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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

HUMPHREY STATEMENTS ON "MEET THE PRESS" (2/17/75)

--- "Unless we take some very concrete and effective action, and  
very quickly, within the next 60 to 90 days, I think we would be  
approaching what you would call the dimensions of a depression."

--- "The President presented his energy program to the Congress  
on February 5. He still hasn't put a tax bill to the Congress.  
He has been busy running around talking to Wall Street analysts  
and Governors and other meetings, but it is in Washington that  
legislation takes place and I say most respectfully to the  
President: Come home and work with the Congress and see if  
we can't get something done."

---- "... the House Ways and Means Committee has already voted  
out a tax bill."

--- In response to a direct question by Mr. Spivak as to when  
Congress will do something about the tax bill, Mr. Humphrey  
said: "Within the next 30 days."

--- He also said that it's much easier for one man to present a program  
than it is to get 530 some men together on a program. (PARAPHRASE)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

--- When the question of the Congressional vacation was raised, Humphrey said that he did not approve of it and that he was not on vacation.

--- Humphrey said in conclusion that: "Congress will give this nation a program."

ruptcy of such advocates was revealed by a professor at Johns Hopkins University, who proudly described why a Middle East war would be "feasible." On what does he base his "moral" judgment? He bases it on the fact that the gulf coastal region, extending from Kuwait to Qatar "is without trees" and, therefore, "does not bear even remove comparison with the experience of Vietnam." I believe that the term I first used in October 1973—"Vietnam doves, Middle East hawks"—is definitely illustrated here. It also reveals some of the moral basis of those who so violently oppose any efforts to prevent Communist enslavement, but who so blithely talk of conquering small countries, because they have a natural resource we want and which we have refused to develop in our country.

It is also interesting to note that so many of those Americans who are anti-Arab are also anti-Department of Defense. Their actions over the past years have so weakened our military capability that the U.S. Army is having to take tanks out of present inventory for shipment to the Middle East. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article by John W. Finney from the New York Times of November 20, 1974, be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. McCURE. It will explain in more detail the serious connection between our own military defense capability and the Middle East.

And, in case there are those who believe that this present demand for American equipment will end, I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Washington Post of January 21, 1975, be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. McCURE. This article states that the Israeli Government is "seeking \$1.5 billion in military aid in the form of credit or grants." The article continues that this—

\*\*\* is part of an Israeli drive to get \$1.5 billion during each of the next three years. (Emphasis added).

Mr. President, it is disturbing to me personally that it is even necessary for an American to stand up and publicly state he is opposed to invading an Arab nation and stealing their oil. The immorality of such a proposal is so evident that I would have expected an outpouring of protests from Government leaders and those in private life who have so violently protested against war in the past. That such an outpouring has not occurred is a serious disappointment, not just for myself, but, I believe, for all decent Americans. I hope that these remarks today—and those of others who share my concern—will help set the United States firmly in the path of law and justice, lest that small minority desiring Middle East war succeed in their efforts to make a mockery of the principles on which this Nation is based.

#### EXHIBIT 1

### PENTAGON OFFICIALS SAY THAT INCREASED ARMS SHIPMENTS TO ISRAEL LEAVE SOME U.S. MILITARY UNITS SHORT

(By John W. Finney)

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The Defense Department for the first time is finding it difficult to satisfy Israeli requests for armaments and at the same time meet the needs of United States forces.

Inevitably, according to Pentagon officials, the readiness and training of the armed forces have been impaired as weapons in short supply are sent to Israel. But the officials emphasize that the ultimate judgment on how to strike a balance rests with the White House and the National Security Council.

According to officials, tanks are being diverted to Israel from Army and National Guard units that are already short of their established quotas.

An example is the First Battalion of the 210th Armored Brigade, a National Guard unit based in Albany. Representative Samuel S. Stratton of New York, a Democratic member of the House Armed Services Committee, said he had been informed by the Pentagon, after having received protests from National Guardsmen, that the battalion had been ordered to turn over 43 M-48 tanks, which it had received only last year.

