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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ att	From The President to Cyrus Vance (1 p.) re: U.S. ambassador to Israel	3/4/77	A
letter	From The Secretary of Defense to The President Re:number of general/flag officers (6 pp.) attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Bert Lance Opened 11/4/92	3/4/77	A
~~letter~~	~~From Griffen Bell to The President (17 pp.) re: Intelligence Oversight Board / attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Griffen Bell~~ OPENED	~~3/4/77~~ 2/13/93	~~A~~
~~draft of~~ letters w/att.	~~Letters~~from President ~~Carter~~ to Prime Minister Callahan(3 pp.) and President Giscard D' Estang (3 pp.), annotated drafts (3 pp.)/ attached to memo from Susan Clough to Rick Hutcheson Opened 10/26/95	3/4/77	A

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1979 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: February 25, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION AUTHORITY AND PRACTICES OF THE FBI REGARDING INFORMATION CONCERNING U. S. PERSONS DERIVED FROM NATIONAL SECURITY ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Enclosed for your consideration is a paper, captioned as above, which sets forth observations and a proposed program to resolve the diverse problems encountered in establishing policy to properly control the dissemination of information and names of U. S. persons derived from national security electronic surveillances.

I am in hopes that the groundwork accomplished by the committee created within the Intelligence Division to study and analyze the diverse requirements will supplement the efforts of Inspector J. B. Hotis and the Guidelines Committee in this area.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. E. H. Knoche
Acting Director
Central Intelligence Agency

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
FEB 25 1977

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

5010-110

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DISSEMINATION AUTHORITY AND PRACTICES OF THE FBI REGARDING INFORMATION CONCERNING U. S. PERSONS DERIVED FROM NATIONAL SECURITY ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

Executive Order 11905 specifically directs the FBI, under the supervision and regulations of the Attorney General, to detect and prevent clandestine intelligence activity by or on behalf of foreign powers through lawful counterintelligence operations, within the United States, including electronic surveillance, and, as a secondary duty, to conduct lawful activities, including electronic surveillance, authorized by the President and specifically approved by the Attorney General, to support the foreign intelligence collection requirements of other intelligence agencies.

As a result of these lawful intelligence collection activities and counterintelligence investigations, the FBI, by electronic surveillance and other means, acquires a voluminous and continuing flow of counterintelligence-related information of interest to the intelligence community and positive intelligence information of legitimate interest to a variety of other Federal agencies; information which is pertinent to the various responsibilities of those agencies.

Executive Order 11905 directs that the FBI shall:

> "...disseminate, as appropriate, foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information which it acquires to appropriate Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies and cooperating foreign governments."
> (Emphasis Added)

Additionally, in supervising the activities of the FBI and promulgating regulations for the conduct of intelligence collection and counterintelligence investigations pursuant to E.O. 11905, the Attorney General has issued Foreign Counterintelligence Guidelines (FCIG), effective June 1, 1976. Part II (D) specifically authorizes and makes it a duty that

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Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 6/24/93 DOJ LTR MR-NLC-91-71
BY NARS, DATE 7/16/93

the FBI disseminate, as appropriate, foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information to appropriate Federal agencies. Part IX B (1) more fully defines the parameters of this authority by permitting the FBI to disseminate to other Federal authorities facts or information obtained during foreign intelligence collection and counterintelligence investigations when such information:

(a) falls within their investigative jurisdiction; (Emphasis Added)

(b) constitutes foreign intelligence information required by Federal agencies having primary responsibility therefore; (Emphasis Added)

(c) should be furnished to another Federal agency as required by Executive Order 10450; or

(d) may be required by statute, National Security Council directive, interagency agreement approved by the Attorney General, or Presidential Directive.

The authorizing provisions of the Executive Order, supplemented by the FCIG, leave no question whether it is within the authority of the FBI, and furthermore a duty, to conduct the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information through lawful means, and to disseminate that information to other Federal agencies when it pertains to their investigative jurisdiction or a matter over which they have primary responsibility.

Secondly, it should be noted that neither the Order nor the FCIG specifically or inferentially exclude United States persons, to include citizens and resident aliens, from being the subject of dissemination, per se. To the contrary, both authorities address proper dissemination practices from the view of lawful acquisition of the information and consideration of the legitimacy of need or responsibility of the recipient. The status of the

Re: Dissemination Authority and Practices
of the FBI Regarding Information Concerning
U. S. Persons Derived from National
Security Electronic Surveillance

subject of the dissemination is not an enumerated or regulated factor at present. This is not to say, however, that concern for constitutional privacy enjoyed by U. S. persons has been ignored or rejected by the Department of Justice or the FBI.

FBIHQ and the Department of Justice began active discussions regarding creation of a formal minimization policy relative to the product of national security electronic surveillances in November, 1975, when Attorney General Levi, in an appearance before the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities, stressed the need to limit strictly revelation, disclosure or use of the product of surveillances in order to minimize the extent of intrusion.

By memorandum to the Attorney General, March 11, 1976, the Director enclosed a proposed Memorandum to All Special Agents in Charge setting forth minimization procedures regarding information derived from national security electronic surveillances. This was primarily a formal statement of current practices within the FBI, some of which were initiated as early as December, 1949. The dissemination policy of information gained from national security electronic surveillances set forth in the Memorandum to All Special Agents in Charge was taken from a section of the Federal Register of August 27, 1975, which, as a result of the Privacy Act, sets forth routine uses of FBI records. In addition, this statement follows quite closely the FBI dissemination policy set out on page 23 of the President's Executive Order on "United States Foreign Intelligence Activities," issued February 18, 1976. The above Memorandum to All Special Agents in Charge was approved by the Attorney General on July 21, 1976, and was sent to all FBI field offices. These instructions are still current.

In addition, Attorney General Levi imposed strict minimization guidelines in early 1976 relative to special coverage by this Bureau in the Soviet fields. These guidelines are peculiar to a certain situation and do not apply as general minimization procedures. In connection with any pending

Re: Dissemination Authority and Practices
of the FBI Regarding Information Concerning
U. S. Persons Derived from National
Security Electronic Surveillance

additional minimization guidelines, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, by letter to the President, February 3, 1977, indicated his intent to take additional measures as may be necessary to "minimize the invasion of privacy interests in the conduct of electronic surveillances for foreign intelligence purposes." In this regard, his staff has indicated an intent to initiate discussions concerning minimization standards for monitoring and retention of conversations to implement this aspect. The proposed Wiretap Bill, S. 3197, under Section 2524(a), (5), would call for, in the application for a court order, a statement of the procedures to minimize the acquisition and retention of information relating to permanent resident aliens or U. S. citizens which information does not relate to the criteria under which national security electronic surveillances are approved. Should the bill be passed, the FBI has already formulated applicable minimization procedures subject to Attorney General approval.

Currently, the FBI Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 5, provides that "...the need to disseminate must be both vital and important and within the scope of present requirements to do so." Additionally, this Section provides for dissemination of "...information within FBI jurisdiction but also of interest to another federal agency" and "...which information is believed to be of interest to another agency within the Executive Branch unless there are good and compelling reasons not to do so." (Emphasis Added) It is recognized within the FBI that these instructions in this constitutionally sensitive area are lacking in completeness and clarity. In an effort to rectify the problem, a committee has been formed within the FBI to examine current dissemination practices, to establish the legitimate needs of potential recipients, and to recommend policy in the form of guidelines and Manual revisions to minimize unwarranted proliferation of information not essential to the recipient's responsibilities. Concurrence and opinion of the Attorney General will be sought regarding these policies through the Attorney General's Guidelines Committee.

The work of the committee will be of a complex nature. Many factors bear on the question of whether to disseminate an item of information, and secondly, whether the identity of U. S. persons should be included.

Re: Dissemination Authority and Practices
of the FBI Regarding Information Concerning
U. S. Persons Derived from National
Security Electronic Surveillance

The FBI, designated as a member of the intelligence community under E.O. 11905, must be responsive to the requirements of the Director of Central Intelligence as addressed in Key Intelligence Questions, circulated to insure priority in collection and production of intelligence concerning defense, foreign policy, economic and technical fields; the Economic Alert List, Economic Intelligence Committee, highlighting the current economic information needs of all members of the economic community (State, Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, Interior, Army, Navy, Air Force, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Export-Import Bank, Federal Reserve Board, and others) and stating the specific objectives of foreign-U. S. economic trade and negotiations; and the Current Intelligence Reporting List, Human Resources Committee of the National Foreign Intelligence Board, setting guidance in reporting needs for political, political-economic, military and scientific information.

It is currently the practice of the FBI to include the names of U. S. persons in items of dissemination in the belief that the legitimate recipients should be afforded the most complete information possible upon which to take action or make projections. In this regard, for example, it is felt that CIA has a legitimate need for the names of U. S. persons contracting business or visiting in criteria countries where they may be of intelligence significance, a potential for recruitment, or value as an asset. Commerce frequently has legitimate need in order to appropriately evaluate the impact of such negotiations and to determine whether they comply with applicable Commerce regulations. State and Defense have legitimate interest in the names of U. S. persons who may have effect on economic and foreign policy as well as those with security clearances, those who engage in businesses holding defense contracts, and military personnel. Consideration must be given to the internal regulations of the recipients concerning the receipt and retention of such information. In many instances, deletion of the name or other identifiers makes the information virtually meaningless to the recipient.

In addition, it must be appreciated that such dissemination occurs numerous times each day and each act depends on the judgment of those persons faced with the problem. In most instances, the FBI has neither

the authority nor the facility to fully identify and develop the varied ramifications and significance of one such incident. Normally, the information in the possession of the FBI is only meaningful to the proper recipient when added to information already on hand or examined by those who are expert in the particular field.

Caution must be taken when recommending dissemination policy to avoid that which would arbitrarily restrict the inclusion of names and other identifiers; the one ingredient which might trigger safeguards to preserve U. S. foreign policy, economic, military, scientific or technical considerations. Conversely, it is apparent that, in many instances, the subject matter is important to the recipient but the names of U. S. persons of no particular importance. Such can only be properly judged after analysis of all considerations. This is the purpose of the FBI committee.

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Rick Hutcheson
White House - West Wing

REGISTRY NO.

UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION
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Confidential Memo from President re Grade Levels

DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002585

ADDRESSEE
The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
The Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

ADDRESSEE'S SIGNATURE

Ida Serra

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DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002583

ADDRESSEE
The Honorable Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

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DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002582

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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H. Runyon

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DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002588

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Ray Marshall
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

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Aaron Shay

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Confidential Memo from the President re Grade Levels

DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002581

ADDRESSEE
The Honorable Joseph A. Califano Jr.
Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

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DATE 3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002580

ADDRESSEE
The Honorable Brockman Adams
Secretary of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590

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West Wing of White House

REGISTRY NO.

UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION
(Serial No., File No., Subject)

Report of Inteligence Oversight Board

DATE
3/7/77

INCLOSURES

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
The Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

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D. Werner

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18—70409b-1 GPO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: March 3, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION AUTHORITY AND PRACTICES OF THE FBI REGARDING INFORMATION CONCERNING UNITED STATES PERSONS DERIVED FROM NATIONAL SECURITY ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

In accordance with instructions set forth in your letter of February 25, 1977, I have discontinued the dissemination of information obtained from warrantless national security electronic surveillances which identifies or permits identification of American citizens and permanent resident aliens, except where specific approval for such dissemination has been received from your Office.

At the request of your Special Assistant, J. Michael Kelly, FBI Intelligence Division representatives met with Special Assistants of your Office: Messrs. Kelly, Frederick D. Baron, and Douglas Marvin on the afternoon of March 2, 1977.

