

11/17/77

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday -- November 17, 1977

8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:00 Chairman Kenneth Curtis and Mr. Paul Sullivan.
The Oval Office.

11:30 Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral
Stansfield Turner, and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski.
The Oval Office.

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - The Oval Office.

1:15 Plant Georgia Tree. (Mr. Rex Scouten).
(15 min.) White House North Lawn.

2:00 Secretary Harold Brown et al. (Dr. Zbigniew
(30 min.) Brzezinski) - The Cabinet Room.

2:45 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski et al - The Cabinet Room.
(60 min.)

6:00 White House Reception in Recognition of the
(60 min.) Tenth Anniversary of the American Film Institute.
The State Floor.

8:20 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade en route
The Kennedy Center.

8:30 American Film Institute Gala (BLACK TIE) - Opera House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/17/'77 ✓

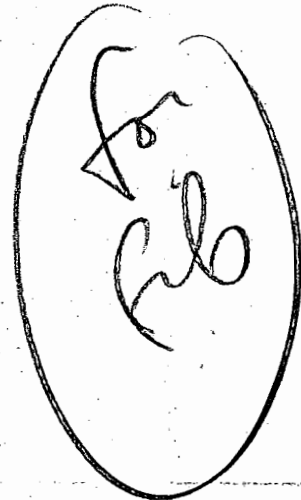
To: Jody, Walt Wurfel, Rick Hutchinson

From: Tim Kraft *TK*

Re attached memorandum, we are going to put Reston interview on schedule proposal for 2:00 p.m., Thursday, Dec. 1st, in place of Black Perspective on the news interview. Time: 30 minutes.

Don't confirm with Reston yet, until the President signs off on it when we send in schedule proposal.

C.C. FU



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO : The President

FROM: Jody Powell *JJP*

I believe it is time, and Zbig agrees, for you to have a chat with Scotty Reston. He is just back from a world trip. He comments that their problem overseas is that they still don't understand the federal system.

His interest is a bit of a reflective discussion about the world as you see it; but given the above comment, he clearly will be willing to get into the relationship of domestic issues and institutions to foreign policy.

I am asking Zbig to give you a well-thought-out set of talking points as food for thought. I hope you will look them over carefully and give some thought to what points you wish to make. You may wish to ask Cy or others for similar input.

I would like to set this up for early after Thanksgiving, perhaps Monday, 11/28 or Tuesday, 11/29. I think last appointment of the day is best for these talks. I believe 30 minutes is sufficient.

- Set up 30-minute afternoon of 11/28 or 29.
- Do not set up.

cc: Zbigniew Brzezinski
Tim Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/17/77

tim/nell--

please initial and
return to rich hutcheson

thanks -- susan

*Rich we've seen -
TH*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/17

Mr. President:

Bob Lipshutz wanted to add his re-commendation that this meeting take place.

We could do this at 11:15 on Tuesday November 29th. At 11:30, you have the briefing with Stan Turner, Vice-President, and Brzezinski. This is one way to keep the "brief call" from evolving into twenty people for thirty minutes in the Cabinet Room.

TK TK

author's note: this is what my office refers to as a West German Cabinet number (you saw two different cabinet officers, for ideological balance, only one meeting of which was really recommended by NSC and both pushed at the last minute)

This is a religious-leader equivalent. I think the President's time should be reserved for principals, with few and well-considered exceptions.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USETHE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: November 16, 1977
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski
VIA: Tim Kraft **ZR**

MEETING: Brief call on you by leader of Egyptian Muslim Community, Sheikh Abdul Halim Mahmud.

DATE: Wednesday or Thursday, November 16 or 17, 1977; but possibly November 29 - December 3, 1977.

PURPOSE: To continue series of meetings with Middle East religious leaders.

FORMAT: -Oval Office
-Sheikh Abdul Halim Mahmud, Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal
-Five minutes

CABINET PARTICIPATION: None

SPEECH MATERIAL: Background paper to be provided.

PRESS COVERAGE: Meeting to be announced. Photo opportunity.

