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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 16, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

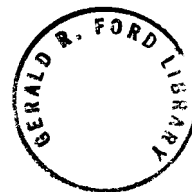
The President today announced the appointment of Paul A. Miltich, of Silver Spring, Maryland to be Assistant Press Secretary to the President.

Mr. Miltich was Press Secretary to Vice President Ford from December 1973. In June 1946 he became a member of the staff of the Saginaw News in Saginaw, Michigan. In October of 1958, he was named Washington correspondent for the Booth Newspapers. In March of 1966, he was named Press Secretary to House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford after having served as a member of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

He was born on October 30, 1919, in Virginia, Minnesota. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1941 with highest distinction. He taught English at the Breck School for Boys in St. Paul, Minnesota before entering the Army in 1942. Mr. Miltich taught school in 1946 in Saginaw, Michigan, and served as Deputy Commissioner of Saginaw County Schools before joining the Saginaw News.

Mr. Miltich is married to the former Sylvia S. Schumann and they have two children.

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AUGUST 16, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced the appointment of James R. Holland, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, to be Assistant Press Secretary to the President.

Since February 1974, Mr. Holland has been Deputy Communications Director to the President. In 1971, he was named Assistant Postmaster General for Communications and Public Affairs after having served as Special Assistant to the Postmaster General from January 1970. In 1973 he was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, before becoming Deputy Communications Director to the President.

He was born on August 3, 1939, in Soperton, Georgia. He received his A. B. in journalism from the University of Georgia in 1954. From June 1954 to May 1958, he was a reporter for the International News Service in New York City, Birmingham, and Atlanta. In June 1958, he became a reporter for United Press International in New York City before joining the J. Walter Thompson Company as a writer and Account Representative in New York in 1959. Mr. Holland was a Second Vice President, Advertising and Public Relations, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company in Boston after having served as General Director of Public Relations. He was with the firm from 1961 to 1970.

Mr. Holland is married to the former Paula Shepard of Garden City, New York and they have three children.

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AUGUST 16, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced the appointment of John W. Hushen, of Detroit, Michigan, as Deputy Press Secretary to the President. Since June 1970 Mr. Hushen has been Director of Public Information of the Department of Justice and Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

From 1966 to 1970 he was Press Secretary to Senator Robert P. Griffin after serving as his campaign press secretary during 1966. From 1959 to 1966 he was a reporter with the Detroit News. During high school and college he was a copy boy with the Detroit Free Press and a reporter with the Flint Journal.

He was born on July 28, 1935, in Detroit, Michigan. After attending Detroit public schools and the Capitol Page School in Washington, D. C., he attended Wayne State University, where he was editor of the Daily Collegian. He received his B. A. degree in journalism in 1958.

Mr. Hushen and his wife Margaret have three children and reside in Bethesda, Maryland.

#



LAW OFFICES OF
DALE W. STUMP

DALE W. STUMP
ELLA A. MCCARLEY
ALBERT A. YANNON

SOUTHERN HOTEL - SUITE 644
MAIN AND HIGH STREETS
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215
(614) 228-6909

September 9, 1974

Mr. Jerry F. terHorst
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. terHorst:

Your presence in the White House brought a breath of fresh air. Everything that you appeared to do from the first day that you joined the President brought renewed confidence of those wanting integrity and honesty in the White House.

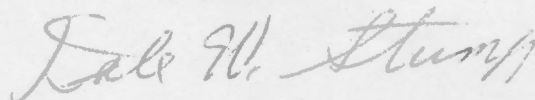
I have, however, been wondering for some days how you could take the hypocrisy, which recently has been more obvious.

Now I write to commend you for your courage in submitting your resignation after yesterday's experience. I hope that your willingness to leave the man that you have known so intimately for more than 25 years and aided so often, will shock him into a change. It would have been great for the country if some person had been able to do that to Richard Nixon many years ago.

I know from my experience in government and politics, and observation over a long time, how difficult it is to keep one's perspective, to keep one's integrity, and not succumb to the pressures and to the temptation to compromise.

I respect you deeply, and the American people are greatly indebted to you.

Cordially,



Dale W. Stump

DWS:hke



September 20, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced the appointment of Ron Nessen of Maryland as Press Secretary to the President.

Mr. Nessen joined the staff of United Press International in Washington in 1956, working there until 1962, when he joined the National Broadcasting Company.

His first NBC assignment was in Washington, where he served from 1962-65 as a White House correspondent during the term of President Johnson. He was assigned to Southeast Asia by NBC in 1965 and covered Vietnam until he was wounded by a grenade fragment in 1966. He returned to Washington and later that year was assigned to New York, where he anchored a weekly Vietnam television report and a five-minute daily Vietnam report on the "Today" show.

In 1967, Mr. Nessen received a series of foreign assignments from NBC, covering Latin America, Asia, Africa and then London. He returned to the United States, where he covered the Presidential campaign of 1968. After that, he was based in Washington, specializing in urban affairs. When Gerald Ford became Vice President, Mr. Nessen was assigned to cover most of the 118,000 miles traveled by the Vice President. When President Ford took office in August, 1974, Mr. Nessen became NBC's White House correspondent.

He was born in Washington, D. C., May 25, 1934. Mr. Nessen attended American University, where he majored in history.

He is married to the former Young Hi Song of Seoul, South Korea, and has two children, Edward, 1 1/2, and Caren, 18. The Nessens live in Bethesda, Maryland.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 20, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AND

RONALD NESSEN
UPON APPOINTING
RONALD NESSEN

AS
PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

THE BRIEFING ROOM

1:45 P.M. EDT

MR. HUSHEN: Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Jack.

This is an opportunity for me to make a very, very pleasing announcement. I think I am very, very fortunate on this occasion to have the opportunity of announcing to all of you and to others, in fact, that Ron Nessen is going to be my Press Secretary.

Ron, as you know, has a superb reputation, standing in the electronic media, but I was pleased to find out in my discussions with him that he had a background in the writing press.

So we are very fortunate to have someone like Ron who not only knows the writing but also the electronic press.

I had the opportunity of getting acquainted with Ron in the many, many trips that he took with me on Air Force Two. I think the number is some 57. So, in that luxurious aircraft, in the many travels we made around the country, I was given the opportunity of getting to know Ron very well.

