

9/28/77 [1]

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| letter | From John Dingell to The President (2 pp.)re: Special Nuclear Materials/ enclosed in Hutcheson to Mondale etal. 9/28/77 | 9/26/77 | A |

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - September 28, 1977

- 8:15 Mr. David Aaron - The Oval Office.
- 8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
- 9:15
(15 min.) Signing Ceremony for Columbus Day
Proclamation. (Mr. Frank Moore and
Ms. Midge Costanza) - The Rose Garden.
- 10:00 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
- 10:30
(90 min.) His Excellency Abd al-Halim Khaddam,
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.
(Mr. David Aaron) - The Oval Office and
the Cabinet Room.
- 12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - Oval Office.
- 1:50
(5 min.) Photograph with the Congressional Members of the
Commission on Federal Paperwork. (Mr. Frank Moore).
The Oval Office.
- 3:00
(60 min.) His Excellency Sharif Abd al-Hamid Sharaf,
Chief of the Royal Court of Jordan.
(Mr. David Aaron) - The Oval Office and
the Cabinet Room.
- 4:15
(15 min.) Drop-By Briefing on the Panama Canal.
(Mr. Hamilton Jordan) - State Dining Room.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

Richard Harden

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: STATUS REPORT - OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Sounds good
J.C.*

September 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: RICHARD HARDEN *Richard*
SUBJECT: Status Report -- Office of Administration

While our progress continues on the internal development of the Office of Administration, I have made an effort during the last few weeks to identify resources throughout the government who can help improve the operation of the Executive Office of the President. Some of the more interesting activities may be summarized as follows:

1. Defense Department -- I met with Gerald Dinneen, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Communications, Command, Control and Intelligence, to discuss both the data processing support being provided by the White House Communications Agency and applications that have been developed by the Defense Department which may be of use within the EOP. Dinneen has assigned Colonel David Russell, Director of Information Processing Techniques, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, to work with us in regard to information transfer and text processing.
2. NASA -- I spent one afternoon last week at the Goddard Space Flight Center with the Director, Dr. Robert Cooper, reviewing the technology they have developed in processing and displaying the vast volumes of information received from the satellites. Attached is a satellite picture of a tornado with topographical and wind direction/velocity information superimposed on it. Dr. Cooper expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of using this technique to compare their visually presented information collected by the satellite with such things as census information and economic data.

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for Preservation Purposes

3. Library of Congress -- I met with Gilbert Gude, the Director of the Congressional Research Service at the Library, to discuss the EOP making better use of this very valuable resource. The Vice President, in his capacity as President of the Senate, has requested that Bob Chartrand, Senior Specialist in Information Sciences, be assigned to work with us.

4. House Information Systems -- I met with Boyd Alexander, Director of House Information Systems of the Committee on House Administration, to discuss gaining access to the following four systems which Frank Moore needs to facilitate his efforts in Congressional Liaison:
 - Committee Meeting Information System
 - Summary of Proceedings and Debate
 - Legislative Status and Information System
 - Member Budget Information System

5. Commerce Department -- I met with Jordan Baruch, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, who has assigned Tom Pyke of the National Bureau of Standards to work with us in identifying possible support applications outside the defense community.

6. Financial Management Systems -- Larry Hayes and Phil Larsen of my staff have identified a general accounting system at the National Credit Union which we will be able to utilize in conjunction with the TPPIS with only minor modifications.

7. GSA Supply Operation -- We have had a good response, and I will be sending a letter to GSA directing them to proceed.

8. Messenger Service -- Norwood Williams, who is in charge of the White House Messengers, has been meeting with representatives from the various agencies to establish drop points and to explore other ways that the high quality service provided at the White House can be extended to the entire EOP without any increase in resources.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

AICPA MEETING

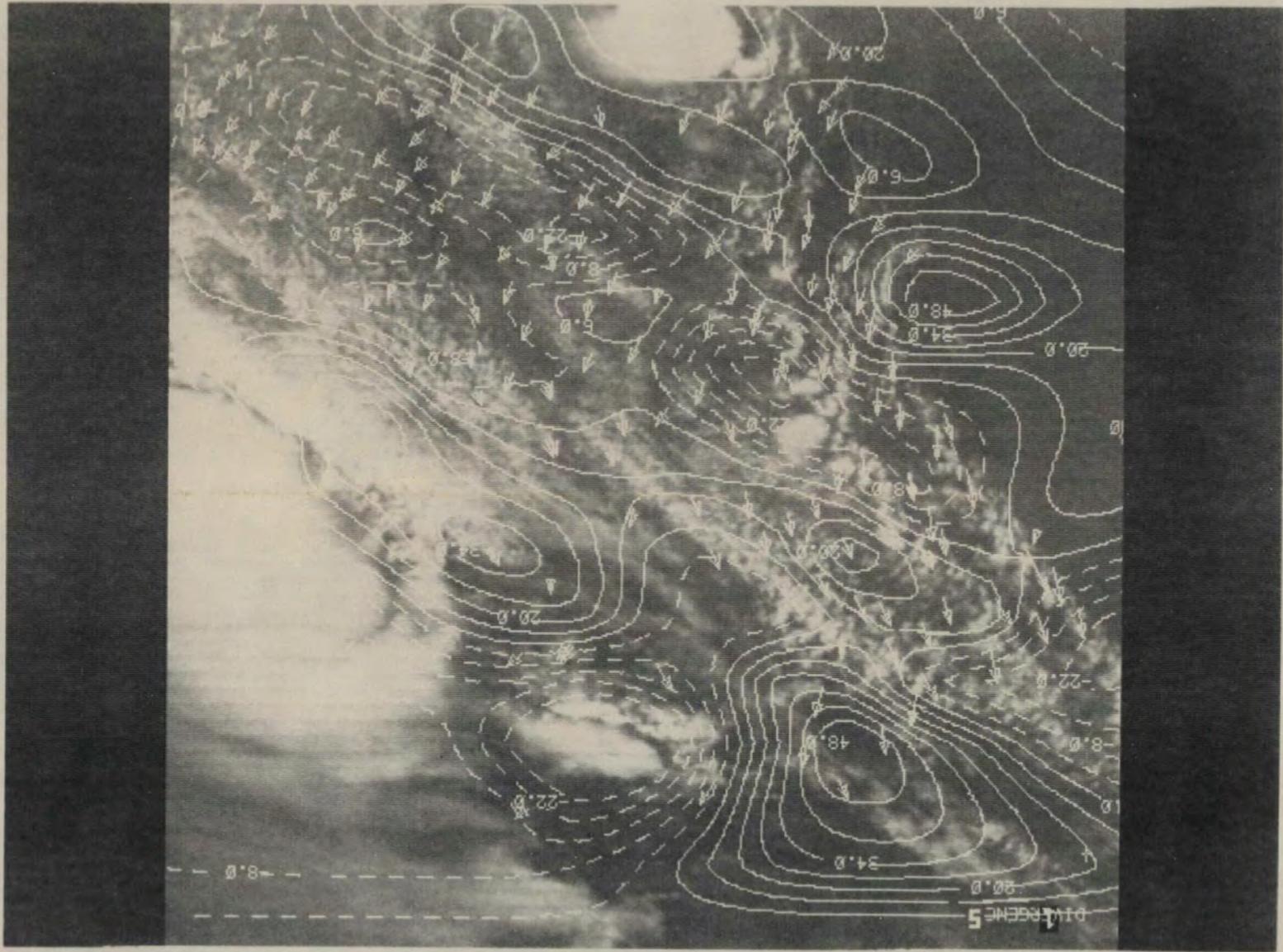
I introduced Secretary Blumenthal at the AICPA's annual meeting in Cincinnati last Tuesday, and met with some of the leadership afterwards to discuss their continued involvement in the Administration. They expressed an interest in working with you on the reorganization efforts, the tax reform efforts, and improved financial reporting at the State and local level. In regard to this latter point, they indicated a willingness to support the legislation that is being proposed by the SEC.

DNC FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

I have attended several fund raisers recently and will be working with Joel McCleary and Hope Boonshaft on the improvement of the financial systems supporting the DNC.

EOP STEERING COMMITTEE

I continue to work with Jim McIntyre and Hugh Carter in the overall implementation of the EOP reorganization. Everything appears to be progressing reasonably well.



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RECEIVED AND SECURITY UNIT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

THE CHAIRMAN

September 28, 1977

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

Dear Mr. President:

When we talked in June you asked for some clarification of the work of the Humanities Endowment. The brief statement attached represents the first opportunity that I have had to speak for myself about this matter (although we have received a great deal of editorial advice from the New York Times and others!). I will provide a report to you regarding the agency's work and some recommendations for the future in six months and will stay in close touch with the White House staff as we proceed.

What I have learned so far about the National Endowment for the Humanities and its programs has been very encouraging. It has quite a different mission from that of the National Endowment for the Arts but has been lost in the shadow of that agency. My impression from a few days over here and some travel is that the Endowment's work is touching many local communities in its efforts to raise the level of literacy and of public understanding and discussion of critical questions which have to do not so much with the immediate solution to problems as with understanding and the choice of values which make a society and life itself worthwhile.

The full Senate has voted unanimously for confirmation. We are trying now to set a date for swearing-in. I would like to invite for that occasion the members of the National Council on the Humanities (this group is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and we will be making some new appointments in January).

The National Council on the Humanities includes a number of prominent writers and scholars and some acknowledgement of that group on your part would be an encouragement to them. I would also like to invite to my swearing-in three or four outstanding.

