
UPI Audio
Voice of America
Westinghouse Broadcasting

AP Photos
UPI Photos
Time - Black Star Photos
Newsweek Photos

ABC-TV cameraman

ABC-TV soundman
ABC Radio Engineer
CBS-TV cameraman
CBS-TV soundman
CBS-TV electrician



Gerald Conklin
Frank Gibson
Al Hoagland
Ernest Hauser
(Mrs. Mary Jane)
Aldo Argentieri
(Mrs. Helen)
Cleveland Ryan

Meg Greenfield
Lloyd Shearer
Ted Keppel

CBS Radio Engineer
NBC-TV cameraman
NBC-TV soundman
NBC-TV electrician

NBC Radio Engineer
Lighting Technician

Washington Post Editorial Page
Parade Magazine
ABC - State Department correspondent

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBERS THAT HAVE BEEN INVITED:

Ron Nessen
Jack Hushen
Larry Speakes
John Carlson
Thym Smith
Les Janka

Don Rumsfeld
Bob Hartmann
Alan Greenspan
Milt Friedman
Bob Orbin
Kay Pullen

Shirley W. Winderfeld



WHITE HOUSE PRESS CHARTER -- PALM SPRINGS, CALIF. TO
 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

WIRE:

~~Richard Crowl~~
 Richard Crowl
 Frank Cormier
 Howard Benedict
 Ralph Harris
 Louis Foy

United Press International **OFF PSP**
 United Press International
 Associated Press
 Associated Press
 Reuters
 Agence France-Press

NEWSPAPERS:

Lou Cannon
 Jack Germond
 John Herbers
 Paul Healy
 Arlen Large
 Martin Schram
 Bruce Winters
 Aldo Beckman
 Peter Lisagor
 James Deakin
 Rudy Abramson
 George Murphy
 Al Sullivan
 Saul Kohler
 William Theis
 Otto Kreisler
 Roy Macartney
 Richard Beeston
~~Ted Koppel~~

Washington Post
 Washington Star-News
 New York Times
 New York Daily News
 Wall Street Journal
 Newsday
 Baltimore Sun
 Chicago Tribune
 Chicago Daily News
 St. Louis Post-Dispatch
 Los Angeles Times
 San Francisco Chronicle
 USA
 Newhouse Newspapers
 Hearst Newspapers
 San Diego Union
 The Age
 London Daily Telegraph

(Join San 4/3 Off Sfo 4/4)

~~(Join 4/5 POC)~~

MAGAZINES:

Thomas DeFrank
 John Mashek
 Dean Fischer
 John Osborne
 John Buckley
 John WEISMAN

Newsweek
 U. S. News & World Report
 Time
 New Republic
 Western Union
 TV GUIDE

RADIO & TELEVISION COMMENTATORS & PRODUCERS:

Thomas Capra
 Thomas Jarriel
 Ann Compton
 Walt Rodgers
 Lucien Millet
 Steve Fatterman
 Charles Thompson
 Bob Schieffer
 Phil Jones
 Bob Pierpoint
 Jeff Skov
 Forrest Boyd
~~Lloyd Siegel~~ **OFF LAS**
 Thomas Brokaw
 John Cochran
 Russ Ward
 Don Fulson
 Philomena Jurey
 Thomas Girard
 Hatsuhisa Takashima
TED KOPPEL
STEVE PYIE

ABC Productions
 American Broadcasting Company
 American Broadcasting Company
 AP-Radio
 Radio Canada
 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
 CBS Productions
 Columbia Broadcasting System
 Columbia Broadcasting System
 Columbia Broadcasting System
 Golden West Broadcasters
 Mutual Broadcasting System
 NBC Productions
 National Broadcasting Company
 National Broadcasting Company
 NBC-Radio
 UPI-Audio
 Voice of America
 Westinghouse Broadcasting Company
 NHK Broadcasting
ABC
AP PHOTOS

(Join 4/5 thru to DC)
 (OFF LAS)



REELS, STILLS, SOUND MEN, RADIO ENGINEERS & ELECTRICIANS:

Charles Tashadi
 Ron Bennett
 Dennis Brack
 Wally McNamee
 Gordon Hoover
 Lev Maddox
 Roy Hugstedt
 Mike Jelli
 Cal Marlin
 Tom Novak
 Dave Peredia
 Gerald Conklin
 Frank Gibson
 Al Hoagland
 Ernest Hauser
 Aldo Argentieri
 Cleveland Ryan
BOB DUNN (OFF LAS)
FRED GAYTON (OFF LAS)

AP-Photos
 UPI-Photos
 Time-Black Star-Photos
 Newsweek-Photos
 ABC TV Cameraman
 ABC TV Soundman
 ABC TV Cameraman
 ABC Radio Engineer
 CBS TV Cameraman
 CBS TV Soundman
 CBS TV Electrician
 CBS Radio Engineer
 NBC TV Cameraman
 NBC TV Soundman
 NBC TV Electrician
 NBC Radio Engineer
 Light Technician
CBS CAMERAMAN
CBS SOUNDMAN

STAFF:

Jack Hushen
~~Bob Mead~~ **JOIN**
 John Carlson
 Larry Speakes
 Thym Smith
 C. Gerrard
 P. Presock
 Judy O'Neill
 J. Gagliardi
 Ray Zock
 Bob Manning
 J. Dreylinger
 C. Marceaux
 Bobby Law
 R. Cadwallader
 Paul Farrera
J. KIGHTLINGER
H. COLLINS
 Doris Goldstein
 Kathy Prewitt
 Gay Halterman
 Joann O'Brien
 L. McWhirter
 F. Zimmerman
 John Kelly
 Alan Harrison
 Paul Schlappich
 Karl Schumacher
 Gary Sorrels
 Les Janka
 Larry Adams
 Paul Benson
KATHY KOOB
E. ROSENBERG **JOIN**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

The President and Mrs. Ford

wish to invite you

to an informal patio reception

at their residence

41001 Thunderbird Road
Thunderbird Ranch Estates
Rancho Mirage

Sunday, April 6, 1975

5:30 to 7:00 pm



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Miss Connie Gerrard

FROM: TERRY O'DONNELL ^{TOD}

The President and Mrs. Ford have asked me to invite you to an informal patio reception at their Residence, 41001 Thunderbird Road, Thunderbird Ranch Estates, Rancho Mirage, Saturday, April 5, 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Attire: Sport Coat, no tie for men.
Casual wear for women

RSVP:
The Staff Office via Signal Board
or 328-7410



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1975

MRS. FORD:

I thought you might like to have a
copy of the attached list of invitees
to the press reception this evening.


Ron Nessen



INVITEES TO THE PRESS RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN

BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

Sunday, April 6

Richard Growald	United Press International
Frank Cormier	Associated Press
Howard Benedict (Mrs. Joy)	Associated Press
Ralph Harris (Mrs. Ena)	Reuters
Louis Foy	Agence France Presse
Lou Cannon	Washington Post
Jack Germond	Washington Star-News
John Herbers (Mrs. Betty)	New York Times
Paul Healy	New York Daily News
Arlen Large	Wall Street Journal
Martin Schram	Newsday
Bruce Winters	Baltimore Sun
Aldo Beckman	Chicago Tribune
Peter Lisagor	Chicago Daily News
James Deakin	St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Rudy Abramson (Mrs. Joyce)	Los Angeles Times
Al Sullivan	USIA
Saul Kohler	Newhouse
William Theis	Hearst
Roy MacCartney (Mrs. Betty)	The Melbourne (Australia) Age
Richard Beeston	London Daily Telegraph
Thomas DeFrank (Mrs. Mary Jane)	Newsweek
John Mashek (Mrs. Sarah)	U. S. News & World Report
Dean Fischer	Time
John Osborne (Mrs. Trudy)	New Republic
John Weisman	TV Guide
John Buckley	Western Union
Thomas Capra	ABC Productions
Tom Jarriel	ABC
Ann Compton	ABC
Walt Rodgers	AP Radio
Lucien Millet	Radio Canada
Charles Thompson	CBS Productions
Bob Schieffer	CBS
Phil Jones	CBS



Jeff Skov (Mrs. Paula)
Forrest Boyd
Lloyd Siegel (Mrs. Joan)
John Cochran
Russ Ward
Hatsuhisa Takashima
Don Fulson
Philomena Jurey
Thomas Girard
Charles Tasnadi
Ron Bennett
Dennis Brack
Wally McNamee (Mrs. Nikka)
Gordon Hoover (Mrs. Susan)
Lew Maddox
Mike Belli
Cal Marlin
Tom Novak
Dave Peredia
Gerald Conklin
Frank Gibson
Al Hoagland
Ernest Hauser (Mrs. Mary Jane)
Aldo Argentieri (Mrs. Helen)
Cleveland Ryan
Meg Greenfield
Lloyd Shearer
Ted Koppel

Golden West Broadcasters
Mutual
NBC Productions
NBC
NBC Radio
NHK Broadcasting
UPI Audio
Voice of America
Westinghouse Broadcasting
AP Photos
UPI Photos
Time - Black Star Photos
Newsweek Photos
ABC-TV cameraman
ABC-TV soundman
ABC Radio Engineer
CBS-TV cameraman
CBS-TV soundman
CBS-TV electrician
CBS Radio Engineer
NBC-TV cameraman
NBC-TV soundman
NBC-TV electrician
NBC Radio Engineer
Lighting Technician
Washington Post Editorial Page
Parade Magazine
ABC-State Department
Correspondent



WHITE HOUSE STAFF

INVITED TO THE PRESS RECEPTION -(APRIL 6)

Mr. and Mrs. Ron Nessen
Sheila Weidenfeld (Mr. Ed)
Larry Speakes
John Carlson
Thym Smith
Les Janka

Mr. and Mrs. Don Rumsfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hartmann
Mr. Alan Greenspan
Mr. Milt Friedman
Mr. Bob Orbin
Kay Pullen



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1975

Mr. President:

Here is the statement I propose to read at my news briefing today.

