4/28/77 [1]

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Revised:
4/28/77
8:45 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - April 28, 1977

8:15	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
8:45	Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
9:00	Senior Staff Meeting - The Roosevelt Room.
10:00	Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
10:30 (60 min.)	Meeting with Congressional Group. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The State Dining Room.
12:15 (5 min.)	Ambassador-Designate and Mrs. Philip H. Alston, Jr. The Oval Office.
12:35	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade en route the Capitol Hilton Hotel.
12:45	Democratic National Committee Luncheon for National Finance Council Members.
2:30 (15 min.)	Meeting with Representatives of the National Bankers Association. (Ms. Bunny Mitchell) - The Cabinet Ro
3:00	Dr. James Schlesinger and Mr. Hamilton Jordan. The Oval Office.
3:30	Mr. Charles Schultze, Mr. William Nordhaus and Mr. Lyle Gramley - The Oval Office.
4:00 (15 min.)	Congresswoman Gladys Spellman, Mr. Travis Britt, S and Mr. Travis Britt, Jr. (Ms. Midge Costanza). The Oval Office.

Nat Finance Council
Ken Curtis. Joel McCleary

New Campaign Laws
Pres/Prof → help
$ 5000/year
Fiscal reform. Inflation
Reorg
Energy
Welfare
Tax
Mid East
London Summit
Bal budget
Luxembourg

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Mr. President —

The House convenes at 11:00 AM. Many Congressmen may hate to leave prior to that time. If any Congressman needs to send a message to his office, please let one of the Congressional Liaison Staff members know and we'll will see that the message gets out

Prep — Richardson Gov Helper — Nichols 55 Keeps PR - Welfare

Investment = Productivity
Power - Long Term Peak Load
Clifford Allen Power - Tax
Elec Lehman - Excise - #25 - Bill
Sonny Mtgomery

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 28, 1977

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jack Watson

The attached is forwarded to you
for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Status of Youth Elements of
the Stimulus Package.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 27 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bert Lance

SUBJECT: Status of Youth Elements of the Stimulus Package

I. New Youth Programs: We asked for $1.5 billion in 1977 and 1978 combined, under the existing Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Title III. Senate negotiations resulted in our submission of a new CETA Title VIII containing: Part A - National Young Adult Conservation Corps; Part B - Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Program; Part C - Comprehensive Youth Employment and Training Program.

Hearings on our bill (S. 1242, H.R. 6138) were held in both Houses with a generally favorable reception, but see "Problems" below. Issues raised include targeting on the most needy; more flexible grants to CETA sponsors vs. Federal designs; more recognition of in-school youth needs. Subcommittee mark-ups in both Houses are scheduled for May 3 and 4.

Problems: (a) Funding. $1 billion of the request is in the stimulus appropriation bill still pending in the Senate. Delay endangers our ability to meet hiring and outlay targets. (b) Authority. House Education and Labor Committee staff has indicated a possible move to: delay a new bill until 1978; delete Part B; substitute a guaranteed job for all youth; increase authorization levels. Secretary Marshall's staff will meet with Chairman Hawkins this week to assess the extent of the problem.

II. Job Corps: We proposed a doubling under present authority (CETA Title IV). No substantive disagreements have surfaced.

Problems: Funding. The same as above, plus: our proposed CETA extension authority for 1978 sought a waiver of the limit on maximum funding of Titles III and IV. This is essential to fund Job Corps at the desired level and to implement the non-youth programs in the Federally-designed manner proposed in the stimulus package. The House-passed bill rejected this; State, County and City interest groups testified in opposition, preferring greater CETA sponsor flexibility. Secretary Marshall is working on restoration of the waiver in the Senate.

Summary: The youth components have widespread support. We anticipate enactment of program authority and funding substantially as proposed, but not without delay and some program changes. It is too early to know exactly what the changes may be.

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4/29/77

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT LIPSHUTZ
MARGARET McKENNA

SUBJECT: Authorization to Spend ODAP Funds

Peter Bourne and Lee Dogoloff will not be sworn in at ODAP until late May. The appropriation for the Office of Drug Abuse policy should be approved this week and funds, therefore, will be available. At the present time there is no one, except yourself, who can sign travel authorizations, personnel forms, or any official action in that office. We recommend that you appoint an Acting Director. An Acting Director must have had approval by the Senate for some other job and, according to the statute, cannot hold a position in another agency that is an agency other than the Executive Office of the President. Therefore, we recommend that you appoint Charles Warren as Acting Director. He has previous Senate approval and is within the same agency, the Executive Office of the President. Mr. Warren has agreed to this proposal. If you agree, you need to sign the attached document.

Original to
Bob Lipshutz

ORDER

I hereby designate Charles Hugh Warren as

Acting Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE,

8 4/29/77

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ

RE: Executive Order Extending Life of FBI Search Committee

The attached Executive Order extends for thirty days the reporting time for the FBI Search Committee, i.e., until June 11. You have previously indicated that you would approve this extension.

We recommend that you sign the attached order.

original to Bob Linder

EXECUTIVE ORDER

COMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and as President of the United States of America, in order to extend for 30 days the reporting time for the Committee on Selection of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Section 3(a) of Executive Order No. 11971 of February 11, 1977, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Committee shall submit to the President and to the Attorney General, no later than June 11, 1977, a report listing the names of the five persons whom the Committee considers best qualified to serve as the Director and setting forth such other information as the President or the Attorney General may require.".

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

Z. Brzezinski -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Article by Mr. Derakhshesk on Communism

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

36.9
J

Mr. Derakhshesh, the writer of this article, has a political career spanning 35 years. Born and educated in Teheran, Mr. D. began his activities by founding a teachers organization and editing its publication "Mehregān". During his activities he led the teachers on two strikes, both of them successful. After the first strike, 1949, he was elected to the Iranian Parliament as a candidate from Teheran. The second strike, transformed by events into a political act, had five demands, the first of which was the resignation of the then government. Mr. D's elevation to the post of Minister of Education in the subsequent government resulted from this. He retained the post fourteen months, during which he campaigned for and got a raise in the wages of all Iranian teachers to double their former sum. In 1963, with the resignation of the cabinet in which he served, Mr. D. refused a position in the Alam cabinet, feeling that he was completely opposed to its philosophy. During his career Mr. D. has been imprisoned four times, exiled several times, officially vilified by the government. Politically he is a nationalist, a democrat, and as such, both anti-communist and anti-dictatorship. Several years back he attempted, with others, to form the "Azādegān-e Iran" party, but this was suppressed. Presently Mr. D. represents the Iranian chapter of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Persons desiring further detailed information about his career may consult:

The Political Elite of Iran

Marvin Zonis, Princeton, 1971

The Politics of Iran; Groups, Classes and Modernization

James Alban Bill, Merill Publishing Co., 1972

After World War II the serious confrontation of two ideologies, those of communism and of those who were against it, began. The centers of power of these two groups were, respectively, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. This confrontation has gone on until the present day, and it must be said that the victory has gone to the communist movement. A simple comparison of the world maps of today and of twenty-five years ago will show this. In this period, to cite a single convincing example, more than 800 million people of China have come under communist rule. Today throughout the world we can see increasingly more people attracted to the various schools and parties of communism. In answer to this, dictatorial leaders the world over content themselves with suppressing the visible manifestations of communist power, which, along with their many other despotic acts, only waters the tree of unfreedom that communism represents.

Although it may be said that free countries, especially the United States, have lost the first encounter in fighting against communism in a meaningful way, they can hope to salvage at least something by making a balanced appraisal of their situation and that of the rest of the non-communistic but unfree- in the political and economic senses- world. It appears to this writer that the Carter administration is well aware of the fact that mere force on its part will not work. Nor will it work on the part of those countries who make a show of anticommunism for their own ends, those ends often being continued United States support.

By simply taking a look at the world today it can be seen that the most important factor in favor of communism is the continued existence

of dictatorial regimes and of corrupt minorities-in-power. This for the simple reason that it is a characteristic of dictators that it is easier to rule if one's own people be kept in a state of ignorance and undevelopment. On an everyday level -- one which Americans raised in a free atmosphere cannot reasonably be expected to understand -- this policy means the suppression of everyday freedoms such as Americans take for granted in their Bill of Rights; it means torture chambers and summary execution, it means confiscation of citizens' property, and of course it means personal use of proceeds from natural resources. This policy of course only prepares the way for communists who say they will remedy these ills.

Past history shows that the biggest protectors and supporters of these corrupt and dictatorial regimes have been successive administrations of the United States government. By fostering dictators and corrupt minorities, by overthrowing governments and assassinating national leaders, and by crushing the honest protests of many of the peoples of the world, the United States government has killed the very possibility of rational organized protest in these countries, with the obvious result that these places have remained undeveloped countries with uptight, scared populations, all to the advantage of communism. What is all the more remarkable is that this has all been done in the name of fighting communism. Protection of criminals such as Chiang Kai-Shek and of the former leaders of South Vietnam and Cambodia and of some of the leaders of the world at present are examples giving witness to this truth. And sadly enough for the United States, this has all been brought about at the cost of the blood of thousands of its own youth, accomplishing the exact opposite intended, namely, the driving of millions into the arms of communism.

The conclusion from the above is that until now no American administration has appreciated the real power of a suppressed majority in these countries. These administrations have even imagined that the only communist opposition has been from the corrupt rich and dictators and violators of human rights, while it can easily be seen that this type of leadership has no love for any ideology one way or the other except for one which protects its power and position. Obviously these people are even ready to side with communism as long as it is in their own interests. These dictators, by labelling "communist" any gainsayers, however innocuous or unrelated to the issue, crush any and all movements of a national, social, religious, or economic nature. When they answer every expression of ideas from thier people with bullets -- and they do; this is not to speak figuratively-- then the people become guerrillas or lose themselves in an opiate cloud, or become communists. Although it is said that Marx, Engèls, and Lenin are the founders of international communism, the real ones are the Czars and their governments who, by being more unjust than they were just, paved the way for this movement. Presènt day dictators of course do the same thing. And so, in all their frustration and fear, many people in these countries become communist. And why not? Communism represents an alternative to what they have, and though it is dictatorship, it is at least dictatorship for everybody, not just those who don't have the money or position to avoid it.

The American government claims to champóón democracy, but unfortunately in the eyes of everyone in the world but itself it has done quite the opposite. If fighting communism is equal to preserving freedom, then why

do dictators systematically crush these freedoms? The sum total of impressions that the United States gives is that it wants freedom for itself but not for others. And this, in the eyes of the rest of the world, is the same thing that the British Empire wanted in its colonial era. If all these impressions are added together, and the writer thinks that America should understand that this <u>is</u> the way many of the people of the world add them together, then the uselessness of such an outdated and erroneous world view and political policy can be seen. Thus it is to the benefit of both America and to these countries that real freedom be preserved and that nations stifled spiritually and intellectually by these dictatorships be saved. If people really see that the United States is ready to help them, no one need fear that they will choose either their own dictators or new communist ones. But if they do not see this, if they only see America helping the dictators who suppress them, then, being desperate, they will turn to the "help" offered by communism.

