

**8/8/80**

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 8/8/80;  
Container 171

To See Complete Finding Aid:

[http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff\\_Secretary.pdf](http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf)

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	From Brzezinski to The President (4pp.) re: Iranian Demonstrators and Cuban Refugees/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 8/8/80 <i>Sanitized copy opened 7/5/96</i> <i>3 pp. declassified per RAC NLC -126-22-12-1-3 1/10/14</i>	8/7/80	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec., Pres. Hand-writing File 8/8/80 BOX 198

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Zbig Brzezinski  
Lloyd Cutler

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

Rick Hutcheson

SECRET ATTACHMENT

4109

WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED WITH  
SECRET ATTACHMENT

August 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 

SUBJECT: Interagency Meeting on Iranian Demonstrators  
and Cuban Refugees

This afternoon, I chaired an interagency meeting to discuss the handling of Iranian demonstrators and the Cuban refugee problem. The Summary of Conclusions is attached.

The meeting was difficult. There was considerable resistance on the part of the various agencies, since the unusual nature of these problems requires actions and decisions outside their normal operating procedures. If we are to get the kind of coordinated action that we require to deal with these two complex problems, we will need your firm guidance to set the tone.

*cc Zbig, Lloyd.*

*I expressed my wishes clearly in staff meeting Thursday. Act to carry them out. I will issue directives or ask Congress for clear law as needed.*

UNCLASSIFIED WITH  
SECRET ATTACHMENT

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Iranian Demonstrators

Dr. Brzezinski, Lloyd Cutler and Jack Watson summarized for the group the President's understanding based on the events of November 1979 that any demonstrations involving Iran, which would take place in Lafayette Park, the Ellipse or the Capitol grounds were to be approved by him in advance. He had been unpleasantly surprised to find a mob of demonstrators in front of the White House with no involvement by the White House in the decision. (U)

Representatives of the Department of Justice explained that it was their understanding, based on a memorandum from the Attorney General to the President of November 26, 1979, that future requests for demonstrations would be considered on a case-by-case basis. The present license had been granted after a review by Justice, State and Interior, together with the Metropolitan Police. Turning down the license, or revoking it, would be difficult to sustain in court. (U)

All agreed that no further licenses will be granted for these locations without prior consultation with the White House. One demonstration had been granted for tomorrow, but it has been cancelled. Another demonstration by a Moslem group has been granted for tomorrow morning, but it concerns the Palestinian issue and may not be relevant. It will be reviewed immediately and a recommendation to the President will be prepared, if necessary, for Warren Christopher to present to the President at the Foreign Policy breakfast tomorrow morning. (C)

In the course of the meeting, it was learned that the demonstrators in Lafayette Park had departed and the hunger strikers on the White House sidewalk (who had joined the demonstrators) were not permitted to return to the site and had also departed. Their permit will not be reissued. (U)

Dr. Brzezinski asked if we have any evidence that these demonstrations are being coordinated from Iran. He asked the FBI to look into the possibility that this might be part of a deliberate campaign by Khomeini to flaunt our laws.

[Redacted block] (S)

Jack Watson asked if any instructions had been issued to INS in the field to short circuit the normal procedure of full name checks on the Iranians who were released. He noted newspaper reports by lower level INS officials claiming they had been instructed to take short cuts in processing the Iranian cases. Justice said they know of no deviation from adequate checks on the Iranians who were released. They were aware of no case where the checks were inadequate. However, as a practical matter, there is never 100

SECRET

Cl. by Zbigniew Brzezinski  
Rvw. on August 7, 1986

SANITIZED

E.O.12958, Sec.3.6

PER 2/12/86 BY [Signature] NARS DATE 6/11/96

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

2

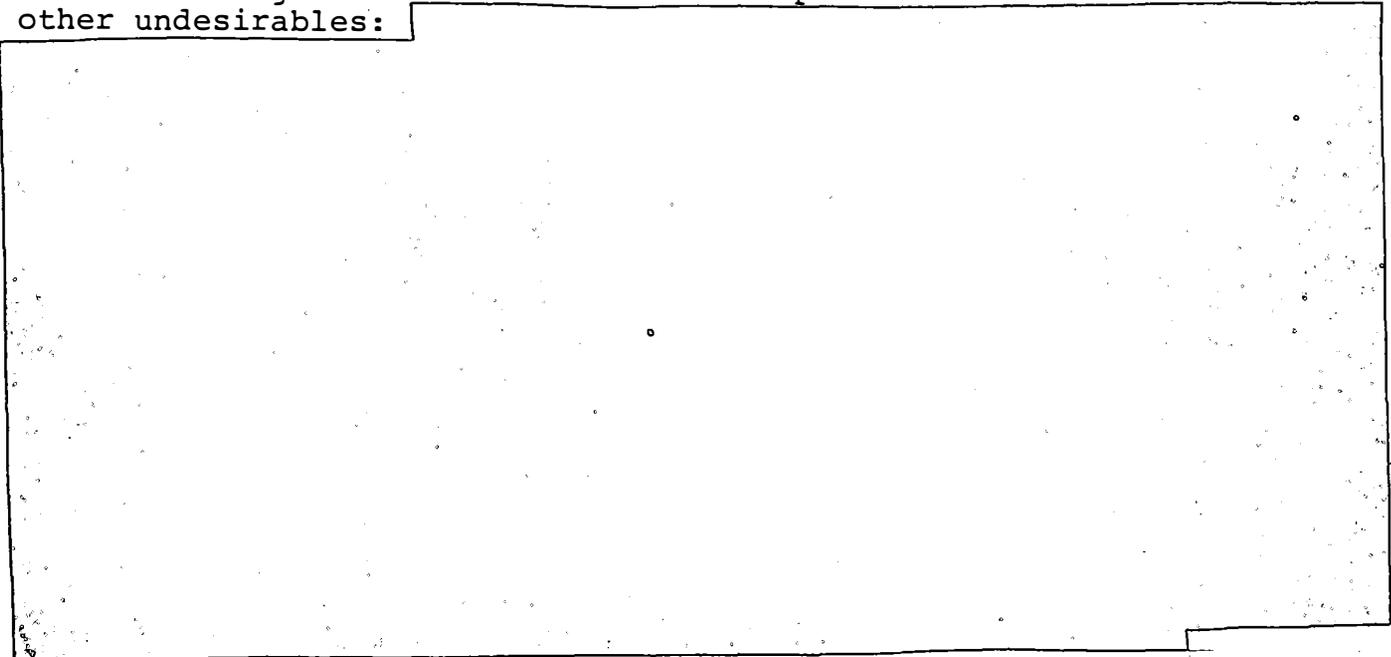
percent certainty on identifications. Justice will check to see if any short-cut instructions were issued at any level and would report back. They could not vouch for what some disgruntled low-level INS official might believe or say. (C)

Jack Watson asked if we now discover the use of false names, whether we can then proceed with deportation action expeditiously. Justice said that we could proceed with deportation proceedings, but the law is written in such a way that expeditious action is virtually impossible against anyone who wishes to delay. Watson said that it should be clear that it is the President's express desire that the law be fairly but strictly enforced. That should be fully understood by all the agencies at all levels. Any other assumption is false. (U)

### Cuban Refugees

Mariel Harbor remains open and despite vigorous efforts by the Coast Guard, there remains a continuing flow of Cubans to the US, which averaged about 500 a week until it recently increased to about 1100. There are now about 37 boats in Mariel. There is no indication that the Cubans will do anything provocative like sending all the boats at once, but there is also no indication that Mariel will be closed. In addition, we have a continuing problem with the fact that the Government of Cuba will not accept the criminals or other undesirables who have been brought to the US. (S)

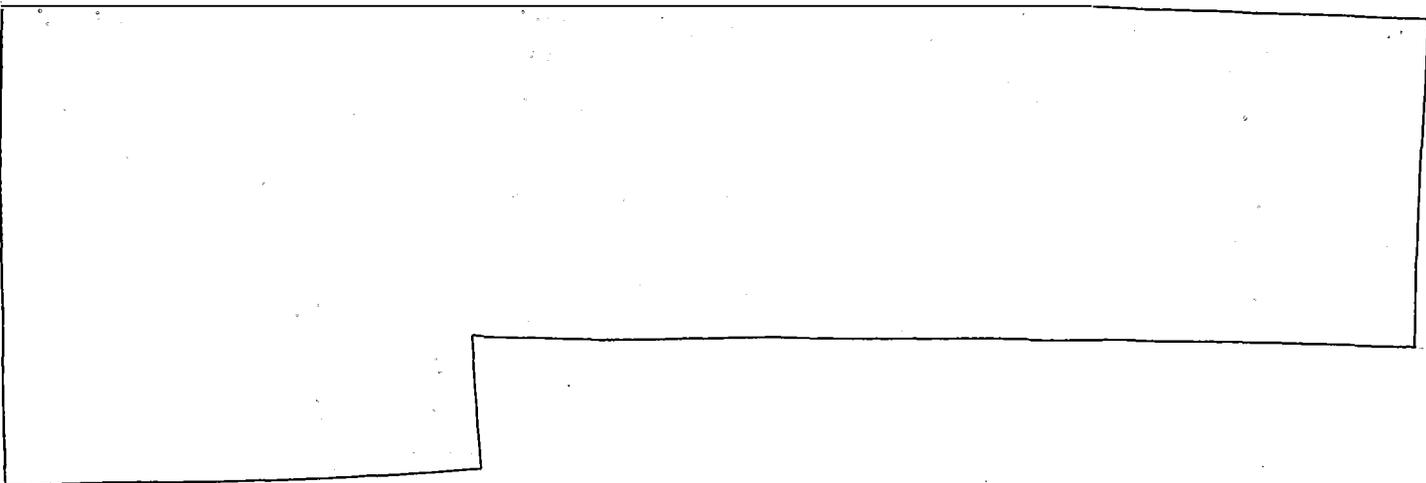
We reviewed three sets of options for dealing with the problems of the continuing flow of Cubans and the repatriation of criminals and other undesirables:

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

3



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - August 8, 1980

---

7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

7:30 Breakfast with Vice President Walter F. Mondale,  
(90 min.) Secretary Harold Brown, Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Hedley Donovan, and Mr. Jack Watson - Cabinet Room.

✓ 9:55 Ms. Roberta Flack. (Ms. Sarah Weddington).  
(3 min.) The Oval Office.

10:00 Mr. Jack Watson and Mr. Frank Moore.  
The Oval Office.

✓ 11:45 Signing Ceremony for an Executive Order  
(10 min.) on the Black College Initiative.  
(Mr. Louis Martin) - The Rose Garden.

✓ 1:30 Interview for CBS - Sixty Minutes.  
(60 min.) (Mr. Jody Powell) - The Oval Office.

3:30 Depart South Grounds via Helicopter  
en route Camp David.

August 4, 1980

✓ cc John Berry,

Thanks!

Jimmy Carter

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/8/80

John Berry --

President Carter asked me to send you the enclosed copy of your letter with his note -- along with his best wishes.

*h*  
-- Susan Clough

reference tonight with great pride  
I had complete faith with you  
city - and I am glad that  
people in the U.S. also had the  
opposed problem with your  
at a false issue raised by the  
you.

brother Billy's dealings with  
pretty stupid - you're not your  
and as an American he has the  
rights; that's what makes our  
is.

few more minutes of your time,  
you should stick tight on your

WHITE HOUSE

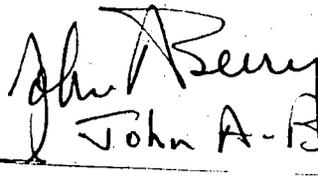
Mr. John A. Berry  
335 East 19th Street  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

8/4/80

Dear Ms. Crough,

I realize the great volume of work + mail that President Carter receives, and that it may be difficult for him to find the time to read the enclosed letter; but if it's possible I would appreciate him getting the chance for him to know that many of us support + love him. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
John A. Berry

---

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

335 E. 19<sup>th</sup> St.

IDAHO FALLS, ID 83401

August 4, 1980

cc John Berry,

Thanks!

