

11/10/78

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Memo	<p>Harold Brown to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 4 pp., re: Defense research</p> <p align="center"><i>Opened 6/1/78</i></p>	11/4/78	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10/78

Frank Press

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

Rick Hutcheson

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ACTION
FYI

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	VICE PRESIDENT
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	JORDAN
	KRAFT
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	MOORE
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	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
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	BUTLER
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	PRESS
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	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

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	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

NOV 4 1978

7 Press
info
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civilian Applications of Defense Research

I want to share with you two very dissimilar examples of Defense-funded research which promise important ancillary civilian applications. Developments like these are among the less visible products of defense dollars.

Mosquito Control with Monomolecular Organic Surface Film. This new technique for mosquito control comes from Naval Research Laboratory work exploring control of oil slicks through the use of organic fluids, which spread rapidly on the surface of the water to near-molecular thinness. The film produced reduces the surface tension of the water, which prevents the larvae from attaching themselves to the surface. The film is believed to be non-toxic, and should be suitable for use on irrigation and drinking water reservoirs. Additionally, because the film does not interfere with gas exchange across the air-water interface, oxygen starvation of the marine life in the underlying water does not occur. Experiments this summer in Lee County, Florida were successful in reducing the mosquito population significantly.

Rapid Solidification Rate Metallurgical Process. This process, developed under the sponsorship of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, promises the production of superalloys with greatly improved strength, corrosion resistance and fatigue life. These properties result from extremely rapid solidification of molten superalloy droplets (10 million times faster than at present), which prevents segregation of impurities or formation of weak metallic compounds. The resulting powder (figure 1) can be used to form structural members with vast improvements in allowable operating temperature, fatigue life and oxidation resistance. A potential side benefit of RSR technology is reduced dependence upon strategic materials such as cobalt and chromium.

Applying RSR to advanced engine technology promises higher thrust-to-weight ratios, lower specific fuel consumption and an overall reduction in life-cycle costs. Exploitation of this technology fully will require six to 10 years, suggesting a major impact on jet engines produced in the late 1980s. A more complete discussion is in the attached point paper.

Harold Brown

Attachment

ID 785717

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 08 NOV 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

FRANK PRESS

SUBJECT: BROWN MEMO RE CIVILIAN APPLICATIONS OF DEFENSE RESEARCH

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: +

+++++

TOO LATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: (X) I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

The civilian applications of Defense and NASA R&D are significant and show why we should view the overall R&D budget for its impact on productivity and on the economy. It compensates for the economic advantages which accrue to countries like Japan and Germany which devote almost all of their government R and D funds to the civil sector.

Frank Press
11/8/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10/78

Jim McIntyre

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jack Watson
Richard Pettigrew

SMALL AGENCY REORGANIZATIONS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Eizenstat, Lipshutz, Watson
and Pettigrew concur with
McIntyre's recommendations;
Brzezinski has no comment.

Rick/Bill

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✓	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
✓	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

12 OCT 1978

19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *Jm*
SUBJECT: Small Agency Reorganizations

This paper deals with reorganization of four relatively small agencies and recommends:

- A reduction in the number of full-time Presidentially appointed Commissioners of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and a transfer of the Commission to the Department of Justice.
- Abolishing:
 - (1) the Annual Assay Commission;
 - (2) the Low Emission Vehicle Certification Board; and
 - (3) the U. S. Marine Corps Memorial Commission.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission was established in 1954 by a Reorganization Plan which consolidated functions of the War Claims Commission and the International Claims Commission. Its mission is to decide the validity and amount of claims of U. S. residents against foreign governments as a result of acts such as nationalization or war damage. Currently, only two major areas of such claims exist, claims against the German Democratic Republic (which involve adjudication of an estimated

4,000 claims by May 1981 under PL 92-542); and claims of prisoners of war and civilian internees held captive in Southeast Asia. A more comprehensive analysis of the Commission is contained in the Enclosure.

The present staff of the Commission is 23 (authorized FTE 32), including two Presidentially appointed Commissioners (the appointment of the third Commissioner expired October 21, 1977).

We have identified two major issues for your decision:

1. Whether to provide for the service of two of the three Commissioners only part-time; and
2. Whether to transfer the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to the Department of Justice.

1. Part-time Commissioners.

With the exception of the Chairman (as chief operating official), the Commissioners have little to do during the first year of a claims program. Use of two part-time Commissioners, paid only when needed, would save about \$100,000 a year. Since 1970, there has been general agreement that the decision process can be consolidated so that it would require only a few months of the two Commissioners' time each year. Aside from approving final awards and hearing appeals, most of the work is handled by staff and does not require employment of three full-time Commissioners.

