

9/15/77 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
List	Participant list from meeting with representatives of the Recording Industry Association. S.S. Numbers included. 2 pgs.	9/14/1977	C
List	Participant list from briefing on Panama Canal Treaties for U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. S.S. Numbers included. 6 pgs.	9/16/1977	C

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - September 15, 1977

- 7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
- 7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- 8:00 Breakfast with Republican Senators.
(60 min.) (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Roosevelt Room.
- 9:45 Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and Mr. Tom Bryant.
(10 min.) The Oval Office.
- 10:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 10:30 Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency
Raymond Barre, Prime Minister of the
French Republic, and Mrs. Barre.
The South Grounds.
- 11:00 Meeting with Prime Minister Raymond Barre.
(60 min.) (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office
and the Cabinet Room.
- 2:00 Question and Answer by Telephone Hookup
(25 min.) with the Annual Convention of the Radio
and Television News Directors in San
Francisco. (Mr. Jody Powell) - Oval Office.
- 2:30 Signing Ceremony for the National Hispanic
(15 min.) Heritage Week Proclamation. (Mr. Joe Aragon).
The Rose Garden.
- 3:00 Drop-by Meeting of Chief Executives of the
(5 min.) Major Recording Studios Represented in the
Recording Industry Association of America.
(Ms. Midge Costanza) - The Roosevelt Room.
- 3:15 Honorable Nobusuke Kishi, former Japanese Prime
(15 min.) Minister. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) -
The Oval Office.
- 7:30 Working Dinner (Business Suit) with Prime Minister
Raymond Barre - The State Floor.

9-15-77

PM Barre - France

1st PM visit 20 yrs

Debt to France

Independence - 200 yrs

Other times - freedom years⁶⁵

Future challenges

Pride, independence of

Human Rts. Girard

Liberty - Equality - Fraternity

Haven - Polit. Refugees

PROBS - INFL - UNEMP - Growth

DEVELOPING NATIONS - Africa

ASSISTANCE

TALKS PRODUCTIVE

9/14/77
Telephone Call

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PM of France
SALT - CTB - Non Prolif
Panama Canal
S Africa
Mid East

Soc Sec / Welfare
Energy
Reorganization
Tax reform

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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C

September 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

SUBJECT: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTIVITIES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

HOUSE:

The House used the observance of the Jewish Holiday to complete general debate on numerous bills. Today at 10:00 a.m. the House will take up the following:

Conference report on the 2nd Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Minimum Wage -- there are 22 amendments pending -- should take the balance of the day and probably most of Friday. There is a possibility that a final vote may come up today.

Black Lung Benefits Act -- probably will not come up until Monday. Bill Cable is working on a further compromise between Carl Perkins and OMB to further reduce budgetary impact of the bill.

House adjourns today at 5:00 and tomorrow will adjourn at 3:00 p.m.

SENATE:

Senate will take up sex discrimination on the basis of pregnancy. EEOC is lead agency and supports the committee bill (Human Resources).

At least two amendments will be offered:

1. Eagleton -- an employer who morally objects to abortions does not have to finance disability benefits of employee (even if abortion was therapeutic). EEOC opposed. (probably will pass)
2. Hatch -- limits period of payment of disability benefits to 6 weeks, even in cases of pregnancies with complications. EEOC opposed. (probably will fail)

~~THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN~~

2:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1977

TO: The President

FROM: Walt Wurfel *W*

RE: Telephone Q & A with Radio-Television News
Directors Association at 2 p.m. Thursday

BACKGROUND: Your appearance on the program is near the start of the RTNDA annual convention in San Francisco. Thirty RTNDA leaders met with you last spring at the White House. The RTNDA has 1,500 members, a large increase in the past two years. They expect about 800 at the convention. Pat Barrio is attending.

FORMAT: ABC Radio and AP Radio will air the 25-minute session live. The questions will come from a 5-man panel, names listed below. The event will begin at 30 seconds past 2 p.m. when Mr. Wayne Vriesman (VREEZ-man), President of the group welcomes you briefly. You acknowledge and make opening remarks of approximately 3 to 5 minutes, then say you will be pleased to take questions. At 2:21 p.m., Mr. Vriesman will say, "Mr. President, this will be the last question." You should answer the question and make any concluding comments within a couple of minutes. At the end, Vriesman will say, "Thank you, Mr. President."

