

6/10/77 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ attach.	From Brzezinski to The President (2 pp.) re: Somali ambassador/enclosed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 6/10/77 <i>declass per RAC 1/29/11</i>	6/9/77	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Pres. Hand-writing File 6/10/77 [1] Box **30**

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday - June 10, 1977

- 8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- ✓ 9:00 Congressional Meeting/Defense.
(30 min.) (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Cabinet Room.
- 9:40 General George Brown, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Philip Habib, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.
- 10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 11:30 Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Admiral Stansfield Turner - The Oval Office.
- 12:00 Lunch with Secretary Juanita Kreps.
The Oval Office.
- ✓ 1:00 Meeting with Group of Editors.
(30 min.) (Mr. Jody Powell) - The Cabinet Room.
- ✓ 1:45 Mr. Jay Solomon, Administrator, General
(15 min.) Services Administration. (Mr. Jack Watson) - The Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

*Ham -
Arrange for
Askeu to make
a good
Statement
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JAMES B. KING *JBK*
SUBJECT: Presidential Appointment

Attached for your signature is the nomination document for Donald L. Tucker, of Florida, to be a Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board vice G. Joseph Minetti.

Mr. Tucker is Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives in Tallahassee.

Upon confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Tucker will be designated Vice Chairman of the Board.

All necessary checks have been completed.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1977
CENTRAL FILES

June 11, 1977

MEMO FOR THE PRESS OFFICE: (Walt Duka)

The President has announced that he will nominate Donald L. Tucker, of Tallahassee, Florida, to be a Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1979.

He replaces G. Joseph Minatti.

Salary is Level IV (\$50,000)

When confirmed by the Senate the President will designate Tucker to serve as Vice Chairman of the CAB.

Ron Geisler

RESUME

PERSONAL

Name: Donald L. Tucker
Address: 2520 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32303
Telephone: (904) 385-8149 - Office 385-7043 - Home
Born: July 23, 1935, Tallahassee, Florida
Marital Status: Married, Donna K. Basford
Children: Donnie, Age 15 years
Joe, Age 13 years
Richard, Age 10 years
Church: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
Served two years as missionary to North Western
USA. Former President, West Florida District.
(13 Church units).

EDUCATION

Brigham Young University
University of Utah
University of Florida, L.L.B. (J.D.) 1962

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Tallahassee Bar Association
Florida Bar Association
American Bar Association
American Judicature Society
Admitted to Practice Public Service Commission

EXPERIENCE

Practicing Attorney 1962 to present. I have had broad experience in personal injury, corporate law, and administrative/regulatory law. I have also served in the following positions:

County Attorney
County Prosecutor
City Attorney
School Board Attorney

Speaker, Florida House of Representatives, 1974 to present.
First Speaker to succeed himself since 1915

First elected to State Legislature in 1966, and served as
Chairman of a major committee beginning with my second term.

Commerce Committee Chairman, 1972-74.

Manpower and Development Committee Chairman, 1970-72.

Claims Committee Chairman, 1968-70.

As Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, I exercise general supervision over a staff of approximately 350 persons. It is my responsibility to select Committee Chairman and make appointments to all committees of the House from among the legislative membership. All legislation introduced is referenced to appropriate committees by the Speaker. Under my leadership the Florida House of Representatives has achieved national prominence.

AWARDS

Governor of Florida Boys State. Chairman of Florida Youth Safety Council. Jaycee Award, "Outstanding Young Men in America, 1966." Appointed by Lieutenant Governor to Florida State Manpower Planning Council in 1972. Chosen as Outstanding Legislator by the Tallahassee Chapter of Florida Senior Citizens in 1972. Selected by Tallahassee Democrat as "Legislator-Newsmaker, 1972." Chosen in 1973 for the Allen Morris Award, "Second Most Valuable Member of the House." Chosen in 1974 for the Allen Morris Award, "Most Effective Member of the House." Nominated in 1974 for the St. Petersburg Times Award, "Most Valuable Member of the House. Vice-Chairman, Council of State Governments - Southern Region, 1976-77.

JUNE 16, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced that he will nominate Donald L. Tucker, of Tallahassee, Florida, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The President also announced that if confirmed by the Senate, Tucker would be designated vice chairman of the Board. Tucker is presently speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

He was born July 23, 1935 in Tallahassee, Florida. He received an LL.B. from the University of Florida in 1962.

Tucker has practiced law since 1962, and has also served as county attorney, county prosecutor, city attorney, and school board attorney.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1966. He was chairman of the Claims Committee from 1968 to 1970, the Manpower and Development Committee from 1970 to 1972, and the Commerce Committee from 1972 to 1974. He has been Speaker of the House since 1974.

Tucker is vice chairman of the Council of State Governments for the Southern Region for 1976-77. In 1974 he received the Allen Morris award as Most Effective Member of the House.

#

6/14/77

This nomination is
to go forward on "Thursday"
per Eleanor in Ham's office.

Press Office (Kate King + Walt Duka)
have been informed they should
announce it that early. Tom

HOLD !!

Per Eleanor - 6/13/77
(Ham's office)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Bert Lance

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox and is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Statement by Senator S. Muskie
on Fiscal Year 1978 Budget
Deficit

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
X	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR EDIUND S. MUSKIE
ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1978 BUDGET DEFICIT

[Handwritten signature]
Bert J

MR. PRESIDENT, IN A STORY APPEARING IN THE WASHINGTON POST ON JUNE 8, 1977, BUDGET DIRECTOR BERT LANCE IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD A GROUP OF BANKERS, INVESTORS, AND BUSINESS LEADERS THAT THE DEFICIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 WILL BE ABOUT \$7 BILLION HIGHER THAN ORIGINALLY EXPECTED, DUE PRIMARILY TO CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING.

THIS STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO THE BUDGET DIRECTOR IS SIMPLY NOT TRUE, MR. PRESIDENT. LET ME SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE DEFICIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 CONTAINED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION, S. CON. RES. 19, IS ABOUT \$7 BILLION HIGHER THAN THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST FISCAL YEAR 1978 ESTIMATE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN APRIL OF THIS YEAR. BUT THE HIGHER DEFICIT IS ENTIRELY ATTRIBUTABLE TO A MORE REALISTIC ESTIMATE OF BUDGET REVENUES BY THE CONGRESS AS COMPARED TO THE ADMINISTRATION. SPENDING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET IS IN FACT LOWER THAN THE ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATE.

I ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT A TABLE SETTING FORTH THE KEY FIGURES BE PRINTED IN THE RECORD AT THIS POINT.

FISCAL YEAR 1978 BUDGET
(\$ BILLIONS)

	ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATE (APRIL, 1977)*	FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION (S. CON. RES. 19)
REVENUES	403.8	396.3
OUTLAYS	461.7	460.95
DEFICIT	57.9	64.65

*ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS, TO
CONFORM TO CONGRESSIONAL PRACTICE.

THESE FIGURES SHOW, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT THE HIGHER DEFICIT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET IS DUE TO A LOWER ESTIMATE OF REVENUES OF \$7.5 BILLION--NOT TO GREATER CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING.

OF THE \$7.5 BILLION DIFFERENCE IN THE REVENUE ESTIMATES, ABOUT \$4 BILLION IS DUE TO THE TAX REDUCTION AND SIMPLIFICATION ACT WHICH WAS STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY THE PRESIDENT. THE HIGHER ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATE DOES NOT TAKE ACCOUNT OF THIS BILL, WHICH WAS SIGNED INTO LAW BY THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 23, ABOUT A MONTH AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION REVENUE ESTIMATE WAS PREPARED.

THE REMAINING \$3.5 BILLION DIFFERENCE IN THE REVENUE ESTIMATES IS DUE TO THE DIFFERING ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONGRESS AND TO SMALL TECHNICAL ESTIMATING DIFFERENCES. CONGRESS ASSUMED WHAT WE BELIEVE IS A MORE REALISTIC VIEW OF THE ECONOMY THAN THE ADMINISTRATION, AND AS A RESULT THE CONGRESSIONAL REVENUE ESTIMATE IS LOWER.

REGARDLESS OF WHO IS RIGHT ABOUT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY, MR. PRESIDENT--THE CONGRESS OR THE ADMINISTRATION--THE FACT IS THAT THE DIFFERENCE IS NOT CAUSED BY PROFLIGATE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

IN SUM, THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO THE BUDGET DIRECTOR IS WRONG. CONGRESS IS NOT ADDING TO THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET--INDEED, IT PROPOSES TO SPEND LESS. THE INCREASED DEFICIT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET IS DUE TO REVENUE ESTIMATES THAT THE CONGRESS BELIEVES ARE MORE REALISTIC THAN THOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. THE CONGRESS SHOULD NOT AND WILL NOT SACRIFICE TRUTH IN BUDGETING TO STAY WITHIN PRESIDENTIAL ESTIMATES IT CONSIDERS UNREALISTIC.

IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT ERRORS SUCH AS THIS OCCUR. I HOPE THAT MR. LANCE WILL SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT PROMPTLY.

MR. PRESIDENT, I ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT THAT THE WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE TO WHICH I HAVE REFERRED BE PRINTED IN THE RECORD AT THIS POINT.

Lance Criticizes Banks For Prime Rate Jump

Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 7—President Carter's chief budget official today criticized bankers again for raising their prime lending rates, but sought to reassure them and other business leaders about the administration's overall economic policies.

Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, repeated Carter's pledge to balance the budget by 1981, spoke proudly of the reduction in unemployment, promised less red tape and inconsistency in government regulations, and expressed his hope for "a steadily declining rate of inflation.

"I have not yet seen anything (since the Carter administration began in January) that indicates to me that we can't balance the budget by fiscal year 1981," Lance told about 200 bankers, investors and business leaders at an economic seminar.

The balanced budget would be achieved even though the 1978 deficit will be about \$7 billion higher than the level

originally expected (\$58 billion), he said. According to Lance, the increase is due primarily to congressional spending.

Lance said Carter, unlike previous presidents, has begun discussions about the 1979 budget in the spring. "We're now actively working on the '79 fiscal year budget process..." Lance said. "To my knowledge, no President has been willing to spend a great deal of time in the spring on the budgetary process. They usually wait until the fall."

"President Carter has given us a total of 25 hours over a three-week period in June to sit down with (him and) the Cabinet officers and agency heads and go through the budget."

Last week, Lance criticized bankers for raising the prime interest rate from 6 1/4 to 6 3/4 per cent in early May. The prime is the rate a bank charges its best corporate customers for loan and is not

See LANCE, D10, Col. 4



Associated Press

Director Bert Lance gestures after speech.

Prime Rate Increase Hit By Lance

LANCE, From D9

directly linked to consumer loan rates.

Bankers have said they are raising their prime rates because the price they pay for money is going up. But Lance repeated his criticism today that he sees no justification for the increase.

He said the American people blame inflation on two factors: huge budget deficits and high interest rates.