The same problem, according to officials, is arising with other weapons that are in short supply, such as TOW antitank missiles, "smart" bombs and late models of the F-4 fighter plane.

It is this diversion of arms supplies that helps explain the outburst of Gen. George S. Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, against the power the pro-Israel lobby has in Congress, according to the general's associates.

In describing the influence of the Israel lobby in a speech at Duke University, General Brown said:

"We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't possibly get the Congress to support a program like this. And they say, don't worry about the Congress, we will take care of Congress."

Air Force associates are still perplexed about why General Brown lapsed from such observations into statements that Jews own "the banks in this country, the newspapers." After an off-the-record meeting yesterday with Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, Jewish leaders appeared prepared to accept General Brown's apologies and not press for his dismissal.

In the past the Defense Department could rely on surplus stocks and current production to meet overseas aid requirements. But the situation changed after the Arab-Israeli war last year.

Israel, which had been purchasing on credit about \$300 million worth of arms a year, increased her requirements to \$2.2 billion worth of arms this year as she sought to re-equip her armed forces.

The Pentagon has had to turn to its war reserves as well as equipment in regular and reserve units to provide the arms.

The Pentagon's problem in balancing its own requirements for modernization against Israeli requests is best illustrated in the case of tanks.

The army has an authorized equipment of 10,000 tanks about 8,500 for regular and reserve units and 1,500 for the war reserve. This requirement was increased by nearly 800 tanks as a result of lessons on attrition learned in the Arab-Israeli war.

The Army now has 8,150 tanks, nearly 5,000 of them the new M-60 tanks and the remainder older M-48 tanks. At the current rate of production of 40 tanks a month, the shortage of 1,850 tanks represents more than three years of production.

Meanwhile, according to officials, Israel wants 600 tanks this year on top of 450 tanks that have been shipped by the United States since the war last year. The Pentagon has no way of fulfilling Israeli orders except by taking tanks out of the present inventory, thus postponing the day when the army will meet its authorized strength in tanks.

The Pentagon's problems are further compounded by difficulties in inducing manufacturers to increase tank production to 60 a month, largely because of a shortage of capacity to make the castings for the tanks.

#### EXHIBIT 2

### ISRAELI ASK AID OF \$2 BILLION

Israel has placed a request for \$2.2 billion in military and economic assistance from the United States for the fiscal year to begin July 1.

Israeli and American sources said that of the total, Israel is seeking \$1.5 billion in military aid in the form of credits or grants. This is part of an Israeli drive to get \$1.5 billion during each of the next three years from the United States to build its military strength.

The request was submitted in Israel about 10 days ago and was discussed by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon during his visit here last week. At a press conference on his departure, he said that his talks here had been fruitful and that he was leaving satisfied with the results.

U.S. officials said the Israeli request is under study.

This year Israel has received approximately \$600 million in economic and military aid from the United States. It also has been receiving what remains of the \$2.2 billion appropriated during the October, 1973, war.

Israeli sources characterized the request, which amounts to almost three times that appropriated during the current fiscal year, as a preliminary request. The United States has pledged that it would give high priority to Israel's aid requests. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has frequently expressed the conviction that Israel is more likely to be flexible if it feels secure than if it is concerned about its military and economic needs.

Like many other countries, Israel is suffering from very high inflation and balance of payments problems. These are, of course, exacerbated by the high cost of new and sophisticated weapons which Israel is seeking for its arsenal.

### RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC AND ENERGY MESSAGE

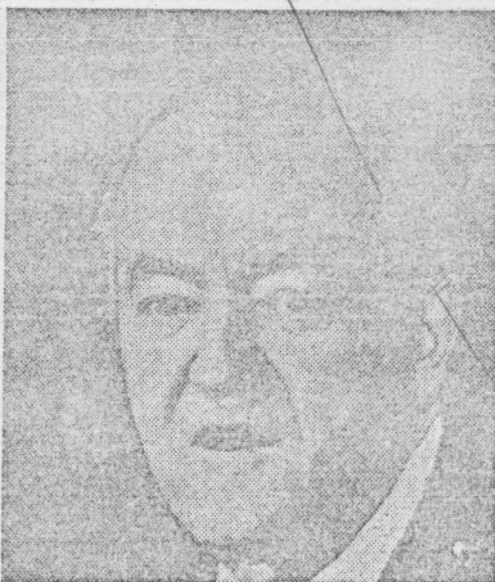
Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last evening I had the privilege to present a part of the Democratic response, on nationwide television, to President Ford's recent economic and energy message.

In my remarks, I noted that the first priority for congressional action will be a major tax reduction. However, I pointed out that Congress must pass a tax cut measure that is substantially larger and more equitable than that proposed by the President.

My response also addressed the energy tax plan the President has proposed and spelled out the specific inadequacies in this approach. Congress is considering a range of alternatives that make a great deal more sense than raising energy prices to our people by from \$45 to \$60 billion.

I also focused on a number of additional areas in which prompt and decisive action is needed to restore good health





Associated Press

Senator Robert C. Byrd, left, Senate whip, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota commenting yesterday on the Administration's economic program.

## Byrd and Humphrey Attack President For Citing Congress for Economic Ills

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Two senior Senate Democrats today criticized President Ford's attacks on Congress, suggesting that a President who had not been elected to office might lack standing for a confrontation with Capitol Hill.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, derided the President's charges that the Democratic-controlled Congress was dragging its feet on his economic proposals.

Mr. Byrd, appearing on the CBS-TV show "Face the Nation," said, "The manner in which the President has initiated this confrontation, I think, does not bode well. After all he doesn't have a national constituency, and his is an inherited Presidency, and it's unique in this regard. It doesn't have the national support that it should have."

Mr. Byrd said that President Ford's "main strength is his alliance with his old friends in Congress" and that his recent barrage of criticism of the Hill "imperils that alliance."

### 'Not Mr. Truman'

The implication was that a President who had not campaigned for election would have difficulty raising support across the country in a battle with Congress.

Senator Humphrey, appearing today on the N.B.C.-TV program, "Meet the Press," also found Mr. Ford an unlikely candidate for victory in a serious fight with Congress.

"This confrontation politics," he said, "the take-off supposedly on the campaign of Mr. Tru-

man—but Mr. Ford is not Mr. Truman—I consider irresponsible. What this country needs is cooperation." The reference was to President Truman's 1948 campaign against what he called a "do-nothing Congress" controlled by Republicans.

The warning came from two Democrats Mr. Ford cannot ignore. Mr. Byrd, as the Senate majority whip, is the second-ranking Democrat in the Senate. And Mr. Humphrey, the party's 1968 Presidential nominee, is chairman of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. Byrd said that it was President Ford, and not Congress, who had fired the opening round of the present battle between them. He said the President had given Congress insufficient time to consider his program before beginning his criticism, declaring:

"We were not consulted. He required five months to develop that program. He sprung it out of the blue, one might say, one month ago yesterday, Jan. 15, and then immediately lays it on the Congress's back, goes around the country and says that Congress is dragging its feet, that we're not passing his programs."

### 'A Great Public Service'

Mr. Humphrey criticized not only the President's style but also the substance of his program. He said:

"If the Democrats are blocking his program it is a great public service because the President's program, I believe most respectfully, is ill-conceived; it is inadequate and I think it is inequitable. I think it would add to inflation. I believe it would expand recession

and it surely would increase unemployment, and therefore, that program needs to be scrutinized with meticulous care."

He also said he believed that the President was not moving on legislation to relieve the economy any more swiftly than was Congress.

"The President presented his energy program to the Congress on February 5," he said. "He still hasn't put a tax bill to the Congress. He has been busy running around talking to Wall Street analysts and Governors and other meetings, but it is in Washington that legislation takes place and I say most respectfully to the President: Come home and work with the Congress and see if we can't get something done."