Jimmy Carter

Honorable Jimmy Carter  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Carter,

I watched your press conference tonight with great pride and satisfaction. I have always had complete faith with you and your ability, honesty + integrity - and I am glad that tonight a great many other people in the U.S. also had the chance to know that this supposed problem with your brother is really nothing but a false issue raised by the Republican party to discredit you.

This whole issue of your brother Billy's dealings with the Libyan gov't is really pretty stupid - you're not your brother's keeper or warden, and as an American he has the right to do whatever he wants; that's what makes our country the great place it is.

Also, if may take up a few more minutes of your time, I'd just like to say that you should stick tight on your stance regarding the "open-convention" movement. You won the Primaries + Caucuses fairly and decisively, and to bow to pressure from 'sore-losers' would be unfair to those of us who support you, have supported you, and will support you till Hell freezes over!!!! (pardon the language). God Bless you + your family.

Sincerely,  
John Berry  
John A. Berry

8/8/80

Dr. Frazier --

FRAZIER, M.D.  
ITFC TO ALLERGY  
Bldg. 4  
N. C. 28801

DIPLOMATE AMERICAN  
BOARD OF ALLERGY  
AND IMMUNOLOGY

The President asked me  
to send you the enclosed  
copy of your letter with  
his note -- along with  
his best wishes.

*lc*  
-- Susan Clough

Frazier, M.D.  
Bldg. 4, Building 4  
North Carolina 28801

out in the Olympics  
silent gesture which  
the past, there  
justice of having  
they were victims of  
for them to compete

American swimmer,  
7 in the Olympic  
he took an  
the drug he could

the gold medal he

*[Signature]*  
Claude A. Frazier, M.D.

8008082140  
cc Claude - Thank  
you. There does  
seem to be an  
injustice but I have  
no influence on  
Olympic medals  
awards -  
*[Signature]*

CLAUDE A. FRAZIER, M.D.  
PRACTICE LIMITED TO ALLERGY  
DOCTORS PARK - BLDG. 4  
ASHEVILLE, N. C. 28801

DIPLOMATE AMERICAN  
BOARD OF ALLERGY  
AND IMMUNOLOGY

August 1, 1980

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

President Jimmy Carter  
c/o Ms. Susan Clough  
The White House  
Washington, DC

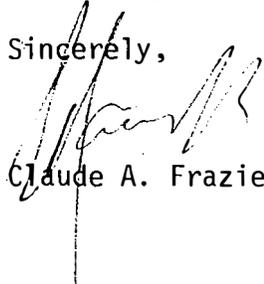
Dear President Carter:

Presenting gold medals to the athletes who missed out in the Olympics in Moscow this year due to the boycott, is an excellent gesture which I am sure all Americans will support. However, in the past, there have been other athletes who have suffered the injustice of having medals that they won stripped from them because they were victims of diseases requiring medication to make it possible for them to compete at all.

The clearest example of such an injustice is the American swimmer, Rick DeMont, who won a gold medal at the age of 17 in the Olympic games in Munich only to have it denied him because he took an asthma drug for his asthmatic condition. Without the drug he could not have competed.

I believe that this athlete should also be awarded the gold medal he won fairly in 1972.

Sincerely,

  
Claude A. Frazier, M.D.

cc Claude - Thank  
you. There does  
seem to be an  
injustice but I have  
no influence on  
Olympic medals or  
awards -  
Jimmy

# Use of Medications by US Olympic Swimmers

Kenneth J. Bender, PharmD  
Dean H. Lockwood, MD



In the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Rick DeMont, an Olympic gold medalist swimmer in the 400-meter freestyle, had his medal recalled. The urine sample he provided after his successful competition was found to be positive for pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, two substances banned from use at the Olympics. The disqualification negated four years of hope and hard work and possibly contributed to his later inability to attain the time standards required for qualification to the Montreal Games in 1976.

Communications between DeMont and the medical staff of the United States Olympic team became confused under the stress of preparations for the Games and, for whatever reason, DeMont apparently did not understand that he was not to take the medication he had been using to ease his asthmatic breathing immediately before competition. With more specific briefing of the athletes before the final stage, this confusion might have been avoided.

To prevent a recurrence at the Montreal Games, the authors—a pharmacist and a physician—were appointed in 1976 as consultants to the United States Olympic Committee for Men's and Women's Swimming. Our responsibilities were to provide information and recommendations regarding drugs to swimmers, their physicians, and their coaches; to assist swimmers with medical problems in petitioning the United States Olympic and International Olympic Committee Medical Commissions to exempt a

*As consultants to the United States Olympic Committee for Men's and Women's Swimming, the authors found that one-third of the Olympic swimming team had medications containing substances that could have disqualified them.*

*Dr. Bender is clinical associate professor of pharmacy practice at the University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago. Dr. Lockwood is professor of medicine at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.*

**Table 1. Substances Banned by the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission**

<b>Psychomotor Stimulant Drugs</b>	<b>Sympathomimetic Amines</b>
Amphetamine	Ephedrine
Benzphetamine	Methylephedrine
Cocaine	Methoxyphenamine and related compounds
Diethylpropion	
Dimethylamphetamine	<b>Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Stimulants</b>
Ethylamphetamine	Amiphenazole
Fencamfamin	Bemegrade
Methylamphetamine	Leptazol
Methylphenidate	Nikethamide
Norpseudoephedrine	Strychnine and related compounds
Phendimetrazine	
Phenmetrazine	<b>Narcotic Analgesics</b>
Prolintane and related compounds	Heroin
<b>Anabolic Steroids</b>	Morphine
Methandrostenolone	Methodone
Stanozolol	Dextromoramide
Oxymetholone	Dipipanone
Nandrolone phenpropionate	Pethidine and related compounds
Nandrolone decanoate and related compounds	

restricted medication; and to screen medication usage by swimmers at the men's pre-Olympic training camps at Canton, Ohio, and at the women's camp at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Contrary to our initial expectations, these young, healthy Olympic athletes were found to be taking a daily average of 3.7 medications, nutritional supplements, and herbs. Approximately one-third of all these athletes (9 of the 27 men and 7 of the 24 women) had with them medications containing banned ingredients which could have caused their disqualification if detected in their urine samples.

Table 1 lists the substances banned by the

International Olympic Committee Medical Commission. Thin layer chromatography, gas liquid chromatography, infrared mass spectrophotometry, and radioimmunoassay of athletes' urine have been used to detect those substances.

Ephedrine, an ingredient contained in countless prescription and over-the-counter medications (table 2), is on the list of banned drugs, because some think that as a sympathomimetic, it stimulates athletic performance. (No favorable effect has ever, in fact, been demonstrated. It if had any effect on performance at all, it would probably be an unfavorable one.) Both ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are widely distributed and easily obtainable in either oral or spray form. Thus, an Olympic competitor who unknowingly takes "something for an allergy" or relief from the symptoms of a cold could be subject to disqualification.

Although the nutritional supplements the athletes were taking (table 3) did not contain banned ingredients, their use certainly represented a needless expense and emphasized the widespread misinformation about their proper purpose and effectiveness.

In some cases, the swimmers' use of drugs was of questionable value; for example, one swimmer took indomethacin and phenylbutazone for relief of pain, another took penicillin for one day for a cold, and a third took a combination of cephalexin and tetracycline for a simple infection.

As table 4 shows, most of the products in the swimmers' possession containing banned substances were respiratory decongestants and eye drops containing sympathomimetic agents for relief of irritative conjunctivitis.

**Table 2. Some Pharmaceutical Products Containing Ephedrine**

Aladrine	Ephedrine and Seconal	Polaramine Expectorant
Amesec	Ephedrol	Pyribenzamine Expectorant
Asminyl	Ephoxamine	With Ephedrine
Benadryl with Ephedrine	Histadyl E.C.	Quelidrine
Brondilate	Iso-Tabs 60	Quibron
Bronkolixir	Isuprel Compound	Synate-M
Bronkotabs	KIE	Synophedal
Calcidrine	Luftodil	Tedfern
Dainite	Lufyllin	Tedral
Duovent	Marax	Thalfed
Ectasule	Mudrane	T.P.E.
Ephed-Organidin	Novalene	Verequad
Ephedrine and Amytal	Numa	Wesmatic
Ephedrine and Nembutal	Phyldrox	

In most cases, the athletes discarded the problem medication when informed of its banned status. Those who wished to retain the products were advised to refrain from using them 48 hours before competition, when their urines might be tested. When a medication for allergy was requested, an antihistamine without a decongestant ingredient was recommended. Artificial tear solutions were used to replace eye drops with sympathomimetic agents, and decongestant nose drops were withdrawn.

One asthmatic swimmer whose medications included an isoproterenol inhalant and Tedral (containing ephedrine) petitioned for exemption before competing in the Olympic Trials in Long Beach, California. Although this swimmer was encouraged to use only theophylline during the competition, he was granted permission to use terbutaline also. The exemption of terbutaline, based upon its relative selectivity of  $\beta_2$ -adrenergic activity, reflects the intent of the Medical Advisory Committee to accommodate special medical conditions. The exemption was limited, however, to competitors who informed the committee of their condition and the dosage of the drug that would be used before the meet. The qualified exemption appears appropriate in light of terbutaline's capacity, albeit reduced, for cardiac stimulation.

## Results and Recommendations

Our efforts to educate swimmers about drug use and to prevent them from using banned drugs before their participation in Montreal were rewarded with a competition unmarred by disqualifications. An American weight lifter who was not a medal winner was disqualified, and weight lifters from other countries, some medal winners, and a discus thrower were also disqualified. Our post-Olympic recommendations to the committee emphasized the need for drug education and taking drug histories for other teams. This could be accomplished by placing medication consultants in the Olympic Village after all athletes had arrived, but before the Games began. Although it would incur additional travel and personnel expense, the consultants could also be present at the individual team Olympic training camps. Alternatively, physicians and pharmacists in the proximity of each team's Olympic Camp who have an

**Table 3: Nutritional Supplements Taken by Some Olympic Swimmers**

Papaya enzyme	Rose hips
Calcium and magnesium tablets	Vitamin E
Liver with folic acid	Pantothenic acid
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	Potassium gluconate
Wheat germ oil	Ginseng root

**Table 4: Possession of Pharmaceutical Products Containing Banned Substances Among 51 Olympic Swimmers**

Products	Number of Swimmers Using Products	Banned Ingredient
<b>Respiratory, Sinus, and Nasal Decongestants</b>		
Coricidin D	3	Phenylephrine
Duadacin	1	Phenylephrine
Demazin	1	Phenylephrine
Naldecon	1	Phenylephrine + phenylpropanolamine
Triaminic	1	Phenylpropanolamine
Drixoral	1	d-Isoephedrine
Actifed-C	1	Pseudoephedrine
<b>Antitussive</b>		
Vicks Throat Lozenges	1	Dextromethorphan
<b>Topical Nasal Decongestants</b>		
Vicks Nasal Spray	1	Phenylephrine
Neo-Synephrine Nasal Drops	1	Phenylephrine
Privine Nasal Drops	1	Naphazoline
<b>Topical Ocular Vasoconstrictors</b>		
Visine Eye Drops	3	Tetrahydrozoline
Prefrin Eye Drops	2	Phenylephrine
Degest Eye Drops	1	Phenylephrine
Privine Eye Drops	1	Naphazoline
Albalon Eye Drops	1	Naphazoline

interest in the Olympic effort could explain the restrictions to the athletes, obtain medication histories, and educate them regarding proper drug use. It is apparent from the medications taken by these Olympic competitors that incidental use rather than purposeful abuse of medication to affect performance is the more common occurrence and poses the greater potential for disqualification. Sophisticated quantitative analysis and doping procedures can detect minimal purposeful abuse, but they do not deter an individual from unknowingly using a banned substance for an ailment. The latter can be prevented by providing the athletes, as well as their coaches and physicians, access to information on acceptable drug use. ■

# DeMont

continued



Now 23, a hopeful DeMont is back in the swim and aiming for the Moscow Olympics.

