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MISCELLANEOUS

M

- ✓1. New York City
- ✓2. Tex Gunnels
- 3. Charlotte Reid
- 4. HAK
- the silent investigation
- 5. Present status of Pike Committee

C. Judd

- 7. Reagan speech Chicago: (906)
 - A. Budget count: invite Reagan.
 - B. Testify on redactions.

NOTES FOR DON RUMSFELD

1. Inspection of building
2. Trip to milt weather
3. Intelligence briefings
4. House Appropriations Committee
5. Doc Cooke
6. Fred Buzhardt
7. *Equal opportunity*

8.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Charlotte Reid

Office -- 632-7007

Home -- 525-6335

MISCELLANEOUS

1. New York City
2. Tex Gunnels
3. Charlotte Reid
4. HAK
-- the silent investigation
5. Present status of Pike Committee

THE ENERGY BILL

1. Bad bill versus no bill.
2. Distorted and imperfect legislation.
3. Legislation by label.
4. Hard core opposition doesn't mean strong support.
5. Americans satisfied with status quo.
6. Hard to explain a veto.
7. Adverse impact of no bill.
 - a. propone
 - b. other
8. How do you explain 10 months of exhortation?
9. Where is the silent majority?
10. Can you explain a veto?
11. Can the opponents deliver solidarity for any other proposal?
12. Is the opposition a cross section or is it a particular sector of the energy scene?

NEW YORK CITY

1. Strategy meeting with Max and others
2. Legislative plan for the House
3. Legislative plan for the Senate
4. GOP House Conference
5. Democratic Caucus
6. Briefing teams, who are they? Advise Hill leaders of their availability and set up a schedule.
7. What about the New York Congressional Delegation? What role can they play?
8. What about Hugh Carey and other New York State political leaders? Are they going to be used?
9. Special resources:
 1. The Speaker
 2. Tip O'Neill
 3. John Rhodes
 4. McFall
 5. Michel
 6. The Vice President
 7. Jim Cannon and the Domestic Council
 8. Jim Bolling
 9. Andy Biemiller (?)
10. The Bill Baroody operation -- their plan and strategy
11. The Seidman Operation, Alan Greenspan, Bill Simon, White House communications by phone to China. Prepare a list of contingency calls for the President.

11. We have instant communications by cable. Prepare a list of individuals to be cabled and draft cable messages that may be sent.
12. In the Senate -- is there any chance or danger of a filibuster? Who are the likely candidates to try and do this? Identify and see them Monday.
13. Let's be certain there is a personal contact first things Monday with Mansfield, Scott, Byrd and Griffin. Is there a Presidential letter to accompany the legislation? Has the letter been drafted?

CAMPAIGN '76

1. Image reasons
2. Other reasons
3. Media promotion of Reagan and others
4. Lyndon Johnson uncouth
5. Nixon -- Tricky Dick
6. Leadership demonstrated
 1. action and not motion
 2. the initiative
 3. legislative proposals
 4. executive actions
 - a. foreign affairs
 - b. intelligence
 - c. Domestic Council
 - d. other (survey this)
7. Democratic expressions of concern
 - a. public
 - b. private

GEORGE BUSH

1. Senate assessment
2. Friedersdorf's shop

534-2381

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Bill Shifflett

Frances Shifflett

Secretary

Shuthead

typing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Marsh:

For your information.

William N. Walker



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tom M

November 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

WILLIAM N. WALKER

FROM:

ALAN WOODS

SUBJECT:

Congressional Relations
officers

Attached you will find a list of the highest ranking Congressional Relations people in the Government. Currently, there are two vacancies, one at the Department of Commerce and one at the Department of Transportation. There is also an opening for the Assistant Administrator of GSA who, among his other duties, is in charge of their Congressional Relations activities.

List of Highest Ranking Congressional People

Department of Agriculture

John C. Foltz
Deputy Under Secretary

Department of Commerce

Vacant
Dep. U/S for Leg. Affairs - SCC - Level IV - in search

Department of Defense

John M. Maury
A/S Legislative Affairs - Level IV

Department of HEW

Stephen Kurzman
A/S - Legislation - Level IV

Department of Housing & Urban Development

Sol Mosher
A/S Congressional Relations - Level IV

Department of the Interior

John Henry Kyl
A/S Congressional Relations - Level IV

Department of Justice

W. Vincent Rakestraw
Assistant AG Legis. Affairs - Level IV

Department of Labor

Benjamin L. Brown
Deputy U/S Legis. Affairs - Level IV

Department of State

A. Linwood Holton
A/S Cong. Rel. - Level IV

Department of Transportation

Vacant
A/S Cong. Intergovt. Affairs - Level IV

Department of Treasury

Frederick L. Webber
A/S Cong. Affairs - Level IV

Independent agencies

EPA

Bryan F. Laplante
Dep. Dir. Office of Legislation - GS-16

GSA

Vacant
Assistant Administrator

NASA

Gerald D. Griffin
Assistant Administrator - Legis. Affairs - GS-18

OMB

~~Harold Eberle~~ *Bob Bonatelli*

SBA

Randall L. Woods
Assistant Administrator - Cong. Public Affairs - GS-17

Executive Office of the President

William E. Timmons
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

Department of the Army

Major General James M. Lee
Chief of Legislative Liaison

Department of the Air Force

Major General Ralph J. Maglione
Director of Legislative Liaison

Department of the Navy

Admiral W. R. Flanagan
Chief of Legislative Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 11-18-74

TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

Please handle _____

For your information _____

Other

addendum to material
sent 11-15-74 on
CGR vacancies



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420

November 18, 1974

Jim

The Honorable
Max Friedersdorf
The White House
112 East Wing
Washington, D. C.

Dear Max:

This is in response to your request on Friday for an organizational breakdown of our Congressional Relations operation.

As it presently exists, the Chief of the Senate Section is Don R. Kendall. The Chief of the House Section is Harry J. Donohue.

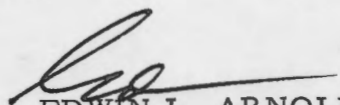
The supporting staff is Frank M. Leonard, Marvin Mondres and Mrs. Clarice R. Woodley. There is one vacancy which has been committed and will be filled shortly, pending White House clearance.

The Assistant Deputy Administrator position, which is now vacant, would have the responsibility for the above-named individuals.

If I can be of any additional help, please let me know.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,


EDWIN L. ARNOLD
Executive Assistant



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
SUBJECT: White House Congressional Relations
Personnel

This situation on personnel recruitment for White House Congressional Relations is as follows:

SENATE - I have interviewed the following:

1. Tom Cole, AA to Senator Buckley
2. Bob Wolthius, Congressional Relations Officer, DoD
3. Sol Mosher, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, HUD
4. Steve Blakeslee, staff of Senator Schweiker
5. Jack MacKenzie, Congressional Relations Officer, State Dept.
6. Pat O'Donnell - White House Congressional Relations
7. Charlie Mott, referred by Bill Timmons
8. Spoff Canfield, Vice President's Office

HOUSE - I have interviewed the following:

1. Ralph Vinovich, AA to Rep. Michel
2. Jim Sparling, formerly with Rep. Harvey, former White House Congressional Relations; and defeated candidate for Congress.
3. Powell Moore, White House Congressional Relations
4. Vern Loen, White House Congressional Relations
5. Sherwood Boehlert, AA to Rep. Mitchell
6. Bill Keating, former Member of Congress
7. Belden Bell, Legislative Assistant to Rep. Zion
8. Phil Davis, Department of Labor
9. Lou Kriser, AA To Rep. Hosmer
10. Phil Pendergrass, AA to Rep. Mathias
11. Hollister Cantus, Congressional Relations Officer, DoD
12. David Allen - FAA

In addition, there are further names which have been suggested, and persons of quality who have written or phoned to express interest in the positions.