We recommend that the appointments of the two Commissioners, other than the Chairman, be changed from full-time to part-time. (OMB and the two immediate past chairmen of the Commission support).

Approve _____ ✓

Disapprove _____

J

2. Transfer the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to the Department of Justice in a manner to assure continuation of the judicial finality of the Commission's claims decisions.

The Commission is now a totally independent entity. Its placement within the larger framework of a Department would reduce the number of agencies reporting directly to the President and could allow more efficient administration. In effecting any reorganization, insulation of the Commission's decision-making process is essential so as not to destroy the finality of the Commission's claims decisions, as currently specified by statute (22 U.S.C. 1623(h) and 1641m) and recognized by the courts, and to avoid undesirable and costly litigation by claimants.

Your Reorganization Project considered the possibility of incorporating the Commission into three Departments -- State, Treasury, or Justice. Because of potential and perceived conflicts of interest with the diplomatic mission of State and because of only the peripheral disbursing agent relationship of Treasury with the Commission, those possibilities were rejected. Justice has a history of substantive working relationships with the Commission in investigating claims overseas, in representing the Commissioners in court, and in holding and disposing of alien properties seized for payment of claims. In addition, Justice already houses adjudicating units such as the U.S. Parole Commission and the Board of Immigration Appeals which rely on Justice for administrative support, but exercise independent judicial functions.

Between continued independence and transfer for administrative purposes to Justice, the central question is whether the gains from administrative streamlining are worth the effort for a small amount of dollars and personnel.

We recommend that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission be transferred to the Department of Justice. The adjudicatory independence of the Commission within the Department must be absolutely preserved through careful drafting. Senator Hollings and Congressmen Mahon, Zablocki, and Devine have indicated support for the transfer to the Department of Justice. The Departments of State, Treasury, and Justice also support this action.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION

The Annual Assay Commission, established in 1792, is the oldest Commission in the Executive Branch. Its original role was to monitor and provide public assurance that our coinage contained the required amounts of gold and silver. In addition, the Commission is responsible for testing the accuracy of weights at the Philadelphia Mint and for reporting annually to the President any deviation from legal standards in the manufacture of coins. A more detailed analysis of the Commission is included in the Enclosure.

The functions of the Commission have essentially become ceremonial because precious metals are rarely used in the manufacture of coinage, and weights and measures are approved by the National Bureau of Standards. The Commission now weighs and assays non-precious metal coinage (although there is no statutory requirement to do so) and has reported no major deviation from legal standards of manufacture in 15 years.

The Commission has several ex-officio members (e.g., the Comptroller of the Currency). The President is also authorized to appoint an indefinite number of public members who pay their own travel and expenses to the annual meeting in Philadelphia. Each receives a medal (struck especially for each annual meeting), a certificate, lunch, and a banquet which concludes the meeting. A small \$20,000 savings is associated with abolishing the Commission, including direct budget appropriations and indirect expenses.

Not only objections to abolishment, but suggestions for expansion of the Commission have come from numismatic interest groups (approximately 130,000 members) who maintain that public oversight of the nation's coinage should continue and whose members derive an element of prestige from serving on the Commission. Suggested added responsibilities have included such functions as the review of bullion deposits at Fort Knox. Our study shows that there is no real merit to arguments supporting the continued existence of the Commission or its expansion.

U. S. MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Commission was created in 1947 (SJR 112) to plan a memorial to members of the Marine Corps who had given their lives in the service of our country. An armory was constructed in Chicago over 20 years ago as such a memorial, and the Commission at that time fulfilled its charter. Nevertheless, it has not been formally abolished. The Chairman, Colonel Joe McCarthy (retired) considers the Commission to be active. Meetings are held annually at member's expense, the last one in April, 1977.

Veterans groups seem to have long forgotten the Commission. We do not anticipate resistance in abolishing the Commission.

We recommend the U. S. Marine Corps Memorial Commission be abolished. (The Department of Navy informally supports).

Approve _____ ✓ _____

Disapprove _____

J

IMPLEMENTATION:

These reorganizations lend themselves to implementation through legislation or reorganization plan. We suggest that we be authorized to draft appropriate documents for submission to the Congress early next year to implement the recommendations you approve.