2.

figures who represent the particular approach to learning and scholarship which this Administration wants to recognize and cherishes as most valuable for the future of the nation. I refer to people such as Robert Coles, David Riesman and one or two others who represent broad humane approaches to education and learning and who by their life and careers represent a protest against pedantic and trivial scholarship as well as against overly technocratic thinking. I hope that the time for the swearing-in can be arranged to permit you to stop by to acknowledge the presence of the National Council. We will try to arrange a date within the next few days.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joe Duffey".

Joseph Duffey
Chairman-designate

Enclosure

OPENING STATEMENT FOR NOMINATION HEARINGS

September 9 -- 9:00 a.m.

Room 4232, Dirksen Senate Office Building

Senate Committee on Human Resources

by Joseph Duffey

Chairman, Designate,

National Endowment for the Humanities

Mr. Chairman: I welcome the opportunity to appear before this Committee and to respond to your questions.

I should like to begin with a statement of my own perspective on the task of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

In drafting the legislation creating this agency in 1965, the Congress made a bold declaration of purpose. The preface to the Act (Public Law 209) states the following proposition: "Democracy demands wisdom and vision in its citizens."

Wisdom is the goal of humanistic study and vision its reward. At their best, what we refer to as "The Humanities" provide a key to the kind of learning and knowledge essential to a free and vital society. If I did not believe this to be true, I would not have accepted the President's invitation to become the next Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

In considering my nomination you should know how I define the areas of the humanities and how I view the mission of the Endowment.

Mr. Chairman, I take with great seriousness the Congressional mandate. I believe this relatively small Federal agency is charged with an objective that is as elusive and difficult to measure as it is important to the progress and well-being of our people.

Our resources are finite. The opportunities are great. But there are no simple answers for the issues this agency is asked to address. What expectations we have require a cooperative effort between the Congress, the Administration, and the private sector to work toward these high objectives.

I understand the task of this agency is to be the encouragement of those activities which promote learning in areas related to the understanding of our heritage as a people, our potential as men and women, and our purpose as a nation.

In adopting the original legislation, the Congress referred to several specific academic disciplines--history, literature, language, philosophy, and jurisprudence, among others. At their best, these disciplines serve a common purpose: They secure the essential understanding of both the past and the present without which we are ill-equipped to face the future. One important aspect of the Endowment's work is to nurture achievement in these fields through fellowships and research directed toward the expansion of knowledge and the improvement of teaching. The Endowment is one expression of the nation's concern both to acknowledge and to encourage intellectual excellence.

It is in this important sense that our institutions of higher education are a major national resource, not only for the training of the young, but for citizens of all ages. These institutions are a critical source not only of education in technique and technology, in science and theory, but also sensitivity to those qualities of mind which make life worth living, and a society worthy of commitment and sacrifice.

Our nation is served well by those men and women who, through rigorous scholarship and creative teaching, seek to enliven our imagination and appreciation of the lessons of history. Therefore, it is my intention to be a persistent advocate for appropriate Federal recognition of and support for the contributions made to our society by scholars and teachers in these disciplines which probe the meaning and the purpose of human experience.

But both the humanities and society are impoverished if humanistic understanding is confined to the boundaries of the college world. The humanities represent a dimension of the entire society, and not only of higher education. It is most certainly in our national interest to encourage reflection upon the human and personal implications and consequences of every area of human activity.

To encourage those economists who pursue their discipline, in the words of E. F. Schumacher, "as if people mattered"; and those physicians who view the body as a complex of mind and emotions as well as flesh and blood; and those scientists who consider the human implications of their invention; these, too, are concerns of the humanities.

Let me say a word about what I regard as the two chief interests of the Federal Government in this area: first, to promote and encourage excellence and achievement; second, to seek to make opportunities for learning, insight, and activity in the humanities available to an ever-widening circle of the public.

In the pursuit of each of these objectives, Federal activity must be conducted with a deft hand and a sensitivity to peculiar problems.

How shall we encourage excellence? Not, I believe, by seeking to establish some national criteria for excellence, or to enshrine some national groups which become the arbiters of judgment. Excellence should be acknowledged and not proclaimed. And quality should be assessed primarily by those of acknowledged achievement. We must, moreover, guard scrupulously against either the appearance or the reality of restricting freedom of thought or of dissent.

I will favor practices which encourage a diffusion of judgment and a respect for the opinions and values of as wide a constituency as can be located. I do not favor a Federal agency which establishes at the center norms and values, canons of taste, and accepted definitions of worth to be propagated to the provinces.

The National Endowment for the Humanities should respect the worth and taste of people in every section of the country. Opportunities should be expanded through the strengthening of local institutions of humanistic inquiry and enterprise.

There is a division of aptitude within the economy of the intellect which, thankfully, provides us with a variety of talents. There are those, like Socrates, whose gifts are to question conventional wisdom and provide new insight. There are those, like Plato, whose gifts are to interpret the results of original thought for a wider audience. I regard both types of mind and activity as valuable participants in the process of learning. Those who seek wisdom are also essential participants in this process, for true scholarship must be more than a soliloquy.

We rely both upon those who in the solitude of the library search deeply within the intangible human treasures of the ages and those who upon the lecture platform, in print, in film, communicate what is found. We need both and we are fortunate when we find them in the same person. Excellence in both roles deserves recognition.

But the encouragement of achievements in thought, writing, and teaching represent only the first goal of Federal activity. The second is to seek to make available to the public at large opportunities for learning, insight, and activity in the humanities. I want, therefore, to affirm and strengthen the work of the National Endowment for the Humanities in this area.

I have listened to the arguments of those who maintain that seeking a wider audience for the best in thought and learning in the humanities will somehow compromise our standards of excellence. I believe they are wrong.

Just as in other fields, humanistic study sometimes demands highly specialized research and technical work. But unlike some other areas of knowledge, the goal of humanities scholarship is not the invention of a new machine or technique or even the discovery of a solution to a problem. The goal is the gaining of insight, of perspective and understanding. And the work of the humanities is not completed until that insight is accessible to those men and women everywhere who are able and willing to accept the discipline of seeking such understanding.

There need be no opposition between the highest achievements of scholars in the humanities and the conversation of the general public about those things that are meaningful and valuable. A young boy in Plains, Georgia, being told by his teacher that he should read War and Peace, and learning from his reading some points that he remembers for the rest of his life, is participating in the humanistic conversation of society.

There need be no issue of a separated elite as against popular participation, nor about a national focus as against activities spread around the nation as a whole. The answer to these issues is: BOTH. The real issue, the real battle, has to do with the larger place for the humanities and the humanistic spirit in the nation's life.

The work of the humanistic conversation should by its nature be spread into every part and region of the country. It should be inclusive and not exclusive.

I approach the work of the National Endowment for the Humanities with a set of goals which I readily grant are idealistic. Neither am I reticent about declaring my hopes--nor will I be shy about pursuing them.

I want to see an America proud of its scholars and of intellectual achievement.

I want to see a scholarly community with a high sense of professional and social responsibility which itself turns away from trivial pedantry.

I want to see an America in which all citizens with a native curiosity to inquire into the human heritage, or to increase their skill in language and reason, find encouragement and opportunity.

For I believe that a nation which cherishes too highly the ways of technical learning and practical skills and neglects areas of learning which we call the humanities is neglecting those resources of reason and judgment which make possible the self-rule of free men and women.

I will work hard to encourage the interest of all our citizens in the subject of the humanities. I will seek with my colleagues at the Endowment to make available to as many Americans as care to attend to them the insights of this learning. I will favor a partnership between the state humanities organizations and the Endowment in working toward this goal. Rather than attempt to circumscribe their choices, I will seek to complement their decisions.

I will do what I can to insure that the humanities leave their mark on us all; that our great centers of research grow and thrive; that our colleges and universities offer the fullness of humanistic learning to our children; that our museums, libraries, historical organizations, and public media continue to serve the needs and interests of all our people.

In all that I do as Chairman, my foremost concern will be to increase access to the manifold riches of the humanities--for scholar, teacher, student and citizen alike. For this access cannot be restricted or limited. What we know about ourselves and others simply must be open to all--regardless of station or vocation.

I have tried to review for this Committee my philosophical views and my goals for the National Endowment.

In closing, I can only add that, if I am confirmed, I will take up this work with enthusiasm, but also mindful of the various problems which must be addressed. I will expect to work together with the Members of Congress and their staffs who are charged with the oversight of this important work. I will seek your help, your counsel, your understanding, and your cooperation.

This little agency has been the focus of so much controversy, and is subject to contention precisely because it means so much to so many people. It would be my hope that the National Endowment for the Humanities would play some role in giving leadership and definition to humanistic learning in the years ahead so that the task of the intellect and the issues of society may be brought into communion with one another.

The other nations of the world once knew America primarily in terms of its invincibility, its material strength, its lavish way of living. Today we are rivaled by other rich nations.

But the abiding truth about America, which perhaps we are at last coming to appreciate, is the courage and daring of this social experiment, the unique character of our enduring political institutions, and the capabilities of our people to take the risks of individuality. It is time to show the world the face that America has yet to turn outward with confidence; an America with the best-educated population in the world, an America of extraordinarily wide general knowledge and literacy, an America of popular debate on deep and lasting issues of human existence.

My hope for the National Endowment for the Humanities is that it might help to celebrate our achievements in this most important area--and play some role in encouraging more ambitious ones.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

Stu Eizenstat

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

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre
Secretary Schlesinger

RE: ERDA AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION AND THE
CLINCH RIVER BREEDER REACTOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1977

*Stu.
Prepare to
veto
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
FRANK MOORE *J.M.*

SUBJECT

ERDA AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION AND THE CLINCH
RIVER BREEDER REACTOR

This memorandum analyzes the impacts of vetoing the ERDA authorization bill on (1) further CRBR funding and (2) other ERDA R & D programs.