Moderator: Wayne Vriesman (WGN, Chicago), outgoing RTNDA president

Panel:

- > Ernie Schultz (KXVY-TV, Oklahoma City), incoming RTNDA president
- > Curt Beckman (WCCO Radio, Minneapolis)
- > Robert Gripp (WKRK-TV, Mobile)
- > John Salisbury (KXL Radio, Portland, Oregon)
- > William Wippel (KIRO Radio, Seattle)

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TOPICS: An opening statement on the Panama Canal Treaties from Jim Fallows is attached. You may wish to reiterate your administration's strong commitment to freedom of information and the importance of the news media's role in close scrutiny over government officials. (As a matter of historical contrast, it was at an RTNDA meeting that Richard Nixon and Dan Rather clashed over the role of the news media.)

Brief updates on domestic economic issues and the full foreign affairs briefing book are attached.

The RTNDA is lobbying for the repeal of the Fairness Doctrine, which allows the FCC to oversee the fairness of news and public affairs coverage, and of the Equal Time Rule, which applies to all broadcasts (except news broadcasts) involving political candidates.

The news directors say these rules have a chilling effect on reporting, arguing that broadcasters should get the same First Amendment protection as newspapers. Defenders of these rules say broadcasters assume special obligations when the government licenses them to use the airwaves and that the rules are needed to assure presentation of minority issues.

The Administration has not yet taken a position on this issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

The Statistics

1. Unemployment in August was 7.1%, up from 6.9% in July. White unemployment rates remained about unchanged. Black unemployment hit 14.5%, matching Post WWII high (September 75). Black male teenage unemployment hit 40.4%.

2. Ray Marshall advises that black and white employment has increased at about the same rate (20% for each group), but that the black population and labor force is increasing more rapidly. The black teenage unemployment figures, for instance, reflect a rapid increase in labor force participation, (up from 36% in April to 46.7% in July). Black teenage employment has actually been increasing but not nearly rapidly enough to provide work for new jobseekers.

What We Have Done

1. CETA build-up toward 725,000 jobs continues (240,000 to go).
2. Youth bill, signed August 5th, is being hastened toward implementation, with first jobs expected to be available by late October (total of about 200,000).
3. Sent to Congress Better Jobs and Income Bill, asking for creation of 1.4 million jobs.

Future Policy

1. We are proceeding in negotiations on the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, and hope to have them resolved by end of next week.
2. We are developing our urban policy this fall around the central idea of increasing employment opportunities in cities.
3. Fully 79% of black teenage unemployment is in poverty areas vs. only 13.8% of white teenage unemployment, according to BLS statistics.

Short Range Options

1. Requesting the \$500 million for youth jobs included in the budget, but not appropriated by Congress, for a program more sharply focused on inner city unemployment.

2. Attempting to improve the targeting of the expanding CETA jobs. Funds are distributed by legislative formula to political jurisdiction, unlike the 1960's OEO programs.

3. Reconsidering the formula by which summer youth jobs are distributed.

Question: Your chief Economic Adviser, Charlie Schultze, recently said that prospects for continued expansion are good, but Labor Secretary Marshall has called for additional economic stimulus to deal with the problem of unemployment. Do you feel any further actions are needed to bolster the economy?

Answer: The slowdown in the rate of economic growth over the past few months, and particularly the still-high rate of unemployment, have been troubling. Recent economic data, however, suggest that the fundamental forces underlying economic growth -- investment, consumer spending, and the Government's stimulus program -- still are contributing steadily to the expansion.

Of course, we can never be certain about the outlook. I will be monitoring the progress of the economy closely, and I am prepared to step in with further measures if economic developments in coming months warrant such actions. At the moment, however, the prospects for renewed growth are bright and I do not believe further stimulus measures are needed.

The unacceptably high level of unemployment among blacks and other minorities is a distinct and more difficult problem, however. My advisers will present to me shortly recommendations for dealing directly with this problem.

Question: Recently, interest rates have begun rising rapidly. Some major banks have just increased to 7-1/4 percent. Isn't this endangering the recovery? Have you spoken with Arthur Burns about it?