Asked about reports that, despite his criticism, the prime rate soon might be boosted to 7 per cent, Lance said: "That shows the amount of influence I have."

Lance also:

- Said that the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has no power to order rollbacks, should be retained and strengthened. He added that a strong name is needed to head the council "standing between labor and management."

- Expressed pleasure that the unemployment rate is down to 6.9 per cent. But he cautioned that there "still are significant problems in the area of unemployment."

- Refused to predict the rate of inflation three years from now, but added that the administration's goal is a steadily declining rate of inflation.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Week Ending 6/10/77

10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 6/3</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 6/10</u>
Presidential	28,503	35,520 →
First Lady	840	858
Amy	747	1,184 →
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>105</u>
TOTAL	30,176	37,667

BACKLOG

Presidential	2,800	3,200
First Lady	50	0
Amy	50	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>300</u>
TOTAL	2,900	3,500

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	54%	50%
WH Correspondence	27%	24%
Direct File	12%	14%
White House Staff	6%	9%
<u>Other</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>3%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

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cc: Senior Staff

A frequent impression is that many writers sincerely believe the President can cure the ills of society. And it appears that the writers' frequent hostility, contempt and criticism of certain issues and Administration personnel is not, in most cases, also being directed at Jimmy Carter, the President.

* * *

YOUNG -- News coverage of the UN Ambassador has only prompted more people to ask the President to replace him. The volume of anti-Young mail is increasing each week, and most of the letters this week concern the Ambassador's statements about former Presidents.

TREASON -- Telegrams, Mailgrams and letters are being written by Americans who are turning to the President with the hope that the U.S. will intervene on behalf of Anatoly Sharansky, who is charged with treason in Moscow and reportedly is incarcerated at Lefortovo Prison in the USSR.

B-1 -- A steady stream of mail continues to flow into the White House mail room on the B-1 bomber issue. The write-in campaign apparently has been engineered by persons opposed to the construction of the plane.

HUD/GAYS/BRYANT -- Mail concerning the rights of homosexuals is mixed. There are people ridiculing Anita Bryant and everything she is fighting for, and there are other people who say "homosexuality...is an enormous sin." And some letter writers are "angered and aroused at the...decision, through HUD, to open housing to unmarried and homosexual couples."

COAL SLURRY -- The proposed coal slurry pipeline is being challenged by people who say its construction would be disastrous to the railroads, would take water out of an area where there is a tremendous need, and could spell environmental disaster if such a pipeline would rupture.

OVERWEIGHT SAILORS -- Members of the National Association to Aid Fat Americans (NAAFA), along with other individuals, say Commander John Christensen owes millions of offended Americans an apology because he reassigned five overweight crewmen the day before the President visited the nuclear submarine Los Angeles. "If they're fit to serve, they are fit to be seen by the President."

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 6/10

ISSUE	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBERS OF LETTERS IN SAMPLE
Proposal to Tax Social Security and Jobless Benefits	0	90%	10%	513
Pres.'s Position re: Israel Returning Land (Won '67 War)	4%	94%	2%	1,021
B-1 Bomber	8%	92%	0	424
Sale of Cyber-76 to USSR	0	100%	0	112
Support for Coal Slurry Pipeline	7%	93%	0	87
Support for Hospital Cost Containment Bill #H-6575 S-1391	32%	61%	7%	110
Pres.'s Proosition re: Imports	0	94%	6%	205
Support for U.S. Intervention in the use of Anatoly Sharansky	97%	3%	0	746
Public Opinion re: Andrew Young	8%	92%	0	<u>1,458</u>
	TOTAL IN SAMPLE			4,676

MAIL SUMMARY - WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1977

The following statements are based on debriefings of mail analysts during the week.

JEWISH LEADERS REJECT IDEA OF IMPOSED MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

Representatives of large Jewish organizations are writing to the President saying his recent remarks regarding the creation of a Palestinian "homeland" on the West Bank will only undermine future negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The Executive Vice President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbi Joseph Glaser, sums up the mutual feeling of most of the writers when he states:

"...Mr. President, the logic primarily behind rejection of anything that even approaches an imposed settlement is clear: Only when the Arabs agree to peace and terms on their own is there any chance that they will honor the agreement.

...I strongly urge you not to reverse yourself any more than you have, and indeed feel that you should clarify your recent statements about homeland, adjustments or borders and compensation, as being only options for the direct negotiators to consider."

OLDER AMERICANS FEAR TAX ON SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME

Explaining how they worked hard earlier in their lives and were taxed by the government then, older Americans are telling the President that they cannot believe they may have their social security income taxed. As is often the case when elderly persons write in, they describe how inflation has left them practically destitute. Many of the letters have a desperate tone, and the writers ask President Carter to demonstrate his "Christian compassion."

OVERALL, MAIL IS SUPPORTIVE IN TONE

Despite constant criticism on some specific issues, the overall tone of the mail to the President is supportive. Many people apparently feel they can communicate with President Carter frankly. They focus their comments on specific problems, complaints, proposals or issues. After many of these same writers blow off steam or stress their points of view, they note support, best wishes, or friendly messages.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
June 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Peter Bourne *P.B.*

SUBJECT: Monthly Drug Report #4

The optimism of the Mexico opium eradication program which I expressed earlier is further warranted by this month's heroin purity of 5.0 per cent. This is equal to the lowest purity figure ever recorded since they were first kept in the mid-sixties. The only time the figure has been this low before was a brief period in 1973 when Turkey got out of the market. We are also seeing an increase in the price of heroin, and a decline in overdose deaths. By next month the figure should be the lowest ever, and I think you should take credit, probably as part of the overall drug message for having accomplished this goal of making heroin so scarce.

We need to be somewhat cautious because although we are currently winning the battle, the international trafficking groups are clearly trying to develop alternate sources. An intelligence source in Colombia has this week reported that Mexican traffickers sent 6 campesinos to Colombia to plant opium fields as an experiment. They also shipped 300 kilograms of opium seeds. This is reason for considerable concern due to the serious corruption that exists in Colombia because of the immense magnitude of the cocaine traffic. Also some organized crime figures from New York have been in Bangkok trying to establish new connections for "Golden Triangle" heroin to replace the Mexican supply. Our other serious trouble spot is Afghanistan, which although it is not a source of heroin coming to the United States, is allowing an increase in the cultivation of opium so the government can seize much of it and sell it on the world market to pharmaceutical companies, a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Single Convention. I have sent a representative to Afghanistan last week to express our concern to their government, and I persuaded Robert McNamara to put a specific stipulation on a major loan the World Bank was to give them this week, under which the Afghans would guarantee that none of the money went to farmers involved in growing opium.

A delegation from Burma is here this week to work out the transfer of six fixed wing aircraft that I promised them on my trip to Burma.

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Peter Bourne
SUBJECT: Monthly Drug Report #4

Depending on the outcome of Mrs. Carter's discussions with President Lopez-Michelsen in Colombia, Ms. Mathea Falco of the State Department and I will plan to make a follow up visit at the end of the month to define a specific collaborative strategy for dealing with the cocaine trafficking situation.

A recent Gallup poll (attached) showed that among 1,069 teenagers interviewed, 27 per cent felt drug abuse was the biggest problem facing their generation.

Our reorganization studies are on schedule and ahead of other such studies except that of the Executive Office of the Presidency. Our lead study is on border management and will have direct implications for the undocumented alien issue.

PGB:ss

Attachments

Youth Gallup Poll comes to you

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N.J.—Teenagers across the nation consider the use and abuse of drugs the biggest problem facing their own generation.

But the inability of parents and children to communicate or "get along" with each other comes in a close second.

These facts were confirmed in the first of a series of weekly polls conducted by the Gallup Youth Survey. A total of 1,069 teenagers were questioned on what they consider the key problems facing young people today.

On drugs, a 13-year-old Wisconsin boy responded:

"Kids today live in a world of drinking and drugs. I guess we

An eleventh grade high school boy observed:

"We don't know how to express our feelings about ourselves, to each other or to our parents."

Teenagers cited as their No. 4 problem the matter of employment or earning money, the survey reported.

"Everything we want to do takes money," said a 14-year-old girl. "But you can't seem to find jobs when you're 14. Our parents refuse to give us money, saying we should get a job and earn it. So we just hang out and wait."

Teenage problems which come under the heading of job boredom and career concern accounted for a significant number of survey responses.

Here are the national results:

Drug use and abuse	27 per cent
Getting along with parents—communication	20
Alcohol use and abuse	7
Finding employment and earning money	6
Peer problems—pressure-acceptance	5
Job boring-uninteresting	3
Career doubts and uncertainty	3
Smoking	3
Immaturity—not growing up	3
Violence—crime—lack of discipline in schools	3
Economic problems—not enough money	3
Finding oneself—self-realization	
Finding purpose in life	3
No problems	2
Miscellaneous	12
Don't know—no answer	15

•More than 100 per cent due to multiple answers.

sometimes just can't face life."

The survey found that teenagers consider the use of alcohol their No. 3 problem, confirming the observations of youth experts who say the use of both drugs and alcohol among teens is increasing at an alarming rate—and with it problems for young people in their schools, jobs, with their families and with their health.

On "getting along" with parents, an 18-year-old Rhode Island boy said:

"Parents don't want to let go. They think of us as children for too long. A lot of tension between kids and their parents stems from this."

But many youths are ready to share some of the blame for a breakdown in communications.

One 17-year-old girl, a senior at a Connecticut high school, shared the worry and concern of many who will be graduating in the weeks ahead.

"Kids in my situation now have to make two big decisions—whether going to college is worth it and what field we should go into as a career."

Others in the survey felt that teenagers are sometimes unfairly maligned and live under a shadow of doubt or suspicion by their elders.