These include:

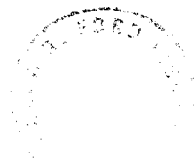
1. Ken Davis, staff of Senator Hugh Scott
2. Bill Kendall, staff of Senator Mathias

3. Walter Mote, Vice President's office
4. Mel Miller, Minority Counsel House Administration Committee
5. Charles Leppert, Minority Counsel, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
6. Argyle Campbell, Chamber of Commerce
7. Margaret Gaynor, Congressional Relations, Smithsonian; former Congressional Relations, OEO; former Senator Goldwater assistant.
8. Jonna Lynne Cullen, Assistant Minority Counsel, House Rules
9. Paul Tsompanos, AA to Rep. Bob Wilson
10. John White, staff of Rep. Parris
11. John Mellon, AA to Rep. McEwen
12. Gib Darrison, AA to Rep. Walsh
13. Francis O'Gorman, AA to McDade
14. David Jones, formerly with Senator Buckley
15. Neal Houston, staff of Senator Stafford
16. Bill Steponkus, AA to Rep. Whalen
17. Bill Cardin, AA to Senator Griffin
18. Homer Lee Krout, AA to Rep. Joel Broyhill
19. Joe Macauley, AA to Rep. Arends
20. Bill Phillips, AA to Rep. Mizell
21. Chuck Bigler, AA to Rep. Hunt
22. Peter Ottmer, AA to Rep. Cronin
23. Dough Bennett, Congressional Relations Officer, Treasury

I am continuing to interview those in the latter category. Among all three of these groups there are several outstanding candidates.

As the plans of those leaving the White House become definite, I would be pleased to discuss these candidates before I make my recommendations.

cc: Don Rumsfeld



December 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: BOB BONITATI

FROM: JACK MARSH

Many thanks for your letter of December 19, and for the attached copy of your memorandum to Max Friedersdorf.

A number of the suggestions contained in your memo are worthy of consideration.

JOM:cb





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DEC 20 1974

December 19, 1974

Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House

Dear Jack:

I'm glad we had an opportunity to get acquainted last week.
I appreciate you taking the time to do so.

Just recently I wrote up some thoughts on the Administration's
relations with Congress for Max Friedersdorf and thought you
might like to take a look at it.

Please let me know how I can ever be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob", written over a horizontal line.

Robert F. Bonitati
Assistant to the Director
for Congressional Relations

Enclosure



December 17, 1974

Memorandum for: Max Friedersdorf

From: Bob Bonitati

Subject: Some Thoughts on the Administration's Relations
with Congress

As a follow up to the conversation we had a week ago Friday, I thought it might be useful to write up some thoughts and observations I have had concerning the President's relations with Congress.

1. It appears to me that the President's role in the legislative process has been, and continues to be, both seriously eroded and challenged by the Congress. The erosion seems to have come about as the result of several factors:

- a) the serious minority position of the President's party in Congress,
- b) a growing movement within the Congress to regain lost authority and prerogatives,
- c) a decline in the prestige and integrity of the Presidency and the White House resulting from Watergate,
- d) an increasing partisanship produced by Democrats "jockeying" for the 1976 Presidential nomination.

It seems likely that the process will be accelerated in the 94th Congress.

2. While these changes have been taking place in the legislative branch, to date there does not appear to have been a "retooling" of the Administration's program of legislative liaison. In many respects, we continue to deal with the Congress much as we would if the President's party were in control of that body.

3. Although the White House Congressional Relations Office, OMB, and the Domestic Council are charged (in general terms) with promoting the President's legislative program and resisting detrimental legislation,

there does not appear to be a focus in any of those institutions on the most important stage of the legislative process -- Congressional Committee consideration. Most of our attention is directed to only two stages of the legislative process, the earliest point, introduction, and the final point of the process, floor action. Working with the committee system is left almost entirely to the Departments and Agencies with limited direction or coordination from either the White House, OMB, or the Domestic Council.

4. As most of us know, the place to effectively impact the legislative process is the committee consideration stage where one is dealing with fewer rules and fewer players. At this stage of the process it is much easier to rewrite, initiate, delay, or kill legislative proposals. One is usually dealing primarily with committee staff members and relatively few Members of Congress. The longer one waits to interact with the legislative process the more difficult it becomes to effectively exert influence.

5. The Administration's Congressional Relations operation often finds itself in the position of not being able to tackle legislative problems until they have reached the "crisis" stage when it is often too late (or extremely difficult) to impact the legislative process.

6. In recent years we have seen a decline in the impact of Administration's "support" or "opposition" to a piece of legislation. At one time such expressions of support or opposition were extremely important factors in the legislative process and could be depended upon to have a fairly significant effect on Members of the House and Senate. This decline might be attributed to any (or all) of the following:

- a) a growing realization on the part of the Democratic majority that they are very much in control of Congress,
- b) the frequent unwillingness or inability of the Republican minority to support or defend Administration positions,
- c) the increasing ability of self-interested departments and agencies to foster their own points of view with their patron committees regardless of official Administration policy.
- d) a tendency of the Administration to take too many positions on too many issues, rather than selectively focusing on certain critical pieces of legislation.



In general, I can see continued problems for the President in dealing with the Congress. This would seem to call for a healthy re-evaluation of the ways we deal with Congress, how we set our legislative priorities, and how we employ the resources we have available.

In more specific terms I would make the following suggestions for your consideration:

1. We need to develop a mechanism (or utilize an existing one) for determining legislative priorities. Such a mechanism should be able to make an "early" determination of those pieces of legislation we will actively promote and those we will actively resist, thus allowing the Administration to concentrate its resources in securing passage or assuring defeat. This might also allow us to get involved early enough in the legislative process to have a significant impact.
2. There is a need to work more closely with the legislative liaison in the departments and agencies. Most of these units are heavily staffed and can provide us with considerable help if they are adequately coordinated and directed.
3. There is a need for the White House Congressional Relations Office, OMB and the Domestic Council operations to be better informed about legislation at the committee consideration level. This would give us an "early warning system" and allow us to more effectively interact with the legislative process at that stage at which we can have the greatest impact...and be most productive.
4. As a follow up to my third point, I would suggest that there is a definite need for either OMB, the Domestic Council or the White House to get involved with legislation at the committee consideration level. At present, this does not seem to be occurring on any systematic or coordinated basis.
5. Some thought should be given to evaluating the legislative roles played by the White House, the Domestic Council and OMB. Although each unit has many skilled and effective people working on legislative problems, there does not appear to be a clear or sufficient division of responsibility or coordination between the three. If a coordinating system could be developed with assigned responsibility for particular stages of the legislative process to each of the three units, the Administration could have a very productive top-level operation for dealing with legislative problems.

I will be happy to talk to you further on any of these suggestions.

private borrowers, interest rates will begin climbing again, and the credit system will be in grave danger of a bust. We're told there's no chance of blocking the tax cut...the trick is to keep it small and cosmetic because it's likely to do more harm than good. If Burns and others have their way, this will be the behind-the-scenes argument.