STAFF: Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski

RECOMMEND: Secretary Vance, Dr. Brzezinski

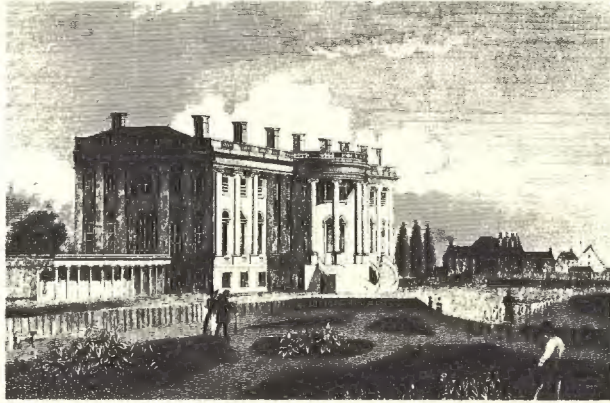
OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND: Your previously met with the leader of Egypt's Christian Community and President Sadat would very much like you to meet with the leaders of Egypt's Muslim Community as well. President Sadat has expressed his personal hope that "my friend, President Carter, will receive the Shah if only for five minutes." *never happens*

Approve Disapprove

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



*The White House
Gardens and Grounds*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Welcome to the White House Gardens. Here, nature's beauty and our Nation's history are combined.

An American elm that was planted during the Administration of our sixth President, John Quincy Adams, still stands here. Some Japanese maples, dating back to Grover Cleveland, provide shady spots, and two large magnolia trees from Andrew Jackson's era bank the left side of the South Portico.

The White House garden with the liveliest history is the Rose Garden, just outside the Oval Office. This retreat has been the scene of many marvelous personal, historical and ceremonial events: world royalty has been received here, historical documents have been signed, and diplomatic teas, press conferences and weddings have been held. Children and grandchildren of Presidents have romped here with their friends and various pets.

But everywhere on the White House grounds you will be walking along the paths of American history. There is hardly a spot where something of significance did not take place.

The love and care that have gone into the planning, planting and tending of the White House Gardens goes well beyond the tradition of serving the President and his family. This extra care is a gesture of respect for all Americans. These are your gardens and your heritage as well.

We want you to feel as much pride in them as we do.

Rosalynn Carter

1. Magnolia Grandiflora—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
2. Magnolia Grandiflora—WARREN G. HARDING
3. The Jacqueline Kennedy Garden
4. Little-leaf Lindens—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
5. Pacific Pride Apple—JOHN F. KENNEDY
6. Northern Red Oak—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
7. American Elm—JOHN Q. ADAMS
8. Japanese Maples—GROVER CLEVELAND
9. Children's Garden—LYNDON B. JOHNSON
10. Giant Sequoia—RICHARD NIXON
11. White Oak—HERBERT C. HOOVER
12. Pin Oak—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
13. Darlington Oak—LYNDON B. JOHNSON
14. Willow Oak—LYNDON B. JOHNSON



15. Magnolia Soulangeana—JOHN F. KENNEDY
16. Rose Garden
17. Magnolia Grandiflora—ANDREW JACKSON
18. American Boxwood—HARRY S. TRUMAN
19. White Oak—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
20. American Elm—HERBERT C. HOOVER
21. Scarlet Oak—BENJAMIN HARRISON
22. Red Oak—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
23. Fern-leaf Beech—LYNDON B. JOHNSON
24. Fern-leaf Beech—RICHARD NIXON
25. White Oak—HERBERT C. HOOVER
26. American Elm—GERALD R. FORD
27. White Pine—GERALD R. FORD

There is no other place in the United States where a short stroll in the open air provides such a sense of the continuity of American history as one can feel on the grounds of the White House. All our Presidents except George Washington have lived and worked on this knoll overlooking the Potomac.

When John Adams moved into the newly built Executive Mansion in 1800 he described the grounds as a barren expanse strewn with building materials and rubble. Since then, nearly every President and First Lady have given personal attention to the gardens and used them in their own special way; lasting reminders of their care are spread throughout the grounds.

A stately American elm planted in the 1820's by John Quincy Adams is the oldest of some 25 commemorative trees placed by past Administrations. Thomas Jefferson first enclosed the grounds with a rustic fence and shaped the Mounds to help define the privacy of the Mansion. The magnolias next to the South Portico were replanted from Andrew Jackson's estate. During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln looked out on troops bivouacked below his windows.

