

6/12/80 [2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Jun 80

FOR THE RECORD

ORIGINAL TO BRZEZINSKI FOR
HANDLING AND DELIVERY.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 
SUBJECT: Letter on the Fourteenth Centennial
of Islam

The National Committee to Honor the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam is having its formal opening on Thursday afternoon, June 12. The Committee invited you to attend the opening at the Hirshhorn Museum (Tab B), but your schedule did not permit. Instead, Hedley Donovan will meet with the Ambassador Battle and members of the National Committee in the Roosevelt Room at 1:00 on Thursday for a report on their activities and to present the attached letter to the Committee. We anticipate that Ambassador Battle will read your letter to the meeting later in the afternoon.

RECOMMENDATION: That you sign the letter at Tab A. It has been approved by the Department of State and the speechwriters.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

To Ambassador Battle

Thank you for your letter of May 23. Observance of the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam is an important undertaking, and the progress being made by the National Committee is impressive.

Promoting better understanding between Muslim cultures and our own is a noble objective, made all the more crucial by the recent international developments you refer to in your letter. You, the other members of the Committee, and all those who are contributing to this effort can take pride in your continuing achievements.

During the past year I have had occasion to emphasize my own commitment, and that of my Administration, to the cause of mutual respect and understanding between the United States and the nations of the Muslim world. As I stated in my 1980 State of the Union Address to the 96th Congress:

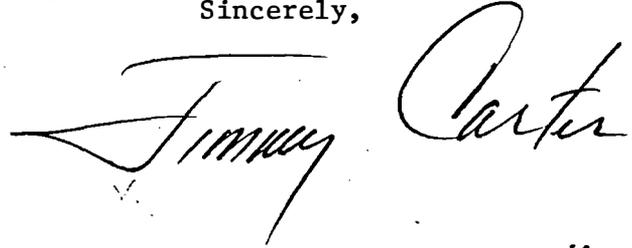
We believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between us and any Islamic nation. We respect the faith of Islam, and we are ready to cooperate with all Muslim countries.

One of the foundations on which the greatness of our Nation rests is our almost unique ability to accept and to cherish diversity in culture and faith. Our increasingly interdependent world demands that tolerance, understanding and respect guide the attitudes and actions of all nations and peoples if we are to achieve peace, security, and well-being for mankind.

It is important that your Committee's programs enjoy the support and participation of as many Americans as possible. I congratulate you on the caliber of the many dedicated individuals of all faiths who have already joined your undertaking, and I want you to know that I will encourage involvement by appropriate governmental agencies as well as by individual citizens.

The National Committee's activities will increase the American people's knowledge of Islam and demonstrate to Muslims all over the world that we want to learn more about their religion, culture and aspirations. You have my continued interest and support as, together, we honor the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable
Lucius D. Battle, Chairman
National Committee to Honor the
Fourteenth Centennial of Islam
1516 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Islam Centennial Fourteen

May 23, 1980

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

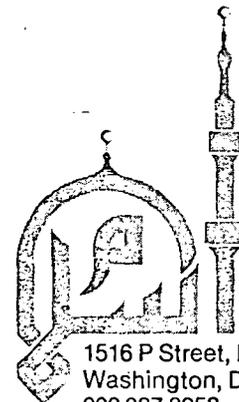
Dear Mr. President:

In your letter of May 7, 1979 you kindly gave warm endorsement to the National Committee's objective of fostering in this country an improved understanding of the Muslim world in conjunction with the commemoration of the Fourteenth Century of Islam. You also asked to be kept informed of the progress of the Committee's work, which is the purpose of this letter.

In the months that have passed since last spring, developments in the Muslim world have underscored the importance of Islam as a significant factor in the lives of all Americans. We continue to be deeply concerned at the seizure of American hostages in Iran, the recent invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and other disturbing events in the Islamic world. We share your belief that these developments pose fundamental challenges to our nation.

These challenges, in our view, heighten the importance of the National Committee's purpose of improving American understanding of a vast area of the world that is undergoing rapid, and often confusing, change.

I am pleased to report that the National Committee has undertaken a number of programs to respond to greatly increased American curiosity about the diverse world of Islam. In the summer of 1979, as originally intended, the National Committee supplanted the Preparatory Committee created the year before. Parallel and supportive Academic and Diplomatic Advisory Committees were formed. As you will see from the enclosed, all three bodies are composed of individuals of national prominence, who represent all elements of our society, and who share a conviction of the importance of this undertaking in improving intercultural understanding.



NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO HONOR THE FOURTEENTH CENTENNIAL OF ISLAM

1516 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
202 387-8958

Current and projected programs are also described in the enclosures. They include:

- Support for the C.B.S. (T.V.) series "Fourteen Centuries of Islam," 45 half-hour lectures on the "Sunrise Semester" series.
- A conference on Islam from Morocco to Indonesia, sponsored jointly with the Middle East Institute and the Asia Society, to be held at The Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies. (Funded by U.S.I.C.A. and N.E.H.)
- Full cooperation with P.B.S. (T.V.) in their forthcoming three-hour series on Islam.
- A documentary film of our own on Islam.
- A traveling museum exhibition on the Cultural Heritage of Islam.

While we expect to finance our programs essentially from private sources-- corporate, foundation, and individual--we are also seeking further funds from the National Endowments for the Humanities and Arts. The National Committee's policies preclude acceptance of financial contributions from any foreign government.

In the immediate future, we will be convening the National, Academic, and Diplomatic Advisory Committees in a formal meeting in Washington on June 12th at 2:00 p. m. in the auditorium of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. We would like to invite you and Mrs. Carter to attend and briefly address the meeting. If other responsibilities preclude your attending, we would hope that you could be represented by Secretary of State Muskie or another appropriate senior official.

We appreciate your continued interest and support and hope that the National Committee's objectives and programs can make a meaningful contribution to furtherance of international understanding.

Sincerely,

Lucius D. Battle

Lucius D. Battle
Chairman

Enclosures

cf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

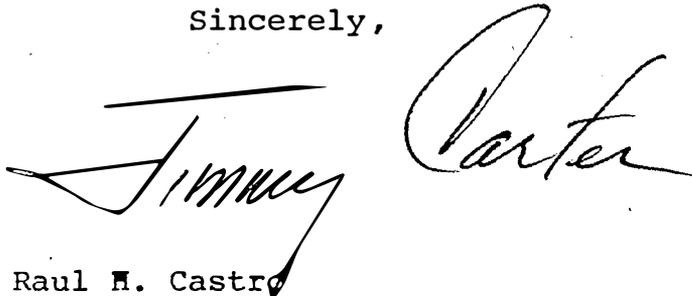
To Ambassador Raul Castro

It is with deep regret that I accept your resignation as Ambassador to Argentina, as you requested, effective upon a date to be determined.

You have carried out your responsibilities with uncommon dedication and skill, adding even further distinction to your outstanding diplomatic career. The interests of the United States have been very ably represented and I hope you will always look back with pride on the contributions you have made to strengthen our relations with Argentina. I appreciate the fine job you have done.

Bob Strauss and I will welcome your participation in the campaign. You have my best wishes for continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Raul H. Castro
American Ambassador
Buenos Aires



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Buenos Aires

May 16, 1980

OFFICIAL-UNCLASSIFIED

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

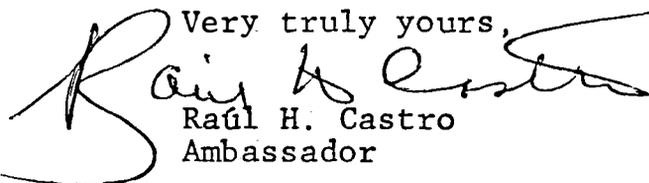
After almost fourteen years in the U. S. Foreign Service--almost three in Argentina--I have decided to return to private law practice, specializing in the international field.

I have also been in touch with Mr. Robert Strauss, your Campaign Manager. I expect to devote considerable part of my time working with Mr. Strauss in the campaign.

It has been a pleasure to have served under you. Your leadership has been instrumental in our improvement in relations with Latin American countries. In my opinion, a tremendous awareness has been created in the field of human rights. This policy has, indeed, been a success.

With your concurrence, my plans are that my resignation as Ambassador to Argentina be effective July 31.

Very truly yours,


Raúl H. Castro
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
12 Jun 80

FOR THE RECORD:

FRANK MOORE RECIEVED A COPY
OF THE ATTACHED.

3357

MB
NAME JIM WRIGHT

1558

TITLE Congressman/Majority Leader

F.M.

Frank Moore/

Requested by Jim Copeland

CITY/STATE Fort Worth, Texas

Date of Request 6/12/80

Phone Number--Home ()

Work () 225-8040

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

Wright voted for Synar. Fellow Texans Marty Frost, Kent Hance and Charlie Wilson also voted for the Synar amendment.