FORD ADMINISTRATION CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

1. As Gerald Ford's Congressional relations mechanism takes shape, insiders tell APR that it is dangerously weighted towards the House (and towards staffers with House side experience), and deficient in people with Senate expertise. Here's the picture: In legislative liaison slots you have ex-Rep. Jack Marsh as overall chief, ex-House staffer Max Friedersdorf as House liaison, ex-House staffer Bill Kendall (who has only a year's Senate experience as Admin. Assistant to Mac Mathias) as Senate liaison, and several other ex-House aides under them. Also involved in liaison because of their political roles are ex-Rep. Don Rumsfeld, ex-House staffer Bob Hartmann and ex-House staffer Jack Calkins. The sum total of Senate experience? Very, very little...and this is responsible for a) apparent tactical and personnel abdication to Hugh Scott; b) disgust among conservative GOP Senators already translating into a willingness to thumb their noses at the White House; and c) foul-ups like the White House's minimal realization of what's at stake in Nelson Rockefeller's upcoming cloture/filibuster ruling.

2. Selection of Bill Kendall, AA to Mathias, as the new White House Senate liaison, was opposed by outgoing liaisonmen who told the President it would backfire. We're told the decision does not come from the Oval Office so much as from Hugh Scott and his allies. Scott earlier vetoed the selection of several conservative Senate staffers. Likewise, V.P. Rockefeller rejected the advice of several political advisers to retain longtime conservative Senate staffer Walter Mote. These possible shifts to the liberal side may also aggravate the party split: 1) probable choice of Alaska's Ted Stevens as Senate GOP Campaign Committee Chairman (sacrificing the usual policy of picking conservatives who can pitch to the conservative fat cats who ante up most of the contributions); 2) confusion of the race for Senate GOP Conference Chairman -- Oregon's Bob Packwood, unhappy with the choice between Nebraska Old Guardsman Carl Curtis and N.Y. liberal Jake Javits (disliked by many for personal reasons), is pushing Kansas' Jim Pearson. If Curtis and Pearson finished 1-2 in a three-way race, Curtis would probably win a majority in the run-off, but Pearson (picking up Javits support) might make it close.

3. Look for Gerald Ford to be in a real Congressional pickle if V.P. Rockefeller rules -- as originally planned -- on Jan. 14 that a simple majority of Senate votes will suffice to change the procedure for invoking cloture against filibusters. If Rocky so rules, Senate liberals are all set to whiz through a rule change providing that a 3/5 vote (instead of the present 2/3) will be enough to cut off debate. Given the make-up of the new Senate, this would guarantee defeat of conservative filibusters against anti-business proposals, while the new House will also no longer be a graveyard of such legislation. Politically, elimination of the 2/3 cloture requirement will insure that rough bills sail easily through both houses, and the onus will be on Gerald Ford to sign or veto. In short, the cloture shift would insure that a) all the rough situations wind up on Ford's desk and b) he is forced into positions of having to regularly antagonize various Capitol Hill business and labor factions. In the last few weeks, Rockefeller, Scott, Mansfield and Senate liberals worked the whole thing out -- Rocky would set things in motion with a favorable ruling -- while the White House

(despite Senate GOP input) didn't understand what was at stake. As we go to press, White House tacticians are belatedly trying to get Rocky to reverse, and the V.P. may be moving to renege on his deal with Scott.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Nelson Rockefeller has agreed to top liberal GOP suggestions that he ask Ford to name Melvin Laird as the new GOP National Chairman in lieu of Mary Louise Smith. But whether Rocky will push Laird on Ford like Laird sold Ford and Rocky in days gone by remains to be seen...Laird as RNC Chairman would be a red flag to the GOP Right, especially now that Vice-Chairman Dick Obenshain (who has never had any real clout) has now been virtually squeezed out of the RNC.

2. Now that the media is discussing Ed Muskie making another try in 1976, there's a possibility that The Washington Star-News could play a big, big role in recycling the Maine man. In a Jan. 6 filing with the FCC to block approval of the purchase by Joe Allbritton (Perpetual Corp. of Calif.) of the Washington Star-News broadcast properties, Michigan publisher John McGoff alleges that a subsidiary of Perpetual (actually a subsidiary of a Perpetual subsidiary) was set up in 1971 "for the sole business of leasing an airplane to Senator Edmund S. Muskie's 1972 effort to obtain the Democratic nomination." McGoff adds that during this time, Robert L. Nelson -- a Vice-President of Perpetual -- was Deputy Director and Treasurer of the Muskie Campaign Committee. Nelson is now a big gun at the re-organized Star-News, and -- big coincidence? -- Allbritton's Washington lawyer is Berl Bernhard, who was Muskie's 1972 campaign manager. What is more, Allbritton's interest in acquiring the Star-News apparently goes back to the time he and his people were serving in central Muskie roles. So far, no attention has been paid to this one by Washington media types who normally like to pontificate about avoiding political influence on the media.

3. Doubt is in order regarding claims that Americans are moving to the political center. At left below we've charted the latest poop from Lou Harris, who finds the "moderate" camp growing as follows:

Harris				Field (Calif.)			
Year	Conser.	Mod.	Lib.	Year	Conser.	Mod.	Lib.
1968	37%	31%	17%	1966	33%	35%	20%
1972	32	35	22	1968	38	26	30
1974	30	43	15	1970	40	26	24
				1972	43	19	31
				1974	43	17	33

But as shown above, pollster Mervin Field just released data showing Calif. polarization at the expense of the middle, with conservatives coming out on top. Note in this connection that both Gallup and Yankelovich reported in 1974 that conservative identification had hit alltime highs. Sindlinger found a general 1964-74 growth of conservative and moderate ranks at the expense of liberals, then found liberals picking up again in 1974 because of Watergate fall-out. However, current Sindlinger data favors the polarization thesis, and he even worries that 1974 or 1976 could be remembered as the last elections under the present system. APR's own view is, more or less, that the present Center is slush, the politics of convenience and accumulated failure. This encourages movement towards more extreme positions that actually articulate animosities and answers, however dubious. The "Vital Center" in U.S. politics takes shape only after the poles have been defined, and we are not there yet. We dismiss Harris, and we read Field, Yankelovich, Sindlinger and (to a lesser extent) Gallup data as supporting a con-

JAN 3 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
FROM: JOHN E. NIDECKER
SUBJECT: Meeting with Roger Currier

On Monday, January 6, we are to meet with Roger Currier at the Pentagon at 11:30 a.m. He called this morning to determine whether or not we might be able to pick up Bryce Harlow and bring him along with us at that time.

I thought I would come over to your office at a time you might suggest so that we might go over this together and if it can be arranged for Bryce to go with us, let me know and I will call him. Thank you.



JAN 13 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: BOB WOLTHUIS *RKW*

In the past several weeks we have discussed the possibility of setting up a vote analysis system. I have not been in the White House legislative office long enough to fully appreciate our manpower requirements, but I do have the impression that we lack an individual such as we had in Paul Bergson at Defense. To stay fully current on a good vote analysis system would be close to a full time job. The purpose, therefore, of my memo is to raise the question of how we handle such a project. As I have observed, the secretaries in this office are very busy with telephone calls and secretarial responsibilities.

I would like to discuss this matter with both of you at your convenience and if we do go with an additional employee, Paul Bergson would be an excellent candidate.

To discuss

MAX

*Thurs. after 10:15 mtg
w/President*

B/W

J/M

Set up! m



January 28, 1975

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for your memo of January 22 and the information with regard to your schedule of activities on the Hill.