I admired his skill and objectivity as a reporter. I enjoyed his company. I was greatly impressed with his ability and overall approach to the problems that I faced and others did.

MORE



So when I asked Ron if he would take the job, I couldn't have been more pleased.

I must say that this announcement comes at a somewhat unique time. I just spent 2-1/2 hours with one of the leading Communists, and now I am about to meet with one of the most wealthy and influential capitalists. So in between those two meetings, it is my privilege and pleasure to indicate to all of you that Ron Nessen will be my Press Secretary, and I couldn't be more pleased.

MR. NESSEN: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Fine, Ron. You are the boss.

MR. NESSEN: My wife said to tell you that this entitles you to one free dancing lesson. (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: I need it. (Laughter)

MORE



MR. NESSEN: Thank you very much for the trust you put in me, and I will try to live up to it.

THE PRESIDENT: I have no doubt about it, Ron.

So, I will turn the job over to Ron. He has my full backing and support, and I think I am very lucky to have somebody like him handling the job.

MR. NESSEN: You are not going to leave me out here all alone, are you?

THE PRESIDENT: You better get used to it. No, I am going to stand here until you finish your remarks.

MR. NESSEN: Well, I did want to say a couple of things.

I hope the White House Press Corps is ready for another Ron. I am a Ron, but not a Ziegler, I can tell you that.

I do want to say a couple of things. One is that I will never knowingly lie to the White House Press Corps. I will never knowingly mislead the White House Press Corps, and I think, if I ever do you would be justified in questioning my continued usefulness in this job.

My conception of the job is that a Press Secretary does not always have to agree with the decisions of the President. I think a Press Secretary's job is to report to you the actions of the President, why he has taken the actions, how he has arrived at the action. I don't think that the Press Secretary and the press are natural antagonists. I think we really both have the same aim.

I have been out on the other side for a long time, and now I am on this side, but I think we have the same aim, which is to get as much news as possible about what goes on in this place to the American people.

Obviously, the Press Secretary needs to know what is going on to do that job, and I have been assured that I will know what is going on. I don't expect to be a salesman for the President. I am not going to try to sell his programs to you.

MORE



I am apolitical. Like most of you, I have worked on covering most of the political campaigns of the last 15 years. The last time I voted, I am ashamed to say, was in 1960 when I voted for John Kennedy. Other than that, I have no affiliation with any political party.

I think my models in trying to do this job will be Bill Moyers for his knowledge and his honesty and the amount of information that he put out, Pierre Salinger for the good humor and the good fellowship and the grace that he brought to this job, and I would hope to be able to earn as much respect from you as Jerry terHorst had.

I think it is probably too late to go back to a honeymoon, but maybe we could have a trial reconciliation.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Ron.

We are very proud to have him, and we look forward to working together.

I will leave you to your friends.

Thank you very much.

MR. NESSEN: Thank you very much, sir.

If you have any questions about my job, I would be happy to answer them. I really haven't been here long enough to know anything else.

Q Ron, are you going to provide us a bio?

MR. NESSEN: The Press Office is making one or has already made it.

Q Are you taking over right now?

MR. NESSEN: Yes.

Q How much is your salary?

MR. NESSEN: \$42,500.

Q Ron, Jerry was a little upset because he felt he was betrayed in his last couple of days in office. Have you talked to Mr. Buchen, have you talked to other people Jerry had some problems with to make sure this doesn't happen to you?

MORE



MR. NESSEN: I have talked to people here, and they understand what the problem was with Jerry terHorst, and I don't think that will be a problem again.

Q What was it?

MR. NESSEN: I think Jerry has spelled out himself what his problem was, and I really shouldn't speak for Jerry.

Q Can you tell us when you heard about this, how this came about?

MR. NESSEN: About a week ago I was contacted by one of the offices at the White House that deals with recruiting and asked if I would be interested, and I said I would be interested under certain conditions. I was later contacted by one of the President's advisers, and we discussed it, and I made some of the same points that I have made to you, and then I had a chat with the President yesterday in which I made these same points and in which he offered me the job and I accepted.

Q What were the conditions that you accepted the job?

MR. NESSEN: I don't think I would call them conditions. Some of the points that I made to you, that I did not picture the Press Secretary as having to be a salesman, that I did not think the Press Secretary had to agree with every Presidential decision, but I very strongly felt that the Press Secretary needed to know what was going on in this place so he could do his job.

Q How will he inform you of that? I mean, will you be able to attend the Cabinet meetings?

MR. NESSEN: The Press Secretary will attend, as I understand it, all except the National Security Council meetings, and private meetings, that the President may have face to face with his own guests. I will be in daily contact with the President.

Q Ron, will daily briefings be open to sound on film coverage?

MR. NESSEN: We will have to think about that. I am just a little too new in the job to understand what the problems are, but I certainly will look into that possibility.

MORE

Q Ron, can you assure us that we will have a little bit better schedule on briefings?

MR. NESSEN: Well, Maggie, I guess I have gotten as tired of waiting out here in the lobby as you have, and since I understand the problem from the waiters' point of view, I will certainly try to keep a better schedule.

As you know, the main reason the briefings are sometimes late is because the Press Secretary is trying to get information that he thinks will be requested at the briefing.

Q Couldn't we then set it for 12:30, say, instead of 11?

MR. NESSEN: If you would like to think about that or have us think about that, we will.

Q Ron, are you going to make any changes on the staff?

MR. NESSEN: Well, for the moment everybody on the staff is going to stay on the staff.

Q Ron, are you here for the duration? Have you resigned from NBC?

MR. NESSEN: This happened rather quickly, Bill, and I only had one brief conversation with NBC last evening. I have requested a leave of absence, and I haven't gotten an answer as to whether I would be granted the leave of absence or whether I will have to resign.

Q Ron?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, Phil?

Q What about Father McLaughlin?

MR. NESSEN: Where is Les. That is his question.

Q Is he still on your staff?

MR. NESSEN: I am going to have to ask for some help on this one. There is a large administrative function to this job, and obviously, in the few hours that I have been trying to get a hold of it, I don't know all the ins and outs of personnel.