**M**ichael Nicholas, the co-owner of Tucson's Gekas-Nicholas Gallery, tells of meeting Rick DeMont for the first time a few weeks ago: "He came by with his portfolio and I felt that he had potential as an artist, so I agreed to show his paintings. Then I asked him about himself. He told me he'd been an Olympic swimmer, but he didn't go into details."

DeMont picks up the narrative: "I told Michael I'd swum in the Olympics and he said, 'Well, that's not going to sell any

paintings.' That was fine with me. Swimming and painting are separate parts of my life."

Several of DeMont's paintings now hang in Nicholas' gallery, including watercolors depicting Arizona's big-sky country and a large landscape in oils in which the hills look like canned peaches and the clouds like mounds of Reddi-Wip. Although DeMont's signature is prominently displayed in the lower right-hand corner of each painting, few visitors to the gallery have recognized the

name. Nicholas was right: the fact that DeMont swam at the Olympics is not going to sell any paintings.

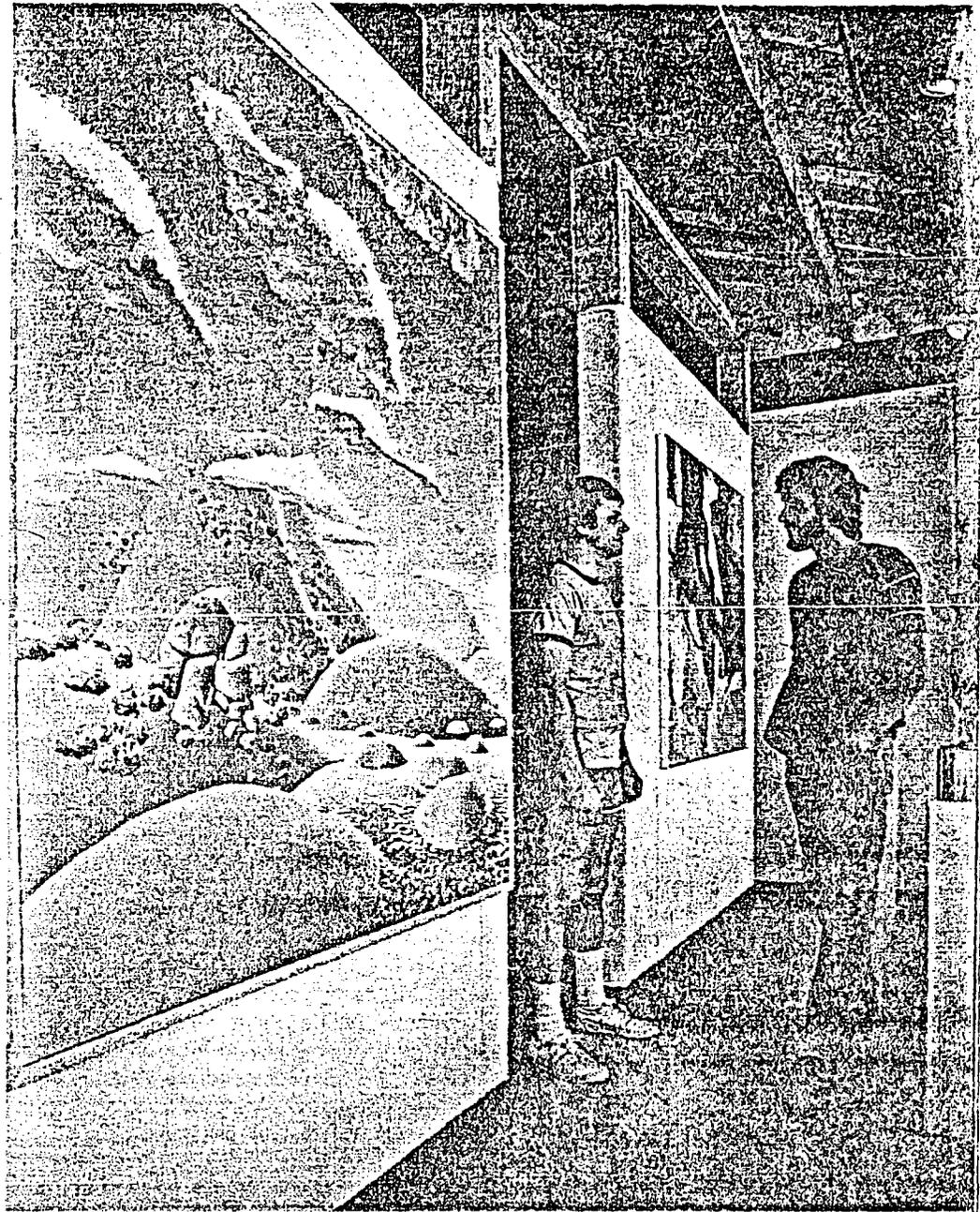
But then, what good has DeMont's Olympic experience ever done him? Olympic buffs, unlike art fanciers, will have little difficulty identifying DeMont as the distance swimmer who was stripped of one gold medal and deprived of a shot at winning another at the 1972 Olympics. He had taken an asthma medication that had been prescribed by his personal physician, and he had duly listed it on a medical history he had filled out for the U.S. team doctors. DeMont was 16, the youngest member of the U.S. men's swim team at Munich, but swimming achievements are so ephemeral that within 18 months he no longer dominated his specialties, the 400- and 1,500-meter freestyles. After that he continued to show up at meets but was lucky to get into the consolation finals. He had become a melancholy figure who kept to himself and went all but unnoticed. He failed to make the 1976 Olympic team and his swimming career appeared to be over. Indeed, his life as a distance swimmer was over.

What happened next might best be told to the accompaniment of a trumpet fanfare: As they get older, stronger and inclined to take life a bit easier, distance swimmers frequently gravitate to shorter distances, but when DeMont reemerged as a sprinter in 1977, it seemed too late for him to be exercising this particular option. Nevertheless, by the end of that summer he had established himself as one of the world's top performers—perhaps the top—in the 200-meter freestyle. After this stunning comeback, his luck turned sour, illness

slowing his progress during his final season at the University of Arizona. Then last summer he decided not to compete. But now, at 23, a ripe old age by swimming standards, DeMont is training with Tucson's Conquistador Aquatic Team and will compete in this week's AAU championships in Fort Lauderdale. And he says that come next summer he may shoot for a berth on the U.S. Olympic team. DeMont's best chances figure to come in the 200 free and the 800 free relay; he may also take a shot at the 100 free.

Don Swartz, who coached DeMont for six years at Northern California's Marin Aquatic Club, says, "I believe that Rick has a chance of making the team, and if he does, he can win." His present coach, the Conquistadores' Dick Jochums, says, "Rick's got the talent, that's for sure, and after what he did in '77, I'd have to say he's got a shot." Peter Daland, coach of the U.S. Olympic men's team in 1972, disagrees. "There are a lot of young swimmers coming up and it's going to be difficult for a '76 Olympian to make our team, much less a '72 Olympian." Then he adds, "But I'd like to see Rick do well. The world owes him one."

That sentiment is widespread. Discussing DeMont's disqualification at Munich, one indignant American official told reporters, "It's spelled with a capital 'd' and a small 'm' and it's pronounced robbed." He erred—the "m" is capitalized, too—but the conviction that DeMont was severely wronged in Munich is shared by Dr. Claude A. Frazier, an allergist in Asheville, N.C., who has never met DeMont but has written nearly 600 letters to newspapers, Olympic officials and medical groups in hopes of getting DeMont's gold medal returned. However, the International Olympic Committee says that the case is forever closed and U.S. team doctors at Munich, who have been generally blamed for DeMont's woes in 1972, say he will have to bear most of the responsibility himself. Choose up sides, please; the case of Rick DeMont, the only American besides Jim



*DeMont asks Tucson gallery owner Nicholas what people are saying about his landscape.*

Thorpe to be stripped of an Olympic gold medal (Thorpe won two golds in track and field in 1912 but had to surrender them when it was discovered he had played professional baseball), is still capable of arousing passion.

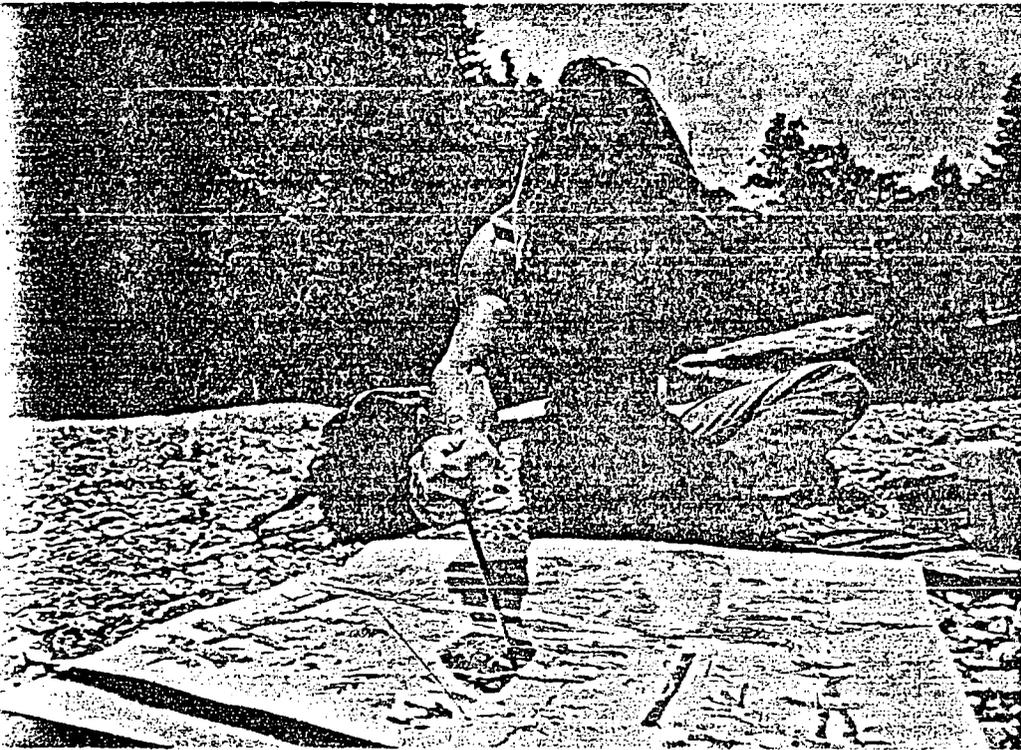
DeMont himself generally manages to steer clear of the controversy, just as he has succeeded in paddling out of his sport's mainstream. Now a strapping 6' 2" and 185 pounds, three inches taller and 35 pounds heavier than he was in Munich, DeMont has set himself apart from the sport's well-scrubbed golden boys by training in a full beard, an adornment he planned to shave off for this

week's AAU meet. He also eschews the pampered country-club existence led by many swimmers in favor of what he calls a "cruisy life-style," one more suited to, well, a track man. He sleeps on a waterbed in a friend's house in Tucson, periodically forswears eating red meat and likes nothing better than to join friends for a pitcher of beer and a game of pool at a local haunt called The Shanty. The parents of his girl friend, an ex-swimmer who lives in Phoenix, consider him an unreconstructed hippie, and his father, a dentist in San Rafael, Calif., who sends him \$100 a month pocket money, mildly complains that Rick lacks "direction."