Approve _____ ✓ _____

Disapprove _____

J

DATE: 12 OCT 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JACK WATSON

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

RICHARD PETTIGREW

JERRY RAFSHOON

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE SMALL AGENCY REORGANIZATIONS

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 16 OCT 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

MAK

DATE: 12 OCT 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JACK WATSON

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

RICHARD PETTIGREW

JERRY RAFSHOON

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE SMALL AGENCY REORGANIZATIONS

+++++

.. RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 16 OCT 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: (X) I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

Raf

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

WASHINGTON

DATE: 12 OCT 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS) *nic*

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI *NU*

JERRY RAFSHOON *comment Wed 10/15 ?*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

YSE - [unclear] memo 10/12/78
01/8 - 3 read w/ [unclear]
concur (Mick)

BOB LIPSHUTZ *concur*

JACK WATSON *concur*

RICHARD PETTIGREW *concur*

- if no word by 2 pm - ok

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE SMALL AGENCY REORGANIZATIONS

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 16 OCT 78 +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10/78

Stu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB LIPSHUTZ
STU EIZENSTAT

BL
SE

RE:

CAB Decision: Loftleidir, H.F.
(Icelandic Airlines) - Docket 33305

The Airline Deregulation bill contains a provision modifying the review procedures for CAB cases. The Act limits the time for Presidential review of international air route cases to 60 days. If the President does not disapprove the Board's order within that time, it goes into effect on the 61st day. (In effect, route cases are now similar to fare and rate cases which have a 10-day limitation.)

If Presidential review is completed prior to the 60-day period, the Board's order can become effective if the President signs a letter indicating that he does not intend to disapprove the decision.

The attached order is the first to be processed under the new procedures. The CAB proposes to amend Icelandic Airlines' permit to allow scheduled flights between Baltimore and Iceland. This is the first opportunity for a low fare carrier to offer transatlantic service directly to the Baltimore/Washington area.

The interested agencies have no objection to the Board's Order. We recommend that you sign the attached letter to the Board indicating that you do not intend to disapprove the order. (The deadline for action is December 29.)

Approve

Disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11-10-78
To Barry Bosworth

I see no reason
for this to be
distributed at all.
Why reprint the
WSJ Journal &
NY TIMES ?

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10/78

Jody Powell

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

Please forward to Jerry Rafshoon afterwards.

Rick Hutcheson

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*Today then give
to Rafshoon*

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	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
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	VANCE

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To Pres. Carter
Mrs. Bracy
Keep a copy
1/18

WHITE BURKETT MILLER CENTER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

The Program on the Presidency

November 2, 1978

I believe you should read
this letter & attached
article & let Jody
& Rafshorn see it.
CK

Jody → Rafshorn
J

Charles H. Kirbo, Esq.
King & Spalding
2500 Trust Company Tower
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Kirbo:

President Carter has been given little opportunity to talk about the presidency from his vantage point of experience to date in the office. Some such opportunity was provided to most of the recent Presidents while in office, even if it was confined to answering questions in the presidential press conference.

A number of close observers of American politics believe that it would be salutary if President Carter were provided a vehicle for projecting his views and reflections on the presidency sometime before the next presidential election. The public is being exposed to a fair amount of journalistic criticism of his performance. Many of us who study the presidency believe that the yardsticks being used to rate presidential performance no longer apply in a climate of reaction against presidential power, and that the performance ratings would be much more positive if they took into account the fact that the President's room to lead has been substantially narrowed by events beyond Mr. Carter's control in the aftermath of Watergate. Providing the President with an opportunity to talk about the presidency, in a nonadversarial setting and free from the constraints of issue politics, might help mightily to educate scholars, critics, and the public at large about the role of the Chief Executive nowadays.

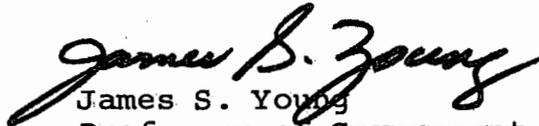
I would like to help provide such an opportunity. As the only university affiliated center in the country devoted to the enhancement of learning about the American presidency that is not tied to any political point of view or to the reputation of any particular President, the Miller Center of Public Affairs is ideally situated, I think, to facilitate this.

Charles H. Kribo, Esq.
Page 2
November 2, 1978

I would appreciate having your reactions to this idea and, if you think it has merit, the benefit of your advice about how it might be carried forward. I will be in Atlanta to attend the Southern Political Science Association meetings on November 10 and 11, staying at the Hyatt Regency. I could talk with you then or at a later time at your convenience.

For your information, I was born and raised in Savannah and have recently resigned as professor and Vice President at Columbia University to join the University of Virginia. My responsibilities here include establishing a new endowed program for the study of the presidency. My previous book, The Washington Community 1800-1828, was awarded the Bancroft Prize. Currently I am writing a book on the modern presidency. Enclosed is a brief article which incorporates some of the thoughts that will be in the book. In an abbreviated form this article will probably appear on the Op Ed page of the New York Times.

Sincerely,



James S. Young
Professor of Government and
Foreign Affairs
Director, Program on the
Presidency

JSY/sk

Encl.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
11/10/78

Hamilton Jordan
Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski

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President's outbox today and is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

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	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

November 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 25
HAMILTON JORDAN HQ
FRANK MOORE FN/B.S.