There was agreement, subject to your express approval, that the FBI should resume dissemination on an interim basis of electronic surveillance information identifying and relating to United States citizens and/or resident aliens under the following temporary guidelines:

> The FBI may disseminate information relevant to its foreign counterintelligence investigations and responsibilities to other Federal agencies when it constitutes a matter of joint investigative interest and jurisdiction or it constitutes foreign counterintelligence required by Federal agencies having primary responsibility therefor;
>
> The FBI may disseminate information relevant to actual and potential criminal investigations;

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 12/16/91 DOJ Ltr RE MR-NLC-91-72
BY ____ NARS, DATE 12/19/91

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1983
BY ____ NARS, DATE 12/19/91

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5010-110

It may also disseminate that information required by court order, such as through the discovery process in pending legal actions against the United States Government, Department of Justice and the FBI. In these cases only identifications of plaintiffs are provided.

Dissemination in the above categories will, of course, be limited to departments and/or agencies with direct interest and responsibilities in the particular cases.

It was also agreed that the dissemination in other categories, such as positive foreign intelligence information, would be held in abeyance pending the drafting of permanent guidelines by a joint Departmental/FBI committee currently working on this subject. However, items of an emergency or highly important nature, where we believe dissemination would appear advisable, will be individually referred to your Office with a cover form and will only be disseminated with the express approval of your Office.

I will await your approval prior to resumption of dissemination in the counterintelligence, criminal and civil categories listed above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: March 4, 1977

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Griffin B. Bell GBB
Attorney General

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FROM WARRANTLESS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

TO: Director Clarence Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation

I am pleased to note that, as indicated in your memorandum to me on March 3, 1977, you have discontinued the dissemination of information obtained from warrantless national security electronic surveillances which identifies or permits identification of American citizens and permanent resident aliens except where specific approval for such dissemination has been received from my Office.

I hereby authorize you to resume dissemination on an interim basis of information obtained from warrantless electronic surveillance which identifies or permits the identification of American citizens and permanent resident aliens, if in your determination the information meets the criteria of one of the following categories:

(1) The FBI may disseminate information relevant to its foreign counterintelligence investigations and responsibilities to other Federal agencies when it constitutes a matter of joint investigative interest and jurisdiction or it constitutes foreign counterintelligence required by Federal agencies having primary responsibility therefor.

(2) The FBI may disseminate information relevant to actual and potential criminal investigations subject to the existing guidelines.

(3) The FBI may disseminate that information required by court order, such as through the discovery process in pending criminal actions or through the discovery process in pending legal actions against the United States Government, Department of Justice, and the FBI. In these cases only identifications of parties are to be provided. The FBI shall, whenever possible, recommend that the Department of Justice seek protective orders to prevent further dissemination of this information by the parties.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 6/24/93 DOJ/OIPR MR-NLC-91-71
BY NARS, DATE 7/16/93



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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

Dissemination in the above categories shall be limited to departments or agencies with direct interest and responsibilities in the particular cases to which the information pertains.

Dissemination in other categories, such as positive foreign intelligence information, shall be held in abeyance pending the drafting of permanent guidelines by a Departmental committee currently working on this subject. However, items of an emergency or highly important nature, where you determine that dissemination is advisable, shall be individually referred to my Office and shall only be disseminated with the express approval of my Office.

~~SECRET~~

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

March 4, 1977

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am responding to your request of March 1, 1977, for my views on the report of the Intelligence Oversight Board which I received from Chairman Robert D. Murphy on February 26, 1977.

At present I am studying in detail the analysis in the Intelligence Oversight Board staff report. I agree with the general point made by the report, that there is a need to thoroughly review all relevant FBI guidelines and to design new guidelines where necessary to regulate the dissemination by the FBI of information which is gained from warrantless electronic surveillance and which concerns the domestic activities of U.S. persons.

On February 25, 1977, I directed Clarence Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to halt the dissemination of information derived from warrantless electronic surveillance which identifies or permits the identification of American citizens and permanent resident aliens. I indicated that any such information that the FBI believed should be disseminated was to be submitted to my Office for review and no dissemination was to take place without the approval of my Office. (See attached memorandum of February 25, 1977.) Director Kelley has informed me that my directive has been implemented. (See attached memorandum of March 3, 1977.)

On February 25, 1977, I also received a memorandum from Director Kelley enclosing for my consideration a paper setting forth a proposed program to establish a policy to properly control the dissemination of information which identifies or permits the identification of U.S. persons derived from warrantless electronic surveillances. (See copy of this memorandum attached.)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY The Attorney General
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 and 3
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON Indefinite

At this time, I directed my staff to work with the Department's FBI Guidelines Committee and with counsel from the FBI to promptly design procedures to regulate the dissemination of such information during an interim period while the subject is under review and also to draft as soon as possible comprehensive guidelines which could be promulgated to regulate such dissemination on a permanent basis. Pursuant to this directive my staff, in cooperation with the Director of the FBI, drafted a directive to govern dissemination of such information on an interim basis. I issued this directive to Director Kelley today. (See attached memorandum of March 4, 1977.) Furthermore, the FBI Guidelines Committee reported to my staff today that significant progress has been made toward the drafting of comprehensive guidelines in this area.

As to the second problem raised by the report of the Intelligence Oversight Board, I agree that close attention must be given to the procedures followed by government agencies in analysis and retention of information derived from warrantless electronic surveillance which identifies or permits the identification of American citizens or permanent resident aliens. I believe that the initial review of such procedures should be conducted by the agencies which receive such information. I am prepared to comment on the legal aspects of any proposed procedural guidelines if you should direct me to do so.

[redacted]

I will keep you informed as my review of the policy and procedures in this area proceeds.

Yours sincerely,

Griffin B. Bell

Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: Feb. 25, 1977

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Dissemination of Foreign Intelligence Information

TO: Clarence Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Please direct FBI personnel to halt the dissemination of information derived from warrantless electronic surveillance which identifies or permits the identification of American citizens and permanent resident aliens. All such information should be submitted to my Office for review. No dissemination will take place without the approval of this Office.

This procedure is being adopted so that I can become thoroughly acquainted with the nature, value and quantity of such intelligence information before it is disseminated. After studying the dissemination process, I intend to promulgate guidelines which will regulate the dissemination of such information. Please assign someone from the FBI to work with J. Michael Kelly and Frederick Baron of my Office to begin the process of drafting such guidelines.

You indicated in your memorandum of February 15, 1977, to the Chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board that the FBI is currently reviewing its policy and procedures with respect to the dissemination of foreign intelligence information acquired by warrantless electronic surveillance which identifies American citizens and permanent resident aliens.

I appreciate your efforts along these lines and would like to receive a report on the current status of this review.

Griffin B. Bell

cc. J. Michael Kelly, Special Assistant
to the Attorney General

Frederick Baron, Special Assistant
to the Attorney General

Douglas Marvin, Special Assistant
to the Attorney General

Thomas Leavitt, Assistant Director,
Intelligence Division, FBI

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 6/24/93 DOJ Ltr RE MR-NLC-91-
BY ____ NARS, DATE 7/16/93



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(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION 5 March 1977

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Your Letter of 4 March to the President Regarding Report of the Intelligence Oversight Board

The President's reponse to your letter was: "OK".

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, FEB. 24, 1983
BY _____ NARS, DATE 7/16/93

Form No. DJ-34
(Ed. 9-31-56)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT RECEIPT

Control No. _____

FROM (Division or Office) Office of the Attorney General

TO The President

DELIVERED BY Frederick Baron For OAG Room 5123

RECEIVED BY _____ For _____ Room _____

DATE 3/4/77 Time _____

IDENTITY OF DOCUMENT

ADDRESSEE The President

FROM Griffin B. Bell, Attorney General

DATE March 4, 1977 No. PAGES 14 COPY _____ OF _____ COPIE

CLASSIFICATION SECRET FILE NO. _____

SUBJECT:

Send my
regards
to Bekel
retain original
in file

RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO
Rick Hutcheson
West Wing of the White House

REGISTRY NO.

UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION
(Serial No., File No., Subject)
Confidential Memo from the President re Grade Level

DATE
3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002587

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Juanita M. Kreps
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

ADDRESSEE'S SIGNATURE

K. Burns

DATE RECEIVED
3-7

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16—70499b-1 GPO

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White House - West Wing

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Confidential Memo from the President re grade levels

DATE
3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002584

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable W. Michael Blumenthal
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

ADDRESSEE'S SIGNATURE

Merryman (E. Lee)

DATE RECEIVED 3/4/77

TO BE RETURNED TO THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL RECEIPT

16—70499b-1 GPO

3/10/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

rick--

president's drafts
of some letters to
callahan and giscard....
done several months ago

-- susan

Because of my concern for our friendship, and because I know how much the Concorde means to you,

To Callahan / Giscard

Let me describe to you as clearly as I can the situation (quite personal and ↑ regarding) Concorde landing rights:

a) My administration supports the decision to permit the 16 months trial period. At Dulles Airport, which is under federal control, service is being permitted and environmental tests are being conducted. At Kennedy Airport, where local authorities have control, delays have prevented test flights.

Commercial motives do not dictate the American attitude towards the Concorde.

b) There is no aspect of commercial competition in the U.S. Concern about the Concorde. The people decided several years ago not to build nor fly a supersonic transport plane. The issue was then and is now primarily environmental concern.

c) This is a major political issue around New York. Almost every political candidate for local, state and national office ~~has campaigned~~ in the New York Community Boas campaigned against the SST without regard to the nationality of the plane.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 NSC RE MR 96-114 #4 PER 4/13/98 BY NARS, DATE 10/24/05

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d) I have asked Governor Hugh Carey of New York to help. His response has been basically negative, but he shares my concern about the international consequences of an adverse ruling. He claims that the French and British have not tried to encourage favorable public opinion of the Concorde which would help political leaders to support it, but instead have confined ~~their~~ your efforts to the business and political leaders exclusively.

e) New Jersey members of the Port Authority and the Governor of that state are more supportive of the test landings.

f) My guess is that the Congress and my administration will continue to demand stricter noise level standards for all commercial aircraft around airport communities. As you know, the Ford administration has imposed corrective measures on our domestic planes.

g) There is no way for me to predict what action the N.Y. Ports Authority might take. My hope is

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that they will at least permit the Concorde to use Kennedy Airport if the Dulles test results indicate that the plane can meet Kennedy airport ~~noise~~ environmental standards.

It is important that you realize that under our system of government I have no authority over court proceedings or state and local officials, and it is considered highly improper for a President to attempt to exert such influence. Within these limits I am doing all I can to obtain a positive resolution.

The statements made by you and other government leaders about this matter ~~can~~ will have a major effect on public opinion toward our government and our people. My hope is that you will join me in minimizing any ~~adverse~~ adverse effect on the valuable friendship which presently exists between us.

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

To Prime Minister Callaghan

Because of my concern for our friendship, and because I know how much the Concorde means to you, let me describe quite personally & as clearly as I can the situation regarding Concorde landing rights:

a) My administration supports the decision to permit the 16 months trial period. At Dulles Airport, which is under federal control, service is being permitted and environmental tests are being conducted. At Kennedy Airport, where local authorities have control, delays have prevented test flights.

b) Commercial motives do not dictate the American attitude towards the Concorde. Our people decided several years ago not to build nor fly a supersonic transport plane. The issue was then and is now primarily environmental concern.

c) This is a major political issue around New York. Almost every political candidate for local, state and national office in the New York community has campaigned against the SST--without regard to the nationality of the plane.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 4/13/05 NSC RE MR 94-100
BY NARS, DATE

d) I have asked Governor Hugh Carey of New York to help. His response has been basically negative, but he shares my concern about the international consequences of an adverse ruling. He claims that the French and British have not tried to encourage favorable public opinion of the Concorde which would help political leaders to support it, but instead have confined your efforts to the business and political leaders exclusively.

e) New Jersey members of the Port Authority and the Governor of that state are more supportive of the test landings.

f) My guess is that the Congress and my administration will continue to demand stricter noise level standards for all commercial aircraft around airport communities. As you know, the Ford administration has imposed corrective measures on our domestic planes.

g) There is no way for me to predict what action the New York Ports Authority might take. My hope is that they will at least permit the Concorde to use Kennedy airport if the Dulles test results indicate that the plane can meet Kennedy airport environmental standards.