Our overall conclusions are:

- it will be almost impossible to stop further funding of the CRBR unless the authorizing legislation is vetoed.
- almost all of the other ERDA programs will be funded whether or not the authorization bill is passed. This occurs because both of ERDA's appropriation bills have already been signed and funding is not contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

CLINCH RIVER BREEDER REACTOR

The Senate version of the ERDA authorization contains \$75 million for the CRBR. The House bill authorizes \$150 million. Both versions prohibit the use of these funds for terminating the project.

No appropriations for the CRBR (unlike most of ERDA's other programs) have yet been enacted. If the project is to receive further funds, supplemental appropriations legislation would have to be passed. (The House Appropriations Subcommittee has just voted to appropriate a \$150 million supplemental.)

A supplemental could be approved for the CRBR whether or not authorizing legislation has been enacted. Without authorizing legislation, however, such a supplemental would be subject to a point of order on the floor of either house. A point of order would be sufficient to kill the supplemental. If authorizing legislation has been enacted, however, no such point of order could be raised on the supplemental.

page two

In all likelihood, any CRBR supplemental would be joined with a larger catch-all (and probably veto-proof) appropriations bill. This legislation would be sent to you just before the Congress adjourns. Given these factors, use of the veto and the point of order mechanism is the only means by which further funding of the CRBR could be prevented.

Finally, you should know that even without new authorization or appropriation legislation, some additional monies would have to be spent on the CRBR. Project delays unrelated to efforts to terminate the project have left \$87 million in unobligated funds from prior year appropriations. These funds will have to be spent in FY 1978 whatever your decision on the ERDA authorization bill.

After discussions with OMB staff, however, we estimate that this money could be used for CRBR-related activities which would be useful even if the project were terminated later. (Examples are: completion of project design and procurement of those components which could also be used in the LMFBR base program.) This \$87 million exhausts the list of useful projects, however, and any new funds would be spent on items which would have no value if the CRBR is not built.

IMPACT ON OTHER ERDA PROGRAMS

Almost all of ERDA's ongoing programs will be fully funded in FY 1978 whether or not authorization legislation is enacted. Only two programs of interest to the Administration would be affected by a veto of the authorization bill. Both of these programs require new enabling authority in order to go into effect. These are:

- Authority to increase the price which the Government charges for its uranium enrichment services. This would bring about \$70 million in additional federal revenues per year.
- Loan guarantee authority for demonstration of alternative fuel technologies such as coal gasification, oil shale, and biomass conversion. While the Administration has supported a limited program in this area, authority is not vital this year. It is also possible that comparable (or greatly expanded) authority for such a program will be included in amendments favored by Senator Long to the National Energy Act.

In addition to the items discussed above, there are a number of objectionable provisions in the Senate and in the House versions of the ERDA authorization bill. It is unclear whether

page three

any or all of these issues would be resolved to the Administration's liking in Conference. A list of these provisions is attached.

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSE AND
SENATE VERSIONS OF ERDA AUTHORIZATION BILLS

1. Prohibition on use of federal funds to repurchase, transport or store foreign spent fuel unless expressly authorized by Congress. This would do substantial damage to our non-proliferation policy since acceptance of foreign spent fuel is a major bargaining tool.
2. Language limiting the authority of the Secretary of Energy to organize the Department of Energy's R & D activities. The effect of this provision would be to transfer ERDA almost intact into DoE, thereby undoing much of the good hoped for in the establishment of the Department.
3. Congressional review and authority to disapprove of all new Agreements for Cooperation for sale of nuclear reactors or reactor fuel. This would undo the negotiations now successfully completed with the House to eliminate Congressional veto of new Agreements.
4. One-house veto authority to disapprove new uranium prices. This, like the item above, undercuts our attempts to discourage use of one-house vetoes.
5. Community impact assistance funding for areas in which certain ERDA National Laboratories are located. This funding is not justified and would set a difficult precedent.
6. Collective bargaining authority for employees at the Lawrence Livermore laboratories.
7. Substantial limitations and Congressional "waiting periods" established for initiation of new R & D programs. Also strict limitations on internal reprogramming of funds.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

Jim Fallows

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: UN SPEECH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1977

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS JF

The memo I sent about your upcoming UN speech represents a frustration I have felt about the last few major speeches -- a frustration with myself for not explaining clearly why I thought they should be different. In last Sunday's Washington Post, Haynes Johnson wrote an article that made exactly the point I had wanted to make:

In linking himself so closely to Lance, he described their relationship as a "partnership." What was lacking was recognition of another kind of partnership—that between Jimmy Carter and the public, between you and me and him.

If there was one promise to be his presidency, that was it. After Watergate, he was going to be the one to operate the presidency differently. He was going to level with us, hold fireside chats, tell us what was happening, and make us feel we really understood the workings of government, good and bad. He seemed uniquely qualified for that new direction.

Much has been written, and much of it critical, about his "symbolism"—but, in fact, people have approved of his attempts to cut through the stultifying layers of the White House and the pompous trappings of power.

Jimmy Carter was different, and it was possible to believe he understood well the real art of leadership that had been missing in Washington.

Early in World War II Walter Lippmann wrote of Winston Churchill:

"Mr. Churchill seems to be the only statesman in the world who really believes that the people can and should be enabled to understand the war. Certainly he is the only one who goes to them whenever events have

taken a new turn and tells them even in broad outline what has happened and why it has happened. Surely the willingness to explain what he has been doing is, even more than his great gifts of speech, the secret of his leadership. . . .

"For while he accepts full responsibility for the great decisions, he also holds himself fully accountable for them. Having explained the reasons which led him to make the decisions, he not only allows his people and their representatives to pass upon them. He insists that they must pass upon the decisions and take their share of the responsibility. This is how the democratic method can, when it is really used, strengthen and unify a nation."

There's a great difference, obviously, between wartime and peacetime leadership, between Churchill's eloquence and Carter's coolness. If anything, Carter's task may be the more difficult. Without a crisis to command attention, it becomes harder to lead.

It's the belief here that a great reservoir of public goodwill still exists for Jimmy Carter. He can tap it by making us all partners in his work. But to do that he has to let us know more of what he really thinks and feels.

No matter what approach you choose for this UN speech, I hope you will consider in your other major speeches the importance of explaining to the public what you are trying to do. You do that automatically when you are speaking informally, and you have done it in the televised fireside chats. But,

especially when it comes to foreign policy, we have often worried more about the reaction of editorialists and foreign governments than about explaining ourselves to our own people. It is important to worry about foreign reaction, but even with the warmest foreign praise we will finally fail unless we show that we "really believe that the people can and should be enabled to understand. . ."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

The First Lady

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Zbig Brzezinski

RE: NATIONAL SYMPHONY BALL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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| | ENROLLED BILL |
| | AGENCY REPORT |
| | CAB DECISION |
| | EXECUTIVE ORDER |

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

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| | WARREN |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President -- Re attached memo

F.Y.I.--Fran and I have both
previously declined honorary
patronage (file copies attached).

It is unlikely you'll be able to
attend since you and Rosalynn return
from the overseas trip on the 2nd.

-- Susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/27/77

Mr. President:

The First Lady plans to
bring this up at your lunch
with her today.

Rick

12:30 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rosalynn
will handle
J

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
STU EIZENSTAT

211
Stu

SUBJECT: National Symphony Ball

Attached is an invitation to you and Rosalynn to be Honorary Patrons for this year's National Symphony Ball. Your patronage of this Ball would not only demonstrate your support for the Symphony but would also acknowledge in a most appropriate way the generous sponsorship by the Japanese Embassy of this year's Ball.

We hope that you will continue the tradition of Presidential endorsement of this most worthy cause.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

| ACTION | FYI | |
|--------|-----|-----------|
| | | MONDALE |
| | | COSTANZA |
| | | EIZENSTAT |
| | | JORDAN |
| | | LIPSHUTZ |
| | | MOORE |
| | | POWELL |
| | | WATSON |
| | | LANCE |
| | | SCHULTZE |

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|--|---|
| | ENROLLED BILL |
| | AGENCY REPORT |
| | CAB DECISION |
| | EXECUTIVE ORDER |
| | Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day |

| | | |
|---|--|------------|
| | | ARAGON |
| | | BOURNE |
| | | BRZEZINSKI |
| | | BUTLER |
| | | CARP |
| | | H. CARTER |
| | | CLOUGH |
| | | FALLOWS |
| ✓ | | FIRST LADY |
| | | HARDEN |
| | | HUTCHESON |
| | | JAGODA |
| | | KING |

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|---|--|-------------|
| ✓ | | KRAFT |
| | | LINDER |
| | | MITCHELL |
| | | MOE |
| | | PETERSON |
| | | PETTIGREW |
| | | POSTON |
| | | PRESS |
| | | SCHLESINGER |
| | | SCHNEIDERS |
| | | STRAUSS |
| ✓ | | VOORDE |
| | | WARREN |



THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY BALL 1977
UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF
THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN

August 22, 1977

Honorary Chairman
MRS. FUMIHIKO TOGO

Chairman
MRS. RICHARD B. GRIFFIN, JR.

Advisory Committee
MRS. A. MARVIN BRAVERMAN
MRS. KIMBALL C. FIRESTONE
MRS. GEORGE A. GARRETT
MRS. POLK GUEST
MRS. FRITZ-ALAN KORTH
MRS. GEORGE C. MCGHEE
MRS. DALE MILLER
MRS. GERARD C. SMITH
MR. AND MRS. ROGER L. STEVENS
MRS. WYNANT D. VANDERPOOL, JR.