Following this I would hand out the citations from public statements concerning American aid and enforcement of the peace treaty.

APPROVE:

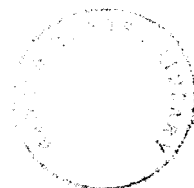
Verdery

DISAPPROVE:

OTHER:


Ron Nessen

Attachment

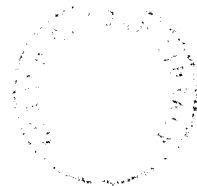


April 9, 1975

(To be read by Ron Nessen at the Press Briefing - April 9)

Assurances to the Republic of Viet Nam as to both U.S. assistance and U.S. enforcement of the Paris agreement were stated clearly and publicly by President Nixon. The publicly stated policy and intention of the United States government to continue to provide adequate economic and military assistance and to react vigorously to major violations of the Paris agreement reflected confidential exchanges between the Nixon Administration and President Thieu at the time. In substance, the private exchanges do not differ from what was stated publicly. The law of 1973, of course, ruled out the possibility of American military reaction to violations of the agreement.

(Citations from U.S.-South Vietnamese communique, President Nixon's news conference, and President Nixon's foreign policy report to be distributed to the press.)



U.S. -GVN Communique (San Clemente), April 3, 1973:

Both Presidents, while acknowledging that progress was being made toward military and political settlements in South Vietnam, nevertheless viewed with great concern infiltrations of men and weapons in sizeable numbers from North Vietnam into South Vietnam in violation of the Agreement on Ending the War, and considered that actions which would threaten the basis of the Agreement would call for appropriately vigorous reactions. They expressed their conviction that all the provisions of the Agreement, including in particular those concerning military forces and military supplies, must be faithfully implemented if the cease-fire is to be preserved and the prospects for a peaceful settlement are to be assured. President Nixon stated in this connection that the United States views violations of any provision of the Agreement with great and continuing concern.

* * *

President's Foreign Policy Report, May 3, 1973:

"We hope that the contending factions will now prefer to pursue their objectives through peaceful means and political competition rather than through the brutal and costly methods of the past. This choice is up to them. We shall be vigilant concerning violations of the Agreement."

* * *

"We expect our friends to observe the Agreement just as we will not tolerate violations by the North Vietnamese or its allies."

* * *

"We have told Hanoi, privately and publicly, that we will not tolerate violations of the Agreement."

* * *

President Nixon's News Conference of March 15, 1973:

"I will only suggest this: that we have informed the North Vietnamese of our concern about this infiltration and of what we believe it to be, a violation of the cease-fire, the cease-fire and the peace agreement. Our concern has also been expressed to other interested parties. And I would only suggest that based on my actions over the past four years, that the North Vietnamese should not lightly disregard such expressions of concern, when they are made, with regard to a violation. That is all I will say about it."

* * *



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
SUMMARY

Chapter No.	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates	Chapter No.	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates		
TITLE I—GENERAL SUPPLEMENTALS									
I	Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection.....	\$47,100,000	\$59,387,000	+\$12,287,000	VIII	Legislative branch.....	\$20,592,250	\$20,597,250	+\$5,000
II	Defense.....	253,848,225	155,026,000	-\$98,822,225	IX	Public Works.....	85,200,000	103,350,000	+18,150,000
III	District of Columbia.....	8,500,000	8,500,000		X	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	523,594,000	541,533,000	+17,939,000
IV	Foreign Operations.....	733,000	730,000	-\$3,000	XI	Transportation.....	43,645,000	43,233,000	-\$412,000
V	Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science, and Veterans.....		20,000,000	+20,000,000	XII	Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.....	315,657,000	309,527,000	-\$6,130,000
VI	Interior and related agencies.....	96,498,000	67,281,000	-\$29,217,000	XIII	Claims and Judgments.....	23,103,029	23,108,029	+\$5,000
VII	Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,153,715,000	1,116,784,000	-\$36,931,000		Total, title I.....	2,583,116,504	2,471,211,279	-\$111,905,225
						Title II, pay costs.....	1,013,929,000	891,604,000	-\$122,325,000
						Grand total, titles I and II.....	3,597,045,504	3,362,815,279	-\$234,230,225

* Includes \$444,225,070 in budget estimates not considered by the House.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I will try to state as the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations has stated a view that I think is sound in this national emergency that we face.

Anyone familiar with my remarks and my voting record for the last 5 or 6 years on this issue would know very, very well that I would never write the language of this appropriation bill, section 307. That I would never support this language unless I was convinced that that language was the only solution out of a very serious dilemma that we face in this country. We face it in the House right now. The other body will face it shortly and the President will face it when this legislation gets to him.

My record is clear from the very beginning. I have time after time after time opposed any cutoff date, period. I have resisted many efforts by Members on the other side of the aisle and some on this side of the aisle who have repeatedly over a span of years sought to get the Congress to approve amendments that would limit the authority of the President to conduct military operations in Southeast Asia. I have never challenged the motives of anybody who felt differently than I. I have sought to vigorously set forth my own views and I have tried to convince individual Members on both sides of the aisle to adjust their views with mine.

But we have a different situation today. It seems to me that we should now, at this critical juncture, accept the language in this appropriation bill, section 307. This is not my language. This is not the language of the people who have felt totally different than myself. It is a compromise that in my judgment reasonable people can accept as we face a very critical problem in the United States.

With those introductory remarks, I should like to state as clearly and as unequivocally as I can information that may be of some help and assistance to those individuals who are undecided how they are going to vote.

I have communicated directly with the spokesman at the White House last night and again today, and I am au-

thorized to say the following: No 1 the President will definitely accept and sign a bill that contains the language in section 307. No 2— if military action is required in Southeast Asia after August 15, the President will ask congressional authority and will abide by the decision that is made by the House and the Senate, the Congress of the United States.

Let me add a third point. The third point is just as clear as the other two. The President will definitely veto any legislation that contains any restriction sooner than August 15. It is August 15. No earlier date.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. The gentleman is saying, then, that the President will, if more time is needed, ask Congress around August 15 for more time?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me phrase it this way.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. I got that impression from what the gentleman has said.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I think what the gentleman has said is a reiteration of what I have said.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If the President wants to take any military action in Southeast Asia after August 15, he will come back to the Congress and request that authority.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. He will ask for more time?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. He will ask for authority to pursue any military operation.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Right, which is to ask for more time; is that not what it is?

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GIAIMO. I do not want to get into any disagreement here. I have the highest respect and regard for the gentleman from Michigan's word and have for many years, but I am very nervous about the question of assurances from spokesmen in the White House. Let me say this: I understand that just as of an hour or so ago in the other body there are meetings taking place between the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Secre-

tary of State, wherein they have been discussing this question of trying to work out a compromise solution to the Southeast Asia problem, and my latest understanding is that although there is an indication on the part of the Secretary of State, and a willingness to work out some modus operandi in this matter, the fact of the matter is that as of the present time, I understand, we cannot and have not received any absolute assurances such as the gentleman just stated.

This does create a problem here, because we are being asked to compromise, and we are all compromisers in this Government, but there is no offer of compromise from the other side excepting an open-ended ticket.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Because I suspected, and properly so, that there would be a discussion on the floor of the House at this time. I went back this morning and got a reconfirmation of the information that I had last night late, after we finished yesterday's deliberations.

Mr. GIAIMO. Can the gentleman tell us from whom?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I will be frank with the gentleman: I did not talk with the President, but I am talking of people who have told me they have talked with the President.

Let me just reiterate what I said. I happen to believe the sources, and I will add, if it means anything to my friend, the gentleman from Connecticut—I know it will not mean anything to some people, but I trust that it will make some impact on the gentleman from Connecticut.