He will be leaving soon. (Laughter)

MORE

Q Ron, a question about your approach to the job itself. In sitting in on the meetings that you say you will have access to, are you going to be playing the role of simply the voice for the President after the meeting is over, the kind of role that Jack Hushen mentioned earlier that he played, or do you feel that you should have policy input in other areas than simply the press?

MR. NESSEN: This job does have three aspects to it, really. One is to be the President's spokesman, the second is the administrative function that I mentioned, and the third is to advise the President. The President has a group of senior advisers, as you know, numbering about five or six, and the Press Secretary is one of those senior advisers and, therefore, will have an input as well as an output.

Q The President met with Mr. Gromyko for, I think he said, two and a half hours. Are you going to give us something on that today?

MR. NESSEN: There will be a posting on what happened at the meeting with Gromyko.

Q Ron, I didn't hear what you said would happen if you misled or lied to us.

MR. NESSEN: I think if I misled or lied to you, then you are justified in questioning my continued usefulness in this job.

Q Ron, could you say in your own mind what persuaded you to take the job after so many years in the news field?

MR. NESSEN: I think, like most people out there, I have had an itch for a while to be a participant in events instead of always an observer at events, and this opportunity presented itself to be a participant, and I took it for that reason.

Q Ron, do you believe you could ever go back to being a reporter after you hold this job?

MR. NESSEN: John, this is my first day on the job. I rather not look forward to retirement quite yet.

Q Ron, does the fact that you took a leave of absence indicate, like Jerry terHorst kept telling us when he first came on -- he said I am not necessarily permanent, I am on a leave of absence -- does this mean that you also want to make sure that promises that have been made to you are going to be kept?

MORE



MR. NESSEN: No, that was not really the reason. Well, in all honesty, I don't know what the White House set-up is, how soon I get on the payroll, how soon I get my first check, whether I get hospitalization, or pension, or what, and I want to make sure I hang on to my NBC pension and hospitalization and so forth until I am fully aboard over here. That is the only reason.

Q Did Brokaw recommend you? (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: I don't know.

Q What about Jack Hushen? Is he still deputy?

MR. NESSEN: Yes.

Q Ron, Jerry terHorst's column today says that a Presidential spokesman is responsible -- and he puts them in this order -- to the media, to the President and to the public. Do you want to look at it?

MR. NESSEN: I would say that the Press Secretary is responsible first to the public.

Q Ron, do you have any notions on how often a President ought to have a press conference?

MR. NESSEN: I think as often as possible, and I think this President has and intends to continue to hold press conferences frequently.

Q Is that part of the agreement between you and the President?

MR. NESSEN: I didn't think there was any need for an agreement because that has been his policy and as far as I know will continue to be his policy.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END (AT 2:00 P.M. EDT)



September 24, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he has appointed Thomas P. DeCair, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, as Assistant Press Secretary to the President. He has been a member of the White House Press Office staff since May 1972.

From 1964 to 1967 Mr. DeCair was a reporter with the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Gazette and the Holland (Michigan) Evening Sentinel. From 1969 to 1972 he was Director of Advertising and Publicity for the Simicon Company in Holland, Michigan.

He was born on June 6, 1945, in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was raised in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. DeCair attended Kalamazoo College and was graduated, magna cum laude, in 1972 from Hope College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He served in the U.S. Army from 1967 to 1969.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/25/74

TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: Jack Hushen

FYI

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JH' or similar initials, written in a cursive style.

FIRST LINE REPORT - CBS
With Phil Jones
September 25, 1974

PHIL JONES: To President Ford, some of his best friends over the years have been reporters. His relationship with reporters has always been important to him. Why then has he had so much trouble with his Presidential press operation. A look in a moment.

(Announcement)

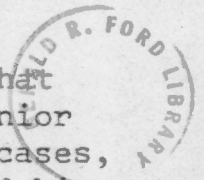
PHIL JONES: President Ford has been in office about seven weeks. He is now on his second Press Secretary. Actually it is his third. For the man who served him faithfully all the time he was Minority Leader, Paul Miltich, was dropped as Press Secretary just hours before Mr. Ford was sworn in. Miltich had also served as Press Secretary during Ford's Vice Presidency. He was a former newspaper reporter.

Not especially tuned into the problems of broadcast journalists, but always helpful in getting all reporters access to Mr. Ford himself, Miltich had not been around the White House press room as a reporter, and he would have probably had trouble had he been named Presidential Press Secretary, but then what new Press Secretary doesn't have trouble.

After his years of service and loyalty, Miltich was called into Ford's office last month and told, without explanation, that Jerald terHorst would be the Presidential Press Secretary. terHorst accepted the job with some reluctance. He took a leave of absence from the Detroit newspaper where he was working rather than quitting.

terHorst had turned down an earlier Ford offer to become Vice Presidential Press Secretary. terHorst knew the President well; he was in the process of writing a book about the political rise of Gerald Ford. He said he quit as White House Press Secretary a couple of weeks ago because he disagreed with Mr. Ford's decision to pardon former President Nixon.

But things were not going well prior to that decision. terHorst felt some of the President's senior advisers were not being candid with him. In a few cases, he was convinced that the aides had purposely misled him.



There was never any charge by terHorst that the President had lied or misled him, but from all indications the President was not particularly interested in volunteering much information to terHorst. One reason for this is that Gerald Ford has always had trouble keeping secrets from reporters himself, so there was apparently the feeling of why put the Press Secretary in that uncomfortable position. Just don't tell him anything, and that way he won't have to worry about spilling it to a reporter.

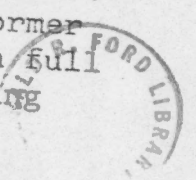
Also, Mr. Ford, at least in his Vice Presidential days, has been known to be carefess in keeping his press spokesman informed. There are two incidents that come to mind, both in California.

Then Vice President Ford was playing golf with friends one day, no reporters allowed. He interrupted that golf game between the seventh and eighth hole to telephone the Maine State Republican Party Convention. Mr. Ford never told his Press Secretary. He just happened to mention the call in a speech a couple of days later.

