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10/2/76

TO: MICK DUVAL

FROM: FRED SLIGHT

For your information

POSSIBLE NEWS EVENTS

10/2/76

Saturday, October 2

PRESIDENT

- Meets with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam
- Meets with Lieutenant Governor of California Dymally
- Meets with PFC Committee on Ethnic Affairs
- Taping Session

ADMINISTRATION

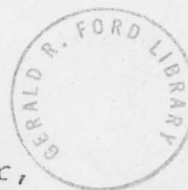
- Simon: Manila Bank Fund meetings
- Kissinger: Hilton Head, South Carolina - Address Annual Meeting of the Editorial Writers Association

OTHER

- Target date for Sine Die adjournment of Congress
- Mrs. Ford: Houston, Texas - Dedication of Cancer Research Center
- Dole: Burlington, Vermont - GOP speech, attends Octoberfest at University of Vermont; Portland, Maine - Cumberland Fair, TV taping, GOP fundraiser

CARTER/MONDALE

- Carter: Pittsburgh, Pa. - meets with Pa. Labor leaders, meets with National Executive Committee of Lithuanian Community of U.S., interview with local T.V. stations (pooled event); motorcades to Monaca, Pa., - speech at Beaver Valley Mall; Washington, D.C. - speech at National 4-H Club, remarks to National Women's Agenda Conference, meeting with Black media members (pooled event); Plains, Ga. - Democratic National Committee Fundraiser and country supper at Carter home.
- Mondale: Manchester, N.Y. - press conference at airport, Nashua, N.Y. - speech at state AFL-CIO meeting; back to Manchester - attends FR for Joe Grandemaison at New Hampshire College News Center, speech at New Hampshire State Democratic Convention at New Hampshire College; White Plains, N.Y. - press conference at airport; Mt. Vernon, N.Y. -



Saturday, October 2 (cont.)

opens Carter/Mondale headquarters; Purchase, N.Y. -
 FR at Ophirhill (home of Ogden Reid); Rochester, N.Y.
 - attends Octoberfest at Midtown Mall

Sunday, October 3

ADMINISTRATION

-- Simon: Manila - Bank Fund Meeting

OTHER

-- Scranton: New York City - "Meet the Press," telecast
 noon

-- Dole: New Hampshire - attends Deerfield Fair,
 New Hampshire Republican Convention

CARTER/MONDALE

-- Carter: Plains, Ga. - Church

-- Mondale: D.C. - no schedule

Monday, October 4

PRESIDENT

-- signs Tax Bill

ADMINISTRATION

-- Simon: Manila - Bank Fund Meeting

-- Butz: D.C. - League of Republican Women Voters,
 Harrisburgh, Pa. - Pennsylvania Republican Farmers

OTHER

-- Dole: D.C. - Speaks to American Bankers Association
 at DAR Constitution Hall

-- Supreme Court opens new 1976-77 term

Tuesday, October 5

PRESIDENT

-- San Francisco

ADMINISTRATION

-- Simon: Manila - Bank Fund Meetings

-- Richardson: Minneapolis, Minnesota - Water Pollution
 Control Federation (speech)

-- Lynch: Chicago, Illinois - Blue Shield Annual Program
 Conference



Tuesday, October 5, (cont.)

- Mathews: Stevens Point, Wisconsin - University of Wisconsin
- Coleman: D.C. - Coast Guard Officers Association
- Kobelinski: Milwaukee, Wisconsin - Rotary Club Luncheon

OTHER

- Dole: Blacksburg, Va. - speech at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Richmond, Va. - Rally/reception (Godwin); Pittsburgh, Pa. - attends Statewide FR.
- Commerce Department issues report on Manufacturers, Export Sales and Orders

Wednesday, October 6, 1976

PRESIDENT

- San Francisco: Second Debate Subject: Foreign Affairs and Defense, aired 9:30 p.m.

ADMINISTRATION

- Simon: Manila - Bank Fund Meetings
- Richardson: D.C. - Departmental Activities
- Hills: Philadelphia, Pa. - Federal Reserve Board
- Coleman: Lincoln, Nebraska - Chamber of Commerce

OTHER

- Dole: Wilmington, North Carolina - attends Chamber of Commerce lunch; Ashville, N. Carolina - reception/rally; D.C.

Thursday, October 7

PRESIDENT

- National Fundraiser (in Los Angeles)

ADMINISTRATION

- Rockefeller: D.C. - RNC Fundraising Dinner
- Kleppe: Houston, Texas - All South Credit Conference, Rotary Club
- Butz: Miami, Florida - GOP Fundraiser
- Richardson: D.C. - Remarks and Q & A Youth Business Meeting



Thursday, October 7 (cont.)

- Usery: Indianapolis, Indiana - Mayor Hudnutt's Dinner Honoring Secretary Usery

OTHER

- Dole: D.C.; Detroit, Michigan - stop-by at Detroit Salute to President Dinner; Chicago, Ill. - attends Salute to President Dinner (V.P. Rockefeller also attending); D.C.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics issues report on wholesale prices
- Commerce Department issues report on wholesale trade
- Federal Reserve Board issues report on consumer credit

Friday, October 8, 1976

PRESIDENT

- L.A. to Oklahoma

ADMINISTRATION

- Butz: Greenwood, Miss. - Roland Burd event
- Hills: Lakewood, Ohio - Republican Womens Club; Cleveland, Ohio - City Club of Cleveland

OTHER

- Dole: D.C. - addresses UPI Editors and Publishers Conference

CARTER/MONDALE

- Rosalynn Carter - to attend Democratic FR concert of American Music at Constitution Hall

Saturday, October 9, 1976

PRESIDENT

- Dallas: attends Texas State Fair; attends Texas-Oklahoma University game
- Returns to D.C.

ADMINISTRATION

- Richardson: Camp David, Md. - Environmental Issues Conference, Groton, Conn. - Groton Ship Christening
- Coleman: Chicago, Ill. - Illinois State NAACP

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Nick Thimmesch

Rumsfeld: Informally defensive



WASHINGTON—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld looks like the energetic youth who worked summers delivering



\$7 billion. "He's one of those who contributes to where we are on defense, and we've got to correct that," Rums-



30 September 1976



SUBJECT: F-14 MISSING PARTS

QUESTION: What can you tell me about the F-14 parts theft in Virginia Beach?

ANSWER: On 7 September 1976, during a routine inspection at the Oceana Naval Air Station in Virginia Beach, Virginia, electronic components from an F-14 Tomcat fighter aircraft were discovered missing. An investigation was launched. Four of the five missing components are part of an integrated F-14 avionics system. The separate components are unclassified but are a part of a system which does have a classified capability. They could not be combined to reproduce a weapon system. The fifth missing component is a part of the CNI equipment (Communication, Navigation, Identification) used in all Navy tactical aircraft.

Parts of four of the missing five components were located on 13 September in a shallow lake in Virginia Beach by residents who notified the Virginia Beach Police. The components were damaged.