You realize better than I the critical need for closer coordination with the new Congress. Your memo clearly indicates that you are moving out smartly in that direction.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President

Honorable Richard L. Roudebush
Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C. 20420

JOM:cb



25
JAN 23 1975



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420

January 22, 1975

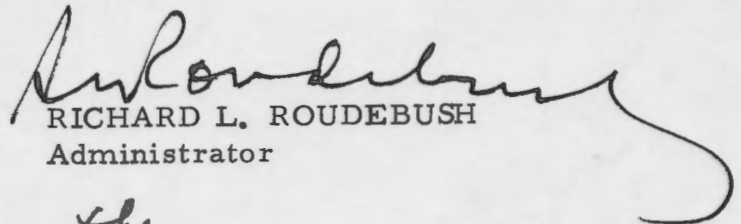
MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable
John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House

The Veterans Administration has set up the following program for the initial few weeks of the First Session, 94th Congress:

1. Congressmen and their staffs will be invited to attend a VA briefing session scheduled for 10:00 a.m., February 18, 1975, in the Caucus Room of the Cannon House Office Building.
2. Senators and their staffs will be invited to attend a VA briefing session scheduled for 10:00 a.m., February 24, 1975, in Room 1202 Dirksen Senate Office Building.
3. A letter is being sent to all Congressmen and Senators inviting them and their staffs to these meetings and advising them of the availability of VA facilities and staff to assist them.
4. The Congressional Relations Staff of the VA is visiting all freshmen Congressmen and Senators to extend personal invitations to them and their staffs to attend the meetings and to advise them of the availability of VA facilities and staff to assist them.

X


RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Administrator

R - send pat on the
back etc.
m



January 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

**The Honorable
John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House**

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**RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Administrator**



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

News Service

Jan. 30, 1975

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Story, 850 words)

FORD GIVES NEW VITALITY TO
WHITE HOUSE LOBBYING TEAM

The Ford White House is placing new emphasis on its relations with Congress after 5-1/2 years of neglect by the Nixon administration. Members of the congressional liaison team are busily wooing members of Congress, especially newcomers and Democrats, in search of a working coalition to support Ford's programs. Details are contained in the enclosed Weekly Report page proofs.

RECEIVED

JAN 31 1975

EUGENE S. COWEN

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1414 22nd Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20037 • (202) 296-6800

DIRECT RESEARCH: EXT. 250

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

White House Lobbyists

By Donald Smith

Congressional Quarterly

Washington -- After 5-1/2 years of neglect by the Nixon administration, the White House congressional relations staff has been given new vitality by President Ford.

The staff, headed by a former newspaperman who had worked for President Nixon, is playing a key role in the early stages of Ford's attempt to push economic and energy legislation through the 94th Congress and to hold the line on federal spending.


Ford is now meeting daily with Max L. Friedersdorf, who heads the team, and four other top advisers to discuss legislative strategy. Others attending these meetings, held at 10:15 a.m. in the White House Oval Office, are Donald M. Rumsfeld, Ford's chief of staff, presidential counselors Robert T. Hartmann and John O. Marsh Jr. and press secretary Ron Nessen.

Wooing Newcomers, Democrats

The sessions have concentrated partly on scheduling meetings between Ford and congressional leaders to discuss Ford's legislative package and partly on setting up get-acquainted gatherings between Ford and more than 100 newly elected members of Congress.

Ford believes strongly in personal dealings as a means of persuasion. But beyond that, the White House is concentrating on analyzing the new members in hopes of finding allies, particularly among the 75 freshmen Democrats in the House. Administration strategists have carefully noted all those Democrats who were elected in conservative districts to replace Republicans.

(M O R E)



Another item of discussion at the Oval Office meetings has been whether the newly powerful House Democratic caucus will retain the unity it has displayed thus far as Congress begins to grapple with the Ford legislative program. The White House is betting it will not and that the administration will be able to woo away what it calls "responsible" Democrats in sufficient numbers to form the coalition with Republicans that Ford is seeking.

Elevated Status

Under Marsh, who oversees congressional relations, the staff will perform in a dual capacity: as intermediaries, carrying information back and forth between the White House and Capitol Hill, and as lobbyists for the President.

The operation "will not be at the bottom of the pecking order," as it was under the Nixon administration, according to Barber B. Conable Jr. (N.Y.), an influential House Republican who is close to Ford. "It will be an important part of the White House."

In contrast with the schedule of daily meetings, Friedersdorf's predecessor, William E. Timmons, had to arrange appointments to see Nixon, and he was often kept waiting.

"Nixon didn't like politicians, and that included congressmen," Conable said. "The result was that these (congressional relations) people became second-class citizens as far as the rest of the White House staff was concerned. Because they handled dirty goods and dirty hands, they were so treated."

Marsh's Background

Marsh, 48, is a former conservative House Democrat from Virginia (1963-71). It seems likely that his role in lobbying will be mostly advisory, leaving the day-to-day contact with members to Friedersdorf and his assistants.

Marsh has emerged as one of Ford's closest advisers. He ranks as a cabinet officer. His other major area of responsibility is the public liaison staff headed by William J. Baroody Jr. Marsh also serves as a roving trouble-shooter for Ford, taking on such assignments as keeping track of the Central Intelligence Agency domestic spying

controversy, serving as liaison between Ford's staff and that of Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller and overseeing Ford's relations with former President Nixon.

He retired from the House in January 1971 and was named assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs by Nixon, whom he had supported strongly while a member of Congress. He joined Ford's vice presidential staff at the end of January 1974 as his chief military affairs adviser.

Ford chose Marsh as one of four advisers to plan the transition of government when it became apparent last summer that Nixon was about to step down from the presidency to avoid impeachment.

The Liaison Team

Friedersdorf, 45, was Timmons' chief assistant in the House before Timmons resigned at the end of 1974 to go into business for himself as a lobbyist and consultant. Friedersdorf began his career as a newspaperman in his native Indiana. After nine years as a reporter and editor for several papers, he became administrative assistant to Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind. 1961-71) in 1961. He was appointed associate director for congressional relations with the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1970, joined the Timmons staff in 1971 and became Timmons' deputy in the House in May 1973.

Taking over Friedersdorf's duties in the House is Vernon C. Loen, 43, a native of South Dakota and another former newspaperman with considerable Capitol Hill experience. Loen had been an assistant to Friedersdorf in the House. He has two new assistants: Douglas P. Bennett, who previously had worked in congressional affairs for the Treasury Department, and Charles Leppert Jr., former minority counsel for the House Interior Committee.

Senate relations have been taken over by William T. Kendall, who replaced Tom C. Korologos. Korologos and another Timmons aide, W. Eugene Ainsworth, left to join the Timmons firm. Kendall, 53, came to the White House from the staff of Sen. Charles Mc. Mathias (R Md.), where he was administrative assistant.

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NEW LIFE FOR WHITE HOUSE LIAISON WITH CONGRESS

After 5½ years of neglect by the Nixon administration, the White House congressional relations staff has been given new vitality by President Ford. The staff, headed by two former newspapermen who had served under Nixon, and a former Senate aide, is playing a key role in the early stages of Ford's attempt to push economic and energy legislation through the 94th Congress.

Ford is now meeting daily with Max L. Friedersdorf, who heads the team, and four other top advisers to discuss legislative strategy. Others attending these 10:15 a.m. Oval Office meetings include Donald M. Rumsfeld, Ford's chief of staff, presidential counselors Robert T. Hartmann and John O. Marsh Jr. and press secretary Ron Nessen.