Mr. Humphrey joined a host of Democratic and labor leaders who have said they believe the United States is close to or already in a depression. "Unless we take some very concrete and effective action, and very quickly, within the next 60 to 90 days, I think we would be approaching what you would call the dimensions of a depression," he said.

The Minnesota Senator assailed the Federal Reserve Board for part of the nation's economic troubles.

"I propose that we get ahold of this Federal Reserve Board situation before they take us down the drain," he said. "The Federal Reserve Board is in effect promoting economic strangulation in this country."

He added that unless the board eased credit, Congress might have to intervene.

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Sheraton

## Study of 3d Party for '76 Voted By a Conservative Political Bloc

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

tised as a call to arms for conservatives, and he was roundly applauded as he denounced Government spending and Mr. Ford's proposed deficit. But the conference participants who had pushed hard for a third party were disappointed with

year, were among those attending this year's meeting. Those who were there manifested a growing impatience with Mr. Reagan's unwillingness to declare his intentions, agreeing in large part with one Congressional aide who described his





quire a policy that is fair and a policy that works.

I recognize that President Ford and his advisers are grappling with a very difficult problem. Each course of action brings with it certain problems and difficulties. But on the basis of the evidence presented so far, the President appears to have chosen the least desirable set of alternatives. The President's plan would add to our inflation and deepen the recession with no assurance of substantially reducing energy consumption.

The President's energy plan will increase the price of imported oil. It removes price controls from domestic oil and gas and it places heavy new taxes on imported and domestic oil. This means higher prices.

There is simply no hard evidence that consumption of energy would be significantly reduced under the President's plan. But there is no doubt whatever as to its economic impact. A new wave of inflation would sweep through the economy.

In the past 18 months, the price of oil shot up from about \$4.50 per barrel to the current average of about \$9.50. President Ford's plan would increase oil prices by that much again—to over \$14 per barrel.

The direct effects of this price increase add up to about \$45 billion, or \$15 billion more than the President's proposed tax reductions. Others estimate that the cost may be \$55 to \$60 billion. But whatever the figures, this simply means that you will be paying out a lot more in higher energy costs than you will be getting back in lower taxes.

For example, for a family of four earning \$15,000, the proposed \$220 tax reduction under the Ford plan will fall far short of the estimated \$800 or more you will be paying for gasoline, heating oil, electricity, and natural gas. Not to mention the added costs for transportation, food, and even clothing. I don't believe your family can afford this extra \$580 that the President's plan asks you to pay.

Looked at another way, this will mean consumers and businesses will have to pay an additional 19% for gasoline, 28% for home heating fuel, 20% for diesel fuel, and 42% for jet fuel.

While your costs will increase, the energy industries will profit handsomely—perhaps more than the President himself realizes. Coal and natural gas producers stand to gain at least \$12 billion per year in extra profits. The proposed windfall tax on oil producers will be phased out over several years, leaving \$2-\$3 billion in excess profits to the producers annually.

I can't believe the President and his advisers really thought through what his energy plan will do to consumers and the economy.

Before Congress agrees to travel down the road proposed by the President, we are going to examine the energy map for some alternate routes.

Any course of action will require sacrifice and inconvenience—that's not the issue. But the sacrifices must be fair and they must move us toward the goal of increased energy conservation and independence.

Senator Henry Jackson, for example, suggests an alternate route that merits the most careful consideration. He proposed quarterly targets for gradual, but definite, reduction in oil imports. The steps to achieve these reductions are ranked in order of increasing severity, beginning with voluntary and mandatory conservation action, followed by import quotas, petroleum allocations and gasoline rationing.

If the measures enacted in one quarter fail to achieve their objective, the President is empowered to move to stronger programs to cut consumption in the next quarter. If the first steps succeed, the harsher remedies can be avoided.

This plan seems to make good sense, especially since this approach avoids the economic

damage of the President's plan. Congress is at work considering this proposal and a full range of other alternatives.