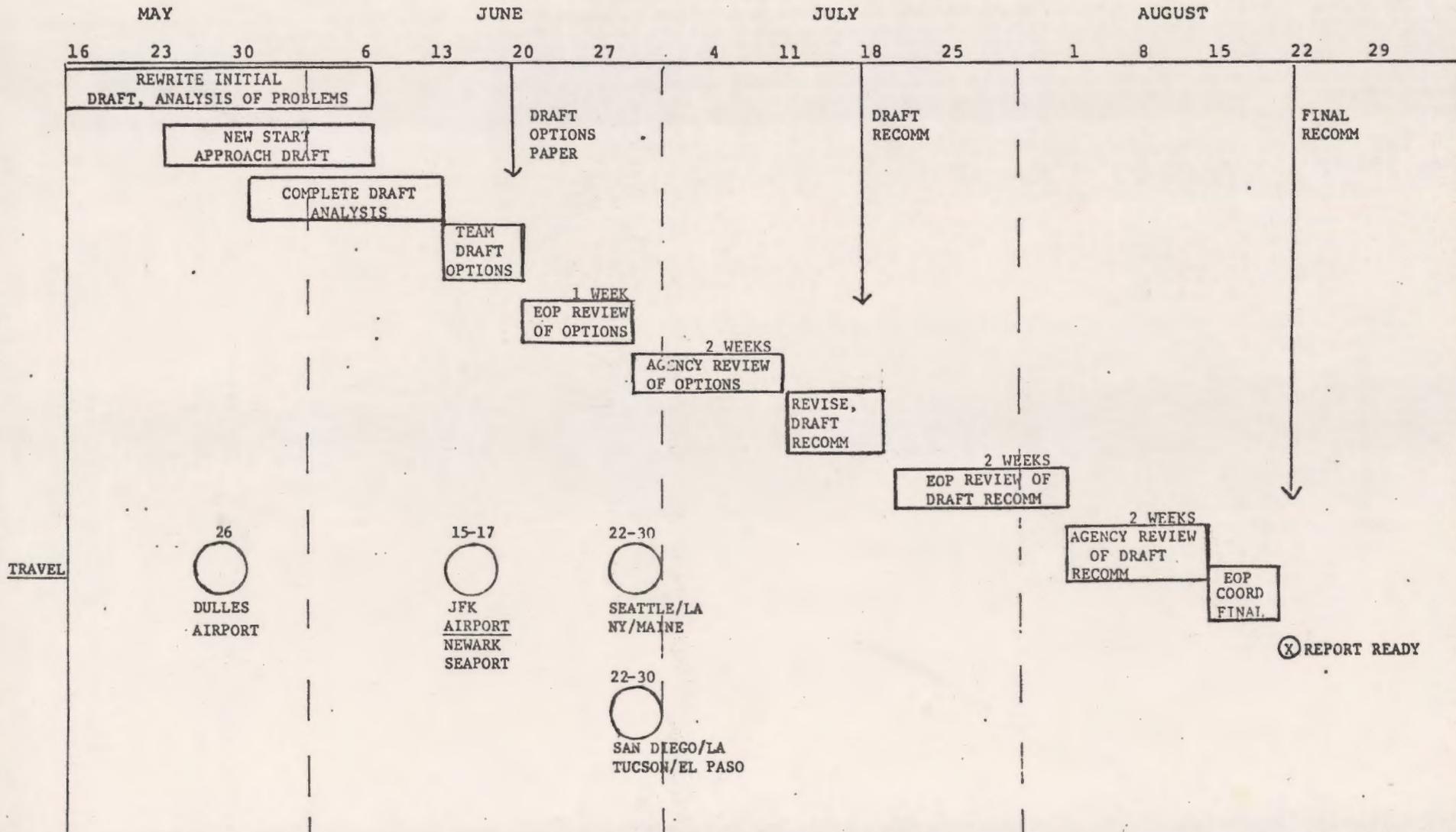
One 16-year-old boy said his biggest problem was store owners.

"They're always trying to put us down. You go into their stores and they think you're trying to steal something," he said.

And a Trenton, N.J., high school junior complained: "Cops think anybody with long hair and jeans is a 'pot head.'"

Fairbanks Daily News - Mirror - 17 May 77

OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY
 MASTER SCHEDULE - BORDER MANAGEMENT REVIEW



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

①

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Watson
Jane Frank *Jane*

June 10, 1977

RE: Proposed Agenda for the Cabinet Meeting, Monday, June 13, 1977

(No 15-minute presentation)

1. Report on the status of Mrs. Carter's trip;
2. Assessment of ongoing 1979 spring planning review meetings;
3. Your request for a brief status report on regional and state appointments (per attached note);
4. Reports from Cabinet members.

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CC: The Vice President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

TO MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

At recent meetings with members of Congress, I have received numerous complaints about the delays in our announcing regional and state appointments.

Unless you have decided to abolish these functions, I think it is important that we move quickly to make these decisions and announcements.

I would like to have by ^{Monday}~~Saturday~~ a brief status report on the regional and state appointments in your department.

J.C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

SUNDAY
"C"

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JL*

SUBJECT: Mrs. Carter's Return

Achsah Nesmith has prepared the following talking points:

1. You have received daily reports which encourage you about the seriousness of the discussions and quality of the relationships established and the warmth and openness with which Mrs. Carter was received. Each of the seven countries Mrs. Carter visited have different concerns, but she found friends in all of them. You are naturally very proud of the way she and Mrs. Vance conducted themselves.

2. You look forward to her full report on each country when she has had time to catch her breath, both on her talks with chiefs of state and on her personal observations about the countries she visited.

3. You look forward also to the results of the annual general assembly meeting of the Organization of American States beginning this coming week in Grenada, where Secretary of State Vance will head the U.S. delegation, and to the first state visit by the head of the Latin

X

American government, President Carlo Andres Perez of Venezuela on June 28.

4. You attach great importance to our relations with our neighbors and hope we will be able to build together on this good beginning in the months ahead.

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C
/

INFORMATION

10 June 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *Rick*
SUBJECT: Summary of Dan Yankelovich Letter -
Results of Energy Poll

Yankelovich makes these points:

1. communication with the public on energy has now stalled badly; the momentum of public support needs to be built up again; your speeches caught the public's attention and started a dialogue, but the communication process now seems arrested in mid-air
2. people acknowledge that the threat is serious -- but do not feel ready for sacrifices, resist additional gas taxes, and believe we will still be driving big cars five years from now
3. the public is preoccupied with the economy, particularly high prices, while the energy crisis is remote and unreal, and the President is not talking about it anymore
4. Yankelovich suggests you make monthly progress reports to the Nation, responding to questions which have been raised, entering into a true dialogue with the public
5. you defined the challenge to the Nation as the moral equivalent of war; but a strong call-to-arms requires vigorous follow-through, or else it quickly loses credibility; Yankelovich fears this is happening
6. attached specific findings attest to the public's confusion

Other findings: The President is credited with "staying close to the American people (83%); "providing moral leadership" (67%); "having an open Administration (61%); and "making Americans feel good about themselves again" (59%).

Jack Watson, who forwarded the letter, has circulated it to Schlesinger, the Vice President, and senior staff.

file to Central Files

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Hugh Carter

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Newspapers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
X	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: Newspapers (Per Your Request)

This is to confirm that Washington Post, Washington Star and New York Times are scheduled to arrive at the Usher's Office no later than 6:00 a.m. each Sunday morning and will be delivered to you whenever you desire thereafter.

6:30 am

S

for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Hamilton Jordan
Z. Brzezinski

For your information the attached
letter was written by the President
and given to Bob Linder for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter to Frances Knight

X



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8 June 1977

To Frances Knight

Secretary Vance has told me of his reluctant decision not to grant a waiver to extend your services in the Passport Office. Yours is an enviable record of dedicated and efficient public service.

On behalf of your fellow citizens I want to express in my personal way appreciation and gratitude for your devotion to duty, and to extend our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ~~HAMILTON~~ JORDAN
SUBJECT: FRANCES G. KNIGHT

As you know, Secretary Vance has made a final decision on Frances Knight. To avoid any possibility that she might mount a campaign on the Hill that will result in many calls and letters to you, I would recommend you write her a handwritten note now. This would serve to let her know that you fully support Cy's decision and at the same time be a nice gesture for her many years of service.

A suggested text follows:

To Frances Knight:

Secretary Vance has told me of his reluctant decision not to grant a waiver to further extend your services in the Passport Office. I would like to express to you my personal appreciation for the many years of service you have rendered to the nation. Yours is an enviable record of dedicated and efficient public service. On behalf of your fellow citizens, I want to express appreciation and gratitude for your devotion to duty, as well as our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances G. Knight
Director
U. S. Passport Office
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Hamilton Jordan
Jack Watson
Jim King

For your information, the
attached memorandum to the
Cabinet was signed by the
President and given to Bob
Linder for appropriate delivery.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Regional and State Appointments

cc Frank Moore

+1 X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Bob Linder

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you to arrange for immediate delivery to Cabinet Secretaries.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Announcement of Regional
and State Appointments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

TO MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

At recent meetings with members of Congress, I have received numerous complaints about the delays in our announcing regional and state appointments.

Unless you have decided to abolish these functions, I think it is important that we move quickly to make these decisions and announcements.

I would like to have by ^{Monday}~~Saturday~~ a brief status report on the regional and state appointments in your department.

J.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Jim Fallows
Jack Watson
Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

Re: Telephone Call to Opening
Session of U.S. Conference
of Mayors - June 13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
X	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
X	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

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	SCHULTZE
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	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stu Eizenstat *SE*
Jack Watson *Jack*

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CALL TO OPENING
SESSION OF U. S. CONFERENCE
OF MAYORS MEETING IN TUCSON,
ARIZONA - Monday, June 13

Although you initially said you did not want to make telephone remarks to the opening session of the Mayors Conference, we urge you to reconsider.

As you can see by the attached press release announcing the Conference, there is some concern that you are not attending. Some of the big city mayors have an unjustified concern that balanced budget goals will retard efforts to help the cities.

We think your remarks should be brief, general and non-substantive.

Approve

Disapprove

Attachment

*Draft brief
comments
JC*

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

NEWS



United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

ADVISORY

PRESS CONTACT: GENE RUSSELL
TUCSON: (602) 623-5830
(602) 623-5839
WASHINGTON: (202) 293-7133

300 MAYORS MEET TO DISCUSS URBAN ISSUES PRESIDENT CARTER UNABLE TO ATTEND

TUCSON, Ariz., June 10 -- Mayors from approximately 300 major cities from across the country are expected to attend the 45th Annual Meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors which opens here tomorrow. The five-day session will focus on the economic plight of America's cities. Also expected to be up for review, even if on an informal basis, will be Carter Administration urban policies.

President Carter, who addressed the annual Mayors' meeting last year in Milwaukee two weeks prior to winning the Democratic nomination for the presidency, is unable to attend this year's session. When the Mayors held their midwinter meeting just prior to the Presidential Inauguration, he sent eight members of his cabinet plus his two chief domestic advisors. At this meeting Carter is sending Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps to represent him.

(more)

The Mayors are expected to act on approximately a hundred resolutions dealing with federal-state-local relationships and urban problems.

Two of the most controversial issues that may develop deal with President Carter's management of the economy, and reduction of nuclear weaponry and the transfer of such funds to domestic needs. The Mayors are also expected to call for an Urban Development Bank, respond to President Carter's energy plan and act on a host of other issues ranging from handgun control to mass transit.

The five-day session opens Saturday with a 10:30 a.m. news conference and is expected to close at noon Wednesday with the election of new officers.

The 44-member Resolutions Committee meets at 1:00 p.m. Sunday to begin action on the resolutions and there will be general sessions beginning at 9:00 a.m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Nine workshops dealing with everything from youth unemployment to problems of the aging are scheduled.