Also in California, then Vice President and Mrs. Ford went up in a hot air balloon. The next day he just happened to casually mention the ride while talking with reporters. He hadn't bothered to tell his Press Secretary.

And within the past few days there is evidence Mr. Ford is operating the same way as President. He received a telephone call from former President Nixon last Tuesday, but he never told his press spokesman. As it turned out, the press spokesman was asked two days later during one of the routine briefings if the President had had any contact with anyone at San Clemente. The spokesman said, no, not to his knowledge.

It was not until four days later when the press aide asked the President about contact with the former President that Mr. Ford told of the Nixon phonecall. Mr. Ford now has a new Press Secretary, Ron Nessen, a former TV correspondent. The President has promised Nessen full support. The White House Press Corps will be watching to see what was meant by that Presidential pledge.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/30/74

TO: Phil Buchen

FROM: Jack Hushen

Do you see any problem with the
attached?

Pass file if you like
Pass questions



LEGISLATION RE: OWNERSHIP OF PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

Q. Does the President favor making Presidential papers public property rather than personal property?

A. As far as he is personally concerned, he does not plan to retain his papers when he leaves office. (Sept. 16 press conf.) As far as any legislation being enacted in Congress, he has taken no position.

Q. Will he veto a bill requiring former President Nixon to relinquish his ownership of his papers?

A. The President has taken no position on that legislation. I would point out that it has only been acted on by a Senate Committee, not by the full Senate or by the House.

JWH 9/30/74



PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT OF \$850,000
REQUEST FOR FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

Q Does President Ford personally support the request for \$850,000 for the former President and does he oppose the cuts that have been made in the request?

A Let me answer that question this way: When an agency head, such as Arthur Sampson at GSA, makes a request for Congress to appropriate money for something, he forwards his request to the Office of Management and Budget. Once the request is approved by OMB, it is routinely transmitted to Congress over the President's signature. It is obviously impossible for the President to personally go over every budget item that he sends to Congress.

I would point out to you two things in the \$850,000 request: statutes already on the book authorize payments of \$96,000 for staff salaries and \$60,000 for the former President's pension, as well as \$400,000 to assist in the transition. There were also some contingency items in the appropriation request, such as the \$110,000 for a vault to insure that the tapes would be protected from any unauthorized use.

The matter is now pending before Congress, which is talking about changing the law regarding funds for former Presidents. The President has not taken a position regarding the cuts in the appropriation bill.



LEGISLATION RE: NIXON TAPES AGREEMENT

- Q. Does the President support legislation which would transfer ownership of Nixon's tapes and documents to the government?
- A. The President has not taken a position on that matter and has not given any instructions to his Congressional Liaison office.

As far as his own papers are concerned, the President said at his last press conference (Sept. 16) that he has turned over all of his Congressional and Vice Presidential papers to the University of Michigan archives. He said he can see a legitimate reason for Presidential papers remaining the property of the government, but he doesn't see much difference between the government retaining them or having them turned over to an archives.

As you know, the Attorney General has ruled that the papers of a former President belong to that former President.

It was in the context of that ruling by the Attorney General that we sought the agreement with the former President to insure access to his tapes and documents.

As we have said before, the tapes and documents are still in our possession and we are working with the Special Prosecutor's office to alleviate any concerns they have as to the disposition and availability of the material.

(This paragraph was from the last press conference).



D R A F T

PRESS RELEASE

October
September 1974

The President today announced the appointment of Kenneth A. Lazarus as Associate Counsel to the President. Mr. Lazarus will be associated with Philip W. Buchen, Phillip E. Areeda and William E. Casselman II in the White House legal office.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Lazarus had served as Minority Counsel to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and earlier was a trial attorney with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Lazarus, 32, received a J.D. degree from the Law School of the University of Notre Dame in 1967 and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in the same year. In 1970, he was awarded a Master of Laws degree from the George Washington University Law School.

He and his wife, the former Marylyn Flemming of Dayton, Ohio, reside with their three children in Vienna, Virginia.



Press Office
[Oct. 1974?]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ron Nessen:
Thought you
and Jack would
like to see a
copy of the
sermon which the
President mentioned
in his interview
with Hugh Sidey.
It's good.

J. W. B.



October 10, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ron Nessen

FROM: Phil Buchen

SUBJECT: President's response on 10/9/74 to question on Boston school desegregation crisis

Possible questions you may get at press briefing today and proposed answers are as follows:

- Q. Was the President accurately informed in stating that the marshals are under jurisdiction of the court and not directly under "my jurisdiction"?**
- A. A U.S. marshal appointed by the President is assigned to each Federal court district along with deputy marshals, but there are only a few in each district. Supervision and direction of all Federal marshals is exercised by the Department of Justice.**
- Q. Was it appropriate for the President to express his disagreement with the Judge's order because of his consistent opposition to forced busing as a means to solve the needs of quality education for all students?**
- A. The President was careful to point out that while he disagreed philosophically and as a matter of policy with forced busing as the best remedy for educational deficiencies, he was careful to say that "I think it is of maximum importance that the citizens of Boston respect the law." It is also his view that the Judge late yesterday acted correctly in rejecting Boston Mayor White's request to have additional marshals brought in to help control the disturbances but instead ordered the Mayor to bring in additional police from other Massachusetts cities to supplement**



the Boston police force in South Boston. Also, it is reported that Massachusetts Governor Sargent has responded to a request by the Mayor to assign State police to the area. It is the policy of this Administration not to authorize Federal intervention in state law enforcement unless and until the resources available at the local and state levels are fully used, including, if necessary, use by National Guardsmen under state jurisdiction. The President also expressed his belief that Federal involvement would not prove necessary in the South Boston situation.



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Press Office

November 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Bill Roberts
FROM: Phil Buchen
SUBJECT: Possible Reply to Press
Inquiry on Jack Anderson Story

Per our conversation, the following is suggested if the Press Office gets inquiries on the Anderson story:

"The Ford Administration has made a full disclosure of all the information available to it concerning the White House subsidiary account. There has not been an attempt to conceal the fact that a White House fund was used to pay the expenses of advance men during the 1972 campaign. All of these facts are fully disclosed in the report submitted to GAO in accordance with its request. Any determination of the legal conclusions reached by GAO is subject to decision by the Department of Justice."