What I am saying on behalf of the President I will stick by, which means that I will not come in the well of the floor of this House and ask for any extension beyond August 15 if there is not a Presidential request for congressional authority. I will make that firm commitment here on the floor of the House.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I understand what the gentleman means by his statement. Of course I would take the gentleman's statement any time, any place, anywhere. The only thing that disturbs me, I say to the gentleman from Michigan, is that the information I have is that the Secretary of State has apparently indicated this morning that although they will try to work something

they have not committed themselves to any firm position as to time.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me just say that I believe my sources, I have reconfirmed them. I have given my personal word. And I might add a postscript. I hope this is not misunderstood. I do not think that any further extension could be achieved on the floor of the House if I and some others did not try to get it, so whether it is a sufficient word or not I think the White House has to understand that they are not going to let it unless they come back, ask for it and get congressional authority.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's second point of the three he made is a very important one. I would just like to clarify that and make sure we all have an understanding of it. As I understand what the gentleman said, if the President believes that military activity is necessary in Southeast Asia—and that would include Cambodia, Laos and North and South Vietnam—after August 15, that he will come back and request such authority from the Congress. That means to me he is affirming the constitutional principle that the authority is here in the Congress for such operations at least in that section of the world. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am not going to get into a constitutional discussion. We had some of that earlier this week. I suspect we will have that discussion after the recess when we consider again the war powers bill.

There is, I concede, some debate and difference on that issue. All I can say is that in this instance under these circumstances I have the word of the White House. I have gotten reconfirmation of it. As a practical matter I am sure that is what will happen if there is any need and necessity for such authority after August 15.

Mr. DU PONT. If the gentleman will yield further I think that is a very important point to consider in our deliberations, the fact that we have that kind of agreement from the President of the United States.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, do I understand correctly that under this bill which would authorize bombing to be continued up to August 15 the White House is committed when this bill is enacted and signed into law that all bombing would cease on August 15, that all military activity in and over Laos, Cambodia, and North and South Vietnam would cease unless the President came back to the Congress and asked for and obtained authority to commence military activity?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That is my understanding.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. And we are going to

be in recess from August 3 until September 5, so there is a period of some 3 weeks that we could be assured that there would be no combat activity in or over Indochina unless Congress is reconvened and gives its approval?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That would be my understanding.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. And the gentleman in the well, the minority leader, will lead us in the effort to obtain that commitment from the White House or do we have that?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Will the gentleman repeat that again? I want to be very frank.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Does the distinguished minority leader have this commitment from the White House from the President that the bombing ceases August 15?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I do not have the answer to his precise question as he phrases it but as I interpret what they have said it would include a "Yes" answer to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, from my own position, I do not know how I will vote on these matters, which to me can be perhaps the greatest constitutional question since the Civil War, but how I vote will depend on whether or not the White House is willing to make that commitment precisely. I think we have time to obtain that commitment between now and the time this vote will occur.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I want to be very frank with the gentleman from California. I am not going back and ask the precise question the way the gentleman phrased it. I do not think we have to have it as the gentleman necessarily phrases it. I have it in a way that I think covers any and all contingencies, including the way the gentleman from California phrased it.

I have no feeling that there is any difference in the way he phrased it and the way I sought to explain it. Therefore, I think we have to have faith in the gentleman from California, myself and others, that the situation is covered.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF).

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, I understand the reason for setting the time at August 15 was so that we can negotiate further. What leads the gentleman from Michigan to believe that there has been any change on the part of the parties involved in the negotiations which would enable us to get the idea that they will not wait until August 15, if we do set the date? That is the argument that has always been used against setting a date.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I agree, and I understand it, but I am also told that there has been and there is now and there will continue to be active negotiations involving Cambodia at a very high level. The anticipation is that there is some reason for optimism. In my judgment, the White House apparently is willing or believes that between now and August 15 there is reason for a settlement at the negotiating table.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, is this not the same thing that was told to us in early May, which is some 50 days ago, as the fact that we were going to be able to conclude negotiations with these high sources or high authorities? I support the Flynt amendment to cease the bombing upon the enactment of this bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is right, but we started negotiations with the North Vietnamese back in 1968. We did not make much progress, but the effort has been continuous. We finally solved the problem by getting a peace agreement in January of this year. I have to rely on the people who have been involved in those negotiations. I am informed that they have some reason for optimism, and I am going to believe it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we are talking about how successful the negotiations may be. Successful or unsuccessful, we provide and make provision in this bill for a cutoff of combat activity in Cambodia and Laos. It is not dependent upon any successful negotiations concerning the Cambodia question.

This is the first time that the members of the Appropriations Committee have joined together, in submitting a bill to fix a cutoff date. If the combat activity continues beyond that date, it will be in defiance of the express statutes of the land.

Therefore, it seems to me a pretty clear situation. I, for one, propose to stand by the provision which we have before us, and I believe that the Members of the House would feel likewise, that there are no escape hatches. It is just a matter that it is over so far as combat activity by U.S. forces in or over Cambodia or Laos is concerned after August 15. That is the answer. Of course, with respect to North and South Vietnam, we have specific obligations under the January cease-fire agreement and they must be adhered to.

I certainly have received assurances from people such as Mel Laird, although I have not talked to the President, but these assurances have been unequivocal. However, it does not make any difference whether we have assurances or not in taking this action.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT).

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Chairman, I want to be sure I heard the gentleman's answer to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. DU PONT). This includes this agreement, South Vietnam.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. It includes Southeast Asia, and South Vietnam is in Southeast Asia.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. So in fact it is more total in its all-inclusiveness than previous statements.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Yes. Southeast Asia has a broader context than



just North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. So it is really more inclusive than the coverage in previous times.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. That is my understanding.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. If the mechanics work out, and we recess on August 6, and something does occur, so that the President feels he must use additional military force beyond that date, will it be, in all likelihood—I know there can be no guarantee—submitted prior to our recess?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. No. 1: I hope the negotiations will have resolved the problem, the one remaining problem, a government in Cambodia, before that date. If that has not been resolved by August 6 I believe the President will have to go to August 15 and stop military operations in Southeast Asia. If something comes up which justified, in his opinion, the consideration by the Congress of further military activity in that area, I believe he would have to ask the Congress to reconvene and consider his proposal.

I do not look down the road and anticipate that, but as I understand the commitment that is what it means.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I appreciate the gentleman's answer.

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HEINZ. I thank the minority leader.

I believe the minority leader made a very good point on the statement he made earlier about the inclusion of North and South Vietnam in the prohibition we are talking about with respect to Southeast Asia after August 15. Would the gentleman in the well support an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations that would make explicit in the bill the inclusion of North and South Vietnam?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I do not believe it is necessary. I do not believe it is essential.

Mr. HEINZ. Why would the gentleman contend it would not be necessary?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In the first place, I have the word of the White House. I have made my own commitment that it includes Southeast Asia. If we start enumerating North and South Vietnam then we have to define Southeast Asia and may have to redefine our obligations under the January cease-fire agreement.

Mr. HEINZ. The gentleman would not oppose such an amendment?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am going to stick by the language in the bill, with the assurances that have been made.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. In regard to the statement made just a few moments ago by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAMO) based on information he believed to be correct, let me inform the House that the Secretary of State has not been over to the Senate today. No such

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEGGETT. I believe we have made considerable progress in our conflict of will with the White House with respect to the termination of the war in Southeast Asia. We can all take heart today that at least we know the war is going to be ended come the middle of August.

What we are still concerned about, of course, is the fact that between now and August 15 we are going to be dropping, with 100-plane raids, per day, on the order of 180,000 250-pound bombs in an effort to kill about 100 to 150 alleged Communists, 90 percent of whom are indigenous Cambodians.

What I cannot quite understand is why it is necessary for the President to pledge to grind the operations to a halt in the domestic affairs of the United States in order to accomplish that particular Cambodian objective and to risk the loss of further additional dead American flyers, who undoubtedly will die over the next month and a half, and further missing in action, all for a nebulous agreement which may be forthcoming, when we have just had additional protocols executed and put in effect.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, let me respond in two respects. Unless we get a settlement in Cambodia, a government, and a cease-fire, we are in effect abandoning any verification of MIA's. This is the only way we are going to get any verification of MIA's.

No. 2, as was indicated earlier, I have always voted against any cutoff. The gentleman from time to time, if I recall his record accurately, has voted consistently to impose a prospective cutoff. So by voting for August 15 on this occasion and authorizing certain military activity between June 29 and August 15, he is not doing anything differently than he has done in the past by voting for a prospective cutoff date of 60 or 90 days.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished minority leader yield?

Mr. GIAMO. Mr. Chairman, will the minority leader yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, let me get the comment from the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN), first, because what the gentleman from Alabama says may relate to what the gentleman from Connecticut wishes to discuss.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, one of the top assistants of the Secretary of State has just indicated to me that the Secretary did testify yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and did make some remarks concerning there being no agreement at that time, at 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon, to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. However, he has not had further conversation today on this subject with anyone, and the State Department says that what the minority leader said in the well of the House at this hour is the way it is, that there is agreement which is firm and there is no question about it, and they by no means wish to confuse or challenge that. What was quoted earlier concerning there

tary said prior to the word the minority leader received from the White House last night or this morning.