Recent concern of the Carter administration for human rights and its curtailment of aid to certain countries indicate that the administration is coming to understand that many of the above-mentioned points are true. Of course this curtailment of aid has been called "interference" by the U.S.S.R., which has itself brazenly interfered in the internal affairs of countries. No one calls giving aid to a country struck by an earthquake "interference"; it is clear that the damage of such a natural calamity is to be remedied. If an earthquake is a natural cruelty, then what about a political one? If the free countries of the world would help countries held in dictatorship outside the communist bloc, be assured that no one in such countries would call it "interference"; it would be thought of as "foreign aid"! Surely positive action on the part of the United States

to help the people of these countries would not violate the Natural and Moral Law by which all mankind is bound to live. The only ones who need fear such action would be dictators, communists, and the corrupt. Where there is self-sacrifice and the will, no power can stand in the way of a truly free people like the Americans, who have already secured the blessings of freedom.

While concerning ourselves with action, it must be said that mere action on paper, however sincerely meant, is not enough. Who, for example, can really expect a dictator to give his people civil rights when he knows that these very rights will let the people gather in groups, will let the people publish, will let the people arm themselves, and will let the people secure life and liberty for themselves? A country of edicts is not a country of Laws. Who expects the wolf to look after the rights of the sheep? With countries operated by naked force and lack of any regard for human rights, why should diplomatic and economic ties be maintained? Surely any form of agreement with such countries is itself a violation of human rights.

Likewise arms limitation will not limit communist power or insure any real peace because the communist movement does not depend for its success on the production of arms; its real weapon is the continued misery, torture, and desperation of many of the countries of the rest of the world, surely more potent than any bomb made. The only way for the free world to be really free outside the borders of western Europe and north America is to take this weapon out of communism's hands, and to help the people living in dictatorships to free themselves. This is a crudade worthy of anyone who has honor and vigor enough to lead it.

And America is still possessed of these qualities. This of course requires a complete turnabout in its foreign policy, one which is even now, the writer hopes, is beginning in this new administration. This new policy requires that America be ready to help the people, not the governments of countries, and that it be a pole strong enough to offer something in answer to the seeming advantages of communism. This will work to the ultimate preservation of the now unfree countries helped and of America itself. It will probably be seen in the short run to be of economic disadvantage to America, whose economy has found profit in helping arm and feed dictators, but this will not be so in the long run.

Up to now it has seemed that America has supported these dictators at the cost of the freedom of the people of those unfortunate countries, but at present we see the Carter administration serving notice on some of these dictatorial countries. This we view as a work full of beauty, hope, and promise. May it go on ever more fully, deeply, and vigorously to its completion.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 19777

Hamilton Jordan

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim King
Re: Proposed Appointments to HEW
Recommended by Secretary
Califano

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

ACTION 27 April 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT: Proposed Appointments to HEW Recommended by Secretary Califano

Hamilton Jordan concurs with all the following proposed appointments; material on each one is attached.

Mr. Charles Ruff for Deputy Inspector General

✓ approve _____ disapprove

Mr. David Tatel for Director of the Office of Civil Rights

✓ approve _____ disapprove

Mr. Wilburt Cheatham as Deputy Director of the Office of Civil Rights for Program Review

✓ approve _____ disapprove

Ms. Cynthia Brown as Deputy Director of the Office of Civil Rights for Compliance and Enforcement

✓ approve _____ disapprove

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

APR 16 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I plan to appoint Mr. Charles Ruff Deputy Inspector General.

Mr. Ruff is currently the Watergate Prosecutor and Associate Professor at the Georgetown University School of Law. Mr. Ruff brings significant experience and expertise to this position. As a law school professor he specializes in the area of criminal law and criminal procedure. As a prosecutor and prosecutorial administrator he brings a great deal of expertise in the area of white collar crime. He has been Acting Chief Inspector, Drug Enforcement Administration; Chief, Management and Labor Section, Criminal Division of the Justice Department; and trial attorney, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

In the effort to find the Deputy Inspector General, we considered a large number of highly qualified candidates and sought the opinions of leading prosecutors and scholars around the country. Mr. Ruff was widely praised for his administrative skills and his prosecutorial ability and sensitivity. Although Mr. Ruff is confined to a wheel chair, he is extremely vigorous and his condition will not prevent him from traveling or from performing all the tasks of this demanding position. No objections were raised to Mr. Ruff.

We have sought reactions to Mr. Ruff's appointment from appropriate members of Congress. Senators Talmadge, Jackson, Randolph and Pell raised no objection to Mr. Ruff's appointment. Congressmen Jack Brooks and Perkins support Mr. Ruff's appointment. Among other members of Congress consulted were Congressmen Fountain and Brademas. No objections were raised.

The highlights of his career are:

1960 - A.B. Swarthmore College

1963 - LLB. Columbia Law School, where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar

1963-1965 - Instructor, Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia

1966-1967 - Instructor, University of Pennsylvania Law School

1967-1970 - Trial Attorney, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice

1970-1972 - Chief, Management and Labor Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice

1973 TO PRESENT - Associate Professor, Georgetown University Law Center

1973-1975 - Assistant Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force

June 30, 1975 - October 16, 1975: Acting Chief Inspector, Drug Enforcement Administration

October 17, 1975 TO PRESENT: Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecutor Force

A more detailed resume is attached.

Joseph A. Califano Jr.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Attachment

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHARLES F. C. RUFF
3521 Ordway Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Telephone: home - 202-966-3521
business - 202-624-8334 (Georgetown)
202-739-5341 (Special Prosecutor)

Marital status: married; two children

Bar admissions: New York - 1963
District of Columbia - 1973
United States Supreme Court - 1969
United States Courts of Appeals - 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and D.C. Circuits

Education:

Phillips Academy
Andover, Mass.
Graduated - 1956

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.
A.B. - 1960

Columbia Law School
New York, New York
LLB. - 1963
Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar

Employment:

July 1, 1973 - present: Associate Professor, Georgetown University Law Center. Subjects - Criminal Procedure, Criminal Law, Contracts, Labor Law, Legal History, Criminal Justice Clinic, Juvenile Justice Clinic. Committees - Chairman, Clinical Review Committee; Chairman, Academic Honesty Committee; Academic Standards Committee.

During this period I also held the following part-time positions:

July 12, 1973 - June 29, 1975: Assistant Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force.

June 30, 1975 - October 16, 1975: Acting Chief Inspector, Drug Enforcement Administration.

October 17, 1975 - present: Special Prosecutor, Watergate Special Prosecution Force

September 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973: Attorney/Professor, Antioch School of Law.

April-May, 1973: Visiting Lecturer in Government, Oberlin College.

May 1, 1970 - August 31, 1972: Chief, Management and Labor Section, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice.

May 1, 1967 - April 30, 1970: Trial Attorney, Organized Crime & Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

August 1, 1966 - April 30, 1967: Instructor in Legal Method, University of Pennsylvania Law School.

January-July, 1966: Research Associate, African Law Center, Columbia Law School.

December, 1963 - January, 1965: Instructor, Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia.

Professional and Community Activities:

Member, Grand Jury Committee, Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association.
Member, Prosecutorial Function Committee, Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association.
Member, Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Circuit. Panelist, The Prosecutor and the Grand Jury, June, 1975.
Member, Governing Board, Beauvoir School; Chairman, Education Committee.
Member, Alumni Board, Swarthmore College (1972-75).

Publications:

Editor, Liberian Law Journal (Vol. I, 1965).
Co-editor, African Law Journal (Vol. I, 1966).
"Welfare and Pension Plans: The Role of the Federal Prosecutor," 12 Santa Clara Lawyer 480 (1972).
"Discretion at Justice: The Making of Federal Law Enforcement Policy," to be published in Georgetown Law Journal, April or May, 1977.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

APR 22 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I plan to appoint Mr. David Tatel as the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Mr. Wilburt Cheatham as Deputy Director of OCR for Program Review, and Ms. Cynthia Brown as Deputy Director of OCR for Compliance and Enforcement. The third deputy position, that of deputy/legal, is a career position which is currently in competition. I hope to announce the third deputy in mid-May.

Mr. Tatel is a blind attorney who specializes in civil rights law. He has been Director, Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Chicago, Illinois; Acting General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation; and Director, National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C. He is currently a partner of the law firm of Hogan and Hartson, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tatel has been widely praised by civil rights leaders, including Vilma Martinez, Executive Director of the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, Jack Greenberg of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and Burke Marshall.

We have sought reactions to Mr. Tatel's appointment from appropriate members of Congress. Congressmen Thompson and Rodino enthusiastically support the choice of Tatel. Senators Jackson, Pell and Randolph raised no objection to Mr. Tatel's appointment. Among other members of Congress consulted were Senator Cranston, Congressman Perkins and Congressman Brademas. No objections were raised.

Mr. Cheatham, a black, is currently the Chief, Western Operations, Division of Compensatory Education, U.S. Office of Education. He has the inside view of the Department necessary to assuring that the principal operating components of the Department include civil rights considerations within their programs.

Ms. Brown is currently the Co-Director, Federal Education Project, Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. She is, additionally, the Chairperson, Education Task Force, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. From 1966 until 1970

Ms. Brown was at the Office for Civil Rights and has extensive knowledge of that organization. She is an excellent administrator and an astute critic of OCR.