Wright has been concerned that the Fort Worth Human Relations Commission may not be qualified to deal with discrimination cases under the bill and existing HUD regulations. He entered into a colloquy with Edwards about the Fort Worth Commission and may have been satisfied that the Commission could easily change its procedures so as to become qualified. (over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-11)

Talked in person at picnic

TALKING POINTS

1. Thank you again for your help yesterday on Fair Housing.
2. We don't anticipate problems today but hope that you'll continue to vote with Rodino and Edwards today.

MB

NAME TOM FOLEY

1559

TITLE Congressman

fm.

Frank Moore/
Jim Copeland

Requested by Jim Copeland

CITY/STATE Spokane, Washington

Date of Request 6/12/80

Phone Number--Home ()

Work () 225-2006

Other ()

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

He was undecided until shortly before the vote. Bonker, Dicks and Swift all had indicated they would look to Foley for guidance. All voted for Synar.

TALKING POINTS

- 1. Thank you again for your help yesterday on Fair Housing. (over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-12)

done
"glad to help" - right thing to do

-
2. We don't anticipate problems today but hope that you'll continue to vote with Rodino and Edwards today.

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MB

NAME DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

1560

J.M.

TITLE Congressman

Requested by Frank Moore/ Jim Copeland

CITY/STATE Chicago, Illinois

Date of Request 6/12/80

Phone Number--Home () _____

Work () 225-4061

Other () _____

INFORMATION (Continued on back if necessary)

After anguishing over the vote, Rostenkowski voted for the Synar amendment to Sensenbrenner. The House will resume consideration of the Fair Housing bill at 10:00 am this morning and conclude this afternoon.

TALKING POINTS

- 1. Thank you again for your help yesterday on Fair Housing. (over)

NOTES: (Date of Call 6-12)

done
"on the team"

2. We don't anticipate problems today but hope that you'll continue to vote with Rodino and Edwards today.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

1:40pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY FOR RON WYDEN

June 12, 1980

1:40 p.m.

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PURPOSE

To be photographed with the Democratic nominee from the Third Congressional District of Oregon.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Wyden defeated Bob Duncan in the Oregon primary on May 20 by a nearly 20,000-vote margin (also 20%). He is a 31-year-old liberal, activist lawyer, who ran an aggressive, well-planned, and well-financed race. As the Co-Director of the Oregon Gray Panthers, a coalition of senior citizens and young people and a very influential political force in the region, he was able to mobilize these folks and others with whom he has worked on community projects for several years. He has a very strong grass-roots organization -- about 3,000 lawn signs were displayed, daily teas and coffees were held throughout the District in the last few weeks before the primary, and over 300 persons canvassed for him. He has offered to help us in any way he can. Because the 3rd District is heavily Democratic, Wyden is not expected to have a hard time against the Republican candidate, Darrell Conger, who is a relative unknown.

Wyden was endorsed by some important unions, including the major State teachers' organization and the Oregon League of Environmental Voters.

Ron is married to Laurie Sue Oseran (known as Laurie). She has been actively involved in this campaign.

Participants: The President, Ron Wyden, Laurie Wyden, Evelyn Small

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
12 Jun 80

Bob Maddox

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1980

*cc B. Maddox -
I called them. They'll
come by to see me
when convenient, & let
you arrange visit*

Wife Sandy

TO: MRS. CARTER
FROM: BOB MADDOX *Bm.*
SUBJECT: Communication with Newly Elected President of
Southern Baptist Convention

Dr. Bailey Smith, pastor of First Southern Baptist Church in Del City, Oklahoma is the newly elected President of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is a cordial supporter of the President. Dr. Smith remembers the President's visit to his church a few years ago. He remembers praying with the President. When I called this afternoon to congratulate him, he said, "Tell the President we pray for him every day."

Jimmy Allen and I think it would be most helpful if the President could communicate directly with him.

He is staying at the Sheraton Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri:
314-231-5100.

Home address is:

608 Howard Drive
Del City, Oklahoma 73115
405-672-0064

The address of the church is as follows:

First Southern Baptist Church
P. O. Box 15039
Del City, Oklahoma 73155
405-677-8781

I believe we will be able to work with Dr. Smith.

11:30 AM
1:00 PM

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JODY POWELL ~~ALFRED FRIENDLY~~ AF
SUBJECT: Television Interviews on June 12 with
Italian and Yugoslavian Journalists

You will be giving television interviews tomorrow separately to both Italian and Yugoslavian correspondents for broadcast in their respective countries shortly before your arrival in Rome and Belgrade. In both cases there will be two interviewers, one the resident U.S. television correspondent and a senior print journalist.