It is important that you realize that under our system of government I have no authority over court proceedings or state and local officials, and it is considered highly improper for a President to attempt to exert such influence. Within

those limits, I am doing what I can to obtain a positive resolution of the Kennedy airport question.

The statements made by you and other government leaders about this matter will have a major effect on British public opinion toward our own government and our people. My hope is that you will join me in minimizing any adverse effect on the valuable friendship which exists between us.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Right Honorable
James Callaghan, M.P.
Prime Minister
London

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

To President Giscard D'Estaing

Because of my concern for our friendship, and because I know how much the Concorde means to you, let me describe quite personally and as clearly as I can the situation regarding Concorde landing rights:

a) My administration supports the decision to permit the 16 months trial period. At Dulles Airport, which is under federal control, service is being permitted and environmental tests are being conducted. At Kennedy Airport, where local authorities have control, delays have prevented test flights.

b) Commercial motives do not dictate the American attitude towards the Concorde. Our people decided several years ago not to build nor fly a supersonic transport plane. The issue was then and is now primarily environmental concern.

c) This is a major political issue around New York. Almost every political candidate for local, state and national office in the New York community has campaigned against the SST--without regard to the nationality of the plane.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
PER 4/13/95 NSC RE MR-NLC-94-99
BY ____ NARS, DATE 10/24/95

d) I have asked Governor Hugh Carey of New York to help. His response has been basically negative, but he shares my concern about the international consequences of an adverse ruling. He claims that the French and British have not tried to encourage favorable public opinion of the Concorde which would help political leaders to support it, but instead have confined your efforts to the business and political leaders exclusively.

e) New Jersey members of the Port Authority and the Governor of that state are more supportive of the test landings.

f) My guess is that the Congress and my administration will continue to demand stricter noise level standards for all commercial aircraft around airport communities. As you know, the Ford administration has imposed corrective measures on our domestic planes.

g) There is no way for me to predict what action the New York Ports Authority might take. My hope is that they will at least permit the Concorde to use Kennedy airport if the Dulles test results indicate that the plane can meet Kennedy airport environmental standards.

It is important that you realize that under our system of government I have no authority over court proceedings or state and local officials, and it is considered highly improper for a President to attempt to exert such influence. Within

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

those limits, I am doing what I can to obtain a positive resolution of the Kennedy airport question.

The statements which you and other government leaders might make about this matter will have a major effect on French public opinion toward our own government and our people. My hope is that you will join me in minimizing any adverse effect on the valuable friendship which exists between us.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

His Excellency
Valery Giscard d'Estaing
President of the French Republic
Paris

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	X	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
X		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 4, 1977

Bert Lance -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: James Schlesinger
Andrew Young
All Cabinet Members
Jack Watson
Z. Brzezinski

Re: Supergrade Levels

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 AND
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 16, 1983"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rich --

fr Bert Lance

-- Susan

TO LANCE

copies to Cole.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Bert Lance

I am very much concerned about the excessive numbers of executive level and supergrade officials, and also about the inflexibility in transferring those in supergrades (above 15).

Have someone check with Cabinet level officers & let me know what we can do.

J. Carter

cc: Cabinet level officers

"...MARKING
...SEC. 13 AND
...1954"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1977

Mr. Linder

Please have twenty of these
off-set, then returned to me.
Thank you.

Sharon

Bick -- Confidential

-- Susan

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

3-3-77

To Cabinet level Officers

The gross overuse of executive level assignments and supergrades is very disturbing to me. This trend must be reversed, and now is the time to do it. The impact of having 500 executive level officials in government is profound. Report to me individually about what you will do about this problem.

Jimmy Carter

mstsent

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 AND
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 16, 1983"

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for Preservation Purposes

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JC

THE SECRETARY ~~OF~~ DEFENSE
~~WASHINGTON~~

2 March 1977

Memorandum for the President

Your concern about inflation in numbers of general/flag officers and its effects on grades below is justified. This phenomenon is part of a general devaluation of rank that has occurred in past decades and continues. There are now thirty-odd Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, etc. in DOD. During World War II there were four (later six) total in the equivalent Departments. The same is true in other Cabinet Departments (e.g. twenty-five, now vs three or four then in State). There are undoubtedly ten times as many supergrades (GS 16, 17, 18) as there were in Government fifteen years ago; they did not exist at all until the 1950's.

Thus the problem extends far beyond the military, but that is no excuse for inaction here. The military have much less protection than do civil servants from actions to downgrade billets. Thus I can proceed to plan for such downgrading at a modest rate. In parallel, the reorganization plan on which I will go forward will reduce Presidential appointments by five. However, if downgrading does not also take place in civil service throughout the government, morale of the officer corps will be severely eroded by a perceived constriction of opportunities for advancement. I will proceed to produce a plan for more rapid reduction in flag officer billets than the couple of percent per year now contemplated, aiming for a July 1 date for such a plan. However, I suggest that the general subject of reversing grade inflation throughout the whole Government be addressed at a cabinet meeting. I don't believe that the military should or can be selected for rollback in the absence of a more general program.

Harold Brown

DECLASSIFIED TO TS PER PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM
CONSTITUTED FOR PURPOSES SEC. 3.3 AND
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF JANUARY 18, 1995

RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO
Rick Hutcheson
West Wing of the White House

REGISTRY NO.

UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION
(Serial No., File No., Subject)
Confidential Memo from the
President re Grade Levels

DATE
3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002579

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Patricia Roberts Harris
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

ADDRESSEE'S SIGNATURE

W. LeKan

DATE RECEIVED

12 40

TO BE RETURNED TO THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL RECEIPT

16—70499b-1 GPO

RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO
Rick Hutcheson
West Wing of the White House

REGISTRY NO.

UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION
(Serial No., File No., Subject)
Confidential Memo from the
President re Grade Levels

DATE
3/4/77

INCLOSURES 002586

ADDRESSEE

The Honorable Andrew Young
United States Representative to the United Nations
United States Mission to the United Nations

Receipt for communication(s) described above is hereby acknowledged by:

ADDRESSEE'S SIGNATURE

Betty Sharp

DATE RECEIVED

3/4/77

TO BE RETURNED TO THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

CLASSIFIED MATERIAL RECEIPT

16—70499b-1 GPO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Hamilton Jordan -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: An Analysis of Political Attitudes in the United States of American

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hamm —
Send back to me for
distribution if you
wish —

RN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ham -
Distribute just
issue material to
Cabinet Offices - keep
it confidential -

J

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for Preservation Purposes

CAMBRIDGE SURVEY RESEARCH INCORPORATED

12-14 Mifflin Place Cambridge Massachusetts 02138 617/661-321

MEMORANDUM THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

C

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: PATRICK H. CADDELL

DATE: MARCH 2, 1977

The attached general memo explains the structure of the survey analysis. While the survey appears imposing it is actually designed to be highly readable. Volume III is simply an appendix including both overall results and additional demographic tables which you can safely ignore. Volumes I and II have been "tabbed" for easier reference. I would draw your attention to the sections in Volume I dealing with (a) attitudes about you, (b) other political personalities particularly Rosalyn and the Vice President, and (c) expectations for the Administration. Volume II includes an analysis of many issues and you might choose to study the indepth analysis if the subject interests you.

Particularly prepared for you is the Summary volume. It includes a point by point summary which by definition is quite restricted. In addition, there are tabbed sections that simply list the questions in each section with the overall results. While there are occasional comparative tables, this section contains no analysis. Therefore, if a result particularly strikes you then a check in the actual analysis might put the result in perspective. A content breakdown of the issue section in the Summary is included in the attached memo. Overall, you should be able to review the Summary volume in less than twenty minutes.

Two other quick points. First, new data measuring the impact of the first few months will be forthcoming relatively soon. If there is anything you're interested in seeing studied we can accomplish this quickly.

Second, we have prepared a separate issues volume for individuals not receiving the full survey. The sensitive political survey data has been essentially restricted to those who had campaign access to surveys. A question arises as pertains to the Cabinet, do you want:

F.C

a. Cabinet officers to receive the full issue volume ←
b. Cabinet officers to receive issue data relating only to their own departments
c. Cabinet officers receiving no data at all

I would recommend option (a) so that each Cabinet officer could be given a wide view summary of issue and policy attitudes.

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CAMBRIDGE SURVEY RESEARCH INCORPORATED

12-14 Mifflin Place Cambridge Massachusetts 02138 617/661-3212

MEMORANDUM

TO RECIPIENTS

FROM PATRICK H. CADDELL

DATE MARCH 2, 1977

You have been provided a full copy of the analysis of the post transition indepth field survey. The study covers an exhaustive examination of attitudes toward the new President, expectations for the Administration, reactions to the election campaign and especially views on issues. The study was designed to serve as a benchmark for future comparison surveys. This indepth field survey will be supplemented in the near future with a shorter study that examines the first few months of the Administration.

There are three hardback volumes numbered I, II, and III, as well as a thinner softback Summary.

Volume I is the most sensitive of the three volume sets. It contains the analysis of post election attitudes, indepth comparative results on attitudes towards the President, the Vice President, and other political personalities, and finally expectations about the new Administration. This volume should be kept strictly confidential.

Volume II is the "issues" volume. It contains an indepth study of numerous issues. This volume rebound has also been distributed to other individuals who are not receiving the information in Volume I.

Volume III contains two appendices. Appendix A is a straight compilation of all the questions and their overall results. Appendix B contains charts and demographic breakdowns of questions that were not included in the text in order to simplify reading.

Summary Volume - has been included. It has two parts. First, a several page point by point summary of the analysis which by definition is limited and ought not be seen as an accurate substitution for the text analysis. The second part is broken by sections and includes an easy to read display of the questions and overall results in each issue section. It also contains a few comparative result charts. The internal breakdown of the issue portion of the summary would be as follows:

	Page numbers
Most important issues	57
Spending Increases-Decreases	58-59
Condition of Country	60
Alienation	61-62
Ladder Scales	63
Economic Questions	64-67
Energy	68-73
National Defense and Foreign Policy	74-78
Health, Welfare, and Education	79-80
Reorganization	81-86
Cities, Revenue Sharing	87-88

The summary volume is designed for quick perusal and should be easily read in less than a half hour.

The volumes have been "tabbed" by section for easy reference. There is also an overall table of contents which provides a rundown of the subjects within each section. Although the study may appear overwhelming it in actuality is designed for quick and easy reading.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
X		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREPARED FOR

PRESIDENT CARTER

SUMMARY

CAMBRIDGE SURVEY RESEARCH

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Stu - Some options not clear to me. Follow up if necessary
F

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM STU EIZENSTAT Stu

SUBJECT: Interagency Oil Pollution Task Force Initiatives

The following is a summary of the Interagency Task Force recommendations for the prevention of oil spills. You may wish to consult the Office of Management and Budget memorandum should you want more explanation.

The attached memorandum recommends strong unilateral action to deal with oil tanker pollution. They propose initiatives in three areas: Actions to reduce potential for oil tanker pollution; upgraded oil spill response capability; and oil pollution liability and compensation legislation.

Unilateral action by the United States is required if we are to make a significant and timely impact on the problem. Such action may be viewed as an abandonment of our commitment to seek international solutions and therefore should be coupled with vigorous diplomatic efforts. While the Office of Management and Budget, Council on Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and my staff support all proposals listed below, other departments are opposed or have reservations as noted.