Mr. GIAMO. Mr. Chairman, will the minority leader yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GIAMO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman knows that I do not want to misstate or deceive anyone in this Chamber, and certainly not the gentleman from Michigan. What I said or what I should have said is that Senators JAVITS and FULBRIGHT had a meeting this morning, but the meeting with the Secretary of State took place last night, as the gentleman said. But as of this morning, when they did have a meeting, there was an announcement made by Senators JAVITS and FULBRIGHT that as of the present time, about 11 a.m., there had still been no meeting with the Secretary of State.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I will yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN). Then I will yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HANNA).

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I will simply underline that what the minority leader has promised in the name of the President is the same as the State Department's understanding of the President's position and that the agreement is firm and clear.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I will now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HANNA).

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am one Member who thinks that a considerable amount of progress has been made and that we should give full and intelligent consideration to the fact this is in effect a real compromise. I bring this suggestion to the committee: That in striking the language that previously existed, and in particular looking at the general provisions in section 735, I notice that the language previously was to the effect that no money shall be transferred after a particular date; that was in the other language. But in the language now being recommended by the committee, it puts in, both as to the money in this bill and as to the money heretofore appropriated, the language that after the date of August 15 no money shall be expended.

Now, I trust I am correct in this, and I wish that the chairman of the committee would correct me if I am wrong, because to me this is a very important point. I am particularly concerned that there be a tandem relationship between the money to be expended and the activities that are going on.

Mr. Chairman, am I right now in my understanding that by putting this language in, in relation to expenditures, we can be assured that the flow of money and the stoppage of activity are coincidental as of August 15?

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. I would say you are precisely correct.

Mr. HANNA. To me this is a very important aspect of this compromise, and believe, precisely as the gentleman in the well does, that it does not make any difference what the President assures. If this Congress makes the law clear, when the President is bound by it. The only way he could change this is to veto this law. I would take it from the statement of the gentleman in the well that if he vetoes this one, we will override his veto by a very substantial margin.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCloskey).

Mr. McCLOSKEY. As I understand the gentleman in the well, it is that the language of section 307 in the committee bill is intended to include Southeast Asia, North and South Vietnam as well as Cambodia and Laos.

I would like to ask this question of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who will head our conferees, if we may have the understanding that if we vote for section 307 as it is included here, out of the conference will come the language that includes Cambodia, Laos, and North and South Vietnam, if the leader of our conferees will commit himself to that position.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. While the chairman is discussing a matter with a colleague, let me make a suggestion. I have clearly indicated my interpretation of what the White House understands to be the situation. I do not think we ought to amend this bill today, because I have concern about our peace agreement obligations, but if the other body adds North and South Vietnam in this context, I would have no hesitancy about having the House accept that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 30 minutes, and the time of the gentleman (Mr. CEDERBERG) has expired. The gentleman from Texas has 17 minutes remaining.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield me 2 minutes?

Mr. MAHON. As I have committed all of my time on this side, I can yield only 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I have yielded an awful lot of time to an awful lot of people, and I would like to have 1 minute.

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCloskey).

Mr. McCLOSKEY. I would just like to make this statement: We have tried and failed to get the two-thirds majority necessary to write into the law of the United States that this conflict will be ended on a date certain. If the President will sign existing 307 in this law, for the first time we will have reestablished the constitutional power of the Congress to prevent any further conflict. Since we cannot get the two-thirds majority to write it into the law today, I am prepared to vote for 307 if it comes out of the committee in order to reestablish the Constitution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I hope that the bill is approved as it is being presented.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I did have some time and it is gone, but I think it was for a very worthy purpose. I think that the compromise spirit is here, and I only hope it will prevail, because it is essential for the best interests of keeping this Government operative.

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, this past Monday, the House of Representatives by a vote of 235 to 172 prohibited the use of any funds contained in the second supplemental appropriations bill, or any previous appropriations bill, for combat operations in, over, or off the shores of Cambodia and Laos.

Our vote on Monday was a logical extension of the position which this body assumed on May 10 when by a vote of 224 to 172 we prohibited the use of any funds contained in the second supplemental appropriations bill for combat activities in Laos and Cambodia.

The majority of the Members of this House have on two occasions in the past month explicitly voted to end America's combat role in Indochina.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, the will of the majority of this Congress has been thwarted by a Presidential veto, sustained by one-third of the Members of this body. The issue before us today is twofold: Is it the will of this Congress to end the bombing of Indochina? And shall the will of Congress be determined by a simple majority of our Members, or shall we be dictated to by a minority of one-third?

As I have continually stated in the past, I am hard pressed to find any justification for the continued bombing of Cambodia either on strategic or legal grounds. If nothing else, the last 10 years have proven that peace in Asia will not be achieved by massive American bombing. The authority which a past Congress vested in the Presidency through the Gulf of Tonkin resolution is not the policy of the 93d Congress. We have clearly broken with the past.

For the first time since the Congress surrendered its constitutional powers to the executive branch almost a decade ago, we have the opportunity to reassert the right of Congress to decide when American men will go to war. If we accept section 307 of this bill, American combat involvement in Indochina will cease once and for all on August 15. If the President should wish to continue the war in Indochina he will have to petition the Congress to do so. Under the provisions of section 307, the decision to maintain American combat involvement in Cambodia and Laos will be decided by a simple majority of the House, not one-third.

Therefore, today I will join with those who have voted against this war since their very arrival in Congress in voting for section 307 of the supplemental ap-

propriations bill. In so doing, I do not for one moment condone our bombing Cambodia. To me, the overriding issue is that in the acceptance of section 307 and in the President's signing that section, we are receiving from the executive branch of the Government the first agreement in over 10 years and the first acknowledgment since World War II that the President of the United States may not put American military men, forces, or money into action without the approval of Congress.

With the addition of the Case-Church amendment this morning, the provisions of section 307 now include not only Cambodia and Laos but South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and Thailand as well. The President's signature on this bill is, in fact, his endorsement of a Southeast Asia War Powers Act. He is very clearly stating that it will be the law of the United States that there be no activities in Southeast Asia without the approval of both Houses. And that approval he will not get.

So, we find ourselves pledged to an end of the bombing in Southeast Asia, yet put in the incredible moral dilemma of having to authorize this bombing until August 15. If the Addabbo amendment, which I had voted for, had passed, bombing still would have continued for 15 or 20 days. It is very small consolation that we have achieved what we have by having to authorize bombing for another 20 days. But I think the overriding issue was, and still is, the fact that we recognize the constitutional power of the legislative branch to control the military adventures of the United States. For that reason, with reluctance but with a firm conviction that the issue is far bigger than 20 more days of bombing, I will join my colleagues in our decision to close the war off on the 15th. We do this with the strong feeling that the constitutional and legislative strength of this bill will give us the renewal of the power this House threw away almost a decade ago.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, for many years I have served on the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and certainly since 1967, when I spoke to the annual convention of the National Reserve Officers Association—and 200,000 copies of the speech went out all over the country—calling for an end to the war in Southeast Asia, I have done everything that I knew to bring the war to a conclusion.

We are at a place where at long last we can have the end in sight. I say that so that you may know there has not been anyone on this floor more active in trying to bring the fighting and combat to a satisfactory conclusion.

We have a nation with three equal and coordinate branches of government. As I have said many times, there must be a comity of understanding between those three branches of the Government or else our Government fails.

Despite the efforts of everyone here, despite the deep feelings of all of us who are in this House, if we do not accept section 307 as follows, there will be no time limit, nor other limit on the bombing in Cambodia and Laos, and there

to override the veto. The bill fell short by 35 votes. I am sure that we will make every effort.

As announced that on August 15 cut-off there is no evidence that we lack

It is that we need this others that must pass the end of the fiscal year this Government. If we continue of political brinkmanship branch we are going to in an economic straitjacket of ter-

will go without loans Congress have promised. public safety officers, to without pay or re- Many necessary and as in the field of hu- evaporate.

about it, Mr. Chair- is compromise cutoff ce. If I could have my out of Cambodia today. record to that effect

realistic enough to not achieve that. Fur- that the very success form of government e principle of compro- compromise that is orable. It will end the

report, for the first ate certain for the end engagement in Indo- commitment of the will accept this cut- word of the White litary activity will be ident after that date s approval of Con-

Chairman, and reat since the 10th of s consistently opposed long our engagement can be no doubt that the verge of ending for all.

this opportunity slip s by stubbornly in- mediate terminaton. votes to do that. We end the war by Au- that the House do

All time has expired.

ded to read the bill. ing the reading). Mr. unanimous consent that e bill be considered he remainder of the idment at any point.

Is there objection to e gentleman from

speaker, reserving the the intention of the nan of the Commit- as to permit debate

on amendments relating to the Cam- bodian situation to continue for a rea- sonable period of time without an effort to cut off such debate?

Mr. MAHON. Well, of course, we have had some debate in connection with the so-called Southeast Asia amendment, and we will have further debate. There will be no disposition to be arbitrary or unreasonable in restricting debate.