The Italian interviewers at 11:30 tomorrow morning in the Map Room are: Sergio Telmon of RAI-TV in New York and Arrigo Levi (pronounced LAY-VEE), senior commentator-editor of the Turin newspaper La Stampa.

The Yugoslavian interviewers at 1:00 p.m. in the Map Room are: Goran Milic (pronounced MILICH) of Yugoslavia TV and Juri Gustincic (pronounced GooSTINchich) of the Belgrade daily paper Politika.

Attached at Tabs A and B are likely questions and answers for these two interviews based on staff conversations with the interviewers and on questions submitted by them.

June 11, 1980

ITALY

Q: What do you expect to get out of your trip to Italy?

A: I have been looking forward to this visit for a long time. Many members of my family have preceded me to Italy on various official and private visits. Their reports of the hospitality they received, of the people they met and of the splendid sights of historic and modern Italy have only made me more eager to go myself. I am grateful to have a chance to understand for myself the roots and backgrounds of the Italian people, who make up such a large portion of our own population.

I also value the opportunity to build on the excellent personal relationship which Prime Minister Cossiga and I began when he visited Washington last January, and to meet for the first time with President Pertini, a man I greatly admire.

My visit to Italy also has more immediate purposes. I consider it very important that the heads of the major industrialized democracies stay in close contact. We face a difficult decade, at least as tough as the decade from 1945 to the mid-50s. The projection of Soviet military power, exemplified by their invasion of Afghanistan, represents a comprehensive strategic challenge to the vital interests of the West, a challenge the democracies must confront and overcome together. Accordingly, I will be discussing with the Italian leadership our strategic assessment of major issues and the concerted steps we need to take to deal with those issues.

In addition, the visit is an excellent opportunity to examine our relations with the European Community, over which Italy has presided for the past six months. Also, it is an opportunity to review prospects for the extremely important Venice Economic Summit which Prime Minister Cossiga will host.

I will also be visiting the Vatican and will meet with Pope John Paul II. His historic visit to the United States last year gave us an opportunity to discuss our common quest for peace. I look forward to sharing with His Holiness some of our own views on the problems which we confront and to listening to his wise thoughts on ways to make this a safer and better world.

June 11, 1980

RELATIONS WITH ALLIES

Q: How can we strengthen relations with our allies?

A: Our first responsibility to our allies is to maintain a sound and consistent foreign policy that protects our mutual interests.

Second, we all must recognize the benefits of an alliance blessed with democracy, openness, and pluralism. As opposed to our adversaries, we have an alliance of truly sovereign states in which the opinions and needs of each member are heard and taken into account. This leads to widely supported decisions based on consensus, not coercion. No ally dictates to another. Our unity proceeds from our common understanding of our common purposes.

We recognize that consultation calls for informing, listening, and being willing to adjust to the concerns of allies sufficiently to ensure united action -- as was so successfully demonstrated in the consultations on SALT II and Long-Range Theater Nuclear Forces.

I should also note that consultations between the U.S. and Italy have been close and frequent. This year I have met with Prime Minister Cossiga. Italy participated in high-level Western consultations in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and, just this week, Foreign Minister Colombo visited Washington for two days of extremely useful and constructive talks.

STATE OF THE ALLIANCE

Q: How do you view the current state of U.S. relations with its Allies?

A: It is important to keep present differences in perspective. We and our allies have made enormous strides in the past three years toward strengthening our collective position (LTDP; LRTNF; closer U.S.- Japanese defense cooperation; closer economic/energy cooperation).

We have history on our side and ample resources to deal with a major strategic challenge provided we recognize that challenge and move to meet it. We do not expect our Allies to see eye-to-eye with us on every element of that challenge. We are not the Warsaw Pact.

There is, however, a deep mutual responsibility now to exhibit and to act on the kind of understanding that characterizes relationships based on profound common interests and values. In the United States we do understand the particular economic and political situations of our allies. We expect them, for their part, to understand that burdens must be shared equitably and that, in the final analysis, detente cannot prosper if it is divided from deterrence.

CAMP DAVID PEACE PROCESS AND PALESTINIAN INVOLVEMENT IN AUTONOMY
TALKS AFTER WEST BANK VIOLENCE

Q: Isn't the Camp David peace process in deep trouble? Will it be possible to involve the Palestinians in the autonomy talks after the recent violence against the two mayors on the West Bank?

