

The original documents are located in Box 30, folder “Presidential Meetings with Members of The House of Representatives, 9/1/75-9/23/75” of the Loen and Leppert Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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September 2, 1975

Dear Dave:

Enclosed are the pictures taken during the meeting with the President on Friday, August 29.

I had arranged for them to be hand-carried to New England on Saturday, but the "Courier" neglected to take them.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

H

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable David F. Emery
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

VCL:vh

enclosures (8) 29AG75A6241-28

DISPATCHED



September 2, 1975

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are the pictures taken during the meeting with the President on Friday, August 29.

I had arranged for them to be hand-carried to New England on Saturday, but the "Courier" neglected to take them.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable William S. Cohen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

VCL:vh

enclosures (2) 29AG75A6241-28

DISPATCHED



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

5819

Joer
Chv

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

ACTION
August 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM: CATHIE BENNETT ^{CPB}

SUBJECT: President's August 28 Meeting with Congressmen
Cohen and Emery and Two Mayors From Maine

The memorandum to the President at Tab I would forward background material and talking points for his meeting with Congressmen Cohen and Emery and the mayors of Saco and Biddeford, Maine. They have requested the meeting to discuss the possible procurement by the Army of the MAG 58 machine gun from Belgium rather than the Maremont M-60E2 machine gun manufactured in Saco, Maine.

^{LS} Les Janka, ^{CS} Clint Granger and ^B Dick Boverie concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you forward the memorandum for the President at Tab I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

3:45--Fri.?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: September 2, 1975
FROM: Charles Leppert *CL*
THRU: Max Friedersdorf
Vern Loen
VIA: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Former Rep. Robert D. Price (R-Texas)

DATE: September 8 or 9, 1975

PURPOSE: To discuss with the President the possibilities of a federal appointment and running for election to his old House seat.

FORMAT: The Oval Office - 10 minutes

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Hon. Robert D. Price
Mr. Charles Leppert, Jr. (staff)
Mr. Douglas Bennett (staff)

SPEECH
MATERIAL: Talking points

PRESS
COVERAGE: White House photographer only

STAFF: Charles Leppert, Jr.
Douglas Bennett

RECOMMEND: Max Friedersdorf

BACKGROUND: 1. Former Rep. Price is seeking a federal appointment. He has been in touch with the Presidential Personnel Office without success and therefore requests a meeting with the President.

2. Price wants to discuss with the President the possibility of a federal appointment which will permit him to run for election to the 13th Congressional District seat in Texas. If this is not possible, he wants to discuss the possibilities of a more permanent federal appointment.

3. Price knows the President cannot promise him an appointment but states that his financial status is becoming serious and he needs a federal appointment. If the position offered is interesting enough he would consider not running for election.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

cc: Douglas Bennett

200 mile
Fraser

FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9-5-75

TO: Chas. Support

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

For Your Information ✓

Please Handle ✓

Please See Me _____

Comments, Please _____

Other Good report! Alb.

hold in file for review
when 200-mile limit
Bill reaches White
House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
THROUGH: VERN LOEN *VL*
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*
SUBJECT: REP. BOB LEGGETT (D. -Calif.)

By the attached memo Don Rumsfeld asked that you return Rep. Leggett's call to him. I tried to reach Rep. Leggett during the August recess to no avail because he was out of the country. I did speak with him yesterday.

Rep. Leggett is interested in having John Norton Moore appointed to the permanent post as Special Representative of the President for the Law of the Sea Conference and Chief of Delegation. On August 29 the President announced the appointment of Carlyle E. Maw to the position pending the appointment of a permanent Special Representative. Leggett feels that Maw is not the strong individual required for the position.

Leggett was also advancing the name of Tom Clingan at the request of his friends at the State Department for the position of Assistant Secretary, Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs which Dixie Lee Ray resigned.

Leggett is more concerned over the Administration position on his bill, H.R. 200, a bill extending the exclusive fisheries zone off the U.S. coast.

Leggett contends that the 200 mile limit bill has a long history which has been very much involved with the Law of the Sea Conference. That conference is involved in three main subject areas, minerals, research under the sea, and the 200 mile limit.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, Leggett was pressured by the American fishing industry to take legislative action on the 200 mile limit question being discussed by the Law of the Sea Conference. Leggett asked for a GAO report which specified the problems and the involvement of the American fishing industry. As a result, Leggett began Subcommittee hearings on the 200 mile limit question in this Congress.

In the meantime, Leggett attended a Law of the Sea Conference at which it became obvious to him, and the State Department people present, that at least six other Nations were going to act unilaterally on setting a 200 mile limit. At this point, Leggett and the State Department people (Stevenson and Moore) agreed to put a bill together for the United States as it was felt that the United States position at the next Law of the Sea Conference would be enhanced if we moved forward with our own 200 mile limit bill.

Thereafter, when Leggett's subcommittee resumed hearings and began a mark-up of the legislation the State Department interest in the bill faded according to Leggett. He found out that the Justice Department was told by State not to cooperate in writing the legislation and the State Department people were told by higher ups not to assist the Subcommittee in drafting the legislation.

The fade out by State and Justice is understood Leggett says by the speech Kissinger made to the Law of the Sea Conference in Montreal, Canada, on August 11. Kissinger in that speech opposed unilateral action on the 200 mile limit question. Leggett is opposed to the Kissinger position because it locks the United States into an international position and because of the controversy over this issue in the Conference Leggett sees "no light at the end of the tunnel" to resolve the issue in the Conference. In the meantime, other nations are considering unilateral action.