Attached is a list of Mayors pre-registered to attend the Tucson meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

Re: Letter to Senator Glenn on
Sunset Legislation

copy to Stripping

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Deliver via
Frank*

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
X	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
X	MOORE
	POWELL
X	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
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	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
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	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT 
SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Glenn

Attached is a letter to Senator Glenn for your signature. I have obtained Secretary Blumenthal's agreement to it. The letter reemphasizes the endorsement given to sunset treatment for tax expenditures and simply bypasses the Secretary's critical letter of April 14, 1977, making it obvious where we stand without indicting the Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

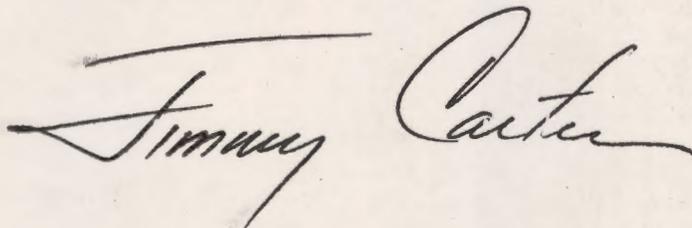
June 10, 1977

To Senator Glenn:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 26, 1977 regarding the Administration's position on Sunset legislation as it applies to Federal tax expenditures.

The position of the Administration was set forth in Secretary Blumenthal's original testimony supporting inclusion of tax expenditures within this important legislation, as are other programs. This remains the position of the Administration.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable John Glenn
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

14.5 PM
C

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*
SUBJECT: Meeting with Jay Solomon, GSA Administrator
Friday, June 10, 1977; 1:45-2:00 p.m., Oval Office

Jay has five topics to discuss with you.

1. GSA's standing with relation to other departments and agencies
As you know, GSA provides these major services to other government agencies.
 - a. National Archives and Records Service
 - b. Federal Supply Service
 - c. Automated Data and Telecommunications Service
 - d. Public Buildings Service
 - e. Federal Preparedness Agency
2. Old Post Office--Washington, D.C.
A prospectus is currently before Congress to renovate the Old Post Office, but no action has been taken yet. The design for the renovation includes shops, an inside courtyard with a glass roof and inside balconies. Among planned tenants for the newly renovated building are the National Endowment for the Arts and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.
3. Demands by other departments and agencies for new or additional office space and the general growth pattern of government
One of GSA's primary goals is to reduce the number of square feet of space assigned to each federal employee. GSA has submitted an executive order to this effect; OMB is circulating it for comment by the departments and agencies before making a recommendation to you.
4. The Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA)
The FPA has responsibility for coordinating emergency plans, including stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. The strategic stockpile (now worth \$8.6 billion) is under a Presidential moratorium on sales and acquisitions pending a review by the NSC. The review should be complete before the FY 79 budget cycle begins.

The FPA is also a candidate for reorganization and consolidation with other preparedness activities; such a consolidation is being proposed by Senator Proxmire and will be reviewed by the Reorganization Project.

The President
June 9, 1977
Page Two

5. Arts in Architecture Program

The GSA Fine Arts policy was established by the GSA Administrator in 1963 in response to a recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal office space, "where appropriate, fine art should be incorporated in the designs (of Federal buildings) with emphasis on the work of living American artists." Further support for the program came from Senate Report No. 1334, April 1962, Providing for Suitable Works of Art in Federal Buildings, which recommended the use of one-half of one percent of the construction cost for this purpose.

Congress has questioned the propriety of using funds for art in the absence of specific authorizing legislation, but the program also has its strong supporters, including the National Endowment for the Arts.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

For your information the attached letter to Joseph Tydings was signed by the President and given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Chairman of District of
Columbia Judicial Selection Panel

g/e

x

56/10/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ *RL*
DOUG HURON *DH*

RE: Letter to Chairman of District of
Columbia Judicial Selection Panel

Attached for your signature is a letter to Joseph Tydings, Chairman of the District of Columbia Judicial Selection Panel, which will serve to activate the Panel for purposes of nominating candidates for a vacancy on the District Court.

We recommend that you sign the attached letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

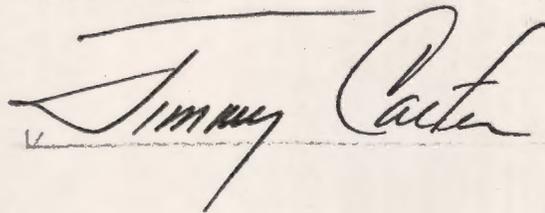
WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Tydings:

I wish to express my appreciation for your accepting the chairmanship of the United States Circuit Judge Nominating Panel for the District of Columbia. A complete list of your fellow panel members is enclosed for your information.

In addition to recommending persons to serve as United States Circuit Judges, this Panel also has the responsibility of recommending persons to fill vacancies on the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The retirement of the Honorable William B. Jones on March 20, 1977, has created a vacancy on that Court. I am requesting the assistance of your Panel in aid of my responsibility and discretion under Article II of the United States Constitution to select a nominee to fill this vacancy. According to Section 3 of Executive Order 11972, you are required to report in confidence to me, within sixty days after your receipt of this letter, the names of not more than five persons deemed well qualified to fill this vacancy.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Joseph D. Tydings
Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint
& Gordon
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Joseph D. Tydings, Esq., Chairman
Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint
& Gordon
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
331-8700

Lorraine Williams
Vice President for
Academic Affairs
Howard University
2400 6th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20059
636-6055

Floretta McKenzie
Deputy Superintendent
Maryland Department of
Education
P.O. Box 8717, BWI Airport
Baltimore, Maryland 21240
301-796-8300

Michael H. Gottesman, Esq.
Bredhoff, Cushman, Gottesman
& Cohen
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
833-9340

Robert P. Watkins, Esq.
Williams & Connolly
839 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
331-5077

Wesley S. Williams, Jr., Esq.
Covington & Burling
888 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
452-6000

Julia M. Walsh
5001 Millwood Lane
Washington, D. C. 20016
EM 3-7128

Professor Patricia King
Georgetown University Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001
624-8300

Marna Tucker, Esq.
Boasberg, Hewes, Finklestein
& Klores
2101 L Street, N.W.
Suite 906
Washington, D. C. 20037
466-8960

Erwin N. Griswold, Esq.
1100 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
452-5880

John Jacob
Executive Director
Washington Urban League
1424 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
265-8200

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

9⁰⁰ AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEETING WITH OPPONENTS OF THE B-1 AIRCRAFT

Friday, June 10, 1977
9:00 a.m. (30 minutes)
Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To give the opponents of the B-1 aircraft the opportunity to present their views.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The FY 77 B-1 budget request as finally signed into law limited B-1 expenditures to a maximum cumulative average of \$87 million per month until February 1977. In recognition of the need to provide adequate time for the new Administration to review the B-1 program, the Air Force restructured the contracts and extended the restriction on the monthly expenditure rate to June 30, 1977, in order to minimize termination costs in the event it was decided to cancel the program.

Our amended FY 78 budget request reduced the FY 78 B-1 procurement from 8 aircraft to 5 aircraft (reduction of \$280 million from original 78 request). To date, our FY 78 B-1 authorization request has been approved by both the House and the Senate. The House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee has acted favorably on the request, and we anticipate favorable consideration from the Senate Appropriations Committee. Contrary to previous years, we have not seen a floor fight on the B-1. It appears that the opposition, recognizing the history of Congressional approval, is focusing on influencing your decision as their best hope.

- B. Participants: The President; Secretary Brown; Senators William Proxmire, George McGovern, John Culver, Patrick Leahy, Clifford Case, Jacob Javits, Dale Bumpers, Edward Kennedy, Wendell Anderson; Reps. Joseph Addabbo, John Seiberling, Thomas Downey, Bob Carr, Ronald Dellums, Patricia Schroeder, Les Aspin, Robert Drinan; Frank Moore, Dan Tate, Bill Cable; Stu Eizenstat.
- C. Press Plan: White House Photo Only.

III. TALKING POINTS

- A. This is the second of two meetings to hear the views of the proponents and opponents of the B-1 aircraft prior to reaching a decision. The purpose of the meeting is to give the Members the opportunity to present their views to you and feel that you have listened to their thoughts. (Initially, 75 Members of the House requested a meeting to discuss their opposition to the B-1 and Senator George McGovern asked for a similar meeting for Senate opponents.)
- B. Attached are questions and several talking points suggested by the Department of Defense Legislative Affairs Office.
- C. Rep. Carr has circulated a letter to Members of the House and will most likely bring a copy of this letter which has been signed by 101 Members. The letter was mailed and received at the White House on June 8.

TALKER

With respect to the B-1, I will have to decide what to do fairly shortly. A lot of questions have occurred to me in that connection, and I'd like to share some of them with you now. I'd like to have the benefit of your thoughts on them as a help to me in coming to a decision.

HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH:

- How much strategic force do we need?
 - Just enough to destroy the Soviet Union after a first-strike on us?
 - Or enough to match their force buildup?
- Of course we worry about how the Soviets view our forces, but
 - Should we worry about how our allies and the rest of the world views the strategic balance?
 - Should we worry about how the balance might affect our own resolve in times of deep crisis?

SALT

- To what extent should we rely on favorable outcomes of the SALT negotiations?
- To what extent should we trust in our own unilateral actions to assure our security?
- How are these two alternative approaches related?
 - What things can we do unilaterally to improve the chances of a good result through the SALT process?
 - What things can we do in the SALT process to reduce the need to resort to unilateral actions or, failing that, to protect our ability to react unilaterally and effectively?

HEDGING

- How serious is the Soviet threat to our Minuteman silos, both now and in the future?
- How likely is a Soviet breakthrough in ASW that would threaten our SLBM forces?
- How likely is any other threat to our ballistic missile forces?
- How good are the Soviet air defenses, and how good will they be in the future?
- How could we hedge against any of those threats?
 - How much should we be willing to pay for such "insurance"?

TIMING

- The Soviet threat has grown, but will that continue?
- How long can we wait to see what the Soviets are up to?
 - Do we have to respond now? By next year? The year after? When, how strongly, and in what way?

ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS

- The B-1, of course. That's the immediate question, but it's only a part of this much larger issue.
 - Is it too expensive?
 - Will it penetrate?
- B-52s with cruise missiles?
 - Are there enough B-52s left to do the job?
 - How long can we trust our deterrent to such old airframes?
- The M-X?
 - What about the basing problems?
 - What about the effect on the SALT negotiations?
- More SLBMs?
 - How soon could we get them?
 - Would we be relying too much on the SLBM force?
- Any other system?
 - The large cruise missile carrier?
 - A new bomber design?
 - More Minutemen or M-Xs in silos?
- With any of these systems, which are likely to be the least destabilizing? Which would best lessen the chances of nuclear war?

Those are some of the questions -- and there are lots more -- that I've got to address. They're tough to answer, and I don't think there are any simple "right" answers. And I know that no matter what I decide, somebody's going to disagree with me.

You've all thought about these questions. Before I make up my mind, I'd like to benefit from your thoughts on them, or on any others you think I ought to consider.

Attachment II (Submitted by the Department of Defense Legislative Affairs Office.)