SUBJECT: Seignious Recess Appointment

General Seignious has written to you (Tab A) suggesting that he assume the directorship of ACDA on November 30; if you concur, this would require a recess appointment.

Article II, Section 2, Clause 3, of the Constitution gives you the authority to make recess appointments. Within 40 days after the reconvening of Congress, the name of the appointee must be resubmitted if he is to continue to be paid. At that time, Seignious would undergo hearings, and his nomination would be confirmed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a majority of the Senate.

Although some Senators might object to a recess appointment, if key Senators on the SFRC and Armed Services Committee do not, then we do not foresee any political problems.

If you approve a recess appointment, we would recommend that Seignious meet immediately with Senators Byrd, Baker, Cranston, Church, Javits, Stennis, Tower or Thurmond, Bayh, Jackson, Goldwater, Pell, Nunn, Culver, and Hart. Frank's office would consult with the other members of the SFRC and Armed Services Committee.

Though the potential for a political problem does exist with any recess appointment, we agree with Seignious that it is important that the ACDA directorship not remain vacant too long. We believe that most of the Senators interested in ACDA would also agree that it is important to have Seignious on the job as soon as possible. The argument that the discussion around his nomination will be the opening shot of the SALT debate is true, whether or not there is an interim appointment.

Recommendation

That you grant General Seignious a commission on or before November 20 so that he can assume his duties December 1 and that his name be submitted to the Senate for confirmation as soon as possible after Congress returns in January 1979.

Approve Disapprove

Attachment

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized letter 'J' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

A

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for Preservation Purposes

THE CITADEL
THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, S. C. 29409

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

November 3, 1978

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Dr. Brzezinski suggested that I write you a letter setting forth my views with respect to my assumption of the Office of Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

I believe that it is important that the directorship of ACDA remain vacant for the minimal period of time. My commitments at The Citadel do not permit me to leave there before the end of the month. However, I am prepared to assume office on November 30 if you concur as to this date. As Paul Warnke left office on October 31, this would result in a gap of but one month. Since the Senate is now in adjournment, this would, of course, require a recess appointment, with confirmation hearings for a permanent appointment in due course in the new Congress next year.

Also, I would like to state, Mr. President, my personal view that it is essential for the most effective development, coordination and execution of arms control policy that the chairmen of arms control negotiations be officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This is also consistent with the intent of the Congress as expressed in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. Therefore, I intend to pursue this concept after assuming office.

I look forward very much to serving our country under your leadership.

Respectfully,

George M. Seignious II

Lt. General George M. Seignious II
(USA, Ret'd)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 10, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JERRY RAFSHOON 

SUBJECT:

Remarks for wreath-laying ceremony,
November 11, 1978

Achsah has done a very good speech for your wreath-laying ceremony on Saturday. It is too long, but it is thoughtful and inspiring. I am having her cut it down and you should have a shortened version of it this afternoon. However, I am giving you this version now in case you want to read something earlier.

Although you will probably want to make your own remarks, please read this for guidance.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT WREATH LAYING CEREMONY AT ARLINGTON

I'm proud to be a part of this ceremony honoring all who have served our nation in war. It is appropriate that on this 60th anniversary of the Armistice that ended World War I, the Congress has restored Veterans' Day to November 11.

It is well that we remember what that day meant to the people of the world in 1918, when at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month peace came to a weary, war-torn world.

I wish that November 11 could have remained Armistice Day for all time, that World War I might have been truly the war that ended all wars, that no more Americans -- no more people anywhere on earth -- might ever have been called upon to give their lives for their country, or to risk their lives in battle.

Those who then proclaimed the great goal of a world in which nations no longer settled their differences with war

were later dismissed as dreamers, because their dream did not come true. Today we know that peace is not an impractical ideal promoted by dreamers. It is a practical and most urgent necessity in a world grown too small to hold the hatred and destructive power that war unleashes.

I think it is good for us to be reminded, as we come to honor the veterans of all our wars, that the dream is right, even if it has not come true. It is good that we be reminded to look at the reasons why their efforts ended in an even more terrible, more worldwide conflict. It is useful to be reminded of what is at stake when we make decisions about the policies and security of our nation. It is important to keep constantly before us the consequences of our failure, once war had ended, to create a world in which peace could be maintained as a permanent blessing for all mankind.

Historian Bruce Catton wrote (in *This Hallowed Ground*) of the costs of war, of the death of young soldiers in cold

tents and steaming swamps, of the grief "of a woman on a farm in Indiana or Mississippi, learning that the child who used to run barefooted across the meadows in spring has gone under the turf in some place whose name she never heard before."