Leggett states that his bill H.R. 200 has strong backing and was reported from the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee by a vote of 38-3. The bill, he says, will pass the House in the next two weeks or so. He hopes the President and the Administration do not provoke a fight over this legislation because it will pass quickly and it will enhance the U.S. bargaining position at the next Law of the Sea Conference by permitting the U.S. to negotiate from strength and down rather than have to negotiate up from a position of weakness.

Leggett then requested that the White House support funding for his bill in Fiscal Year '77 but admitted that such support is probably unlikely in view of Kissinger's speech in Montreal.

In closing, Leggett also mentioned the Panama Canal issue and stated he felt that it was poor politics for the President to get out on a limb by permitting Ambassador Bunker to negotiate an agreement on the Panama Canal which the Congress will not accept or ratify. He referred to an alleged statement by Ambassador Bunker that "Panama wants an agreement and if the U.S. Congress wants to block it then let the U.S. Congress block it." Leggett concluded by stating that any agreement on Panama which includes the eight points Kissinger signed off on in Panama cannot be ratified by the Congress.

cc: Les Janka

Attachments

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM:

DONALD RUMSFELD

Congressman Bob Leggett called me on a matter that I was just too busy to handle. You ought to return a call. It is something to do with the Law of the Seas Conference and his recommendation that Tom Clingan become Assistant Secretary for Law of the Sea and John Norton Moore be some kind of a representative and that the head of the delegation be kept vacant until they find the right man. I don't even know what he is talking about. You have the action.

AUGUST 29, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced the appointment of Carlyle E. Maw, of New York, New York, Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs, as Special Representative of the President for the Law of the Sea Conference and Chief of Delegation. This appointment will terminate upon the appointment by the President of a permanent Special Representative.

In November 1973, Mr. Maw joined the Department of State as Legal Adviser, serving until June 1974 when he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs. From 1928 to 1973, he was with the law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore of New York. During this time he was Chief Counsel of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration from 1933-34.

Mr. Maw was born on October 13, 1903 in Provo, Utah and received his B.S. degree from Brigham Young University in 1925. He received his LL. B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928.

Mr. Maw is married to the former Margot Bell and they have three children. They reside in Washington, D.C.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 11, 1975

No. 408

As Prepared for Delivery

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY, SCHEDULED FOR 10:00 A.M. E.D.T. MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1975.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

ADDRESS BY
THE HONORABLE HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF STATE
BEFORE THE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION
MONTREAL, CANADA
August 11, 1975

INTERNATIONAL LAW, WORLD ORDER AND HUMAN PROGRESS

My friends in the legal profession like to remind me of a comment by a British Judge on the difference between lawyers and professors. "It's very simple," said Lord Denning. "The function of lawyers is to find a solution to every difficulty presented to them; whereas the function of professors is to find a difficulty with every solution." Today, the number of difficulties seems to be outpacing the number of solutions -- either because my lawyer friends are not working hard enough, or because there are too many professors in government.

Law and lawyers have played a seminal role in American public life since the founding of the Republic. In this century lawyers have been consistently at the center of our diplomacy, providing many of our ablest Secretaries of State and diplomats, and often decisively influencing American thinking about foreign policy.

This is no accident. The aspiration to harness the conflict of nations by standards of order and justice runs deep in the American tradition. In pioneering techniques of arbitration, conciliation, and adjudication; in developing international institutions and international economic practices; and in creating a body of scholarship sketching visions of world order -- American legal thinking has reflected both American idealism and American pragmatic genius.

The problems of the contemporary world structure summon these skills and go beyond them. The rigid international structure of the Cold War has disintegrated; we have entered an era of diffused economic power, proliferating nuclear weaponry, and multiple ideologies and centers of initiative. The challenge of our predecessors was to fashion stability from chaos. The challenge of our generation is to go from the building of national and regional institutions and the management of crises to

For further information contact:

the building of a new international order which offers a hope of peace, progress, well-being, and justice for the generations to come.

Justice Holmes said of the common law that it "is not a brooding omnipresence in the sky, but the articulate voice of some sovereign or quasi-sovereign power-which can be identified." But international politics recognizes no sovereign or even quasi-sovereign power beyond the nation-state.

Thus in international affairs the age-old struggle between order and anarchy has a political as well as a legal dimension. When competing national political aims are pressed to the point of unrestrained competition, the precept of laws proves fragile. The unrestrained quest for predominance brooks no legal restraints. In a democratic society law flourishes best amidst pluralistic institutions. Similarly in the international arena stability requires a certain equilibrium of power. Our basic foreign policy objective inevitably must be to shape a stable and cooperative global order out of diverse and contending interests.

But this is not enough. Preoccupation with interests and power is at best sterile and at worst an invitation to a constant test of strength. The true task of statesmanship is to draw from the balance of power a more positive capacity to better the human condition -- to turn stability into creativity, to transform the relaxation of tensions into a strengthening of freedoms, to turn man's preoccupations from self-defense to human progress.

An international order can be neither stable nor just without accepted norms of conduct. International law both provides a means and embodies our ends. It is a repository of our experience and our idealism -- a body of principles drawn from the practice of states and an instrument for fashioning new patterns of relations between states. Law is an expression of our own culture and yet a symbol of universal goals. It is the heritage of our past and a means of shaping our future.