Early in the 20th Century, the grounds took on a more stately appearance with the removal of several greenhouses and numerous cutting gardens which had supplied flowers for state functions. New east and west wings were added to the White House and the grounds became a formal park rather than a botanical garden laced with meandering footpaths. Theodore Roosevelt

was observed outdoors almost daily, engaged in sports and brisk walks with his family and Cabinet members. Woodrow Wilson planted the first Rose Garden alongside the west wing, just outside the Presidential Office, and let sheep graze on the front lawn to dramatize the need for wartime woolens.

The present sightlines and ceremonial character of the President's Park follow landscape plans developed in 1935, when trees were removed to reopen the view toward the river. The grounds now lend themselves to varied kinds of official gatherings, Presidential arrivals and departures by helicopter, and welcoming ceremonies for visiting heads of state. Easter-egg rolling on the south lawn is an Easter Week tradition dating from the Hayes Administration.

The redesigned east garden was dedicated in 1965 to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. This intimate, friendly garden is the one most often used by the First Lady in her official duties and for entertaining friends. The beds are planted with spring bulbs; annuals are changed with the season. In addition, small plots are devoted to a variety of herbs, which are cut and used regularly in the White House kitchen.

The President uses the Rose Garden for small official ceremonies and receptions. In spring, flowering bulbs come up beneath blossoming crabapple trees; in summertime some 25 varieties of annuals and perennials bloom with the roses, followed in the fall by a colorful array of chrysanthemums.



1:15 P.M.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1977

TREE PLANTING

Thursday, November 17, 1977

1:15 p.m. (15 minutes)

From: Rex Scouten *R*

I. PURPOSE

To plant a commemorative tree on the White House Grounds.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: A tradition going back at least to President John Quincy Adams (whose American Elm still stands) of planting commemorative trees has been followed by many of our Presidents. On the White House Grounds today there are 25 commemorative trees representing 13 Presidents.

On this occasion you and Mrs. Carter will place a few shovel fulls of soil around a Red Maple Acer rubrum L. furnished by the Georgia Forestry Commission. The tree was grown on state land in Tattnall County. It is 4 years old and approximately 7 feet tall.

The planting will take place 75 feet northeast of the North Portico. The Maple will replace an American Elm planted by President Woodrow Wilson. This tree suffered Dutch Elm disease and died 2 years ago.

B. Participants: A. R. (Ray) Shirley, Director, Georgia Forestry Commission and Henry E. Williams, Chairman, Georgia Forestry Commission Board, have been invited as spectators.

C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

No remarks anticipated.

1-100

TALKING POINTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS/ACHSAH NESMITH *AF*

SUBJECT: Tree Planting

1. Almost all Presidents and their First Ladies have taken a special interest in the White House grounds and gardens. There are trees planted by 12 Presidents on the grounds. The oldest known one is an American elm planted by John Quincy Adams in the 1820s. Unlike most of his predecessors, including his father, the second Adams was not a farmer, but throughout his long public career he expressed a desire to plant a proper garden someday. He did not get around to planting his garden at the White House, but did plant the elm on the South Lawn near the Jefferson mounds. One of the magnolias his successor, Andrew Jackson, brought up from his home in Tennessee still stands by the entrance to the South Portico.

2. This four-year-old Red Maple you are planting was grown on state land in Tattnall County by the Georgia Forestry Commission (director Ray Shirley and board Chairman Henry Williams will be at the ceremony). An American elm planted by

President Wilson stood in the spot where you'll be planting this maple (the elm succumbed to Dutch elm disease). The boxwood nearby at the front of the mansion was planted by President Truman.

3. Red maples are among the first trees to flower in the spring and are bright gold to scarlet in the fall. At maturity, in 80 to 100 years, this little tree will be 100 ft. tall and 3 ft. in diameter -- that is, if we get an adequate energy program so some future President doesn't have to cut it down for firewood before it has a chance to grow up.

4. You have learned since you took office that even a President is often limited in how much he can affect events, and like everyone else, much a President does seems to be fleeting. It's nice to do something with some hope of permanence, so that even if future generations don't always agree on how wonderful your policies and programs were, they can at least say, "well, he planted a nice maple tree." Perhaps since it got its start in Georgia this tree will do better than the tulip poplar you planted in England.

#

Agee - POP ART FORM

POVERTY - SORROW

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

MOVIES ARE AMERICA

WASSERMAN - FARAH

HISTORY - DISTORTED?

(GUTW. SCHENECTADY

18/50 OTHER CANDIDATES

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN: *Good ones Improve & age*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1977

National boundaries

History - distorted?