Of course, we could debate it until midnight. I am sure the gentleman has in mind some reasonable accommoda- tion.

Mr. MOSS. Well, I use the term, "rea- sonable," advisedly.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I with- draw my request.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. MAHON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I renew my unanimous-con- sent request. I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be con- sidered as read and open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I address the same question to the gentleman from Texas.

If there is assurance that there will be a reasonable opportunity for debate—and I underline the word "reasonable"—then I certainly will not object.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman, have I served in the U.S. Congress for 39 years and estab- lished a reputation for being otherwise than fair?

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request. The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROSENTHAL (during the read- ing). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill may be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I object. The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. ADDABBO (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be con- sidered as read and be open to amend- ment, from this point on.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. EVANS OF COLORADO

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Chair- man, I offer an amendment.

The portion of the bill to which the amendment relates is as follows:

Sec. 307. None of the funds herein appro- priated under this Act may be expended to support directly or indirectly combat activi- ties in or over Cambodia or Laos or off the shores of Cambodia or Laos by United States forces, and after August 15, 1973, no other funds heretofore appropriated under any other Act may be expended for such purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Evans of Colo-

the word "or" between the words "Cambio- dia" and "Laos", and insert a comma in lieu thereof; and after the word "Laos" on line 23 insert a comma and add the following: "North Vietnam and South Vietnam".

And on line 24, strike the word "or" be- tween the words "Cambodia" and "Laos" and insert a comma in lieu thereof and after the word "Laos" on said line 23 insert a comma and add the following: "North Vietnam and South Vietnam".

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Chair- man, I do not mind saying that both in the Appropriations Committee yesterday and since, when we considered the bill that was to be brought to the House to- day, I had a great deal of difficulty in making up my mind what I was going to do.

In the committee, it seemed to me that we had no other choice, that a veto had not been overridden and therefore it was up to the House to offer something dif- ferent to the President. Then I began to think, "Well, we have other issues at stake here; we have a continuing reso- lution with tougher limitations on it; we have a debt ceiling bill which has different limitations on it." I began to feel, in the absence of any indication from the White House or the President himself as to what the position of the President would be, that probably the best course of action would be to send back to the White House exactly the same bill he vetoed with the message hopefully being that a strong majority of the House and Senate believe we should cut off all our military activities in Southeast Asia.

I have listened with great interest to these proceedings in the House this afternoon. I have been most impressed, I must say, with the assurances that have been brought to us by the distinguished minority leader, first of all on his per- sonal word, which I was inclined to take, and then, after the challenge of the dis- tinguished gentleman from Connecticut and Illinois regarding, not the word of the distinguished minority leader, but the word of the people upon whom the minority leader in the White House was relying, I was then considerably im- pressed with the fact that the minority leader came back to the Committee of the Whole a few minutes ago with the assurances that he had just spoken per- sonally with the President, and that the President had personally assured the minority leader that the remarks he had just made on the floor of the House were correct, and reflected the commitment of the President, and that if for any reason the President wanted to become in- volved in military activities in Southeast Asia after August 15, that before doing so he would come back to the Congress and ask for authority from the Congress to take such action.

On the strength of those assurances the amendment which I offer would merely add North Vietnam and South Vietnam to the provisions of section 307.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I hope that the committee will support my amendment.

Mr. gent.

Mr. M.

thou

serve

point

open

I can

them;

of co

order

tive

tions

But

the g

this

For

the a

man

Mr.

man,

ment

Michi

The

the g

want

his pe

Mr.

make

amen

from

The

to fur

and

propri

amen

hereto

act fo

South

The

tive pr

use of



This amend adds North Viet Nam + South Viet Nam to Sec 307.

MAHON

Mr. ECKHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that the gentleman's amendment has much wisdom if one wants to compromise here today. For example, there is a possibility of a compromise going to August 15 and including North and South Vietnam. That seems to me a more realistic approach to compromise than merely extending the date to August 15. That is why I commend the gentleman for his amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ECKHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I think it is incorrect to say that the House, by adopting the committee recommendation today, is placing its approval upon bombing in Cambodia or Laos. People can still have their views. The bill language does not say whether there is any authority or not. We do not say there is any. We just say there shall be no bombing in Cambodia and Laos after August 15. It does not say, "we favor or recommend bombing prior to August 15."

Mr. ECKHARDT. If the gentleman will yield back to me, I think it is the simplest logic to say that if we say we will not bomb after a particular date, it will mean that we are authorizing bombing until that date.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ECKHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOLFF. I support the amendment to include North and South Vietnam in the restriction placed upon the President. The gentleman in his statement said something to the effect that this amendment would be a question of war powers of the President. I recall, however, that just recently the gentleman issued a statement to all the Members, opposing the war powers bill, which I support.

Mr. ECKHARDT. For the same reason: I do not think we should authorize any power on the part of the President to engage in hostilities except by congressional action.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ECKHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is absolutely correct. I think we ought to understand something else. The bill that the President said to the minority leader he would accept is not the bill we would have if the gentleman from Colorado's amendment is in there, and it would take the President, as well as the minority leader, completely off the hook, if it were adopted.

Mr. ECKHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the argument has been raised repeatedly that we are by some method or some means either authorizing or condoning the bombing of Cambodia and Southeast Asia. May I say nothing could be further from the fact.

The Congress passed a prohibition. The action was vetoed. We did not have

the votes to override the veto. We do not have them now. Thus we offer you the earliest date for a cutoff in an attempt to get the bill signed into law by the President.

Further, if we read this bill from top to bottom and forward and backward, we will not find any place where it authorizes the President to bomb. Personally, I hope there will not be a single bomb dropped anywhere. I would like to see it stop tomorrow. But we tried that, and lost. We offer you the best course possible but nowhere authorize bombing. We are not approving anything. We are just being realistic and saying, right or wrong, combat must stop on or before August 15. The bill has to be passed and signed to do us any good. Again we are not authorizing approval or condoning any bombing. We are being realistic and putting in a date that we can sell. Wishful thinking will not help.

Mr. GIAMMO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. There is no bombing going on to my knowledge at the present time in North and South Vietnam. I think this confuses the issue. We just heard from the distinguished minority leader that he had been on the telephone with the President of the United States. I assume that I am correct when I say that the conversation referred to bombing in Cambodia, and I would ask the gentleman from Michigan if that was not what the tenor of the discussion was.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman rephrase his question, please?

Mr. GIAMMO. Is it not so that the gentleman's discussion with the President of the United States referred to bombing in Cambodia and Laos? We now have a new factor in here, a commitment from the gentleman and from the President that there will be no bombing in North and South Vietnam.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. If I recall accurately what I said, which I got reaffirmation upon as far as the U.S. President is concerned, it is that after August 15 there would be no combat activity which I take to include bombing in Cambodia or otherwise in Southeast Asia. That is what I think I said and that is my understanding from the President.

Mr. GIAMMO. My understanding was that we were talking at the time about Cambodia and Laos. We are now introducing North and South Vietnam which is a subject of great controversy in the other body at the present time between the administration and those who are trying to work out a solution to this, and I understand that there is administrative opposition to the inclusion of North and South Vietnam.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am not commenting on any such opposition. I am simply stating what I believe, that the commitment I have made is broad in that no bombing in Cambodia is a part of that overall.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so I may ask a question of the minority leader?

Mr. GIAMMO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. May I ask the minority leader to tell the House what the subject of his conversation was and what the commitment of the President was?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I came back and said in a few sentences, which I will try to repeat as accurately as I can remember them, and I told the President of the statement I had made on the floor of the House, summarizing it as best I could in approximately 10 minutes, which I said taken 30 minutes on the floor on the same subject. I asked him if I had his authority to restate those commitments, and the President said "Yes."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I take it the statement the gentleman made on the floor of the House, and which will appear in the Congressional Record, is a commitment of the President of the United States, is that right?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. To the best of my knowledge and personal contact with him.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Members standing at the time the unanimous consent request was made will be recognized for three-quarters of a minute each.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG).

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, as far as I personally am concerned, I have no strong feelings about this amendment. If the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAMMO) is opposed to this amendment and those over on the other side of the aisle are opposed to it, in the spirit of compromise, I shall be glad to be against the amendment. It is all right with me.

This is the first time I have ever had a chance to compromise with the gentleman from Connecticut and the gentleman from Illinois, so let us vote the amendment down. That is fine.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I just heard my name mentioned.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman was opposed to this amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to vote for the amendment to be offered by Mr. FLYNT for the immediate cutoff, but I cannot understand why anybody, who favors stopping the war in Indochina, should be opposed to the amendment offered by Mr. EVANS of Colorado.