Answer: I think the prospects for continued recovery are good. I would be concerned, however, if short-term interest rates continued to rise as they have over the past month or so. If that happened, long-term interest rates might also begin to move up, and this would slow the rise in housing and business investment we need for solid economic growth.

I have an opportunity to convey my thoughts on the economy regularly to Arthur Burns and to get the benefit of his counsel. He and my economic advisers meet with me once a month to discuss the course of the economy. I also talk by phone on occasion with Chairman Burns. He knows about my views on these matters.

Question: Many economic and financial analysts are concerned that the economic recovery is faltering. They see retail sales declining, unemployment no longer improving, and stock prices falling sharply. Is the economy in trouble?

Answer: Our record of economic growth thus far in 1977 is very good. Growth of real GNP did slow in the second quarter -- but it was still a little over 6 percent, at an annual rate -- a higher growth rate than most other major industrial countries

We cannot expect the rapid pace of expansion we enjoyed in the first half of 1977 to continue indefinitely. As it moderates, some uncertainties are bound to develop. But we are still optimistic about the course of our economy during the remainder of this year and on into 1978. New data show that retail sales in July and August rose sharply; housing activity is continuing to move up; the Federal government's jobs and public works programs are gaining momentum; and business confidence is gradually improving.

I am not sure why the stock market is weak as it has been. Some investors in common stocks are concerned about rising interest rates, others about inflation, still others about what they see as signs of economic weakness. I would like to see stock prices rising again -- it would be good for the economy -- and I trust they will as it becomes evident that our economy is continuing to improve.

Question: Government officials seem to be saying different things about the deficit in our foreign trade balance -- how serious it is, and what the Administration plans to do about it. Could you enlighten us?

Answer: First of all, let me note that our balance of trade problem is a very complex one, and it is not at all surprising that various government officials have different views.

My own judgment is that the deficit in our balance of foreign trade stems principally from two sources. First, and most importantly, we are importing enormous and increasing quantities of oil. One of the objectives of my energy programs is to revise that trend. Second, our economic recovery has been considerably faster and stronger than recovery abroad. Consequently, our imports of industrial supplies have risen sharply, while our exports of machinery and many other products have been weak. I see no evidence that our foreign trade deficit stems from a lack of U. S. competitiveness in world markets. But I think we must be constantly alert to the need to conduct our economic policy in a way which strengthens the ability of the United States to compete in world markets -- controlling inflation and providing a climate for productivity - raising investment are the chief elements of that policy.

9/14/77:Doolittle

OPENING STATEMENT TO RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS
September 15, 1977

For 13 years now, under four American Presidents of both parties, the United States has been negotiating with the Republic of Panama over the future of the Panama Canal.

I'd like to talk to you for a minute about why all four of us have felt that a new treaty was needed to safeguard the Canal's future.

Let me start by saying that the original treaty was signed in 1903 -- 74 years ago. Since then we have amended our own Constitution on eleven different occasions, to keep up with changing times. We have revised the Canal treaty only twice, in relatively minor ways.

One result is that the Canal Zone has come to be seen as a colonial relic by every country in Latin America and most of the other nations in the world.

This false picture of our country's role abroad concerns me, of course.

But another thing concerns me even more.

This is that the old treaty has gradually turned into a threat to the continued use of the Canal by ships of all nations, on an equal and non-discriminatory basis.

A study of the Canal by the Defense Department, the State Department and the CIA came to this conclusion:

"While the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone can be defended even in a hostile environment, the continuous operation of the Canal could not be ensured in that environment."

The report goes on to say: "The political environment, therefore, is a very important factor in Canal defense. The preferred defense of the Canal would be in conjunction with a friendly Panama."

And so that's the purpose of the treaties we have agreed on after such a long negotiating process: to turn Panama from an occasionally hostile bystander into an interested partner in the defense of the Canal.

If we fail to ratify the treaties, after all the expectations aroused throughout Latin America during the 13 years of negotiating, the results are predictable.

There would be disappointment and a sense of betrayal throughout Latin America. There would be unrest in Panama.

There would be great satisfaction in Communist circles generally, and in Cuba particularly.