When we come to honor those who died, we must honor, too, those who waited for husbands and sons and brothers and fathers who never returned, and those who for months or years were forced to live with the awful uncertainty of "missing in action."

On this day we honor, as well, those who returned, with broken bodies, who brought home not only their memories of war's desolation, but also physical pain that will go with them the rest of their days. We honor, too, those who came home whole, determined to build a wiser world.

Our founders believed that free people could and would fight for their land and their freedom better than any other people. It is fitting on the anniversary of the war that was

meant to end war, that we honor here today no famous men.

We come instead to honor men who fought and died without recognition, their services unrecorded by the nation whose security they bought with their lives, their names and deeds known only to their fallen comrades and to God.

So much that is good in this nation depends on the unknown actions of humble men and women who understand the importance of duty done without the blare of trumpets, without even acknowledgement most of the time. The strength of our nation lies in our ability to do what we must, each of us each day, wherever our particular duty lies. It is these unknown soldiers who best symbolize the acts of quiet courage, of painful duty done without complaint, of honorable service by ordinary people whose only reward was that their nation and their freedoms remained secure for future generations, whose only goal was to share in an honorable peace, or to leave that as their legacy.

That they did not succeed in achieving the permanent peace they sought does not make their contribution less valuable. They preserved the dream for another generation to try again, and for our own generation to have a time of respite from war, in which to seek a peace that might at last endure.

speech

We are fortunate that no Americans are dying in battle anywhere in the world today, but it is important that we remember at what cost our peace and freedom was bought. We must remember always how precious these things we enjoy today were to the millions of Americans before us who risked all, and sometimes lost all, to preserve the human rights not only of our own people, but of our Allies across the seas.

As President I've tried to keep the lessons of history fresh in my mind. Our first President knew the terrible responsibility of leading a ragged army of civilians, of enduring the hardships of battle and of nature and of helplessly

watching his men die of wounds and exposure in order to create a nation. He warned us bluntly, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

I've sought, as President, to make our preparation so thorough that no enemy would wish to test it.

I have sought, too, to do everything in my power as President to help other nations make peace. We cannot hope to have permanent peace surrounded by a world at war. In a world where missiles can circle the earth in a matter of minutes, time and space and oceans no longer protect us. We live in a world where nations have developed devastating capacity to destroy one another. We must be ever vigilant and prepared, but our only true hope for survival, and for the survival of the liberty and opportunity for human fulfillment that our nation was established to foster, is to create a world in which permanent peace is possible, a world in which no man or nation need be so desperate as to risk the

devastation and destruction of war.

If we forget the cause for which those buried here died, then, and only then, will their sacrifice have lost its meaning. Then, and only then, will the price they paid be deemed too high. If we are to honor our dead, whether from World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, or the earlier wars that established our freedom and independence as a nation, we must honor their dream with our lives and all the strength we can muster. It is that dream, of a world where men and nations live in freedom and settle their differences peaceably, justly, without resorting to violence or force, that we honor here.

Goethe said (in Faust), "That which thy fathers have bequeathed to thee, earn it anew if thou wouldst possess it."

It is my fervent hope that this generation might be able somehow to earn it without such human sacrifice. I pray each day that

we can at last live up to the dream for which so many
Americans have died, that no more of our children and
grandchildren need ever have to lie here beside these unknown
soldiers in nameless graves because we could not hold on
to the things they died to leave us.

#

Following the President's main remarks the plaque, which is the size of a small door, will be wheeled up from a short distance, and he will unveil it after a brief explanation:

There is no unknown soldier from the War in Vietnam buried here at Arlington because all of the bodies recovered have been identified. I have been concerned for some time that our nation has not properly honored the men and women who served in Vietnam. Their patriotism and suffering have too often gone unrecognized. We have sought to remedy this in the past two years, and the Congress this year resolved to place a plaque here today in tribute to their service -- especially those who died, were missing in action and presumed dead, or were disabled in that conflict.

I think it would be especially fitting for Max Cleland the Administrator of the Veterans Administration, to join me in unveiling this plaque. He personifies in many ways the dedication and sacrifices of those who served in Vietnam, and their determination not only to rebuild their own lives, but to build a world in which such sacrifices will not be called for again.

The plaque states: "The people of the United States pay tribute to those members of its armed forces who served honorably in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict."

Following the President's main remarks the plaque, which is the size of a small door, will be wheeled up from a short distance, and he will unveil it after a brief explanation:7

There is no unknown soldier from the War in Vietnam buried yet at Arlington. But in a sense all who served in Vietnam were unknown soldiers, their service to their country unrecognized. They were no less brave because our nation was divided about that war. Often they were not welcomed back as heroes of the past have been, but ignored as though their presence was an awkward reminder of the anguish that accompanied that war at home.