On 21 September Timothy M. Rice, 19, of Worcester, Mass., a member of the squadron involved was charged in connection with the disappearance of the missing components. ATAN Rice is currently in Navy custody; an Article 32 investigation (routine preliminary investigation) has been ordered.

The fifth missing component has not been found; the Naval Investigative Service has the matter under investigation.

~~continued~~

OP-00CONTROL NO. 6938

30 September 1976

SUBJECT: F-14 Missing Parts

QUESTION: What is the Navy doing to prevent a recurrence of the theft of F-14 components?

ANSWER: Security in the area of the hangars and on the approaches to these hangars has been increased.

BACKGROUND: The number of watchstanders in the hangar, on the flight line, and the approaches to the hangar area have been increased. In addition, random checks of the watchstanders have been increased. The Squadron Commanding Officer, Squadron Executive Officer, Squadron Duty Officer, Wing Security Officer, Wing Duty Chief and other wing senior personnel randomly check the various watchstanders to insure alertness, correct watchstanding procedures and correct admission-to-area procedures, are being observed. All watchstanders are receiving more detailed briefing with greater emphasis being placed on the importance of proper watchstanding.

SOURCE: CINCLANTFLT

COORDINATION: CNO



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1976

MEMO FOR: MIKE DUVAL
FROM: BUD McFARLANE

Attached are selected quotes on the President's leadership by other Heads of State/Government. They may be useful in the days ahead. (Page 1 is gangbusters.)

Let's discuss their use.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1976

MEMO FOR: DAVE GERGEN

FROM: BUD McFARLANE

Attached are selected quotes on the President's leadership by other Heads of State/Government. They may be useful in the days ahead. (Page 2 is gangbusters.)

Let's discuss their use.

FOREIGN LEADERS QUOTES

~~In the first years of my Presidency, we have restored the trust and confidence of other nations in the United States, we have strengthened our friendship and our cooperation with our allies, we have exercised the foreign policy leadership required of the United States -- and expected of the United States -- in advancing the interests and well-being not only of all Americans but of the entire world community. These accomplishments -- of which we can all be rightfully proud -- have been marked and praised over the past two years by the many, many world leaders with whom I have met have expressed their admiration -- publicly to the American people -- their admiration for what we are doing.~~

1) Prime Minister Cosgrave of Ireland

"...the ties that were forged between us in the early years have not lessened with time. On the contrary, I believe they are today stronger and firmer than ever."

Remarks on South Grounds,
March 17, 1976

2) President Giscard d'Estaing of France

~~"I want to say also how convinced I am of the value of this understanding not only for our two countries but for world progress. It is precisely because of our shared sense of the current need for Franco-American friendship, Mr. President, that we both wanted to meet immediately after we took office, and so I had the pleasure of welcoming you to Martinique 18 months ago."~~

~~"What has been referred to as the spirit of Martinique can be defined as openness and trust, mutual respect and a sense of solidarity.... I do not think there has ever been a time when contacts between our two governments have been more frequent, consultation more sustained and cooperation more good willed."~~

White House Toast,
May 17, 1976

3) Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain

"Mr. President, the British and American people are as close today as two peoples have ever been. We see you as our strong and trusted friend, and we believe that you, in turn, will find us ready as ever to bear our full



2.

share in defending the values in which we both believe. "

Remarks on South Grounds,
July 7, 1976

4) Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany

~~"This is the third time in the past two years that I have come to the United States for talks with you, Mr. President, and I am not counting the meetings in other places. You, yourself, have made several trips to Europe, one of which was an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in July 1975, and I mention this because these frequent visits are a manifestation to the outside world of our mutual bonds and the closeness of our relations."~~

"I don't think I am exaggerating when I say that at no time during the past 30 years have the relations between our countries been closer and has been cooperation between our two governments more trustful and direct than today. "

White House Toast,
July 15, 1976

President Kekkonen of Finland

"We, in Finland, realize very well the enormous responsibility which the United States as a great power bears in solving international problems. Mr. President, your active conduct of foreign policy and your efforts to solve these problems in an equitable manner dependably and honestly are respected all over the world. "

Remarks on South Grounds,
August 3, 1976

5) Secretary General Luns of NATO

"First of all, the situation in the United States itself, all of the allies have noted the improvement in the economic posture of the United States, which well compares to nearly all the allies. Secondly, if I may use the word, the recovery from the sense of disaffection which you felt two or three years ago in the United States and the fact that the Bicentennial was such a signal of success and this country has regained its unity of purpose.

"Then, of course, the voices which were so loud two or three years ago about withdrawing troops of the United States from Europe have become very muted indeed, and the United States' commitment to the defense of the United States and the whole Alliance on the first line in Europe has been underlined by the fact that two combat brigades have been added to the strength of the allied troops in Germany. "

White House Press Conference,
September 15, 1976





Memorandum

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

9/30 - Dittich

TO: James T. Lynn

DATE: 27 Sept. 1976

FROM: Hugh Witt

SUBJECT: October 6, 1976 Debate on International Affairs and
National Defense

It may be appropriate to have the President consider making reference to OMB Circular A-109, Major System Acquisitions, in the next debate, especially if questions of high cost of defense systems and cost overruns come up. We have prepared a draft of a short statement which makes such a reference without getting into the details.

If you consider this appropriate, I will be pleased to assist in any way I can and provide additional information as may be required.

Attachment

9/29/76
To: H.W.
Please send copy
to Mike Diamond.
L.



681-7

Fulfilling the need for strengthening our national defense so that the United States and other free nations of the world can continue to be an effective deterrent against aggression which would threaten world peace, does not mean that efficiencies in weapons development and acquisition cannot be realized. My Administration sent to Congress in March of this year a new major policy to effect reforms to greatly reduce cost overruns and to diminish the controversy of the past two decades on whether new defense systems are needed.

The cognizant committees in both houses of Congress endorsed this new policy and in April my office directed its implementation. I should add, parenthetically, that this new policy applies to all major system acquisitions of the Federal Government, not just defense systems.

During public hearings in August on the implementation of this policy, the General Accounting Office, responsible to Congress, estimated savings of \$1.9 billion within five years.

This is further evidence, as with other initiatives I have taken, that I intend to hold Federal spending down, relieving the burden of the taxpayers, while assuring that the United States meets the needs of the American people and fulfills its commitment to world peace.



ALL VOLUNTEER FORCE

do not use

Since January 1973, the All Volunteer Force has proven that a quality peacetime force can be maintained on a voluntary basis. The record shows that AVF provides an efficient and just system of service with highly motivated and fairly representative soldiers. We are hopeful that the good record over the past four years will continue, so we will not have to reinstate the draft.