I am confident that this team can restore professionalism and esprit de corps to OCR.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Attachments

F 'UME -- DAVID S. TATEL

General

Home Address:	24 Grafton Street Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015 Telephone: (301) 654-1955
Office Address:	815 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 Telephone: (202) 331-4774
Date of Birth:	March 16, 1942
Family:	Married, Four Children

Education

Pre-College	Silver Spring, Maryland
College:	University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan B.A. - June 1963 (Political Science)
Law School:	University of Chicago Law School Chicago, Illinois J.D. - 1966 (Editorial Board, University of Chicago Law Review)

Employment Since 1966

August 1966 to April 1967	Instructor in Law, University of Michigan Law School
April 1967 to June 1969	Associate - Sidley & Austin One First National Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60670
June 1969 to September 1970	Director, Lawyers' Committee fc Civil Rights Under Law Chicago, Illinois

Employment Since 1966 (continued)

September 1970 to January 1972	Associate - Sidley & Austin 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. Washington, D. C. 20006
February 1972 to February 1974	Director, National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law 733 Fifteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20005
Currently	Partner - Hogan & Hartson 815 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

Related Activities

Investigator	Chicago Riot Study Commission (Summer 1968)
Investigator	Walker Commission (Fall 1968)
Acting General Counsel	Legal Services Corporation (July 1[illegible]5 to March 1[illegible])

Wilbert Augustus Cheatham
(A Resume)

Home: 12103 Lihou Court
Tantallon, Maryland 20022
(Phone) 301-292-3611

Office: U.S. Office of Education
ROB #3, Room 3636
7th & D Streets, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
Phone 202-245-9882

EMPLOYMENT

1971 - Present	Chief, Western Operations Division of Compensatory Education U.S. Office of Education Washington, D.C.
1970 - 1971	Educational Program Specialist Division of Compensatory Education U.S. Office of Education Washington, D.C.
1966 - 1970	Coordinator of Community Services Federal Programs Prince George's County Board of Education Upper Marlboro, Maryland
CURRENT SALARY	$31,599 - GS-14-4

EDUCATION

1959 - 1965	Columbia Union College, Takoma Park, Maryland Degree: Bachelor of Arts
1965 - 1968	Howard University, Washington, D.C. Degree: Master of Social Work

AS AN ADMINISTRATOR:

1971 - Present
Chief, Western Operations

1. Develops and outlines related information and opinions for consideration by Associate Commissioner and Division Director in making policy determinations regarding Federal educational grants to State and local educational agencies, including comments regarding the impact of various alternatives upon the client groups.

2. Directs the monitoring, management consultation, policy interpretation and guidance for comprehensive compensatory programs which include educational, psychological and social service components funded under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for children from low-income families, especially those whose families are receiving public assistance payments.

3. Acts as an Office of Education representative to interpret policy and offer technical assistance to State and local educational agencies regarding the implementation of quality Federally funded educational projects in districts facing special problems such as desegregation, fiscal restrictions, and the unique needs of special client groups including welfare recipients. Direct advisor for the Office of Education regarding such problems in San Francisco, Denver, Las Vegas, Tacoma, Seattle, Wichita, Omaha, New York, Camden, and Newark.

4. Provides technical assistance in the development of educational projects and social service support components to enhance the opportunities for children of low-income families and families receiving public assistance to experience success in developing reading and math skills which will likely result in greater opportunities for a successful career and work experiences.

5. Plans, directs and coordinates staff activities as they relate to the liaison activities and responsibilities between the Division of Compensatory Education and State education agencies. Directs team activities involved in assisting State educational agencies in fulfilling their assurances to the Commissioner of Education in the (a) control and processing of project applications received from local educational agencies, (b) determining that eligibility requirements as well as other legal requirements have been met on individual projects, and (c) that satisfactory data, describing the fiscal requirements and the scope and purpose of projects has been included.

6. Member of supervisory staff for Division of Compensatory Education. Participates in development of Program policies and administrative plans for the implementation of program priorities and management objectives.

7. Reviews correspondence and reports developed by branch staff to assure completeness in presentation of information and consistency with previously stated agency policies and positions.

8. Responsible for policy guidance and coordination for projects serving disadvantaged children in 8 States and 3 Territories.

9. Directs professional and paraprofessional staff in the development of program management and analysis instruments.

10. Directs the utilization of above instruments and procedures to evaluate the program effectiveness, management strategies, and regulatory compliance of $196 million in compensatory education projects for disadvantaged children.

11. Supervises a diverse staff in report writing, grants management reviews, and provision of technical assistance.

12. Develops letters and reports regarding regulatory requirements of programs administered by the Office of Education.

13. Answers Congressional inquiries and correspondence.

14. Directs the fact-finding and participates in the settling of audits under Title I of the Act.

1970 - 1971
Education Program Specialist

Conducted detailed review of local agency project applications, monitored projects to assure fidelity to approved applications and Federal regulations, and investigated complaints and law suits for the Office of General Counsel.

Reason for leaving: Promotion

1966 - 1970
Coordinator, Community Services

1. Directed community and social services of Federally funded projects. Also acted as an assistant to Title I, Head Start and Follow Through Program Directors.

2. Directed and coordinated a staff of 22 professional and paraprofessional social service personnel in their work with low-income families and the public and private agencies established to serve this special client group.

3. Represented the Director of Federal Programs in high level meetings with officials of public and private agencies to negotiate and provide advocacy for improved services for children, especially children of low-income families.

4. Acted as Human Relations Consultant for superintendent. Serves as contact person for community groups, students and school board regarding implementation of desegregation plan.

Reason for leaving: Better salary and greater opportunities for development and advancement.

EXPERIENCE OF SPECIAL INTEREST

1970 - 1976 Represented the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as Consultant to Chief State School Officers in 22 States regarding the administration of Federally funded projects.

1970 - 1976 Consulted with professional staff members responsible for the administration of Federally funded projects in 32 States and Territories including Guam, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

1969 - 1970 Consultant for Volt Technical Corporation. Reviewed the administration of Head Start programs in 3 States.

1969 - 1970 Supervisor of field study for Howard University School of Social Work.

1965 - 1966 Served as a caseworker for ADC and Foster Care units at Prince George's County Welfare Board as a part of the requirements for the Master of Social Work Degree.

GUEST LECTURER

1. University of Maryland
2. Howard University
3. Maryland State Department of Education
4. New Jersey State Department of Education
5. Prince George's County Board of Education
6. Northeastern Regional Conference on Compensatory Education

CIVIC & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS

1. Save the Children Foundation
2. National Education Association
3. National Association of Social Workers
4. Multiple Sclerosis Society
5. Tantallon Civic Association

CYNTHIA G. BROWN

1651 Newton Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20010

BIRTH DATE: March 18, 1943

TELEPHONE: Office - 628-6700
Home - 234-1447

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

October 1975 - Present

Co-Director, Federal Education Project, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Responsibilities

The Federal Education Project, with a staff of eight and a $269,000 annual budget, provides basic information and technical assistance to parents and other individuals, community groups and school officials; publishes a monthly newsletter; monitors administration of federal agencies; comments on federal education and civil rights regulations and policies; and undertakes litigation in areas of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Vocational Education Act and antidiscrimination laws affecting public education enforced by the HEW Office for Civil Rights.

At the request of interested Senators and Congresspeople, assisted in the analysis and preparation of amendments and provisions of the Education Amendments of 1976 concerning Title I and desegregation, participation of women in vocational education, and limitations upon antidiscrimination laws.

Additional Activities

Chairperson, Education Task Force, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Coordinate an ad hoc coalition of groups representing and/or concerned about the rights of minorities, women and handicapped persons which has fought with some success to prevent the further weakening of the HEW civil rights enforcement effort. Drafted public amendmentsand detailed letters to government officials signed by 57 to 135 national organizations (depending on the document).

Participate actively in National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education; in particular, provided technical assistance to this Coalition in its effort to bring about passage of amendments to the Vocational Education Act prohibiting sex bias and encouraging equitable participation of women in vocational education.

Member, Advisory Council to Project on Equal Education Rights, NOW Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

July 1970 — October 1975

Program Associate, Children's Defense Fund of the Washington Research Project, Inc. (formerly just Washington Research Project, Inc.)

Responsibilities

Oversight of federal education programs in HEW affecting poor and minority group people, particularly the Emergency School Aid Act, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the school desegregation compliance program carried out by the Office for Civil Rights under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

At the request of interested Senators and Congresspeople worked with the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, the Senate Education Subcommittee and the House General Education Subcommittee in the development of the Education Amendments of 1972 and 1974; prepared analyses of proposed and enacted federal education legislation for distribution to interested private agencies and local community groups; drafted congressional testimony.

Coordinated a Southern Education Coalition of civil rights groups and private agencies concerned about governmental policies and practices in elementary and secondary education in the South.

Was one of four Project Directors on CDF Study Children Out Of School In America (October 1974). For this study I developed the questionnaire and procedures for a door-to-door survey of over 8,500 households in 17 school districts around the country, conducted training sessions for people who did surveys, did surveying myself, interviewed school officials on many issues relating to children out of school and children with special needs, set-up and carried out the analysis of survey data, and assisted in the completion of the entire study.

Assisted in preparation and writing of School Suspensions: Are They Helping Children? (September 1975).

Had major responsibility in organizing the projects, carrying out field investigations, writing and disseminating the results, and following up on recommendations for three studies on

school desegregation in the South: The Emergency School Assistance Program: An Evaluation (November 1970), The Status Of School Desegregation In The South 1970 (December 1970), and It's Not Over In The South (May 1972).

Did other short-term projects involving on-site investigations, negotiations with federal officials about program operation and citizen complaints, and the writing of pamphlets and articles.

July 1966 — July 1970

Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Department of Health, Education and Welfare

April 1968 — July 1970: Special Assistant to Director of Division of Elementary and Secondary Education

Responsibilities

Assisted in coordination of operation of southern and northern school desegregation compliance program; coordinated within OCR and with the Department of Justice cases of districts in noncompliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964; reviewed, recommended action, and resolved compliance problems in desegregating school districts; participated in on-site field investigations and negotiations with school officials; worked on program development and establishment of operating procedures; analyzed OCR regional offices' performance; performed special projects and administrative duties.

October 1967 — April 1968: Assistant to Chief of the Education Branch, Division of Program Planning and Development

Responsibilities

Assisted in preparation of school desegregation "guidelines" under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; developed procedures for the OCR compliance program in the North, including research and analysis for the establishing of program priorities; assisted with establishment of procedures and coordination of OCR nationwide surveys of school districts, including working with data processing section of the Office of Education; did various special projects for top OCR personnel.

July 1966 — October 1967 — Civil Rights Specialist in Elementary and Secondary Education for Texas and Louisiana

Responsibilities

Reviewed school desegregation plans; investigated complaints; performed on-site investigations; provided technical assistance for school officials; processed and ordered basic data on school districts; wrote field reports; and prepared for administrative hearing cases of districts in noncompliance with Title VI.

EDUCATION

Graduate	MA in Public Administration (June 1966) — Graduated with Honors (Metropolitan Studies Program) Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs Syracuse University Syracuse, New York
Undergraduate	BA, Government (July 1965) — Graduated with Honors in Government Oberlin College Oberlin, Ohio
Secondary	Western Hills High School Cincinnati, Ohio

PUBLICATIONS

"Nixon Administration Desegregation," Inequality in Education, Harvard Center for Law and Education, August 3, 1971.

"Busing, Leaving the Driving to U.S. . . . ." Inequality in Education, Harvard Center for Law and Education, December, 1971.

"The South's New Dual School System: A Case Study," New South, Fall 1972.

Articles in Federal Education Project Newsletter, 1976.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION 28 April 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. RICHARD HARDEN summary of report by Dean Henry Garren, "A Decade of Progress in the College of Agriculture" at the University of Georgia.