They knew the same pain when a bullet struck its mark, the same loss when they returned home without a leg or an arm or were unable to see the familiar faces they had known. They were no different from other veterans except in their certainty of why they had suffered, and in the attitude of those that stayed behind. They had interrupted their lives. They had lost friends. They suffer all these losses for years to come as soldiers have returning from every war. But too often instead of understanding and support, they have been given rebuffs because they answered the call of duty. Often our response hurt more than their wounds.

10

So it is fitting that all those who served in Vietnam be honored here, too, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers not because we intend to leave their patriotism and service unrecognized, but because we can never fully acknowledge what it has cost them to answer their nation's call. They have paid a bitter price not asked of the veterans of any other war in our history, and we owe them a special debt. We have sought to remedy this in the past two years. The Congress and I were determined that this plaque be placed here today, and I am proud to be a part of this ceremony unveiling it.

I think it would be especially fitting for Max Cleland the Administrator of the Veterans Administration, to join me in unveiling this plaque. He personifies in many ways the dedication and sacrifices of those who served in Vietnam, and their determination not only to rebuild their own lives, but to build a world in which such sacrifices will not be called for again.

The plaque states: "The people of the United States pay tribute to those members of its armed forces who served honorably in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict."

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
VETERANS DAY CEREMONIES
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETARY
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1978, 11:00 A.M.

AS PRESIDENT, I AM PROUD TO JOIN IN HONORING ALL WHO HAVE SERVED
OUR NATION IN WAR. IT IS APPROPRIATE THAT ON THIS 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ARMISTICE THAT ENDED WORLD WAR I, THE CONGRESS HAS RESTORED
VETERANS' DAY TO NOVEMBER 11. (MAX & I NEVER Δ'ed)

I WISH THAT WORLD WAR I MIGHT HAVE BEEN TRULY THE WAR THAT ENDED
ALL WARS, ... THAT NOVEMBER 11, 1918, COULD HAVE REMAINED ARMISTICE DAY FOR
ALL TIMES, ... AND THAT NO MORE AMERICANS -- NO MORE PEOPLE ANYWHERE ON
EARTH -- MIGHT EVER AGAIN HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON TO OFFER THEIR LIVES
IN COMBAT.

(=OVER=) (THOSE WHO THEN PROCLAIMED,....)

2

THOSE WHO THEN PROCLAIMED THE GREAT GOAL OF A PERMANENTLY PEACEFUL
WORLD WERE LATER DISMISSED AS FOOLISH DREAMERS, BECAUSE THEIR DREAM
DID NOT COME TRUE.

TODAY WE KNOW THAT PEACE IS MORE THAN AN IMPRACTICAL IDEAL
PROMOTED ONLY BY DREAMERS.

IT IS A PRACTICAL AND URGENT NECESSITY IN A WORLD GROWN TOO SMALL
AND VULNERABLE TO CONTAIN THE HATRED AND DESTRUCTION THAT WAR CAN UNLEASH.

IT WAS A GOOD DREAM IN 1918, EVEN IF IT ^{J.D} HAS NOT COME TRUE.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE STUDY THE REASONS THEIR EFFORTS FAILED,
AND WERE FOLLOWED BY CONFLICTS EVEN MORE TERRIBLE.

WE MUST NEVER FORGET THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO CREATE A WORLD
IN WHICH PEACE CAN BECOME A PERMANENT BLESSING FOR ALL MANKIND.

(=NEW CARD=) (HISTORIAN BRUCE CATTON,....)

3

HISTORIAN BRUCE CATTON WROTE (IN "THIS HALLOWED GROUND") OF THE
COSTS OF WAR, ... OF THE DEATH OF YOUNG SOLDIERS IN COLD TENTS AND
STEAMING SWAMPS, ... OF THE GRIEF "OF A WOMAN ON A FARM IN INDIANA OR
MISSISSIP, LEARNING THAT THE CHILD WHO USED TO RUN BAREFOOTED ACROSS
THE MEADOWS IN SPRING HAS GONE UNDER THE TURF IN SOME PLACE WHOSE NAME
SHE NEVER HEARD BEFORE."

REMEMBER
WHEN WE COME TO HONOR THOSE WHO DIED, WE MUST HONOR, TOO, THOSE
WHO WERE BEREAVED BY THE LOSS OF THOSE WE KNEW AND LOVED.

THANK
ON THIS DAY WE ALSO HONOR THOSE WHO RETURNED WITH THE MEMORY OF
WAR'S DESOLATION -- SOME WITH PHYSICAL PAIN WHICH THEY MUST ALWAYS BEAR.
THEY, PERHAPS MORE THAN OTHERS, ARE DETERMINED TO BUILD A WISER WORLD.