The challenge of international order takes on unprecedented urgency in the contemporary world of interdependence. In an increasing number of areas of central political relevance, the legal process has become of major concern. Technology has driven us into vast new areas of human activity and opened up new prospects of either human progress or international contention. The use of the oceans and of outer space; the new excesses of hijacking, terrorism, and warfare; the expansion of multinational corporations -- will surely become areas of growing dispute if they are not regulated by a legal order.

The United States will not seek to impose a parochial or self-serving view of the law on others. But neither will we carry the quest for accommodation to the point of prejudicing our own values and rights. The new corpus of the law of nations must benefit all peoples equally; it cannot be the preserve of any one nation or group of nations.

The United States is convinced in its own interest that the extension of legal order is a boon to humanity and a necessity. The traditional aspiration of Americans takes on a new relevance and urgency in contemporary conditions. On a planet marked by interdependence, unilateral

action, and unrestrained pursuit of the national advantage inevitably provoke counter-action and therefore spell futility and anarchy. In an age of awesome weapons of war, there must be accommodation or there will be disaster.

Therefore, there must be an expansion of the legal consensus, in terms both of subject matter and participation. Many new and important areas of international activity, such as new departures in technology and communication, cry out for agreed international rules. In other areas, juridical concepts have advanced faster than the political will that is indispensable to assure their observance -- such as the UN Charter provisions governing the use of force in international relations. The pace of legal evolution cannot be allowed to lag behind the headlong pace of change in the world at large. In a world of 150 nations and competing ideologies, we cannot afford to wait upon the growth of customary international law. Nor can we be content with the snail's pace of treaty-making as we have known it in recent years in international forums.

We are at a pivotal moment in history. If the world is in flux, we have the capacity and hence the obligation to help shape it. If our goal is a new standard of international restraint and cooperation, then let us fashion the institutions and practices that will bring it about.

This morning, I would like to set forth the American view on some of those issues of law and diplomacy whose solution can move us toward a more orderly and lawful world. These issues emphasize the contemporary international challenge -- in the oceans where traditional law has been made obsolete by modern technology; in outer space where endeavors undreamed of a generation ago impinge upon traditional concerns for security and for sovereignty; in the laws of war where new practices of barbarism challenge us to develop new social and international restraint; and in international economics where transnational enterprises conduct their activities beyond the frontier of traditional political and legal regulation.

I shall deal in special detail with the law of the sea in an effort to promote significant and rapid progress in this vitally important negotiation.

The Law of the Sea

The United States is now engaged with some 140 nations in one of the most comprehensive and critical negotiations in history -- an international effort to devise rules to govern the domain of the oceans. No current international negotiation is more vital for the long-term stability and prosperity of our globe.

One need not be a legal scholar to understand what is at stake. The oceans cover seventy percent of the earth's surface. They both unite and divide mankind. The importance of free navigation for the security of nations -- including our country -- is traditional; the economic significance of ocean resources is becoming enormous.

From the Seventeenth Century, until now, the law of the seas has been founded on a relatively simple precept: freedom of the seas, limited only by a narrow belt of territorial waters generally extending three miles offshore. Today, the explosion of technology requires new and more sophisticated solutions.

-- In a world desperate for new sources of energy and minerals, vast and largely untapped reserves exist in the oceans.

-- In a world that faces widespread famine and malnutrition, fish have become an increasingly vital source of protein.

-- In a world clouded by pollution, the environmental integrity of the oceans turns into a critical international problem.

-- In a world where ninety-five percent of international trade is carried on the seas, freedom of navigation is essential.

Unless competitive practices and claims are soon harmonized, the world faces the prospect of mounting conflict. Shipping tonnage is expected to increase fourfold in the next thirty years. Large, self-contained factory vessels already circle the globe and dominate fishing areas that were once the province of small coastal boats. The world-wide fish harvest is increasing dramatically, but without due regard to sound management or the legitimate concerns of coastal states. Shifting population patterns will soon place new strains on the ecology of the world's coastlines.

The current negotiation may thus be the world's last chance. Unilateral national claims to fishing zones and territorial seas extending from fifty to two hundred miles have already resulted in seizures of fishing vessels and constant disputes over rights to ocean space. The breakdown of the current negotiation, a failure to reach a legal consensus, will lead to unrestrained military and commercial rivalry and mounting political turmoil.

The United States strongly believes that law must govern the oceans. In this spirit, we welcomed the United Nations mandate in 1970 for a multilateral conference to write a comprehensive treaty governing the use of the oceans and their resources. We contributed substantially to the progress that was made at Caracas last summer and at Geneva this past spring which produced a "single negotiating text" of a draft treaty. This will focus the work of the next session, scheduled for March 1976 in New York. The United States intends to intensify its efforts.

The issues in the Law of the Sea negotiation stretch from the shoreline to the farthest deep seabed. They include:

-- The extent of the territorial sea and the related issues of guarantees of free transit through straits;

-- The degree of control that a coastal state can exercise in an offshore economic zone beyond its territorial waters; and

-- The international system for the exploitation of the resources of the deep seabeds.

If we move outward from the coastline, the first issue is the extent of the territorial sea -- the belt of ocean over which the coastal state exercises sovereignty. Historically, it has been recognized as three miles; that has been the long-established United States position. Increasingly, other states have claimed twelve miles or even two hundred.

After years of dispute and contradictory international practice, the Law of the Sea Conference is approaching a consensus on a twelve-mile territorial limit. We are prepared to accept this solution, provided that the unimpeded transit rights through and over straits used for international navigation are guaranteed. For without such guarantees, a twelve-mile territorial sea would place over 100 straits -- including the Straits of Gibraltar, Malacca, and Bab-el-Mandeb -- now free for international sea and air travel under the jurisdictional control of coastal states. This the United States cannot accept. Freedom of international transit through these and other straits is for the benefit of all nations, for trade and for security. We will not join in an agreement which leaves any uncertainty about the right to use world communication routes without interference.