A: Neither the passage of the May 26 date nor the pause in negotiations should cause despair. Important and valuable work has been done in bringing the parties to grips with central issues. There is too much at stake to let the peace process stall, a fact which Egypt and Israel, the parties most directly affected, showed they recognize when they agreed this week to send their chief negotiators to Washington soon to prepare for the formal resumption of their talks.

We remain firmly and unequivocally committed to helping Egypt and Israel, in every appropriate way, reach agreement. What should be recognized is the major progress already achieved toward ending decades of bitterness and conflict in the Middle East -- progress which many people only a few years ago would have thought impossible.

These negotiations offer the only practical promise of achieving the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Violence and bloodshed only breed more violence and bloodshed.

Therefore, the recent, inexcusable violence against the West Bank mayors reinforces our determination to push on with this peace process within the Camp David framework. Together with our partners, we want to produce results which will prove to both Israelis and Palestinians that their two peoples can live side-by-side in peace.

June 11, 1980

U.S.- SOVIET RELATIONS

Q: Do you still believe in detente? What are you planning to do in order to bring back better relations with the USSR?

A: Because of the enormous power we both possess, and because of fundamental differences between us, the U.S.- Soviet relationship is central not only to our own foreign policy but to world peace. We must seek to manage that relationship in ways that lessen its dangers -- by a firm response to aggression and by seeking a competition bounded by restraint.

The detente relationship on which we insist depends on restraint on both sides and reciprocity in all aspects of our dealings. Beyond that essential foundation, there can be many possibilities for cooperation, but without that secure basis for U.S.- Soviet relations, competition is likely to remain the dominant aspect for some time.

Important as that relationship is, however, modern foreign policy is too complex to be determined solely within the framework of relations between any two states, even superpowers. We face a variety of challenges in the world and our common security could be endangered by failure to make steady progress on any one of them. That is why, for example, the economic summit discussions in Venice are of such importance.

June 11, 1980

ARMS CONTROL -- SALT AND MBFR

Q: When will negotiations between the U.S. and USSR resume on strategic weapons? Is SALT II dead? What about MBFR?

A: Under the provision of the SALT II Treaty, the U.S. and Soviet Union are committed to begin negotiations on further limitations on strategic arms promptly after the Treaty enters into force.

Obviously, these negotiations have been pushed further into the future than originally anticipated because of delay in ratification of SALT II, caused by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

It is and will remain my policy to seek ratification of the SALT II Treaty as soon as feasible.

A round of negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Europe is presently underway. The Western nations made a significant new proposal last December but the Soviets have not yet made a satisfactory reply.

June 11, 1980

WORLD PEACE

Q: Are fears of greater conflicts involving the two superpowers justified? Can we still hope for peace in the nuclear age?

A: We need only fear the future if we lack the will to recognize the seriousness of the strategic challenge we now face and the determination to take together the measures which will enable us to deal effectively with that challenge.

I do not believe we lack that will. Indeed, history gives us every reason to have confidence in the outcome of the long-term struggle between democracy and totalitarianism, simply because democracy exerts such a potent appeal throughout the world. We see no boatloads of people fleeing from those nations which are not afraid to keep their frontiers open. What we do see -- in Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal -- is flourishing cultural diversity and a common resistance to any form of externally inspired regimentation.

On a practical level, the leaders I will be seeing share with us a profound determination to preserve a peaceful world. Arms control is one of the practical ways we pursue and advance that process. Arms control is not a "favor" we bestow on the Soviets. We pursue effective and verifiable arms control agreements with the Soviet Union on their own merits -- complementing our defense programs by constraining Soviet capabilities and by enhancing our own security.

Also, in times of heightened international tension such as the present, effective and verifiable arms constraints can help

prevent conflicts arising from misperceptions and make crises more manageable. Moreover, these ongoing negotiations also help keep channels of communication with the Soviets open for other possible discussions, but we do not make concessions in arms control negotiations simply for the purpose of ameliorating U.S.- Soviet relations.

June 11, 1980

IRAN -- STRATEGY

Q: What is our overall strategy in Iran now?

A: We are pursuing intensified diplomatic efforts while at the same time increasing the tangible costs to Iran of holding our people hostage, through economic sanctions and Iran's growing isolation in the world.

Our continuing purpose is to bring home to the people and leaders of Iran through diplomatic channels and through concerted international pressure, that continuation of the hostage situation is most harmful of all to Iranian interests -- that prolonging the crisis undermines Iran's ability to meet its pressing domestic and international challenges. Iranians need to know that their independence and integrity are not enhanced by having their country ostracized as an international outlaw. They need to know that the danger to their independence does not come from the West.