This amendment represents a broadening of the language offered by the committee. The committee compromise I think is likely to carry even though a number of Members will continue to support the Flynt position. If the committee position does prevail, then surely it is much better if the language includes North and South Vietnam as well as

Mallory
Mann
Maraziti
Martin, Nebr.
Martin, N.C.
Mathias, Calif.
Mathis, Ga.
Mayne
Michel
Milford
Minshall, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mizell
Molohan
Montgomery
Moorhead,
Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Nelsen
Nichols
O'Brien
Parris
Passman
Patman
Pettis
Peyster
Foage
Powell, Ohio
Price, Tex.
Quie
Quillen
Rallsback
Rarick
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rogers
Roncallo, N.Y.
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ruth
Sarasin
Satterfield
Saylor
Scherle
Schneebeil
Sebelius
Shriver
Shuster

can all see the handwriting on the wall. I still think it is something the conference might find a common ground on to help work out a final compromise. For that reason I will not offer the amendment. I think the House has worked its will and a clear and definite understanding has been reached between the House and the President. I will now join with others in final passage in voting for the committee bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Brooks, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9055) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto for final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 278, nays 124, present 2, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 315]

YEAS—278

Abdnor	Brown, Mich.	Daniel, Robert
Alexander	Brown, Ohio	W., Jr.
Anderson, III	Broyhill, N.C.	Davis, Ga.
Andrews,	Broyhill, Va.	Davis, S.C.
N. Dak.	Buchanan	Davis, Wis.
Annunzio	Burgener	de la Garza
Archer	Burleson, Tex.	DeLaney
Arends	Burison, Mo.	Dellenback
Armstrong	Butler	Dennis
Bafalis	Byron	Devine
Baker	Camp	Dickinson
Barrett	Carter	Dorn
Beard	Casey, Tex.	Downing
Bergland	Cederberg	Dulski
Berliri	Chamberlain	Duncan
Biaggi	Chappell	du Pont
Bieber	Ciancy	Edwards, Ala.
Bingham	Clausen,	Elberg
Blackburn	Don H.	Erlenborn
Boggs	Clawson, Del	Esch
Boiling	Cleveland	Eshleman
Bowen	Cochran	Evans, Colo.
Bray	Collier	Evins, Tenn.
Breckinridge	Collins, Tex.	Fish
Brinkley	Conable	Flood
Brooks	Conlan	Flowers
Broomfield	Coughlin	Flynt
Bretzman	Cronin	Ford, Gerald R.
Brown, Calif.	Daniel, Dan	Forsythe

Fountain
Fraser
Frelighburson
Frenzel
Frey
Fulton
Gaydos
Gettys
Gilman
Ginn
Goldwater
Goodling
Gray
Grover
Gubser
Guyer
Haley
Hamilton
Hammer-
schmidt
Harley
Hanna
Hanrahan
Hansen, Idaho
Harsha
Harvey
Hastings
Hays
Heinz
Henderson
Hillis
Hinshaw
Hogan
Holifield
Holt
Horton
Huber
Hudnut
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Johnson, Pa.
Jones, N.C.
Jones, Okla.
Jones, Tenn.
Jordan
Kazen
Keating
Kemp
Ketchum
King
Kluczynski
Kuykendall
Landgrebe
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lent
Long, La.
Lott
Lujan
McClary
McCloskey
McCullister
McDade
McEwen
McFall

McKay
McKinney
McSpadden
Madden
Madigan
Mahon
Mailliard
Mallory
Mann
Maraziti
Martin, Nebr.
Martin, N.C.
Mathias, Calif.
Mayne
Mazzoli
Michel
Milford
Miller
Mills, Ark.
Minshall, Ohio
Mitchell, N.Y.
Mizell
Molohan
Montgomery
Moorhead,
Calif.
Moorhead, Pa.
Morgan
Mosher
Murphy, III
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Nelsen
Nichols
Nix
O'Brien
Parris
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Pettis
Pickle
Poage
Powell, Ohio
Preyer
Price, Ill.
Price, Tex.
Quie
Quillen
Rallsback
Regula
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rogers
Roncallo, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roy
Ruppe
Ruth
Sarasin
Satterfield

Saylor
Scherle
Schneebeil
Sebelius
Shipley
Shriver
Shuster
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Siack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder
Stagers
Stanton,
J. William
Steed
Steele
Steelman
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stratton
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor, Mo.
Taylor, N.C.
Teague, Calif.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Thornton
Towell, Nev.
Treen
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Veysey
Waggonner
Walsh
Wampler
Ware
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Widnail
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson,
Charles H.,
Calif.
Winn
Wright
Wylder
Wylie
Wyman
Yatron
Young, Alaska
Young, Fla.
Young, Ill.
Young, S.C.
Young, Tex.
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

NAYS—124

Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson,
Calif.
Andrews, N.C.
Aspin
Bennett
Boland
Brademas
Brasco
Burke, Calif.
Burke, Mass.
Burton
Casper, N.Y.
Carnley, Ohio
Chisholm
Clay
Cohen
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Convers
Corman
Cotter
Crane
Culver
Daniels,
Dominick V.Delums
Denholm
Diggs
Dingell

Donohue
Drinan
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Fascell
Findley
Ford,
William D.
Froehlich
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Grasso
Green, Pa.
Gross
Gude
Gunter
Harrington
Hawkins
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Hicks
Holtzman
Howard
Hungate
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Colo.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Koch
Kyros

Lehman
Lifton
Long, Md.
McCormack
Macdonald
Mathis, Ga.
Matsunaga
Meeds
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mezvinsky
Minish
Mink
Mitchell, Md.
Moakley
Moss
Natcher
Nedzi
Obey
O'Hara
O'Neill
Owens
Pepper
Pike
Podell
Pritchard
Randall
Rangel
Rarick
Rees
Reid
Reuss

NOT VOTING—28

Derwinski
Fisher
Fuqua
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Griffiths
Hansen, Wash.
Hebert
Hunt
Jones, Ala.

Rooney, N.Y.
Ryan
Sandman
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, N.J.
Tiernan
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt

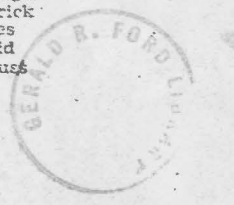
So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced above recorded.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I move strike the requisite number of words. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's understanding in withdrawing his motion.

I had said earlier in the debate that was my intention at that time to confer offering an amendment at this point in the debate. I was going to submit a date of August 1 instead of August 15.

Mr. Chairman, to me that would have given us a common ground. One side would have given up 30 days; the other side, the President, would have given up 15 days. It has the added factor that the Congress would be in session on August 1 and not in recess. I think, with 15 days over, it would have the advantage of stopping the bombing more quickly and saving lives.

I do not think at this particular point would serve any successful purpose to offer the amendment because we now





Public Law 93-50
 93rd Congress, H. R. 9055
 July 1, 1973

An Act

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1973.

87 STAT. 99
 87 STAT. 100

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service", \$12,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land, or interest therein, as authorized by section 11 of the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

70 Stat. 1034.

MARKETING SERVICES

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be available for child feeding programs and nutritional programs authorized by law in the School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act, as amended, in the amount of \$21,960,000 for the current fiscal year in addition to amounts heretofore provided for such purposes.

49 Stat. 774;
 62 Stat. 1257.
 42 USC 1751
 note, 1771
 note.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

For an additional amount for abatement and control activities, \$6,287,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds made available for independent grant and contract review advisory committees shall be available for transfer to meet increased pay costs.



TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Fiscal year
limitation.

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1973, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

Retroactive
pay increases.

SEC. 303. Applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year 1973 shall also be available for payment of prior fiscal year obligations for retroactive pay increases granted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5341.

80 Stat. 471;
82 Stat. 997.
North Vietnam
reconstruction,
use of funds for
prohibition.
Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 304. No funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended to aid or assist in the reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam).

SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, or of funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 306. Appropriations and authority provided in this Act shall be available from June 5, 1973, and all obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations and authority provided in this Act are hereby ratified and confirmed if otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Combat activities
by U.S. forces
in Cambodia,
Laos, etc., use
of funds for,
prohibition.

SEC. 307. None of the funds herein appropriated under this Act may be expended to support directly or indirectly combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam or on the shores of Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam by United States forces, and after August 15, 1973, no other funds heretofore appropriated under any other Act may be expended for such purpose.

Approved July 1, 1973.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-350 (Comm. on Appropriations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 119 (1973):

June 29, considered and passed House and Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 9, No. 27:
July 1, Presidential statement.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1975

Mr. President:

Here is a transcript of what Vice President Rockefeller actually said during the NBC interview.

The earlier quote "blood on their hands" was phoned to us by NBC but as you can see by the attached transcript, the Vice President never said it. Therefore, no White House reaction is needed or will be given.

Ron Nessen

Attachment



NBC on ROCKEFELLER -- Friday, April 11, 1975

A. When the Members of Congress face, as I think they have to face, the question of whether they are going to let 6,000 Americans stay and perhaps all of them be executed -- lose their lives -- or whether they are going to take the steps necessary to avoid that possibility, that they will choose for the latter.