Within 200 miles of the shore are some of the world's most important fishing grounds as well as substantial deposits of petroleum, natural gas, and minerals. This has led some coastal states to seek full sovereignty over this zone. These claims, too, are unacceptable to the United States. To accept them would bring thirty percent of the oceans under national territorial control -- in the very areas through which most of the world's shipping travels.

The United States joins many other countries in urging international agreement on a 200-mile offshore economic zone. Under this proposal, coastal states would be permitted to control fisheries and mineral resources in the economic zone, but freedom of navigation and other rights of the international community would be preserved. Fishing within the zone would be managed by the coastal state, which would have an international duty to apply agreed standards of conservation. If the coastal state could not harvest all the allowed yearly fishing catch, other countries would be permitted to do so. Special arrangements for tuna and salmon, and other fish which migrate over large distances, would be required. We favor also provisions to protect the fishing interests of land-locked and other geographically disadvantaged countries.

In some areas the continental margin extends beyond 200 miles. To resolve disagreements over the use of this area, the United States proposes that the coastal states be given jurisdiction over continental margin resources beyond 200 miles, to a precisely defined limit, and that they share a percentage of financial benefit from mineral exploitation in that area with the international community.

Beyond the territorial sea, the offshore economic zone, and the continental margin lie the deep seabeds. They are our planet's last great unexplored frontier. For more than a century we have known that the deep seabeds

hold vast deposits of manganese, nickel, cobalt, copper, and other minerals, but we did not know how to extract them. New modern technology is rapidly advancing the time when their exploration and commercial exploitation will become a reality.

The United Nations has declared the deep seabed to be the "common heritage of mankind." But this only states the problem. How will the world community manage the clash of national and regional interests, or the inequality of technological capability? Will we reconcile unbridled competition with the imperative of political order?

The United States has nothing to fear from competition. Our technology is the most advanced, and our Navy is adequate to protect our interests. Ultimately, unless basic rules regulate exploitation, rivalry will lead to tests of power. A race to carve out exclusive domains of exploration on the deep seabed, even without claims of sovereignty, will menace freedom of navigation, and invite a competition like that of the colonial powers in Africa and Asia in the last century.

This is not the kind of world we want to see. Law has an opportunity to civilize us in the early stages of a new competitive activity.

We believe that the Law of the Sea Treaty must preserve the right of access presently enjoyed by states and their citizens under international law. Restrictions on free access will retard the development of seabed resources. Nor is it feasible, as some developing countries have proposed, to reserve to a new international seabed organization the sole right to exploit the seabeds.

Nevertheless, the United States believes strongly that law must regulate international activity in this area. The world community has an historic opportunity to manage this new wealth cooperatively and to dedicate resources from the exploitation of the deep seabeds to the development of the poorer countries. A cooperative and equitable solution can lead to new patterns of accommodation between the developing and industrial countries. It could give a fresh and conciliatory cast to the dialogue between the industrialized and so-called Third World. The legal regime we establish for the deep seabeds can be a milestone in the legal and political development of the world community.

The United States has devoted much thought and consideration to this issue. We offer the following proposals:

-- An international organization should be created to set rules for deep seabed mining.

-- This international organization must preserve the rights of all countries, and their citizens, directly to exploit deep seabed resources.

-- It should also ensure fair adjudication of conflicting interests and security of investment.

-- Countries and their enterprises mining deep seabed resources

should pay an agreed portion of their revenues to the international organization, to be used for the benefit of developing countries.

-- The management of the organization and its voting procedures must reflect and balance the interests of the participating states. The organization should not have the power to control prices or production rates.

-- If these essential United States interests are guaranteed, we can agree that this organization will also have the right to conduct mining operations on behalf of the international community primarily for the benefit of developing countries.

-- The new organization should serve as a vehicle for cooperation between the technologically advanced and the developing countries. The United States is prepared to explore ways of sharing deep seabed technology with other nations.

-- A balanced commission of consumers, seabed producers, and land-based producers could monitor the possible adverse effects of deep seabed mining on the economies of those developing countries which are substantially dependent on the export of minerals also produced from the deep seabed.

The United States believes that the world community has before it an extraordinary opportunity. The regime for the deep seabeds can turn interdependence from a slogan into reality. The sense of community which mankind has failed to achieve on land could be realized through a regime for the ocean.

The United States will continue to make determined efforts to bring about final progress when the Law of the Sea Conference reconvenes in New York next year. But we must be clear on one point: The United States cannot indefinitely sacrifice its own interest in developing an assured supply of critical resources to an indefinitely prolonged negotiation. We prefer a generally acceptable international agreement that provides a stable legal environment before deep seabed mining actually begins. The responsibility for achieving an agreement before actual exploitation begins is shared by all nations. We cannot defer our own deep seabed mining for too much longer. In this spirit, we and other potential seabed producers can consider appropriate steps to protect current investment, and to ensure that this investment is also protected in the treaty.

The Conference is faced with other important issues:

-- Ways must be found to encourage marine scientific research for the benefit of all mankind while safeguarding the legitimate interests of coastal states in their economic zones.

-- Steps must be taken to protect the oceans from pollution. We must establish uniform international controls on pollution from ships and insist upon universal respect for environmental standards for continental shelf and deep seabed exploitation.