If the Senate ratifies the treaty, however, as I am confident it will, the picture is very different.

We will then retain forever the right to defend the Canal's neutrality from any threat whatever, using whatever means are necessary.

For the rest of the century, we will retain control over all lands, waters and installations -- including military bases, of course -- which we judge are necessary to manage and operate the Canal.

We will retain control of Canal operations for the rest of the century, through a new agency of the U.S. government which will run the Canal.

We will give up only those parts of the Canal Zone we don't need anyway -- and they are mostly jungle.

We get in return a stable political environment in which the Canal can flourish as a safe, efficient and neutral waterway for all nations.

And we get closer relations with all the countries of the Caribbean and Latin America, so that our commercial and political ties in this hemisphere will become even stronger.

We show the world that misunderstandings between nations -- even between one of the largest and one of the smallest on earth -- can be resolved by resort to right rather than might.

We get a treaty that is not only in our own best interest, but in the best interest of Panama as well.

The treaties therefore promise a stability for the Canal that will long outlast both General Torrijos and myself.

This is a happy instance in which our best interests and our highest ideals as a nation coincide perfectly: what we must do to protect the Canal's future is what we, as a great and generous nation, should do anyway.

And now I'd like to hear your questions on the specific provisions of the new treaties. . .

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1977

BREAKFAST WITH REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Thursday, September 15, 1977

8:00 a.m. (60 minutes)

Roosevelt Room

From: Frank Moore *fm.*

I. PURPOSE

To meet with Republican Members of the Senate.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: This is the first breakfast meeting with the Republican Senators. The group consists of a cross section of the Senate Republicans, including leadership, freshmen, ranking minority committee members, liberals, moderates and conservatives.
- B. Participants: The President; Vice President; Senators Howard H. Baker, Jr., Dewey F. Bartlett, Henry Bellmon, Edward W. Brooke, John Chafee, Carl T. Curtis, John C. Danforth, Pete V. Domenici, Robert P. Griffin, Clifford P. Hansen, Orrin G. Hatch, Mark O. Hatfield; Frank Moore, Dan Tate, Bob Thomson, Bill Smith.
- C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

III. TALKING POINTS

- A. As with the previous Democratic Senate breakfasts, no agenda has been planned to allow for candid, open-ended conversation between you and the Senators.
- B. Attached is a biographical sketch on each of the Senators who will be attending the breakfast. We have included, where appropriate, some of their legislative interests.

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR. (R-Tennessee); 2nd term, 1978; born on November 15, 1925 in Huntsville, Tennessee; Presbyterian, married (Joy); two children; LL.B., University of Tennessee Law College, 1949; U.S. Navy, 1943-46; practicing attorney, 1949-66; U.S. Senate, 1967- ; elected minority leader, 1977.

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Regional and Community Development (Committee on Environment and Public Works); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Committee on Foreign Relations).

DEWEY F. BARTLETT (R-Oklahoma); 1st term, 1978; born March 28, 1919 in Marietta, Ohio; Catholic; married (Ann); three children; B.S., Princeton University, 1942; U.S. Marine Corps, WW II; farmer and rancher; Oklahoma State Senate, 1962-66; Governor, 1967-71; member, Independent Petroleum Association of America, American Rifleman's Association, Oklahoma Independent Producers Association; U.S. Senate, 1973- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Research and Development (Committee on Armed Services); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Energy Production and Supply (Commission on Energy and Natural Resources); Ranking minority member, Select Committee on Indian Affairs; Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Government Regulation and Small Business Advocacy (Select Committee on Small Business); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Financing, Investment and Taxation (Select Committee on Small Business).

The Senator will probably retire at the end of this term due to his two recent cancer operations; he opposes the Panama Canal treaties; strongly supports gas deregulation and oil decontrol.

HENRY BELLMON (R-Oklahoma); 2nd term, 1978; born September 3, 1921 near Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Presbyterian; married (Shirley); three daughters; B.S., Oklahoma State University, 1942; U.S. Marine Corps, 1942-46; soil conservation contracting and farming; Oklahoma House of Representatives, 1946-48; State Republican Chairman, 1960-62; Oklahoma's 1st Republican Governor, 1962-66; national chairman, Nixon-for-President Committee, 1968; U.S. Senate, 1969- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy (Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Agriculture and Related Agencies (Committee on Appropriations); Ranking minority member, Committee on the Budget.