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: DUDLEY CHAPMAN *dc*

SUBJECT: Possible Reply to Press
Inquiry on Jack Anderson Story

In case you have not already done so, and if the press office requests a comment on the Anderson story, I would suggest something along the following lines:

"The Ford Administration has made a full disclosure of all the information available to it concerning the White House subsidiary account. There has been an attempt to conceal the fact that a White House fund was used to pay the expenses of advance men during the 1972 campaign. All of these facts are fully disclosed in the report submitted to GAO in accordance with its request. Any determination of the legal conclusions reached by GAO is subject to decision by the Department of Justice."



New White House Cover-up Alleged

By Jack Anderson

The Watergate cover-up continued in at least one instance after President Nixon left the White House.

President Ford's associate

ary Account and signed the checks."

But Jenkins apparently was the fall guy for Nixon aides who really controlled the fund. He told the GAO auditors that Bruce Kehrli, then the White

fund, in violation of federal law, had failed to file any campaign statement for more than two years. This forced the White House to submit a belated filing. But even after President Ford's takeover his associate

hierarchy, won the 1973 election for district director. But the evidence was strong that Edward Sadlowski, the reform challenger, should have won. A new vote was ordered.

Press Office

Thursday 12/5/74

12:00 Jack Hushen stopped by to leave the attached material dealing with Rabbi Korff's accusation that the White House has impounded Mr. Nixon's mail.

Mr. Rumsfeld wants you to handle all calls. The Press Office will refer the calls they get to you.

Attached are the questions and answers they have put together.



Bill C:

Please close this matter
with Press Office as soon
as post-Aug. 9 mail has
been properly removed from
here.

P.

Press Office



Thursday 12/5/74

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1316

R

NIXON MAIL

WASHINGTON (AP) -- RICHARD M. NIXON HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN THOUSANDS OF LETTERS SENT TO HIM AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN RESPONSE TO A PUBLIC APPEAL FROM A COMMITTEE SUPPORTING HIM, THE COMMITTEE'S CHAIRMAN, RABBI BARUCH KORFF, SAID TODAY.

THE LETTERS ARRIVED AFTER NIXON'S AUG. 9 RESIGNATION AS PRESIDENT, RABBI KORFF SAID. HE TOLD A REPORTER HE WAS NOT SURE WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPOUNDING THE LETTERS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT FROM WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMEN.

KORFF FORMED THE NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR FAIRNESS TO THE PRESIDENCY IN THE WANING DAYS OF THE NIXON PRESIDENCY. THAT GROUP NOW IS TRUSTEE OF THE PRESIDENT NIXON JUSTICE FUND, SET UP WITH THE AIM OF PAYING NIXON'S LEGAL AND MEDICAL EXPENSES.

"WE URGED OUR FOLLOWERS TO WRITE NIXON AND OBVIOUSLY THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF LETTERS OF SUPPORT ARRIVED AFTER THE 9TH OF AUGUST," KORFF SAID.

THE RABBI SAID HE ASSUMED SOME OF THE LETTERS CONTAIN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO NIXON'S LEGAL FUND. HE SAID SUCH FUNDS WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE FUND ONCE THE LETTERS IN QUESTION ARE RELEASED.

"TWO-THIRDS OF THE LEGAL EXPENSES WE HAVE INCURRED SINCE FROM LEGAL WORK TO UPHOLD THE AGREEMENT THE GOVERNMENT REACHED WITH PRESIDENT NIXON AND SUBSEQUENTLY ALTERED, CURBED AND VIOLATED IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO SEARCH WITHOUT CAUSE AND DENY PRESIDENT NIXON HIS PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS," KORFF SAID.

THE HOUSE APPROVED LEGISLATION TUESDAY BANNING DESTRUCTION OF NIXON'S TAPES AND OVERRIDING A GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT ON THEIR DISPOSITION. THE HOUSE MEASURE WENT TO THE SENATE, WHICH HAS PASSED SIMILAR BUT NOT IDENTICAL LEGISLATION. THE HOUSE BILL WOULD REQUIRE CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR DESTRUCTION OF THE TAPES OR DOCUMENTS. IT TAKES NO STAND ON OWNERSHIP OF THE MATERIAL.

AS FOR THE MAIL, KORFF SAID: "FIRST OF ALL, IT'S ILLEGAL TO TAKE SOMEONE'S MAIL. THERE IS INHUMANITY, ILLIBERALITY AND VINDICTFULNESS FROM WHO MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE -- LET THE ONUS FALL WHERE IT MAY."

12-11-71 14:15:55



Q. Is it true, as Rabbi Korff charges, that thousands of letters addressed to the former President are being held by the White House?

A. Yes, approximately 70 cartons of mail addressed to the former President were impounded as a result of a court order growing out of the former President's suit which he filed to try to enforce an agreement he signed with GSA Administrator Arthur Sampson.

Q. Do these letters contain money?

A. There is no way to tell because they have not been opened. The impounded mail consists of letters sent to the former President prior to August 9 which were unanswered at the time of his resignation. In addition, mail addressed to the former President which arrived after August 9 but was intermingled with the pre-August 9 mail also is held. As far as the Legal Counsel's office is concerned, the post-August 9 mail should be turned over to the former President, ^{AND} ~~the~~ methods by which this might be accomplished under the court order are under discussion by lawyers for the former President and the legal counsel's office.

Q. Estimate on the amount of mail impounded?

A. Mail room estimates that it totals more than 100,000 pieces of mail.

Q. What happens now to mail addressed to the former President and sent to the White House?

A. It is routinely forwarded to San Clemente.



Q. Isn't it illegal to hold up the delivery of the mail?

A. Our lawyers view the mail sent to the White House before August 9 to be material of the Nixon Administration and therefore covered by the court order. We are trying to work out a way of separating the post-August 9 mail which is mixed in with the other and still comply with the court order.