(=OVER=) (IT IS FITTING THAT WE HONOR,....)

IT IS FITTING THAT WE ^{PRAISE}~~HONOR~~ HERE TODAY NO FAMOUS MEN.

WE COME INSTEAD TO HONOR THOSE WHO FOUGHT AND DIED WITHOUT
RECOGNITION,...THEIR NAMES AND DEEDS KNOWN ONLY TO THEIR FALLEN COMRADES
AND TO GOD.

SO MUCH THAT IS GOOD IN THIS NATION DEPENDS ON THE UNKNOWN ACTIONS
OF HUMBLE MEN AND WOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF DUTY DONE
WITHOUT PUBLIC RECOGNITION OR THE BLARE OF TRUMPETS.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR NATION LIES IN OUR WILLINGNESS TO DO WHAT WE
MUST, EACH OF US EACH DAY, WHEREVER MAY LIE OUR PARTICULAR DUTY.

THESE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS BEST SYMBOLIZE SUCH ACTS OF QUIET COURAGE BY
ORDINARY PEOPLE WHOSE REWARD IS THAT THEIR NATION AND THEIR FREEDOMS
REMAINED SECURE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

(=NEW CARD=) (THAT THEY MAY NOT SUCCEED...)

THAT THEY MAY NOT ^{HAVE}~~SUCCEED~~^{ED} IN ACHIEVING THE PERMANENT PEACE THEY
SOUGHT DOES NOT MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION LESS VALUABLE.

THEY EACH PRESERVED THE DREAM SO ANOTHER GENERATION COULD TRY
AGAIN, AND FOR OUR OWN GENERATION TO HAVE A TIME OF RESPITE FROM WAR,
IN WHICH TO SEEK A PEACE THAT MIGHT AT LAST ENDURE.

AS PRESIDENT I TRY TO REMEMBER THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT KNEW THE TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADING
A RAGGED ARMY OF CIVILIANS,...OR ENDURING THE HARDSHIPS OF BATTLE AND OF
NATURE,...AND OF HELPLESSLY WATCHING HIS MEN DIE OF WOUNDS AND EXPOSURE
IN ORDER TO CREATE A FREE NATION. HE WARNED US BLUNTLY, "TO BE
PREPARED FOR WAR IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS OF PRESERVING PEACE."

(=OVER=) (I WILL, AS PRESIDENT, MAKE OUR.....)

I WILL, AS PRESIDENT, MAKE OUR PREPARATION SO THOROUGH THAT NO
ENEMY WOULD WISH TO TEST US.

I SEEK TO DO EVERYTHING IN MY POWER TO MAKE PEACE AND TO HELP
OTHER NATIONS MAKE PEACE.

WE AMERICANS CANNOT HOPE TO HAVE THE ASSURANCE OF PERMANENT
PEACE EVEN WHEN WARS ARE DISTANT FROM US. IN A WORLD WHERE MISSILES
CAN CIRCLE THE EARTH IN A MATTER OF MINUTES, TIME AND SPACE NO LONGER
PROTECT US. WE MUST BE EVER VIGILANT AND PREPARED.

BUT OUR ONLY TRUE HOPE FOR SURVIVAL -- AND FOR THE SURVIVAL OF
LIBERTY AND HUMAN OPPORTUNITY -- IS TO CREATE A WORLD IN WHICH NO PERSON
OR NATION NEED BE SO DESPERATE AS TO RISK THE DEVASTATION AND
DESTRUCTION OF WAR.

(=NEW CARD=) (WE ARE FORTUNATE THAT NO.....)

7

WE ARE FORTUNATE THAT NO AMERICANS ARE DYING IN BATTLE ANYWHERE IN
THE WORLD TODAY.

BUT IF WE FORGET WHY THOSE WHO ARE BURIED HERE DIED, THEN WILL
THEIR SACRIFICE HAVE LOST ITS MEANING. THEN WILL THEY HAVE PAID TOO
HIGH A PRICE.

IF WE ARE TO HONOR OUR DEAD, WHETHER FROM WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II,
KOREA, VIETNAM, OR THE EARLIER WARS THAT ESTABLISHED OUR FREEDOM AND
INDEPENDENCE AS A NATION, ...WE MUST HONOR THEIR DREAM OF A WORLD WHERE
MEN AND NATIONS LIVE IN FREEDOM AND SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES PEACEABLY,
JUSTLY, WITHOUT RESORTING TO VIOLENCE OR FORCE.

(=OVER=) (I PRAY EACH DAY THAT WE.....)