The Senator works very closely with Senator Muskie and has been a key to whatever success the Congressional budget process has realized; very active on agricultural matters; an active farmer and rancher.

EDWARD W. BROOKE (R-Massachusetts); 2nd term, 1978; born October 26, 1919 in Washington, D. C.; divorced; two children; B.S., Howard University, 1940; LL.B., Boston University, 1948; LL.M., 1949; U.S. Army, WW II; Chairman, Boston Finance Commission, 1961-62; Massachusetts attorney general, 1963-66; trustee, Boston University, Northeastern University; member, American Veterans of WW II (AMVETS), National Council of Boy Scouts of America; Chairman of the Board, The Opera Company of Boston, Inc.; U.S. Senate, 1967- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare (Committee on Appropriations); Ranking minority member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs (Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Securities (Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs); Ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Defense Production.

The Senator is a strong proponent of busing; a strong proponent of liberal abortion policy.

JOHN H. CHAFEE (R-Rhode Island); 1st term, 1982; born October 22, 1922 in Providence, Rhode Island; married (Virginia); five children; U.S. Marine Corps, 1942-45; B.A. Yale University, 1947; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1950; practicing attorney; Rhode Island House of Representatives, 1957-63, minority leader, 1959-63; Governor, 1963-69; Secretary of Navy, 1969-72; U.S. Senate, 1977- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Transportation (Committee on Environment and Public Works); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Aging (Committee on Human Resources).

Freshman Senator; has offered to speak on behalf of the Panama Canal treaties; has been helpful to the Administration on several key votes (water projects, breeder).

CARL T. CURTIS (R-Nebraska); 4th term, 1978; born March 15, 1905 near Minden, Nebraska; Presbyterian; married (Mildred); one son; Nebraska Wesleyan University; Kearney County attorney, 1931-35; practicing attorney, 1931-38; Republican National Convention, 1964, Chairman of the Nebraska delegation; U.S. House of Representatives, 1939-55; U.S. Senate, 1955- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Rural Development (Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Tourism and Sugar (Committee on Finance); Ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Taxation.

Chairman of the Republican Conference; retiring; formerly ranking minority member on the Committee on Agriculture; extremely conservative.

JOHN C. DANFORTH (R-Missouri); 1st term, 1982; born September 5, 1936 in St. Louis, Missouri; Episcopalian; married (Sally); five children; A.B., Princeton University, 1958; B.D., LL.B., Yale University, 1963; ordained Episcopal minister; practicing attorney; Missouri attorney general, 1969-76; Chairman, Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, 1973-74; member, governing board of Yale University; U.S. Senate, 1977- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Surface Transportation (Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Public Assistance (Committee on Finance); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management (Committee on Governmental Affairs).

+ Freshman Senator; undecided on gas deregulation; would be an important break through if we can convince him to oppose deregulation; has been voting with the Democrats on Bert Lance issues in the Governmental Affairs Committee; supports Panama Canal treaties.

PETE V. DOMENICI (R-New Mexico); 1st term, 1978; born May 7, 1932 in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Catholic; married (Nancy); eight children; B.S., University of New Mexico, 1954; LL.B., Denver University, 1958; Albuquerque City Commission, 1966-68, Chairman, 1967; National League of Cities Revenue and Finance Steering Committee, Resolutions Committee, 1969 Annual Conference of Mayors; State Republican Finance Committee and Republican State Central Committee, 1970; Governor's Policy Board for Law Enforcement; Albuquerque's "Outstanding Young Man," 1967-68; U.S. Senate, 1973- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Water Resources (Committee on Environment and Public Works); Ranking minority member, Special Committee on Aging.

Senator continues to lead the charge on behalf of waterway user charges in the Senate; he devised the original plan to tie Lock and Dam 26 to the waterway user charges; was disappointed he was not invited to the Andriotti State Dinner (we simply did not have enough room).