-- Access to the sea for land-locked countries must be assured.

-- There must be provisions for compulsory and impartial third-party settlement of disputes. The United States cannot accept unilateral interpretation of a treaty of such scope by individual states or by an international seabed organization.

The pace of technology, the extent of economic need, and the claims of ideology and national ambition threaten to submerge the difficult process of negotiation. The United States therefore believes that a just and beneficial regime for the oceans is essential to world peace.

For the self-interest of every nation is heavily engaged. Failure would seriously impair confidence in global treaty-making and in the very process of multilateral accommodation. The conclusion of a comprehensive Law of the Sea treaty on the other hand would mark a major step towards a new world community.

The urgency of the problem is illustrated by disturbing developments which continue to crowd upon us. Most prominent is the problem of fisheries.

The United States cannot indefinitely accept unregulated and indiscriminate foreign fishing off its coasts. Many fish stocks have been brought close to extinction by foreign overfishing. We have recently concluded agreements with the Soviet Union, Japan, and Poland which will limit their catch and we have a long and successful history of conservation agreements with Canada. But much more needs to be done.

Many within Congress are urging us to solve this problem unilaterally. A bill to establish a 200-mile fishing zone passed the Senate last year; a new one is currently before the House.

The Administration shares the concern which has led to such proposals. But unilateral action is both extremely dangerous and incompatible with the thrust of the negotiations described here. The United States has consistently resisted the unilateral claims of other nations, and others will almost certainly resist ours. Unilateral legislation on our part would almost surely prompt others to assert extreme claims of their own. Our ability to negotiate an acceptable international consensus on the economic zone will be jeopardized. If every state proclaims its own rules of law and seeks to impose them on others, the very basis of international law will be shaken, ultimately to our own detriment.

We warmly welcome the recent statement by Prime Minister Trudeau reaffirming the need for a solution through the Law of the Sea Conference rather than through unilateral action. He said, "Canadians at large should realize that we have very large stakes indeed in the Law of the Sea Conference and we would be fools to give up those stakes by an action that would be purely a temporary, paper success."

That attitude will guide our actions as well. To conserve the fish and protect our fishing industry while the treaty is being negotiated, the

United States will negotiate interim arrangements with other nations to conserve the fish stocks, to ensure effective enforcement, and to protect the livelihood of our coastal fishermen. These agreements will be a transition to the eventual 200-mile zone. We believe it is in the interests of states fishing off our coasts to cooperate with us in this effort. We will support the efforts of other states, including our neighbors, to deal with their problems by similar agreements. We will consult fully with Congress, our states, the public, and foreign governments on arrangements for implementing a 200-mile zone by virtue of agreement at the Law of the Sea Conference.

Unilateral legislation would be a last resort. The world simply cannot afford to let the vital questions before the Law of the Sea Conference be answered by default. We are at one of those rare moments when mankind has come together to devise means of preventing future conflict and shaping its destiny rather than to solve a crisis that has occurred, or to deal with the aftermath of war. It is a test of vision and will, and of statesmanship. It must succeed. The United States is resolved to help conclude the Conference in 1976 -- before the pressure of events and contention places international consensus irretrievably beyond our grasp.

Outer Space and the Law of Nations

The oceans are not the only area in which technology drives man in directions he has not foreseen and towards solutions unprecedented in history. No dimension of our modern experience is more a source of wonder than the exploration of space. Here, too, the extension of man's reach has come up against national sensitivities and concerns for sovereignty. Here, too, we confront the potential for conflict or the possibility for legal order. Here, too, we have an opportunity to substitute law for power in the formative stage of an international activity.

Space technologies are directly relevant to the well-being of all nations. Earth sensing satellites, for example, can dramatically help nations to assess their resources and to develop their potential. In the Sahel region of Africa we have seen the tremendous potential of this technology in dealing with natural disasters. The United States has urged in the United Nations that the new knowledge be made freely and widely available.

The use of satellites for broadcasting has a great potential to spread educational opportunities, and to foster the exchange of ideas.

In the nearly two decades since the first artificial satellite, remarkable progress has been made in extending the reach of law to outer space. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 placed space beyond national sovereignty and banned weapons of mass destruction from earth orbit. The Treaty also established the principle that the benefits of space exploration should be shared. Supplementary agreements have provided for the registry of objects placed in space, for liability for damage caused by their return to earth, and for international assistance to astronauts in emergencies. Efforts are underway to develop further international law governing man's activities on the moon and other celestial bodies.

Earth sensing and broadcasting satellites, and conditions of their use, are a fresh challenge to international agreement. The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is seized with the issue, and the United States will cooperate actively with it. We are committed to the wider exchange of communication and ideas. But we recognize that there must be full consultation among the countries directly concerned. While we believe that knowledge of the earth and its environment gained from outer space should be broadly shared, we recognize that this must be accompanied by efforts to ensure that all countries will fully understand the significance of this new knowledge.

The United States stands ready to engage in a cooperative search for agreed international ground rules for these activities.

Hijacking, Terrorism and War

The modern age has not only given us the benefits of technology; it has also spawned the plagues of aircraft hijacking, international terrorism, and new techniques of warfare. The international community cannot ignore these affronts to civilization; it must not allow them to spread their poison; it has a duty to act vigorously to combat them.

Nations already have the legal obligation, recognized by unanimous resolution of the UN General Assembly, "to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting, participating (or) acquiescing in" terrorist acts. Treaties have been concluded to combat hijacking, sabotage of aircraft, and attacks on diplomats. The majority of states observe these rules; a minority do not. But events even in the last few weeks dramatize that present restraints are inadequate.