*continued*

# DeMont

continued



The perspiring young painter works "en plein air" on Arizona's Lemmon Mountain.

But DeMont feels that swimming and painting give him direction enough. He spends two hours a day in the water and at least twice as long with brush in hand. He completed his final credits toward a degree in art at Arizona this summer. Bruce McGrew, a professor of art at Arizona who has taken DeMont under his wing, says, "Rick is in a formative stage but there's something definitely there. You hear about boxers and other athletes who paint and they're usually awful. Rick isn't any Sunday-afternoon painter. His talent is at a high level."

DeMont credits his absorption in art with helping him come to grips with his 1972 disqualification, a trauma he spoke of one sweltering morning while driving toward the cool mountains northeast of Tucson, where he intended to do some painting. A sharp-featured but sleepy-eyed figure, he spoke of his past troubles calmly and somewhat distantly, almost as if they had happened to somebody else.

"After Munich I felt like a total loser," he said, his eyes fixed on the long, straight road ahead. "I was afraid to face my friends, and all I could think of was, why did this happen to me? I was afraid that every time I got on the starting block people were thinking of me as some kind

of speed freak, and I'm sure that's one reason my swimming went bad. I was just sort of going through the motions in swimming; my heart wasn't in it. I was praying that God would bless me with a gold medal at Montreal to make up for the one I lost at Munich."

DeMont swerved to avoid hitting a squirrel. He looked back and saw with relief that he had missed it, and continued. "The fact that I went through a lot of heavy stuff may be why I'm still swimming. It made me get my thoughts organized, even if it took seven years to do it. Now I realize I don't want to lead a swimmer's life, where you live at home and have your mother cook for you and sleep all day. I'm swimming for myself for the first time and not for coaches, team or parents, and I'm actually enjoying swimming. But that's also because it's become just part of my life, not the whole thing. My art is much more important to me now."

Soon DeMont was sitting among the towering pines near the summit of 9,180-foot Mount Lemmon, facing a gurgling stream that he had chosen as a subject. His watercolors neatly laid out beside him, he painted in silence, oblivious to the ants crawling across his bare back. Pausing at one point to stretch, he said,

"This is how I want to lead my life. I just want to be outside all day and paint."

During the drive home, DeMont said, "For a long time I had trouble talking about Munich because I get angry about how I got burned. I still don't dwell on it and that's why I didn't go into it with Michael at the gallery. But now I can handle it. I realize it's going to stick with me and that even if I win a gold medal at Moscow, it won't change anything. I'll still be the guy who lost his gold medal. It would give me great satisfaction to win in '80, but I couldn't swim with vengeance in mind."

Was DeMont burned in '72? Seven years later, that question remains difficult to answer dispassionately. Yet even if the case is closed, a review seems worthwhile. For one thing, it provides a useful reminder that doping rules exist in the Olympics and that it is shockingly easy for athletes to run afoul of them. Also, it shows that the IOC has yet to abandon some of the muddled procedures—and thinking—that led to DeMont's disqualification.

Growing up in San Rafael across the Golden Gate Bridge from San Francisco, DeMont enjoyed going into the woods to hike and train falcons, but, because he suffered from hay fever, he often returned with puffy eyes and welts. He also suffered from asthma and was allergic both to wheat—he ate rice and soybean bread—and to fur, which obliged him to remain at the door when visiting friends with cats. The asthma did not, however, prevent him from swimming. DeMont was an age-group hotshot and he emerged as a world-class performer on a perfect Olympic timetable. In April 1972, two weeks before his 16th birthday, he came out of nowhere to place third in the 1,650-yard freestyle at the AAU short-course championships in Dallas and establish himself as a contender for the Munich Games.

Although nobody knew it at the time, he was also on a collision course with the IOC's new doping rules. For many years athletes had been turning increasingly to drugs in hopes of enhancing their performances; as a consequence, the IOC introduced urine tests in a limited way to detect doping at the 1968 Olympics. However, not until 1972 did such testing become routine. For the Munich Games, the IOC issued a long list of banned substances, mostly stimulants and pain-

continued

killers, but only by generic names. It took some doing to find out that such commonplace over-the-counter preparations as Visine eyedrops, Coricidin D cold tablets and Vicks lozenges contained forbidden substances. Because of this, the ordinary athlete could only make sense of the list with the aid of a doctor.

However, like many other doctors at the time, DeMont's allergist was unaware that a dope list even existed. Dr. Patricia M. Clark had begun treating Rick at the age of four and had prescribed weekly allergy shots. But Rick continued to suffer attacks of wheezing, at least two of which required emergency adrenaline injections. For milder attacks, Dr. Clark prescribed medication containing ephedrine, a decongestant then commonly prescribed for asthmatics. Among the drugs DeMont took containing ephedrine or related compounds were Tedral, Actifed and Sudafed. In 1971, at the AAU championships in Houston, he suffered a severe asthma attack that the meet doctor successfully treated with Marax, another medication containing ephedrine. On DeMont's return to San Rafael, Dr. Clark prescribed 50 tablets of Marax to be taken singly "every six hours as necessary, for asthma," a prescription that was filled on Aug. 31 at Rutherford's Pharmacy in nearby Mill Valley. During the next year DeMont apparently used most or all of these tablets, because on July 27, 1972 the prescription was renewed. When he left for the Olympic Trials in Chicago a few days later, Dr. Clark decided to temporarily discontinue the allergy shots. But DeMont took along Marax, Actifed, Sudafed, salt pills (to relieve cramps) and vitamins.

**A**s Clark, DeMont and a lot of other people would soon learn, ephedrine, one of the components of Marax, was on the IOC's banned list. It is a stimulant that, while milder than amphetamines, can in sufficient quantities cause heart palpitations and insomnia.

Powered by a slow but efficient stroke and a deep kick that enabled him to accelerate late in a race, DeMont overtook Mike Burton and John Kinsella, the one-two finishers at the 1968 Olympics, to win the 1,500-meter freestyle at the Olympic Trials in a world-record 15:52.91. He also qualified for Munich in the 400 free as runner-up to Tom Mc-

Breen. After the Trials he and his new Olympic teammates were taken to the Twin Bridges Marriott in Arlington, Va., where they received uniforms and underwent physical exams conducted by the U.S. medical staff headed by Dr. Winston P. (Pete) Riehl of New Orleans.

The athletes had to fill out medical histories, and DeMont wrote that he suffered from asthma—which he misspelled "athsma"—as well as a variety of allergies. On a line asking for "all medications which the candidate now takes," he itemized Marax and each of his other medications. DeMont was then processed by one of Riehl's assistants, Dr. Harvey O'Phelan, the team doctor for the Minnesota Twins and University of Minnesota. Immediately after the Games, Riehl claimed that O'Phelan had expressly warned the swimmer that some of his listed medications contained banned substances but O'Phelan himself says that he issued the athletes he processed no more than "a general warning" about banned drugs.

"I don't specifically remember DeMont, but I told all the people I examined not to take any drugs unless they checked with us," O'Phelan, an orthopedic surgeon, says. "It's safer that way. If you start singling out drugs they can't take, they might assume ones you don't mention are O.K." O'Phelan also acknowledges that he made no effort to discuss with DeMont control of his asthma, again preferring a general plea—in this case, that in the event of problems in Munich, all athletes should come to the U.S. medical clinic in the Olympic Village. Nor did O'Phelan or anybody else on the U.S. medical staff consult the IOC to arrange acceptable substitutes for the ephedrine-containing drugs on DeMont's form, which they might have done. Then what purpose did the form serve? "It was just a routine history," O'Phelan says.

But if the form was not taken seriously by the U.S. doctors, it was by DeMont, who says, plaintively, "Our coaches kept telling us in Munich not to take any medicine unless it had been cleared by the doctors. I figured that since I listed Marax on the form, it was cleared."

The contretemps involving DeMont occurred because of the Marax he took to alleviate a wheezing attack he says he suffered after going to bed Thursday, Aug. 31, the night before the 400 freestyle. The next evening he won the gold

medal in that event in 4:00.26, just one one-hundredth of a second ahead of Australia's Brad Cooper. Under the procedure followed at the swimming competition, the three medalists and other swimmers chosen at random left urine samples at doping control. That seemingly routine matter over, the ecstatic DeMont returned to the Olympic Village with his gold medal.

On Saturday the IOC Medical Commission learned that DeMont's sample had tested positive for ephedrine. He faced the loss of his gold medal in the 400 and there was the further question of whether he would be allowed to swim the 1,500, which was coming up on Monday. Illogically, the IOC proceeded to approach those questions in reverse order, its medical commission scheduling a hearing for Monday on whether he could swim the 1,500.

U.S. doctors were suddenly and belatedly very interested in DeMont's medical history, and one of them phoned Rutherford's Pharmacy in California. "I was shocked to death to have a doctor calling from Munich," recalls owner George Hoyle. "The doctor asked me who had written the prescription, what the dosage was and what Marax contained." That last inquiry would raise the question of whether any or all of the U.S. doctors were familiar enough with Marax to have warned DeMont about it.

DeMont's first intimation of trouble came on Sunday when a swim-team manager confiscated his medicine, which was on his dresser. Before the day was over DeMont swam a heat in the 1,500 to qualify for the finals. He also was questioned about his medication by USOC officials, one of whom, Patrick H. Sullivan, recalls that DeMont said he had taken one Marax tablet. Eventually, however, DeMont signed a letter declaring that in light of "new information," he now realized he had taken two Marax tablets—one between 1 and 2 a.m., another at 8 a.m.

DeMont was on the spot, but so were the U.S. doctors. It was their task to help defend DeMont at the Monday hearing, yet almost anything they might say in his behalf would implicate themselves. And they were understandably troubled by word from the IOC that, based on the amount of ephedrine detected in DeMont's system, he must have taken more

continued

than one or two tablets—or at least taken them closer to the time of his race. By this time they viewed DeMont as “a 16-year-old who had problems following instructions,” as Riehl now puts it. During the 45 minutes that they waited in a lounge for the hearing to begin, Riehl did not talk to DeMont.

DeMont remembers that when the hearing began, the Soviet member of the IOC medical commission, Dr. Nina Grayewskaya, “questioned me over and over, doubting what I said.” The U.S. member, Dr. Daniel F. Hanley, was scarcely any friendlier. Hanley also was chairman of the USOC committee that had chosen the American doctors—which put him in an awkward position, too. And as he now relates, he had been deeply troubled by conflict in DeMont’s testimony on the question of dosage.

The same question also troubled the commission chairman, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, who says today, “If there had been just a trace of ephedrine, there could have been room for discussion. But it was such a high concentration.” But de Merode, a layman, also felt that DeMont had been ill-served by U.S. team doctors. He says he specifically asked the American doctors why they hadn’t notified the IOC that DeMont was asthmatic, and one of them replied that this had been “a small mistake.” The prince also tells of being quite put off when one of the team doctors testified that if the American swimmer hadn’t taken Marax on the eve of his race, he would have died—a truly extravagant claim.