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN (R-Michigan); 3rd term, 1978; born November 6, 1923 in Detroit, Michigan; married (Marjorie); four children; A.B., B.S., Central Michigan University, 1947; J.D., University of Michigan, 1950; U.S. Army, WW II; practicing attorney, 1950-56; U.S. Chamber of Commerce's selection as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Nation for 1959; U.S. House of Representatives, 1957-66; U.S. Senate, 1966- ; minority whip, 1969-77.

+ Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Communications (Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Tourism (Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on European Affairs (Committee on Foreign Relations); Ranking minority member, Joint Committee on the Library.

Retiring; has been critical of the Administration for not paying more attention to him; defeated by Baker for minority leader race this year.

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN (R-Wyoming); 2nd term, 1978; born October 16, 1912 in Zenith, Wyoming; Episcopalian; married (Martha); two children; B.S. University of Wyoming, 1934; cattle rancher; Commissioner, Columbia Interstate Compact, Snake River Compact, 1943-51; Governor of Wyoming, 1963-67; University of Wyoming board of trustees, 1946-66; National Governors' Conference executive committee, 1964-65; U.S. Senate, 1967- .

Ranking minority member, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Energy and Foundations (Committee on Finance); Ranking minority members, Subcommittee on Compensation and Pension (Committee on Veteran Affairs).

Retiring; vigorous proponent of deregulation; probably opposed to Panama Canal treaties; conservative; one of the best liked members of the Senate.

ORRIN G. HATCH (R-Utah); 1st term, 1982; born March 22, 1934 in Homestead Park, Pennsylvania; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; married (Elaine); six children; B.S., Brigham Young University, 1959; LL.B., University of Pittsburgh, 1962; practicing attorney, 1963- ; member, AFL-CIO (metal lathing building trade); U.S. Senate, 1977- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (Committee on Human Resources); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Separation of Powers (Committee on the Judiciary); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government (Joint Economic Committee).

Freshman; very conservative, but has on numerous occasions expressed a desire to help the Administration "in some way"; admires you.

MARK O. HATFIELD (R-Oregon); 2nd term, 1978; born July 12, 1922 in Dallas, Oregon; Baptist; married (Antoinette); four children; B.A., Willamette University, 1943, A.M., 1948; U.S. Navy, WW II; resident assistant, Stanford University, 1947-49; instructor, 1949, dean of students, associate professor (political science) 1950-56, Willamette University; Oregon House of Representatives, 1950-54; Oregon Senate, 1954-56; Oregon Secretary of State, 1956-58; Governor, 1958-66; author, "Not Quite So Simple" (1967), "Conflict and Conscience" (1971), "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" (1976); U.S. Senate, 1967- .

Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Public Works (Committee on Appropriations); Ranking minority member, Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources); Ranking minority member, Committee on Rules and Administration; Ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Printing.

Strongly supports Panama Canal treaties; favors deregulation; leader of opposition to neutron warhead; strong opponent to breeder; up for re-election.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

c
/

September 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Personal Income and Industrial Production

Two new pieces of economic information will be coming out on Friday afternoon, September 16, relating to personal income and industrial production in August. Both statistics indicate continued weakness in output and employment.

Industrial production is estimated to have declined by 0.5 percent in August -- the first reduction since the cold weather-induced drop in January. Output fell in nearly all major lines of activity except construction products. Auto production fell quite sharply -- mainly because of a longer-than normal shutdown by GM for model changeovers -- and will probably rebound this month. Also, part of the decline in total industrial output last month reflected strikes in bituminous coal and iron ore, and a drop in output of utilities after a sharp rise in July that reflected extremely hot weather. Even after taking special factors into account, however, this is a weak report on industrial production.

The personal income figures for August mirror this weakness. Aggregate wage and salary disbursements rose at an annual rate of only about 2-1/2 percent -- substantially less than the rise in average wage rates. In commodity-producing industries, there was an outright decline in total wage and salary payments.

Growth in total personal income in August -- 0.5 percent -- was sustained by increases in rental and interest income and governmental transfer payments. This is, however, a very small increase, probably about equal to the average rise of consumer prices.

These two reports do not come as a surprise, given the weak report on employment growth in August that we received a week ago. We interpret them as a response by businesses to the earlier weakness of consumer spending. Production schedules were adjusted quickly and substantially to avoid an undesired buildup of inventories.