The sessions have concentrated on scheduling meetings between Ford and congressional leaders to discuss Ford's legislative package, and on setting up get-acquainted gatherings between Ford and more than 100 newly elected members of Congress.

Ford believes strongly in personal dealings as a means of persuasion. But beyond that, the White House is concentrating on analyzing the new members in hopes of finding potential allies, particularly among the 75 freshmen Democrats in the House. White House strategists have noted that many of these Democrats were elected in conservative districts to replace Republicans.

"We don't know how militant the Democrats are going to be," according to a source close to the administration. "That's something that's by no means clear, because they haven't begun to function [on legislation] yet."

Another item of discussion at the presidential meetings has been whether the newly powerful House Democratic caucus will retain the unity it has displayed thus far when Congress begins to grapple with the Ford program. The White House is betting that it will not and that the administration will be able to woo away what it calls "responsible" Democrats in sufficient numbers to form the coalition that Ford is seeking.

"Many of us have the feeling that the ascendancy of the caucus is going to be a short-term thing because of the complexity of the issues involved," said the source.

In any case, it is clear that Ford intends for his team of congressional experts to perform in a dual capacity: as intermediaries, carrying information back and forth between the White House and Capitol Hill, and as lobbyists for the President.

Higher Status

The congressional relations staff "will not be at the bottom of the pecking order," as it was under the Nixon ad-

ministration, according to Barber B. Conable Jr. (N.Y.), an influential House Republican who is close to Ford. "It will be an important part of the White House."

In contrast with the schedule of daily meetings, Friedersdorf's predecessor, William E. Timmons, had to arrange appointments to meet with Nixon, and he was often kept waiting. "Nixon didn't like politicians, and that included congressmen," Conable said. "The result was that these [congressional relations] people became second-class citizens as far as the rest of the White House staff was concerned. Because they handled dirty goods and had dirty hands, they were so treated."

Ford's congressional liaison team is long on experience in the House of Representatives, as is Ford himself. And evidently the White House believes that is where its major battles will occur.

Hopes for House

"Hopefully we're in a much better way in the Senate than we are in the House," said one aide. "The numbers didn't change quite as much in the Senate, and we've got some really different chairmen to deal with in the House."

One important change in the chairmanships came about when Al Ullman (D Ore.) took over the House Ways and Means Committee from Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) after Mills' bout with alcoholism. The other new chairmen came into office in a caucus revolt by Democrats against the seniority system: Henry S. Reuss (Wis.), Banking and Currency; Melvin Price (Ill.), Armed Services, and Thomas S. Foley (Wash.), Agriculture. (*Weekly Report* p. 210)

The White House was delighted by early signs of splintering among Democrats in the wake of the caucus reforms. Rep. John Jarman of Oklahoma, a 24-year veteran of Congress, announced Jan. 22 that he was switching from the Democratic to the Republican Party in protest over the ouster of the three committee chairmen. (*White House strategy, Weekly Report* p. 139)

Jarman, 59, said he met with Ford to discuss the switch and Ford "welcomed me enthusiastically into the Republican Party, as did House GOP Leader John Rhodes." Earlier, Rhodes had invited moderate and conservative Democrats to join the Republicans to express their displeasure with the "liberal takeover" of the Democratic Party.

In a statement, Jarman said that "something has happened" to the Democratic Party, "particularly to the part of the party in control of the Democratic caucus.... The intent behind those in charge of this takeover is clear, to do everything possible to force their liberal views on this Congress and on this country by nullifying the seniority system and punishing those who do not adhere to the liberal party line as laid down by the caucus."

It is this kind of talk from conservative Democrats that gives the White House cause not to be "pessimistic that we can't come to some agreements," according to Marsh, the presidential counselor who oversees the congressional relations staff. "The people who are in Congress now, in-



John O. Marsh Jr.

Timmons: From Presidential to Private Lobbyist

William E. Timmons laughs a lot more now than he used to. While some of his colleagues were bailing out of the sinking Nixon White House, Timmons remained behind to handle the President's steadily worsening relations with Congress during the more than two years of Watergate. Timmons and three associates left the Ford administration on the last day of 1974 and went into business for themselves as consultants and lobbyists. After its first month of life, Timmons & Company Inc. appears healthy.

Set up in a modest but well-located suite in downtown Washington, near government buildings and a few blocks from the White House, Timmons, 44, has already signed on five of the 10 clients he plans to take. Although he would not say exactly who his customers are, they include a public utility, an oil company, a pharmaceutical company, a research firm and an automobile manufacturer—not one of the major ones. Timmons' partners are Tom C. Korologos, who was Timmons' deputy in the Senate; a House aide, W. Eugene Ainsworth, and Stanley Ebner, formerly the general counsel of the Office of Management and Budget.

"We're aiming largely toward government-sensitive firms, those that have problems with Congress and the government," Timmons told Congressional Quarterly. "We're not particularly interested in having one-issue accounts. We prefer a company that will give us a continuing relationship, where we can be an extension of their management here in Washington. We will gather information, assess it and take action, most often getting clients together with the people involved. I'm working just as hard, just as long, just as crazy hours as I did in the White House.

He said he has no plans to write his own memoirs of his experiences in the Nixon White House.

Timmons denied what he called "insinuations" in the press that he had been asked by the Ford administration to leave as part of a

general cleaning out of old Nixon faces. Timmons had been trying to leave the White House to go into business ever since the 1972 presidential election, staying only at Nixon's insistence, he said.

"I'm strapped for cash," said Timmons, whose White House salary was \$42,500. "The furniture in my house is ancient, I'm driving an old car, I've got one child in

college and another two coming up. I've used up all my savings on the one that's in college now."

Having been associated with the Nixon administration will not cause problems for his business, Timmons believes. "We would like to be here 20 years from now doing the same thing," he said. "We're old government hands. Part of our strength is on Capitol Hill, where our relationship is very good, even though the Democrats are in control. We dealt with them for six years, and we know the systems and procedures. And Gene [Ainsworth] is a Democrat, very active in the party. We can provide information, talk to people in the departments and agencies that are career people. If we were ever identified as partisan, that would put the blackball on us. But I can't imagine that, because we don't engage in partisan politics, and we did not while we were in the White House."



William E. Timmons

cluding the new members, are responsible people who I really believe want to do something for the country. They don't want frustration or stalemate."

The Liaison Team

Marsh, 48, is a former conservative House Democrat from Virginia (1963-71). It seems likely that his role in congressional relations will be mostly advisory, leaving the day-to-day contact with members to Friedersdorf and his assistants.

Marsh has emerged as one of Ford's closest advisers. He ranks as a cabinet officer. His other major area of responsibility is the public liaison staff headed by William J. Baroody Jr. Marsh has taken on a number of important assignments for Ford, including keeping track of the Central Intelligence Agency domestic spying controversy, overseeing Ford's relations with former President Nixon and serving as liaison between the President's staff and that of Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Marsh is known on Capitol Hill as a somewhat mercurial personality and a strong backer of the military establishment. A World War II veteran, he still holds a commission as lieutenant colonel in the Virginia National Guard.

He completed parachute school at Fort Benning, Ga., in 1964 at the age of 38 while serving as a member of Congress.

Marsh retired from the House in January 1971. He was named assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs by Nixon, whom he had supported strongly while a member of Congress, in 1973. He joined Ford's vice presidential staff at the end of January 1974 as assistant for defense affairs.