I. Initiatives to Reduce Oil Pollution Caused by Tankers

A. Legislative initiatives

1. Propose legislation requiring minimum ship construction and equipment standards for tankers over 20,000 dead weight tons entering U. S. ports, including:

I don't know the cost or feasibility of these requirements - F

- double bottoms on all new tankers, inert gas systems on all crude tankers and segregated ballast on existing tankers within five years;

Int. Convention agreement?

- back-up radar systems with collison avoidance equipment and redundant steering components required within 2 years.

OMB, CEQ, EPA and my staff agree.

Transportation doesn't support unilateral action and urges further study.

Commerce supports segregated ballast; urges further study on others.

State supports inert gas; supports international negotiation on other items.

Defense supports international negotiations on all actions.

_____ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

2. Submit for ratification the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships. (The Convention includes segregated ballast for all new tankers and maximum allowable discharges of oil-contaminated ballast).

Supported by all agencies.

__✓__ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

3. Propose legislation requiring all tankers entering U. S. ports to display a certificate evidencing a valid biennial inspection. Direct State and Coast Guard to actively seek international accord to upgrade international inspection standards.

OMB, CEQ, EPA, Commerce and my staff support this initiative.

State, Transportation and Defense prefer an international approach.

__✓__ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

(All three initiatives will substantially reduce oil pollution from grounding, collision, explosion and operational discharges. At full implementation, the annual cost of imported oil could rise by $1 billion or 0.2 to 0.7 cents per gallon of gasoline. The States and environmental groups strongly support these proposals. Industry is not totally opposed.)

B. Administrative initiatives

1. Option 1: Direct Coast Guard to increase their boarding and information activities and require disclosure of tanker owners (including stockholders), changes in vessel names and cargo owners.

   OMB supports.

   Defense, EPA, Commerce, Transportation, CEQ, and my staff support the following initiative:

   Option 2: The Coast Guard be directed to establish a computerized violation and safety recording system; board and inspect all tankers entering U.S. ports within two years and then annually; and improve disclosure as noted in Option 1. ← ok Cost?

   _____APPROVE OPTION 1 _____DISAPPROVE OPTION 2

2. Direct Transportation to take immediate regulatory action to upgrade U.S. crew standards and training requirements. Review 1978 Intergovernmental Maritime Consultive Organization Conference agenda to identify additional requirements which should be sought.

   Supported by all agencies.

   ✓ APPROVE _____DISAPPROVE

II. Initiatives to Upgrade Oil Spill Response Capability

Option 1: Direct Coast Guard to intensify its research and development efforts to improve U. S. capability to clean up oil spills under varying conditions, and review response capability and adjust as necessary.

OMB supports.

Other agencies support Option 2 below:

Option 2: Direct Coast Guard to improve its response capability to point where they can respond to a spill of 100,000 tons on an immediate basis.

after assessment of cost

_____ APPROVE OPTION 1 ___✓___ APPROVE OPTION 2

III. Oil Spill Liability and Compensation for Oil Pollution

Propose legislation for a "Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act." Bill would replace overlapping Federal and State liability laws with a uniform national system; provide higher liability limits; ensure immediate action by the spiller to mitigate damages; and establish a $200 million fund and ensure full compensation for all damages, including natural resource damages and cost of damage assessments.

All agencies support the legislation.

___✓___ APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE

Passage of the proposed oil spill liability legislation, as presently written, will constitute U. S. denial of two related international conventions, the 1969 Liability and 1971 Fund Conventions. The Senate has shown no interest in ratifying either Convention since they were submitted in 1970 and 1972.

Transportation, Commerce and State support ratification, which would preempt the more stringent U.S. oil spill liability proposed above. CEQ, OMB, EPA, and my staff recommend against ratification.

___✓___ APPROVE CONVENTIONS _____ DISAPPROVE CONVENTIONS

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI ZB.

SUBJECT: OMB Proposals to Control Oil Spills

I am told that the attached package (Tab I) has been fully approved by both the Law of the Seas Office at State, and by the Joint Chiefs. However, Ambassador Richardson asked that in forwarding it to you, I attach the letter at Tab A. His letter to you raises the issue of the dangers involved in any Congressional action related to this package that would involve creation of a 200 mile zone for control of all vessels. This would damage the LOS negotiations. His letter is simply a warning. He wants you to be aware of a potentially serious problem.

7705274

I agree
J

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AMBASSADOR AT LARGE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1977

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The PRM response on the Law of the Sea discusses the effects on the negotiations of potential U.S. domestic actions to control oil spills. A paper containing recommended actions is being forwarded to you by OMB. From my discussions with persons involved in the development of the OMB paper, I believe that the recommended package of domestic actions will be an excellent response to this serious environmental problem. In particular, ratification of the 1973 Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships will provide stringent regulations beyone the territorial sea.

I am concerned, however, that some Senators and Congressmen are proposing creation of a 200-mile zone off the coast for control of all vessels, U.S. and foreign. The effect of such action on the negotiations could be serious. The protection of navigation and commerce is one of the few remaining major incentives for many maritime nations to support the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty. If we begin to erode these protections by our own unilateral action, we may lose support for the treaty, particluarly from the major maritime nations including the U.K. and the Soviet Union. That could be fatal. Consequently, I urge you to limit domestic actions to vessels using U.S. ports. Since 90% of the vessels moving off shore are destined for U.S.ports, this approach will provide necessary environmental protection without damaging our Law of the Sea effort. Most of the remaining 10% involves vessels destined for Mexican and Canadian ports. We should be able to cover these through bilateral arrangements with those countries.

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Ham Jordan
Frank Moore
Susan Clough

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re:
Call from Senator Stennis in Miss.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-4-77

Call fm. Sen. Stennis in Miss.

Warnke = can't go all the way - will not hurt. Will state JC is negotiator -

Minn / Ark / Miss Univ. Energy research consortium - States can handle -

10:45 am

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

rick--

please send me a copy of

this note in your processing

for file.

thanks -- susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
	X	CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

FOR STAFFING

FOR INFORMATION

TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Jack Watson

For your information the attached has been sent to Secretary Califano.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Reorganization Effort
Presentation at Cabinet Meeting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-3-77

To Joe Califano

I'm very proud of your reorganization effort. Please prepare a brief (3-4 minute) presentation of the charts for our next Cabinet meeting.

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Hamilton Jordan -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Harold Williams

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	✓	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

MEMORANDUM THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3,1077

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT CARTE R

Charlie Schultze reports he made two checks on Williams and both people thought he was first class. One said he could not think of a more ideal person for job.

Blumenthal, Lance and Shapiro recommend him highly.

You should offer him the chair of SEC.

(You have biographical material on him already).

HAMILTON

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

HAROLD WILLIAMS (48 - Los Angeles, California)

Dean, Business School, University of California at Los Angeles. Retired senior officer of Norton Simon, Inc., of New York.

COMMENTS:

John Whitehead, Senior Partner, Goldman Sachs & Co., New York: "He would be an excellent choice. He is well regarded in the business community and by the business school. A real good man who's not a lawyer."

Manuel Cohen, Lawyer, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, Washington: "He retired from being an executive of a big company to be dean of UCLA. He is very qualified to be a great Commissioner. He is most competent and I rate him highly."

William Blundell, Los Angeles Bureau Chief, Wall Street Journal: "He is one of the most imaginative guys in the business world. He would be an outstanding choice."

A.A. Sommer, Jr., Partner, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, Washington: "A very good man who was successful in business. He would be an excellent choice."

Robert Mundheim, Professor, University of Pennsylvania Law School: "He is very highly thought of. He has the experience to administer. He has no reputation among practicing securities lawyers."

_____ I would like further checks made.

_____ I am not interested.

_____ Let us discuss.

Dean, UCLA
Graduate School of Management
Los Angeles, California 90024
B. Jan. 5, 1928 - 48 yrs

Education

1946	B.A.	University of California, Los Angeles
1949	LL.B.	Harvard Law School

Experience

1970-76	Dean and Professor of Management, UCLA Graduate School of Management
1973	Energy Coordinator, City of Los Angeles
	Member, Advisory Committee on Corporate Disclosure, Securities and Exchange Commission
1969-70	Chairman, Board of Directors, Norton Simon, Inc.
1968 --	Chairman, Finance Committee, Norton Simon, Inc.
1968	President, Hunt Foods
1960-68	Executive Vice President, Hunt Foods
1958-60	Vice President, Hunt Foods
1955-58	Associate Tax Counsel, Hunt Foods and and Industries, Inc.
1950-55	Practiced law in Los Angeles

Publications

-

Personal

Married Estelle Feinstein, 1950; two children

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Ham Jordan
Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter from Gerald Rafshoon re: Fireside Chats

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

Memo From the Desk of—

Gerald Rafshoon

THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN. cc: Jody

President Jimmy C. — C/

The rating for the fireside chat on Feb. 2 was 59.5% of the TV homes in the U.S. equivalent to 73.5 million viewers in 42.4 million homes.

For comparison: The speaking in on Jan. 20th - Noon had a 35.9% or 25.6 million homes. (~~Good~~ Exallent for daytime).

Jerry

GERALD RAFSHOON ADVERTISING, Inc.
1422 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309/Area Code 404/892-3581

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Summary of Cannon-Kennedy Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
	✓	EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

5/11

J

SUMMARY OF CANNON-KENNEDY BILL

Major Provisions

New Policy Statement - emphasizes a phased transition to a more competitive certificated system.

Entry - reverses the burden of proof so that an application can be denied only if the Board can show that granting the application would be inconsistent with the public interest.

- requires the Board to certificate carriers on routes where authority is held but not used by another carrier.

- permits small carriers to enter four new markets per year without obtaining approval from the Board; large carriers could enter one market per year without previous approval.

Certificate Restrictions - requires the Board to phase out obsolete certificate restrictions.

Exit - permits carriers to exit points on a 90 day notice to the Board and the affected community; authorizes the Board to require service for 270 days to allow for substitute service;

Pricing - allows more pricing flexibility. Carriers can lower their fares down to direct cost levels. Carriers can increase rates 10% the first year, 20% each year after enactment.

Antitrust - makes the airlines subject to the antitrust laws, as enforced by the Department of Justice. Carriers would have to give the Justice Department advance notice of possibly anticompetitive transactions, to enable the Department to seek an injunction.

Procedural reform - sets deadlines for Board action. If deadlines are not met, applications are automatically granted.

Protection for Small Communities - states that the federal government will continue subsidy assistance for small community service. Details of a subsidy reform plan will be developed during the hearings.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Tim Kraft -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Richard E. Keiser

Re: St. Patrick's Day Parade
New York City

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc Kraft
Kaiser

(Could give Kaiser
my note back
Show T K)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

On future memoranda of this sort from Keiser, which raise for the record an objection to a scheduling decision:

__✓__ give to me

_____ give me brief summary

_____ give to Tim Kraft, so that he may advise me of Secret Service objections at the time that I make decisions on my schedule

---Rick

C

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

FILE 116-610.1

March 3, 1977

C

a) Start out in Limousine -
b) Walk at some point -
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: SAIC Richard E. Keiser
Presidential Protection Division

SUBJECT: St. Patrick's Day Parade
New York City

Consistent with what I understand to be your wish in such matters, I am corresponding to you directly.

I have received a copy of a memorandum to you from Tim Kraft on the above subject dated March 1, 1977.

I want to be sure you are aware of the Secret Service's preference. The option considered most conducive to a high level of security is that you drive directly to the reviewing stand and observe the parade as it passes.

Our second preference would place you in a limousine for the parade.

If it is your intention to walk in the parade, I wish to advise you that the New York City Police will likely be extremely numerous, visible, and aggressive.

Further, if it is your preference to walk in the parade, it appears that any of our armored vehicles would be sufficient as a backup vehicle in the parade. There is no necessity of transporting the parade type limousine to New York if you do not wish to utilize it in the parade.