Cutting energy demand is only half the battle. We must also support a balanced program of expanding domestic energy supplies. This could be done through a National Energy Production Board, similar to the War Production Board in World War II, that would accelerate research and development of new domestic energy sources.

Our goal is to develop a workable and fair energy policy that has the support of the American people. Not one that will increase the cost of living and add to unemployment and recession.

It is only by restoring economic growth that we will make progress against inflation, increase labor productivity, reduce overhead costs, and reduce interest and capital costs.

But we must also restore competition with a vigorous anti-trust policy.

Finally, we need a tough and selective program to shortcircuit the inflationary spiral. The current Council on Wages and Price Stability is a toothless tiger that has no ability to restrain outrageous price and wage increases. We need an agency with subpoena power, the resources to hold extensive public hearings, the authority to delay price or wage increases up to 90 days, and, in extreme cases, to roll back prices and impose controls on a selective basis.

Recession fuels inflation and unchecked inflation brings about recession. It is difficult task to deal with these twin afflictions, but I believe we can make genuine progress with the program I have outlined tonight.

I began these remarks with the analogy of our country as a person who had been taken seriously ill—and that a diagnosis of the illness had finally been agreed upon by Congress and the President.

I'm sure we agree on another point: that we are not faced with a terminal illness. America is basically strong, quite capable of full recovery. But part of the treatment will be for all of us to understand the importance of work productivity, elimination of waste, and self-discipline.

These are unusual times—we have both inflation and recession—we have a Democratic Congress and a Republican President—we have a trillion and a half dollar economy amidst growing unemployment and poverty.

These unusual times require new thinking and new answers.

As Lincoln once said:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty. We must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, we must think anew."

Part of our new thinking should be to put our political differences aside in developing a national economic policy.

What America wants and needs is not partisan argument, but political responsibility.

But we must also remember that government alone cannot provide us with the answers. It must be a partnership of government and the people. We can here and now resolve to put America back to work—to conserve and develop our human and physical resources.

Our present difficulties offer us the opportunity to build a better America.

#### JERRY T. VERKLER

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, Jerry T. Verkler has resigned from his position as staff director of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to pursue his career here in Washington, D.C. I certainly wish for Jerry and his wife every happiness and success.

During most of the time that I served on the Interior Committee—some 14 years—Jerry was the staff director, and

he did his job with efficiency and courtesy. I am sure he will be greatly missed. During his tenure, Jerry demonstrated great skill and administrative objectivity and moved an immense workload through the committee. With this background, together with his wide experience in other matters, I am sure that Jerry will continue to enjoy the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

#### COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT FORD'S ENERGY AND ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, President's Ford's energy proposals will have a disastrous negative impact on this country's goal of increasing the supply of domestic energy. The program means higher costs to consumers and effectively lower prices to producers. It guarantees consumers less energy supplies instead of more energy supplies at a time of a severe energy shortage when imports of high cost foreign crude oil, because of the unfavorable balance of trade, and for other reasons must be reduced sharply. The administration's program aggravates our energy shortages.

Although the President has correctly recognized the need for drastic steps to encourage energy conservation, his specific windfall profits tax proposal will effectively roll back the average price of crude by 50 to 75 cents per barrel paid to this country's oil producers. If this tax is enacted as the President has recommended, the oil industry's exploration and drilling efforts will be curtailed immediately the current exploratory and drilling momentum reversed, and our chances to work gradually out of the energy shortage will be postponed.

Because of this windfall tax, the average value of crude to the producers will fall 50 to 75 cents per barrel; thereby reducing the amount of capital available to the oil industry for investment in exploration and development.

But more importantly, the most disastrous aspect of the windfall tax is its impact on the producers of the exempt "new, released and stripper" oil.

The \$11 per barrel price of the exempt oil is and has been the prime stimulus for the industry's tremendous surge in drilling activity. The windfall tax will effectively reduce the value of this oil to \$6 per barrel and therefore decimate immediate efforts to increase our energy supplies.