Q. Why weren't the letters which arrived after August 9 just sent to the former President prior to October 22?

A. Mail room stored it after conversations with Rose Mary Woods. Some of it was actually shipped out to San Clemente and then returned because there wasn't adequate space to hold it there. After August 9, the mail room could no longer process Nixon mail so it was left in mail bags or boxes. All the mail room could do was forward it, but San Clemente didn't want it. While the Archivists were looking for a place to store it, the court order was entered.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1974

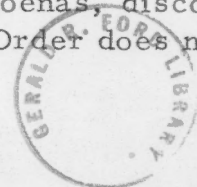
MEMORANDUM FOR: Jack Hushen

FROM: Bill Casselman *BC*

SUBJECT: Rabbi Korff's Allegations re Nixon mail

The Supplemental Order of Judge Richey of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, entered on October 22, 1974, in Nixon v. Sampson, et al., enjoins the defendants in that case, including Phil Buchen, from "disclosing, transferring, disposing, or otherwise making known to any person . . . the materials . . . known as the Presidential materials of the Nixon Administration" which were in the custody and control of the defendants as of the date of the Order. Thus, any materials of the Nixon Administration received or generated prior to the former President's resignation on August 9, 1974, and in the possession of the White House or GSA on October 22, are subject to the Court's Order. These materials constitute approximately 42 million papers and other items, including ~~several~~⁷⁰ sealed boxes containing ~~letters~~^{about 100,000} addressed to the former President in response to Rabbi Korff's anti-impeachment campaign. Most of these boxes are located in GSA-controlled areas within the EOB. Access to these areas is strictly limited in accordance with the above Order.

To the extent that letters received after August 9 can be separated from letters received before that date, the post August 9 materials are the property of the former President and presumably may be turned over to him. However, a random sampling of the boxes by GSA indicates that pre and post August 9 mail is intermingled, thus making segregation a detailed and time-consuming process. Moreover, the October 22 Order limits access to pre-August 9 materials to Mr. Nixon or his attorney solely for the purposes of preparing to testify in the Watergate Trial or determining whether to raise any privileges or the defenses Mr. Nixon might have in opposition to the use of such materials for ongoing government business or to the production of such materials pursuant to requests of the Special Prosecutor, validly issued subpoenas, discovery demands, or court orders. Thus, literally read, the Order does not



authorize Mr. Nixon or his attorneys, or anyone else, to have access to the boxes for purposes of segregating pre-August 9 mail from post-August 9 mail. However, it is hoped that procedures which would be mutually agreeable to all parties can be arranged to permit segregation of the mail in a timely manner. To this end, appropriate discussions have been underway with the affected parties. Nevertheless, a modification of the Court's Order may be required in order to permit any segregation of the letters in question.

At the present time, any mail addressed to the former President and received at the White House is forwarded to San Clemente.

cc: Phil Buchen
Phil Areeda
Ken Lazarus



Press Office

January 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ron Nessen
FROM: Phil Buchen
SUBJECT: Announcement of nomination
of Edward H. Levi to be
Attorney General

I suggest that, in connection with this announcement,
substantially the following paragraphs be included:

"Pending confirmation of Mr. Levi,
Laurence E. Silberman will serve as Acting
Attorney General. Mr. Silberman has been the
Deputy Attorney General since March 1974 and
previously he served in the government successively
as an attorney with the National Labor Relations
Board (1967-69), Solicitor of the Department of
Labor (1969-70), and Under Secretary of Labor
(1970-73).

"The President has talked to Mr. Silberman to
request him to remain not only as Acting Attorney
General but also, for at least a further transitional
period, as Deputy to Mr. Levi. The President
commended Mr. Silberman for his services to the
Administration and expressed the desire to afford
the new Attorney General when he first assumes his
duties the benefit of Mr. Silberman's valued assistance
and counsel."

PWBuchen:ed

cc: Don Rumsfeld
Phil Areeda



Press Office

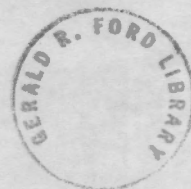
Tuesday 1/28/75

(Press Office)

5:50 John Carlson called to ask if we have anything to say tomorrow about the Clemency Board.

Ext. 2517

Will be coming in tomorrow morning (Wed. 1/29) at about 6:15 a.m. ---- so if you could give him any guidance, it would help.



For Bill:

Press Office

[ca. Feb. 1975]

David Hess, Knight News Service, Washington: Americans' right to know what their government is up to will be bolstered this week when the new amendments to the 1966 Freedom of Information Act go into effect.

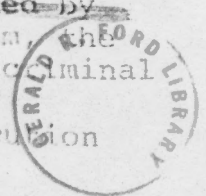
EDITORIALS

Baltimore Sun, "Wrong Steps on Cyprus." In his plea for bipartisan foreign policy, President Ford held out the suspension of military aid to Turkey as a prime example of congressional meddling gone wrong. According to Mr. Ford, the cut-off impairs relations with a valued ally, Turkey, achieves no benefit and tragically does nothing to improve the lot of Greek Cypriots, on whose behalf it was done. ... The congressional interference in Turkish-American relations did not occur in a vacuum. It was a response to administration foreign policy which also impaired relations with two valued allies, Turkey and Greece.

Philadelphia Inquirer, "Just Mrs. Hills on Her Merits." President Ford had no sooner announced his intention to nominate Carla Anderson Hills to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development than the criticism started. Mrs. Hills... may thus be in for a serious battle for Senate confirmation. The hearings should have a tone of skepticism, for that is precisely the purpose of that check on senior executive appointments... Meanwhile, it strikes us that the knee-jerk criticism of the appointment is as dismaying as it was predictable... Mrs. Hills' personal vigor and intellectual brilliance are not, thus far, in dispute; nor is her capacity to manage and administer. The question of her capacity to absorb and to be decisive about housing and urban problems, will be the primary one before the Senate, and she deserves open-minded consideration on that basis.

FROM SATURDAY'S PAPERS

Jim Squires, Chicago Tribune, Washington: The Central Intelligence Agency has warned employees they may be prosecuted for past "agency practices" and reminded them of their constitutional rights to remain silent if questioned by the Justice Department. In an interoffice memorandum, the Agency said it "Hopes no one will be charged with a criminal offense." But the memo advises employees to retain "private counsel" and implies that in case of prosecution they will be on their own.



If we or Ron gets questioned on this, is there anything we should say? Is it a step that all intelligence agencies should take?