We will not rest or relent until our people are freed, but we need to give quiet diplomacy a chance to work.

June 11, 1980

VENICE SUMMIT

Q: What results do you expect to come out of the Venice Summit?

A: I would expect that the participants -- the heads of government of the major industrial democracies -- would agree on a concerted strategy for dealing with the pressing and inter-related economic problems we face -- energy, inflation, slow growth, and rising protectionist pressures. The summit decisions can also help the Third World cope with the problems it faces, including massive balance of payments deficits resulting from the more than doubling in the price of oil (+130 percent) since January 1, 1979.

We need to assure that the actions of industrial democracies as they deal with these issues are mutually reinforcing.

In Venice, we will also have the opportunity to address some of the basic international political concerns facing all the participants and chart a strategic direction for the very difficult decade we confront.

TAB B - YUGOSLAVIA

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

June 11, 1980

PURPOSE OF TRIP

Q: In what way do you believe your visit will contribute to the relationship?

A: I have several goals in mind:

-- I want to underline the continuity of US policy toward Yugoslavia and our support for Yugoslav independence, territorial integrity and unity. This is a policy which dates back to Harry Truman but it has never been more central to our foreign policy.

-- I want to pay my personal respect to the memory of President Tito.

-- I want to develop a personal relationship with the new leadership and consult with them about the major international issues of the day. Yugoslavia's leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement and its active and creative diplomacy make it one of the most important factors in today's diplomacy.

-- I also want to discuss our bilateral relations and ways in which they can be further strengthened.

June 11, 1980

U.S.-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

Q: How would you assess the present state of US-Yugoslav relations?

A: From our standpoint, US-Yugoslav relations have never been better. Over the past three years we have made great progress across-the-board in political, economic, cultural and other fields. We have stayed in close touch on all major international issues and in most important areas we have very similar views. I have very much appreciated the constructive role which Yugoslavia plays on the international scene.

June 11, 1980

DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION

Q: What are the directions for future cooperation?

A: -- My visit to Yugoslavia comes at a particularly tense and dangerous time. A central principle of the Non-Aligned Movement -- non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states -- is being flouted in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea. I want to explore ways in which we can work with key non-aligned countries to reverse these dangerous trends.

-- It will also be important to discuss ways in which detente can be made truly reciprocal and can contribute to restraint and stability throughout the world.

-- The US and Yugoslavia share a common interest in insuring a safer environment for diplomats everywhere. We both face serious challenges from illegal acts of terrorism. We face the continued detention of our hostages in Iran contrary to the basic principles of international law and Yugoslavia has experienced terrorist acts against its diplomats and officials around the world.

-- I want to explore areas in which we can work more closely with key non-aligned countries in dealing with the economic challenges we all face. Coming from the Venice summit meeting, I will be able to report to the Yugoslav leadership on our discussions there.

-- Concerning our bilateral relations, I will want to discuss ways in which we can expand our trade and economic relations.

President Tito

Q: You and President Tito last met in March 1978. How do you remember him, and do you think history will remember him?

A: I had the greatest respect and admiration for President Tito. He was a great statesman and a great leader -- one of the greatest of the twentieth century. He made a unique contribution to the development of a strong independent and non-aligned Yugoslavia and to international peace and stability generally. I highly valued his wise counsel and perceptive insight into world affairs, which he so generously shared with me both personally and through an extensive exchange of letters.

Q: Can you tell us something about the content of these letters?

A: The letters touched upon a whole range of important international and bilateral issues. However, if there was one common thread to them, it was President Tito's desire for a more peaceful and just world and a relaxation of international tensions.

June 10, 1980

East-West Detente

Q: Looking at the international situation, how do you view the prospects for detente especially for progress on cooperative East-West relations in Europe?

A: -- The international situation has become more complex and detente has suffered a number of setbacks. However, despite the deterioration of international situations lately, the US continues to wish to see a reduction of East-West tension and strengthening of detente.

-- However, we firmly believe that detente must be based upon reciprocity and mutual restraint and above all, it must be based on principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the affairs of other nations. Violations of these principles such as we have seen recently in Afghanistan are completely incompatible with detente.

-- While we hope a political solution can be found which would allow a return to more cooperative East-West relations, it is up to the Soviet Union to create those conditions.

June 10, 1980

CSCE

Q: The first review meeting on CSCE was held in Belgrade in 1977-1978. Later this year the second conference will take place in Madrid, where you are also going on this trip. What do you expect to emerge from the Madrid meeting in the way of agreements to further the CSCE process? What are US priorities for the Madrid meeting?