Executive Committee
MRS. SMITH BAGLEY
MRS. SAMUEL F. BEACH, JR.
MRS. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, III
MRS. HUNTINGTON T. BLOCK
MRS. WILLIAM N. CAFRITZ
MRS. HENRY C. CASHEN, II
MRS. ALEXANDER CHASE
MRS. CYRUS S. CHING
MRS. ALAN B. COX
MRS. LEO A. DALEY, III
MRS. JOHN M. DAMGARD
MRS. ROBERTS DEGRAFF
MRS. MORSE G. DIAL, JR.
MRS. HAROLD D. FANGBONER
MRS. WILLIAM R. JOYCE
MRS. PETER E. KAPLAN
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MRS. LAVINIA P. LEMON
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MRS. JULIETTE CLAGETT MCLENNAN
MRS. CONSTANCE B. MELLON
MRS. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, III
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MRS. FRED B. ROONEY
MRS. STUART P. ROSS
MRS. NICHOLAS RUWE
MR. STUART SAUNDERS
MRS. ROBERT E. SHER
MRS. LEONARD L. SILVERSTEIN
MRS. POTTER STEWART
MRS. CHARLES A. SULLIVAN
MRS. CHARLE F. VALLENDER, III
MRS. SANDER VANOCUR

Sponsors Committee
MR. JAMES H. LEMON, JR., *Chairman*
MR. PETER DUBOSE
MR. PETER E. KAPLAN
MR. PATRICK TEMPLETON
MR. WESLEY S. WILLIAMS JR.

My dear Mr. President:

The National Symphony Ball will take place this year on December 2nd. It will be a very special event as Japan will be the host embassy. Ambassador and Mrs. Togo, as well as the committee, would be most honored if you and Mrs. Carter would be Honorary Patrons. This would further demonstrate your continuing support of the arts.

Your patronage is so important to this Ball which raises \$100,000 for the National Symphony. Since the Ball began each former President has graciously given his patronage to support our world renowned symphony orchestra. We do hope and pray that you and Mrs. Carter will continue this tradition of Presidential endorsement.

This year the endorsement is especially important because the famous cellist-conductor Rostopovich will begin his first year as conductor of the National Symphony.

Of course, the patronage of the President is also important to our host embassy. It would further demonstrate the unique bond of affection and respect between you and the Japanese.

I do hope we will be honored this year to have President and Mrs. Carter as Honorary Patrons. If your schedule permits we would be doubly honored if you could attend the Ball. It should be a great evening for the National Symphony and for Japanese-American relations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman

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

Please reply to:

2308 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

ms

September 2, 1977

EXECUTIVE

PR14-12
IV/1977/FG114

Dear Mrs. Griffin:

Thank you for your recent letter inviting President and Mrs. Carter to serve as Honorary Patrons of the National Symphony Ball.

Since his Inauguration, the President has adopted a policy of not accepting honorary memberships or sponsorships. In line with that policy, your thoughtful invitation must be declined.

President and Mrs. Carter send you and the Symphony Committee members their warm regards and best wishes for much success.

Sincerely,

Susan S. Clough
Personal Secretary
to the President

Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
The National Symphony Ball 1977
2308 Wyoming Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20008

cc: Fran Voorde

RECEIVED

SEP 2 1977

GENERAL FILE



THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY BALL 1977

UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF

THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN

August 18, 1977

Honorary Chairman
MRS. FUMIHIKO TOGO

Chairman
MRS. RICHARD B. GRIFFIN, JR.

Advisory Committee
MRS. A. MARVIN BRAVERMAN
MRS. KIMBALL C. FIRESTONE
MRS. GEORGE A. GARRETT
MRS. POLK GUEST
MRS. FRITZ-ALAN KORTH
MRS. GEORGE C. MCGHEE
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MRS. GERARD C. SMITH
MR. AND MRS. ROGER L. STEVENS
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MRS. CHARLE F. VALLENDER, III
MRS. SANDER VANOCUR

Sponsors Committee
MR. JAMES H. LEMON, JR., *Chairman*
MR. PETER DUBOSE
MR. PETER E. KAPLAN
MR. PATRICK TEMPLETON
MR. WESLEY S. WILLIAMS JR.

Dear Ms. Clough:

Vicki Bagley suggested that we write to you about the National Symphony Ball which will take place this year on December 2. It will be a very special event as Japan will be the host embassy. Ambassador and Mrs. Togo, as well as the committee, would be most pleased if President and Mrs. Carter would be Honorary Patrons. This would further demonstrate their continuing support of the arts.

Their patronage is so important to this ball which raises \$100,000. for the National Symphony. Since the ball began each former President has graciously given his patronage to support our world renowned symphony orchestra. We do hope and pray that President and Mrs. Carter will continue this tradition of Presidential endorsement which is especially important this year as the world renowned cellist-conductor Rostopovich will begin his first year as conductor of the Washington National Symphony.

The patronage of the President is, of course, very important to the Japanese embassy who are being extremely generous with their energies and financial support.

I hope for all of these reasons that we will be honored by the President and Mrs. Carter's patronage. Of course, we also hope that they will be able to join us as special guests.

I do hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman

Ms. Susan Clough
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

PA14-12
Iv/1977/FQ/114
AA5-1

August 11, 1977

Dear Mrs. Griffin:

On behalf of the President, I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 22 inviting him and Mrs. Carter to be honorary patrons of the National Symphony Ball which will take place on December 2 at the Sheraton Park Hotel and, also, to join you on this occasion.

Both the President and Mrs. Carter appreciate your thoughtfulness in asking them to serve as honorary patrons of the National Symphony Ball and regret they must decline. I have been asked to explain that they have adopted a policy not to accept patronage in events in which they cannot actively participate.

I know you will understand it is not possible to project the schedule of the President and Mrs. Carter for December this far in advance. Your kind invitation to them has been noted, however, and nearer the date we will be back in touch with you about the possibility of their acceptance.

With the President's best wishes, in which Mrs. Carter joins,

Sincerely,

Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman

Fran Voorde
Director of Scheduling

Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman
The National Symphony Ball 1977
2308 Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

cc: NG (2)

(Incoming to F. Voorde)

FV:MHR:eb

RECEIVED

AUG 12 1977

CENTRAL FILES

Honorary Chairman
MRS FUMIHIKO TOGO

Chairman
MRS. RICHARD B. GRIFFIN, JR.

July 22, 1977

Advisory Committee
MRS. A. MARVIN BRAVERMAN
MRS. KIMBALL C. FIRESTONE
MRS. GEORGE A. GARRETT
MRS. POLK GUEST
MRS. FRITZ-ALAN NORTH
MRS. GEORGE C. MCGHEE
MRS. DALE MILLER
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MR. PETER E. KAPLAN
MR. PATRICK TEMPLETON
MR. WESLEY S. WILLIAMS JR.

My dear Mr. President:

This year the National Symphony Ball will take place December 2nd. It will be a very special event as Japan will be the host embassy. Ambassador and Mrs. Togo and my committee would be very pleased if you and Mrs. Carter would be honorary patrons.

The Ball will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel. We do hope you could plan to join us as special guests as have past Presidents. It would also further demonstrate your wonderful support of the arts and the unique bond of affection and respect between you and the Japanese.

I understand how difficult it must be to determine your schedule. We do hope, however, to be doubly honored by your patronage as well as the presence of you and Mrs. Carter. It should be a great evening for the National Symphony and Japanese-American relations.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman

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

Please reply to:

2308 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
The First Lady
Tim Kraft - attached - RSC will talk Fran Voorde
with President about + Wed lunch; she's inclined to accept

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat/Brzezinski memo dated 9/23/77 re National Symphony Ball.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 NOON

DAY: Monday

DATE: September 26, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

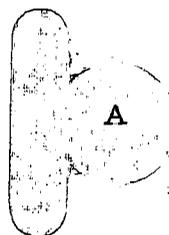
No comment.

Please note other comments below:

use for Wed briefing paper

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)





THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY BALL 1977
UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF
THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN

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Chairman
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MR. PETER DUBOSE
MR. PETER E. KAPLAN
MR. PATRICK TEMPLETON
MR. WESLEY S. WILLIAMS JR.

August 22, 1977

Dear Dr. Brzezinski:

My father, Gerard Smith, suggested that I write to you outlining some particulars of the National Symphony Ball. This year it will be a very special event as Japan will be the host embassy. The date is December 2 and it will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

We are hoping that President and Mrs. Carter will be our Honorary Patrons.

Their patronage is so very important to this Ball which raises \$100,000 for the National Symphony. Since the Ball began, each President has graciously given his patronage to support our symphony orchestra. This year is especially important since world renowned cellist-conductor Rostopovich will begin his first year as conductor. We do hope and pray that President and Mrs. Carter will continue the tradition of Presidential endorsement. It will further demonstrate their continuing support of the arts.

Of course, the patronage of the President is also important to our host embassy. The Japanese are being extremely generous with their energies and financial support.

Attached is a letter for the President requesting his support as Honorary Patron. Any assistance you can give in bringing this to his attention will be greatly appreciated.