8

I PRAY EACH DAY THAT WE CAN AT LAST SECURE THE DREAM FOR WHICH SO
MANY AMERICANS HAVE DIED, ...THAT NO MORE OF OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN
NEED EVER LIE HERE BESIDE THESE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS IN NAMELESS GRAVES
BECAUSE WE COULD NOT HOLD ONTO THE BLESSINGS AND REALIZE THE DREAMS THEY
DIED TO LEAVE US.

(plaque wheeled up...you will conclude with
unveiling of plaque....)

THERE IS NO UNKNOWN SOLDIER FROM THE WAR IN VIETNAM BURIED ~~YET~~ AT
ARLINGTON. BUT IN A SENSE ALL WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM WERE UNKNOWN
SOLDIERS BECAUSE THEIR SERVICE TO THEIR COUNTRY HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY
RECOGNIZED.

(=NEW CARD=) (THEY WERE NO LESS BRAVE.....)

9

THEY WERE NO LESS BRAVE BECAUSE OUR NATION WAS DIVIDED ABOUT THAT
WAR. THEY WERE NOT WELCOMED BACK AS OTHER HEROES HAVE BEEN, BUT OFTEN
IGNORED AS THOUGH THEIR PRESENCE WAS AN ANKWARD REMINDER OF THE ANQUISH
THAT ACCOMPANIED THAT WAR AT HOME.

THEY KNEW THE SAME PAIN WHEN A BULLET STRUCK ITS MARK, ...THE SAME
LOSS WHEN THEY RETURNED HOME WITHOUT A LEG OR AN ARM OR WERE UNABLE TO
SEE ^{THE LAND OR} THE FAMILIAR FACES THEY HAD KNOWN.

THEY WERE NO DIFFERENT FROM VETERANS OF OTHER WARS EXCEPT THAT
MORE OF THEM DID NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THEY HAD SUFFERED, ...AND MORE OF
THEM WERE FURTHER WOUNDED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THOSE WHO HAD STAYED BEHIND.

(=OVER=) (TOO OFTEN INSTEAD OF APPRECIATION....)

TOO OFTEN INSTEAD OF APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT, THEY HAVE BEEN
CRITICIZED AND REBUFFED BECAUSE THEY ANSWERED THE CALL OF DUTY.

OFTEN OUR NATION'S RESPONSE HURT MORE THAN THEIR WOUNDS.

SO IT IS FITTING THAT ALL THOSE WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM BE SPECIALLY
HONORED HERE AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS BECAUSE WE CAN NEVER
FULLY REALIZE WHAT IT HAS COST THEM TO ANSWER THEIR NATION'S CALL.

THEY HAVE PAID A BITTER PRICE NOT ASKED OF THE VETERANS OF ANY
OTHER WAR IN OUR HISTORY, ...AND WE OWE THEM A SPECIAL DEBT.

WE HAVE SOUGHT TO REMEDY THIS IN THE PAST TWO YEARS. THIS IS NOT
THE FINAL TRIBUTE OUR NATION WILL PAY TO THOSE WHO SERVED IN VIETNAM,
BUT THE CONGRESS AND I WERE DETERMINED THAT THIS PLAQUE BE PLACED HERE
TODAY, AS AN IMPORTANT SYMBOLIC ACT OF APPRECIATION TO THEM.

(=NEW CARD=) (THE FOUR FIGURES,....)

THE FOUR FIGURES ON THE PLAQUE REPRESENT THE MEN AND ^{WOMEN} ~~WHOME~~ IN ALL
5 SERVICES -- ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, AIR FORCE, AND COAST GUARD -- WHO
PARTICIPATED IN THE WAR ON LAND, SEA AND AIR.

THE PLAQUE STATES: "THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES PAY TRIBUTE
TO THOSE MEMBERS OF ITS ARMED FORCES WHO SERVED HONORABLY IN SOUTHEAST
ASIA DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT."

I THINK IT WOULD BE ESPECIALLY FITTING FOR MAX CLELAND, THE
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, TO JOIN ME IN UNVEILING
THIS PLAQUE. HE PERSONIFIES THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE OF THOSE WHO
SERVED IN VIETNAM, AND THEIR DETERMINATION TO REBUILD THEIR OWN LIVES
AND TO BUILD A WORLD IN WHICH SUCH SACRIFICES WILL NOT BE DEMANDED AGAIN.

#

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10-10-20

194
10-10-21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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10-10-220

2:00 p.m. meeting with stu, jody,
etc. 11/10/78
(to discuss legislation-potential
vetoes)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

M East - Cy → N.Y. = Unilateral
Sadat vs other Arabs

Mexico - plebiscite

Mobilia = UN & SA
Resolution - abstain (?)

Iran - Iran Air → work
peace restored. Gen strike
Call.

PRC. Communique tabled

SALT Cm def

Seigniorage - interim

Zin → US

Pol intel A