A: -- Despite the current deterioration of East-West relations, the US continues to support the CSCE process and the convocation of the Madrid review conference. We hope to see a balanced conference which will take into consideration the security interests of all the CSCE signatories and which will contribute to an improvement in economic relations and enhancement of human rights.

-- While Afghanistan was not a signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, the Soviet invasion of that country is a clear violation of principles which the signatories agreed to apply in their relations with all nations. Soviet violations of these principles have damaged the atmosphere for constructive progress at Madrid. However, the US intends to approach the Madrid review conference with a view toward strengthening the CSCE process in all its aspects.

June 11, 1980

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Q: How do you see the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in international affairs?

A: -- Throughout my Administration I have sought ways in which we can work more closely with non-aligned nations.

-- The principles of genuine non-alignment can be an important factor for stability and restraint in the world, and we highly value the important role Yugoslavia plays in the Movement.

-- We hope that the Non-Aligned Movement will continue to defend its traditional principles of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and non-use of force, which have recently been violated in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

June 11, 1980

THIRD WORLD

Q: What is the US prepared to do to support Third World demands for political and economic justice?

A: The US understands and sympathizes with the legitimate political and economic aspirations of Third World nations. We share the goals of a more peaceful and just world order and seek to contribute to these goals, along with many non-aligned countries. We have an active dialogue with non-aligned countries and are always ready to listen and to help where we can, both in our bilateral relations and in multilateral forums such as the UN. During my Presidency, we have steadily increased the amount of our bilateral and multilateral aid in real terms, have joined in the negotiations of the Common Fund for commodities, and have taken many other steps which are of real help to developing countries.

1:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JODY POWELL *JLP*
ALFRED FRIENDLY *A*

SUBJECT: Your Television Interview
Today at 1:00 p.m.

This is supplementary material for the questions the Yugoslavs will be asking about your correspondence with President Tito. They count on this question to elicit from you a truly personal reminiscence of your dealings with President Tito.

June 12, 1980

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRESIDENT TITO

Q: Can you tell us something about your correspondence with President Tito?

A: President Tito and I carried on a very extensive correspondence on a broad range of international issue. We discussed arms control and disarmament, the Middle East, the role of the non-aligned movement, North-South cooperation, Southeast Asia, Southern Africa, and a number of other issues. President Tito approached these issues from the perspective of a wise and experienced statesman deeply concerned with establishing a universal detente and peace based on the principles of respect and sovereignty, non-intervention and the non-use of force.

I remember very well the extremely useful views which President Tito expressed in February 1978 on the crisis situation in the Horn of Africa. Here was a case where Yugoslavia, as a friend of both Ethiopia and Somalia, was in a unique position to assist in a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Tito's views on the principles involved -- "that open issues in mutual relations among the African countries should be resolved through negotiating without use of force and without interference from outside" -- completely coincided with my views as did his frank comments on the policies which were then being followed by the Ethiopian and Somalia governments.

President Tito's years of contacts with leaders of many countries, especially through the non-aligned movement, gave him a wealth of knowledge about statesmen and a depth of perspective

on their countries' policies which was of great assistance to me and to all those who benefited from his wisdom.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
12 Jun 80

FOR THE RECORD:

BRZEZINSKI RECEIVED THE ORIGINAL
MEMO RETURNED FROM THE PRESIDENT.
FRANK MOORE AND SECRETARY
MUSKIE (VIA NSC) RECEIVED COPIES.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1980

cc Ed
Frank
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 
SUBJECT: Central American Supplemental

Jim Wright called my office this afternoon to impress upon us the seriousness of the problem of actually getting the \$75 million supplemental funds to Nicaragua.

He said that his trip to Nicaragua only reinforced in his mind the importance of those funds to Nicaragua. They are symbolic of our entire relationship and the Nicaraguans are not interested in our budget process, only if we keep our word.

Wright said he tried to appear before the House Appropriations Committee this afternoon to see if they would add the Central American funds to the Supplemental -- he believes the FY 80 Conference Report, in which the funds are now, will not pass in its present form. He arrived too late and the Committee, citing precedent, would not recall the Supplemental, even for him.

He thinks that a Floor amendment would get "clobbered." He, therefore, thinks that the only way to go is for us to use our special authority under Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act and take unearmarked funds out of the Economic Support Fund to send to Nicaragua. He said that if necessary funds earmarked for Israel and Egypt should be used for this purpose. (The only other substantial ESF account is earmarked for South Africa.)