Without waiting for the commission to take a vote on whether he would be allowed to swim the race, DeMont left the meeting and went to the pool to warm up for the 1,500. It was the final night of swimming, and DeMont’s father, unaware of the trouble, was getting ready to take movies. When word of the commission’s decision reached the pool, it fell to Don Gambriel, an assistant U.S. coach, to con-

vey the bad news to DeMont. In a choked-up voice, he said, “Sorry, no go.” DeMont then watched in a daze as 25-year-old Mike Burton, the winner at Mexico City four years earlier, won in 15:52.58, shaving DeMont’s world record by .35. DeMont tearfully congratulated him.

Mark Spitz won his seventh gold medal a little later, but DeMont’s disqualification still was big news, besieged by reporters, de Merode said, “A 16-year-old boy was made to pay for the sins of people who should know better.” He also said, “The persons accompanying the athlete should be punished since they were clearly co-responsible.”

At dawn the next day Arab terrorists scaled the fence in the Olympic Village and stormed the Israeli quarters, launching a 20-hour reign of terror that would end with 11 Israelis slain. But the Olympics continued and, with the siege still going on, Avery Brundage and the rest of the IOC executive board met later that day in the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel with Hanley, Riehl and de Merode to rule on

the gold medal in the 400. DeMont was not present. There were rumors that the medical commission had recommended that DeMont be allowed to keep the medal and de Merode had sounded conciliatory enough when he acknowledged that being barred from the 1,500 had been a “rather severe” penalty.

But to a certain extent, the IOC had maneuvered itself into a corner: if DeMont were now allowed to keep his gold medal in the 400, the race in which he had tested positive for ephedrine, how could the IOC justify having already banned him from the 1,500, an event in which he presumably would have been clean? It also happened that there were six other disqualifications for doping at Munich and the athletes involved might have cried foul had DeMont been spared. Nor did U.S. doctors help matters. Asked why the staff had taken no action after DeMont listed Marax on his form, Hanley lamely replied that he hadn’t seen the form, neatly sidestepping the fact that O’Phelan, while processing DeMont, had seen it. Hanley also was asked whether

he would accept full responsibility for DeMont’s troubles. His unhesitant answer: no.

The impression in the room was that had Hanley given a positive answer, DeMont would have kept his gold medal, but Hanley today reiterates, “I said no because I wasn’t responsible.” Why the IOC couldn’t simply rely on its own conclusions is a mystery. Brundage certainly betrayed no doubts when, commenting on the decision to strip DeMont of his gold medal, he told USOC officials that “responsibility for this disqualification rests on your team medical authorities, who are severely reprimanded.” But only DeMont was punished. At the end of the Olympics, by which time DeMont had flown home—with his gold medal still in his possession—another gold medal was presented to Cooper, the runner-up.

Editorial writers in the U.S. expressed outrage over

continued



Temporary employment finds Rick making bed frames.

# DeMont

continued

DeMont's fate and President Nixon wrote him a personal note in which he said, "Your fellow citizens still believe you fairly deserve the gold medal." And so they did—76% of them, according to a Harris poll. Under fire for general all-round bungling in Munich, the USOC board of directors echoed Brundage and held the medical staff officially to blame for DeMont's disqualification. Riehl tried to defend himself in *American Medical News*, declaring that "if we went over the contraindicated medications taken by every athlete, we would have a list as long as your arm." Several doctors wrote and assailed him, one accusing him and his assistants of having been "derelict."

Riehl, a pleasant, crew-cut man, holds others responsible. Discussing the case recently in his office at the Tulane University Health Service, which he heads, he charged, for example, that Dr. Clark, DeMont's personal physician, "wasn't as sharp" in anticipating trouble as the aller-

gist who treated DeMont's fellow Olympian, Jim Ryun, also an asthma sufferer. Reaching into an airline bag in which he keeps records pertaining to the DeMont case, Riehl fished out a letter in which Dr. Jay Keystone of Santa Barbara, Calif. asked USOC doctors before Munich to determine whether Ryun's medications contained any banned substances. Riehl next attacked the swim coaches, saying, "We asked them time and again to check and double-check what drugs their athletes were taking."

However, Riehl reserved his heaviest criticism for DeMont. Claiming that DeMont was not a "chronic" asthmatic, Riehl said the swimmer had previously taken Marax only at the Olympic Trials in Chicago, which, if true, would suggest that he was using it only at moments of athletic stress. "I'm in a difficult position because it appears that I'm trying to make a 16-year-old boy look bad," Riehl said. "But there's always been a question in my mind of how much asth-

ma DeMont had to begin with, and whether he knowingly or unknowingly took the medicine in the belief he was getting a high out of it."

It would be a dramatic development if, after seven years, Riehl turned out to be right and his many detractors wrong. But many of his arguments are flawed. Dr. Keystone, who treated Ryun, says that he contacted the USOC about the question of medication only after being alerted by the runner's coach, Bob Timmons. "Until Timmons talked to me, I didn't know there was a banned list and I doubt that very many other doctors did, either," Keystone says. "I think it's unfair to suggest that somebody should have known." For her part, Dr. Clark accused U.S. doctors immediately after the Munich Games of "careless and inadequate treatment," adding that, "Even more appalling was the unprofessional, unmanly attempt to cover up these errors." Today she says, firmly, "Rick was given Marax because it was the right drug for

## DOS EQUIS

Discover the rich, distinctive taste of Dos Equis. The strong character of real beer with a light natural carbonation that makes Dos Equis easy to get along with, glass after glass. Dos Equis. The beer that stands out from the crowd. Just like you.

The uncommon import  
with two X's for a name.

© 1979 CERVECERIA MOCTEZUMA S.A.



his asthma and not to improve his performance." Riehl's charge that coaches should have checked DeMont's medication brings a similarly emphatic response from Daland, who says, "That was their job. Rick lost his gold medal because of their ineptitude."

Riehl may be clouding the issue in declaring that DeMont's asthma was not "chronic." Allergists point out that asthma is usually controllable and that even severe sufferers are often able to function normally in sports. Also, even if DeMont had taken Marax only before big races, it would not necessarily be damaging: excitement or emotional stress may trigger wheezing. In any event, DeMont insists that, contrary to what Riehl says, he didn't take Marax in Chicago but had taken it on perhaps a dozen previous occasions. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that he renewed his original 50-tablet prescription before leaving for Chicago.

But why the high concentration of ephedrine in DeMont's system at Munich? Because de Merode and other IOC officials seem reluctant to say exactly how much ephedrine was found—press reports from Munich put the amount at 12 parts per million—there remains at least a faint doubt that it was high. All the same, DeMont apparently did equivocate on his story at Munich and he remains vague today, allowing that besides the Marax he ingested in the early hours of Sept. 1, he "possibly" could have taken more later in the day. Might a frightened 16-year-old have understated his intake in the mistaken belief that this would help him?

"I was scared to death but I really don't know exactly how much I took," DeMont replies. "When I took my medicine, I just followed the prescription and didn't think any more about it, and that's what I tried to tell everybody. I know I wasn't exceeding the normal dosage or freaking out. My race is coming up and I'm thinking, 'Wow, I don't want to be wheezing now.' I sure didn't feel stimulated. Those doctors were just playing with my head."

In all the talk about dosage, crucial points have been overlooked. Even if DeMont had been inclined to use Marax in the belief that it would help him swim faster, as Riehl at times seems to imply, it is almost unthinkable that he would have taken those pills on the day of his

race had he realized that the medicine contained a banned substance, that even the slightest trace of that substance is grounds for disqualification and that all medalists were to be tested. Certainly he wouldn't have listed Marax on his form or displayed the bottle prominently on his dresser. Plainly, he didn't realize Marax contained a banned substance, a fact that can be laid to the less than thorough handling of his medical history by the U.S. medical staff.

To prevent any recurrence of what happened to DeMont, alarmed U.S. swim officials arranged to have a doctor and a pharmacologist monitor the medications used by 1976 Olympic swimmers. Consulting with the 51 swimmers at their Olympic training camps, they found them to be taking an average of 3.7 medications and nutritional supplements. Astonishingly, 16 of the swimmers were unknowingly taking substances on the banned list. In the face of such pharmaceutical overkill, U.S. doctors at Montreal did what Riehl and his associates didn't do in Munich. They carefully analyzed all medication listed on the forms, warned athletes of those containing banned substances and worked out suitable substitutions. They also required all athletes to sign statements saying they had listed all medication.

For its part, the IOC refuses to this day to acknowledge that, with the possible exception of steroids, which build muscle bulk, there is real doubt whether drugs can improve performance.

In the DeMont case, it further failed to consider that Marax also contained an antihistamine that might have all but canceled out whatever stimulating effect the ephedrine would have had. Most important, it failed to recognize that far from being a normal person trying to become supernormal, an asthmatic taking Marax might more properly be thought of as a handicapped person trying to be normal. For these oversights, the American Academy of Allergy in 1973 unanimously condemned the IOC's action against DeMont and defended the use of ephedrine by asthmatics.

After the '72 Games Dr. Clark switched DeMont to Quibron, a medication acceptable to the IOC. Meanwhile, under threat that his son might be banned from swimming, Will DeMont mailed the gold medal to the USOC. He paid the postage himself. At the 1973 world cham-

pionships in Belgrade, an unwheezing, unmedicated DeMont beat Brad Cooper in the 400 free as they became the first swimmers to cover the distance in under four minutes, DeMont touching in 3:58.18, Cooper in 3:58.70. But new Australian sensation Steve Holland won the 1,500 in a world-record 15:31.85. DeMont was runner-up in 15:35.44, 16 seconds under his personal best, but he says, "Holland hurt me in a way I didn't ever want to hurt again."

In 1974 Tim Shaw eclipsed DeMont in the 400, just as Holland had done in the 1,500. After dropping out of the University of Washington, where he competed for two seasons, DeMont had the unwelcome distinction of swimming in the only men's event, the 200 freestyle, in which the U.S. failed to win the gold medal during the 1975 Pan-American Games—a meet for which he qualified only because half a dozen faster swimmers passed it up. At the 1976 Olympic Trials DeMont placed no higher than seventh in any event.

Some observers, pouncing eagerly on rumors that DeMont was using drugs, took the position that what supposedly made him swim fast in Munich was now making him swim slow. The fact that he wore his hair longer than most other swimmers and was into painting made it easier for some people to believe these rumors, as did DeMont's subsequent transfer to Arizona, whose swim team had acquired a reputation for partying that rival recruiters were only too happy to embellish. At obvious risk to himself, DeMont today faces the subject squarely.

"Because of what happened in '72 you could probably hammer me for this but, sure, I've used pot and other stuff," he says. "In eighth grade guys got high and drank whiskey from paper cups and did a lot of other raunchy things, and I was into all that, too. But I cleaned up my act long before Munich. Since Munich, well, I think there's use and abuse of drugs and I've never let it get in my way. At Arizona I doubt there were any more drugs than at any other school, but we had a guy who thought it was cool to talk about it, and that's where the bad reputation came from." At least credit DeMont for his earnestness: he says the primary reason he generally refrains from eating red meat is his belief that it

continued

contains too many "bogus" chemicals.

When DeMont began to struggle, it might have helped had he become a sprinter right away. However, except for the 200 he swam at the Pan-Am Games, he didn't have much experience in shorter events.