Movies of Politicians

Sorrow - heli

Poverty - riches

Rick Wasserman Empire Fuel oil price

18/50 Other candidates

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, RICK HERTZBERG

SUBJECT: A.F.I. Reception

1. Background

The occasion for the reception is the tenth anniversary of the American Film Institute. In a larger sense, the reception--like the gala at the Kennedy Center afterwards--is a celebration of American movies and all they have meant to us.

The audience will consist of people from all aspects of the film industry as well as members of Congress and the Cabinet. It will be a very distinguished group, including actors like Henry Fonda, Sidney Poitier, and Al Pacino; actresses like Lillian Gish, Marlene Dietrich, Lauren Bacall, and Barbra Streisand; directors like Elia Kazan ("On the Waterfront," "A Streetcar Named Desire"), William Wyler ("The Best Years of Our Lives," "Ben Hur"), and Francis Ford Coppola ("The Godfather"); and screenwriters like Tennessee Williams and Budd Schulberg ("Marty," "Network"). Even Greta Garbo will be there.

Your remarks will be taped by CBS television, and a one or two-minute clip will be used on a 90-minute special to be broadcast next Monday evening.

George Stevens, Jr., has been the director of the AFI since its founding; Charlton Heston is chairman of the board of trustees.

2. Humor

You might want to open with this one:

"When I was a boy in Georgia, we used to go to the movies all the time. Our favorite film was GONE WITH THE WIND, but I think the version we saw might have been a little bit different. My favorite scene was the burning of Schenectady."

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3. Talking Points

Everyone who loves movies has reason to be grateful to the American Film Institute for preserving the great films of the past and nurturing new filmmakers for the future. The AFI is working hard to catalogue and protect from decay the 14,000 films in the collection of the Library of Congress. And the AFI is helping to give recognition to the movies as an art form--perhaps the distinctively American and democratic art form.

It would be hard to overestimate the impact that movies have had on the American imagination and the imagination of the whole world. Think of Chaplin and Buster Keaton--of the Marx Brothers and Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers--of Humphrey Bogart and Clark Gable and Marilyn Monroe. Think of the westerns of John Ford, the epics of D.W. Griffith, the comedies of Frank Capra, the thrillers of Alfred Hitchcock. Think of films like "Casablanca," "Citizen Kane," "The Wizard of Oz," "2001." The list is endless, because the movies represent such an enormously rich part of our common experience. Tonight at Kennedy Center we'll find out what the members of the AFI think are the ten best films of all time--and we'll all disagree with some of the choices, because all of us have our favorites and all of us love movies and feel strongly about them.

Movies have been important in the lives of most of us since we were children. Whether we grew up in small towns or big city neighborhoods, movies were part of our imaginative experience and our social experience, too. We went to the movies with friends, with families, later with sweethearts--and it was at the movies that most of us got our first glimpse of the great world beyond our own homes. Movies touched us as individuals, and also, as we shared our responses with our neighbors and friends, they increased our sense of community. And they still do.

The movies introduced us to the hilarity of life and life's sorrows, and in their way they stirred us and stimulated us and perhaps prompted us to aspire to higher actions.

All the magic that movies have meant--those dreams, those thrills, the wonderful comedy and rich pathos--have combined with the country itself and the experiences of each of us to form the landscape of the American imagination. Movies have enlarged in all of us the capacity not just for wonder, but also for aspiration. They have made us realize that larger and more resonant actions were possible for us than we might have thought, whoever we are, and wherever we happen to live. That is a great gift for an art to make to a people, and it is only one of the gifts that American movies have given us.

For hundreds of millions of people all over the world, the movies are America. They have shown the world a country that is sometimes brave, sometimes foolish, but that is always vital and alive.

(In addition, anything you have to say about what movies have meant to you personally would be very welcome.)

4. Quotes

You might find one of these useful:

PAULINE KANEL has written:

"Good movies make you care, make you believe in possibilities again." (Essay, "Trash and Art in the Movies.")

"It says something about the nature of movies that people don't say they like them--they say they love them." ("Reeling," introduction.)

JAMES AGEE wrote that the movies represent "the grandest prospect for a major popular art since Shakespeare's time," and:

"I can think of few movies, contemporary or otherwise, which failed to show that somebody who was working on them, in front of the camera or in any one of the many places behind it, has real life or energy or intensity or intelligence or talent." (Essay, The Nation, Jan. 1945.)

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