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The latest news on consumer spending has been heartening and suggests that the period of weakness in consumer demand is behind us.

- . Retail sales rose by almost 1 percent in July and additional 1-3/4 percent in August.
- . New car sales in the first ten days of September were strong.

Unless a new round of weakness develops in consumer spending (and we don't believe it will), production and employment should begin to snap back fairly soon -- in October, if not in September.

10:30 AM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

ON THE OCCASION OF
THE VISIT OF
THE PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE
AND MRS. BARRE

C

ARRIVAL SCENARIO

Southwest Gate

- 10:00 A.M. Welcoming and Official Parties arrive White House, South Lawn.
- 10:20 A.M. Official Party preceding the Prime Minister and Mrs. Barre arrives White House. Proceed to South Lawn positions.
- 10:27 A.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER arrive Diplomatic Reception Room.
- 10:29 A.M. The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER are announced, and enter grounds to edge of carpet.

(Music - "Man of the Hour")

- 10:30 A.M. The motorcade carrying the Prime Minister and Mrs. Barre arrives - arrival fanfare. Official introductions.

The PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Barre move onto platform and take positions - toe cards - for honors.

- (French National Anthem)
- (U.S. National Anthem)
- (19-gun salute)

The PRESIDENT and the Prime Minister descend platform for inspection of Troops.

Following inspection, the PRESIDENT and the Prime Minister return to platform for remarks. Note new toe cards. No translator required.

Following remarks, all Principals RETURN TO FORMER POSITIONS facing south - as Commander of Troops closes ceremony.

All Principals proceed to South Portico Balcony and PAUSE FOR PRESS PHOTO SESSION. Ambassador Dobelle proceeds to Blue Room.

Principals enter Blue Room via Green Room for receiving line.

- 11:00 A.M. Coffee is served.
 - 11:15 A.M. The PRESIDENT and the Prime Minister depart for Oval Office.
- Mrs. Barre is escorted to Blair House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JF*

SUBJECT: State Visit of Prime Minister Barre

Achsah Nesmith has prepared these talking points for the arrival and state dinner for the Prime Minister of France.

Arrival Statement

Personel

1. This is the first visit of a French Prime Minister to the United States in 20 years and you hope these occasions will become more frequent. It is a double pleasure because he holds two important posts (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance). You had the pleasure of getting to know the Prime Minister and President Giscard at the London Economic Summit, where you learned much from their long experience in dealing with international economic problems, and you look forward to similar useful exchanges here.

2. You know the Prime Minister is an avid walker and arranged special walking weather for his visit to Washington (if it rains you could explain that we are having a serious water shortage in the area and if he'll come back when it's corrected we'll try to arrange better walking weather).

Historical

1. Americans historically owe much to the French people. Their help was invaluable during our fight for independence and France has been at our side more than once since then when we have had to fight to preserve freedom.
2. The early American Republic benefitted not only from material French support and dynamic leaders, but perhaps more importantly from the inspiration of French political and social thought. Today, as we face very different challenges, America continues to look to France for support, understanding and inspiration.
3. Two centuries ago America's dependence on other nations was only a temporary necessity. Today our mutual dependence is an inescapable, permanent reality. Our first President could warn a struggling young nation of the dangers of entangling alliances, with the barriers of time and space to protect us from the world. Today no American President, indeed no American citizen, can discount the importance of those multiple ties which have provided the foundation for the Western world's peace and prosperity for more than thirty years.

Today

1. In the areas of defense and disarmament we have strong common interests. France plays a critical role in the search for a more peaceful, safer world. As a great power, France makes an essential contribution to the security of its allies.

Our two governments recognize the dangers of the spread of nuclear weapons technology and the build-up of conventional arms. The French government has agreed to participate in the fuel cycle evaluation.

2. One issue of great importance to both countries is that of human rights. The concept of the rights of man were perhaps first most clearly defined in France, and vigorously championed there. The cry, "liberty, equality, fraternity," reverberates today with a force undiminished by the centuries. France remains a haven for political refugees from all corners of the world. This bond of commitment to liberty has joined our peoples in a spirit of cooperation from our earliest history to our present efforts to achieve a world where the rights of all people are respected.