With many thanks,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Jr.
Chairman

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Date: September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

The First Lady
Tim Kraft

FOR INFORMATION:

Fran Voorde

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat/Brzezinski memo dated 9/23/77 re National
Symphony Ball.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 NOON

DAY: Monday

DATE: September 26, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

*Rick, RBC called
me & is inclined to
accept + (for Honorary Patron)
but will confer with
President about it
at luncheon (9-28)
meeting
TH*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

Frank Moore

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Tim Kraft

RE: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR JUVENILE
JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY ACT
AND HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT ACT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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| | SCHNEIDERS |
| | STRAUSS |
| | VOORDE |
| | WARREN |

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM.*

We had previously scheduled a signing ceremony for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act for Monday, October 3. Although we do not normally have signing ceremonies for appropriation or authorization bills, we have scheduled the Housing and Community Development Act to be signed at the same time because it represents a major breakthrough and is an important step in our urban policy.

Secretary Harris may call requesting a separate and much larger signing ceremony. I think it is preferable to have a joint ceremony for these two bills so that we may conserve your limited time available for congressional matters during the next few weeks.

ok
J

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

Zbig Brzezinski
Jim Fallows

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: HANDWRITTEN NOTE RE UN
SPEECH - DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-28-77

To Zbig

Jim Fallows

Prepare draft of UN
speech. Limit to Nuclear,
weapons, peace, including
non-prolif, SALT, CTB,
arms transfers, first
use, etc.

J. C.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

Jim Fallows

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LIEF ERIKSON



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| | FOR STAFFING |
| | FOR INFORMATION |
| ✓ | FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX |
| | LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY |
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| | H. CARTER |
| | CLOUGH |
| ✓ | FALLOWS - <i>original</i> |
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| | KRAFT |
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| | SCHNEIDERS |
| | STRAUSS |
| | VOORDE |
| | WARREN |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-28-77

To Jim Fellows

Lief Erikson a

"Horse person" ?

IC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

Tim Kraft

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jack Watson

RE: ENERGY PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

| | |
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| | KING |

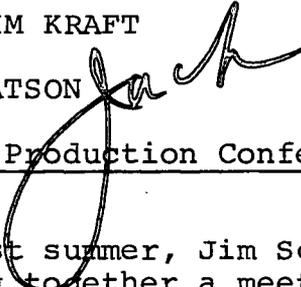
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR TIM KRAFT

FROM: JACK WATSON 

SUBJECT: Energy Production Conference

As was agreed last summer, Jim Schlesinger and I are putting together a meeting with interested governors to discuss energy production issues. Our staffs have had an initial planning meeting with the governors' staffs; we are looking at November 4th and 5th as the earliest convenient time to schedule the meeting. We have checked with Fran and found no apparent conflict on the President's schedule. Although the exact format has not yet been decided, we would probably need the President for about twenty minutes early Friday morning (November 4) and for about 2½ hours on Saturday morning (November 5) to attend the final session as he did at the Energy Conference last July.

Please let me know if you see any problems with the President's availability on those dates.

Thanks.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: TIM KRAFT
SUBJECT: Energy Production Conference

Dr. Schlesinger and Jack Watson recommend that we set aside Saturday morning, November 5, for the Energy Production Conference.

Participants would work all day Friday and then have the opportunity to report their findings and recommendations to you on Saturday morning --- Suggested time: 2-1/2 hours.

If we are willing to take time on a weekend to do this, I recommend this date as the best, looking at what's ahead on your schedule.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Prefer Mon → Friday
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-28-77

Columbus Day

Washington's - Columbus

Discovery - Nina - Pinta - St. Maria
(space missions)

Opportunity - Liberty, better life

15 years - 500th Anniv.

Italian. Americans - 2000 yrs

Art. Arch. Pol. Lit. Sci. Music

Family^{values} - Neighborhood - Father
Geno Baroni

Rodino - Sirica

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

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

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim Fallows

RE: REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEES ON INDOCHINA
REFUGEES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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| | | SCHULTZE |

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| | ENROLLED BILL |
| | AGENCY REPORT |
| | CAB DECISION |
| | EXECUTIVE ORDER |
| | Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day |

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| | | WARREN |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/27/77

Mr. President:

One of the six transmittal letters is attached.

With your approval, we will sign the others (identical; edited by Jim Fallows) with the signature pen.

Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1977

*Stu -
"all" 7
self sufficient
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
FRANK RAINES

SUBJECT: Report to Congressional
Committees on Indochina
Refugees

The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act requires that a report be submitted to six committees of Congress at 90 day intervals on the status of refugees from Indochina. This is the tenth report. A final report is due December 31, 1977.

OMB has prepared a draft transmittal letter. We agree with OMB and HEW that you should sign this letter transmitting the report. The due date for the report was September 21.

You need not read the report.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Peter W. Rodino
Chairman
House Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable John J. Sparkman
Chairman
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Clement J. Zablocki
Chairman
House Committee on International Relations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable John L. McClellan
Chairman
Senate Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable George H. Mahon
Chairman
House Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with the provisions of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, I am reporting to you on the status of refugees from Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam.

Though we continue to make progress in helping the Indochina refugees to become self-sufficient members of their communities, problems remain. I therefore have asked the Congress to extend the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act for three years with a gradual phasedown in program assistance. I am also concerned over the plight of Indochinese stranded on the shores of the South China Sea and in temporary Thai refugee camps. Therefore, at my request, the Attorney General has announced that he is using his parole authority to admit an additional 15,000 refugees into the U.S. I have also directed that an interagency task force be established to develop a longer term solution to the Indochina refugee problem.

As my report to you shows, a large portion of the Indochina refugees are independent and productive members of their communities. With the continued assistance of the private and public agencies that have contributed so generously to this program, I am confident that self-sufficiency will soon be possible for all.

Sincerely,

The Honorable James O. Eastland
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Jim Fallows

FOR INFORMATION:
Zbig Brzezinski

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo dated 9/22/77 re Report to Congressional
Committees on Indochina Refugees.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME:

DAY: IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

DATE:

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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

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| | ENROLLED BILL |
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| | | WARREN |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Jim Fallows ✓

FOR INFORMATION:

Zbig Brzezinski

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo dated 9/22/77 re Report to Congressional
Committees on Indochina Refugees.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME:

DAY: IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

DATE:

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

• Please note other comments below:



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

SEP 19 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James McIntyre

SUBJECT:

Reports to Congressional
Committees on Indochina
Refugees

In accordance with the provisions of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, you are required to report to six committees of the Congress on the status of refugees from Cambodia and South Vietnam. The first report was transmitted on June 23, 1975, and eight supplementary reports were sent at ninety-day intervals from the date of the first report. The legislation requires that a final report be submitted no later than December 31, 1977. Your ninth supplementary report, which is the last of such reports, is due on or before September 21, 1977.

Attached is a draft transmittal letter to the six committee chairmen, highlights of the report, and copies of the supplementary report. The report was prepared by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in cooperation with the public and private agencies that provide support to the Indochina refugee program. It describes the progress that has been made in assisting the Indochina refugee to become a self-sufficient member of American society. Also included is information on the retrieval of funds previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia but not expended.

I recommend that you transmit the report to the Congress on or before September 21, 1977.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
FRANK RAINES

SUBJECT: Report to Congressional
Committees on Indochina
Refugees

The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act requires that a report be submitted to six committees of Congress at 90 day intervals on the status of refugees from Indochina. This is the tenth report. A final report is due December 31, 1977.

OMB has prepared a draft transmittal letter. We agree with OMB and HEW that you should sign this letter transmitting the report. The due date for the report was September 21.

You need not read the report.

Highlights of Report

- Total funds of \$555 million have been made available since the inception of this program in May 1975. Obligations of \$533 million have been incurred as of July 31, 1977 and \$22 million remain available through September 30, 1977.
- As of August 1, 1977, the percentage of refugees receiving at least part of their support from public cash assistance was 35%, a decrease from the 36% reported for May 1, 1977. For the first time since the start of the program, the number of persons on cash assistance has decreased, i.e. from 52,000 on 5/1/77 to 51,000 as of 8/1/77. Only 14% of refugee households are solely dependent on cash or other assistance.
- Employment estimates from a March-April 1977 survey indicate that 92% of the refugees 16 years or older in the labor force are employed. Refugee labor force participation, 63%, is comparable to that of the American population.
- At the request of the Administration, an additional 15,000 refugees will be admitted into the U.S.; 7,000 will be boat cases (i.e., those fleeing their homelands in small boats) and 8,000 will be admitted from refugee camps in Thailand.
- The Administration has transmitted a legislative proposal to Congress which will provide a three-year extension and phase-down of the refugee assistance program presently due to end September 30, 1977. Under the extension and phasedown, the present refugee population will receive benefits through September 30, 1980; the new refugees will receive benefits at gradually reduced levels over the next 4-1/2 years.
- Legislation (H.R. 7769) is still pending in Congress which will enable refugees to adjust their status from parolee to permanent resident alien without regard to current immigration quotas. Under the bill, a refugee's time spent in the U.S. will be credited to his five-year residency requirement for citizenship.
- English and vocational training projects (62) are in operation in 39 States and Guam at a total cost of \$7 million. As of June 30, there have been 5,088 job placements reported by the projects.
- Some special problems of refugees are (1) reunification with family members still in Indochina or in other countries, (2) underemployment, (3) assimilation into U.S. society of 6,000 H'mong tribesmen from rural Laos, (4) cases of mental depression among the refugee population, and (5) secondary migration within the U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with the provisions of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, I am reporting to you on the status of refugees from Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam.