It will also retroactively punish those producers who were aggressive and successful enough to develop new production during the last 2 years.

The effective price for "old" oil will be approximately \$6.50 per barrel, while the effective price of "new, released, and stripper" oil will be but \$6 per barrel. Thus, there is a negative incentive for the drilling; new oil and gas and for continuing and expanding stripper well production.

The sharp drop in effective price for stripper wells will have disastrous results.

The huge drop in effective price will force the abandonment of thousands of small producers and preclude many

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, February 23, 1975:

Face the Nation  
Issues & Answers  
Meet the Press

Senator Lloyd Bentsen  
Secretary Schlesinger  
Under Secretary Joseph Sisco

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, March 2, 1975:

Face the Nation  
Issues & Answers  
Meet the Press

Representative Al Ullman  
James Lynn  
Frank Zarb

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF  
FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, March 16, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Rep. John Rhodes	Channel 9	11:30 a.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Sen. Stuart Symington	Channel 7	1:30 p.m. (live)
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Sen. Dale Bumpers	Channel 4	12:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, March 30, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Dr. Frank Rauscher, Jr., Director, National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health	(9)	11:30 a.m.
	Dr. Vincent DeVita, Jr., Director, Division of Cancer Treatment of National Cancer Institute		
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Preempted - radio only - Frank Ikard, President of American Petroleum Institute	WMAL 63	11:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, March 30, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Dr. Frank Rauscher, Jr., Director, National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health	(9)	11:30 a.m.
	Dr. Vincent DeVita, Jr., Director, Division of Cancer Treatment of National Cancer Institute		
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Preempted - radio only - Frank Ikard, President of American Petroleum Institute	WMAL 63	11:05 p.m.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, April 6, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Secretary James R. Schlesinger	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Menahem Begin, Opposition leader of Israeli Knesset	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	George Ball, Former Under Secretary of State	(7)	1:30 p.m. (live)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF  
FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, April 20, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Petroleum Minister of Saudi Arabia	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Panel of 6 industrialists, all Chairmen of the Board: Thomas A. Murphy, GM; Reginald H. Jones, General Electric; Irving S. Shapiro, DuPont; Donald C. Cook, American Electric Power Company; Arthur M. Wood, Sears Roebuck & Company; Walter B. Wriston, First National Bank of New York	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Congressman John J. Rhodes of Arizona	(7)	1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday Shows, April 27, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Senator Barry Goldwater	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Robert J. McCloskey	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Senator Hugh Scott Senator Frank Church	(7)	1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, May 11, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Zbigniew Brzezinski, Director Research Institute on Interna- tional Change -- Columbia Univer- sity.	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Nguen Kao Ky, Former Premier of South Vietnam. (Filmed at Camp Pendleton with Bob Clark and Steve Geer.)	(7)	1:30 p.m.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, May 25, 1975:

Face the Nation: Representative Al Ullman (9) 11:30 a.m.

Meet the Press: Arthur Burns (4) 12:30 p.m.  
Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board

Issues & Answers: Jill Ruckelshaus, Chairman (7) 1:30 p.m.  
International Women's Year;  
Alan Alda, Chairman, Men  
for ERA. (taped on Friday  
with Bob Clark and Ann  
Compton.)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, June 22, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Alan Greenspan	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	Professor Friedrich Von Hayek, winner of 1974 Nobel Prize for Economics	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Wife of Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin; Wife of President of Egypt, Mrs. Anwar Sadat	(7)	1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: JERRY WARREN

The Sunday shows, June 29, 1975:

<u>Face the Nation</u>	Carla Hills, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	(9)	11:30 a.m.
<u>Meet the Press</u>	William A. Colby, Director of the CIA	(4)	12:30 p.m.
<u>Issues &amp; Answers</u>	Roy Wilkins, Executive Director and Barbara Wilson, Chairman of the Board, NAACP	(7)	1:30 p.m.