Q. Do you think the safety of the 6,000 Americans depends on the \$700 million?

A. I think it is dependent upon the change of the law and the funds.



April 12, 1975

Mr. President:

When Chuck Bailey, the Editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, stopped in briefly to say hello a week or so ago, he promised to send you the results of the most recent highly respected Minnesota poll on public opinion in that area. Here is the poll for your information.

I am also sending a copy of this to Bob Hartmann.

Ron Nessen



MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

MINNESOTA POLL Release

Wednesday, March 19, 1975

79 pct. oppose more U.S. aid in Asian war

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. *leg*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

SUBJECT: Bill McGaffin

Bill McGaffin, Deputy Bureau Chief for the Chicago Daily News, died today in Doctors' Hospital after a long bout with cancer. There will be a memorial service on Thursday or Friday. The body will be cremated, no public funeral service is planned.

The wire service story is attached.



UP-123

(MCGAFFIN)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS BUREAU IN WASHINGTON, DIED TODAY OF CANCER IN DOCTORS' HOSPITAL. HE WAS 64.

MCGAFFIN, A NATIVE OF NEBRASKA, JOINED THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS DURING WORLD WAR II AFTER REPORTING IN MOST OF THE MAJOR THEATERS OF WAR FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON IN 1956 AND SPECIALIZED IN COVERAGE OF THE PENTAGON AND RELATED DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN CONGRESS.

MCGAFFIN WAS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AND THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND JOINED AP IN 1937.

NO PUBLIC FUNERAL SERVICE IS PLANNED. A MEMORIAL SERVICE WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

THE FAMILY, WHICH LIVES IN FALLS CHURCH, VA., REQUESTED NO FLOWERS BUT SAID CONTRIBUTIONS COULD BE MADE TO THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY.

MCGAFFIN IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE, JEAN, AND TWO SONS, CHRISTOPHER AND NICKY.

UPI 04-14 05:05 PED



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: DOROTHY DOWNTON
FROM: JERRY H. ~~TONES~~

The attached memorandum was returned in the President's outbox with the following notation:

-- Have Dorothy Downton talk with me about a contribution and a letter of condolence.

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld
~~Ron Nessen~~



April 15, 1975

Mr. President:

Here is the Bicentennial Issue of Fortune Magazine which you requested.

I know you have already seen the interview with yourself. However, you recall Don Rumsfeld thought you might like to look through some of the other articles -- especially the one on Foreign Affairs.

Ron Nessen

rRN/cg



April 16, 1975

Mr. President:

Here is an advance copy of John Hersey's
profile on you.

Ron Nessen



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1975

Mr. President:

Here are some points your advisers think you should emphasize during the CBS interview tonight, aside from your direct answers to questions. These memos contain the input of the Economic Policy Board, the OMB, Alan Greenspan, the Domestic Council and the Energy Resources Council.

The NSC has not yet prepared its talking points for the broadcast.

Ron Nessen

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM ECONOMIC POLICY BOARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

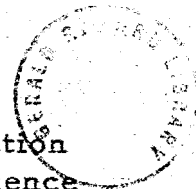
SUBJECT TALKING POINTS ON THE ECONOMY FOR
CBS INTERVIEW

1. There is growing amount of commentary that the recession is bottoming out and the economy will soon turn up. Do you agree?

It is true that a number of early indicators that normally appear prior to the bottoming of a recession have begun to emerge in recent weeks. Although we expect the economy to stabilize and to begin to recover in the months ahead it is still declining - more slowly than earlier but the trend is still downward. Consequently, we must expect to see several months more of unfavorable economic indicators. Among these we should expect another increase in the unemployment rate to be reported for the month of April - perhaps even to 9 percent or even more.

The evidence that is gradually appearing is consistent with and supportive of our view that the economy would bottom out around mid-year. This was our forecast in January in the Economic and Budget Messages and we see as yet no evidence to suggest that the expected mid-year bottoming out has been advanced or delayed.

Memo: A number of key indicators have continued to do better than we expected: retail sales, a stabilization in new orders and, most importantly, the growing evidence that the recession is to a very large extent an inventory recession, and by its nature means that both the depth and the duration of the recession are limited.



2. Inflation rates, though down, are still too high.

The rate of inflation has declined significantly since last year. But the current rate of inflation of about 7-8% is still unacceptably high and needs to be reduced further. Further improvement will, however, be a slow and gradual process because the present rate of inflation is deeply imbedded in the current structure of prices, costs, and wages. However, we will continue to work on this problem.

3. Larger deficits threaten future inflation and a sound economic recovery.

The deficits for this year and next are sure to be extremely large. Most of that is due to the recession itself, which causes sharp reductions in tax receipts and sharp increases in unemployment benefits. But the problem now is that the deficits may get too big, and that threatens us with two very serious dangers. One is that the enormous borrowing will force interest rates to rise, which will choke off private investment. The housing industry would be sent into a tailspin, and we would not have the capital that we need to do things like developing our energy resources and insuring an adequate supply of electricity. The second danger is that these large deficits will send inflation soaring again. The bigger the deficits, the more serious is the danger that these problems will develop.

4. We should guard against over-reaction to lagging declines in unemployment.

The unemployment rate usually lags and does not start to improve as soon or as fast as economic activity does. We must be careful not to over-react to this situation. Many of the spending bills now before Congress would take time to implement, and if the experts are right, they will have no effect on the timing of the trough in economic activity or on the speed of recovery during its early phases. Rather, they would stimulate the economy later in the recovery and add to budget deficits in 1977 and beyond. This is just when many experts believe that the inflationary danger could again be growing rapidly.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RON NESSEN *Amick*

FROM:

JIM CANNON *(m)*

SUBJECT:

The President's Interview
with Walter Cronkite Tonight

The Government spending issue is the key point that the President should make tonight in the Domestic area. He needs to make the point over and over again that the Federal Government can't solve all of our problems by continuing to increase Federal spending. He should hit hard on his concern about increasing the size of the Federal deficit and urge the Congress to act more responsibly as they review budget issues in the weeks and months ahead.



ENERGY POINTS

- Since I announced my comprehensive energy program on January 15, the Congress has come a long way

. There is a realization that the energy problem is serious and a program must be enacted now, not next year.

. Hearings have been held on all of my proposals and legislation is moving through several committees.

- However, we still have a long way to go

. We do not have a comprehensive program enacted.

. The Congress still seems unwilling to enact a tough conservation program with meaningful savings during the next few critical years.

. Even if there were a resolution of the Middle East situation and the threat of an embargo diminished, we must save energy now— otherwise we become more vulnerable to a further round of oil price rises.

. Many are still looking to allocation, quotas and rationing as an easy way to cut use. It is certain that this approach will cause more economic impact, burgeoning Federal bureaucracy and restrictions of

individual freedoms than the market approach I
have proposed — and it will save less energy.



April 24, 1975

Mr. President:

Attached is a notebook containing updated reaction to your news executives breakfasts, luncheons, and receptions around the country.

You will see both complementary letters to the White House from the news executives, as well as stories and columns.

Ron Nessen



April 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON NESSEN

Attached is a statement of White House reaction to the story Newsweek magazine will run tomorrow saying you have decided irrevocably not to run for election in 1976.

Dick Cheney and I agree that this statement should be issued.

Please indicate to Bill Greener any changes you wish made in this statement. It will be issued to the networks and wire services to coincide with the publication of Newsweek Sunday night and it will be given to any reporters inquiring about the Newsweek story.

Attachment



April 26, 1975

GUIDANCE FOR QUESTIONS ON NEWSWEEK ARTICLE

BACKGROUND:

Newsweek will report in its Monday issue that President Ford recently held a private meeting with a small number of friends and associates at which he told them that he has decided irrevocably not to run for election in 1976.

The following statement will be issued to the wires and nets for release at 6:00 p.m. EDT Sunday, and in response to press queries you may say:

"The President wants it known that this story is untrue. The President held no such meeting. He definitely plans to run for election in 1976. Any reports to the contrary are wrong."



Monday, April 28, '75

- 6: $\frac{50}{AM}$ - President Breakfast
7: $\frac{34}{AM}$ - President to Oval Office
7: $\frac{56}{AM}$ - Luncheon at White House
8: $\frac{51}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford Breakfast
12: $\frac{23}{PM}$ - Mrs. Ford Depart
(Luncheon - International Club)
3: $\frac{03}{PM}$ - Luncheon at White House
3: $\frac{15}{PM}$ - Mrs. Ford at White House
8:18 - The Pres. from office to 2nd fl.
8:30 - Pt. Kissinger - 843
8:34 - General at left - 843
9:15 - Dinner at The Pres. & Mrs. Ford
11:26 - The Pres. to office & Situation Rm.
12:05 - The Pres. to 2nd fl.
12:25 - retired.

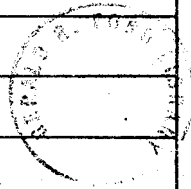


PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D. C.