As it became apparent in the late summer of 1974 that Nixon might step down from the presidency to avoid impeachment, Marsh became one of the four people Ford secretly chose to work out the details of a possible transition of the government. Marsh, Rumsfeld and Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton all had served together in the 88th Congress (1963-64). The fourth member of the transition team, William W. Scranton, also was a House member but resigned at the end of the 87th Congress to run for governor of Pennsylvania in 1962. (*Transition story, 1974 Weekly Report p. 2199*)

Moving from Congress to the executive branch is "sort of like fighting a left-handed boxer," Marsh told Congressional Quarterly. "It's a very interesting role reversal. You're used to having the executive branch present programs, which in Congress you turn down or try to modify and work with. When you're in the executive, it's like a mirror image."

Marsh described his role in congressional relations as one of "oversight" and compared it with that of two Nixon counselors, Melvin R. Laird and Bryce N. Harlow. "I will help and assist Max [Friedersdorf] and make suggestions about where attention should be directed, or arrange help from senior White House people if needed," he said.

Friedersdorf

Friedersdorf, who was William Timmons' chief assistant in the House while Marsh was serving as a Department of Defense lobbyist under Nixon, said his new relationship with Marsh has "worked beautifully so far. Jack has a world of contacts up there [in Congress]. With both of us backstopping each other, something I might miss he'll catch, and vice versa."



Max L. Friedersdorf

Friedersdorf, 45, began his career as a newspaperman in his native Indiana. After nine years as a reporter for several newspapers, he became administrative assistant to Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind. 1961-71) in 1961. He was appointed associate director for congressional relations with the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1970, joined the Timmons staff in 1971 and became Timmons' deputy in the White House in May 1973.

Loen

Friedersdorf's chief assistant in the House is Vernon C. Loen, 43, a native of South Dakota and another former newspaperman. Loen became press secretary to the late Sen. Francis H. Case (R S.D. 1951-62) in 1958.

He took a leave of absence in 1960 to manage the first campaign of Rep. Benjamin Reifel (R S.D. 1961-71). Loen then joined Reifel's Washington staff as administrative assistant and press secretary. In 1969, after Reifel had announced his plans to retire, Loen took over the same duties for Rep. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) un-



Vernon C. Loen

til August 1973, when Friedersdorf invited him to join his House liaison staff.

Loen has two new assistants, Douglas P. Bennett, who previously had worked in congressional affairs for the Treasury Department, and Charles Leppert Jr., former minority counsel for the House Interior Committee.

Kendall

Senate relations have been taken over by William T. Kendall, another newcomer to the White House. Kendall had been administrative assistant to Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.). He replaces Tom C. Korologos, who has resigned. Patrick C. O'Donnell, Korologos' special assistant, remains in that post under Kendall.

Friedersdorf does not believe the White House is neglecting the Senate, as some friends of Ford on Capitol Hill have suggested. "He [Ford] is getting a bum rap on this Senate thing," Friedersdorf said. "He knows a lot more senators than Nixon did. He calls as many senators as he does House members." But with a few exceptions, such as former House colleagues Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) and Mathias, Ford is not personally close to many senators.

Kendall, 53, was a research chemist for a corporation before he became active in politics. He was a volunteer in the 1952 Eisenhower campaign. In 1954, he managed Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen's (R N.J. 1953-75) re-election campaign for the House. After managing two more successful campaigns for Frelinghuysen, Kendall joined his staff as administrative assistant in 1959. He stayed with the staff until early in 1974, when he took over the same duties for Mathias, whose campaign he managed for five weeks before the November election.



William T. Kendall

Kendall, who calls his own politics "moderate," has a reputation on Capitol Hill as an easygoing but effective operator. He described the atmosphere at the Ford White House as "informal, which makes the exchange of information a lot easier."

The appointments of Kendall, Leppert and Bennett had not been announced officially as of Jan. 30, pending routine FBI background checks. Loen's promotion was scheduled to be announced at the same time. All were serving as consultants in the interim.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RNC pay for trip
per telex from
Pat - Jones of
2/11

DATE: February 6, 1975

TO: Jerry H. Jones

FROM: John E. Nidecker

SUBJECT: Request for Travel

NAME John E. Nidecker

(Typed and Signature)

John E. Nidecker

DESTINATION Columbus, Ohio (Mt. Vernon, Ohio)

PURPOSE OF TRIP To speak at Lincoln Day Dinner event of the
Knox County Republican Club at Mount Vernon,
Ohio, - Congressman Ashbrook

DEPARTURE DATE Feb. 13, 1975 RETURN DATE Feb. 14, 1975

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION 2/13 United Flt. 285 - Lv. 9:55 a.m. AR. 11:04 a.m.
2/4 United Flt. 684 - Lv. 10:05 a.m. Ar. 11:02 a.m.

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS _____

(Name)

(Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ _____

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR _____

(Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

J. H. Jones

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: _____

Jerry H. Jones

(Submit in Duplicate)



M

February 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: VERN LOEN
BILL KENDALL

FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

SUBJECT: Staffing

Both House and Senate offices should be covered from 9 A.M. - 1 P.M. on Saturdays by at least one staff man and one secretary unless otherwise notified.

In addition, your "early" girls should be in the office by 8 A.M. and the "late" girl should not leave until the last liaison man leaves or releases her.

cc: Jack Marsh



MEMORANDUM

FEB 27 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

FROM: JOHN E. NIDECKER

Attached is a copy of my remarks made at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the Knox County Ohio Republican Central Organization. Also attached is a copy of the newspaper report from the Mount Vernon News.

The audience there was enthusiastically in support of the President and his programs.

cc: Robert T. Hartmann
Warren Rustand
Gerald Warren



SPEECH FOR THE LINCOLN DAY DINNER OF THE KNOX COUNTY REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS AT MT. VERNON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 13, 1975 BY:
JOHN E. NIDECKER

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE IN MT. VERNON TONIGHT TO HONOR THE FATHER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY---ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WE ARE NOW 121 YEARS OLD AND STILL GOING STRONG. WE ARE THAT WAY BECAUSE WE HONOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY WITH FAITH AND PATRIOTISM AND DESPITE SKIRMISHES WHICH MAY LEAVE US WITH SOME WOUNDS, WE ARE STILL ONE OF THE MOST VIABLE AND GREATEST FORCES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF A FREE AMERICA THAT IS ALIVE AND KICKING.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, WE ARE FACED WITH MANY PROBLEMS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH FACED THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR IN HIS DAY. HE WAS AT THE POINT OF A HORRIBLE WAR THAT PITTED BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF IDEALS - AND - WE ARE AT WAR WITH FORCES CONTROLLING THE ECONOMY AND OUR ENERGY SUPPLY WHICH IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO PIT BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

IF WE WOULD BUT LOOK BACK ON SOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S THOUGHTS, WE MIGHT FIND SOME LESSONS WHICH WOULD HELP US WIN OUR FIGHT FOR OUR IDEALS JUST AS HE DID IN HIS DAY. FOR THAT REASON, I HAVE PIECED TOGETHER SOME EXCERPTS FROM HIS SPEECHES WHICH MIGHT HELP US TO UNDERSTAND OUR PROBLEMS. FOR INSTANCE, HE SAID:



"IN VIEW OF THE NECESSITY OF BATTLING FOR THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, AND AGAINST THE SCHEMES OF AN ARISTOCRACY, WE WILL COOPERATE AND BE KNOWN AS REPUBLICANS UNTIL THE CONTEST BE TERMINATED. SUCH WILL BE A GREAT LESSON OF PEACE; TEACHING MEN THAT WHAT THEY CANNOT TAKE BY ELECTION, NEITHER CAN THEY TAKE BY A WAR; TEACHING ALL THE FOLLY OF BEING THE BEGINNERS OF A WAR. THE TRIAL THROUGH WHICH THIS REPUBLIC IS NOW PASSING IS ONE OF DEEP IMPORT. IT INVOLVES A QUESTION OF WHETHER A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLIC, EXTENDED AND AGGRANDIZED SO MUCH CAN SAVE ITSELF FROM THE DANGERS OF DOMESTIC FACTION. I HAVE FAITH IN A GOOD RESULT. THE DOGMAS OF A QUIEST PAST ARE INADEQUATE TO THE STORMY PRESENT. THE OCCASION IS PILED HIGH WITH DIFFICULTY AND WE MUST RISE WITH THE OCCASION. AS OUR CASE IS NEW WE MUST THINK ANEW AND ACT ANEW. WE MUST DISENTHRAL OURSELVES, AND THEN WE WILL SAVE OUR COUNTRY. THE LEGITIMATE OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT IS TO DO FOR A COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE WHATEVER THEY NEED TO HAVE DONE, BUT CANNOT DO AT ALL OR CANNOT DO SO WELL FOR THEMSELVES, IN THEIR SEPARATE AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES. IN ALL THAT THE PEOPLE CAN INDIVIDUALLY DO AS WELL FOR THEMSELVES, GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT INTERFERE. I BELIEVE THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL IS NATURALLY ENTITLED TO DO AS HE PLEASES WITH HIMSELF AND THE FRUITS OF HIS LABOR, SO FAR AS IT IN NO WISE INTEREERES WITH ANY OTHER MAN'S RIGHTS. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN WHICH IT IS THE DUTY OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE NEVER TO ENTRUST TO ANY HANDS BUT THEIR OWN, THAT THING IS THE PRESERVATION AND PERPETUITY OF THEIR OWN LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS. LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT, AND IN THAT FAITH LET US TO THE END DARE TO DO OUR DUTY AS WE UNDERSTAND IT.

HE WHO MOULDS PUBLIC SENTIMENT GOES DEEPER THAN HE WHO ENACTS STATUTES OR PRONOUNCES DECISION. HE MAKES STATUTES AND DECISIONS POSSIBLE OR IMPOSSIBLE TO BE EXECUTED. IT IS EXCEEDINGLY DESIREABLE THAT ALL PARTS OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY SHALL BE AT PEACE AND IN HARMONY WITH ONE ANOTHER. LET US REPUBLICANS DO OUR PART TO HAVE IT SO. EVEN THOUGH MUCH PROVOKED, LET US DO NOTHING THROUGH PASSION AND ILLTEMPER. WE ARE BOUND TOGETHER IN RELIGION, CIVILIZATION AND PATRIOTISM AND ARE ATTACHED TO OUR COUNTRY AND OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. WHILE SOME OF US MAY DIFFER IN POLITICAL OPINIONS, STILL WE ARE ALL UNITED IN ONE FEELING FOR THE COUNTRY. OF OUR POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF 1776, WE ARE ALL JUSTLY PROUD. IT HAS GIVEN US A DEGREE OF POLITICAL FREEDOM, FAR EXCEEDING THAT OF ANY OTHER NATION ON THE EARTH. IN IT THE WORLD HAS FOUND A SOLUTION OF THAT LONG-MOOTED PROBLEM AS TO THE CAPABILITY OF MAN TO GOVERN HIMSELF. IN IT WAS THE GERM THAT HAS VEGETATED AND STILL IS TO GROWN AND EXPAND INTO THE UNIVERSAL LIBERTY OF MANKIND."

THOSE WORDS OF LINCOLN'S APPLY TO OUR CURRENT DILEMMA AS THOUGH HE HAD BEEN FACED WITH OUR PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMY AND OUR ENERGY SITUATION. PRESIDENT FORD COULD USE THE KIND OF HELP THAT LINCOLN FOSTERED IN THAT SPEECH. GATHER AROUND REPUBLICANS. GIVE THE SUPPORT TO THE NATION THAT WILL GET US OVER THE HUMP OF THE PROBLEM. NO ONE MAN CAN SHOULDER ALL OF THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT FACES US TODAY. WE HAVE A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. WE HAVE THE MOST ABLE MEN IN THE CONGRESS WHO ARE THE REPUBLICANS LIKE JOHN ASHBROOK AND THE OTHER STALWARTS FROM OHIO WHO WANT TO SEE THIS NATION RESOLVE THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND TO SEE US BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN OUR ENERGY NEEDS. LET ME RE-EMPHASIZE THAT ALTHOUGH

THESE MEN ARE BROAD OF SHOULDER, THEY CANNOT DO THE JOB ALONE. IT TAKES EVERY WOMAN AND MAN WHO HAS A LOVE OF COUNTRY TO INVEST THEIR TALENTS IN BRINGING ABOUT THE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO GET SOMETHING DONE. THERE HAS BEEN SOME GREAT CRITICISM LEVELLED AT THE PRESIDENT ON HIS PROGRAM ON ENERGY AND FOR FIGHTING THE RECESSION. THE CRITICISM STEMS FROM AN OBVIOUS PARTISAN STANCE. THOUGH THE OPPOSITION HAS CLAIMED THAT THEY ARE WORKING ON A PROGRAM, THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESULTS OF THAT WORK TO DATE.

THERE ARE SOME WHO WOULD SOLVE THE ENERGY PROBLEM BY RATIONING. THAT IS AN OBVIOUS PLOY TO CREATE A GIGANTIC BUREAUCRACY WHICH WOULD PUT MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL ON ALL THE CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY. YOU MAY RECALL THAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID THAT "THAT IS NOT AN OBJECTIVE--- A LEGITIMATE OBJECTIVE--- OF THE GOVERNMENT". THE RATIONING PLANS THAT HAVE BEEN RUMORED WOULD TAKE SOME FIVE YEARS TO BRING THE RESULTS THAT ARE CLAIMED FOR IT. FIVE YEARS UNDER CONTROLS THAT WOULD LIMIT YOU FROM GOING ANYWHERE OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER OF MT. VERNON. THIS IS A RESTRICTIVE FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND WE WOULD AGAIN SEE IN THIS COUNTRY A SITUATION WHERE THE PRIVILEGED CAN TRAVEL AS THEY PLEASED WHILE THE AVERAGE CITIZEN MUST STAY AT HOME DUE TO HAVING INSUFFICIENT FUEL.

NO OTHER GREAT PLAN OF FIGHTING THE RECESSION HAS COME FORWARD SINCE THE DAY THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED HIS PLAN. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK AND THERE HAVE BEEN SOME MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION WHO HAVE DULY TRIED TO COME FORWARD WITH A PLAN, AND THEY HAVE MET RESTRICTIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR OWN PARTY WHILE ALL OF THIS WRANGLING GOES ON, RECESSIONARY PROBLEMS INCREASE IN MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER AND THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN LANGUISHES IN THE INACTION OF THE OPPOSITION.