He clearly feels very strongly about this issue and we will look into the feasibility of following his advice.

Despite the fact that Wright's staff tells him that unearmarked funds are still available, a preliminary check with State is not encouraging. They say that all monies have been committed.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 Jun 80

FOR THE RECORD:

JACK WATSON RECEIVED A COPY OF
THE ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1980

Jack. I think Andy S Hill is a pseudonym for Roscoe Deane
J

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*

SUBJECT: Economic Development Administration

As you know, EDA has been streamlining its application procedures, cutting back on red tape and trying to be more responsive to the needs of our citizens.

In view of the attached, we may be going too far.

Dept. of Commerce
Economic Development
Admin.



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

(EDA Office of Public Affairs)

Washington D.C. 20410

© USPS 1978

Please send me the necessary
form so I can get \$300,000.

Thank you,



Andy S. Hill
R. R. #3, Box #60
McPherson, Kansas 67460
311-4216

C
Q

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

Vol. 38, No. 23

• Pages 1537-1608

• June 7, 1980

Q

On to the Conventions

(1545)



Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

g. Refa

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

6-12-80

To Phyllis George Brown

I know you've already been called, but wanted to let you know personally that I appreciated your recommending John as keynote speaker. None of us have any doubt that he would do a wonderful job as he's always done in his own business, for the Democratic party, in his campaign for governor, & in choosing a wife. Under the circumstances, I'm sure that Mo & Hall will also do well.

Best wishes,
Jimmy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON

SUBJECT: Letter from Phyllis George Brown

Both Frank and I have read the attached letter to you from Phyllis George Brown and felt that you should see it. Phyllis called Frank's office to request that he put the letter forward to you.

Would you like to respond to the letter personally? If not, I need some guidance on what to say.



WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE
TRACKING

7M

Phyllis George Brown
Governor's Mansion
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

070470

May 23, 1980

Dear President Carter;

I am writing to you personally for several reasons.

- One - to tell you that we are committed to you and behind you as we said to you that day in the White House when John J. endorsed you.

- Two, to let you know that after the baby is born (end of June - first of July) we will be there, as promised to campaign for you in the Fall.

- Thirdly - to ask you about an implied commitment made to us. John J. was promised by several people close to you that if Kennedy was not chosen to be the Keynote Speaker at the Convention, that John J. would be the number one candidate.

My husband would never campaign for this position himself - but I will for him!

To me - a promise is a promise.

- No one has done more over the years for the Democratic Party

- No one can make what he raised - 19 million - ever again for the party. The motives were diverse and large.

- No one, I feel, is a better speaker, so more well-rounded, or speaks and projects better on television than John.

I say this as a professional and as a person in the audience.

I understand through our mutual friend, Mr. Strawn, that

Rep. Wright and Bill Clinton are the top contenders for that position, due in part, to some

heavy campaigning. Good choice - but not the best.

The party, as you are aware, needs competent, dynamic, positive



(3)

Phyllis George Brown
Governor's Mansion
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

believable faces - who demand the country's and the press' attention. It's time we have someone speak - out positively (your theory) about our country and John Y. can do it the best.

There is no one better at selling or motivating than John - His record speaks for itself.

Plus, like you Mr. President, he's got an outstanding partner - and wife - very supportive - and an enthusiastic Carter supporter beside him!

No seriously, I will work very hard for causes that I believe in - You are the first and most important cause - and John Y. being "Keynote" in

(7)

August is as equally important
to me!

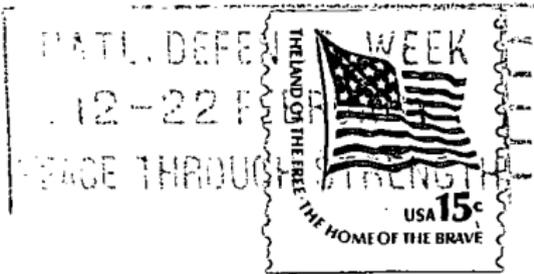
I'm sure you'll think about
what I've written and will
ultimately make the right and
most honest decision - for
the right reasons.

My warmest regards to Rosalyn
(what a terrific lady - I'm a fan!)
and to the rest of the Carter
Family - Especially to Lillian -
I adore her!

Let me hear from you
at your convenience.

I'm looking forward to
bringing our "first baby" to
its first Democratic Convention.

Love
Phyllis



President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Personal
and
Confidential

Phyllis George Brown
Governor's Mansion
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP
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