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Chairman
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Peter W. Rodino
Chairman
House Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable John J. Sparkman
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Senate Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable George H. Mahon
Chairman
House Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
September 28, 1977

MEMO FOR: BILL SIMON

FROM: CAROLYN CLEVELAND *Carol*

SUBJECT: NSC Comments on Eizenstat
Memo re Report to Congress
on Indochina Refugees

NSC concurs with the Eizenstat memo, however, Mr. Oksenberg of the NSC Staff made the following comment:

"Perhaps some note should be made in the President's letter that his effort to extend the special program is bogged down."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: September 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Jim Fallows

FOR INFORMATION:
Zbig Brzezinski

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo dated 9/22/77 re Report to Congressional
Committees on Indochina Refugees.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:
TIME:
DAY: IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
DATE:

ACTION REQUESTED:

Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

Charles Schultze

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: UPCOMING REPORT ON THE STEEL
INDUSTRY FROM THE COUNCIL
ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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| | WARREN |

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

*Charlie -
If report is
accurate, let
criticism come
J. C.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*
Subject: Upcoming Report on the Steel Industry from the
Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS)

This memo supplements our phone conversation on Tuesday afternoon.

On August 5, after a large steel price increase, you directed CWPS to prepare a report on the industry. You asked for that report by September 30.

Preparation of the report is in its final stages. I have not yet seen it, but Barry Bosworth (CWPS Executive Director) has briefed me on its emerging contents. The report is factual and analytical, and makes no recommendations. But it is a hard-hitting report, and no matter how diplomatically written, the facts and analysis will step on a lot of toes -- industry, labor, and government. (See below.)

The CWPS authorizing law expires September 30. A 2-year extender has passed the Senate, but has been hung up in the House because of Andy Biemiller's opposition. We finally worked out arrangements to speed it thru by Friday. But publication of a controversial report might hang it up.

Bosworth will hold up delivery of the report until sometime next week, after passage of the CWPS extending legislation. *ok*

You may want a further delay until after your meeting with steel management and labor which is now being arranged for the very near future. Upon receipt, you can announce that you are referring the report to the task force or other group that will be established to prepare recommendations for you on government policy toward the industry. *no*

Some Examples of Tentative Findings to Date

1. Operating costs in the U.S. steel industry have grown far more than the average for other industries.

- . Between 1967 and 1977 average wages in the U.S. economy rose 97 percent -- steel worker wages rose 142 percent, and coal wages (coking coal is an important cost) rose 124 percent.
- . Most of the earlier U.S. competitive advantage in raw material costs has been lost; sharp improvements in shipping costs have reduced the disadvantage to the Japanese of buying U.S. coal.

2. Technologically, new U.S. steel facilities are not inferior to other countries. But U.S. construction costs have risen very sharply, which increases the costs and lowers the potential profits from steel modernization investment. Japanese construction costs are much lower and the time it takes to construct a new plant far less.

3. Environmental, health and safety regulations have been a significant factor in raising U.S. steel industry costs, but other countries are doing as much or more. It is hard to blame a deterioration of the U.S. competitive position vis-a-vis the Japanese on environmental, health and safety regulations.

4. A reduction of imports to historical levels -- say 1969-71 (the earlier voluntary restraint period) or the last five-year average -- would not significantly improve domestic industry sales. The main way it could "help" the industry is to permit a rise in prices relative to costs.

5. The cost advantages of Japanese producers (without subsidy) are sufficient to allow them to underprice American steel producers within significant parts of the U.S. market without selling below cost. The opposite is true of European steel makers. (These conclusions have important implications for the dumping cases against European and Japanese steel firms now in the courts.)

I intend, of course, to review the CWPS draft closely. But no matter how carefully worded, the publication of a dispassionate examination of the facts will arouse a great deal of critical reaction.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1977

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre
Landon Butler

The attached will be submitted
to the President. This copy
is forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: UPCOMING REPORT ON THE STEEL
INDUSTRY FROM THE COUNCIL ON
WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

HJ/Landon:

If you wish to comment or to
delay this memo, let me know
by tommorrow AM.

Rick

~~Handwritten signature~~ Rick, NO comment -
led

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1977

Jody Powell

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

Rick Hutcheson

RE: FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION -- CURRENT
ISSUES No. 37

USIA

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FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION

CURRENT ISSUES 37

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CARTER 8-NATION TRIP

SEPTEMBER 26, 1977

NSKA DAGBLADET
Frankfurter Allgemeine
LE FIGARO
LA PRENSA
COMPAGNIA
THE TIMES
Le Monde
U ESTADU DE S. PAULO
New NIGERIAN LA STAMP

新聞新實讀
人民日報

SUMMARY

Major foreign news centers prominently reported the announcement of President Carter's 11-day trip to eight countries on four continents and speculated on the significance of his itinerary.

Most commentators saw the outlines of an emergent Carter global policy in his choice of stopovers, although a few press voices questioned the timing and the scope of the venture.

The London Sunday Telegraph said the trip demonstrated that "for the first time since John Kennedy's day, the American President has to become again very much his own man in international affairs." It listed reasons of "regional strategy" for each itinerary country and concluded, "For our sake as well as his, we wish him luck at each and every stopover."

The liberal Guardian, observing that "Dr. Brzezinski outlined four purposes of the trip," maintained that other reasons were "to dramatize the fact that after the Vietnam era the United States can hold its head high in every continent of the world... to give a boost to Brazil and Iran... to show the U. S. flag to other major countries, India and Nigeria, where the United States and the Soviet Union have been competing for influence..."

Le Figaro of Paris judged that the visit to France three months before the elections there "will give the two Chiefs of State the opportunity to review the major issues of the day."

Amid West German media complaints that Bonn and Berlin were omitted, Neue Ruhr Zeitung of Essen affirmed that Mr. Carter's purpose was not merely to strengthen traditional ties but to promote relations with countries whose government systems were different from America's. West Berlin's Tagesspiegel said the U. S. now wanted to "turn to its own timetable" in dealing with world affairs.

Italy's La Stampa of Turin declared that "the dimensions and the imagination of the American role in international politics seem to acquire a new impetus with this trip."

Japan's Yomiuri reported that Mr. Carter plans to "call for unity" among the Western allies, promote relaxation of East-West tension, and "strengthen the dialogue with developing and nonaligned countries."

Indian papers predicted a "great welcome" for the President in that country. Early comment was not available from some other itinerary countries.

WESTERN EUROPE

BRITAIN

Favorable Tone, Expectant Mood

London weekend papers gave considerable space to the announcement of President Carter's four-continent trip and speculated widely on the significance of his various stopovers. The tone was generally favorable and the mood expectant of new U.S. international initiatives.

"We Wish Him Luck at Every Stopover"

The conservative Sunday Telegraph said the trip demonstrated that "for the first time since John Kennedy's day, the American President has to become again very much his own man in international affairs. The weight that this tremendous extra personal burden represents can be judged by the variety of problems and challenges that Mr. Carter will have to tackle when the Presidential jet lifts off on November 22.

"In Brazil, for example, he will visit a country whose support is vital in preventing Latin America from sliding too far to the left, yet whose dictatorial government he has offended by his stance on human rights. Nigeria and India occupy similar strategic positions in Africa and Asia respectively, yet Washington's bilateral relations with both Lagos and New Delhi have been allowed to grow dangerously cool."

The paper observed that in Iran "he visits another key state in regional strategy, and another where, for power-political reasons, Mr. Carter will presumably suppress whatever strong thoughts he may have about the local ruler's authoritarian methods. Yet, by fitting in a quick trip to Poland, the President seeks... to demonstrate to that oppressed people his continuing interest in their plight.

"Finally, by visiting Brussels, the leader of the Western world will try to infuse fresh vigor into a NATO Alliance now cast in some disarray...while in Paris he will make yet another top-level American attempt to woo the French out of their chronic anti-Americanism.

"For our sake as well as his, we wish him luck at each and every stopover."

The paper argued that the trip "would probably not have been necessary had Henry Kissinger still been American Secretary of State. An 11-day trip covering eight countries on four different continents was just the sort of whirlwind diplomacy the tubby doctor specialized in....He had the White House standing as well as the personal charisma to make such an exercise both credible and rewarding. All that has changed with his departure. His successor, Mr. Cyrus Vance, is a worthy but essentially low-key operator. It is not easy to discover what key Mr. Carter's other foreign policy adviser, Mr. Brzezinski, works on, but it seems to be that of the back-room prodigy rather than the front-window statesman."

Thus, the paper said, Mr. Carter was taking on the "extra personal burden" in international relations represented by this trip.

"Three Firsts, Three Unstated Purposes"

Washington correspondent Jonathan Steele of the liberal Guardian listed three "firsts" for the trip:

"It will be the first time that an American President has been to a black African nation. It will be the first time that four continents have been visited in one journey by a President. And it will be the first time a President has traveled to Poland without linking it in advance to a meeting with the Soviet leadership."

Noting that "Dr. Brzezinski outlined four purposes of the trip," Steele remarked that "three other purposes remain unstated. One is to dramatize the fact that after the Vietnam era the United States can hold its head high in every continent of the world. Another is to give a boost to Brazil and Iran, two powerful client-states in separate continents where American economic and ideological influence

is very strong, and which are seen as holding the ring for American interests in their regions. A third purpose is to show the U. S. flag to other major countries, India and Nigeria, where the United States and the Soviet Union have been competing for influence.

"The trips to Iran and Brazil will underline the fact that Mr. Carter's human rights advocacy is not being allowed to jeopardize America's political and economic stake in key power centers. Similarly, his trip to Poland will provide a gentle hint of American support for moves towards a more independent Eastern Europe...