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.)

Senator Proxmire is perhaps the most knowledgeable and articulate opponent of the B-1 in Congress. He has voted against the bomber program on every key vote in the Senate since 1969. It was his amendment last year during the Senate Appropriations Committee mark-up of the FY 77 Appropriations Bill (passed 15-14) that resulted in delaying the production decision on the B-1.

Senator George S. McGovern (D-S.Dak.)

Since 1969 Senator McGovern has offered floor amendments four different years to either reduce or terminate the B-1 program. Like Senator Proxmire, he is a very knowledgeable and articulate opponent. In World War II he was an Air Corps bomber pilot.

Senator John Culver (D-Iowa)

Senator Culver is the leader of the opposition to the B-1 in the Senate Armed Services Committee. Last year, he led a successful fight against the B-1 during Senate floor debate on the FY 77 Authorization Bill, but was later included in the Appropriations Bill (see Senator Proxmire above).

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.)

During the 94th Congress, Senator Leahy was a vocal opponent of the B-1 as a Member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He is now serving on the Senate Appropriations Committee where his opposition to the program is well known.

Senator Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.)

Senator Case is one of a small group of Senate Republicans who have consistently voted against the B-1. He has not articulated the reasons for his opposition.

Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.)

Senator Javits has consistently voted with the opposition to the B-1. He has not articulated the reasons for his opposition. All attempts to change his point of view have been unsuccessful.

Senator Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.)

Senator Bumpers is a new member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He voted in favor of Senator Culver's amendment last year to defer the production decision of B-1. At the same time Senator McGovern offered an amendment to terminate the program and Senator Bumpers voted against this amendment. During the mark-up of FY 78 Authorization Bill he voted with Senator Culver to require that production be delayed until such time as the President certifies that the B-1 is in the

National interest and in concert with SALT.

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.)

Senator Kennedy has consistently voted against B-1 although he has not been an active spokesman during floor debate. His efforts on the floor have been directed against the Minuteman III and other counterforce programs.

Senator Wendell Anderson (D-Minn.)

Senator Anderson is a freshman member of the Senate Armed Services Committee who has not voted on the floor on the B-1 issue. However, he joined Senator Bumpers and Senator Culver during the mark-up of the FY 78 Authorization Bill to require that the President certify that the B-1 is in the National interest and in concert with SALT. In addition, on May 25 he inserted a Washington Star article in the Congressional Record which was critical of the B-1.

Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y. 7)

Last year, he fought against the B-1 as a Member of the House Appropriations Committee and during floor debate on the FY 77 Appropriations Bill. His amendment to delay production failed 186-207. Recent reports indicate that he may again attack the B-1 during the upcoming full House Appropriations Committee's mark-up of the FY 78 Appropriations Bill.

Rep. John Seiberling (D-Ohio 14)

Last year, Representative Seiberling offered the first amendment to delay production of the B-1 when the House considered the FY 77 Authorization Bill. His amendment failed 177-210. He is a well known opponent of the B-1 and led opposition to the B-1 on behalf of the Members of Congress for Peace through Law in former years.

Rep. Thomas Downey (D-N.Y. 2)

A young, articulate Member of the House Armed Services Committee who is vocal in his opposition to the B-1 in Committee and on the House floor. He contends that the cruise missile is an effective alternative.

Rep. Bob Carr (D-Mich. 6)

Like Representatives Downey, Dellums and Schroeder, he is a Member of the House Armed Services Committee whose opposition to the B-1 is well known. His "Dear Colleague" letter soliciting other Members support to cancel the program is a typical example of his efforts in this regard.

Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Cal. 8)

He is anti-defense in general and anti B-1 in particular. He would substitute domestic spending for defense outlays.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo. 1)

Rep. Schroeder is an active, energetic Member of the House Armed Services Committee who has never voted for a major Air Force weapons system on any key floor vote since she has been a Member of the House. Her opposition to the B-1 is well known.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis. 1)

Representative Aspin has not been as vocal an opponent of the B-1 in recent years as some of the newer Members of the House Armed Services Committee. However, he continues to vote against the B-1 on key votes in Committee and on the House floor.

Rep. Robert Drinan (D-Mass. 4)

Father Drinan is opposed to all Defense programs including the B-1, except those affecting Massachusetts in particular and the Northeast in general.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Hugh Carter -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore
Bill Gulley

Re: Burial of Howard W. Nelson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc Gally

ACTION	FYI
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	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
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	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1977

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM.*

When Senator Mathias was here to see you today, he asked that I bring the following matter to your attention. Howard (Sam) W. Nelson was the Fairchild pilot killed during the recent Paris Air Show. Mr. Nelson was a Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Air Force (14 years active duty, 10 years reserve duty). He flew over 105 combat missions in Korea and received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Lt. Colonel Nelson's widow would very much like for her husband to be buried at Arlington Cemetery. She has made this request of the Defense Department and been turned down. She has now asked the Senator to intercede with you.

The Senator is aware that very few exceptions have been made to the rule governing burial at Arlington but believes that Lt. Colonel Nelson's case merits your serious consideration.

APPROVE ✓

DISAPPROVE

Who is "by White House direction"?
John J.

CHAPTER 2

INTERMENTS AND DISINTERMENTS

2-1. Explanation of terms. For purposes of this regulation, the following apply:

a. Armed Forces. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and their Reserve Components. Reserve Components of the Armed Forces are—

- (1) Army National Guard of the United States.
- (2) Army Reserve.
- (3) Naval Reserve.
- (4) Marine Corps Reserve.
- (5) Air National Guard of the United States.
- (6) Air Force Reserve.
- (7) Coast Guard Reserve.

b. Active duty. Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. This includes duty on the active list, full-time training duty, and attendance (while in the active military service) at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the Secretary of the military service concerned.

c. Unmarried adult child. In the application of this regulation, the term unmarried adult child includes step-children, adopted children, widows, widowers, divorcees, and unmarried persons 21 years old or more who are, up to the time of death, dependent for support upon the service-connected parent or surviving parent (or on others if both parents are deceased) because of their physical or mental condition.

d. Minor child. Includes natural, step, or adopted sons or daughters of the service-connected parent, who, at the time of death, were less than 21 years old or who, after reaching 21 and until completion of their education and training (but not after reaching 23), are pursuing a course of instruction at an approved institution.

e. President or former President of the United States. The President or former President of the United States who, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, is a "member or former member of the Armed Forces who served . . ." (within the meaning of 24 USC 281). (Based on JAGA 1963/5115 dated 13 December 1963.)

2-2. Authority for interments. The Act of 14 May 1948 (62 Stat. 234), as amended by the Act of 14 September 1959 (73 Stat. 547; 24 USC 281), and other laws specifically cited in this regulation authorize burial in Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries under such regulations as the Secretary of the Army may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, prescribe.

2-3. Persons eligible for burial in Arlington National Cemetery. *a.* Any active duty member of the Armed Forces (except those members serving on active duty for training only).

b. Any retired member of the Armed Forces. A retired member of the Armed Forces, in the context of this paragraph, is a retired member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or a Reserve Component who has served on active duty (other than training), is carried on an official retired list, and is entitled to receive retired pay stemming from service in the Armed Forces. If, at the time of death, a retired member of the Armed Forces is not entitled to receive retired pay stemming from his service in the Armed Forces until some future date, the retired member will not be eligible for burial.

★*c.* Any former member of the Armed Forces separated for physical disability prior to 1 October 1949 who has served on active duty (other than for training) and who would have been eligible for retirement under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1201 had that statute been in effect on the date of his separation.

★*d.* Any former member of the Armed Forces whose last active duty (other than for training) military service terminated honorably and who has been awarded one of the following decorations:

- (1) Medal of Honor.
- (2) Distinguished Service Cross (Air Force Cross or Navy Cross).
- (3) Distinguished Service Medal.
- (4) Silver Star.
- (5) Purple Heart.

★*e.* Persons who have held any of the following positions, provided their last period of active duty (other than for training) as a member of the Armed Forces terminated honorably:

(1) An elective office of the United States Government.

(2) Office of the Chief Justice of the United States or of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(3) An office listed in 5 USC 5312 or 5 USC 5313.

(4) The chief of a mission who was at any time during his tenure classified in class I under the provisions of 411 of the Act of 13 August 1946, 60 Stat. 1002, as amended (22 USC 866, 1964 ed.).

★*f.* The spouse, widow or widower, minor child (para 2-1*d*) and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, unmarried adult child of any of the persons listed in *a* through *e* above.

(1) The term "spouse" refers to a widow or widower of an eligible member, including the widow or widower of a member of the Armed Forces who was lost or buried at sea or officially determined to be permanently absent in a status of missing or missing in action. A surviving spouse who has remarried and whose remarriage is void, terminated by death, or dissolved by annulment or divorce by a court with basic authority to render such decrees regains eligibility for burial in Arlington National Cemetery unless it is determined that the decree of annulment or divorce was secured through fraud or collusion.

(2) An unmarried adult child may be interred in the same grave in which the parent has been or will be interred, provided that child was incapable of self-support up to the time of death because of physical or mental condition. At the time of death of an adult child, a request for interment will be submitted to the Superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery. The request must be accompanied by a notarized statement from an individual who has direct knowledge as to the marital status, degree of dependency of the deceased child, the name of that child's parent, and the military service upon which the burial is being requested. A certificate of a physician who has attended the decedent as to the nature and duration of the physical and/or mental disability must also be submitted for approval to HQDA

(DAAG-PEM), WASH, DC 20314, prior to interment.

★*g.* Widows or widowers of service members who are interred in Arlington National Cemetery as part of a group burial may be interred in the same cemetery but not in the same grave.

★*h.* The surviving spouse, minor child, and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, unmarried adult child of any person already buried in Arlington.

★*i.* The parents of a minor child, or unmarried adult child whose remains, based on the eligibility of a parent, are already buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

2-4. Persons eligible for burial in Soldiers' Home National Cemetery. The Board of Commissioners of the US Soldiers' and Airmen's Home will prescribe rules governing burial in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery.

2-5. Persons ineligible for burial in an Army national cemetery. *a.* Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and in-laws are not eligible for interment by reason of relationship to an eligible service person even though he or she is dependent upon the service member for support and/or is a member of his household.

b. A person whose last separation from one of the Armed Forces was under other-than-honorable conditions is not eligible for burial even though he may have received veterans benefits, treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital, or died in such a hospital.

c. A person who has volunteered for service with the Armed Forces but has not actually entered on active duty.

d. Non-service-connected spouses who have been divorced from the service-connected members or who have remarried after the interment of the service-connected spouse and whose remarriage is still valid are not eligible because of the decedent's service.

e. Dependents are not eligible for burial in Arlington National Cemetery unless the service-connected family member has been or will be interred in that cemetery. This does not apply to widows or widowers of members of the Armed Forces lost or buried at sea or officially determined to be permanently absent in a status of missing or missing in action.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

19 JAN 1976

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

SUBJECT: Authority of the President to Permit Interment of
Non-Veterans in Arlington National Cemetery

Background

The opinion of this office has been requested as to whether the President of the United States may authorize the interment of individuals in Arlington National Cemetery who fail to meet the statutory eligibility criteria. The question has been raised concerning the President's recent action authorizing the interment of Richard S. Welch in Arlington. Mr. Welch was a CIA Agent stationed in Greece who was slain by terrorists on December 23, 1975. Following the President's approval, he was interred on January 6, 1976. See Tab A.