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BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS AND SAVE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: March 16-17 trip

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Tim -
Let me see
the whole trip
outline again
T

3/3/'77

Mr. President:

Sorry to bother you about the second day of the March 16-17 trip again, but the March 17 morning agenda in New York City, as presently contemplated, is dicey, dangerous and contrived ---- and there is an attractive alternative that has almost unanimous staff support.

We have spent several hours with Watson's and Eisenstadt's office on the NYC agenda --federal reorganization and effectiveness of regional centers-- and no one is still very pleased with the product. It is going to be difficult to steer any discussion away from straight federal-subsidy-to-city appeals, and it is going to be a miracle juggling act to steer away from Mayorality Primary politics (and participants).

The attractive alternative is to address the UN General Assembly on that morning (March 17) and then participate in the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Both Ambassador Young and Secretary Vance want very much for you to address the UN before March 29th, when Sec'y.-General Waldheim departs for Vienna. A visit was contemplated for the 25th of March or the 28th, to which you responded, "let Zbig and Vance comment first".

I talked with all three individuals today about an address on the 17th. Young is for it; Vance "strongly recommends" it, and Zbig has the following reservations: that your first foreign policy address should be to the American people, not the UN; that you should educate our people on matters like SALT, human rights, and defense, the tone and topics of which would be less relevant to an international forum. I would not characterize Zbig's opposition as adamant, or, possibly, strong.

If you are comitted or if you feel it important to go to the UN before March 29 (as Young strongly recommends), I would suggest, far better to substitute a UN visit for the present March 17 agenda (which is not locked in, or publicized or arranged), and not have to go back to NYC the 25th or 28th.

Tim Kraft TK

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1977

TO: Tim Kraft

FROM: Fran Voorde fran

RE: March trip -- New York Segment - Alternative

I think the proposed alternative to address the UN on the 17th, rather than a roundtable discussion on government organization in the Federal Building, is worthy of serious consideration. It fits in with the substantive thrust of the trip, it avoids the necessity of returning to New York a second time within a two week period, and keeps us out of the New York local political forays.

Proposed Schedule:

Thursday, March 17

8:30 a.m. Depart Hanscome Field, MA.

9:30 a.m. Arrive JFK

10:15 a.m. Arrive UN

10:30 a.m. ADDRESS UN

11:15 a.m. Reception -- Members of the General Assembly

12:00 noon PRIVATE LUNCH

12:30 p.m. St. Patrick's Day Parade

2:40 p.m. Depart JFK

3:40 p.m. Arrive The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Landon Butler
Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Meeting with George Meany and Lane Kirkland

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LANDON BUTLER

SUBJECT: Meeting with George Meany and Lane Kirkland

Staff working together at all levels

I. Object of the Meeting

We see the goals of this meeting as:

1) highlighting several issues where we are in basic agreement with Labor;

2) affirming our commitment to a strong working relationship and close consultation with Labor even when we disagree;

3) clarification from Mr. Meany of the priority he places on the various pieces of Labor's agenda.

II. Possible Issues Mr. Meany May Raise

According to public statements, organized labor intends to push immediately for enactment of four bills that Ford vetoed last year:

1) Common Site Picketing

2) Reform of the Hatch Act

3) Oil Cargo Preference

4) Strip Mine Controls

In addition Labor will back new legislation to:

5) Raise the Minimum Wage, and

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6) Reform Existing Labor Law, including 14-B.

Finally, Labor has indicated strong interest in:

7) Bargaining Rights for Public Sector Employees

8) Bargaining Rights for Agricultural Employees

In addition to these issues, Mr. Meany may want to discuss pre-notification, general economic policy, labor membership on labor-management and federal pay councils, and international trade issues such as shoe imports and textile imports (the multi-fiber agreement.)

III. Possible Responses:

Mr. Meany will be seeking a clear understanding of where you stand. We would suggest commitments on a few items and an uncommitted stance on others.

You should attempt to be supportive enough on certain key items to reassure the AFL-CIO that they do not have an anti-labor Administration.

On four issues we believe you could indicate basic agreement with Mr. Meany's objectives while leaving yourself some flexibility on the details of particular legislation.

1) Strip Mining Controls - The Secretary of Interior has testified in favor of this legislation.

2) Reform of the Hatch Act - HR 10, which is presently before Congress, would free all federal employees from restrictions on private political activity. You could indicate that you basically favor liberalization of the Hatch Act.

However, you should indicate that you may support some modifications in HR 10 (such as continuing to have Hatch Act cover employees in sensitive positions in agencies like CIA and the Justice Department, and such as eliminating the legislative veto of Civil Service Commission regulations).

3) Reform of Labor Laws - A number of labor law reforms have been proposed in Congress, including speeding NLRB elections, tightening limits on employer discrimination against union activists,streamlining NLRB appeals and other measures. A few of these reforms are highly controversial, most importantly repeal of 14-B which has been added to the package.

We would recommend that you promise support for NLRB reforms, such as speeded up elections and streamlined NLRB appeals, but that you indicate you would like further time to review the other items in their labor law reform agenda. However, we suggest that you indicate clearly to Mr. Meany that you will not be able to actively support these reforms so long as they are all tied (as they currently are) to a bill containing repeal of 14-B. You could reemphasize your position that you will sign a repeal of 14-B but not actively support the repeal. You may wish to urge Mr. Meany to seek separate consideration of 14-B rather than tie it together with other labor law reforms.

4) Common Site Picketing - This appears to be, along with labor law reform, labor's top priority. In testimony next week the Secretary of Labor intends to promise support of the common site bill if a strong Title II is included in it. As you know Title II would establish a national committee composed of labor, industry, and public officials that could assert jurisdiction in local construction disputes. The committee could require national bargaining agents to do negotiating and could impose a 30 day cooling off period.

A strong campaign is being mounted over this legislation, and there is likelihood of a Senate filibuster. Neither side is certain that the votes exist for cloture.

If you are to reap any credit with Labor for the passage of this legislation, you should reassure Mr. Meany at this meeting that you will sign a common site bill if it contains a Title II similar to last years bill. However, you may wish to clarify to Mr. Meany that:

a) It is not an initiative on which the Administration can take any leadership. Mr. Meany should understand that the White House statements may be couched in negative terms i.e., "The President will refuse to sign any bill that does not provide for construction industry bargaining reforms, adequate protection of workers and small contractors, etc."

b) You reserve judgment on whether you will exert your influence to break a filibuster in the Senate. This would be a clear extension of your position and we believe that you should retain this bargaining chip at present.

   The Secretary of Labor disagrees, feeling that our tenuous relations with Labor require an early reassurance that we will support cloture.

The Vice President likewise disagrees on the filibuster issue. He agrees that you should indicate your support of common site picketing so long as Title II is included, reserving judgment, of course, on the details of the legislation. The Vice President believes, however, that you should indicate, if asked, that you will support a vote on cloture in the Senate. He felt that if you were non-committal on the filibuster question, Meany might think that you were playing games on this issue. He indicated that the political problems caused by your willingness to sign a common site bill would not be appreciably aggravated by supporting cloture and that there would be dividends paid because of labor's appreciation.

The Vice President suggested you might indicate to Mr. Meany that you were aware that the previous administration had sent conflicting messages out on common site picketing and that you wanted him to know that you might have to phrase your public statements about the bill in negative terms. He stated that above all Mr. Meany wanted a President who would have an honest and frank relation with him.

Beyond these four issues we recommend that you reserve judgment. The only exception to this is one suggested by the Vice President. He indicated that he felt you should state that you had real problems with the cargo preference legislation, which might have an inflationary impact and adverse impacts on relations with our allies, given the worldwide surplus of oil tankers. It seems to me that we could be more circumspect at this time on this issue. If we reject cargo preference we need to be ready with alternatives to fulfill our our commitment to a strong Merchant Marine.

You should indicate that you have directed your staff and the Secretary of Labor to review closely all the legislative proposals by the AFL-CIO and to work closely with them in analyzing these proposals.

You might indicate that Stu Eizenstat and his staff have met briefly with Tom Donahue and Andy Biemiller of the AFL-CIO and have arranged regular monthly meetings with the AFL-CIO policy staff.

PREVIOUS STATEMENTS

COMMON SITE PICKETING

I don't know enough about it to answer the question about what I would do in the future (about common site picketing legislation). At the time the common situs picketing bill was on the President's desk, I was asked this question. And knowing that Truman, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Nixon, Johnson, and Ford - at that time - all promised to sign it, I said that if I was President, I would probably sign it. And I probably will, but I would like to be involved in the process of passing a future common situs bill. There are some things about it that concern me. One is the exclusion of an adequate opportunity for work for smaller businesses that might be deliberately frozen out of a job because of the common situs concept. And I also don't want to create additional disharmony in the construction industry. Now, I believe that I would sign the common situs bill, but I would like to make sure that the common situs bill that is passed and brought to my desk would be one that would assuage my concerns.

Fortune Magazine
Interview
May 1976

HATCH ACT

We support the revision of the Hatch Act so as to extend to federal workers the same political rights enjoyed by other Americans as a birthright, while still protecting the Civil Service from political abuse.

Democratic Platform

CARGO PREFERENCE

Enact and develop a national cargo policy which would assure our U.S. flag merchant marine a fair share of all types of cargo.

Letter to Jesse Calhoun
May 25, 1976

I believe that once again our nation can be a maritime nation, a seagoing nation that can compete for and win a right to haul a major portion of our own foreign cargo.

Speech at Maritime Fundraiser
Washington, D.C.
June 30, 1976

STRIP MINING

Secretary Andrus strongly supported HR 2 "The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977" in testimony delivered in February, saying "it's expeditious passage is a high priority to President Carter." He recommended only minor modifications of the law.

MINIMUM WAGE

(You made no public statement of record on raising the minimum wage but opposed lowering it for teenagers.) I would not lower the minimum wage for teenagers. Quite often they are not part of a family structure. There is no unemployment compensation for them; there is no welfare program when they reach the age of 18. They're forced out into the world (with) the same economic needs as a 45 year old.

Business Week
May 3, 1976

REPEAL OF 14-B

When I was running for Governor of Georgia, I told the labor leaders and also the public that if the Georgia legislature repealed the right-to-work laws that I would be glad to sign it into law. Now that was when my responsibilities were in Gerogia. At that time I did not favor a repeal of 14-B, which is a national law. Now that I approach the presidency, as a potential President, I've taken the same position. I want everybody to understand that if the Congress passes a repeal of 14-B, that I'll be glad to sign it into law.

Face the Nation
March 17, 1976

BARGAINING BY PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

I support the right of public employees to organize and bargain collectively. I would prefer binding arbitration for public safety employees. Under normal circumstances, I would not consider teachers in this category and would not interfere with their right to strike.

Answers to Questionaire
from the National
Education Association
February 6, 1976

(However, you later made clear that you favored this on a state by state basis rather than with federal legislation.)

FARM WORKERS BARGAINING RIGHTS

Jimmy Carter has long supported and continues to support issues of vital interest to labor - the right of farm workers to organize, and better working conditions for migrant laborers.

Jimmy Carter on Labor
Campaign Position Paper

(You felt this likewise should be done initially on a state basis,I believe, although we cannot locate a public statement to this effect.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Tim Kraft -

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Ham Jordan
The Vice President

Re: United Negro College Fund

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tim—
This should have
gone in from me—

Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Send over to Tim - attached

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

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
X		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT

SUBJECT: United Negro College Fund

According to Mr. Christopher F. Edley, Sr., of the United Negro College Fund, you indicated last Fall to Mr. Edley and to Mr. Morris Abrams that you would agree to be Honorary Chairman of UNCF if you were elected. Do you agree to assume this position?

I promised, afraid - Jm

V
Yes

_____
No

If so, Mr. Edley asks if you would be willing to make two phone calls to recruit the Co-Chairmen for this year's fund-raising drive, whom UNCF would like to be Tom Murphy of General Motors and former Vice President Rockefeller. Would you be willing to make these calls?