The United States is convinced that stronger international steps must be taken -- and urgently -- to deny skyjackers and terrorists a safehaven and to establish sanctions against states which aid them, harbor them, or fail to prosecute or extradite them.

The United States in 1972 proposed to the UN a new international Convention for the Prevention of Punishment of Certain Acts of International Terrorism, covering kidnapping, murder, and other brutal acts. This convention regrettably was not adopted -- and innumerable innocent lives have been lost as a consequence. We urge the United Nations once again to take up and adopt this convention or other similar proposals as a matter of the highest priority.

Terrorism, like piracy, must be seen as outside the law. It discredits any political objective that it purports to serve and any nations which encourage it. If all nations deny terrorists a safehaven, terrorist practices will be substantially reduced -- just as the incidence of skyjacking has declined sharply as a result of multilateral and bilateral agreements. All governments have a duty to defend civilized life by supporting such measures.

The struggle to restrain violence by law meets one of its severest tests in the law of war. Historically nations have found it possible to observe certain rules in their conduct of war. This restraint has been extended

and codified especially in the past century. In our time new, ever more awesome tools of warfare, the bitterness of ideologies and civil warfare, and weakened bonds of social cohesion have brought an even more brutal dimension to human conflict.

At the same time our century has also witnessed a broad effort to ameliorate some of these evils by international agreements. The most recent and comprehensive is the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the Protection of War Victims.

But the law in action has been less impressive than the law on the books. Patent deficiencies in implementation and compliance can no longer be ignored. Two issues are of paramount concern: First, greater protection for civilians and those imprisoned, missing, and wounded in war. And, second, the application of international standards of humane conduct in civil wars.

An international conference is now underway to supplement the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the law of war. We will continue to press for rules which will prohibit nations from barring a neutral country, or an international organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, from inspecting its treatment of prisoners. We strongly support provisions requiring full accounting for the missing in action. We will advocate immunity for aircraft evacuating the wounded. And we will seek agreement on a protocol which demands humane conduct during civil war; which bans torture, summary execution, and the other excesses which too often characterize civil strife.

The United States is committed to the principle that fundamental human rights require legal protection under all circumstances; that some kinds of individual suffering are intolerable no matter what threat nations may face. The American people and government deeply believe in fundamental standards of humane conduct; we are committed to uphold and promote them; we will fight to vindicate them in international forums.

Multinational Enterprises

The need for new international regulation touches areas as modern as new technology and as old as war. It also reaches our economic institutions, where human ingenuity has created new means for progress while bringing new problems of social and legal adjustment.

Multinational enterprises have contributed greatly to economic growth in both their industrialized home countries where they are most active, and in developing countries where they conduct some of their operations. If these organizations are to continue to foster world economic growth, it is in the common interest that international law, not political contests, govern their future.

Some nations feel that multinational enterprises influence their economies in ways unresponsive to their national priorities. Others are concerned that these enterprises may evade national taxation and regulation through facilities abroad. And recent disclosures of improper financial relationships between these companies and government officials in several countries raise fresh concerns.

But it remains equally true that multinational enterprises can be powerful engines for good. They can marshal and organize the resources of capital, initiative, research, technology, and markets in ways which vastly increase production and growth. If an international consensus on the proper role and responsibilities of these enterprises could be reached, their vital contribution to the world economy could be further expanded. A multilateral treaty establishing binding rules for multinational enterprises does not seem possible in the near future. However, the United States believes an agreed statement of basic principles is achievable. We are prepared to make a major effort and invite the participation of all interested parties.

We are now actively discussing such guidelines, and will support the relevant work of the UN Commission on Transnational Enterprises. We believe that such guidelines must:

- accord with existing principles of international law governing the treatment of foreigners and their property rights;
- call upon multinational corporations to take account of national priorities, act in accordance with local law, and employ fair labor practices;
- cover all multinationals, state-owned as well as private;
- not discriminate in favor of host country enterprises except under specifically defined and limited circumstances;
- set forth not only the obligations of the multinationals, but also the host country's responsibilities to the foreign enterprises within their borders;
- acknowledge the responsibility of governments to apply recognized conflict-of-laws principles in reconciling regulations applied by various host nations.

If multinational institutions become an object of economic warfare, it will be an ill omen for the global economic system. We believe that the continued operation of transnational companies, under accepted guidelines, can be reconciled with the claims of national sovereignty. The capacity of nations to deal with this issue constructively will be a test of whether the search for common solutions or the clash of ideologies will dominate our economic future.

Conclusion

Since the early days of the Republic, Americans have seen that their nation's self-interest could not be separated from a just and progressive international legal order. Our founding fathers were men of law, of wisdom, and of political sophistication. The heritage they left is an inspiration as we face an expanding array of problems that are at once central to our national well-being and soluble only on a global scale.

The challenge of the statesman is to recognize that a just international order cannot be built on power but only on restraint of power. As

Felix Frankfurter said, "Fragile as reason is and limited as law is as the institutionalized expression of reason, it is often all that stands between us and the tyranny of will, the cruelty of unbridled, unprincipled, undisciplined feeling." If the politics of ideological confrontation and strident nationalism become pervasive, broad and humane international agreement will grow ever more elusive and unilateral actions will dominate. In an environment of widening chaos the stronger will survive, and may even prosper temporarily. But the weaker will despair and the human spirit will suffer.