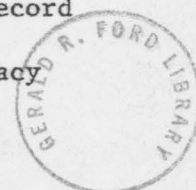
Under the AVF, our force strength levels have been maintained. The percentage of new recruits with high school graduates and the overall scores on intelligence tests are, in fact, each higher than was true under the draft. Most important, the troops are highly motivated -- and that is very important to a ready and strong Armed Forces. Those in uniform now are serving because they want to serve their nation -- not because they were drafted and forced into the Army against their will. The turnover rate is lower now and this allows us to save money by cutting down our staff and facilities. The overall support costs for soldiers are now significantly lower than was true under the draft.

Contrary to many fears at the outset of the AVF, recruitments over the last four years have been fairly representative of the youth population in general. Last year, for example, over 90% of our recruits came from middle class families -- those with incomes of six to fifteen thousand per year. It is true that manpower costs in the defense budget have increased substantially -- more than doubling between 1964 and 1967. However, this was due more to Congress' decision to provide pay comparability -- to make government salaries in general comparable to those in the private sector -- than to the AVF itself.

Finally, the AVF -- while not perfect -- is far preferable to alternatives. Under both a draft or a system of national service, young men and possibly women are told that they must work for the government in some capacity, whether they want to or not. Many of these individuals have valuable contributions to make in the private sector. America would only lose by using less of their talents in government work.

Also, those drafted or forced to work for the government are deprived of freedom -- at a critical point in their lives -- to choose their own occupations and activities for two years. Unless we find ourselves in time of national emergency -- when we may have to revert back to conscription -- we should allow for the greatest possible freedom for all segments of our population, including our youth. The problem of deferments -- who is acceptable or unacceptable for service -- is also a complicated one, with the dangers of considerable unfairness, as we saw during the height of the Vietnam War. As long as we do not need a draft -- and the record thus far has shown that we do not -- it is preferable in our democracy to do without one.

The same goes for public service, which would be very costly for the government. Two years of mandatory service would involve an additional government work force of about eight million youth. Assuming a very conservative cost of four to five thousand dollars per person, this would involve an additional cost to the taxpayers of \$32 to \$40 billion every year. Those who advocate cutting the defense budget, eliminating the Federal debt, and lowering the government labor force -- such as Mr. Carter -- should be among those most opposed to these proposals.



BACKGROUND

While 13% of the 17-22 age group is black, 18% of our recruits since AVF have been black.

The percentage of black officers is also proportionate to the potential market. Blacks represent 5% of the eligibles in the appropriate age group for officers, and now we are obtaining 6% accessions to officer.

~~police~~ Of the May 1975 enlistees, 28% said that learning a skill was the best description of why they enlisted; 9% said to prepare for a job; 6% to serve their country, and 6% for pay and benefits.

At present \$6.8 million goes to support a Selective Service structure to be used in case of national emergency; they do planning and various activities to prepare in case of need.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MIKE DUVAL



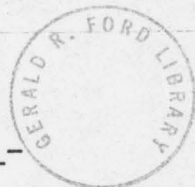
ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMY vs. COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

1. THE ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMY IS A SUCCESS, DESPITE ALL THE PROPHETS OF DOOM AND GLOOM.

- THE SERVICES ARE STRONG. EVERY PERSON THERE VOLUNTEERED TO BE THERE.
- THERE IS NO DRAFT. AND THERE IS NO NEED FOR A DRAFT.
- WE CAN MAINTAIN OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE FORCES BY 2.1 MILLION MORE THAN ADEQUATE WITHOUT RESORTING TO THE DRAFT, AND 65% OF THE VOLUNTEERS ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

2. THE CONCEPT OF COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE MAY BE WELL-INTENTIONED, BUT IS REPUGNANT.

- MY GOAL IS NOT JUST PEACE -- BUT PEACE WITH FREEDOM. ANY FORM OF COMPULSORY SERVICE -- VIA THE DRAFT OR OTHERWISE -- IS REPUGNANT UNLESS REQUIRED BY A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.
- AMERICA CAN NOT COMPEL PATRIOTISM OR GENEROSITY. SHE CAN AND DOES INSPIRE IT IN OUR PEOPLE EVERYDAY.





PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Carter Position: "The biggest waste and danger of all is the unnecessary proliferation of atomic weapons throughout the world. Our ultimate goal should be the elimination of nuclear weapon capability among all nations" (12/12/75). "I think this nation ought to have as its ultimate goal zero nuclear weapons for any nations in the world" (12/15/74. "...we (must) demonstrate meaningful progress toward the goal of control and then reduction and ultimately elimination of nuclear arsenals" (5/14/76).

I have heard the charges that we should do more to limit nuclear proliferation -- that we should prohibit all nuclear explosions -- that we should eliminate nuclear weapons for all nations.

The United States has, does, and will continue to support and pursue a goal of reducing nuclear weapons for all nations. But, let's not kid ourselves. There are two superpowers on this earth and both must agree to any reductions. I will not become party to an agreement that in any way detrimentally affects the national security interests of the United States or any of its allies.

It would be naive and dangerous to act unilaterally and hope that the Soviet Union would follow suit because they had been impressed by the intention of our good faith. The United States would act in good faith, but it is highly unlikely that most other nations, whatever they claimed, would do so. Since atomic weapons can be made smaller than a briefcase and easily hidden, it would be virtually impossible for the United States or any international organization to verify that all nuclear devices had actually been destroyed. Furthermore, those nations with the least moral restraint about using nuclear weapons would also have the fewest scruples about concealing them. For this

PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (Continued)

reason, all other nations would be tempted to preserve secret stockpiles of their own as "insurance."

We cannot depend on the good intentions of others for our national security. When the very existence of our nation is involved, we must be vigilant, we must be tough, and we must move deliberately, giving full consideration to the effect of each step.



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RESPONSE TO A GENERALIZED QUESTION
ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

I have developed a close personal rapport with the heads of governments of our major industrial trading partners. We have had continuous discussions on economic issues before, between and subsequent to, our economic summits at Rambouillet and Puerto Rico. We all recognize that our prosperities are mutual and reinforcing, and hence, our self interest requires the cooperation that we have so successfully created.



In late June, for example, I invited to Puerto Rico the heads of governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom to improve our mutual understanding of our respective economic policies and to intensify our cooperation in a number of areas. We recognized (from the summit declaration) "...The interdependence of our destinies makes it necessary to approach common economic problems with a sense of common purpose and to work toward mutually consistent economic strategies through better cooperation." We further agreed that, "...Our determination in recent months to avoid excessive stimulation of our economies and new impediments to trade and capital movements has contributed to the soundness and breadth of this recovery....Sustained economic expansion and the resultant increase in individual well-being cannot be achieved in the context of high rates of inflation."

CARTER FLIP FLOPS ON DEFENSE SPENDING

March, 1975: Supports \$15 billion cut

Carter said he thinks the Ford defense budget could be reduced by about 15 billion without sacrificing national security.

Los Angeles Times
March 20, 1975

November, 1975: Talks of \$7-8 billion cut

"I would not agree that we need a cut in the major expenditures for our defense below a figure such as \$7 or 8 billion."