2. JIM KING MEMO TO SENIOR STAFF asking for help in achieving the President's Affirmative Action goals, offering the assistance of the White House Personnel Office, and indicating that King has on computer resumes for more than 5000 qualified women and minorities. Jim King wanted you to know that he had sent this memo out.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Back up Material to Central Files —

Today - Friday - last day for action
4/29/77

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ
STU EIZENSTAT

RE: CAB Decision Re British Airways

This CAB decision, which becomes final unless disapproved by April 29, suspends free baggage allowances and an excess baggage charge proposed by British Airways.

Unlike recent Board decisions involving rate decreases, the British Airways proposal would result in higher charges for excess baggage than under the Board's preferred method. Approving the decision would therefore be consistent with your desire to lower airline rates and fares.

State, Defense, Transportation and NSC have no objection to the proposed order. Justice recommends approval, as does OMB.

We recommend that you approve the CAB's decision by taking no action on it.

✓ Approve

_____ Disapprove

Original to Bob Lipshutz

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 2 5 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision: British Airways
Docket 30752

Attached is a memorandum for the President in the matter of the above referenced international aviation case. The interested executive agencies have reviewed the Board's decision and have no objection to the proposed order.

This is a routine, noncontroversial matter. I recommend the President approve the Board's decision by taking no action.

The Board's decision becomes final unless the President disapproves the order on or before April 29, 1977.

Dennis O. Green
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

Memorandum to the President
CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 25 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision: British Airways
Docket 30752

The Civil Aeronautics Board has found it in the public interest to suspend and investigate new free baggage allowances and excess baggage charges proposed by British Airways for travel between the United States and United Kingdom. The free baggage allowances would be based on weight rather than piece limits and excess charges would be related to cargo rates. The Board's decision to disallow the carrier's baggage proposals is based on its conclusions that a weight-based approach is an outmoded means for determining baggage charges and that the effect of the proposal would be higher charges for excess baggage than the Board's preferred method which is based on a piece system. The Board's analysis is based heavily upon its conclusions in Baggage Allowance Tariff Rules in Overseas and Foreign Air Transportation, Order 76-3-81.

The Departments of State, Defense, Justice, and Transportation; and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's proposed order. The Department of Justice recommends against a reversal of the Board's decision in this case for the following reasons. The British Airways proposal does not constitute the type of innovative pricing actions which you have indicated you hope to foster by overturning Board actions that disallow rate decreases or stifle competition. The proposals in fact represent a step backwards from the standards recently determined by the Board which represented a significant improvement to the then-existing system. Finally, the information and arguments presented by the carrier were thoroughly aired in the Baggage Allowance Tariff Rules in Overseas and Foreign Air Transportation case which was upheld by the President.

The Office of Management and Budget recommends you approve the Board's decision by taking no action.

The Board's decision becomes final unless you disapprove the order on or before April 29, 1977.

Dennis O. Green
Associate Director for
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal
CAB order

Options and Implementation Actions:

☑ 1) Approve the Board's decision. (DOS, DOD, DOJ, DOT, NSC, OMB).
-- Take no action.

☐ 2) Disapprove.
-- Appropriate implementation materials to be prepared.

☐ 3) See me.

J.C.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20428

IN REPLY REFER TO: B-1-63c

April 19, 1977

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

There are transmitted for your review copies of the Board's order suspending free baggage allowances and an excess baggage charge proposed by British Airways in foreign air transportation. This order is submitted pursuant to section 801(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (P.L. 92-259).

The order institutes an investigation, pursuant to section 1002(j) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, into the lawfulness of the allowances and the charge proposed for use between the United States and the United Kingdom, and suspends the allowances and charge pursuant to section 1002(j), for a period of three hundred sixty-five days, pending hearing and final decision by the Board. Under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, the Board's order is final unless the President disapproves the order not later than 10 days following its submission by the Board. No action is necessary if you do not wish to disapprove this order.

Respectfully yours,

John E. Robson
Chairman

Enclosures

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board
at its office in Washington, D. C.
on the 18th day of April, 1977

Free baggage allowances and excess baggage charge proposed by BRITISH AIRWAYS	Docket 30752

ORDER OF INVESTIGATION AND SUSPENSION

By tariff revisions filed April 1, 1977, for effectiveness May 1, 1977, British Airways proposes new free baggage allowances and excess baggage charge for travel between the United States and the United Kingdom. 1/ The free allowance, which includes both checked and unchecked baggage, would be set at 35 kilograms (77 pounds) and 25 kilograms (55 pounds) for first-class and economy-class travel, respectively. The per-kilogram charge for baggage exceeding those weights would be equal to the applicable under-45 kilogram general commodity rate (GCR) plus 10 percent.

British Airways contends that its proposed free baggage allowance attempts to strike a balance between the Board's preference for dimensionally-based free allowances and its own belief that the international market requires an approach associated with weight. 2/ The carrier contends that a strict piece system is not appropriate in international transportation since passenger baggage must be weighed in any event to comply with certain requirements of the Warsaw Convention; and that a piece system would merely add additional procedures at check-in time, thus delaying passengers. British Airways contends that the proposed free allowance will facilitate present check-in procedures, permit consistency with procedures on its other route systems, facilitate compliance with the requirements of the Warsaw Convention with respect to liability limitation, and accommodate those passengers having normal baggage requirements.

1/ John M. Sampson, Agent, Tariff C.A.B. No. 1, Rule 9.
2/ See Baggage Allowance Tariff Rules in Overseas and Foreign Air Transportation, Docket 24869, Order 76-3-81, decided February 25, 1976 and served March 12, 1976.

ROBSON, Chairman, O'MELIA, Vice Chairman, MINETTI and JOHNSON, Members, concurred in the adoption of this order. WEST, Member, did not vote.

The carrier alleges that its proposed excess-baggage charge is reasonable and well below its present charge which is based upon one percent of the applicable first-class fare. Contending that setting the excess-baggage charge in relationship to cargo rates is necessary, British Airways argues that baggage and cargo both compete for the same available space and that, with the increase in the free allowance, space available for cargo will decrease and, on those routes which are weight-restricted, aircraft payload will also decrease. The ten-percent surcharge over the under-45 kilogram GCR is justified, the carrier contends, by the added value of service to the passenger from the priority his baggage receives over other goods shipped as cargo, and by the variation in demand for space or weight for excess baggage as compared with the more steady demand for cargo space.

Upon consideration of the filing and all other relevant matters, the Board finds that the proposed free allowances and excess-baggage charge may be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful, and should be investigated. The Board further finds that the proposed allowances and charge should be suspended, pending investigation.

British Airways' proposal seeks to perpetuate a system for handling baggage which is based solely upon weight. The Board fully explored the merits of a weight-based system in its investigation into baggage rules and charges in Docket 24869, 3/ and concluded that weight may not properly be the sole determinant of the amount of baggage a passenger may carry without additional charge. This conclusion was drawn from evidence which clearly demonstrated that a weight-based approach was a holdover from the days when weight was the primary limitation on aircraft payload. To the contrary, the evidence indicated that weight was no longer a predominant limiting factor and, accordingly, there was no justification for continuing a free allowance defined solely in terms of weight. British Airways, which was a party to that investigation and offered its own testimony, has presented no evidence here which, in our opinion, is sufficiently persuasive to alter that conclusion. Moreover, the difficulty of implementing a piece-related system in the face of the requirements of the Warsaw Convention was an issue fully aired in the course of the investigation. The Board was not then persuaded that any difficulty which might arise as a result of piece-related baggage systems would be significant, and noted that in certain important world markets a piece system was, in fact, in effect and did not appear to bar carriers from satisfying their obligation under the Warsaw Convention.

3/ See footnote 2 supra.

The Board also considered the level of charges for excess baggage in its formal investigation, and found that a charge of one percent of the first-class fare was unreasonably high in relation to the actual cost to the carriers. On the basis of the factual record developed, the Board determined that a charge of 0.7 percent of the normal economy fare was reasonable, and stated that it would accept tariff filings reflecting this charge with no further economic justification. Under British Airways' proposal, the charge for a New York-London passenger would be $4.07 per kilogram ($1.85 per pound). Although somewhat below the charge based upon the first-class fare, it would be almost 180 percent of the per-kilogram charge derived from application of the Board's formula to the approved New York-London basic-season normal economy fare, and 150 percent when applied to the peak-season fare. While the Board's formula did not foreclose filings proposing a different charge, it emphasized that those which deviated from the 0.7 percent level be accompanied by thorough and detailed economic justification. British Airways has supplied no economic justification in support of its proposal, which is significantly out of line with the Board's findings.

To the contrary, British Airways seeks to justify its charge on the basis of the relationship between baggage and air freight, and the respective value of each service. The Board considered this line of argument in its decision, and concluded that no persuasive showing had been made that the difference in value of service was sufficient to warrant an excess-baggage charge in excess of cost and that freight service and baggage service involved distinctly different transportation needs. On this basis, the Board concluded that neither the level of freight rates nor the value of baggage service constituted an appropriate frame of reference for ascertaining excess-baggage charges.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. An investigation be and hereby is instituted to determine whether the rates and provisions in Rule 9(Q) and 9(R) on 15th Revised Page 20-A in International Passenger Rules Tariff No. 1, C.A.B. No. 1, issued by John M. Sampson, Agent, and rules, regulations, or practices affecting such rates and provisions, are or will be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential, unduly prejudicial or otherwise unlawful, and, if found to be unlawful, to take appropriate action to prevent the use of such provisions or rules, regulations, or practices;

2. Pending hearing and decision by the Board, the tariff provisions specified in Paragraph 1, above are suspended and their use deferred from May 1, 1977, to and including April 30, 1978, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, and that no changes be made therein during the period of suspension except by order or special permission of the Board;

3. This order shall be submitted to the President4/ and shall become effective on May 1, 1977;

4. The investigation ordered herein be assigned for hearing before an administrative law judge of the Board at a time and place hereafter to be designated; and

5. Copies of this order be filed in the aforesaid tariff and be served upon British Airways Board, carrying on business under the firm name and style of British Airways.

This order will be published in the Federal Register.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board:

Phyllis T. Kaylor
Secretary

(SEAL)

4/ This order was submitted to the President on April 19, 1977.

12:15PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN BILL HEFNER AND STUDENTS FROM THE BEVERLY HILLS SCHOOL, CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

Friday, April 29, 1977
12:15 p.m. (10 Minutes)
Rose Garden

From: Frank Moore F.M.

I. PURPOSE

To greet students from the Beverly Hills School in Concord, North Carolina. The students will be accompanied by Congressman Bill Hefner.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: When you were campaiging with Congressman Hefner in North Carolina you met this group of then-4th grade students. You asked them if they would like to come and visit you when you became President. The students and the entire community of Concord have worked exceedingly hard at raising the money to come to Washington to see you.