Ask VP to do this for me J

_____
Yes

_____
No

If yes, a briefing paper on the calls will be prepared by Mr. Edley.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

The attached is forwarded to
you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter from Robert Wells
Executive Director, Interagency
Classification Review.

INTERAGENCY CLASSIFICATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20408

DEC 01 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES E. CONNOR
STAFF SECRETARY
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE ROSTER: ICRC SYMPOSIUM

Enclosed for your information and use is a list of those attendees who registered at the Interagency Classification Review Committee Symposium held December 1, 1976.

Robert W. Wells
ROBERT W. WELLS
Executive Director

Connor left us Ford. In future, please direct these to Bob Lipshutz, Counsel to The President.

Sharon –
Enjoy this book
& wells

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RICK:

This is a lousy job -
Sara can tell you - however,
it is something that will
be coming up. The White House
has to make reports every
so often on classification, etc.

You might talk to the Counsel's
office about it if you want
to get out from under it. Jim
Connor had it because no one
else would take it.

In any case, some one has to
tell Wells that Connor is
no longer staff secretary.
I could do that, but he will
need to know who will be
responsible for this
from now on, and I think that
is your decision, not mine.
Maybe Bob Linder could help.

Sorry about this!

Eleanor
3/3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
	/	ARAGON
	/	BOURNE
	/	BRZEZINSKI
	/	BUTLER
	/	H. CARTER
	/	CLOUGH
	/	FALLOWS
	/	HARDEN
	/	HOYT
	/	KRAFT
	/	B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
	/	SCHLESINGER
	/	SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
	/	T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

/ FOR STAFFING

/ FOR INFORMATION

/ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT

SUBJECT: Staff Accompanying the President on Out-of-Town Travel

Richard Harden and I recently proposed guidelines for staff travel on Presidential trips. The following standard manifest was proposed for major out-of-town travel, e.g. the two-day March trip, and was considered and approved by the Senior Staff:

Military Aide
Doctor
Personal Aide
Trip Director
Secretary for President
Press Secretary
Political Assistant
2 "Issues" staff members
1 Speechwriter
2 Press Office Secretaries
1 Scheduling/Appointments Office Secretary

Subsequently, based on discussion with Jody, we have added an assistant press secretary to work on the press plane, for a total on most major trips of 15. In practice, on your first trip, the guidelines would result in the following tentative manifest.

President
Military Aide
Doctor
Jody Powell
Rex Granum or Walt Wurfel (press plane)
Bunny Mitchell (political assistant)

Tim Kraft, (personal aide)
Trip Director (Jim King, Tim Smith or Fran Voorde)
Stuart Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Jim Fallows
Susan Clough
Nell Yates
2 Press Office Secretaries (one or both on press plane)

Additions may have to be made to this standard group on particular trips or stops. For example, Barry Jagoda will be working on the Town Meeting and various Cabinet members will join you at particular cities and on certain legs of the upcoming trip.

We do not recommend further reductions in the travelling staff. Although precautions have been taken to assure adequate support personnel to deal with unexpected schedule, speech or press-related changes, only those with a critical working function related to the trip have been included.

By the same token, however, the guidelines must be taken seriously by the staff if the travelling party is to be kept to a lean and completely justifiable number. For that reason, Richard and I are suggesting that the attached Presidential memorandum (Tab A) be issued on this subject.

Tab A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SENIOR STAFF

FROM: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Staff Accompanying the President on Out-of-Town Travel

As suggested by the recent memorandum from Richard Harden and Tim Kraft on the above subject, I would prefer that the staff accompanying me on major out-of-town trips generally be confined to the group listed below:

Military Aide
Doctor
Personal Aide
Trip Director
Press Secretary
Assistant Press Secretary (for press plane)
Political Assistant
Secretary (President)
2 "Issues" staff members (e.g., Stuart Eizenstat, Jack Watson)
1 Speechwriter
1 Scheduling/Appointments Office secretary
2 Press Office secretaries (one or both for press plane)

Any additions to this general group should be cleared through Richard and Tim with me.

J. Carter

ORIGINAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

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J. Carter

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

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J. Carter

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

FOR: The President

FROM: Walter Wurfel, Pat Bario, Linda Peek

SUBJECT: Your meeting with Non-Washington Editors: 4:00 p.m., today, Roosevelt Room

BACKGROUND

This is the first in the series of meetings to brief editors and broadcast news directors from outside Washington. They will meet you at the conclusion of a day in which they will have been briefed by representatives of OMB (budget and reorganization), of the White House Domestic Staff and by Midge Costanza.

PARTICIPANTS

There are 22 persons in this group representing 20 states. Eighteen are newspaper editors or editorial page editors. Four are broadcasters. We have included persons from every region of the country, including a few from newspapers who were not favorable to your candidacy. (List attached of participants.) Small newspapers are represented as well as large.

GROUND RULES

A photo pool will be allowed in the Roosevelt room for the first two minutes of the meeting. No White House reporting pool will be present at any of the sessions.

The whole day is on the record and for publication. These editors will file stories tonight; the general White House press corps will be given a transcript of the Q & A with you tomorrow noon.

TALKING POINTS

You may wish to make brief opening remarks that this is an important way for you to keep in touch with the editors from grassroots America -- to hear their concerns and to respond directly to their questions.

The bulk of the session can be Q and A.

GUEST LIST
MARCH 4 EDITORS BRIEFING

Charles W. Bailey, II
Editor
Minneapolis Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sidney H. Bell
City Editor
Welch Daily News
Welch, West Virginia

Fred Blackman
Anchorman
WGHP-TV
High Point, North Carolina

J. Earle Bowden
Editor
Pensacola News-Journal
Pensacola, Florida

James A. Clemon
Editor of Editorial Page
Omaha World-Herald
Omaha, Nebraska

J. Carrol Dadisman
Executive Editor & V. P.
Columbus Ledger/Enquirer
Columbus, Ga.

Martin L. Duggan
Editorial Page Editor
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
St. Louis, Missouri

George F. Gruner
Managing Editor
Fresno Bee
Fresno, California

Harold S. Gulliver, Jr.
Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Bruce M. Henderson
Editor
Montgomery Publishing Company
Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

Irving Leibowitz
Editor
Lorain Journal
Lorain, Ohio

Bradford W. Messer
Managing Editor
Galveston News
Galveston, Texas

Ralph L. Millett, Jr.
Editor
The Knoxville News-Sentinel
Knoxville, Tennessee

Michael Morgan
News Director
KGBT-TV
Harlingen, Texas

James O. Powell
Editor of Editorial Page
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Joseph B. Riley
News Director
WWNH Radio
Rochester, New Hampshire

Franklin D. Schurz, Jr.
Publisher and Editor
South Bend Tribune
South Bend, Indiana

William B. Smart
Editor
Salt Lake City Deseret News
Salt Lake City, Utah

Joe H. Stroud
Editor
Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan

Robert E. Thompson
Publisher
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Seattle, Washington

Bernadine C. Washington
Vice President & General Manager
WVON-AM Radio
Chicago, Illinois

Robert H. Wills
Editor
Milwaukee Sentinel
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

BROADCAST REPRESENTATIVES

Television

TEXAS--Michael Morgan, news director, KGBT-TV, Harlingen, Texas (Tichenor Media System). Top issues: Economy and Mexican relations. Heavy Chicano viewing audience.

NORTH CAROLINA--Fred Blackman, Anchorman, WGHP-TV, High Point, North Carolina. Top issue: natural gas allocations. This station has done a special on Plains.

Radio

NEW HAMPSHIRE--Joe Riley, news director, WENH radio, Rochester, New Hampshire. Joe interviewed you in 1975 and 1976. After the first interview, told staffer, "He's going to be President."

ILLINOIS--Bernadine C. Washington, vice president and general manager, WVON-AM radio, Chicago, Illinois. First Black woman to hold such a position in a major market. Wrote Jody suggesting ways to reach the grassroots Black audience.

NEWSPAPERS
Under 50,000 Circulation

OHIO: Irving Leibowitz, editor, Lorain Journal. Early supporter in Ohio; characterized you last week as "trying to set an example for all of us." Top issues are energy and unemployment. You met him during the primary.

TEXAS: Brad Messer, managing editor, Galveston News. From Jack Brooks' home district. Will also be interviewing Brooks this week. Has not yet taken an editorial stand on the reorganization package.

GEORGIA: Carrol Dadisman, executive editor, Columbus Ledger/Enquirer. Dadisman specifically requested to come to one of these briefings. In a letter to Jody, he noted that other administrations have tried opening channels to non-Washington press but have failed to do this consistently. He hopes the Carter administration is the exception.

WEST VIRGINIA: Sid Bell, city editor, Welch Daily News, Welch, West Virginia, referred to us by Robert Byrd's office. Top issues: coalmining and spring floods; smallest newspaper and youngest participant at meeting.

Over 50,000 Circulation

ARKANSAS: J. O. Powell, editorial page editor of the Arkansas Gazette. The Gazette is basically conservative, endorsed you in 1976.

CALIFORNIA: George F. Gruner, managing editor, Fresno Bee (McClatchy chain). Top issues for him: the drought, Proposition 14 (defeated 7-1 in this area) and your dam and water project review. The McClatchy chain endorsed you.

FLORIDA: Earle Bowden, editor, Pensacola News-Journal (Gannett chain). Top issues: unemployment; the fate of 14.5 million in federal funds for the Gulf Islands National Seashore; and the fate of the Naval Education Training Command. The News-Journal endorsed Ford.

GEORGIA: Hal Gulliver, editor, Atlanta Constitution (Cox chain). The Constitution has run editorials and commentary in the last six weeks praising your efforts not "to lose touch with the plain folks of America;" agreeing with your approach to water and dam projects; wondering if there will be a "Carter" candidate against Nunn; calling your defense of human rights "courageous and morally right;" and looking positively at your steps toward Mexico, Canada, and Cuba.

INDIANA: Frank D. Schurz, Jr., editor and publisher of the South Bend Tribune; paper is historically Republican but moderate. Endorsed no one for President; condemned congressional pay raise; supported repeal of the Byrd amendment.

MICHIGAN: Joe H. Stroud, editor, Detroit Free Press, (Knight-Ridder chain). Free Press editorials have praised the halt of the Hussein payments; your choice of Stansfield Turner; and the dam and water project review. Issues important locally: unemployment; SEAFARER (in a telegram during the campaign you said people of Michigan should have a voice in the location of this project.); and the fate of Kincheloe Air Force Base. The Free Press endorsed you in 1976.

MINNESOTA: Charles W. Bailey, editor, Minneapolis Tribune. Tribune editorials have praised the pardon and suggested that Carter administration should pick up where Ford left off in relationships with Viet Nam. Bailey is a former White House correspondent. The Tribune endorsed you.

NEBRASKA: James (Jim) Clemon, editorial page editor of the Omaha World-Herald. In editorials this month, the World Herald: (1) praised your "fireside challenge" and compared your call for sacrifice to Congressional pay increases; (2) argued you were not strong enough in criticizing Soviet government's role in human rights violations--said to "give 'em hell, Jimmy."

PENNSYLVANIA: Bruce M. Henderson, editor, Montgomery Publishing Company. Publishes 9 weeklies and 2 dailies serving a well-educated audience in the suburbs of Philadelphia. They luke-warmly endorsed Ford because your "hope had no price tag" but after Nov. 2 encouraged support of your programs.

MISSOURI: Martin Duggan, editorial page editor, St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Newhouse chain). Has disagreed editorially with the pardon, the emergency energy legislation; the choice of Warnke. They criticized you for not having an energy plan ready before April 20. They have praised most of your reforms to "trim federal opulence"; agree with your choice of Turner and sending a delegation to Viet Nam. The Globe-Democrat endorsed Ford.