X

DOMESTIC COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

February 14, 1975

Return to Doug Metz

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN

FROM:

DOUG METZ *D.M.*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Privacy Message

I thought you might be interested in having our first cut at a possible Presidential Privacy Message in advance of the normal clearance process.

Any thoughts you may have will be appreciated.

Attachment

See 113110 P.



PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE ON PRIVACY LEGISLATION

On the 12th of last August I pledged this Administration to hot pursuit *I don't like us of this term* of tough laws to prevent unwarranted invasions of personal privacy, both in and outside of government. The six intervening months have produced substantial progress toward this objective. However, much remains to be done.

Continued revelations of actual and alleged privacy violations have roused public concern and produced hundreds of proposals at the Federal, State and local levels to add new privacy legislation to the law books. The protection of personal privacy will remain a priority issue for the immediate future until needed legal and administrative safeguards are established to protect what Justice Brandeis characterized as "the right most valued by civilized men."

As we redouble our efforts to strengthen privacy protections, we must be mindful that complete isolation and, hence, perfect privacy are not possible in modern society. In pursuing privacy safeguards, therefore, we must carefully weigh this against society's interests in freedom of information about government activities, freedom of the press, law enforcement, national defense and foreign policy and the business information needs of the marketplace.

We have already made significant progress at the Federal level in defining concepts and approaches to resolve situations in which conflicts exist between privacy and other social values.



Recent Progress with Promise

The Administration and the Congress have taken important initial steps toward curbing abuses and redressing imbalances in the administration of laws that have led to unwarranted invasions of personal privacy.

A key development was the establishment early last year of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy to provide needed policy formulation and coordination of various Executive branch initiatives. As Vice President, I chaired that cabinet-level Committee, a responsibility I have now given to Vice President Rockefeller. The Privacy Committee quickly established communication with and among key Congressional committees and Federal agencies, and helped stimulate a coordinated Federal approach on nearly two dozen important privacy initiatives.

The results of this effort, and that of the positive partnership of many individuals within and outside of government, have been significant. Administrative and legislative actions have included:

- . Rescission of an Executive order that gave the Department of Agriculture direct access to the income tax returns of farmers;

- . Cancellation of the FEDNET plan for a massive Federal data network capable of linking the vast computerized files of many Federal agencies;



- Enactment of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act guaranteeing student and parent access to school records and restricting disclosures of such records;
- Establishment of a new policy mandating Federal agency privacy safeguard plans for new or modified computer and telecommunications systems containing personal information; and
- Issuance of an Executive order restricting White House access to income tax returns.

Regrettably, time and circumstances did not permit enactment of needed new laws dealing with criminal justice information and Federal tax records.

Early this year, following revelations of alleged charter transgressions by the CIA, I appointed a Commission headed by the Vice President to conduct a full inquiry and to report its findings and recommendations to me and to the American people.

We have seen, in addition, efforts to broaden the scope of interest in privacy protection to encompass State and local governments. A seminar last December, sponsored by the Council of State Governments and the Domestic Council Privacy Committee, revealed an intense interest in privacy

*Do not
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idea
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to
protect
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in
the
future.*



protection on the part of State and local legislators and administrators, and a desire to develop a coordinated strategy for its pursuit in Statehouses, city halls and county governments all across the country. These efforts, moreover, have been extended to the private sector. Plans are now underway to seek voluntary cooperation of private businesses in the protection of individual privacy and confidentiality of personal information not now regulated by the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Of special significance is legislation I signed into law on December 31, 1974.

The Privacy Act of 1974

The Privacy Act of 1974 is a landmark statute and represents the first codification of fundamental principles designed to safeguard privacy in the collection of personal information by the Federal government.

It requires all Federal agencies (including the FBI and the CIA) annually to identify publicly all systems of records they maintain about individuals; thereby prohibiting secret record-keeping systems in the Federal government.

It establishes minimum standards of regulation for the gathering, use, disclosure and security of personal information.

It guarantees to the individual, with some exceptions, the right to see his record and to contest its accuracy, relevancy, timeliness and completeness.

It establishes constraints on the disclosure of personal information by agencies.



It provides administrative and judicial machinery for implementation of its requirements, and civil remedies and criminal penalties for violations.

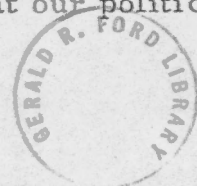
And it establishes a two-year Privacy Protection Study Commission to review a wide range of public and private record systems not covered by the Act and to recommend needed changes in laws or regulations that will better protect personal privacy.

Of course, legislation of this type and complexity cannot be completely free of imperfections, and I will not hesitate, based upon assessments of operational experience under the Act, to urge needed amendments to assure the full realization of its objectives.

Toward Privacy Protection for All Americans

The Privacy Act of 1974 and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act are major achievements that reflect months of reasoned debate and consultation between the Congress and the Executive branch. Now, as we turn to other important pieces of privacy legislation, I am confident that the same cooperative spirit will prevail.

Because we live today in a society in which bigness and complexity are the rule -- where big organizations and complicated laws and regulations have a profound effect on our everyday lives -- decency, fairness and straightforwardness, which in turn build confidence and trust, are now more valuable than ever. As a people we must have confidence that our political

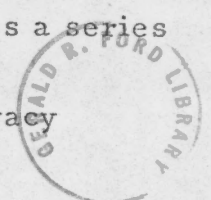


and social institutions are serving us well. We must be able not only to trust what they tell us, but to hold them accountable when they fail to keep their promises.

Laws and administrative actions to protect personal privacy are means of building such trust and accountability. They aim to assure the American people that institutions that collect, record, and use personal information about them do so openly and according to established rules. They seek to define areas of an individual's private life that are immune from trespass without his consent. They attempt to give the individual a central role in determining whether information about him is accurate and complete, and to hold record-keeping institutions to any promises they make not to disclose personal information to someone else.

Of course, some trading off is always necessary. Information gathering for law enforcement purposes, for example, cannot be so open as to allow criminals to stay one step ahead of the police. Sometimes an individual would prefer that a government agency, or a bank, or a credit bureau use information in a record about him rather than make him fill out still another form. And some individuals would prefer having their Social Security numbers available to anyone who wants them so that they will not be confused with the other John and Mary Smiths who live down the street and across town.