He became a full-fledged sprinter-only after he began to experiment with his kick in his parents' backyard pool late in 1976. As a distance man he had kicked four beats to every arm stroke but now stepped that up to a sprinter's classic six beats and, to his delight, found, "I was moving." He enrolled at Arizona in early 1977, did well in the 100 and 200 and that summer people in swimming suddenly began asking, "Is that Rick DeMont?" They asked it first at the AAU championships in Mission Viejo, Calif. after DeMont placed eighth in the 100-meter free and was runner-up in the 200 to triple Olympic gold medalist Jim Montgomery. They asked it again when he beat Montgomery and two East Germans in the 200 in a big dual meet in Berlin in 1:51.62—the world's third-fastest time that year—and also swam a leg on a 400-free relay that broke the world record. And they asked it once more when he beat Montgomery and two Soviet swimmers in a dual meet the following week in Leningrad. Rick DeMont had won the 200 in the year's two biggest meets and had a world record to his credit for the first time in four years. Excitedly he said, "Sometimes you have to go all the way down to go back up."

About the only irritant for DeMont during that heady summer was a new AAU code of conduct requiring swimmers on national teams to sign pledges that they would obey curfews and refrain from drinking, smoking and sex. DeMont, who obviously had had enough in the way of inflexible rules at Munich, signed under protest—"I kind of wrote a line"—but says that the code is one reason he dropped out of swimming last year. "There are a lot of 14-year-old girls in swimming and that's who the code is supposed to protect," he says. "But why treat older guys in their 20s like babies? I'm 23 and they're telling me I can't have a beer and when I have to go to bed? Can you imagine anything like that in track? We could have a lot more older guys in swimming, but the coaches don't want that. We're developing a bunch of swimming clones who have a

psychological dependence on the coach."

DeMont was enticed back into full training this spring mainly by the presence in Tucson of Jochums, who holds a Ph.D. in education from the University of California. Jochums had come to Arizona a few months earlier from Long Beach State and the powerful Beach Swim Club. By coincidence, DeMont had swum for him at Beach during his '77 comeback, and Jochums has since worked to improve his new team's image, to the extent of prohibiting swimmers from saying "mellow," a word he felt was too closely associated with drugs. But Jochums also is one of the few major coaches who openly oppose the AAU code, which he considers laughably unrealistic. Partly for this reason, the ranks of the Conquistadores include Tim Shaw, Robin Backhaus, Casey Converse, Steve Gregg and Doug Northway, all of whom are Olympians in their 20s.

Jochums fondly calls his team "The Over-the-Hill Gang" but admits that older swimmers tend to be lippy and often try to take shortcuts during workouts; one of his old-timers once hid underwater in a corner of the pool, breathing through a snorkel. As a sprinter, DeMont swims only 6,000 meters a day, barely half of what he logged as a distance man. "I've got natural stamina and I'm probably best suited for the 400, but I don't want to put in the time," he says.

"But I'm way stronger than I used to be and I try to make the most of what I do. At workouts I try to put in something fast every day, but if I feel it's not there, I don't go to the pool that day. Dick's really adaptable and we try to work it out. Away from the pool, he doesn't get into your life."

DeMont seldom joins in horseplay at the pool, choosing instead to watch the antics of others with what a friend calls "his laid-back smile." Jochums says, "Rick is disciplined but it's his own discipline. If you want him to do something, you've got to give him reasons. He knows his own body and doesn't really need me. All I do is try to get him to do a little more work than he wants." At the end of a Thursday afternoon workout, after DeMont had attended several twice-daily sessions without a miss, Jochums told him, "Rick, be here tomorrow. You've got the week almost knocked." DeMont,

who had been planning to sleep late the next morning, sighed. He was at the pool early the next day.

Last April DeMont was 10th in the 200-yard freestyle at the AAU short-course championships in Los Angeles, an encouraging showing considering that he was still out of shape. In June he finished eighth in the 200-meter free at the Seventeen Meet at Mission Viejo and two weeks ago placed third in the 100 free in the Santa Clara Invitational. However, he slipped to 22nd in the 200 free, failing to qualify for that event in Fort Lauderdale. But he will swim the 200 on the Conquistadores' 800 relay team and is heartened by his improvement in the 100.

"I'm going to give it an honest shot at the nationals and I think it'll be there," he says. "Then I'll decide whether to shoot for Moscow. The problem is I might go crazy and paint for a month and forget it. But if I go for it, I know I've got to work." Something DeMont apparently need not worry about is his asthma; he says he now wheezes only once or twice a year.

Despite his desire to keep them separate, DeMont's painting and swimming sometimes blur. Discussing why he continues to swim, he emphasizes the esthetic: "I enjoy being with the old guys—they're my friends—but I also like the Zen of swimming, the feeling of me and the water. You have to work with the water, not against it. You're floating, you feel cool and there are bubbles all around you. It's almost spiritual."

At the same time, DeMont seems to wish that one's merits as an artist could, as in swimming, be assayed with stopwatch precision. "The painting getting any comments?" he asked, referring to his landscape, as he breezed into Gekas-Nicholas Gallery the other day.

Between bites of a sandwich, Michael Nicholas replied, "Lots of comments."

"Good comments?"

Another bite. "Good and bad."

DeMont winced. Leaving the gallery a moment later, he paused to gaze at the painting. With only a little effort, it was possible to imagine that one of the mountains that looked like canned peaches also bore a faint resemblance to another object. It was possible to persuade oneself that Rick DeMont had used brush and paint to create his own gold medal, one that nobody could take away from him.

END

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONSIranian Demonstrators

Dr. Brzezinski, Lloyd Cutler and Jack Watson summarized for the group the President's understanding based on the events of November 1979 that any demonstrations involving Iran, which would take place in Lafayette Park, the Ellipse or the Capitol grounds were to be approved by him in advance. He had been unpleasantly surprised to find a mob of demonstrators in front of the White House with no involvement by the White House in the decision. (U)

Representatives of the Department of Justice explained that it was their understanding, based on a memorandum from the Attorney General to the President of November 26, 1979, that future requests for demonstrations would be considered on a case-by-case basis. The present license had been granted after a review by Justice, State and Interior, together with the Metropolitan Police. Turning down the license, or revoking it, would be difficult to sustain in court. (U)

All agreed that no further licenses will be granted for these locations without prior consultation with the White House. One demonstration had been granted for tomorrow, but it has been cancelled. Another demonstration by a Moslem group has been granted for tomorrow morning, but it concerns the Palestinian issue and may not be relevant. It will be reviewed immediately and a recommendation to the President will be prepared, if necessary, for Warren Christopher to present to the President at the Foreign Policy breakfast tomorrow morning. (C)

In the course of the meeting, it was learned that the demonstrators in Lafayette Park had departed and the hunger strikers on the White House sidewalk (who had joined the demonstrators) were not permitted to return to the site and had also departed. Their permit will not be reissued. (U)

Dr. Brzezinski asked if we have any evidence that these demonstrations are being coordinated from Iran. He asked the FBI to look into the possibility that this might be part of a deliberate campaign by Khomeini to flaunt our laws. Justice said that the FBI was already doing everything it could within its legal constraints concerning technical surveillance, and it had requested maximum authority which could be justified by the case. (S)

Jack Watson asked if any instructions had been issued to INS in the field to short circuit the normal procedure of full name checks on the Iranians who were released. He noted newspaper reports by lower level INS officials claiming they had been instructed to take short cuts in processing the Iranian cases. Justice said they know of no deviation from adequate checks on the Iranians who were released. They were aware of no case where the checks were inadequate. However, as a practical matter, there is never 100

~~SECRET~~

Cl. by Zbigniew Brzezinski  
Rvw. on August 7, 1986

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Per. Rac Project  
ESDN: NLC-136-22-12-1-3  
BY K5 NARA DATE 1/3/14

percent certainty on identifications. Justice will check to see if any short-cut instructions were issued at any level and would report back. They could not vouch for what some disgruntled low-level INS official might believe or say. (C)

Jack Watson asked if we now discover the use of false names, whether we can then proceed with deportation action expeditiously. Justice said that we could proceed with deportation proceedings, but the law is written in such a way that expeditious action is virtually impossible against anyone who wishes to delay. Watson said that it should be clear that it is the President's express desire that the law be fairly but strictly enforced. That should be fully understood by all the agencies at all levels. Any other assumption is false. (U)

### Cuban Refugees

Mariel Harbor remains open and despite vigorous efforts by the Coast Guard, there remains a continuing flow of Cubans to the US, which averaged about 500 a week until it recently increased to about 1100. There are now about 37 boats in Mariel. There is no indication that the Cubans will do anything provocative like sending all the boats at once, but there is also no indication that Mariel will be closed. In addition, we have a continuing problem with the fact that the Government of Cuba will not accept the criminals or other undesirables who have been brought to the US. (S)

We reviewed three sets of options for dealing with the problems of the continuing flow of Cubans and the repatriation of criminals and other undesirables: (1) Modifications on Current Policy. Apparently, we have the legal authority and with substantial cost the capability to keep boats off of Rt. 1 and to close all ports in South Florida in order to stop the flotilla, but the economic impact of such an act and the political consequences would probably make this option prohibitive. Justice does not believe that a new, more specific law would be any more helpful in deterring another flotilla. State does not think that we could induce a third country such as Honduras to accept many future refugees for re-settlement, but they have agreed to take another look at it. (2) Diplomacy. With regard to diplomatic negotiations with Cuba, State has prepared a paper with options, all of which call for alterations in our overall policy to Cuba (particularly on the embargo) as a way to induce Castro to the bargaining table on the refugee issue; these options do not offer anything useful. We are seeking support from OAS countries for a resolution which would reaffirm the basic principles of respect for other nations' immigration laws, which Cuba has violated. We intend to press for that resolution in the OAS and then seek additional support from the ASEAN countries for a UN resolution, which we hope will have the effect of embarrassing and restraining Castro.

~~SECRET~~

3

(3) Military Options. We examined a number of options prepared by DOD to forcibly return to Cuba the criminals and other undesirables, but concurred with DOD that these involved unnecessarily high risks of a military confrontation in a way which would make us appear ineffective or needlessly provocative. Harold Brown will reexamine several other ideas suggested at the meeting and forward them for further consideration on Monday. Coast Guard and DOD indicated that they could significantly reduce the flow of Cubans to the US if you so direct, although only with substantial additional cost. (S)

*How, and  
at what cost? →*

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Al McDonald  
Rick Hertzberg

SUBJECT: Presidential Talking  
Points: Signing of  
Black College  
Executive Order

Scheduled Delivery:  
Fri, Aug 8, 11:45 a.m.  
Rose Garden or Cabinet Rm

Your talking points for this event are  
attached.

Clearances

Louis Martin  
David Rubenstein  
OMB

11:45 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1980

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LOUIS MARTIN

SUBJECT: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE EXECUTIVE ORDER ON  
THE BLACK COLLEGE INITIATIVE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8,  
1980, 11:45 A.M., ROSE GARDEN

I. PURPOSE

To sign an Executive Order which reaffirms your commitment to have all federal agencies achieve a significant increase in the participation by historically Black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs.

II. BACKGROUND

On January 17, 1979, a Presidential Memorandum was sent to all heads of departments and agencies requesting their assistance in strengthening the nation's historically Black colleges. Among other things, the President asked these entities to establish goals and timetables for increasing over FY 1978 levels the participation of these colleges in the activities of each department or agency.

Results from the first year of operation were not particularly encouraging. Funding to historically Black colleges increased by about \$15 million or 4 percent --- from \$379 million in FY 1978 to \$394 million in FY 1979.