The local TV station in Concord plans to do a ½ hour documentary on their efforts and the end result -- their visit with you.

B. Participants

Congressman Bill Hefner
Frank Moore
Jim Free
Students and teachers on the attached list.

C. Press Plan

Full Press Coverage. Ann Edwards has coordinated press coverage for the local North Carolina station.

III. TALKING POINTS (also, see Fallows' talking points/attached)

1. It's good to see you again. I'm so glad you were able to make the trip up from North Carolina to visit with me and I hope you enjoyed your tour of the house.

2. Congressman Hefner has been telling me how hard you and your folks have been working to raise the money to come here. I knew you were a spirited group of 4th graders when we last met but you have demonstrated a sense of initiative and determination that you, your parents, your teachers and your President can be very proud of.

The following students and adults from Beverly Hills School, Concord, North Carolina, plan to fly to Washington, D. C., on April 29, 1977. They plan to depart Charlotte, North Carolina, at approximately 8:00 a.m., arriving in Washington, D. C., around 9:00 a.m. They plan to return to Charlotte, N. C., on a flight leaving Washington National at 8:00 p.m., arriving in Charlotte, North Carolina, about 9:00 p.m. All students are fifth graders between the ages of 10 and 11 years.

	Students' Name	Address
14	Baker, Brad	231 Branchview Circle, N.E., Concord, NC
15	Barbee, Scott	676 Forest Street, N.E., Concord, NC
16	Bost, Howard	559 Newell Street, Concord, NC
17	Brawley, Lee	545 Goldmoor Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
18	Brooks, Kevin	680 Miramar Street, N.E., Concord, NC
19	Christenbury, William	673 Grandview Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
20	Clemons, Todd	617 Deveron Place, N.E., Concord, NC
21	Clontz, Willie	154 Brookwood Avenue, N.E., Concord, NC
22	Cook, Brian	Route 1, Box 210 B, Concord, NC
23	Creech, Michael	654 Wilmar Street, N.E., Concord, NC
24	Gibbs, Jimmy	338 Melrose Drive, Concord, NC
25	Graham, Robert	352 Lincoln Street, Concord, NC
26	Haltom, David	702 Harris Street, N.W., Concord, NC
27	Harris, Frankie	914 Highway 601 S, Concord, NC
28	Hatley, Michael	624 Harris Street, N.W., Concord, NC
29	Jones, Melvin	308 Melrose Drive, Concord, NC
30	Larkin, Robert	675 Forest Street, Concord, NC
31	Misenheimer, Joey	650 Hyde Park Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
32	Riddle, Stephen	87 Circle Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
33	Smith, Stuart	755 Williamsburg Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
34	Tran, Hung	271 Palaside Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
35	White, Mex	315 Parkview Court, Concord, NC
36	Barbee, Ann	171 Suburban Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
37	Dabbs, Kimberly	750 Harris Street, Concord, NC
38	Drake, Regina	534 Englewood Street, Concord, NC
39	Ford, Michelle	354 Lincoln Street, Concord, NC
40	Mackin, Carla	329 Parkview Court, Concord, NC
41	Phillips, My Chau	649 Wilmar Street, Concord, NC
42	Reilly, Andrea	719 Forest Street, Concord, NC
43	Robinson, Rosolind	282 Harold Goodman, Concord, NC
44	Sides, Mary Beth	751 Propston Place, Concord, NC
45	Simpson, Autumn	571 Gibson Drive, N.W., Concord, NC
46	Snyder, Cynthia	793 Gibson Drive, N.W., Concord, NC
47	Stokes, Beth	248 Sidesmur Court, Concord, NC
48	Winecoff, Deshune	311 Harold Goodman, Concord, NC
49	Anderson, Yoshada	372 Lincoln Street, Concord, NC
50	Andrews, Artis	328 Harold Goodman, Concord, NC
51	Blackwelder, Theresa	501 Harris Street, Concord, NC
52	Britt, Marc	603 Pamela Street, Concord, NC
53	Corntassel, Aaron	113 Todd Drive, Concord, NC
54	Davis, Mark	271 Palaside Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
55	Drye, LeAnn	761 Williamsburg Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
56	Foster, Curt	889 Burrage Road, N.E., Concord, NC

	Students' Name	Address
57	Franklin, Bobby	711 Forest Street, Concord, NC
58	Goodman, Danny	178 Spencer Avenue, Concord, NC
59	Honeycutt, Kenny	587 Buford Street, Concord, NC
60	Hood, Mike	646 Harris Street, Concord, NC
61	Kennedy, Kristy	682 Grandview Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
62	Koontz, John	210 Suburban Avenue, N.E., Concord, NC
63	Lott, Danny	564 Todd Drive, Concord, NC
64	Love, Darryl	683 Gibson Drive, N.W., Concord, NC
65	Lowry, JoAnn	58 Winecoff Avenue, Concord, NC
66	Lynch, Laurie	663 Hyde Park, N.E., Concord, NC
67	Massengill, Craig	89 Brookwood, Concord, NC
68	McManus, Chris	704 Wilmar Street, Concord, NC
69	Nance, Kelly	686 Miramar Street, N.E., Concord, NC
70	Patterson, Adrian	334 Harold Goodman Drive, Concord, NC
71	Proffitt, Donna	160 Brookwood Drive, Concord, NC
72	Smith, Michael	310 Harold Goodman Drive, Concord, NC
73	Smith, Peggy	593 Gibson Drive, N.W., Concord, NC
74	Spears, Jack	163 Rock Hill Church Road, Concord, NC
75	Story, Lisa	497 Burrage Road, N.E., Concord, NC
76	Thurman, Susan	197 Palaside Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
77	Wade, Patricia	345 Melrose Drive, Concord, NC
78	Weaver, Alice	687 Grandview Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
79	Winecoff, Evette	311 Harold Goodman Drive, Concord, NC
80	Wise, Brian	353 Melrose Drive, Concord, NC
81	Young, Regina	300 Melrose Drive, Concord, NC

Adults making the trip to Washington, D. C., April 29, 1977, will be:

82	Cook, Mrs. Marva	Rt. 1, Box 210 B, Concord, NC
83	Cress, Mrs. Helen	Gold Hill Road, Concord, NC
84	Edmondson, Ms. Ruby	Rt. 2, Box 81-B9, Rockwell, NC
85	Ewing, Mrs. Jean	Rt. 3, Box 230, China Grove, NC
86	Hallman, Mrs. Debra	70 Winecoff Avenue, Concord, NC
87	Harris, Mr. Max	914 Highway 601 S, Concord, NC
88	Kennedy, Mr. John	682 Grandview Drive, N.E., Concord, NC
89	Lashmit, Mrs. Virginia	1107 Briarwood Drive, Greenville, NC
90	Lingle, Mrs. Glenna	Rt. 3, Box 238 H, Salisbury, NC
91	Pearson, Mrs. Mary	250 Broad Drive, Concord, NC
92	Spencer, Mrs. Kathy	761 Arbor Street, Concord, NC
93	Walker, Miss Sarah	Gold Hill Road, Concord, NC
94	Wall, Mrs. Sue	Rt. 3, Box 238H, Salisbury, NC

FALLOWS TALKING POINTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS JF

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Drop-By with 5th Graders from Concord, North Carolina

1) These are children who took you at your word when you told them, in March 1976, to come visit you in the White House.

If they'd been as grown up then as they are now--after all, they're mature fifth graders now--they might have been suspicious about that kind of invitation from a candidate. But you're glad they took it seriously--because that is how you meant it. You think it very important for the President not only to keep close to the people of the nation, but also to show that he remembers the kindness and support people gave him in the past. (For example, inviting to the White House the people who had you stay at their houses during the campaign.)

2) You're supposed to tell them about government and politics, but from the sounds of it there's not much you can teach them. They've spent the last few months working hard and raising money to come to Washington and be in the White House. It took you two years to do that, so you're going to spend some time listening to them.

3) These students are just about Amy's age--she's in the fourth grade and they're in the fifth. You could tell them what their lives would be like if they were a President's son or daughter--the good parts and the bad.

4) The students have come to Washington at an especially important time in our nation's history. You and the Congress together are facing the challenge of forming an energy policy--but the real effects of it, and the responsibility for making it work, will be with these children, when they grow up. You could give them some of your ideas about how to help--holding onto their bicycles when they turn 16, for example, rather than trading them in for cars--and ask for their suggestions about energy conservation.

2:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS, PRIMATE OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, ACCOMPANIED BY FATHER TAVLARIDES AND FATHER KALARIS

Friday, April 29, 1977
2:00 PM (10 minutes)
The Oval Office

FROM: MARGARET COSTANZA MC

I. PURPOSE

It has been customary for the Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America to visit each new President and to bring the greetings of the faithful to The President at the beginning of The President's term of office.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: In his capacity as President of the Standing Conference of Orthodox Bishops, Archibishop Iakovos is the nominal leader of six million Orthodox Christians of all ethnic groups in this country and the administrative leader of two million Orthodox of Greek origin.

In view of the exclusion of Archbishop Iakovos from participation in the Inaugural Ceremonies and the continuing feeling of unhappiness expressed by countless Orthodox Christians throughout the country, a meeting at this time would do much to obviate the criticism and sadness being expressed.

B. Participants:

The President

The Most Reverend Archbishop Iakovos
Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church

Father Tavlarides

Father Kalaris

Margaret Costanza
Assistant to The President

C. Press Plan: Pool Coverage

III. TALKING POINTS

1. General Courtesy

2. The Archbishop, and two of his Washington priests, Father John T. Tavlarides, Dean of Saint Sophia Cathedral and Father Demetrios Kalaris, Pastor of Saints Constantine and Helen Church, are representative of six million Orthodox Christians of all ethnic groups as well as leader of two million Orthodox of Greek origin, who will feel included in this Administration by the personal greeting given.

1:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Walt Wurfel, Pat Bario, Linda Peek

SUBJECT: Your Q & A Session with Radio and Television News Directors, 1:00 p.m., Friday, April 29, Cabinet Room

BACKGROUND

This is one of your regular on-the-record meetings to brief newsmen from outside Washington. They will also meet with David Freeman, Patt Derian, Al Eisele, Barry Jagoda, Rick Neustadt, Simon Lazarus, and David Aaron. (An agenda is attached.)

PARTICIPANTS

Thirty people from 22 states will attend. This group differs from the preceding onesbecause it is made up entirely of broadcasters --members of the board of directors of the Radio and Television News Directors Association. A list of participants is attached. Most are news directors. Three university professors, the managing director, and the general counsel for RTNDA are included. The president of RTNDA of Canada is also in the group.

ISSUES

You may get questions about the Fairness Doctrine and the Equal Time Rule. The group is lobbying for the repeal of both. As you know, the former allows the FCC to oversee the fairness of news coverage, and the latter requires that political candidates be given equal time when they appear on broadcasts that are not regularly scheduled news programs.