WISCONSIN: Robert H. Wills, editor, Milwaukee Sentinel. Particular interests: foreign policy; they have commented editorially on your human rights position (they want it stronger); the SALT talks (they remind you of your "open diplomacy" pledge); and reverse veto (they support you). The Sentinel endorsed Ford.

WASHINGTON: Robert E. Thompson, editor/publisher, Seattle Post-Intelligencer; Thompson is a former White House correspondent who has written you a thoughtful letter (attached) concerning the Presidency and the press. The P-I broke with the Hearst chain to endorse you in '76. Local issues: drought and energy.

TENNESSEE: Ralph L. Millett, Jr., editor, Knoxville News-Sentinel (Scripps-Howard). Supported your human rights position and the appointment of Sam Brown; neutral on the pardon. Local issues: TVA, Tellico Dam (the paper opposes environmental efforts to stop construction because of endangered species of fish). News-Sentinel has been pro-nuclear energy. Endorsed Ford.

UTAH: William B. Smart, editor, Salt Lake City Deseret News; owned by Mormon Church; drought and dam and water project review are major issues; endorsed Ford.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1977

MEETING WITH TRANSPORTATION SECRETARY
BROCK ADAMS

Friday, March 4, 1977
9:00 A.M. (10 Minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Stu Eizenstat

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Secretary's press briefing on the airline reform message--the briefing is scheduled for 10:00 A.M., following your meeting with him.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background

Although Secretary Adams and his staff have participated in every stage of the preparation of this message and he personally approved its contents, (the Secretary recommended that a message be sent in his legislative memorandum to you), doubts about his support have been created by press stories. The attached article from this morning's Post is the latest example.

At the press briefing tomorrow morning, it is important that the Secretary affirm his support for your position, and that he explicitly correct the "misimpressions" generated by press accounts.

If the administration does not actively promote this legislation, it will probably fail. The impression that Secretary Adams is reluctant could be particularly damaging in the House, where he was a member and where support is not as strong as in the Senate.

If airline deregulation fails, there is little realistic hope of realizing your aim of eliminating anti-competitive regulation in other sectors.

One other thing you should know, which need not be discussed at the meeting, concerns the Administration's representation at the upcoming hearings (March 21). To assure that your commitment is effectively presented, it may be useful to supplement Secretary Adams' testimony with testimony from other concerned officials. One possibility is to have Charlie Schultze, possibly in tandem with Mike Blumenthal, appear as representatives of the Economic Policy Group.

B. Participants

Brock Adams, Stu Eizenstat, Mary Schuman (Domestic Policy Staff).

C. Press Plan

None

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I see this not just as a technical transportation issue. It is at the heart of my commitment to make government less burdensome and more responsive to the true interests of the public. I see deregulation measures like this as part of our overall anti-inflation program and I know that Charlie Schultze strongly concurs in this judgement.

2. I do not believe that with an orderly phase-in, such deregulations would be disruptive.

I do feel small communities must be protected and our Message so states. The Kennedy hearings and studies by the CAB and DOT indicated that with small subsidies and commuter airlines small communities would be protected. Yesterday's GAO report seemed to agree. I understand there are numerous alternatives being discussed to protect small communities.

Attachment:

The Washington Post Article

Adams Voices Doubts on Airline Industry Deregulation

Washington Post
(Business & Finance)
Thurs., March 3,197
P. D 13

Support Seems To Be Reluctant

By Carole Shifrin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Although President Carter indicated last week that his administration plans to support legislation designed to reduce regulation of the nation's airline industry, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams appears to be going along somewhat reluctantly.

In an interview yesterday, Adams expressed reservations about the "disruptive effects" he says will be part of reduced regulation, and he called into question some of the studies produced over the last two years which suggested that consumers might benefit from reduced regulation.

Meanwhile, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who has joined with Senate Aviation Subcommittee chairman Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) in sponsoring legislation to reduce airlines regulation, yesterday released a General Accounting Office report which cast doubt on an airline industry trade group study. The study concluded that many small communities would lose air service if there were less regulation.

GAO said the assumption and methods used by the Air Transport Association were often faulty, and that conclusions drawn from its study—that air services available to the public could be markedly reduced—should not be relied on as an estimate of the consequences of a deregulated air environment.



Photos by Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams at interview in his department's 10th floor office yesterday.

Adams said yesterday that he is worried that, with reduced regulation, consumers living "in the interior areas, outside the great concentrations of economic power [may] get more and more shut out of the system."

In response to a question about studies by DOT staff indicating that many of the cities dropped by the regulated airlines over the last 15 years now are being served more frequently and in many cases more cheaply by unregulated commuter airlines, Adams said, "I don't accept that study. That came out of the old administration.

"The whole administration before was dominated by people who were not in the business or ever served in the business or represented the smaller communities," he said. They were economists and "people who dealt with theoretical aspects of it as opposed to people who've been out in those communities and saw what happened.

"We've had eight years of an administration whose sole purpose was to let the market forces run," he added.

Studies by the Civil Aeronautics Board—which has concluded that the public and the carriers themselves would be better served with less regulation—also are suspect because its

See AIR, D17, Col. 1

Adams Voices Doubt Over Plan To Deregulate Airline Industry

AIR, From D13

chairman favors deregulation, Adams suggested.

Reiterating his position that there is a "public utility aspect" to transportation, Adams said that "regulation is the protection of the consumer against very powerful economic forces in the transportation business—whether it is the transport company itself or someone who has the ability to distort the transportation system to his advantage."

Adams said his reservations don't mean he won't be supporting the administration position. "I think reform is due and you'll see me coming out along with the President on more specifics in the future," Adams said. "I'm just very concerned about the disruptive effects which I know will happen out of many of the changes that are proposed, and I want to be certain that they're addressed . . ."

"We went out to create an airline system," Adams said. "Our theory was to try and get airline service—because we have a very large country—into as many communities as possible and to let those communities have it at a fair price so that they were not shut out. We've done that."

In releasing the GAO report yesterday, Kennedy said its findings "should lay to rest the ghost of lost air service." GAO said that ATA's conclusion that 1,198 air routes risk abandonment by carriers with less regulation was "questionable." The assumptions ATA used—that federal subsidies on 826 routes would end and that the remaining 372 are unprofitable—are invalid, GAO said. For one, subsidies of some sort undoubtedly would continue even after deregulation, although the form might be changed, the GAO said. In addition, most of the 372 routes called unprofitable by the ATA could be dropped by the carriers now if they wanted to, so they probably are bringing enough revenue for the carriers to want to keep them.

GAO said ATA's flight reductions estimates were overstated because they did not provide adequately for passengers of any discontinued flights being diverted to other flights, thus increasing their load factors and profits.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
LANDON BUTLER

SUBJECT: Meeting with George Meany and Lane Kirkland

Meeting: 3/4/77 at 12:00 Luncheon

I. Object of the Meeting

We see the goals of this meeting as:

1) highlighting several issues where we are in basic agreement with Labor;

2) affirming our commitment to a strong working relationship and close consultation with Labor even when we disagree;

3) clarification from Mr. Meany of the priority he places on the various pieces of Labor's agenda.

II. Possible Issues Mr. Meany May Raise

According to public statements, organized labor intends to push immediately for enactment of four bills that Ford vetoed last year:

1) Common Site Picketing

2) Reform of the Hatch Act

3) Oil Cargo Preference

4) Strip Mine Controls

In addition Labor will back new legislation to:

5) Raise the Minimum Wage, and

6) Reform Existing Labor Law, including 14-B.

Finally, Labor has indicated strong interest in:

7) Bargaining Rights for Public Sector Employees

8) Bargaining Rights for Agricultural Employees

In addition to these issues, Mr. Meany may want to discuss pre-notification, general economic policy, labor membership on labor-management and federal pay councils, and international trade issues such as shoe imports and textile imports (the multi-fiber agreement.)

III. Possible Responses:

Mr. Meany will be seeking a clear understanding of where you stand. We would suggest commitments on a few items and an uncommitted stance on others.

You should attempt to be supportive enough on certain key items to reassure the AFL-CIO that they do not have an anti-labor Administration.

On four issues we believe you could indicate basic agreement with Mr. Meany's objectives while leaving yourself some flexibility on the details of particular legislation.

1) Strip Mining Controls - The Secretary of Interior has testified in favor of this legislation.

2) Reform of the Hatch Act - HR 10, which is presently before Congress, would free all federal employees from restrictions on private political activity. You could indicate that you basically favor liberalization of the Hatch Act.

However, you should indicate that you may support some modifications in HR 10 (such as continuing to have Hatch Act cover employees in sensitive positions in agencies like CIA and the Justice Department, and such as eliminating the legislative veto of Civil Service Commission regulations).

3) Reform of Labor Laws - A number of labor law reforms have been proposed in Congress, including speeding NLRB elections, tightening limits on employer discrimination against union activists,streamlining NLRB appeals and other measures. A few of these reforms are highly controversial, most importantly repeal of 14-B which has been added to the package.

We would recommend that you promise support for NLRB reforms, such as speeded up elections and streamlined NLRB appeals, but that you indicate you would like further time to review the other items in their labor law reform agenda. However, we suggest that you indicate clearly to Mr. Meany that you will not be able to actively support these reforms so long as they are all tied (as they currently are) to a bill containing repeal of 14-B. You could reemphasize your position that you will sign a repeal of 14-B but not actively support the repeal. You may wish to urge Mr. Meany to seek separate consideration of 14-B rather than tie it together with other labor law reforms.

4) Common Site Picketing - This appears to be, along with labor law reform, labor's top priority. In testimony next week the Secretary of Labor intends to promise support of the common site bill if a strong Title II is included in it. As you know Title II would establish a national committee composed of labor, industry, and public officials that could assert jurisdiction in local construction disputes. The committee could require national bargaining agents to do negotiating and could impose a 30 day cooling off period.

A strong campaign is being mounted over this legislation, and there is likelihood of a Senate filibuster. Neither side is certain that the votes exist for cloture.

If you are to reap any credit with Labor for the passage of this legislation, you should reassure Mr. Meany at this meeting that you will sign a common site bill if it contains a Title II similar to last years bill. However, you may wish to clarify to Mr. Meany that:

a) It is not an initiative on which the Administration can take any leadership. Mr. Meany should understand that the White House statements may be couched in negative terms i.e., "The President will refuse to sign any bill that does not provide for construction industry bargaining reforms, adequate protection of workers and small contractors, etc."

b) You reserve judgment on whether you will exert your influence to break a filibuster in the Senate. This would be a clear extension of your position and we believe that you should retain this bargaining chip at present.

The Secretary of Labor disagrees, feeling that our tenuous relations with Labor require an early reassurance that we will support cloture.

The Vice President likewise disagrees on the filibuster issue. He agrees that you should indicate your support of common site picketing so long as Title II is included, reserving judgment, of course, on the details of the legislation. The Vice President believes, however, that you should indicate, if asked, that you will support a vote on cloture in the Senate. He felt that if you were non-committal on the filibuster question, Meany might think that you were playing games on this issue. He indicated that the political problems caused by your willingness to sign a common site bill would not be appreciably aggravated by supporting cloture and that there would be dividends paid because of labor's appreciation.

The Vice President suggested you might indicate to Mr. Meany that you were aware that the previous administration had sent conflicting messages out on common site picketing and that you wanted him to know that you might have to phrase your public statements about the bill in negative terms. He stated that above all Mr. Meany wanted a President who would have an honest and frank relation with him.

Beyond these four issues we recommend that you reserve judgment. The only exception to this is one suggested by the Vice President. He indicated that he felt you should state that you had real problems with the cargo preference legislation, which might have an inflationary impact and adverse impacts on relations with our allies, given the worldwide surplus of oil tankers. It seems to me that we could be more circumspect at this time on this issue. If we reject cargo preference we need to be ready with alternatives to fulfill our our commitment to a strong Merchant Marine.