The President apparently was advised through staff channels that he had the authority to grant an exception in Mr. Welch's case. This memorandum sets forth the view of this office on the question. Analysis of the issue indicates several conflicting views. Initially, there is the argument that Congress has specified eligibility criteria for burial in Arlington. See 24 U.S.C. § 281 (1970). Construing the statute in light of the maxim, expressio unius est exclusio alterius, one could conclude that any person not meeting the statutory criteria may not be buried in Arlington. However, there is no indication that Congress expressly intended the statutory criteria to be exclusive. The administrative practice and custom of burial in Arlington historically has allowed certain deviations from statutory policy. Thus, a congressional intent to establish exclusive criteria would have to be expressly stated. In that same vein, Congress' failure to include express limitations in the statute in light of the long-standing administrative practice could be deemed to be a ratification of Executive discretion. Indeed, the present statutory criteria for other national cemeteries include an express provision permitting such discretion. Finally, the fact that Congress has repealed the statutory section that previously set forth criteria for Arlington suggests that it intended to allow the Executive to operate the cemetery with maximum flexibility and discretion.



The Authority of the President to Act

For one hundred years the Secretary of the Army (or his predecessor the Secretary of War) has been designated by statute as the governmental official within the Executive branch with primary responsibility for the "care and maintenance" of certain national cemeteries. 19 Stat. 97, 99 (July 24, 1876). But both the statutory scheme and the administrative practice has recognized that he performs this function in his role as a member of a presidential administration. Thus, for example, the first statutory authorization for national cemeteries conferred the authority to purchase and maintain them directly on the President. Act of July 17, 1862, § 18, 12 Stat. 594, 596. Similarly, the 1959 statute amending the 1948 codification of the Secretary of the Army's authority over national cemeteries specifically required him to obtain the approval of the Secretary of Defense prior to issuing or changing regulations pertaining to the national cemeteries. Act of September 14, 1959, 73 Stat. 547, amending Act of May 14, 1948, 62 Stat. 234, codified at 24 U.S.C. § 281 (1970). Sensitive policy matters pertaining to Arlington have been raised through the Secretary of Defense to the President. For example, the 1967 change in interment criteria for Arlington was preceded by Secretary of Defense coordination with President Johnson. See Tab B.

In light of the statutory scheme, administrative practice, and the general principles of agency, I conclude any authority possessed by the Secretary of the Army with respect to Arlington could be exercised by the President.

The Authority to Waive Statutory Eligibility Criteria for Interment in Arlington

The first comprehensive statutory recognition of the authority of the Secretary of the Army with respect to interments in national cemeteries was passed in 1948. 62 Stat. 234 (May 14, 1948), codified at 24 U.S.C. § 281 (1970). In 1959 this basic statute was amended to designate certain new categories of personnel who would be eligible for interment and to require the approval of the Secretary of Defense for any new regulations. 73 Stat. 547 (Sept. 14, 1959). See Koehl v. Resor, 296 F. Supp. 558, 561 (E.D. Va.), aff'd per curiam, 417 F.2d 1338 (4th Cir. 1969), cert. denied, 397 U.S. 1023 (1970).

Congress divested the Secretary of the Army from his authority with respect to most national cemeteries and placed that authority within the Veterans Administration through enactment of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973, Pub. L. No. 93-43, 87 Stat. 88 (June 18, 1973), codified at 38 U.S.C. § 1000 et. seq. (1973 Supp. III). The National Cemeteries Act repealed the 1948 statute but specifically provided that the Secretary of the Army would continue to exercise the same authority with respect to interments in the Arlington National Cemetery that he had previously exercised under the 1948 Act. Id. §§ 6(a), 7(b)(2).

Interment in Arlington has been restricted more narrowly than the statutory criteria since 1967. See Tab B. This office has consistently opined that, in light of the unique status of Arlington, the Secretary may impose these restrictions so long as personnel who meet the statutory criteria for interment may be buried in other national cemeteries. See memoranda at Tab C. Cf. Thompson v. Clifford, 408 F.2d 154, 132 U.S. App. D.C. 351 (D.C. Cir. 1968).

Administrative practice and custom for many years reflects instances where individuals who did not meet designated statutory criteria for interment were authorized burial in national cemeteries. For example, although family members of servicemen interred in national cemeteries had no statutory entitlement to burial until the passage of the 1948 Act, they have been permitted to be buried with their deceased family members since 1890. Additionally, President Taft is interred in Arlington although he did not have any active military service. (This was authorized on the theory that the President is a "member" of the armed services by virtue of his role as Commander-in-Chief. See JAGA 1963/5115 at Tab D). Special waivers of the 1967 Arlington rules have been granted on seven separate occasions. See summary at Tab E. Two of these were individuals who did not meet the statutory criteria -- Mr. Merriman Smith and Judge Paul J. Kilday neither of whom had military service. Although Mr. Smith's burial could be explained by the fact that he was interred in the gravesite of his son and, therefore, required no additional commitment of cemetery resources,¹ the Kilday precedent is directly on point. There, in recognition of a particular individual's service to

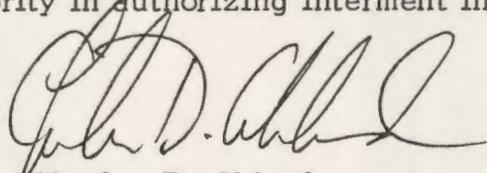
¹/ Legal analysis of the issue has focused primarily upon the eligibility vel non of the individual rather than on the requisite commitment of cemetery space. Because of the special nature of Arlington, the Executive has always exercised discretion to commit additional space for the interment of certain individuals, e.g. the gravesites of Presidents John F. Kennedy and William Howard Taft, General Pershing, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

his country in Congress and as a Judge of the Court of Military Appeals, the President authorized burial in Arlington. All of this history supports the exercise of broad discretion by the Executive in individual instances.

The statutory scheme for burial in national cemeteries recognizes this flexibility. First, although a savings provision in the National Cemeteries Act retained the fundamental authority of the Secretary of the Army with respect to Arlington, it did not attempt to define categories of persons eligible for interment in Arlington. As the legislative history reflects, Congress specifically declined to take affirmative action with respect to Arlington interments. See S.Rep. No. 93-55, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. at 24-25 (1973); H.R. Rep. No. 93-131, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. at 11 (1973). Thus, the argument can be made that the Secretary is not subject to any statutory guidelines or restrictions with respect to eligibility for burial in Arlington. Second, the eligibility criteria for other national cemeteries enacted by the Congress in the National Cemeteries Act included an additional category: "Such other persons or class of persons as may be designated by the Administrator." 38 U.S.C. § 1002(6). In limiting this provision of law, Congress explicitly recognized that similar authority had been exercised by the Secretary of the Army. See S.Rep. No. 93-55, supra at 36 (1973); H.R. Rep. No. 93-131, supra at 16 (1973).^{2/} Thus, one must construe the Congress' enactment in light of the administrative practice set forth above.

Conclusion

These arguments support the President's exercise of discretionary authority with respect to Mr. Welch. I conclude that the President acted properly and within his authority in authorizing interment in Arlington.



Charles D. Ablard
General Counsel

^{2/}If the Congress enacts specific legislation pertaining to Arlington, it would be desirable to specifically recognize this authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Dick Moe suggests that you stress the need for voter registration before this group.

Esther Peterson & Stu Eizenstat suggest that you stress the need for the consumer protection agency.

Rick

100 pm C

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

TO: The President

FROM: Walt Wurfel, Pat Barrio, Linda Peek

RE: Your Q & A Session with Magazine Publishers Association
1:00 p.m., Friday, June 10, Cabinet Room

BACKGROUND

This is one of your regular on-the-record meetings with media representatives from outside Washington. They also will meet with Charles Schultze, Stu Eizenstat, and John O'Leary. Midge Costanza will drop by before the first briefer. Jody is their luncheon speaker. An agenda is attached.

PARTICIPANTS

Representatives of the Board of Directors of the Magazine Publishers Association make up this group. Thirty people from 25 publishing groups which publish 88 magazines (almost 65,000,000 circulation) will attend. Two staff members of the association also will attend. A list of the participants is attached.

ISSUES

Postal rates are of primary concern to this group. The Magazine Publishers Association's members use all classes of mail although the most important postage rate to them is second-class. When the Postal Reorganization Act was passed in 1970, a national news magazine paid about 2¢ per issue in postage. The average rate is now about 6¢ or 7¢ and when the phasing is complete for second-class mail in 1979, the magazine will be paying about 10¢ per copy for postage. That will cover costs.

This year's subsidy to cover the costs of postage that were not paid for by the magazines is more than \$350 million. That subsidy will amount to about 40% of the cost of handling second-class mail.

Eizenstat will brief after they have talked to you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

A G E N D A

JUNE 10
WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING
FOR
MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

- 9:00 - 9:30 a.m. Coffee and Danish
- 9:30 - 10:00 a.m. Welcome
WALT WURFEL
Deputy Press Secretary
PARTICIA BARIO
Assistant Press Secretary
CLAUDIA TOWNSEND
Editor
White House News Summary
- 10:00 - 11:00 a.m. Economic Policy
CHARLES SCHULTZE
Chairman
Council of Economic Advisors
- 11:00 - 11:45 a.m. Energy Policy
JOHN O'LEARY
Administrator
Federal Energy Administration
- 11:45 - 12:00 p.m. Break
- 12:00 - 12:30 p.m. Lunch with JODY POWELL
Press Secretary to the President
- 12:30 - 12:40 p.m. Break
- 12:40 - 1:00 p.m. En Route to Cabinet Room
- 1:00 - 1:30 p.m. Q and A with PRESIDENT CARTER
- 1:30 - 2:00 p.m. Break--En Route to OEOB
- 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. Domestic Policy
STUART EIZENSTAT
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs and Policy

PARTICIPANTS
MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS BRIEFING
June 10, 1977

NAME/TITLE/PUBLISHING GROUP

MAGAZINES REPRESENTED

George H. Allen
Sr. Vice President/
Group Publisher
CBS-Fawcett Publications, Inc.
(Vice-Chairman of Magazine
Publishers Association)

Woman's Day
Field and Stream
Mechanix Illustrated
Road and Track
World Tennis Magazine
Annual Popular Gardening
Outdoors

John M. Burzio
Legal Counsel
Magazine Publishers Assoc.