The American people have always had a higher vision -- a community of nations that has discovered the capacity to act according to man's more noble aspirations. The principles and procedures of the Anglo-American legal system have proven their moral and practical worth. They have promoted our national progress and brought benefits to more citizens more equitably than in any society in the history of man. They are a heritage and a trust which we all hold in common. And their greatest contribution to human progress may well lie ahead of us.

The philosopher Kant saw law and freedom, moral principle and practical necessity, as parts of the same reality. He saw law as the inescapable guide to political action. He believed that sooner or later the realities of human interdependence would compel the fulfillment of the moral imperatives of human aspiration.

We have reached that moment in time where moral and practical imperatives, law and pragmatism point toward the same goals.

The foreign policy of the United States must reflect the universal ideals of the American people. It is no accident that a dedication to international law has always been a central feature of our foreign policy. And so it is today -- inescapably -- as for the first time in history we have the opportunity and the duty to build a true world community.

* * * * *

Charlie --

Talked to Pete McPherson about this. The Sec. of State made a speech yesterday re. the next Law of the Seas Conference which is to be held this fall - don't know where or exact date.

On 7/14/75 - Doug Bennett had sent a memo suggesting Francis E. Meloy, Jr. for the Special Rep. This had to be cleared by Rhodes and Scott and was but then someone decided that he did not have sufficient prestige for the job and they are looking for someone else.

Moore is now on the staff and is currently in charge -- but they don't want him for the top job.

McPherson suggests that you listen to Leggett and tell him you are aware of his concern. You read the article about Sec. Kissinger talking about it yesterday. You will certainly pass along his concern about the matter.

Neta

8/12/75

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL



TO:

Charlie

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Charles Bedell

OF (Organization)

Merchant Marine & Fisheries

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. 225-3521

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Re: Meeting between Cong. Fish & Cong. John Murphy on OC 5. Mr. Bedell said the Speaker talked to the President personally. I called Scheduling and they didn't know of ^{over}

RECEIVED BY

Nancy

DATE

TIME

anything. I called Charles back and gave him this information - He still wants to be advised if there will be such a meeting so he can brief Murphy & Fish.

also, he wants you to call him today.

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR VERN LOEN
FROM: MIKE DUVAL *Mike*
SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA OCS LEASING

Kent Frizzell at Interior received a call from Speaker Albert concerning the proposed lease sale off the California coast, scheduled for this October. Albert said he supported Congressman Murphy's insistence that the lease sale be delayed until his committee has an opportunity to report out legislation which would mandate a moratorium.

Assistant Secretary Roy Hughes (who handles the OCS leasing program) went up and briefed the Speaker on our position.

Our current policy is to go forward with the lease sale but try to accommodate, to the maximum extent possible, the California concerns.

The purpose of this memo is to alert you that the Speaker may elect to take this up with the President*. The President is aware of this issue and our position.

cc: Jim Cannon
Charlie Leppert ✓

* I doubt this
but Hughes
thinks it's
possible.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: September 18, 1975
FROM: Vern Loen
THRU: Max Friedersdorf
VIA: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Reps. John ^MMurphy (D-N.Y.) and Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.)

date:

PURPOSE:

To discuss the proposed Outer Continental Shelf lease sale off California, scheduled for October.

FORMAT:

Oval Office - 20 mins.

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Rep. John M. Murphy (D-NY)
Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-NY)

Secretary Rogers Morton
Frank Zarb
Asst. Secy Roy Hughes (Asst)

~~Vern Loen (staff)~~
Charles Leppert (staff)
Mike Duval (Domestic Council)

Speech MATERIAL:

Talking points to be provided by ~~John M. Murphy~~
Mike Duval

Press

COVERAGE:

White House photo only

STAFF:

~~Vern Loen~~ Charles Leppert

RECOMMEND:

Max Friedersdorf

BACKGROUND:

1. Rep. Murphy chairs the Oceanography Subcommittee of House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee. He wants time to move legislation mandating a moratorium.
2. Murphy called the White House from Alaska during August recess to request postponement of the proposed lease sale.
3. The Speaker called the President to request this meeting. It was his impression that the President agreed to see the congressmen.

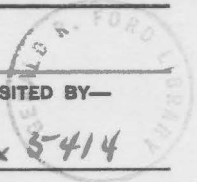
Admin. policy is to go forward, but try to accommodate the Calif. concerns.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

RECOMMENDATION: That this meeting be delegated to Secretary Rogers Morton, Chairman of the Energy Research Council, and Frank Zarb, since it is in their area, unless the President made a definite commitment to the Speaker that he would see Murphy and Fish.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO: Vera



YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Mike Reed x 5414

OF (Organization) Speaker's office

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT.

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

man on Tues. Spkr asked to
postpone -
John Murphy + Hammer Fish ^{D-ny} ^{R-MY}
Duval

RECEIVED BY Vera DATE 9/18 TIME 12:20

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ht

September 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR VERN LOEN
FROM: MIKE DUVAL *Mike*
SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA OCS LEASING

Kent Frizzell at Interior received a call from Speaker Albert concerning the proposed lease sale off the California coast, scheduled for this October. Albert said he supported Congressman Murphy's insistence that the lease sale be delayed until his committee has an opportunity to report out legislation which would mandate a moratorium.

Assistant Secretary Roy Hughes (who handles the OCS leasing program) went up and briefed the Speaker on our position.

Our current policy is to go forward with the lease sale but try to accommodate, to the maximum extent possible, the California concerns.