Presentation to National Democratic
Issues Conference, Louisville, Ky.
November 23, 1975

June, 1976: Supports cuts of \$5 to \$7 billion

"Without endangering the defense of our nation or our commitments to our allies, we can reduce present defense expenditures by about \$5 to \$7 billion annually."

Carter Recommendations to
the Democratic Platform
June, 1976
Quoted by Common Cause,
"How They Stand", August 24, 1976

October 3, 1976
D. G.

REBUTTAL ON SECRECY CHARGE

CARTER CHARGE: FOREIGN POLICY UNDER HAK HAS BEEN CONDUCTED UNDER A CLOAK OF SECRECY, LEADING TO MISTAKES IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, ANGOLA, CIA, ETC.

(1) MY RECORD ON FOREIGN POLICY IS THERE FOR ALL TO SEE:

-- THERE ARE NO SECRET DEALS.

-- WE HAVE HELD AN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF MEETINGS WITH THE CONGRESS TO KEEP THEM INFORMED.

-- FOR EXAMPLE, AFTER THE SINAI AGREEMENT WAS REACHED, WE TURNED OVER THE FULLEST DOCUMENTATION IN CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY ON AN ARRANGEMENT THAT WASN'T EVEN A TREATY.

(OVER)

(2) DIPLOMACY CAN'T BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT CONFIDENTIALITY AND MR. CARTER KNOWS IT. WE WOULD THINK THAT DELICATE QUESTIONS OF ARMS CONTROLS OR THE MIDDLE EAST COULD BE NEGOTIATED IN THE GLARE OF TV LIGHTS. I MIGHT NOTE THAT OUR OWN CONSTITUTION WAS NEGOTIATED IN SECRET AND THE PROCEEDINGS WERE NOT PUBLISHED FOR 30 YEARS.

BUT WHILE NEGOTIATIONS MUST SOMETIMES BE CONFIDENTIAL, THE RESULTS DO NOT AND ARE NOT. WE HAVE PROVIDED EXHAUSTIVE TESTIMONY AND WRITTEN RECORD FOR EVERY TREATY CONCLUDED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

(3) WHILE MR. CARTER COMPLAINS ABOUT SECRET DIPLOMACY, HE AT THE SAME TIME PROPOSES "UNPUBLICIZED" NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS ON THE MIDDLE EAST. HE CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS.

LATIN AMERICA

-- WE HAVE SEEN THE FOLLY OF IMPOSING OUR OWN IDEAS ON LATIN AMERICA;

-- IN THE 1960's WE SIMPLY THREW MONEY -- \$15 BILLION -- AT THE PROBLEM AND CAUSED MASSIVE RESENTMENT. THE RESULT WAS DISILLUSIONMENT AND MISTRUST;

-- MY ADMINISTRATION HAS ATTACKED THE REAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES;

-- WE NOW LISTEN TO THE IDEAS OF LATIN AMERICA AND TALK AS EQUAL;

-- LAST JUNE AT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES WE

(OVER)

PROPOSED:

- . NEW MECHANISMS TO INCREASE TRADE;
- . NEW PROGRAMS TO MAKE OUR TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO
LATIN AMERICA;
- . STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS;
- . REFORM OF THE OAS.

-- IN THIS WAY WE OFFER TRUE COOPERATION AS EQUALS NOT PATERNALISM OF THE PAST.



WHO RUNS FOREIGN POLICY: KISSINGER OR FORD

THIS IS A SUBJECT THAT HAS ATTRACTED FAR MORE HEAT THAN LIGHT.
LET ME TRY TO SHED SOME LIGHT ON IT.

DR. KISSINGER HAPPENS TO BE A SUPERB SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE CONSTITUTION GIVES THE PRESIDENT AWESOME RESPONSIBILITIES
IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN POLICY. THE UNITED STATES IS THE KEYSTONE OF
THE SECURITY OF THE FREE WORLD. JUST AS TRUMAN CHOSE ACHESON, I
WANT A STRONG, ACTIVE SECRETARY OF STATE. HENRY KISSINGER IS JUST THAT

BUT I DON'T NEED TO TELL YOU WHERE THE FINAL RESPONSIBILITY RESTS
FOR DECISIONS SHAPING THE OVERALL DIRECTION AND THRUST OF AMERICAN
FOREIGN POLICY. THAT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS IN THE OVAL OFFICE: IT HAS

(OVER)

BEEN THERE IN THE PAST AND IT REMAINS THERE TODAY. IT IS THE PRESIDENT
-- AND ONLY THE PRESIDENT -- WHO CAN DECIDE WHERE TO SEND OUR TROOPS,
WHO CAN DECIDE HOW MANY MISSILES AND BOMBERS AND SHIPS WE NEED TO
PROTECT OUR SECURITY, AND WHO CAN DECIDE WHETHER THE MOMENT OF
TRUTH HAS ARRIVED IN THE NUCLEAR AGE. THE RESPONSIBILITY IS MINE
AND I AND NO ONE ELSE DISCHARGES THAT RESPONSIBILITY.

CARTER ON KISSINGER

"HE'S (KISSINGER) A REMARKABLE MAN AND A VERY GOOD FRIEND OF MINE. HE'S THE KIND OF PERSON WHO HAS A TREMENDOUS SENSE OF HUMOR AND WHO, I THINK, IS PRESERVING THE CHARACTER OF HIS NATION IN A SUPER-LATIVE WAY DURING THE TIMES THAT ARE SO TRYING TO US ALL."

SPEECH, B'NAI B'RITH
APRIL 20, 1974

BACKGROUND

HONOR CODE

File

During the spring and summer months, over 200 cadets in the class of 1977 were implicated as having cheated on an Electrical Engineering 304 home study project.

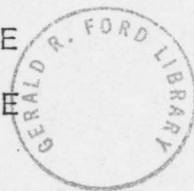
Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann and senior members of the Army Staff, personally monitored the situation beginning in May. After careful and thorough review, Secretary Hoffmann announced to the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee on 23 August (before which he had testified on 21 June) that he was taking "extraordinary measures" to deal with an "extraordinary honor situation." While adhering to the traditional punishment of expulsion, Secretary Hoffmann mitigated the extreme of that single sanction by allowing those cadets who were found guilty of an honor violation to apply for readmission to the Academy next year. Secretary Hoffmann stated that while the concept of the honor system remained fundamentally sound and that the Corps as a whole supported the Honor Code, there were disparate views on the operation of the honor system and that there were institutional shortcomings with respect to the administering of the honor code. In addition, Secretary Hoffmann announced that he was establishing a Special Commission on West Point to be Chaired by Mr. Frank Borman, President of Eastern Airlines, to make an in-depth assessment of the cheating incident and its underlying causes in the context of the Honor Code and System, and their place in the Military Academy.