Patricia Carbine
Editor-in-Chief and Publisher

Ms. Magazine

Chapin Carpenter, Jr.
Vice President-
Government Relations
Magazine Publishers Assoc.

Mrs. G. D. Crain, Jr. (Gertrude)
Chairman of the Board
Crain Communications, Inc.

Advertising Age
Automotive News
Business Insurance
Industrial Marketing
Modern Healthcare
Pensions and Investments

Emory Cunningham
President and Publisher
The Progressive Farmer Co.

The Progressive Farmer
Southern Living

Joel Davis
President and Publisher
Davis Publications, Inc.

Elementary Electronics
CB Buyer's Guide
Camping Journal
Home Plans
Income Opportunities

William H. Davis
Vice President
New York Times Magazine Group

New York Times Magazine
Tennis Magazine
Family Circle
Golf Digest
Us

Peter Derow
President

Newsweek

Earl G. Graves
President
Earl G. Graves Publishing Co.

Black Enterprise

PARTICIPANTS

George J. Green
President

Clifford J. Grum
Publisher

J. Michael Hadley
President
Times Mirror Magazines, Inc.

John W. Hartman
Chairman of the Board
Bill Communications, Inc.

Lincoln T. Hudson
Vice President-Advertising
Johnson Publishing Co., Inc.

Stephen E. Kelly
President
Magazine Publishers Assoc.

C. John Kirby
Advertising Director

L. W. Lane, Jr.
Chairman
Lane Publishing Company

W. D. Littleford
President
Billboard Publications, Inc.

Gilbert C. Maurer
President
Hearst Magazines

Richard McLoughlin
Director
U.S. Magazine Operations

The New Yorker Magazine

Fortune

Ski
Popular Science Monthly
Golf Magazine

Sales and Marketing Management
Restaurant Business
Rubber World
Successful Meetings
Modern Tire Dealer
Plastics Technology

Black Stars
Black World
Ebony
Ebony Junior
Jet

Scientific American

Sunset Magazine

Billboard
Photo Weekly

Cosmopolitan
Good Housekeeping
Harper's Bazaar
House Beautiful
Motor Boating and Sailing
Popular Mechanics
Sports Afield
Town and Country

The Reader's Digest

Wayne A. Miller
President-Publishing Group
Meredith Corporation

Charles C. Randolph
Group Vice President
McGraw-Hill Publications
(Chairman of the Magazine
Publishers Association)

Kent Rhodes
Chairman
The Reader's Digest Assoc., Inc.

Hershel Sarbin
President
Ziff-Davis Publishing Co.

Dale E. Smith
President and Publisher

Harry C. Thompson
Vice President-U.S.

Frederick R. Waingrow
President
Petersen Publishing Company

Ruth Whitney
Editor-in-Chief
Conde Nast Publications, Inc.

Barry Zorthian
Vice President
Time, Inc.

Better Homes and Gardens
Apartment Life
Successful Farming

Business Week
Aviation Week and Space
Technology
Medical World News
Space Electronics

Reader's Digest

Flying
Car and Driver
Popular Photography
Popular Electronics
Modern Bride
Cycle
Psychology Today
Photomethods
Travel Weekly
Meetings and Conventions

Farm Journal

To The Point
(Dutch News Magazine)

Car Craft
Hot Rod
Guns and Ammo
Motor Trend
Photo Magazine
Skin Diver
Teen
CB Life
Petersen's Photographic Magazine

Glamour

Time
Money
People
Fortune
Sports Illustrated

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1977

*Not
submitted*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
ESTHER PETERSON

[Handwritten signature]

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Editors

On Friday June 10, at 1:00 p.m., you are scheduled to meet with editors from around the country. We suggest that you use this occasion in part to discuss the Agency for Consumer Protection, to explain why it is needed, and to counter the misimpressions which have been spread by its opponents.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: DICK MOE *DM*
SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS ON VOTER REGISTRATION BILL
Meeting With Editors, Friday, June 10

The following are points you may want to make on the voter registration bill when you speak to the group of out-of-town editors:

I. Need for Legislation

- a) Since 1960, our country has experienced a steady decline in voter participation in Presidential elections.
- b) In 1976, nearly half the eligible citizens (nearly 70 million) did not go to the polls.
- c) This lack of participation undermines the legitimacy of our government and weakens our democracy.
- d) Apathy and alienation are major causes of this pattern, but studies show that as many as 20% of the non-voters are kept away from the polls by the difficulty of registration.

II. Content of Bill

- a) Requires that persons qualified to vote under state law must be allowed to register and vote at the polls on election day (for federal general elections only.)
- b) Provides federal funds to pay the costs of the system, to encourage pre-election registration, to modernize election administration, to detect and prevent

Content of Bill - continued

fraud and to encourage states to use poll booth registration for state and local elections.

- c) Includes strict procedural safeguards and tough criminal penalties against fraud.

III. Status of Bill

- a) The bill has been favorably reported by the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules Committee (Frank Thompson and Howard Cannon are chief sponsors.)
- b) A House floor vote is anticipated in about three weeks.

IV. The Record in the States

- a) Five states use this or similar systems -- Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Maine and Oregon.
- b) These states experienced an increase in turnout from 1972 to 1976 while the national average went down.
- c) Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Maine ranked 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th nationally in 1976 participation (Oregon was 11th; Utah, with postcard registration, was 2nd.)
- d) Using the system embodied in the bill, Wisconsin and Minnesota have had no verified cases of election fraud. (North Dakota, with no registration, has had no fraud. Maine and Oregon have had one or two isolated cases.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Hamilton Jordan
Jack Watson
Bob Lipshutz

For your information the attached
letter was delivered to the
Attorney General today.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Black Judges for S. East



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

6-10-77

To Griffin Bell

Either Herace Tate or
Coretta King will contact
you for a brief appoint-
ment re selection of black
judges for the S. East.

Please see them. I
would like this to be done.

Jimmy

cc H. Tate

M

JW - mention
to President

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—
 senator (dr) horace tate *done*
 OF (Organization) 404 289 5867

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. _____
 WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Called the President and Nell referred it to you and I talked with him. Wants to tk with pres re 4 things - (1) his recom of Josephus Johnson (presently highest ranking Black man in Farmers Home Admin, Ga) - he understands an announcement will be made tomorrow and he hopes the pres knows of this recom (2) wishes to have a conference of the southern states re federal judicial appointments (3) talk to him about a

RECEIVED BY <i>J</i>	DATE 6/8	TIME 12.30
----------------------	----------	------------

STANDARD FORM 63
 REVISED AUGUST 1967
 GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1969-O-48-10-80341-1 332-389 63-108



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6-10-77

To Griffin Bell

Either Horace Tate or
Coretta King will contact
you for a brief appoint-
ment re selection of black
judges for the S. East.

Please see them. I
would like this to be done.

Jimmy

cc H. Tate



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

June 15, 1977

RL

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Meeting with Horace Tate
and Coretta King

I will be happy to meet with Mr. Tate and Mrs.
King at their convenience.

Griffin B. Bell

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**TO ANDREWS AFB TO GREET
MRS. CARTER UPON RETURN
FROM SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP**

SUNDAY - JUNE 12, 1977

From: Tim Kraft

SEQUENCE

4:00 p.m.

Board helicopter on South Lawn
and depart en route Andrews AFB.

4:15 p.m.

Arrive Andrews AFB. You remain
at the foot of the helicopter.

4:20 p.m.

Mrs. Carter's aircraft arrives
Andrews AFB.

You move to the foot of the steps
to greet Mrs. Carter.

You and Mrs. Carter will be met
at the foot of the steps by:

Vice President Walter F. Mondale
Secretary Cyrus Vance

Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa, Dean of
the Diplomatic Corps

Charge and Mrs. Celso Diniz, Brazil
Charge and Mrs. Francisco Paparoni,
Venezuela

Ambassador and Mrs. Gustavo Ycaza-
Borja, Equador

Charge Thomas A. Stimpson, Jamaica
Ambassador and Mrs. Carlos Garcia-
Bedoya, Peru

Ambassador and Mrs. Rodolfo Silva,
Costa Rica

Ambassador Designate Virgilio Barco,
Colombia

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

X

2.

You and Mrs. Carter proceed to
microphone area.

4:25 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

4:27 p.m.

Remarks conclude.

4:27 p.m.

First Lady's remarks.

4:29 p.m.

Remarks conclude.

You and Mrs. Carter proceed to
helicopter, board, and depart en
the White House.

4:50 p.m.

Arrive South Grounds.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL &
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-10-77

To Jim Schlesinger

GSA has estimated that it will take as long as three years and cost up to \$25,000,000 to put DoE in the Forrestal Building.

Other alternatives would take six months and cost as little as \$2,000,000. Major headquarters space could be available in Forrestal fairly soon.

Please comment.

J. Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL &
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-10-77

To Jim Schlesinger

GSA has estimated that it will take as long as three years and cost up to \$25,000,000 to put DoE in the Forrester Building.

Other alternatives would take six months and cost as little as \$2,000,000. Major headquarters space could be available in Forrester fairly soon.

Please comment.

J. Carter

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

10 June 1977

TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON *Rick*

SUBJECT:

Summary of Secretary Blumenthal
Status Report on Bahamian Banks

Tax Information Aspects

Bahamian bank laws allow accounts there to serve as repositories for profits from organized crime and various tax evasion schemes. "We need an agreement with the Bahamas for an exchange of tax information."

On June 8, DoJ forwarded a draft treaty on this subject to Treasury. Treasury hopes to submit the treaty to the Bahamas, via the State Department, by early July - but Blumenthal states that negotiations will be difficult.

General Monetary Policy

A study by Treasury, State, CEA, NSC, OMB and the Fed (International Monetary Group) has persuaded Blumenthal that Bahama branches of US banks do not impair regulation of the US domestic banking system because:

- primary books and records are kept at mainland head offices, and thus are accessible to Federal authorities
- Federal Reserve rules have kept the Bahama branches from drawing an undue volume of US business
- Caribbean branch activity is minor relative to the domestic banking system

Blumenthal will keep you advised of further developments.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON 20220

June 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bahamian Banks

My memorandum to you of March 24 (Tab A) noted that Bahamian branches of U.S. banks raise policy questions in two areas: tax information and general monetary policy. I indicated that Treasury would participate in interagency efforts to explore these questions.

To date, the status of these efforts is as follows.

Tax Information

Bahamian bank secrecy laws allow bank accounts there to serve as repositories for profits from organized crime and as vehicles for various tax evasion schemes. We need an agreement with the Bahamas for an exchange of tax information. Until your intervention in this matter, progress on a treaty draft had been bogged down for months by interagency disagreements. There has now been movement. On June 8, the Justice Department forwarded to Treasury a draft treaty covering both tax information and other law enforcement matters. After further technical work, we hope to submit the treaty to the Bahamas, through the State Department, in early July. However, the negotiations with the Bahamas are likely to be difficult.