News directors argue that broadcasters should get the same First Amendment protection as newspapers and say the fairness doctrine has a chilling effect on reporting. Defenders of the Rule and the Doctrine say broadcasters assume special obligations when the government grants them a license to use the public airwaves and the rules are needed to assure presentation of minority views. Eizenstat's staff (Sy Lazarus) and Jagoda are working on possible legislative proposals in this area.

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WHY THIS SESSION IS NOT FOR BROADCAST

As with all these sessions, recording or filming for broadcast is not permitted (except for the 2-minute silent-film session at the start). The broadcasters may ask you why they can't tape and film you for broadcast. You may want to refer them to Jody or me for an answer.

For your information, we stick to the rule for these reasons:

1) We feel the meeting must be held in the Cabinet Room or the Roosevelt room to conserve your time. These rooms are too small to allow a dozen or more "local" film crews to set up their cameras.

2) This series of briefings is intended not so much to make news as it is to allow the participants to get a feel for you and your programs so they may report on future White House stories with more authority. The quiet and informal atmosphere we strive for could be destroyed by the presence of film crews and radio microphones.

Other White House participants in the day's program do film and record interviews before and after the actual briefings, if they wish, but there is the space and time to do that in the Executive Office Building.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

A G E N D A

WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING
FOR
RADIO TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
APRIL 29, 1977

8:30 - 8:50 a.m.	Coffee and Danish
8:50 - 9:00 a.m.	WELCOME WALT WURFEL, Deputy Press Secretary
9:00 - 10:15 a.m.	CARTER ADMINISTRATION ENERGY POLICY DAVID FREEMAN Energy Policy & Planning Office
10:15 - 10:30 a.m.	Break
10:30 - 11:15 a.m.	CARTER ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS PATRICIA DERIAN Coordinator Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State
11:15 - 11:30 p.m.	Break
11:30 - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch with AL EISELE Vice President Walter Mondale's Press Secretary
12:30 - 12:40 p.m.	Break
12:40 - 1:00 p.m.	En Route to Cabinet Room
1:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Q and A with PRESIDENT CARTER
1:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Filing Time
2:00 - 2:10 p.m.	PRESIDENT CARTER AND TV BARRY JAGODA, Special Assistant to the President Media/Public Affairs
2:10 - 2:30 p.m.	THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY RICHARD NEUSTADT, Deputy Special Assistant Media/Public Affairs and SIMON LAZARUS, Associate Director Domestic Council
2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	CARTER ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY DAVID AARON, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

AGENDA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
(listed alphabetically by state; officers are noted)

ARIZONA
PAT STEVENS
KGUN-TV
Tucson

CALIFORNIA
MIKE PARKER
KFI-AM
Los Angeles

ILLINOIS
PAUL M. DAVIS
WCIA-TV
Champaign
Davis is TREASURER of RTNDA

ILLINOIS
LOUIS F. PRATO
WMAQ-RADIO
Chicago

ILLINOIS
WAYNE VRIESMAN
WGN AM-TV
Chicago
Vriesman is PRESIDENT of RTNDA

INDIANA
FRED HECKMAN
WIBC RADIO
Indianapolis

IOWA
TOM PETERSEN
KWWL-TV-AM
Waterloo

IOWA
ROBERT WILBANKS
WHO RADIO
Des Moines

KANSAS
DAVID DARY
School of Journalism
University of Kansas
Lawrence

MARYLAND
RAY HIEBERT
School of Journalism
University of Maryland
College Park

MASSACHUSETTS
ROGER ALLAN
WRKO-AM
Boston

MINNESOTA
CURT BECKMANN
WCCO-AM
Minneapolis

OHIO
BOB GILMARTIN
WKRC-TV
Cincinnati

OKLAHOMA
ERNIE J. SCHULTZ, JR.
KTVY-TV
Oklahoma City
Schultz is VICE PRESIDENT of RTNDA

OREGON
JOHN SALISBURY
KXL-AM-FM
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
FRED YOUNG
WTAE-TV AND RADIO
Pittsburgh

SOUTH CAROLINA
DAVE PARTRIDGE
WIS RADIO
Columbia

TENNESSEE
CHRIS CLARK BOTSARIS
WTVF-TV
Nashville

TEXAS
WALT HAWVER
KTRK-TV
Houston

UTAH
PHIL MUELLER
KSL AM-FM
Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA
TED POWERS
WDBJ-TV
Roanoke

WASHINGTON
DEAN MELL
KHQ-TV
Spokane

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LEN ALLEN
RTNDA
Allen is MANAGING DIRECTOR of RTNDA

WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRANK BARNAKO
WRC-AM

WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOM FRAWLEY
Cox Broadcasting

WASHINGTON, D.C.
TED LANDPHAIR
WMAL-AM

WASHINGTON, D.C.
LAURENT SCHARFF
RTNDA
Scharff is GENERAL COUNSEL of RTNDA

WEST VIRGINIA
BOS JOHNSON
Marshall University
Huntington
Johnson is a PAST PRESIDENT of RTNDA

WISCONSIN
ROBERT MCMULLEN
WFRV-TV
Green Bay

CANADA
DAVID KNAPP
CBC
Montreal, Quebec
Knapp is PRESIDENT of RTNDA of Canada

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 22, 1977

SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERT Lance

SUBJECT: Proposed fiscal year 1977 Supplemental Requests and fiscal year 1978 Amendments

Attached for your approval is a package of fiscal year 1977 supplemental requests for the legislative branch and the judiciary (which are, by law, transmitted to the Congress without review or change) and fiscal year 1978 budget amendments. These proposals request the following:

- $9.2 million in additional fiscal year 1977 budget authority for the legislative branch and the judiciary.

- $79.3 million in additional fiscal year 1978 budget authority for executive branch agencies.

- Additional fiscal year 1978 proposals for the executive branch which do not affect budget authority, e.g., transfer authority and borrowing authority, but which do affect budget outlays. This includes a proposal to delete $150 million in borrowing authority from the request for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and a deficiency appropriation transferring $21 million between Department of Defense accounts.

We are trying to keep these proposals to an absolute minimum but we feel that these are necessary at this time. The details of these proposals are contained in the fact sheets attached to this memorandum.

Recommendation

That you sign the letter transmitting these proposals to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1977 in the amount of $9,242,500 in budget authority and amendments to the request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1978 in the amount of $94,943,000 in budget authority.

These appropriations include an additional $27 million for Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance. This money is important to help two groups in our country adjust to economic changes: industries, especially the shoe industry, which have been hurt by foreign trade; and communities in which military bases have been closed.

The further details of these proposals are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Respectfully,

Jimmy Carter

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

The President

The White House

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1977 in the amount of $9,242,500 in budget authority and amendments to the request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1978 in the amount of $94,943,000 in budget authority. The details of these requests are contained in the enclosure to this letter.

I have carefully reviewed the proposals for appropriations contained in this document and am satisfied that these requests are necessary at this time. I recommend, therefore, that these proposals be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

WILLIAM A. RIDGELY
FINANCIAL CLERK

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DISBURSING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 16, 1977

Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are supplemental budget estimates for the United States Senate for fiscal year 1977 aggregating $1,299,500.

I would appreciate expeditious transmission of these estimates to the Congress inasmuch as the supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1977 has been passed by the House of Representatives and will be before the Senate very shortly.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

William A. Ridgely
Financial Clerk, U. S. Senate

WAR:les

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
	✓	MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

Bert Lance
Frank Moore

For your information the attached Supplemental Request was signed the President and given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Proposed Fiscal Year 1977
Supplemental Requests & Fiscal
Year 1978 Amendments

31
X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

Hamilton Jordan -

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

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Ambassadorial Recommendations
Career Officers

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN

SUBJECT: Ambassadorial Post Recommendations
Career Officers

Attached is a list from State Department with Secretary Vance's recommendations of proposed appointments to posts which he believes should be filled by career officers. They include four blacks, and one Hispanic.

I agree that the countries involved appear appropriate for career appointments, and recommend your approval of the list.

Because they are considered career-oriented countries, these appointments were not considered by the Advisory Board.

Attachment

Ham - ok, but
Some could have been
non-career, I think
J

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EAST GERMANY

David Bolen, FSO-1, currently Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Bolen is the senior black officer in the Foreign Service and has previously served as Ambassador to Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho. From a previous tour as Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Bonn he is familiar with German issues and speaks fluent German.
APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

BULGARIA

Raymond Garthoff, FSO-1, currently a Foreign Service Inspector. Garthoff has extensive Eastern European expertise, and speaks fluent Russian. He has previously served on the SALT delegation and is one of the State Department's leading experts on Eastern European military matters.
APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

GREECE

William E. Schaufele, Career Minister, currently Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Mr. Schaufele as one of the senior career officers in the Foreign Service has a wide range of experience. He has served as an Ambassador on several previous occasions and as a Deputy Representative at the United Nations. Well prepared to handle the difficult issues of the area.
APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

BURMA

Maurice Bean, FSO-1, currently the senior black Foreign Service Inspector. Bean has dealt with the relevant issues in this area of the world, both through service in the field and in Washington. He has the managerial ability and expertise required to be an excellent ambassador.
APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

GUINEA-BISSAU

Edward Marks, FSO-3, currently Deputy Country Director for Central African Affairs. Mr. Marks has served extensively in several African countries. From his prior experience in pre-independence Angola he has both fluent Portuguese and Portuguese African experience.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

BARBADOS

Frank Ortiz, FSO-1, currently Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department. Mr. Ortiz, who is the senior Hispanic career officer, has an extensive background in Latin American issues. Additionally, assignments as Deputy Executive Secretary, as Country Director and to the National War College have given him both breadth and managerial background.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

GUYANA

John R. Burke, FSO-1, currently Deputy Chief of Mission in Bangkok. You have previously approved Mr. Burke as Ambassador to Barbados. However, as indicated above, we believe there are valid reasons to shift him to Guyana. His Latin American area expertise will be equally relevant and valuable in this post.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

HAITI

William B. Jones, FSO-1, currently U.S. Representative to the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization. Mr. Jones, who is one of the senior black officers in the Foreign Service, has not served previously in Latin America; but his fluency in French coupled with previous service dealing with African affairs provide him with the appropriate background for Haiti.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE _____

JAMAICA

Fred Irving, FSO-1, formerly Assistant Secretary for Oceans, Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Mr. Irving, who was formerly Ambassador to Iceland, has an extensive background in both the substantive and managerial side of Foreign relations, including a Presidential Management Improvement Award. His experience and temperament make him well suited to deal with Prime Minister Manley.