In response to the question as to whether or not the Secretary of the Army has altered the Honor Code at West Point and thus lessened to some extent the sense of honor in the armed forces of the United States: the answer is no. While there is not a formally specified Honor Code in the Officer Corps of the Army, there has always been, and there continues to be, an honor of the highest order. To the extent that West Point imbues in each individual Cadet a sense of honor among men through a formally instituted Honor Code and System which belongs to the Corps of Cadets, Secretary Hoffmann has continually reaffirmed that absolute value. Extraordinary action which he took was in response to what he perceived to be an extraordinary situation. The action he took had as its ultimate goal the future strengthening of the Honor Code and a restoration of its health. In no way should the Secretary's actions be interpreted as a turning away from the high standard of integrity which is absolutely necessary in the combat leaders of the armed forces.



THE HONOR CODE

THE HONOR CODE IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF OUR PREPARATION FOR THE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMED FORCES. IT IS ESSENTIAL IN TIME OF BATTLE -- WHEN LIVES AND THE VERY SURVIVAL OF OUR NATION ARE INVOLVED -- THAT THE WORD OF THE MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM BE UNQUESTIONABLE.



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It has been charged that a "stand-off bomber" armed with cruise missiles would be a better, cheaper alternative for the B-1.

When looking at the future Soviet offensive and defensive threat, there is absolutely no doubt that air launched cruise missiles can add materially to our offensive capabilities when deployed as a complement to an effective penetrating bomber force. However, when operating solely with air launched cruise missiles from stand-off positions, effectiveness suffers. Cruise missiles and their carriers do not have the capability or flexibility from stand-off positions to:

- Strike all targets, since their range is constrained.
- Counter all defenses, especially low altitude capable surface-to-air missiles.
- React to the dynamics of a conflict.
- Defend against long range interceptors.

In essence, a purely stand-off force greatly simplifies an enemy's defensive problems. He can concentrate his efforts on low altitude surface-to-air missiles around high value targets and deploy long range interceptors on his periphery. Such a concentration would severely attrite an all cruise missile force thereby making the bomber leg of the TRIAD ineffective.



Even with capabilities not yet demonstrated, and even assuming launcher survival, a pure standoff missile force would remove the elements of human judgement, discrimination, and reaction from the attack over enemy territory. Once launched from the mother ship, the cruise missile can only perform as programmed. It can't deal with the unexpected (which is the only certainty in combat), it can't selectively jam, evade, or attack defenses; compensate for performance or electronic malfunctions; withhold needless attack on previously destroyed targets; or break off the mission if the enemy surrenders.

However, as previously stated, the Cruise Missile is a very useful weapon; a complement to the penetrating bomber. But they are useful only against targets which are not heavily defended. The B-52 is planned as the cruise missile carrier. Although the B-52 is not capable of attacking heavily defended targets as the B-1 is, the B-52 can penetrate deeper than a commercial wide-body aircraft and has the flexibility to penetrate, to stand off or to do both. A wide-body aircraft such as the 747/C-5 can carry cruise missiles, but can't penetrate -- at least not be capable of penetration without extremely expensive modifications.



LDCs - U.S. AID

- Since WW II we have led the world in promoting respect for human rights among all nations and all people. In the last five years we have given over \$40 billion in foreign aid — ~~more than~~ ^{nearly} $\frac{2}{3}$ ~~a~~ ^{one-third} of all aid given by all the industrial countries to the developing world. ~~We do this~~



- We do this for two reasons:

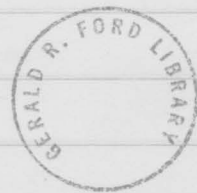
First, humanitarian concern. For example three-fourths of our aid goes to the poorest nations.

Second, ~~we are~~ ^{we are} saving our own interests. Our economy will benefit from our aid to the developing countries. They provide increasing valuable markets for our industries. Our exports to the developing countries rose from about one billion dollars in 1965 to nearly \$40 billion last year. This ^{more} means jobs and ~~economic~~ prosperity here at home. ~~Three-fourths of our humanitarian aid goes to the poorest~~

- We are not ashamed of our prosperity and our industrial might. The reason we consume 30 percent of the world's resources with 5 percent of the world's population

is because our economy produces
more than 30 percent of the
world's goods. Our wealth is due
to our productivity. I'm proud
of our ^{industrial} achievements.

- The policy of my Administration is to help
the developing countries help themselves.
~~then~~ OF course, we've provided food
to help with ^{emergency} ~~immediate~~ need — six
million tons this year alone — but
~~then~~ in the long-run we are
helping these countries increase their
own productive capacities.



Q. Given the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pack nations, if they were to make an incursion into western Europe, do you believe that our flexible response with limited nuclear weapons would not develop into a world holocaust?



FQ. Would you really risk world destruction just because we did not have the foresight to build up a stronger conventional force in Europe?

X Q. We see grain, technology, technical assistance, etc. going to Russia. What are the ^{specific} benefits ^{of detente} accruing ^{to} ^{the} America ^{of detente?} ^{people?}

FQ. Why do you think the American public is disallusioned about detente, most surveys show the public thinks we've been ^{traded?} ~~outsold?~~

Q. A majority of the American people think we should sell fewer arms abroad because they feel it might involve us in a war and that the sale of arms encourages military takeovers and military government. How can you possibly justify the ever-increasing sale of arms to foreign nations?

FQ. How can you tolerate the sales when some of the governments use them to suppress human rights and others use them against our allies?



Given the international superiority of the Warsaw Pact nations, if they were to make an incursion into western Europe, do you believe that our flexible response with limited nuclear weapons would not be into a world

Polices are some as under Nixon

HAK to Africa

Would you really risk world destruction just because we did not have the foreigning to build a stronger conventional force in Europe?

Mr. Carter

know

Fact...

We see grain, technology, technical assistance, etc. going to Russia. What are the benefits accruing particularly to America?

George!



Why do you think the American public is disillusioned about détente, most surveys show the public thinks we've been

outstanding!

A majority of the American people think we should sell fewer arms abroad because they feel it might involve us in a war and that the sale of arms encourages military takeovers and military government. How can you possibly justify the ever-increasing sale of arms to foreign nations?

How can you tolerate the sales when some of the governments use them to suppress human rights and others use them against our allies?

With regard to Carter recommending some well-known names as his Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, we should be aware of the following quote from TIME Magazine, August 4th, Page 33:

Hamilton Jordan, Carter's Campaign Manager, was quoted as saying the following in a Companion PLAYBOY article little known but in the same issue as the Carter interview:

"If after the Inauguration you find a Sy Vance as Secretary of State or a Vigniew Brezinski as head of the National Security, then I would say we failed. And I'd quit. But that is not going to happen. You are going to see new faces, new ideas. The Government is going to be run by people you have never heard of."