General Monetary Policy

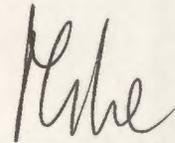
I directed the International Monetary Group (consisting of Treasury, State, CEA, NSC, OMB, and the Federal Reserve Board) to examine whether Bahama branches of U.S. banks

impair the operations of, or U.S. government regulation of, our domestic banking system. The resultant IMG report (Tab B) persuades me that there is no such impairment.

In brief, the report concludes that:

- Federal Reserve System rules and pressure have kept the Bahama branches from drawing an undue volume of U.S. customer loan or deposit business from mainland branches.
- Caribbean branch activity is very minor relative to the domestic banking system, and small exchange rate fluctuations and routine open market operations easily neutralize any effect that Caribbean branch activity might otherwise have on domestic interest rates, loan volume, or liquidity.
- The Caribbean branches do not jeopardize the bank regulatory system, because the primary books and records of these branches are kept at mainland head offices and are, thus, accessible to authorities at the Federal Reserve and the Comptroller of the Currency. In this respect, Caribbean branches pose fewer problems than other foreign branches of U.S. banks.

I will stay close to these matters and keep you advised of developments.



W. Michael Blumenthal



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON 20220

MAR 24 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bahamian Banks

Your note of March 3 asked what we can do about Bahamian banks. There are issues in two areas:

1. Bahamian bank accounts have been used for lawful tax avoidance as well as a means to hide taxable income from unlawful U.S. activities. The Tax Reform Act of 1976 has eliminated the lawful loophole. However, Bahamian bank secrecy laws prevent us from discovering unlawful funds deposited in Bahamian banks.

Treasury has prepared a draft agreement to obtain tax information from the Bahamas. Justice wants to broaden the agreement to cover non-tax crimes. I plan to forward a draft to the Bahamas within a few weeks.

2. Foreign branch operations of U.S. banks in the Bahamas raise questions whether: (a) New York-based banks may be avoiding state and local bank income taxes by channelling offshore loans through Bahamian branches; (b) the Federal Reserve Board may not be regulating adequately the activities of the Bahamian branches in terms of Arab deposits and lending to LDCs; and (c) more information on Bahama branches may be needed for supervisory and monetary policy purposes.

New York State plans to tighten up tax audit procedures on these banks. The Federal Reserve believes it regulates the banks' operations adequately and has access to all necessary information to protect banks and U.S. interests. Nonetheless, I have directed my staff to pursue these questions with the Federal Reserve in greater depth over the next few weeks.

I will report to you promptly on progress in both of these areas.

W. Michael Blumenthal

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CARIBBEAN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS

A Report Approved by the International Monetary Group

May 26, 1977

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May 26, 1977

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CARIBBEAN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS

Summary of the Issue

There are about 130 U.S. banks with "offshore" or "shell" branches in the Caribbean. The volume of business conducted by these branches has expanded rapidly in the recent past, causing some public concern that this activity may be producing a negative impact on the U.S. economy. The question whether Caribbean branching affords opportunities for tax avoidance and evasion is being examined separately.

This paper comments on (1) the financial issue and (2) the bank regulatory issue associated with U.S. banks in the Caribbean. The paper concludes that Caribbean branches are not destabilizing to the U.S. economy, nor are they undermining bank regulations or diminishing domestic credit availability.

Background

The establishment of offshore Caribbean branches by U.S. banks grew during the sixties when the U.S. maintained controls on the outflow of capital. Banks established branches in the Bahamas as well as in London and elsewhere in order to tap the Eurocurrency market so that the banks could continue to provide services to their large (primarily U.S.) overseas corporate customers. The Cayman Islands have also been the location of some growth in U.S. bank branching but to a lesser extent than the Bahamas. Cayman Island branches were opened when the political conditions in the Bahamas were uncertain.

Most of the U.S. banks which initially received Federal Reserve approval for branching in the Caribbean had no other foreign branches. The relatively low cost of establishing a limited service or "shell branch" in the Bahamas or Cayman Islands, in comparison to complying with the significantly more expensive British regulations, enabled smaller regional banks to participate in Eurocurrency markets. The tax considerations and proximity to the United States were also important. Now, most major U.S. banks also have Bahamian or Cayman branches.

Although the U.S. capital controls are gone which had led banks with no foreign branches to establish Caribbean branches, the banks continue to use offshore branches

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because they cannot always compete in the Eurocurrency markets from their domestic home offices. The Federal Reserve System's reserve requirements on both resident and non-resident deposits and the statutory prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits reduce the potential competitiveness of U.S. based international banking business.

The significance of the Bahamian and other Caribbean branches to U.S. parent banks is partially demonstrated in the rise in loans to foreigners recorded by these branches. Between 1973 and 1976, claims on foreigners, including other branches of the parent bank, other banks, official institutions, and non-bank foreigners, of Bahamian and Cayman Island branches, tripled from \$21 billion to \$65 billion.

Discussion

1. Financial Issue

The major issue regarding Caribbean branches, outside of the tax area, relates to the significance for U.S. financial markets of transactions conducted through these branches. From this standpoint, Bahamian or Cayman Island branches are, in principle, no different from other foreign branches.

Foreign branches could potentially offer special attractions to U.S. residents, such as lower cost loans from branches in countries where reserve requirements are lower or nonexistent and/or higher interest rates on deposits. To guard against these possibilities, the Federal Reserve has taken precautionary steps to ensure that foreign branches do not substitute for U.S. offices. Specific measures taken include the imposition of reserve requirements on foreign branch loans or advances to U.S. customers and a request to banks not to solicit U.S. customers' deposits at foreign branches unless the deposits are placed there for a definite international purpose.

Since the transactions conducted by the Caribbean branches -- unlike most other foreign branch operations -- are all managed by the head offices of the U.S. banks where the primary books and records of all "shell branches" are maintained, U.S. residents could conduct Caribbean branch transactions with somewhat greater ease than transactions

with other foreign branches. The Federal Reserve has monitored this situation, and there has been no evidence that such transactions are taking place in significant volume.

There are four possible aspects to the concern regarding the impact of foreign branch transactions on the U.S. financial markets: 1) the impact on domestic interest rates; 2) the effect on the volume of bank credit in the U.S.; 3) the effect on domestic liquidity and on combating inflation; and 4) the effect on the volume of liquid assets held by U.S. corporations and individuals. These concerns, along with the fear that bank regulatory procedures were in some way being circumvented, have been presented in press reports. Each of these issues is addressed below:

(1) Impact on Domestic Interest Rates

Domestic short-term interest rates are guided by monetary policy decisions with respect to bank reserves and the Federal funds rate. The changes in the short-term interest rate structure so far observed in connection with transactions of overseas branches are not regarded as having important consequences for monetary policy or for the domestic economy and are readily accommodated by open-market policy. In this respect, the effect of the Caribbean branch operations is no different than that of Eurocurrency market operations.

(2) Effect on the Volume of Bank Loans in the U.S.

The danger that our domestic economy would suffer from inadequate funds as a result of excessive capital exports is minimal. First, the volume of foreign lending by domestic banks is small compared to the volume of domestic lending. Second, if there were a sufficient volume of foreign lending to cause substantial sales of securities by U.S. banks and a tendency to raise domestic interest rate levels, the Federal Reserve could offset this by open market operations if it decided to do so as a part of its overall policy. Such a situation is unlikely to occur, however, unless credit becomes unusually tight in other major countries and exchange rates are not permitted to move flexibly.

(3) Effect on Domestic Liquidity and on Combating Inflation

In the case of some foreign countries, inflows of funds from abroad have caused problems for monetary authorities in combating inflation, since such inflows have resulted in an undesired rise in domestic liquidity when central bank reserves increased. Under flexible exchange rates, such inflows into reserves can take place only when the monetary authorities opt to intervene in the exchange market. In the United States, such intervention is normally not large and can, in any case, be offset by open-market operations to counter the impact on bank reserves.

(4) Effect on Volume of Liquid Assets Held by U.S. Corporations and Individuals

Liquid assets held by U.S. non-bank residents in the form of dollar claims on overseas banking offices amount to about one percent of total domestic claims on U.S. banks. Such deposits are more like large negotiable Certificate of Deposits than any other domestic banking liability. They are ordinarily issued only in large denominations; they enable the owner to earn interest on assets of very short maturity; and they are not used directly to settle transactions.

II. Bank Regulatory Issue

An additional concern regarding "shell" branches relates to the accessibility of bank records for U.S. bank regulatory agencies. The bank supervisory responsibilities of the Federal Reserve and Comptroller of the Currency are not jeopardized by the establishment of "shell" branches in the Caribbean. The system requires that the primary books and records be maintained in the head office of the parent bank. This requirement, coupled with the fact that the decision-making officers are located at the head office, affords efficient and effective execution of bank regulatory and supervisory responsibilities.

Conclusion

"Shell" branching in the Caribbean is an acceptable and legitimate means of permitting U.S. banks to maintain a competitive position in international banking. The activities of Bahamian and Cayman branches pose no problems from a monetary or economic perspective and, from all available evidence, do not seem to be presenting difficulties for the bank regulators.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1977

Z. Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President outbox and is
forwarded to you for your
information and appropriate
action.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Somali Ambassador's Desire
for Appointment with
the President

cc: Tim Kraft

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

confid.
original to 2B

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

ENROLLED BILL
AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ARAGON
BOURNE
BRZEZINSKI
BUTLER
CARP
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HOYT
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
KING

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LANCE
LINDER
MITCHELL
POSTON
PRESS
B. RAINWATER
SCHLESINGER
SCHNEIDERS
SCHULTZE
SIEGEL
SMITH
STRAUSS
WELLS
VOORDE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 2, 1977

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR DR. ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Presidential Appointment for Somali
Ambassador Addou

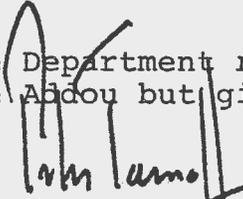
Somali Ambassador Addou has been instructed by President Siad to seek an appointment with President Carter to discuss the possibility of closer relations between Somalia and the U.S. Siad, as you know, is searching for an alternative to his present dependency on the Soviet Union.

The Vice President and the Secretary have already seen Addou, who made a strong appeal for economic and military assistance. We do not believe that during a meeting with the President Addou will say anything significantly new. Siad has recently received Ambassador Loughran in Mogadiscio. By receiving Addou, the President would reciprocate Siad's gesture.

A meeting with the President would clearly demonstrate our interest in improving relations and should strengthen the hands of the officials in the Somali government who are arguing for a reorientation of Somali's policies.

The President's reception of Addou would also be welcomed by Egypt, the Sudan, and especially Saudi Arabia.

For these reasons the Department recommends that the President receive Addou but give the meeting minimum publicity.


Peter Tarnoff
Executive Secretary~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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ESDN; NLC-126-8-5-1-7
BY K S NARA DATE 1/24/13