"The smell of oil will hang over parts of the trip. Venezuela, Nigeria and Iran are important suppliers to the United States. In France, Mr. Carter will be warmly welcomed by President Giscard. American relations with France, which soured under de Gaulle, are now at a high point. Nigeria's relations with the United States have improved dramatically since the days of Dr. Kissinger and the Angolan crisis..."

"No One Could Give Reasons for Trip..."

One Washington report was dubious about the trip: The correspondent of the independent Financial Times, noting Saturday that the trip "very much reflects Dr. Brzezinski's own view that the U. S. would publicly ally itself with the 'hopes and aspirations' of the developing world," contended that "neither the President's national security adviser nor White House officials could give any other reason for the President's unexpected decision to leave Washington when he had said he would not travel any more in his first year in office."

"... Trip Is a Fence-Mending Expedition"

On the other hand, the Washington correspondent of the Times of London thought the itinerary adequately illustrated the President's purpose:

"This is a notable fence-mending expedition. Feathers were very seriously ruffled in Brazil by the President's early statement on human rights, and the coming visit will make ample amends. India was always cool towards the U. S. and often hostile during the Gandhi years, and Mr. Carter's visit to Delhi may mark a sharp tilt away from Pakistan and towards India. Relations with Nigeria deteriorated steadily while Dr. Kissinger was in charge of American foreign policy..."

FRANCE

Implications for Franco-American Relations

French media gave prominent attention to the President's trip plans, highlighting the Paris stopover and commenting on possible implications for Franco-American relations. Commentary was almost entirely favorable, though the President was warned that the Concorde issue would be laid before him during his visit.

"Visit Before French Elections Consecrates Giscard"

In today's independent Quotidien de Paris, a commentator declared that "President Carter cannot have 'improvised' a trip covering four continents (but) he probably had not planned to stop over in Paris.... The French 'detour' was added at the last minute."

The writer said Mr. Carter's Paris visit "will consecrate a Franco-American rapprochement which was noticed beginning at the London summit in May and which has been accentuated by French initiatives in the areas of detente and nuclear policy." He said Prime Minister Barre's Washington welcome demonstrated Mr. Carter's determination to be agreeable to the French Government, but said the President must take public opinion into consideration:

"Although neither party allowed itself to evoke French domestic problems, the announcement of Mr. Carter's trip to Paris prior to the March 1978 legislative elections appears somewhat of a consecration of Giscardian legitimacy."

"A Trip of Major Significance"

Editor in chief Roland Faure wrote in today's pro-Government L'Aurore under the headline, "Carter Everywhere--Rejecting the Temptation of Isolationism," that the President did not want "a painful impression of...disarray" to prevail in the United States, and that "quickly turning the page of the Lance affair, he immediately took the offensive on the diplomatic scene."

Faure held, however, that the timing of the trip "should not be allowed to obscure its major political significance," since it "expresses American diplomacy's global calling, which is to set out to reconquer its greatly compromised influence." He said President Carter was encouraging the nation--discouraged by the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal--"to lift its head and recover its lost prestige."

Faure said "all stops on the Presidential circuit will be aimed at demonstrating America's determination to meet the Soviet challenge," and that this would not necessarily prevent a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. He concluded:

"During his impressive tour, Jimmy Carter will try to present the new face of a serene, vigilant America intent on re-establishing its power in a changing world."

"The Two Presidents Can Review Major Issues"

Today's moderately conservative Le Figaro noted that Paris is to be the longest stopover on the Carter tour. It observed:

"The time for contemplation is over. The U.S. President has decided to enter the fray. He is doing so by launching an offensive in all directions on four continents..."

"The visit to France of the U. S. President--three months before the French elections--will give the two Chiefs of State the opportunity to review the major issues of the day.... The President of the world's greatest power will be consulting his principal allies, not only on questions to be settled but on methods for approaching those solutions..."

The paper maintained that in extending to world affairs the philosophy he adopted during his election campaign, Mr. Carter was taking into account reservations of his close allies and "seems to be reducing the vigor of his attacks against those who do not respect--to the degree he would like--human rights..." However, it concluded, Mr. Carter "has decided to take the initiative of a major dialogue to strengthen peace."

"France a 'Delicate' Stopover"

The new J'Informe--which began publication this month--said today that the President "will try (on his visit) to harvest the fruit of diplomatic initiatives launched last January on behalf of human rights and aid to southern African nationalists." Noting the trip announcement came shortly after the Lance resignation, the paper declared "the trip could also allow Jimmy Carter to get a second wind after the definitive end of his honeymoon with the American public...."

The paper observed that Mr. Carter will end his trip in France, "one of the most 'delicate' stops in the opinion of his advisors because of the approaching elections. The Americans hope to dispel the impression of any interference in French affairs. It is not ruled out that the President could meet opposition figures."

Concorde Decision and Carter Visit

France-Inter radio carried the assertion of Edouard Sablier that the U. S. weekend statement on the Concorde "means the end of the Concorde and is a bad omen for the European aircraft industry as a whole.... Reaction to the U. S. decision... is one of indignation from France, the U. K. and even from the European public."

Sablier concluded that by letting New York carry out its "policy of discrimination" the President must be aware that the decision hits at Franco-British aircraft industries.

"Consequently on the eve of his visit to Europe, the U. S. President must decide as a big boy to be either a loyal partner ready to take risks at home to safeguard the reputation of his country and of his alliances or to give in to protectionism.... The European public cannot indefinitely accept... this ambiguity. The crowds which will remind him about this in France and in Great Britain will not be Communists alone."

WEST GERMANY

"France First, Brussels Stop for Other Europeans"

West German newspapers focused on the Carter itinerary and noted the absence of Bonn and Berlin. Several said Mr. Brzezinski had proposed stopovers to give as much attention to North-South problems as to East-West matters.

Right-center Die Welt of Bonn said today that "security adviser Brzezinski had some difficulty in giving a convincing explanation for the selection of the countries the President will visit. However, in line with Brzezinski's view that the U.S. should give at least as much attention to North-South problems as it gives to East-West problems, the President's itinerary makes clear that Washington is not concentrating its policy exclusively on the relations of the two superpowers.

"France will have the honor of being the first West European country to be visited by the President. That indicates that France still enjoys first rank in American eyes. However, his visit to Paris may also be seen in light of the French general elections next March. The Germans and other West Europeans will have to console themselves with the fact that the President will wind up his trip in Brussels where he will re-emphasize America's interest in NATO and in the European Community."

"Bonn Expects Carter Visit Next Year"

Pro-Social Democratic Neue Ruhr Zeitung of Essen said Mr. Carter intended to strengthen "traditional ties" and promote relations with countries whose government systems are different from America's. The paper noted that Bonn quarters expected the President to visit West Germany early next year.

"Taking Refuge in Foreign Policy"

Independent General-Anzeiger of Bonn remarked:

"In 1976, the then Democratic candidate told his listeners that in his first year in office he would concentrate on domestic

affairs and therefore would stay at home. Eight months have passed and the President's popularity curve is pointing downward. He has sustained defeat after defeat in Congress. His best friend, Lance, had to resign. The domestic situation no longer looks rosy. As did some of his predecessors, Carter takes refuge in foreign policy. A long trip over four continents has been announced. Except for a few persons of the inner circles, not even State Department officials of the middle echelon were informed."

The paper noted that the program includes South America, Africa, Asia, and Europe, adding, "At what date Peking and Moscow will be included is merely a question of time. Carter is working hard on his reputation."

"By visiting Latin America the President expresses his gratitude for the signing of the Panama Canal treaties. The first trip to black Africa by a U. S. President is probably made possible by ground work done by Ambassador Young. The visit to India indicates considerable changes in the New Delhi-Washington relationship after Indira Gandhi's removal. And the visit to Paris represents support for Giscard in the upcoming elections.... After his trip, Carter will know the world better than before and the world will find it easier to size him up."

WEST BERLIN

"U. S. Wants to Turn to Own World Timetable"

Independent Der Tagesspiegel yesterday called the trip a "deliberate demonstration" of the fact that U. S. foreign policy is universal and will not be limited to problems that arise in various parts of the world. The paper asserted that Mr. Brzezinski had suggested that the U. S. should devote itself more intensely to the intermediate areas of international politics and not let itself be guided only by the interests of its closest allies and the intentions of its "unambiguous adversaries."

"The trip was announced at a moment when many major problems of U.S. foreign policy are still unsolved. The character of the future U.S. -Soviet relations continues to be unclear. SALT is only one example. The further development of the Mideast problem... is still pending although one cannot say that here the Carter Administration lacks energy....

"Under Carter a certain uneasiness is reappearing about the United States' being tied to specific world problems and thus being in a certain way not free. It wants to get out of the Middle East involvement, rid itself of the pressure of such problems and turn to its own timetable.... It will soon be seen whether the U.S. can thus force its own rhythm on world politics, whether this attitude will free developments of their dramatic character and foist a certain tranquility on the course of history, or whether it will make politics even more complex by simply ignoring the interdependence of problems in this cramped world."

"No Common Denominator"

Independent Berliner Morgenpost saw "no common denominator" for the countries to be visited but believed the tour was inspired by Mr. Brzezinski, who it said thinks the U.S. must give as much attention to North-South relations as East-West relations. The paper thought Bonn was left out because a visit to the FRG would have required a stop in Berlin and there wasn't time for it.

ITALY

"Originally Intended to Support Giscard"

New York correspondent Ugo Stille reported Saturday in center-left Corriere della Sera of Milan that Mr. Carter's trip was originally intended to support President Giscard in the coming elections, but that an extended itinerary was devised "to add domestic policy purposes to foreign policy reasons: the spectacular tour should strengthen Carter's prestige and

position at home, now in difficulty because of the Lance crisis and controversy over the economy."