In May of this year, the United Negro College Fund strongly urged the Domestic Policy Staff and my office to take action. After discussions with UNCF and officials in the Department of Education, we concluded that the proposed Executive Order would give the initiative stronger footing.

The Executive Order clarifies delegation of authority to carry out the Black college initiative from the President to the Secretary of Education. It also clarifies agency and departmental obligations to set and meet goals for substantially increasing Black college participation in their programs. Representatives of the Black colleges feel that the clout added by the Executive Order is necessary to improve last year's performance.

III. PROGRAM, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS

- A. Program: The signing will take place in the Rose Garden, or the Cabinet Room in the event of inclement weather, at 11:45 a.m.
- B. Participants: Approximately 70 persons will be in attendance to witness the signing. The audience will consist of historically Black college Presidents, representatives from the United Negro College Fund, the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, civil rights leaders, Members of Congress, and some Administration officials (attendees list will be forwarded).
- C. Press: White House Photographer and open press opportunity.

IV. TALKING POINTS:

The speechwriters will prepare talking points.

11:40

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

AGENDA

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE EXECUTIVE ORDER  
ON THE BLACK COLLEGE INITIATIVE  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1980 - ROSE GARDEN

- 11:40-11:45 a.m. Welcome  
Louis Martin  
Special Assistant to the President

---

- 11:45-11:55 a.m. Presidential remarks and signing  
President Jimmy Carter
- 11:55-12:00 p.m. Remarks  
Honorable Shirley Hufstedler  
Secretary, Department of Education
- 12:00-12:05 p.m. Remarks + Closing  
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays  
President Emeritus, Morehouse College
- 12:05-12:07 p.m. ~~Closing Remarks~~  
~~Louis Martin~~  
~~Special Assistant to the President~~

11:45

[Salutations to be updated  
no later than 9 a.m. Friday  
by Ray Miller, x6662]

Hertzberg/Simons  
Draft A-1; 8/7/80  
Scheduled Delivery:  
Fri, Aug 8, 11:45 am

PRES  
CHARLES LYONS

Executive Order Increasing Aid to Black Colleges

1. DR. [Benjamin E.] MAYS [former President of Morehouse College], CONGRESSMAN RANGEL, SECRETARY HUFSTEDLER, FRIENDS --

2. A MIND IS A TERRIBLE THING TO WASTE -- ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS KEEN AND CURIOUS, EAGER TO SERVE AND SUCCEED. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS WE CAN DO TO HELP YOUNG PEOPLE REALIZE THEIR POTENTIAL IS TO SUPPORT THE INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT THEM.

2. IN GEORGIA, I SAW THE IMPACT THAT THE COURAGEOUS PRIVATE COLLEGES WITH PREDOMINANTLY BLACK STUDENT BODIES HAVE HAD ON THE COURSE OF OUR NATION. THEY HAVE SURVIVED TIMES OF GREAT DIFFICULTY AND GREAT ADVERSITY, AND THEIR ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN LEGION.

3. TODAY THERE ARE SOME 100 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES IN THE U.S. THEY COMPRISE LESS THAN 5 PER CENT OF OUR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING. YET THEY AWARD 38 PERCENT OF ALL BACCALAUREATE DEGREES EARNED BY BLACK AMERICANS.

4. BECAUSE WE MUST ENCOURAGE THOSE WHO HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN DISCOURAGED, BECAUSE WE MUST HELP THEM ATTAIN WHAT THEIR PARENTS WERE NEVER ALLOWED TO ATTAIN, WE MUST SUPPORT THESE INSTITUTIONS. ALREADY WE HAVE MADE SOME GOOD PROGRESS. FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM BY \$30 MILLION SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS ADMINISTRATION. BUT WE MUST MAKE AVAILABLE TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND

1/11/11/80 10/10/11

UNIVERSITIES MORE OF THE RESOURCES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,  
AND WE MUST INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION OF HISTORICALLY BLACK  
INSTITUTIONS IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

5. AS MANY OF YOU KNOW, IN JANUARY, 1979, I SENT A MEMORANDUM  
TO THE HEADS OF ALL EXECUTIVE AGENCIES ASKING FOR THEIR HELP  
IN INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ALL SOURCES OF FEDERAL AID GOING  
TO THESE COLLEGES. WE'VE SEEN EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN SOME  
AGENCIES -- BUT NOT ENOUGH ACROSS THE BOARD TO SATISFY ME.

*\$ 15 mil*

6. THAT IS WHY I AM TAKING THE ADDITIONAL STEP OF PUTTING MY  
COMMITMENT IN THE FORM OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER. IT DIRECTS  
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION TO CARRY OUT THIS INITIATIVE ON MY  
BEHALF. CONCRETE GOALS WILL BE SET FOR EACH AGENCY -- TO BE  
MONITORED BY THE SECRETARY. THE RESULTS WILL BE REPORTED TO ME.

7. THE EDUCATIONAL AND INTELLECTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF BLACK  
AMERICANS, UNDER FRUSTRATING CONDITIONS, HAVE MADE A VAST  
CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREATNESS OF THIS NATION. WE OWE A DEBT  
TO THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES OF THIS COUNTRY WHICH WE  
HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO REPAY.

# # #

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

# The Twin Strands of American Foreign Policy

THE DISTINCTIVE character of the Carter foreign policy is that it has very deliberately tried to blend what traditionally have been two conflicting major strands in the American thought about world affairs.

One is the inclination to stress a commitment to the status quo, to emphasize the primacy of power and to pursue policies which perhaps can be subsumed with the word *Realpolitik*, a hard-nosed, realistic, foreign policy. In many respects, the quintessential expression of that approach to the world was the foreign policy of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger. They both were contemptuous of the notion of morality, seeing in it an excess of sentimentality. They both stressed the importance of American power and they were perceived worldwide as

---

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

---

identifying the United States with the preservation of the status quo.

The other—Wilsonian idealism—has stressed moralism and morality as the central factors that ought to shape American foreign policy. Inherent in it is a suspicion of power and in some respects even a rejection of power. Inherent in it is the notion that traditional military power is no longer relevant in our age, but that instead America should identify itself with certain widespread human aspirations and that this is the best way to preserve our interests.

The distinctive hallmark of the Carter foreign policy is that it is based on the premise that both strands are relevant and have to be emphasized in order to maintain not only a constructive but a secure relationship of America with the rest of the world.

On the one hand, the president has stressed the continuing importance of American power in a world of change. Without that power there is the genuine risk that global change would deteriorate into increasing fragmentation and anarchy to be exploited by our adversaries with the use of their power to pursue objectives which are inimical to our national security. Thus the revival of American power, the enhanced credibility of American power, has been a central preoccupation of this administration.

From the very first days we have striven to enhance this power, but we have rejected the proposition that that ought to be the central dimension of the American foreign policy. The president has felt from the very beginning that the use of American power is a means toward shaping a more secure, but also more decent world. But in the shaping of a more decent world, we have to pursue objectives that are moral, that identify us with the aspirations of mankind and that tap the idealistic resources of America.

This is why we have stressed human rights. This is why we have identified ourselves with the aspirations of those vast majorities of the world's population who only recently have become politically awake.

The foreign policy which tries to blend these two strands does not easily reduce itself to a simple proposition. Yet I submit to you that the last three years have seen continuity, consistency and constancy in the effort to make America a positive force for stable change in a turbulent world.

We have first of all, in a consistent fashion, pursued the objective of strengthening our relations with other like-minded industrial democracies.

The second continuing goal of our foreign policy has been to improve our relations with the Third World, the world of new Asian and African and Latin American countries. I cannot emphasize strongly enough the historic importance of this endeavor. By the end of this century, 85 per cent of the world's population will be residing in these countries that span Latin America, Africa and Asia. They are the new participants in the global political process, a process which until a decade or two ago was largely dominated by Europe and America. It is



fair to say we have lived through the end of the Eurocentric era in foreign affairs and we are seeing the appearance of a new global process that has yet to take full shape, that has yet to acquire a stable framework, that is still in the process of significantly challenging the distribution of economic and political power.

I do not think it's a partisan statement. Four years ago America was lonely in the world, largely because we were seen by a large majority of that world as hostile toward its real aspirations, as indifferent to its desires. I believe, thanks to the efforts of Cyrus Vance, Andrew Young and of the president, that situation has been dramatically altered. Today thanks to a variety of steps taken by these men, the United States has a healthier and a better relationship with the new nations of these previously passive political entities.

The Panama Canal Treaties provided the point of departure for a relationship of greater equality and dignity for Central America and Latin America. Our sustained efforts to promote a peaceful solution for what was called Rhodesia, and is now Zimbabwe, have showed the rest of Africa that our commitment to majority rule was not only rhetorical, but substantive. As a consequence, today we have a more decent relationship with the majority of the nations of Africa. Our normalization of relations with China has opened up a new chapter in America's relations with one-fourth of mankind, creating for the first time a situation in which we have good relations simultaneously with Japan and China (a reality which hasn't been the case in the last 70 years), and insuring the likelihood that the modernization of this enormously important country will be on a basis of closer relations with us and our immediate friends. All of these steps, plus many more in the economic realm, have tended to advance our second central objective, a better constructive relationship with the Third World, a world which is going to be increasingly important in the years to come.

Our third objective has been a substantive movement toward peace in the Middle East. We have pursued this objective in a continuing fashion, overcoming great difficulties at times in the course of the last three years. We have been committed to this objective for the same two reasons that I have stressed in emphasizing the fundamental nature of the Carter foreign policy—morality and national security.

We have done it because we feel that as a country we had a moral obligation to sustain and to insure the security of Israel. Anyone familiar—sensitively familiar—with our contemporary history appreciates the full magnitude of that moral obligation and this is why the U.S. relationship with Israel is in some respects a unique one. It is organic and it is derived from the deepest moral imperatives. At the same time, we have felt it important to move toward peace because if peace doesn't come to the Middle East, there is the growing prospect, indeed potentially the inevitable prospect, that this region will become radicalized, fragmented and become susceptible to hostile foreign intrusion. Thus peace is important also to our national interest.

The combination of these two impulses—morality and commitment to national security—has sustained us in many difficult days. But the conse-

quence has been the first peace ever between Israel and an Arab country and the prospect eventually of a wider comprehensive treaty, which will assure peace and security for all the parties concerned and make the Middle East a more viable place in the American international political arena.

Our fourth major objective which we have sought in a sustained fashion has been to strengthen the military security of the United States and of our allies at a time when some strategic trends have become increasingly adverse. This, too, was something that was started early. We were committed to NATO in the first year of this administration to a long-term development program with 3 percent annual real growth in our defense budget. In the summer of the first year the president committed us to an enhanced strategic posture and to the development of a Rapid Deployment Force capable of defending our interests and of protecting our friends in those parts of the world where American forces are not regularly present. More recently we have made very important strategic decisions regarding our capabilities in the latter 1980s, notably insofar as the MX land-based deterrent system is concerned. All of that has involved difficult choices. It hasn't been easy and yet we have started to alleviate some of the negative trends. We have pushed forward with the organization of our forces and we have stimulated our allies to this end.

We do that because we have a strong view that in an age of change, credible American power is the source of assurance that global change will not be exploited by our adversaries to inimical ends. Today that problem, that challenge, is posed with special relief in Southwest Asia where, as the president said in his State of the Union message, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan poses a potential threat to our longer-range interests and to the interests of our friends in the Persian Gulf area.

This is why we have been gradually enhancing our capabilities there. This is why we have been engaging in consultations with our friends and allies on how best they can respond. But above all we have to recognize that peace efforts are long-term in character. They are not susceptible to crash programs. They call for continuing and serious effort to provide a stable framework for a world of change.