TALKING POINTS - SECOND DEBATE

1. THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CARTER WILL DEBATE FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY UNDER DIFFERENT GROUND RULES:
 - THE CANDIDATE WILL BE LIMITED ONLY BY HIS RHETORIC.
 - THE PRESIDENT IS LIMITED BY THE RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS OFFICE.

A PRESIDENT'S ANSWER IS HEARD IN EVERY CAPITAL OF THE WORLD. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A CANDIDATE'S ANSWER IS -- AT BEST -- ONLY A PROMISE.

2. IT'S OBVIOUS WHY THE CARTER CAMP IS TALKING ABOUT CHANGING THE FORMAT -- IT'S NOT UNUSUAL FOR THE LOSING SIDE TO CHANGE THE GROUND RULES BEFORE THE NEXT ENCOUNTER.
3. VIRTUALLY ALL THE POLLS FOLLOWING THE FIRST DEBATE REACH THE SAME CONCLUSION: PRESIDENT FORD WON BY ABOUT THE SAME MARGIN THAT KENNEDY BEAT NIXON IN 1960.



B-1

1. STRATEGIC DETERRENCE CANNOT BE PLACED IN ONE WEAPONS SYSTEM BECAUSE TOO VULNERABLE.

2. THE TRIAD

- (A) MANNED BOMBER FORCES
- (B) LAND-BASED MISSILES
- (C) SUBMARINE-BASED MISSILES

3. OUR MANNED BOMBER FORCE IS A KEY LEG OF THIS TRIAD:

- (A) IT PRESENTLY CARRIES ALMOST HALF OF OUR NUCLEAR MEGATONNAGE;
- (B) IT CAN BE SENT ON A MISSION AND THEN BE RECALLED.

4. SINCE THE EARLY 1960's, WE HAVE KNOWN THAT A REPLACEMENT FOR OUR STURDY, BUT AGING B-52 WOULD BE NECESSARY. *The B-1 — unlike the B-52 can will be able (OVER) to penetrate the Soviet Air defenses of the next decade.*

5. TWO FORMER PRESIDENTS, SIX SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE AND THE PAST FIVE CONGRESSES HAVE ALL CONCLUDED THAT THE B-1 IS THE BEST WEAPONS SYSTEM TO FILL THIS ESSENTIAL ROLE. IF THE PRE-PRODUCTION TESTING AND FINAL EVALUATION SHOW THAT WE SHOULD PROCEED, I INTEND TO DO SO.

6. I THINK IT'S IMPORTANT FOR BOTH OF US TO REALIZE THAT IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICANS WATCHING TONIGHT, FOREIGN LEADERS AND THEIR PEOPLE IN EVERY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD WILL CAREFULLY EVALUATE WHAT WE SAY. I'M SURE MR. CARTER WOULD NOT WANT THE KREMLIN TO THINK THAT HE IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER AMERICA NEEDS THE B-1 BOMBER.



MILITARY SALES REBUTTAL

MR. CARTER HAS CLAIMED THAT WE ARE THE WORLD'S LEADING SUPPLIER OF WEAPONS OF WAR AND DEPEND ON MILITARY EXPORT FOR STABILIZING OUR ECONOMY AND BALANCING TRADE RELATIONSHIPS.

1. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS HAD AN ACTIVE PROGRAM OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO FRIENDS AND ALLIES SINCE WORLD WAR II.

(A) OUR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES PROGRAM IS IN OUR OWN NATIONAL INTEREST.

2. THE CONGRESS HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO REJECT ANY SALE OVER \$25 MILLION. THIS HAS NEVER HAPPENED.

3. A MAJORITY OF OUR MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES PROGRAMS GOES TO COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, AIRFIELDS, PORT FACILITIES, SUPPORT AND TRAINING.

4. COMMUNIST NATIONS CURRENTLY SPEND MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH FOR MILITARY AID THAN FOR ECONOMIC AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS.

(A) OUR PRIORITIES ARE REVERSED. EVEN THOUGH OUR GRANT MILITARY AID IS NOW ENDING, IN RECENT YEARS WE SPENT TWICE AS MUCH FOR ECONOMIC AID AS MILITARY AID.

(B) MANY CRITICS OF THE FMS PROGRAMS ARE THE VERY ONES WHO URGED OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES TO DO MORE FOR THEMSELVES TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR OWN DEFENSE WITHOUT THE NEED OF AMERICAN TROOPS. TODAY, THESE PEOPLE CRITICIZE A PROGRAM WHICH DOES JUST THAT.

(MORE)



MILITARY SALES REBUTTAL, CONT'D

5. ISRAEL, FOR EXAMPLE, DOES NOT HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT TO DEFEND ITSELF.

(A) AN OVERWHELMING PART OF OUR PROGRAM -- 71% OF OUR CREDITS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS -- HAS GONE TO ISRAEL. I WOULD NOT WANT ISRAEL TO BE LEFT ALONE WITHOUT A SOURCE OF SUPPLY TO ENABLE IT TO DEFEND ITSELF -- IN THE FACE OF A THREAT.

(B) IT IS NO SIN TO SELL EQUIPMENT TO OUR FRIENDS IF THEY ARE ABLE TO PAY CASH, TO EXTEND CREDIT IF THEY WISH TO PAY US BACK LATER OR -- AS IN THE CASE OF ISRAEL -- TO PROVIDE THEM WITH EQUIPMENT THEY CANNOT AFFORD IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. IF WE DON'T STAND UP FOR OUR INTERESTS OR OUR FRIENDS, CERTAINLY NO ONE ELSE WILL.

ARMS SALE REBUTTAL

SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, WE HAVE HAD A CONSISTENT POLICY OF PROVIDING MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO OUR ALLIES AND CLOSE FRIENDS.

-- IT IS OBVIOUSLY IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST TO HAVE STRONG ALLIES;

-- IT IS OBVIOUSLY IN OUR INTEREST NOT TO ALLOW FRIENDS TO BE THREATENED BECAUSE THEY LACK A SELF DEFENSE CAPACITY.

IN RECENT YEARS, WE HAVE SHIFTED TO CASH SALES RATHER THAN GRANTS.

-- THE BULK OF OUR MILITARY ASSISTANCE IS NOT FOR WEAPONS BUT MORE FOR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND SO FORTH.

WHERE DOES IT GO?

-- IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, ISRAEL HAS RECEIVED OVER \$ 4 BILLION IN ASSISTANCE,

-- IRAN HAS ORDERED NEW FIGHTERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

OUR MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO IRAN WAS BEGUN BY TRUMAN; JOHNSON SOLD THE FIRST MODERN FIGHTER TO IRAN IN 1966.

NOW IRAN WANTS TO REPLACE ITS AIR DEFENSE, BUT THE COST OF A NEW FIGHTER IS 7 TIMES THE OLDER ONE; THAT'S WHY THE TOTALS SEEM HIGH.

EVERY ARMS SALE OVER \$25 MILLION IS SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS. NOT ONE HAS BEEN REJECTED.