DATE 28 April 1975

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0735	White House Oval Office
1013	South Grounds
1013	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
1016	Arrive Constitution Hall
1054	Depart Constitution Hall via Motorcade
1055	Arrive South Grounds
1057	White House Oval Office
1747	Cabinet Room
1913	White House Oval Office
1923	Roosevelt Room
2008	White House Oval Office
2019	Residence
2328	White House Oval Office
2331	White House Situation Room



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1975

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Secretary James R. Schlesinger Pentagon Office 695-5322	WCL 10:28 pm
INC	10:26PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

D.S.T.
President

April 28

1972

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	11:31 AM		Agent Hartwig 1402	11:01
(INC) OUT	PM AM			
(INC) OUT	5:16 PM AM	5:27	Secty Kissinger ^{NY}	ok 5:26 P.
(INC) OUT	9:06 PM AM	9:11	Ms. Rumsfeld ext 640	ok
(INC) OUT	10:24 PM AM	10:32	Secty Kissinger ext 5-5322	ok by on call
(INC) OUT	10:25 PM AM	10:37	Secty Schlesinger ext 640	ok 10:33 P.
(INC) OUT	10:49 PM AM	10:50	Secty Kissinger 2340	ok
INC OUT	11:22 PM AM	11:23	Stair case w/ agent Gurney	ok exp. auto to o/c
INC OUT	11:28 PM AM		Secty Kissinger	Secty will all hand in o/c
INC OUT	PM AM			
OUT	PM AM			
INC	PM			



Page 2
April 28, 1975

3:16 Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney out

3:50 John Dellenback and group in

3:56 Above out.

4:05 Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney in

4:35 Above departed

4:40 Governor Holshouser, Mr. Hartmann and Mr. Rumsfeld in

5:19 Above out

5:20 Rep. Kelly and Miss National Teenager in

5:25 Above departed.

5:27 Secretary Coleman, Mr. Cheney and Mr. Walker in

5:43 Above out.

5:45 To Cabinet Room for Economic/Energy Meeting

7:12 Meeting concluded. President to Oval Office accompanied
by the Vice President.

7:15 Secretary Kissinger in

7:23 To Roosevelt Room accompanied by Vice President and Secretary
Kissinger for NSC Meeting

8:08 Returned to the Oval Office

8:19 To the Residence.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE - MONDAY - APRIL 28, 1975

7:34 TO THE OVAL OFFICE

7:45 General Scowcroft and Mr. Peterson in

7:57 Above out.

8:00 Mr. Hartmann in

8:35 Mr. Hartmann out. Mr. Rumsfeld in.

9:02 Mr. Rumsfeld out

9:45 Mr. Hartmann in

9:50 Mr. Hartmann out.

11:00 Mr. Nessen, Mr. Friedersdorf, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hartmann
and Mr. Rumsfeld in.

11:40 Above departed.

11:43 Secretary Kissinger in

11:50 General Scowcroft in

12:45 Secretary Kissinger and General Scowcroft out

12:45 Mr. Marsh in

1:05 Mr. Marsh out

1:05 Monsignor Zerfas, Mr. Zylstra and Mr. Cannon in

1:20 Above out.

2:03 Secretary Weinberger in

2:26 Above out

2:30 Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney in



The President and Mrs. Ford's Dinner Menu, Monday, April 29, 1975

Oyster Cocktail

Corned Beef and Cabbage

Carrots

Beet Salad

Black Cherry Jello



Tuesday April 29

7:00 AM Breakfast - The President

7:32 The President to office

10: $\frac{05}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford depart White House
(Wheeler Funeral)

11: $\frac{11}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford return White House

11: $\frac{41}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford to East Wing

12: $\frac{32}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford to Residence

12: $\frac{45}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford Luncheon

1: $\frac{45}{AM}$ - Mrs. Ford to Contact Office
(Sound Film)

2: $\frac{24}{PM}$ - Mrs. Ford return Residence

5:10 - Mrs. Ford to Library, photo (Cipitani)

6:47 - The Pres. from office to 2nd fl.

7:30 - Dinner guests arrive to 2nd fl. - adjustments

7:41 - The Pres. to N. Port. & greet H. M. Hussain I to 2nd fl.

8:05 - Dinner starts in P.M. in honor of

H. M. Hussain I (31), Iraq

8:15 - Dinner Mrs. Ford & Susan

9:44 - Toast at table.

9:26 - To Blue P.M. for coffee & liquor

10:15 - The Pres. & Honor guest bid goodnight to N. Portico.

10:26 - The Pres. to 2nd fl.; all guests departed.

11:00 - retired.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE - TUESDAY - APRIL 29, 1975

7:35 TO THE OVAL OFFICE. RON NESSEN IN.

7:38 Ron Nessen out

7:40 General Scowcroft and Dave Peterson in

8:00 Above out

8:03 Mr. Hartmann in

8:15 Mr. Hartmann out

8:40 Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney in

8:50 Mr. Marsh in. Secretary Kissinger in

9:05 Secretary Kissinger out. Mr. Nessen in.

9:15 Above out. Secretary Kissinger in

9:47 President and Secretary Kissinger to Cabinet Room for
Cabinet Meeting.

1025 Returned to Oval Office.

10:36 King Hussein in, Secretary Kissinger, P. Min, Rifai, Gen. Scowcroft

11:32 Above departed. and Amb. Pickering in

11:38 Bipartisan Congressional Leadership Meeting

12:27 Returned to Oval Office. Mr. Marsh, Hartmann, Rumsfeld,
Kissinger, Friedersdorf, Nessen in . Also Dick Cheney

12:55 Kissinger, Rumsfeld, Nessen, Cheney out

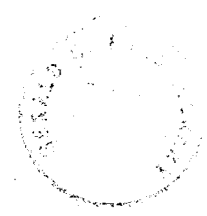
12:58 Rumsfeld in

1:16 Rumsfeld, Marsh, and Friedersdorf out



1:17 Mr. Hartmann out
1:30 Secretary Kissinger in
1:33 Secretary Kissinger out
1:50 Secretary Kissinger in
1:55 Secretary Kissinger out
2:00 Civic Group heads in -
individually for photographs
2:10 President joined civic group heads in Cabinet Room
2:25 Returned to Oval Office.
2:40 To cabinet room for meeting re coyotes.

342 Returned to Oval Office.
345 Messrs Zarb, Greenspan, Marsh, Friedersdorf
Rumsfeld and Cheney in--Vice President in.
3:55 Dr. Kissinger in
4:00 Dr. Kissinger out
4:23 Dr. Kissinger in
4:25 Dr. Kissinger out.
4:28 Mr. Zarb, Greenspan, Marsh, Friedersdorf, Rumsfeld
and Cheney out
4:40 Vice President out.
4:40 Peruvian Ambassador in
4:42 Peruvian Ambassador out



4:43 Amb. of Haiti in
4:50 Amb of Haiti out
4:51 Amb. of Chile in
5:00 Amb. of Chile out
5:00 Dr. Kissinger in
5:05 Dr. Kissinger out
5:05 Amb. of Columbia in
5:10 Above out.
5:15 President to Cabinet Room for Farm Bill meeting.
5:45 To Oval Office with Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney
6:00 Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney out
6:19 Dr. Kissinger in
6:32 General Scowcroft in
6:34 General Scowcroft out
647 to Residence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

April 29, 1975

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
XXXX INC	12:23 AM PM	12:25	Secretary Henry A. Kissinger White House Office White House Signal X-260	Tlkd-ok 12:24 AM
XXXX INC	12:43 AM PM	12:44	Secretary Henry A. Kissinger White House Office White House Admin X-641	Tlkd-ok 12:43 AM
XXXX INC	1:07 AM PM	1:11	Secretary Henry A. Kissinger White House Office White House Admin X-640	Tlkd-ok 1:08 AM
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

D. ST.
President

April 29

1975

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT INC OUT	1243 AM PM AM	1244	Dr. Kissinger (Ext 640)	OK
INC OUT	108 AM PM AM	111	Dr. Kissinger (Ext 640)	OK
INC OUT	527 AM PM AM		Please put the Sec. of State Callan X515	ok.
INC OUT	1704 AM PM AM	710	Dr. Kissinger X925	ok.
INC OUT	12:34 PM AM	1:14	Cong. Al Ullman (Committee Rm) 225-0798	ok 12:55 LW
INC OUT	616 PM AM	618	V. P. Rockefeller Vny	ok
INC OUT	621 PM AM	632	Secy Schlesinger	ok
INC OUT	719 PM AM	721	Secy Kissinger	ok
INC OUT	754 PM AM		Secy Schlesinger	mtg King Hussein 8:12 P. Secowcroft will take message ok
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 29 April 1975

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0002	1st Floor, Residence
0004	2nd Floor, Residence
0735	White House Office
0947	Cabinet Room
1025	White House Office
1138	Cabinet Room
1227	White House Office
1411	Cabinet Room
1426	White House Office
1439	Cabinet Room
1542	White House Office
1716	Cabinet Room
1741	White House Office
1847	2nd Floor, Residence
1943	1st Floor, Residence
2229	2nd Floor, Residence