And finally our objective throughout has been to sustain a stable and reciprocal detente with the Soviet Union and to enhance the scope of arms control.

We have sought to accomplish both objectives and we have stressed throughout that detente, to be endured, has to be reciprocal and based on mutual restraint. We have also stressed throughout that we have to have SALT. For arms control is not a favor to the Soviet Union, but a recognition of the realities of the nuclear age. This is why we will continue to persist in our efforts to obtain ratification of SALT II. And we look beyond SALT II to the days when deeper and broader arms control arrangements can be made.

Conflict and disagreement over regional or ideological issues should not negate us from this objective of arms control and mutual accommodation as well.

*This article was adapted from the inaugural address this week by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, to the Baltimore Council on Foreign Relations.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JODY POWELL *J.P.*  
SUBJECT: "60 Minutes" Arrangements

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

The interview with "60 Minutes" is scheduled to begin at 1:30 PM Friday in the Oval Office. The technical crew will begin their set-up at 11:00 AM.

You and Dan Rather will film the first portion from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM. After a short break, you and Dan Rather will move to the library of the residence where you will be joined by the First Lady, to film a segment with her.

The filming will conclude by approximately 3:10 PM.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
08 Aug 80

Jack Watson  
Al McDonald

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

Rick Hutcheson

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1980

*I need  
a top person  
in the White  
House at all  
times, plus  
Zbig or David  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
AL MCDONALD *Al*

SUBJECT: Handling White House Business  
during Convention Week

Only a handful of top-level staff consisting mainly of deputies will be on duty here during Convention week. We expect very little activity then since the Congress will be out, and most Cabinet officers and Senior Staff members will, of course, be in New York. In order to remain abreast of governmental developments and be prepared to bring them to the attention of appropriate officials or to you, if necessary, we plan to operate under the following procedures:

- The Senior Staff members and deputies who are here at the White House will meet briefly at 8:00 AM each morning. They will review the major issues of the day, specifically identifying any ones requiring urgent attention or which may lead to potentially negative consequences.
- Al's deputy, Michael Rowny, will telephone Jack's Executive Assistant, Cynthia Wilkes Smith, about 8:30 AM, to relay the day's agenda and any relevant questions or information to us.
- Since most of the Senior Staff will be assembled at the daily whip meeting each morning in New York, we can inform or consult with them then, as necessary.

Since the regular members of the Staff Secretary's office will also be out, we will handle any unexpected paperwork as follows:

- Memoranda coming to the Staff Secretary's office will be checked frequently by Suzanne Brooke. A senior officer in the Records Office who has experience with processing routine paper will be available full time.
- In sorting the paper flow throughout the day, Suzanne will alert Michael Rowny or Susan Clough of any urgent matters for your attention. Routine papers will be processed normally.

If you approve of this basic approach, we will proceed as outlined.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/8

cc: Zbig ~~Warren~~ + WARREN  
CHRISTOPHER VIA NSC.

4/017

LAST DAY FOR ACTION  
Saturday, August 9, 1980

Electrostatic Copy  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
August 8, 1980

*Zb19,  
Chris - Send immediate  
message to Panama  
explaining that Treaty  
prevails  
unequivocally*

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
R. D. FOLSOM

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 1198 - Demarcation  
of Inland Waterways

*J*

THE BILL

H.R. 1198 clarifies the Coast Guard's authority to establish separate lines for determining the applicability of inland navigational rules and marine safety inspection and manning laws. The boundary lines for inspection and manning laws may not be set beyond the 12-mile territorial limit and may differ for the various statutes involved. The definition of the United States used in the bill includes the term "Canal Zone."

The enrolled bill also changes the definition of "seagoing barge" to mean one that usually ventures outside the boundary line established by the Coast Guard under this legislation. This will allow drilling and dredging barges that normally operate relatively close to shore to comply with inland rules, rather than those for the high seas.

VOTES IN CONGRESS

Voice vote in both Houses.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

- o Permits inland vessels to travel along the coast without having to comply with the stricter standards normally applicable on the high seas.
- o Various mechanisms have and will be supplied which mitigate the undesirable side effects associated with this legislation. These include:

regular foreign affairs breakfast 8/8/80

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

For All

8-8-80

Intelligence findings

Iran demonstrators - INS

Harold - new targeting

Mid East

Saudi production / price

Korea - Kim Dae Jung trial <sup>Gen Chun</sup>

G/Turkey - Reintegration & Cyprus

Canada - Presidential letter

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

only sends to JLP  
8/8/80

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8-8-80

Pat

This may be  
helpful to  
you -

Jimmy

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

Jody -  
Relay to  
Moynihan  
J

At the same time, we remain committed to find a way beyond reliance upon weapons and armaments to keep the peace and preserve security. With our Allies we are engaged in efforts to seek limits on arms. And we ourselves have completed a second vital SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

The SALT II treaty is a great achievement for this nation: enhancing our security, reducing the risks of war, providing the basis for a reduction of nuclear weapons. Like our defense programs, SALT is vital to our future as a nation -- a future of genuine security. And I am confident that it will be ratified by the United States Senate.

1 ~~The Long-Term Defense Program and SALT II are only two of the achievements of President Carter, a man you are proud to count as a son of the great State of Georgia, a man I am proud to serve.~~

In only two and a half years, he has led the United States to several other critical achievements in foreign affairs that will give us a better, more secure, more prosperous future:

3 -- A multilateral trade agreement that will bring benefits to American farmers, workers, businessmen, and consumers;

4 -- A treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, providing the most tangible step in 30 years of conflict towards a just and lasting peace throughout the Middle East;

5 -- Normalization of relations with China, thereby improving the context for peace and our security;

6 -- The Panama Canal Treaties, putting our relations throughout Latin America on a sounder more mature basis;

7 -- Establishment of a Common Fund to benefit the world's developing nations;

8 -- Creation of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference to help the atom serve peaceful purposes; and

9 -- A serious and sustained effort to promote human rights around the world.

Each of these accomplishments has significance in itself. But together they help to advance three key goals which President Carter set at the beginning of his Administration:

-- To sustain and enhance the strength of the United States -- militarily, economically, politically, and morally;

-- To make the U.S. more relevant to a world of vast and radical changes, which will alter our future in ways as profound as the changes that shaped our history in the aftermath of World War Two; and

-- To advance at home and abroad personal liberties, human freedoms, and human rights -- the same liberties and freedoms and rights on which this nation was founded.

The challenge to us today, therefore, is the same which faced us two centuries ago, when Kasimir Pulaski joined brave Americans in defense of an ideal. Liberty was in the air, in 13 small colonies on the edge of a Continent, connected only by an impulse of the human spirit. Today, liberty and the pursuit of individual freedoms is in the air around the world. Our challenge, while different in kind from that of 1779, is equally important. And -- as throughout our history -- we will be true to our faith; we will be equal to the challenge; we will succeed.

October 11, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

---

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS  
AT THE  
PULASKI MEMORIAL DINNER  
DESOTO HILTON HOTEL  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

It is a great privilege for me to be here tonight to help commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of Kasimir Pulaski, a great patriot who died in the Battle of Savannah. I feel this sense of privilege not just because I also came to this country from Poland; but even more because I admire General Pulaski's reasons for doing so: to join a nation fighting for something important in human terms -- for freedoms and opportunities founded on the highest ideals.

This past week we have been stirred by another example, although indirect, of the links between Poland and the United States in terms of the deepest ideals. Pope John Paul II embodies the same resilience of the human spirit -- the same caring for human possibilities -- that brought Kasimir Pulaski to our shores. Whatever our individual religious beliefs in this country, I believe we can agree that Pope John Paul II is a remarkable man, a genuinely great man, who speaks from a commitment to the ideals of human liberty that motivate us as citizens both of this nation and of the world.

Two centuries ago, when brave men and women were fighting here in Savannah, the United States was hardly more than an idea in the minds of a group of gallant patriots. But what an idea! -- so powerful, so compelling, that it was indeed the "shot heard round the world" ... a shot whose reverberations are still being felt in distant corners of the globe.

An idea became a nation, a belief that the individual is more important than the state ... an awakening to the worth of human dignity. America in 1779 was only an experiment -- the first organized expression in political action of liberal ideals and the deepest human values. This experiment, in thirteen colonies on the edge of the new Continent, attracted many of the best, most courageous people from the Old World -- from a continent that had given birth to the idea of individual worth, but where it had at that time little or no reality.

This was well illustrated by the Battle of Savannah itself. Here the French made their first major commitment of infantry forces. Nearly five hundred Irish and Scots also fought here. And the Battle of Savannah has a special meaning for the black community in the United States. One of the most distinguished units which fought in the conflict was the Chasseurs-Volontaires de Saint Dominique, a unit of five hundred freed blacks and mulattos fighting under the French flag. This unit was one of the two black units actively involved in the Revolution.

Kasimir Pulaski, whose memory and contribution we celebrate here tonight, was one of the heroes of the Battle of Savannah. Inspired by the ideals symbolized by the struggle for independence in America, he left his native Poland to offer his services to the American

MORE

patriots fighting for freedom. His dedication to these values is reflected in his letter to General George Washington:

"I came here where you defend freedom and to serve the cause of freedom, to live for it and to die for it."

Pulaski died defending the idea of freedom in which he so deeply believed. But the idea did not die with him. Its force grew and inspired a flood of immigrants who came to our shores, built a nation, and carried on our central ideals. From then until today, for those of us who have come here to share in the idea of America, there is a strong sense that the United States and its people are bound together not principally by a common past, but rather by a shared future -- a future of continued hope and promise and community of purpose.

This basic concept of a free people organized to fight for ideals also bound the United States together with an increasing number of European peoples in the late 18th century. And it now binds us together with the whole of Western Europe, our firm Allies and partners, seeking together to promote our collective defense, our common prosperity, and the maintenance and advancement of human freedoms.

These ties and mutual commitments are inseparable. Yet they are constantly being tested. They are tested as we seek to promote human rights -- perfecting them in our own societies, and helping to advance them in others. These ties are tested as we and our European friends move beyond the economic independence of the past to a true economic interdependence, where we realize that our futures are necessarily bound together, in the pursuit of stable growth and prosperity.

And these ties are tested as we face the realities of challenge to our common security. I can assure you tonight that the Western Alliance has never been stronger, that our commitment to sustain Western military strength has never been greater. For the challenge is real; it has been manifested in a steady growth of Soviet military power in recent years.

But we and our Allies have responded effectively, and we will continue to do so, for as long as needed. Under President Carter's leadership, the United States two years ago launched the idea of a NATO Long-Term Defense Program to inject \$85 billion additional defense spending into the Alliance in the next 15 years. With our Allies, we committed ourselves to increase our real spending on defense.

Those efforts are succeeding. They will continue to succeed. They will give us the defense -- the security -- that we need.

We are also now working closely with our Allies to meet the challenge of Soviet nuclear weapons targetted against Western Europe. We and our Allies are now considering the creation of new theater nuclear forces that will offset this Soviet advantage, and provide added stability and confidence to the Alliance as a whole.

And let me also state tonight: the U.S. commitment to the security of Europe is unshakeable. It is organic. It is complete. We view the security of Western Europe as an extension of our own security. We recognize that any threat to the security of Western Europe is a direct threat to the security of the United States. The American commitment, nuclear and conventional, to the defense of Europe is an integral part of our own defense posture. There are no conceivable circumstances in which we would not react to a security threat directed at our Allies in Europe.