You should indicate that you have directed your staff and the Secretary of Labor to review closely all the legislative proposals by the AFL-CIO and to work closely with them in analyzing these proposals.

You might indicate that Stu Eizenstat and his staff have met briefly with Tom Donahue and Andy Biemiller of the AFL-CIO and have arranged regular monthly meetings with the AFL-CIO policy staff.

PREVIOUS STATEMENTS

COMMON SITE PICKETING

I don't know enough about it to answer the question about what I would do in the future (about common site picketing legislation). At the time the common situs picketing bill was on the President's desk, I was asked this question. And knowing that Truman, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Nixon, Johnson, and Ford - at that time - all promised to sign it, I said that if I was President, I would probably sign it. And I probably will, but I would like to be involved in the process of passing a future common situs bill. There are some things about it that concern me. One is the exclusion of an adequate opportunity for work for smaller businesses that might be deliberately frozen out of a job because of the common situs concept. And I also don't want to create additional disharmony in the construction industry. Now, I believe that I would sign the common situs bill, but I would like to make sure that the common situs bill that is passed and brought to my desk would be one that would assuage my concerns.

Fortune Magazine
Interview
May 1976

HATCH ACT

We support the revision of the Hatch Act so as to extend to federal workers the same political rights enjoyed by other Americans as a birthright, while still protecting the Civil Service from political abuse.

Democratic Platform

CARGO PREFERENCE

Enact and develop a national cargo policy which would assure our U.S. flag merchant marine a fair share of all types of cargo.

Letter to Jesse Calhoun
May 25, 1976

I believe that once again our nation can be a maritime nation, a seagoing nation that can compete for and win a right to haul a major portion of our own foreign cargo.

Speech at Maritime Fundraise
Washington, D.C.
June 30, 1976

STRIP MINING

Secretary Andrus strongly supported HR 2 "The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977" in testimony delivered in February, saying "it's expeditious passage is a high priority to President Carter." He recommended only minor modifications of the law.

MINIMUM WAGE

(You made no public statement of record on raising the minimum wage but opposed lowering it for teenagers.) I would not lower the minimum wage for teenagers. Quite often they are not part of a family structure. There is no unemployment compensation for them; there is no welfare program when they reach the age of 18. They're forced out into the world (with) the same economic needs as a 45 year old.

Business Week
May 3, 1976

REPEAL OF 14-B

When I was running for Governor of Georgia, I told the labor leaders and also the public that if the Georgia legislature repealed the right-to-work laws that I would be glad to sign it into law. Now that was when my responsibilities were in Gerogia. At that time I did not favor a repeal of 14-B, which is a national law. Now that I approach the presidency, as a potential President, I've taken the same position. I want everybody to understand that if the Congress passes a repeal of 14-B, that I'll be glad to sign it into law.

Face the Nation
March 17, 1976

BARGAINING BY PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

I support the right of public employees to organize and bargain collectively. I would prefer binding arbitration for public safety employees. Under normal circumstances, I would not consider teachers in this category and would not interfere with their right to strike.

Answers to Questionaire
from the National
Education Association
February 6, 1976

(However, you later made clear that you favored this on a state by state basis rather than with federal legislation.)

FARM WORKERS BARGAINING RIGHTS

Jimmy Carter has long supported and continues to support issues of vital interest to labor - the right of farm workers to organize, and better working conditions for migrant laborers.

Jimmy Carter on Labor
Campaign Position Paper

(You felt this likewise should be done initially on a state basis,I believe, although we cannot locate a public statement to this effect.)

EF

EXECUTIVE
PR 7-1
ST 9
FG 264/A
FG 6-1-11 Moore, Fra

(5)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

MEETING WITH SENATOR LAWTON CHILES AND GEORGE PATTEN

Friday, March 4, 1977
2:15 p.m.
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE

Senator Chiles has a number of items of particular concern to the State of Florida that he wishes to discuss with you. The Senator and his chief legislative assistant, George Patten, also wish to discuss the Warnke vote which will probably occur during Wednesday's (March 9) Senate session.

PARTICIPANTS

Senator Lawton Chiles
George Patten
Frank Moore

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1977

MEETING WITH EASTER SEAL CHILD
Friday, March 5, 1977
3:30 (5 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Caroline Wellons

I. PURPOSE

To recognize and help focus national attention on the Easter Seal Society 1977 Campaign.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The Easter Seal Society is the oldest and largest voluntary agency in the world providing services to the handicapped. The 1977 Easter Seals campaign runs from March 1, through April 10. The first sheet of 1977 Easter Seals will be presented to President Carter as a symbolic reminder to the nation of this campaign.

The Easter Seal Child will also present to the President some drawings from her classmates.

B. Participants: See Tab A

C. Press Plan: Press Photo Opportunity.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. It is a pleasure to recognize the fine work of the Easter Seal Society now in its 58th year of service to the disabled of our nation.

2. We can all take pride in the fact that the Easter Seal Society is the oldest and largest voluntary agency in the world providing services to the handicapped.

3. The Easter Seal Society is a truly outstanding example of what the spirit of volunteerism can accomplish working as a strong partner with the government sector. I commend the Easter Seal Society for its long record of service in helping

people with disabilities to achieve greater independence and realize their full potential in life.

4. Danya, I understand you are learning to swim...
I understand your favorite pets are your dog and goldfish...
I understand your closest friends call you Tinker...
May I call you Tinker, too?

(Danya Steele, National Easter Seal Society Child, nicknamed Tinker)

PARTICIPANTS:

Margaret Costanza
Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

Danya Steele, National Easter Seal Society Child

Daniel Steele - Parent

Pauline Steele - Parent

Dr. Lamar Soutter, President
National Easter Seal Society

Mrs. Mary Soutter - Dr. Soutter's wife

Miss Jayne Shover, Executive Director
National Easter Seal Society

Mr. Keith Roberts, Director of Public Relations
National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children
and Adults

Mr. Walter Fisk
U. S. News Service
Photographer for National Easter Seal Society

Senator Dale Bumpers

Senator John McClellan

Congressman Jim Guy Tucker

TAB A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ham—
from president—
but no note on
Bill attached—

Rich
3/4/77

Bill Vanden Heuvel

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Ham - ok
C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN HJ.

SUBJECT: BILL VANDEN HEUVEL

As Bill lost out on the U.S. District Attorney's position in New York, I think that it is important for you to personally see the attached letter.

Please note especially items 3, 4 and 5 on his resume.

I believe that a note of recommendation from you to Cyrus Vance on Bill's behalf is appropriate and necessary.

Enclosure

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
	X	JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

ACTION	FYI	
		ARAGON
		BOURNE
		BRZEZINSKI
		BUTLER
		H. CARTER
		CLOUGH
		FALLOWS
		HARDEN
		HOYT
		KRAFT
		B. MITCHELL
		B. RAINWATER
		SCHLESINGER
		SCHNEIDERS
		SIEGEL
		T. SMITH
		WELLS
		VOORDE

☐ FOR STAFFING

☐ FOR INFORMATION

☐ TO PRESIDENT TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL
150 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

February 22,1977

Dear Mr. President,

The possibility of my appointment as federal attorney for the Southern District of New York appears foreclosed for the foreseeable future by Senator Moynihan's action in urging the Attorney General to retain the incumbents for at least the balance of their terms. The New York Times reported on February 11th that Judge Bell had accepted the Moynihan recommendation.

I am aware that my name has been listed among those to be considered for ambassadorial appointments. The honor of this suggestion is deeply appreciated. If I were asked how my preferences would combine with my background and experience in the public and private sectors, I would express them as follows:

(1) Canada
(2) Austria
(3) The Netherlands
(4) U.S.Mission to the European Communities (Brussels)

Canada is my strong preference. I hope you will have the confidence that I can meet the exacting requirements of that post.

Last March, while we were campaigning in Westchester County, you told me how a reporter was pressing you to identify the persons to whom you would owe an obligation after your victory. Much to the reporter's consternation, you insisted that no one was in that category, that your election would be won by the unselfish support of thousands of people who believed in you and the exciting prospect of a President who could come to the White House unmortgaged to special interests and political obligations. To those of us who worked with you, your election and the hope and purpose that your leadership will give America are the only rewards we sought. In that context, if I can truly serve you and our country, I would be deeply honored to be part of this historical new era.

With respect and warm regards,

Your friend, as ever,

Bill vanden Heuvel

William vanden Heuvel: in terms of experience and background, the following points may have relevance:

1. Attorney for 25 years; top honors at Cornell Law School, including Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review; partner in a major New York firm (Stroock & Stroock& Lavan, approximately 110 lawyers); broad experience in corporate and general business law as well as litigation.
2. Governmental experience includes a) Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, primary responsibility for the complex desegregation problems in Prince Edward County, Virginia; the New York Times on August 15,1963, wrote:"If the Kennedy administration were to strike a medal for the occasion (the opening of the schools), it would probably decorate William vanden Heuvel with the Order of the School Bell with Padlock Clusters...It was this hearty, engaging young man who almost singlehandedly broke the locks and restored free education for Negro children in Prince Edward County. This task had baffled Negro lawyers, the Justice Department and the federal judiciary for almost four years..." I also wrote the basic memorandum based on this experience that led to the creation of the federal Teachers Corps. b) Vice President of the New York State Constitutional Convention (1967); chairman of the drafting committee for the proposed Constitution. c) Acting Regional Administrator for the purpose of organizing the Northeast Region of the Office of Economic Opportunity (1964-65), administered over $40 million in grants to the eight states of the Northeast. d) Chairman, Commission on State-City Relations (1971-73), directed eight major studies into such problems as unemployment New York's impending fiscal crisis, regional government organization, decentralizing municipal government, and public transportation. e) Chairman, New York City Board of Correction (1970-73), appointed by the Mayor to direct the reform and reorganization of the prison system after the destructive riots of 1970. f) Special Counsel to Governor Averell Harriman during the legislative session of 1958.
3. Diplomatic and Military: Captain, United States Air Force; served as Executive Assistant to General William J.(Wild Bill) Donovan during his tenure as Ambassador to Thailand. General Donovan described my role as his "chief of staff," working directly on his behalf with AID, USIA, USMAG, CIA and the military attaches, frequently representing the Ambassador in discussions and negotiations. The Air Force attache (then Colonel, later General Stapleton) wrote the Director of Military Personnel as follows: "Vanden Heuvel has operated as Special Assistant to the Ambassador...He successfully maintained his difficult position as the Ambassador's most trusted advisor without infringing on the prerogatives or duties of any other member of the Embassy..."
4. International Rescue Committee: As a director of IRC for more than 20 years (and President for ten of those years), I have worked closely with the major refugee crises of that period. With General Donovan, I spent seven weeks in Austria in 1956 organizing relief activities on behalf of the Hungarian refugees. The IRC, and my work as Vice President

of the International League for Human Rights, has given me an opportunity to work in the field of refugee resettlement, immigration, and the general area of individual rights.
5. My father was an immigrant from Holland, my mother from Belgium. Dutch (Flemish) was the language spoken at home and I could regain a working knowledge of it quickly. I have a fair knowledge of German and am working on French. My writing and speaking experience is extensive, having lectured and offered college courses, and having published a broad range of articles from problems of the criminal justice system to a pamphlet about the Hungarian Revolution to co-authoring a biography about Robert Kennedy.

Having grown up in Rochester, New York, I have known Canada and Canadians all of my life (the University of Rochester probably has the most important Canadian Studies program in the country). Canada also has had a major postwar immigration from Holland, as well as large numbers of refugees from Iron Curtain countries -- groups which I know and have worked with in the past. Since 1968, I have been Counsel to the Center for Inter-American Relations which is making an important effort to provide an outlet for discussions of Canadian economic and political problems as well as Canadian art and literature

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