APPROVE_____ DISAPPROVE_____

PARAGUAY

James Parker, FSO-1, currently a Foreign Service Inspector, and one of the senior black officers in the Foreign Service. Mr. Parker has previously served at a number of African posts as well as in Spain. With his experience in developing countries and their attendant problemshe is well prepared for the issues he will be faced with in Paraguay. Fluent Spanish.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

URUGUAY

Larry Pezzullo, FSO-1, currently a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. Mr. Pezzulo has served twice previously in Latin America as well as a tour in Washington dealing with the area. Fluent Spanish.

APPROVE ✓ DISAPPROVE_____

PAKISTAN

Arthur Hummel. Approved by the President April 25 per Vance report.

2:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

S

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
NATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Thursday, April 28, 1977
2:30 p.m. - (10 minutes)
The Cabinet Room

From: Bunny Mitchell

I. PURPOSE:

To express support for the Federal Minority Bank Deposit program and reiterate support for minority business.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN:

A. Background: The National Bankers Association is the trade association of minority bankers. Membership includes 63 of the Nation's 85 minority owned banks. NBA conducts a minority deposit solicitation program which encourages major corporations and government agencies to deposit funds in minority banks. The NBA conducts joint management seminars with the American Bankers Association; provides technical assistance for members.

B. Participants: The President
Bunny Mitchell

Mr. Anthony L. Maxwell
Executive Director - National Bankers Association

See attached TAB A for additional attendees.

C. Press Plan: Press Pool Coverage. White House Photographer present.

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III. TALKING POINTS:

1. Regarding Federal minority bank deposit program: (see release at Tab B)

   a. Intend to monitor progress of agencies/departments through quarterly reports submitted to Treasury department.

   b. Treasury has set goal of $100 million for government deposits in 1977; anticipate exceeding this target.

   c. Program reflects type of cooperative efforts with government needed to stimulate economy and spur economic growth in minority communities.

TAB A

ATTENDEES FOR THE NATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION MEETING
WITH THE PRESIDENT - THURSDAY - April 27, 1977 (2:30)

Name, Title, Affiliation

James S. Banks
Vice President
City National Bank of Detroit
City National Bank Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

George Brokemond
President
Highland Community Bank
1701 West 87th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60620

Sharnia "Tab" Buford
President
Douglass State Bank
1314 North Fifth Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dr. Carl Carroll
President
Riverside National Bank
Post Office Box 8385
Houston, Texas 77002

Samuel L. Foggie
President
United National Bank
3940 Minnesota Avenue N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20019

Robert E. James
President
Carver State Bank
701 West Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia 31402

Charles Kim
Chairman
Diplomat National Bank
2033 K Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Name, Title, Affiliation

Alden J. McDonald, Jr.
President
Liberty Bank and Trust Company
3939 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Anthony L. Maxwell
Executive Director
National Bankers Association
490 L'Enfant Plaza East S.W.
Suite 3204
Washington, D. C. 20024

James C. Purnell
President
Liberty Bank of Seattle
Seattle, Washington 98122

Leveo V. Sanchez
Acting President and Chairman
Hemisphere National Bank
815 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Lynn Salvage
President
The First Women's Bank
111 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022

Charles Swallow
President
American Indian National Bank
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W
Suite 310
Washington, D. C. 20006

TAB
B

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE APRIL 8, 1977

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The Government's minority bank deposit program has entered its seventh year of promoting the development of minority-owned business enterprises by increasing Federal and private sector deposits in minority banks. When the program began in 1970, there was $3.7 million of Government-controlled funds on deposit in 31 minority banks. These have grown to $86.6 million deposited in 81 minority banks. The Treasury Department has set a goal of $100 million for these deposits by the end of 1977.

The outstanding results of this program came from a cooperative effort between the minority-owned banks and the Federal Government. Minority banks have helped themselves by aggressive marketing and providing efficient, competitive services, and the participating Federal departments and agencies have reinforced these efforts.

The emphasis placed on good cash management policies throughout the Government has recently resulted in an unavoidable decline in Government-controlled funds in minority banks from a peak of $89.2 million in mid-1976. Within the constraints of good cash management, I urge you to make every possible effort to locate deposits under your control or administered through your agency which can be channeled into minority banks.

It is important that the minority banks continue to participate in the progress of our Nation's banking industry. Your cooperation is vital. The costs of this program have been low and the dividends high.

I will keep abreast of your progress through the quarterly reports that you submit to the Treasury Department.

JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1977

The Vice President
Midge Costanza
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson

The attached is forwarded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Meeting with Rep. of the National Bank Association.

1235 pm

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT TO THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL FINANCE COUNCIL LUNCHEON

THURSDAY - APRIL 28, 1977

From: Tim Kraft

SEQUENCE

12:35 p.m.	You board motorcade on South Grounds and depart en route Capitol Hilton Hotel.
12:38 p.m.	Motorcade arrives Capitol Hilton Hotel where you will be met by Mr. Helmut Knipp, Hotel General Manager.
	PRESS POOL COVERAGE CLOSED ARRIVAL
	Escorted by Mr. Knipp, proceed via stairs en route Presidential Ballroom.
12:39 p.m.	You arrive Presidential Ballroom and pause for announcement.
	You will be met by Mr. Joel McCleary, DNC Finance Chairman.
12:40 p.m.	Announcement.
	Escorted by Joel McCleary, proceed inside Presidential Ballroom and informally greet members of the National Finance Council and guests.
	FULL PRESS COVERAGE ATTEMDAMCE: 450

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12:55 p.m.	You proceed to podium.
12:55 p.m.	Introduction of you by Gov. Ken Curtis, DNC Chairman.
12:56 p.m.	PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS. FULL PRESS COVERAGE
1:06 p.m.	Remarks conclude. You depart podium and informally greet guests prior to departure.
1:15 p.m.	Depart Presidential Ballroom en route motorcade for boarding.
1:18 p.m.	Motorcade departs Capitol Hilton Hotel en route South Grounds.
1:21 p.m.	Arrive South Grounds.

# # # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS JF

SUBJECT: April 28 DNC Appearance

Jerry Doolittle has prepared the following suggested topics for your appearance April 28 before the National Finance Council.

1. New campaign laws have made it possible to be elected to the Presidency as you were, with no special-interest debts to pay off. With fat cats barred, though, it is more important than ever before to find thousands of normal-sized cats. The job that members of the National Finance Council have agreed to take on is thus far more important than ever before.

2. We have tried to involve a broad segment of the business and professional community in the affairs of the Democratic Party. That some 500 of you are here today is a sign that we have made a good start in doing so. We appreciate your promises to raise $5,000 a year over the next four years. We appreciate just as much the chance to learn from you which general problems most concern the business and professional community.

3. Among these are certainly fiscal responsibility and inflation containment -- concerns you share fully with your audience. Your record as a businessman and a governor and -- you hope -- as President, have all demonstrated this.

4. You are also as committed as they are to simplify the bureaucratic process as it touches the private sector. This explains your emphasis on governmental reorganization. You are grateful to the Congress for its cooperation in giving you the necessary authority.

5. Next to war, energy is the greatest problem facing us -- but government alone can never solve it. You count heavily on the creativity of the American people and the forces of the free market system to do the job. A good example is the newly-developed Wanlass electric motor, which is said to use some 20% less energy than conventional models. The Southern California Edison Company worked closely with Craven Wanlass, the inventor, to test the system. So did other private firms.

6. The Democratic Party is chronically broke, while the Republican Party is chronically well-off. We've always been better at winning elections than at raising money. You hope these ladies and gentlemen will be able to make us strong in both departments. You wish you could offer them something in return, in the grand old tradition. But unfortunately you've already filled the post of Ambassador to Luxemburg -- with a career diplomat.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NOTE:

We will have a brief
period for full press
coverage when the President
arrives at the meeting.

Frank Moore
4/27/77

10:30 AM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1977

MEETING WITH DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE HAWAII, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS, AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUAM, PUERTO RICO, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA

Thursday, April 28, 1977
10:30 a.m. (60 minutes)
The State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore F.M.

I. PURPOSE

To meet with the Democratic Members of the Southern States, Hawaii, and the non-voting Representatives.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: This is the third in a series of six regional meeting. One of the Members' concerns is the water projects: five of the eighteen recommended for deletion are in these states (two in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, one in Tennessee, and one shared between Georgia and South Carolina); two of the five recommended for modification are in these states (two in Louisiana, one shared between Louisiana and Arkansas); two of the nine recommended for continued funding are in these states (one in Louisiana, and one shared between Alabama and Mississippi). Energy will be on the Members' minds. These states are largely rural and thus cannot depend on mass transportation. In general, they rely on agriculture as their chief "industry," and will be concerned about the farm bill.

Participants: see attached list for participants.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. We will be sending the social security financing message to the Hill next week.

2. We need your support for the Energy Program--the proposals and plan will be delivered to the Hill on Friday.

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MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976 %	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Tom Bevill (D-Ala 4)	northern Ala, between Birmingham and Tenn. River valley; 53% blue collar, only 9% black	1966	80.4	Chair, Public Works Approp Sub
Ronnie Flippo (D-Ala 5)	northern most Ala; prosperous, TVA and Red Stone Missle Arsenal	1976	100.0	#26, Public Works & Trans #21, Science & Technology
Walter Flowers (D-Ala 7)	Tuscaloosa, small towns; 43% blue collar, 38% black	1968	100.0	Chair, Fossil & Nuclear Energy R&D and Dem. Sub (Sci & Tech) # 7, Judiciary Committee
Bill Nichols (D-Ala 3)	east Ala, Tuskegee, small towns and farms; 50% blue collar, 31% black	1966	99.0	Chair, Military Compensation Sub (Armed Services)
Charles Bennett (D-Fla 3)	Jacksonville and small county to north; 26% black (largest in Fla); 50% white collar	1948	unopposed	Chair, Seapower & Stragetic & Critical Materials Sub (Arm Services) #3, Standards of Official Cond.
Bill Chappell (D-Fla 4)	Daytona Beach and south of Jacksonville; 51% white collar, 15% black	1968	unopposed	#24, Appropriations
Don Fuqua (D-Fla 2)	Tallahassee and northern Fla; 28% black, Univ of Fla and Fla State (13% students)	1962	unopposed	Chair, Space Science and Applications (Sci & Tech) #8, Government Operations
Sam Gibbons (D-Fla 7)	Tampa; 12% Spanish-speaking, 36% blue collar, 49% white collar	1962	65.7	Chair, Oversight Sub (Ways & Means)
Andy Ireland (D-Fla 8)	well-off Gulf Coast communities and agricultural Polk County; 43% white collar, 35% blue collar, 14% black	1976	58.0	#19, International Relations #22, Small Business