NUCLEAR WAR REBUTTAL

MR. CARTER HAS SAID THAT IF WE EVER USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WAR, IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY ESCALATE INTO AN ALL-OUT NUCLEAR WAR.

THIS IS A MAJOR CHALLENGE TO THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCES, CAREFULLY WORKED OUT FOR OVER 10 YEARS.

IT IS A GUARANTEE TO THE SOVIETS THAT OUR DETERRENCE IS REFLECTIVE.

WE HAVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE TO DETER A SOVIET ATTACK, IF THAT DETERRENCE SHOULD EVER FAIL.

1. THE POLICY OF MY ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN TO MAINTAIN A ROUGH EQUIVALENCE WITH THE USSR.
2. WE CANNOT ALLOW THE SOVIET UNION TO BECOME MILITARILY SUPERIOR.
 - (A) WE MUST MAINTAIN THE STRENGTH OF OUR OWN NUCLEAR FORCES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN DETERRENCE;
 - (B) CHANGES IN THE THREAT REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPOSITION AND CAPABILITIES OF OUR MILITARY FORCES.
3. POSSIBLY MR. CARTER IS RIGHT -- POSSIBLY AN ALL-OUT NUCLEAR WAR IS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE ONCE THE FIRST NUCLEAR WEAPON IS USED.
4. PERSONALLY, I WOULD NEVER WANT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE AS HIS ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO DEFEAT, NUCLEAR HOLOCAUSE.

(A) ALLOW THE PRESIDENT OTHER ALTERNATIVES.

(MORE)



NUCLEAR WAR REBUTTAL, CONT'D

5. IF THE PRESIDENT HAS A FULL RANGE OF NUCLEAR RESPONSES -- OUR
DETERRENCE IS STRENGTHENED.

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1. memo	Gergen to Cheney, Duval 3 pages SANITIZED COPY IN FILE	10/3/76	A

FILE LOCATION

Raoul-Dubal Ppaers, 1976 Debate Files

plc 1/23/84

-Debate Working Ppaers, Second Debate, Issues, Miscellaneous (Box 27)

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Mike and Foster:

No pride of authorship -- feel free to make whatever changes you need. The White House operators have my home phone number and can get in touch with me if you need me.

You probably should double-check the numbers I gave you with OMB. They are accurate from our point of view, but OMB could look at them differently.

We have sent you additional Q's and A's of the "hard line" variety to go in the book. If you want additional flip cards, let me know and I will try to provide them.

One final thing, depending on the panelists, I could see someone trying to relate the West Point Honor Code with golfing with Bill Whyte. Someone ought to give some thought to that and think about how that should be answered should it come up.



July 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

FROM: MIKE DUVAL

SUBJECT: GLOBAL PLURALISM

An extremely qualified individual has given us an excellent critique of Zbigniew Brzezinski's article in the summer issue of Foreign Policy called "America in a Hostile World". I think this analysis might be very useful as you write the Platform.

My friend points out that Bzezinski strongly (but subtly) criticizes American policy designed to ideologically rally the industrialized democracies. Bzezinski argued that since the American ideal -- pursuit of individual liberty -- has been advanced in a society in which political pluralism flourishes, we should be more tolerant of global pluralism, in this case meaning a world composed of nations of various ideologies. Of course, he's using two entirely different concepts of pluralism and mixing them together. National pluralism (as we have come to use the term) means a tolerance of different political ideas in an environment in which they can freely compete without risking the safety of proponents. Global pluralism, as Bzezinski uses the term, implies equal tolerance of various national and international ideologies, including those such as Communism or Fascism which avowedly reject concepts of individual liberty or national pluralism.

The logic of Bzezinski's argument suggests that individual liberty would be threatened if the world were composed entirely of democracies. His purpose is to set the stage for his argument against "reciprocating with doctrinal hostility" attacks against American democracy mounted by states theoretically committed to egalitarianism through state-ism (read dictatorship).

Our friend believes that Bzezinski's argument is nonsense. Our dealings with the Third World -- let alone Communism -- will not be tactically enhanced by reducing efforts to generate political unity on the part of the industrialized

democracies. Although we should seek to conciliate legitimate Third World demands, we should never do so by muting the defense of our own ideals. Bzezinski is morally, strategically and tactically wrong, and his argument is wide open to political attack.

Since the Bzezinski article is essentially an attack on Moynihan, we should be able to benefit in terms of appealing to the Moynihan constituency* by rejecting the Bzezinski position.

* i.e. the AFL/CIO



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1976

*File
2nd Debate*

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DUVAL ✓
DAVE GERGEN

FROM: DICK CHENEY (1)

The attached piece from the Baltimore Sun on the Brookings study is fascinating.

Brookings has been advising Carter on Defense matters, but clearly they've come down on the side of increased Defense spending as contrasted with Carter's Democratic position of cutting the Defense budget.

Make certain we get all the goodies on this and do an analysis on it so that we're ready to use it in connection with the debates.

Attachment



Brookings study urges defense spending rise

By CHARLES W. CORDDRY
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—The Brookings Institution, an independent research organization that has been a prime source of advice for Jimmy Carter, issued a study yesterday

Mr. Carter, the party's presidential candidate, has spoken less precisely of similar reductions.

Current spending cannot be cut, said

bolstering of Mediterranean naval force to insure against Soviet intervention any new Arab-Israeli conflict.

The authors were not optimistic about



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as listed on the pink form (GSA Form 7122, Withdrawal Sheet)
at the front of the folder.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY
MIKE DUVAL ✓

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT:

Schlesinger



We can only presume that while in Plains, Schlesinger will give Carter an update on China and will lay out some lines of attack for the debate--including whatever skeletons may exist in our closet. Herewith a few ideas:

1. China -- Carter may choose in the debate to cite information he has received on the PRC from Schlesinger, showing that he has more up-to-date information than the President and raising the Schlesinger issue by implication. The President cannot appropriately talk with Schlesinger now, but he could have one of his aides obtain a debriefing from him (e.g., State Department assistant). If the issue then arises in the debate, the President can easily say that one of his underlings has talked with him, etc.

Another possibility is to check out others who went on the trip (e.g., Joe Kraft) and have HAK call one or two in early this week.

In any event, we should not let Carter go into the debate looking like he has better information on the new Chinese leadership than the President.

2. Administration Skeletons -- Dick McCormack of AEI volunteered to me today a few interesting points:

--While at OMB, Schlesinger spent a good deal of time studying areas where we could get more bang for the buck and where technology was obsolete. For example, he thought aircraft carriers were very vulnerable and we should be developing other systems. Assuming that Carter may want to follow up his ideas, it would be worth checking Schlesinger's main recommendations from his OMB period.

--Schlesinger, of course, also briefed Reagan's people during the primaries. Couldn't Lynn Nofziger give us an accurate read-out on his attack points?

--The Schlesinger piece in Reader's Digest a few months ago is perhaps his best attack line in layman's language.