"New Impetus for U.S. Role"

Independent liberal La Stampa of Turin on Saturday said that "the dimensions and the imagination of the American role in international politics seem to acquire a new impetus with this trip. Apart from the expected visits in Paris and Brussels, the Warsaw visit will be important to the evolution of international Communism in the East and in the West."

"Soviets at Disadvantage in Dialogue"

On Sunday the paper carried a report by New York correspondent Furio Colombo of "encouraging signs" that "the Soviets are carrying out a competitive dialogue with Carter... in an infinitely more delicate way than Khrushchev and Kennedy in Vienna, when the American leadership appeared to the Soviets to be weak."

Colombo said the Soviets were now working under the "disadvantage of a widespread moral and diplomatic offensive which, after two decades, seems to be in the hands of the Americans. (The Soviets) are undoubtedly irritated by the human rights problem. It is hard (for them) to face the new roads opened in Africa by Andrew Young's personality and ability, and by the American diplomatic presence in the Middle East...."

He concluded that the American outlook no longer divides the world merely into friendly and enemy areas, and said "the White House knows that peace cannot be built in opposition to the Russians or without that half of the world."

E A S T A S I A

JAPAN

Stress on Brzezinski Remarks

Tokyo media gave prominent attention to the President's coming trip. Major television networks cited Mr. Brzezinski as stating that the eight-nation tour would stress traditional U. S. ties abroad and "symbolize our willingness to cooperate with systems different from ours."

"Strengthen Dialogue With Developing Countries"

Independent moderate Yomiuri on Saturday ran a Washington correspondent's assertion that Mr. Carter plans to "call for unity" among the Western allies, "promote relaxation" of East-West tension, and "strengthen the dialogue with developing and nonaligned countries."

"Study Tour on East-West and North-South Relations"

Independent liberal Asahi's Washington correspondent yesterday stated that the announcement of the Carter trip came "amid reports" that the American press was finding it "difficult" to understand the Carter diplomacy. The writer cited some "criticism" in American press reports that the trip was announced to "divert attention" from the Lance problem. He remarked:

"This seems to indicate the unexpected nature of the plan as well as a lack of persuasive power of the trip's objectives."

Arguing that the President's policy was thus far "abstract," the writer said "it seems that he plans to carry out concrete diplomatic policies after his first year in office." As a result, he added, the coming trip appears to be a "diplomatic demonstration" and a "kind of study tour to inspect the present situation and to strive for a future perspective on the basis of a long-term look at East-West and North-South relations."

SOUTH KOREA

Seoul papers on Saturday front-paged wire service reports citing Mr. Brzezinski as announcing the trip.

Independent conservative Donga Ilbo ran on an inside page Reuters' speculation that President Carter might meet Mr. Brezhnev in Poland.

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

"A Great Welcome for Carter"

Indian papers on Saturday led with the announcement of the trip. Typical headlines read "Carter's Visit to India on November 27."

The influential Indian Express of New Delhi, Bombay, and Madras declared that "a great welcome" to India awaits Mr. Carter. The paper held that the visit "eminently fits the evolving scheme of bilateral relations."

"His Common Touch"

The pro-Congress Party National Herald of New Delhi and Lucknow wrote that Mr. Carter "will receive a warm welcome not only because he is head of a powerful government and of a leading power but also for his own personal qualities among which the common touch is a most uncommon quality." However, the paper cautioned that "it must be seen whether his visit will improve Indo-U. S. relations permanently and whether he will be primarily his own Secretary of State or leave much to Vance."

"A Thaw in Indo-U. S. Relations"

The independent Tribune of Chandigarh termed the trip "a welcome development" and "symbolic of the thaw in Indo-U. S. relations, even if this does not

amount to much more." Pro-Congress Party Milap of New Delhi urged that Mr. Carter "visit India as a friend" and not "impose conditions on us."

Calcutta's Amrita Bazar Patrika ran a Washington correspondent's assertion that the visit is "a clear indication of the Carter Administration's intention to put Indo-U. S. relations on a sounder, if not friendlier, foundation."

A F R I C A

NIGERIA

Lagos international service reported Friday that "Nigeria is one of the countries to be visited by President Jimmy Carter during his world tour in November. His visit to Nigeria will be the first to an African country by an American President in office....Nigeria's head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, is scheduled to visit the U.S. early next month at the invitation of President Carter."

COMMUNIST MEDIA

Communist countries ignored the visit except for a one-liner in TASS Friday which listed the countries to be visited and an equally short announcement on Warsaw television the same day that Mr. Carter had accepted an invitation from Poland and would be in that country December 1 and 2.

PREPARED BY: J. Dobson, R. Humphrey, J. Schein, J. Vogel

September 28, 1977

The First Annual Dinner of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change memorializes a man whose bold dream helped shatter prejudice and hate and made this a better land for all of us. It also honors a father who instilled in his famous son the unrelenting devotion to social justice that helped him persevere in a most trying, and what seemed to many, hopeless task.

We are all richer because Martin Luther King cared, and we are indebted to Daddy King for showing him the way. This dinner brings together many of those who are most anxious to continue what these two men began. Thanks to you the new Center promises to carry on the dream and work of Martin Luther King. It has a noble mission to fulfill and the highest ideals to guide it. It will surely be a credit to both father and son and to the sacred principles on which our nation was founded.

For all these reasons Rosalynn and I will be with you in spirit on this occasion, fully sharing both your sentiments and your goals.

JIMMY CARTER

Sent Special Delivery to: Mr. George Clements
Director of Communications
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center
for Social Change
671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

JC:Coolidge:ck

cc: S. Clough/J. Fallows/E. Coolidge/CF

DUE: SEPT. 30 (for printing)

EVENT: OCT. 12 (NYC)

SEP 29 1977

CENTRAL FILES

1/2 - Falot

EHC:

10/12
(NY)

FVoorde reqs msg f/VP Mondale to carry
to 1st Annual Dinner of the Martin Luther King
Jr. Center for Social Change in NYC on Oct. 12th.

FYI: Per check in CF and our suspense, nothing
re this event. Of course, att'd file on orgn/Mrs. King
and Mr./Rev. King, Sr... (you know he rec'd Medal
of Freedom on 7/11/77 here at WH).

(1) Hold in suspense f/you to draft msg?

sr

9/22

- Bernie Aronson -
VP's staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1977

NOTE FOR ELISKA COOLIDGE

Eliska -

Here is a copy of a formal invitation to the President (Becky McGowan has the original for the Vice President is attending).

Fran has asked me to send it to you to ask that a message from the President be prepared for Mr. Mondale to take to the Dinner.

Thank you very much.

Mary Rawlins

THE WHITE HOUSE

1977 SEP 22 5 PM '2 24

George Clements
Director
Communications

671 Decatur St.
Alaska Co. 30314 S.W.

G. S. F. G.
Press Opium

Director: Mrs. O. Wick
Printer: Mrs. O. Wick

Wednesday, October 12, 1977
New York Station - Grand Ballroom

~~The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr.~~
honoring
~~Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change~~
of the
First Annual Dinner

at the
request the honor of your presence

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
President

and
the Vice Chairpersons, the Committee
Chairman

Mrs. Excellency Anderson Young

10-12-77
S. F. King

THE WHITE HOUSE

1977 SEP 22 PM 12 24

RECEIVED OFFICE

10/12

August 25, 1977

Dear Mrs. King:

The President has asked me to write in concern with your invitation for him to participate in the Testimonial Dinner for "Daddy King" on October 12.

It is apparent by now that his schedule for October will not allow him to attend the dinner in New York. The President asked me to convey to you his sincere regrets for not being able to join you; at the same time, he did want to offer to express himself on that occasion, in a special taped message to the Dinner.

Please advise me if you would like for us to arrange for such a message; I will be happy to help work out the details.

Sincerely,

Tim Kraft
Appointments Secretary
to the President

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
President
The (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
Center for Social Change
671 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

RECEIVED

OCT 17 1977

CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mrs. King:

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It is apparent by now that his schedule for October will not allow him to attend the dinner in New York. The President asked me to convey to you his sincere regrets for not being able to join you; at the same time, he did want to offer to express himself on that occasion, in a ~~xxxxxx~~ special message to the Dinner.

typed

Please advise me if you would like for us to arrange for such a message; I will be happy to help work out the details.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Sincerely,

TK



**THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER
FOR SOCIAL CHANGE**

671 Beckwith Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314 (404) 524-1956

August 12, 1977

*I can't go -
Maybe a taped
message -
JC*

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

This is to confirm our invitation for you to be Principal Speaker and to serve as Honorary Co-chairperson for the Testimonial Dinner for "Daddy King". Andy Young who is serving as Dinner Chairman, joins me in this invitation.

The dinner will be held at the New York Hilton on October 12, 1977. Proceeds will go toward the development of The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change.

I know that it will mean a great deal to "Daddy King" if you can find time in your schedule to honor us with your presence and inspire us with your words. I would consider it a very personal favor if you could find it possible to accept.

It was so good to talk with you by phone. Could you please inform me of the best way to contact you in the future if the need arises.

Sincerely,

Coretta

CSK/dah

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
President

Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr.
Honorary President

Mr. Harry Belafonte
Vice President

Mr. Stanley Levison
Vice President

Mr. Harry Wachtel
Vice President

Mrs. Christine King Farris
Treasurer

Miss Dora E. McDonald
Secretary

Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy
Chairman, Board of Directors

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Congressman Andrew J. Young
Chairman, Advisory Council

Dr. Maxie C. Jackson, Jr.
Administrator