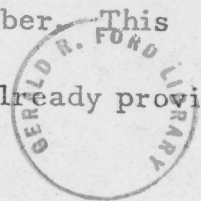
During the next few months, I shall submit to the Congress a series of legislative proposals to protect these and other personal privacy



interests in areas that either were not addressed in legislation enacted last session, or were not addressed in enough detail.

Specifically:

- To help protect the first Amendment rights of American citizens, I am requesting the enactment of legislation to codify existing regulations prohibiting military surveillance of civilian political activities.
- To encourage the proper exchange of criminal justice information while providing safeguards for personal privacy interests, I will urge the Congress to enact HR-61. This comprehensive bill would help provide the necessary balance between the legitimate needs of authorized agencies to have access to criminal justice information and the Constitutionally guaranteed privacy rights of an individual, and it would provide civil sanctions and criminal penalties for the unauthorized use of such information.
- To curtail the accelerating use of the Social Security number as a personal identifier, and thus to ward off the danger of uncontrolled leakage of information on individuals and widespread easy access to it, I am proposing a statutory clarification of the authorized uses of the Social Security number. This proposal will extend and strengthen safeguards already provided in the Privacy Act of 1974.



To protect the confidentiality of information that taxpayers furnish to the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department asked the 93rd Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code to restrict by statute the authority to inspect returns and to disclose taxpayer information. While time did not permit the Congress to act on the Treasury proposal, I ask your strong support for a similar proposal that I plan to introduce this session.

To assure that customer records maintained by banks and financial institutions are kept confidential and free from unauthorized use or transfer, I shall propose a new law that balances the confidentiality interests of consumers against legitimate Federal agency needs for access to records about their finances.

To help assure that accurate reports on individuals are maintained and furnished by credit reporting companies, I shall ask the Congress to enact legislation amending and strengthening the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970. Although passage of this Act represented an important step forward, it clearly did not do enough to protect the personal privacy of credit users.



. To protect the personal privacy of the dependent poor in our society, I shall ask the Congress to revise recent amendments to the Social Security Act which put the Federal government in the role of enforcing alimony and child support obligations and which substantially undermine longstanding protections for the confidentiality of public assistance and social service case records.

. I shall request your support for legislation prohibiting cable television operators from disclosing information on the viewing habits of their subscribers, except pursuant to a court order.

. Finally, I shall support legislation to assure that people who provide information about themselves for scientific studies and surveys will not have to worry about that information being used for any other purpose.

In connection with these legislative recommendations, I will also provide several new privacy protections by executive order. I intend, for example, to issue an order to strengthen existing safeguards for the privacy rights of Federal employees. Also, I will rescind Executive Order 9397 which directs Federal agencies to use the Social Security number as a record identifier.



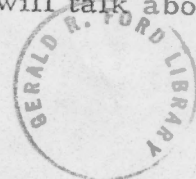
Other Privacy Concerns

I have not mentioned the important work of the National Wiretap Commission nor dwelt on the work of the Commission to investigate the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency within the United States, or the current investigations of intelligence agencies by the Congress. However, I shall act quickly after receiving and studying their recommendations. Consistent with my pledge of August 12, 1974, this Administration will not tolerate illegal and unwarranted encroachments on Constitutionally protected privacy rights in the name of national security.

*Question
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Moreover, when I speak of including privacy protections in future legislation, I'm not talking only about the specific legislation I have recommended here. The citizens' right to personal privacy should be recognized in every piece of social legislation, and I urge the Congress to be vigilant in assuring that it is. My call in this message for legislation protecting the privacy interests of the dependent poor, for example, would be unnecessary if privacy considerations had been built into the 1972 and 1974 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

The widespread clamor for action will not simply evaporate. We cannot stand idly by, winking at reported abuses. Advances so recently made in behalf of personal privacy are unparalleled, considering the need and complexities associated with augmenting privacy protections in today's society. Indeed, I expect that someday history books will talk about the



last quarter of the 20th Century as a time in which new ways of organizing and transacting the business of our everyday lives captured the attention of the American people; as a time in which old values and new ways of doing things at first appeared to clash, but in which the American people and their leaders also strove mightily, and successfully, to assure that no matter how big and fast and complicated things got in our dealings with one another, we would never abandon our fundamental commitment to decency and fairness and candor. To me, preserving such virtues is what the protection of personal privacy is all about. It is an honor to be a partner with you in this effort for the common good of all our people.



Press Office

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: RON NESSEN *RHN*

Could you give me your opinion on what I should do with this?

Is it all right to keep it, or should it be returned?

*Keri:
Please respond
to Ron for me.*

THE WILSON BOAT LINE
Washington, D. C. - Pier 4, 6th and Water Streets, S.W. 393-8300

V.I.P. PASS NO. 1

This pass valid for bearer and up to three guests

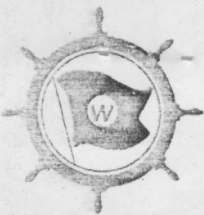
NAME Ron Nessen
COMPANY WHITE HOUSE
CITY Washington, D. C.

ALEX SHEFTEL
President *Alex Sheftel*

See reverse side for times this pass is valid

This ticket is non-transferable. If used by any other person this pass will be forfeited.





WILSON BOAT LINE

POTOMAC RIVER CRUISES

PIER 4 • 6TH & WATER STREETS, S.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 • TEL. 393-8300

February 14, 1975

Mr. Ron Nessen
Press Secretary
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ron:

Spring is just around the corner and that means the Wilson Boat Line is ready for another big sailing season.

In addition to our current fleet, we've custom built and put in service, three all climate controlled, 400 passenger "Catamarans". These vessels are the world's largest passenger carrying "Catamarans".

It's my pleasure to enclose a VIP SEASON PASS for you and up to three guests. Sail with us, as often as you like .

Again, welcome aboard. We look forward to greeting you in person very soon.

Cordially,

Alex Sheftell
President

AS/fr
Enc.



Press Office

Tuesday 2/18/75

2:30 Larry Speakes would like to talk with you about the Supreme Court's decision on impoundment. They need some guidance.