--Finally, Dick says there have been hints that the Joint Chiefs leaked material to Reagan during the primary. They may surface with Carter. Do we know what their complaints are, and can we answer them?

3. Dealing with Schlesinger Issue in the Debate -- One way for the President to handle is to say: "I understand that Mr. Carter conferred with Mr. Schlesinger a few days ago, and I know from past experience that Mr. Schlesinger wants to raise the defense budget by ___ billion. At the same time, one of Mr. Carter's principal defense advisers over the past several months has been Mr. Warnke who wants to cut defense by ___ billion. I know that I am confused by where Mr. Carter actually stands on defense spending, and perhaps he would like to clarify it for us."

Beyond that, the President needs to be very precise about why he thinks Carter's defense cuts are so objectionable when the President himself has recommended considerable cuts in waste over coming years. That answer needs careful treatment.

Attachment

[1 paragraph of 47 words deleted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Bill Nicholson
Jerry Jones

FROM:

Dave Gergen

SUBJECT:

Jim Schlesinger

It occurs to me that the question of Schlesinger's firing may arise in the debates and be a loose end for us to deal with. Would it be worthwhile to invite the President to meet with Schlesinger when he returns here in order to discuss his findings from his China trip? I see that Schlesinger is now in Tokyo where he will spend two or three days before coming home so it might easily be possible to have him visit the President to give him an update on the trip.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Schlessinger

- ① China - Defente (Hebinki)
- ② Weakness of NATO
- ③ Defense spending
- ④ Arms sales
- ⑤ CIA - family jewels



Support up for strong defense

By Louis Harris

BY A NARROW 43 to 38 per cent, a plurality of the voters rejects Jimmy Carter's campaign position that defense spending should be cut by \$5 billion to

Q A 58-to-28 per cent majority favors "the U. S. cutting back on the amount of military weapons we sell abroad, even if other countries continue to sell weapons." Voters express widespread uneasiness over the escalation of arms shipments to nearly every part of the world, fearing these weapons will trigger small wars that will ultimately involve the U. S.

N Q By 79 to 9 per cent, a majority of the voters favors "the administration consulting more with Congress and the American people when making agreements with allies and other countries abroad."

Tied closely to this demand for closer cooperation with Congress is the feeling

Q Recently, the Harris Survey asked a cross-section of 1,471 voters in the area of foreign policy, do you favor or oppose the following:

	Favor %	Oppose %	Not Sure %
Trying to get agreement with Russia on a reduction of strategic nuclear arms and missiles	58	28	14
The administration consulting more with Congress and			

see any sizable cuts in the defense budget, the people have a number of criticisms about the way American foreign and military policies are being conducted.

Chicago Tribune,
10/4/76

tion.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY

October 4, 1976

To: MIKE DUVAL

From: Richard G. Darman

Q. & A. Re Illegal Foreign Payments



Q & A RE: PENDING FOREIGN PAYMENTS LEGISLATION

QUESTION: A bill making corrupt foreign payments by U.S. corporations and officials a crime under U.S. law passed the Senate by the overwhelming vote of 86 to 0 and was endorsed in the Democratic party platform. What is your view with regard to such legislation. (Or: Why does the Administration oppose such legislation; and how would you deal with the international bribery problem?)

ANSWER : We, of course, abhor bribery abroad, as we do at home. It is contrary to American foreign policy interests and to the economic and ethical principles for which we stand.

The problem with the direct "criminalization" legislation (which passed the Senate), however, is that, while it seems attractive, it is--in the opinion of virtually all experts who have examined this issue--essentially unenforceable. It would require access to foreign witnesses and foreign records which would remain beyond the reach of U.S. law.

The only workable way to get at this problem is through an international agreement. In March, we proposed the drafting of such an agreement to a committee of the U.N. I am pleased to note that our proposal has been received favorably--and that an international working group is scheduled to begin the work essential to the drafting of a treaty. The first meeting of this international working group will be held in New York on Monday (October 11).

As regards unilateral legislative action by the United States, I have proposed "disclosure" legislation which would require reporting of foreign payments. This legislation is enforceable and is based on the notion best articulated by Justice Brandeis: that "sunshine is the best disinfectant." I regret that the Congress did not hold hearings on our proposed legislation in this past session. But I would hope that this would be high on the list of priorities for the next Congress.

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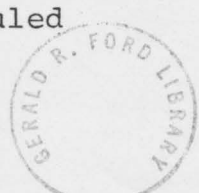
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DuVAL
FROM: BOB WOLTHUIS *RKW.*
SUBJECT: Public Laws vs. Vetoes

Mike, since the President assumed office in August, 1974, the record is as follows:

Vetoes - 59
Public and Private Laws - 869
Acts becoming law without
President's Signature - 1

OMB is working on the Jobs expenditure data.

Presidents Record on BILLS / Vetoes
~~LEGISLATION~~

Bills signed into law - 869
Vetoes - 59



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DEX
IMMEDIATELY

October 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MIKE DUVAL

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN *DS*

SUBJECT:

Additional Materials

Dick McCormack has volunteered two additional items which are worth your time to read. One is a series of possible questions. I have marked a "no" by the side of those that seem very unlikely to arise. The other document is a themes paper which is thoughtful and which Scowcroft and possibly the President might read.



October 6, 1976

DEX TO DICK CHENEY AND MIKE DUVAL

FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH

Scowcroft

***A082

D I CZCRYREYL

APM-OPEC-INF, 110

MANILA: THE PHILLIPINES (AP) - FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE OIL PRODUCING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC) MAY ANNOUNCE TODAY A PRICE INCREASE OF \$1.50 PER BARREL EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1977, INDUSTRY SOURCES SAID.

THESE SOURCES SAID WHILE THE OPEC OIL MINISTERS ANNOUNCE ANY PRICE CHANGES, THEIR FINANCE MINISTERS HAVE AS MUCH SAY ON THE CHANGES.

THE CURRENT PRICE OF OIL IS \$11.50 PER BARREL.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION AVAILABLE FROM THE OPEC MINISTERS, HERE FOR THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) WORLD BANK ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MINISTERS WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET LATE FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

0934AES 10-06

*Penn. China blast
fall out*



Paula
John
Paula



033448Z 10-02

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MEETING.

HERE FOR THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) WORLD BANK ANNUAL

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION AVAILABLE FROM THE OPEC MINISTERS.

THE CURRENT PRICE OF OIL IS \$11.25 PER BARREL.

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SAID.

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WHAILE THE PHILIPPINES (BP) - FINANCE MINISTERS OF THE OIL

PM-09EC-1MF, 110

9 1 ECCHVABYL

111008Z

FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH

DEX TO DICK CHENEY AND NIK

October 6, 1972

→ Paula

→ PRC have always
repeated restrictions
on their testing.

Also Carter's
plan ~~city~~ talks about
a mountain with
~~the~~ only the Soviets.

Illegal
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