3. Problems of inflation, unemployment and growth face both our countries. Like all of the major industrial nations we have experienced economic difficulties over the past several years, stemming from causes over which our governments have had little or no control. France has succeeded better than many in minimizing these difficulties and moderating their social impact. Many of the underlying problems remain, however, and will only be overcome through persistent and concerted action.

4. France initiated the call for the economic summit and the North-South conference, two of the major efforts to focus worldwide attention and resources on these global problems.

5. You know of the Prime Minister's expertise in this field. A generation of French economics students have profited from his knowledge. His distinguished career as a university professor and as a European Community commissioner have given him important insight you hope he will share.

6. Your conversation will probably range beyond Europe and the industrialized world. France provides a proportionally greater share of technical and economic assistance to many Third World nations than does any other major power, thus contributing importantly to their stability and development. France has initiated and sustained a dialogue between the developed and developing countries designed to bring about a new and more just economic equilibrium between North and South. France continues to play an important role in the Middle East and Asia and especially in recent months in Africa.

7. The approaches of our two countries are not always the same and you would not wish them to be, for you are convinced there is strength in diversity among free people. The values which our two peoples hold in common overshadow all that might divide us. Each of our nations brings unique talents, resources, and insights to the tasks at hand. Cooperation, to be effective, must be based on tolerance and mutual respect. You are sure that we have achieved and can sustain that sort of cooperation, and that the world will be a better place for it.

3:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1977

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RECORDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

Thursday, September 15, 1977

3:00 p.m. (5 minutes)

Roosevelt Room

From: Margaret Costanza *mc*

I. PURPOSE

Drop by and brief remarks during the meeting between the representatives of the Recording Industry Association and members of the Administration.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Many of the participants were among your closest supporters during the campaign, including Phil Walden and Joe Smith. They requested, through Tom Beard at the Democratic National Committee, a White House briefing to pledge the support of their industry to help implement Administration initiatives such as world hunger, anti drug campaign, etc.

B. Participants: See Tab A

C. Press Plan: White House photo and press opportunity

III. TALKING POINTS *

The following topics will be discussed:

1. Tape and record piracy and copyright laws
Robert A. Malson, Assistant Director
Domestic Policy Staff
2. Music and the arts as related to artists travelling abroad
Honorable Leonel Castillo
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service
3. Cultural exchange between countries
Honorable Christian A. Chapman
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
Educational and Cultural Affairs

*SEE LIPSHUTZ NOTE ON NEXT PAGE

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TAB "A"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Lipshutz *BL*

SUBJECT: Five-Minute Drop-By Meeting in the Roosevelt Room on Thursday, September 15, at 3:00 p.m., with Chief Executives of the Major Recording Studios Represented in the Recording Industry Association of America

This group includes Phil Walden and Joe Smith.

It is our understanding that one of the matters on the group's agenda for this meeting is a discussion of "federal investigations". I urge you not to become involved in any such discussions nor respond to comments on this particular subject should it be presented to you.

Apparently a Grand Jury in the Los Angeles area has been investigating, and continues to investigate, the six major producers in this industry, presumably with relation to anti-trust matters. It of course is possible that criminal cases could be instituted against both the corporations and some of the executives of the companies.

3:45

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1977

BRIEFING ON PANAMA CANAL TREATIES FOR U. S. JUNIOR
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Friday, September 16, 1977
3:45 P.M. (15 minutes)
The State Dining Room

From: Hamilton Jordan *H.A.*

I. PURPOSE

To inform them fully on the details of the Treaties and to answer whatever concerns they may have.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, or Jaycees, asked us for a briefing on the Treaties, with intentions, if possible, to endorse and actively support them.
- B. Participants: This group is composed of the Executive Committee and the Presidents of each of the State organizations, a total of 90 people.
- C. Press Plan: No press coverage.

III TALKING POINTS

Your presentation at the previous briefings for the States will be totally appropriate here.

The one difference is that this group is an organization and as such could mobilize in support of the Treaties if so inclined. An endorsement from them, of course, is invaluable. The Jaycees has 8500 chapters and 350,000 members.

attachments:
Agenda
List of Invitees

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