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976 %	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Bill Lehman (D-Fla 13)	Miami, large Jewish community; 18% black, 13% Spanish speaking	1972	78.3	Chair, Census & Population Sub (Post Office & Civ Ser) #13, Budget Committee
Claude Pepper (D-Fla 14)	Miami Beach, part suburbs; 41% Spanish speaking, 46% white collar, 15% black	1962	72.9	#5 Rules Committee Chairs, Select Committee on Aging
Paul Rogers (D-Fla 11)	Palm Beach and Palm Beach County; 49% white collar, 31% blue collar, 18% black	1955	91.1	Chairs, Health & Environment Sub (Interstate & For Commerce) #4, Merchant Marine & Fisheries
Bob Sikes (D-Fla 1)	Pensacola and western panhandle, large military installations and bases; 48% white collar, 36% blue collar, 14% black	1940	unopposed	#3, Appropriations (defeated in attempt to retain Military Construction Approp Sub Chair - 1977)
Doug Barnard (Ga-10)	Athens and Augusta	1976	99.9	#31, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs #19, Veterans' Affairs
Jack Brinkley (Ga-3)	Columbus, Ft. Benning	1966	88.7	Chair, Housing Sub (Vet Affs) #10, Armed Services
Billy Lee Evans (Ga-8)	Macon	1976	69.7	#22, Judiciary #25, Public Works & Transpor.
John Flynt (Ga-6)	Atlanta and suburbs	1954	51.7	Chair, Standards of Official Conduct #10, Appropriations
Wyche Fowler (Ga-5)	Atlanta	1977	62.4	#25, International Relations #25, Small Business
Ed Jenkins (Ga-9)	northeast corner	1976	79.0	#22, Ways & Means
Larry McDonald (Ga-7)	Marietta	1974	55.1	#23, Armed Services

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976 %	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Dawson Mathias (Ga-2)	southwest corner	1970	99.8	Chair, Oilseeds & Rice Sub (Agriculture) #21, Interior & Insular Affairs
John Breaux (D-La 7)	Gulf Coast, large French Cajun (44%), oil country	1972	83.3	Chair, Oceanography Sub (Merchant Mar & Fish) #8, Public Works & Trans
Jerry Huckaby (D-La 5)	rural northeastern La, Monroe; 35% black, 40% white collar, 37% blue collar	1976	52.5	#27, Agriculture #31, Interior & Insular Affairs
Gillis Long (D-La 8)	along Missippissi and Red Rivers; 36% black, 28% French speaking	1972	94.2	#7, Rules Committee
Richard Tonry (D-La 1)	New Orleans, has vote fraud problems; 31% black, 52% white collar	1976	47.2	#27, Armed Services Committee #27, Science & Technology
Joe Waggonner (D-La 4)	northern La, Shreveport; very conservative; 31% black, 44% white collar, 37% blue collar	1961	100.0	Chair, Miscellaneous Revenue Measures Sub (Ways & Means)
Ike Andrews (D-NC 4)	Raleigh, Durham, tobacco centers, strong black and academic community; 50% white collar, 23% black	1972	60.6	Chair, Economic Opportunity Sub (Ed & Lab)
Lamar Gudger (D-NC 11)	Ashville, Smokies Nat'l Park; 51% blue collar, 35% white collar 6% black	1976	50.9	#32, Interior & Insular Affairs #17, Judiciary
Walter Jones (D-NC 1)	eastern coastal zone, rural, texile mills; 36% black, 40% blue collar, 36% white collar	1966	75.9	Chair, Tobacco Sub (Agricul) #5 Merchant Marine & Fish
Richardson Preyer (D-NC 6)	Greensboro, Piedmont area; texile mills and furniture manufacturing; 21% black, 45 blue collar, 43% white collar	1968	96.3	Chair, Select Committee on Ethics Chair, Government Info & Individual Rights Sub (Gov Ops) #10, Interstate & For Commerce

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976 %	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Charlie Rose (D-NC 7)	Wilmington, Fayetteville, Ft. Bragg; 40% white collar, 40% blue collar, 26% black, 7% Amer Indian	1972	81.3	Chair, Dairy & Poultry (Agric) Chair, Policy Group on Information and Computers (House Administration)
Charles Whitley (D-NC 3)	Camp Lejeune, Goldsboro, small towns, middle of NC's coastal plain; 27% black, 43% blue collar, 34% white collar	1976	68.7	#26, Armed Services
David Bowen (D-Miss 2)	southeast corner, rural; 46% black, 39% blue collar, 37% white collar	1972	63.0	Chair, Cotton Sub (Agric) #15, Merchant Marine & Fish
Sonny Montgomery (D-Miss 3)	east central, Meridian, rural; 40% black, 44% blue collar, 33% white collar	1966	93.9	Chair, Compensation, Pension & Insurance Sub (Vet Affs) #13, Armed Services
Jamie Whitten (D-Miss 1)	southwest corner, Oxford; rural; 35% black, 45% blue collar, 34% white collar	1941	100.0	Chair, Agriculture (& EPA) Appropriations Subcommittee
Ken Holland (D-SC 5)	Rock Hill, Gaffney, central northern, textiles; 32% black 56% blue collar, 30% white collar	1974	51.4	#20, Ways & Means
John Jenrette (D-SC 6)	northeast corner, Darlington, tobacco and textiles; 42% black, 43% blue collar, 33% white collar	1974	55.5	#22, Agriculture #25, Government Operations
Jamie Mann (D-SC 4)	Spartanburg, Greenville, textiles, strong blue collar and industrial but not strong union; 49% blue collar, 39% white collar, 18% black	1968	73.5	Chair, Criminal Justice Sub (Judiciary) #4, D.C. Committee
Clifford Allen (D-Tenn 5)	Nashville and small rural counties; 33% blue collar, 53% white collar, 19% black	1976	92.4	#22, Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs #16, Veterans' Affairs

MEMBER	DISTRICT DATA	WHEN ELECTED	1976 %	COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
Harold Ford (D-Tenn 8)	Memphis; 47% black, 47% white collar, 36% blue collar	1974	60.7	#19, Ways & Means
Al Gore (D-Tenn 4)	Cumberland Plateau, Murfreesboro, small white farmers, 6% black, 47% blue collar, 34% white collar	1976	94.0	#28, Interstate & For Commerce #25, Science & Technology
Ed Jones (D-Tenn 7)	northwest corner, Jackson, cotton, rural; 19% black, 44% blue collar, 37% white collar	1969	100.0	Chair, Conservation & Credit Sub (Agriculture) #8, House Administration
Daniel Akaka (D-Ha 2)	all but Honolulu, (replaced Patsy Mink),44% white collar, 35% blue collar, 25% Japanese, 4% Chinese 16% Filipino	1976	79.5	#29, Agriculture #28, Merchant Marine & Fish
Cecil Heftel (D-Ha 1)	Honolulu; (replaced Spark Matsunaga) 55% white collar; 29% blue collar; 31% Japanese; 10% Chinese; 9% Filipino	1976	43.6	#23, Education & Labor #14, Post Office & Civ Ser
Ron de Lugo (Virgin Islands)	Virgin Islands	1972		#11, Interior & Insular Affairs #17, Merchant Marine & Fish
Baltasar Corrada (Puerto Rico)	Puerto Rico	1976		#24, Education & Labor #27, Interior & Insular Affairs
Walter Fauntroy (D.C.) (late acceptance)	D.C.	1971		Chair, Historic Preservation & Coinage (Banking, Fin & Urb) #3, D.C. Committee
Bill Hefner (D-NC 8)	central southern, Kannapolis, Salisbury, textiles, not strong union; 56% blue collar, 30% white collar, 20% black	1974	65.7	#20, Public Works & Trans #12, Veterans' Affairs

4:00 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH TRAVIS BRITT, SR. AND TRAVIS BRITT, JR.

Thursday, April 28, 1977
4:00 PM (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

FROM: MARGARET COSTANZA

I. PURPOSE

In a show of support for The President, Travis Britt, Sr. walked to Plains, Georgia during the campaign last year. The President wrote him a letter April 4, 1977 inviting Mr. Britt and his son to visit him at The White House.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: In ~~December, 1976,~~ the summer of 1976 after hearing President Carter's statement that it was time for discrimination to end, Travis Britt, Sr. set out on a 1,000 mile walk to Plains, Georgia, to shake the hand of The President, with hopes of getting black people to support President Carter. Because of negative community reaction, the Britt family has become subject to harassment.

Congresswoman Gladys Spellman made the Carter Administration aware of the situation in March, 1977, expressing concern for the welfare of Mr. Britt's son and the racial overtones involved. The President responded with a letter which expressed concern for the boy and extended an invitation to father and son to visit him at The White House.

B. Participants:

The President	Congresswoman Gladys Spellman
Travis Britt, Sr.	Mrs. Travis Britt, Sr.
Travis Britt, Jr.	John Britt

Margaret Costanza, Assistant to The President

C. Press Plan: Photo Opportunity

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for Preservation Purposes

April 27, 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE F.M.

You will be meeting with Mr. Travis Britt tomorrow at 4pm. This meeting was recommended in a letter from Rep. Gladys Spellman. In the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Mrs. Spellman introduced the Administration's Admendment to the Hatch Act legislation which prohibits employees in sensitive areas (IRS, FBI, and those that sign off on contracts), from being removed from Hatch Act regulations. She did an excellent job on behalf of the Administration. The Amendment passed with slight modification by a vote of 14 to 6. Since she will be accompanying Mr. Britt to the meeting, it might be nice to thank her for her efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

C

INFORMATION 28 April 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICK HUTCHESON Rich

SUBJECT: The President's Personal Files

All of the material from your outbox is kept in the "Presidential Handwriting File" in my office. This includes briefs for meetings, all substantive items which you read, and copies of your handwritten notes to Cabinet Officers, staff, etc. We keep the original which went to you.

These items are filed chronologically, by day, and cross-indexed by subject and by author of the memorandum.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. All confidential NSC material (including briefs for meetings which are classified) are kept in the NSC file in the Situation Room. The NSC memos you see are filed by subject, agency and area of the world.

2. Non-substantive items (e.g., extra copies of your schedule, courtesy correspondance, copies of official reports, etc.) are sent to Central Files.

May be good to have me a file of these - CA = Blig - OK

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cc Rick Hutcheson —

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rick --

Per our conversation re information memos...please see President's comments.

(I think the President feels strongly about these being part of his personal files....and available for his review and work thereon ~~after~~ during and after the administration.)

-- Susan

Wednesday, April 27, 1977

Mr. President --

(Re Information Memos for Daily Appointments).... Rick said that everything from your out box is filed chronologically....so that these information memos are kept with the other material on a daily basis.

Although the information memos are not filed separately, this type of system would make for easy retrieval and/or review.

-- Susan

Be sure ok. my This is to treat there as personal file - F.C.

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