OUR FOUNDING FATHERS WISELY SET FORTH PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THERE ARE CHECKS AND BALANCES. THE LEGISLATIVE ARM FORMULATES OUR LAWS, THE ADMINISTRATIVE ARM ADMINISTERS, AND THE JUDICIARY WEIGHS IN THE BALANCE WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS ANY INFRINGEMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS IN THOSE LAWS. THE FIRST CHECK WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE RIGHT GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT TO EITHER SIGN A BILL INTO LAW OR TO VETO IT WITH AN EXPLANATION, AND THUS A CHECK IS MADE, THE CONGRESS HAVING ITS RIGHT TO CHECK, CAN EITHER SUSPEND OR OVERRIDE A VETO. THE PLACE OF THE JUDICIARY COMES WHEN THE LAW IS TESTED AND THEY IN TURN CAN CHECK THE LAW AS IT AFFECTS THE RIGHTS OF OUR CITIZENS.

THERE ARE MORE CHECKS TO BALANCE OUR GOVERNMENT WHEN WE CONSIDER THAT GOING FROM THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT WE GO TO THE STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY AND THE INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIP OR VILLAGE. BUT THE GREATEST OF OUR CHECKS IS REPRESENTED BY ALL OF YOU WHO ARE IN THE ROOM, FOR YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT THE CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES NOT ONLY IN THE CONGRESS BUT IN THE ADMINISTRATION. IF YOU WISELY CHOOSE THE CANDIDATE YOU DESIRE AND WORK FOR THE CANDIDACY AND YOU MAKE SURE THAT YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS EXERCISE THEIR GREATEST RIGHT--THE VOTE, THEN YOU HAVE BECOME THE CHECK THAT CAN BALANCE THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS NATION. SO IN ESSENCE, THE SYSTEM RESTS IN YOUR HANDS. IT REQUIRES A GREAT DEAL OF WORK ON THE PART OF ALL OF HIS CONSTITUENTS TO PLACE A MAN IN OFFICE. THE PEOPLE OF OHIO HAVE BEEN VERY FORTUNATE IN THEIR SELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS WHO SERVE THIS STATE. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN YOUR CHOICE OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. ASHBROOK. HE SERVES YOU WELL AND HAS YOUR INTERESTS AT HEART EVERY DAY THAT HE IS ON CAPITOL HILL. HE ALSO HAS OUR NATION IN HIS HEART IN THAT SERVICE. HE HAS RECENTLY WORKED TO BRING ABOUT AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ON AN EXCHANGE OF PETROLEUM WHICH

THEY WERE ABOUT TO DENY OUR COUNTRY. HE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES HAVE WORKED OUT AN AGREEMENT THAT SOME OF THE ALASKAN PETROLEUM WILL GO TO CANADA, WHEN IT BECOMES AVAILABLE, FOR LETTING US HAVE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS NOW. HIS SUPPORT AND THAT OF YOUR CONGRESSMEN HELPS OUR PRESIDENT TO DO HIS JOB.

THE PROBLEMS THAT FACE PRESIDENT FORD CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY SINGLE INDIVIDUAL, AND IT REQUIRES THE SUPPORT OF ALL OF OUR CITIZENS TO HELP GET THAT JOB DONE. THERE ARE SOME MEN IN THE CONGRESS WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO LET THEIR POLITICAL PERSUASION OVERRIDE THE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE. THEY ARE CRITICAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND PLAYING A GAME OF DIRTY POKER. ONE HAS RECENTLY SPOKEN AND SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT DIRECTLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AND THAT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WERE. HOW MISGUIDED WAS THAT INDIVIDUAL FOR HE WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO SET UP THE SYSTEM SO THAT OUR COUNTRY WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT A PRESIDENT AND NOW IS CRITICAL OF IT WHEN HE SPEAKS OF OUR PRESIDENT. THERE ARE THOSE ON CAPITOL HILL WHO WOULD SAY THEY CANNOT GO ALONG WITH THE PROGRAM OF THE PRESIDENT BECAUSE THEY NEED MORE TIME TO WORK OUT OUR OWN. THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW AND PRESIDENT FORD HAS PROVIDED THE MEANS FOR US.

THOSE WHO WOULD DENY THOSE MEANS FROM BEING PLACED INTO OPERATION ARE DENYING OUR CITIZENS. I URGE YOU TO GET BEHIND THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AND I HOPE THAT EVERYONE IN THIS ROOM WILL WORK TO BRING ALL OF OUR PEOPLE INTO THE PROPER THINKING OF THE ESTABLISHED REPUBLICAN PARTY. THIS CAN BE DONE. MANY OF YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT NO MATTER WHAT THEIR POLITICAL AFFILIATION, AND IT IS UP TO ALL OF US TO MAKE A SUPREME EFFORT TO BRING THIS ABOUT.

BEFORE COMING HERE TONIGHT, I ASKED THE PASTOR OF MY CHURCH TO PRAY FOR ME, AND WHEN HE SAID HE WOULD, I ASKED HIM WHAT HE PLANNED TO SAY TO GOD, HIS ANSWER WAS "I WILL ASK GOD TO MAKE YOU AS BRIEF AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN," AND SO I WILL BE.

THANK YOU.

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LISTENER — H. Ray McCann, right, Knox County Republican Central Committee chairman, listens intently to John E. Nidecker, special assistant to President

Gerald Ford, after Nidecker spoke at the annual Lincoln Day Dinner Thursday night in the Moose Lodge. Mrs. McCann is in the background. (News Photo by Virgil Shipley)

Ford aide calls for support of President at GOP dinner

By **BOB NITZEL**
News staff writer

President Ford needs the support of every person in the country, and in particular, the support of every Republican.

John E. Nidecker, special assistant to the President and who also served as assistant to Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon, extolled Knox County Republicans to support their president and congressmen at the party's 15th annual Lincoln Day dinner in the Moose Lodge Thursday evening.

"No one man can shoulder all the responsibility," Nidecker said preceding his comments by a quote from Abraham Lincoln who was searching for support in his attempts to solve the problems created by the Civil War. "There has been great criticism leveled at the President, but that criticism is partisan. There have been no results from their (the Democrats') proposals. They have turned down the President's program so they can have 90 days to work up a program of their own."

Defending Ford's policy and proposals against gasoline rationing, Nidecker said the Democratic programs on rationing would take five years to develop and create a large bureaucracy.

"Some people want rationing, but rationing would create a gigantic federal bureaucracy at all salary levels. The program would take five years to complete and it would simply mean that someone else will be telling you whether you can drive or not."

Nidecker told the more than 400 Republicans at the dinner that federal government, as designed by the founding fathers, has its checks and balances, but there is one more important point that many overlook.

"While there are these checks and balances at the federal level, there are also more important checks at the other levels of government, too," he said. "You, the individual voter, are the greatest check to balance the government."

He praised the local party for its selection of candidates, digressing momentarily to praise Cong. John M.

Ashbrook who, he said, last week "fostered an agreement between the U.S. and Canada for Canadian oil imports until the Alaskan pipeline is completed."

"You people have done a noble job in selecting your candidates in this county," Nidecker said. "But there are other elections coming, and to win these elections, it takes work. The system requires work."

The presidential assistant also attacked those in Congress who have criticized the president because he was not directly elected by the people. Nidecker reminded those critics that many of them voted for the legislation which put into effect the system and laws which have placed Ford in his present position.

"I hope all of you will work to bring everyone into the proper thinking of the Republican party," Nidecker concluded.

Nidecker was introduced by Ashbrook who also complimented the local Republicans for their work and dedication to the party.

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