The purpose of this memo is to alert you that the Speaker may elect to take this up with the President*. The President is aware of this issue and our position.

cc: Jim Cannon
Charlie Leppert

*Roger Morton & Frank Zark
ERC*

* I doubt this
Gov Hughes
thinks it's
possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ.*

SUBJECT:

Rep. John M. Murphy (D-NY)

On Thursday, April 7, 1975, I accepted a telephone call from Rep. John Murphy to the President or you, in Nell Yates' office. The purpose of Rep. Murphy's telephone call was to request the President to suspend or delay for a period of ninety days, the Department of Interior's proposed lease sales for the Outer Continental Shelf in California and Alaska, now scheduled for October and December, respectively.

Rep. Murphy, Chairman of the House Ad Hoc Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf, is conducting a series of hearings throughout the nation on the Outer Continental Shelf and was calling from Alaska where he was conducting hearings.

Murphy states that in both California and Alaska, the Governors plus other state and local officials have sought a ninety (90) day delay in the proposed lease sales for October and December because the states and localities have not had sufficient time and cannot plan for the impact on local communities of the exploration and drilling activities. Murphy further stated that any federal assistance also comes too late to be of benefit to the localities.

Murphy feels the request for a 90 day delay in the proposed lease sales for California and Alaska is reasonable and he supports the delay.

Murphy went on to state that his Committee is going to continue with its hearings on all coasts despite the fact that S. 521, to provide orderly exploration of the energy resources of the Outer Continental Shelf, has been reported in the Senate. Murphy contends that his Committee will report out his bill H.R. 6218, to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas on the Outer Continental Shelf, to protect the marine and coastal environment and to amend the outer continental shelf lands act, go to conference with the Senate and send a bill to the President probably before the October lease sale is completed.

Murphy says the hearings before his Committee crystalize the fact that no one opposes offshore drilling per se and the people feel that the environment can be improved rather than impacted by offshore drilling.

Murphy urges the President to delay the proposed lease sales for 90 days respectively and indicated that Rep. Hamilton Fish and other Minority Members on the trip concurred in a 90 day delay. Murphy concluded by stating that he sent a telegram to the President requesting a 90 day delay in the lease sales.

Talked to Assistant Secretary Roy Hughes at the Department of the Interior on the Murphy request for a 90 day delay. Hughes asked Murphy what he could get in return for a 90 day delay and Murphy only promises his bill H. R. 6218. Hughes says waiting on the Murphy bill will result in a one to two year delay in the whole program.

SSM
In conversation with Charles Bedell, he said that the concern was over the two lease sales coming up the end of this year ---

- 1 - Lease sale #35 - Southern Calif. in October
- 2 - Lease Sale #39 - Gulf of Alaska, in December.

In the OCS Comte, all but Wiggins favored a 90 day delay.

There are 42 law suits filed to delay these lease sales. Bedell says that the people are suing out of fear - they don't trust the government, Federal, State and local - they think they are pulling something over on them.

Minority view is that there is a lot of distrust for the Dept. of Interior.

Would like to see things done with fair trade offer - the people would.

Committee thinks we should establish confidence first with public and state government and then go from there.

People not opposed to sale taking place but want more time and more assurance that everything will be O.K.

Committee would like to hold off until they get going on their new law which should be in a couple of weeks. May not be able to get it passed by that time but at least it will be known what their ideas are and progress made toward it.

OSC Comte, all but Wiggins, favored 90 day delay.

HR 6218

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-18-75

Vern

These are the Pix from the meeting of the China group with
the President on Sept 8th. Do you want to give them to
Anderson and Slack?

Neil



September 19, 1975

Dear John:

Enclosed are the pictures taken during your meeting with the President on September 8.

I am pleased to send them to you with the best wishes of the President.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable John M. Slack
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

VCL:vh

enclosures (4) pictures

8SE75A6341-15/29/34
(2 copies of #29)



September 19, 1975

Dear John:

Enclosed are the pictures taken during your meeting with the President on September 8.

I am pleased to send them to you with the best wishes of the President.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable John Anderson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

VCL:vh

enclosures (3) pictures
8SE75A6341-29/34 (#29 -two copies)

To: *Vern Olsen*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S: 7516226

Date: **SEP 18 1975**

For: Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft
National Security Council
The White House

HC
ED

Pursuant to referral dated 7/31/75, NSC No. 7505453 (if any) a copy of which is attached, we are enclosing the following:

- Information copy of direct reply
- Translation
- Other
- Draft reply for: President's signature Other signature
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.

The attached item, which was sent directly to the Department of State, is being forwarded for your attention.

- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded
- A translation is attached.
- Other



REMARKS:

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

To: The President From: Congressmen Don H. Clausen
 Date: July 31, 1975 Subject: 200-mile fisheries legislation

for *Baronnet McTulley*
George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

September 16, 1975

The Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Please refer to your letter to the President on July 31, 1975 and the interim reply of August 6 from Mr. Loen, Deputy Assistant to the President. We are pleased to comment further on the serious depletion problem of coastal fisheries stocks off the United States.

The subject of 200-mile interim fisheries legislation to cope with this problem has been under intensive review in the Executive Branch. Particular attention has been devoted to this subject since the last session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. As you are well aware, the Executive Branch remains committed to achieving broad international acceptance in the Law of the Sea Conference of United States oceans policy positions on freedom of navigation, marine environment, marine scientific research, peaceful dispute resolution, and marine resources, including fisheries.

At the same time, we recognize the urgent need to conserve and manage coastal fisheries before the stocks are beyond revival. The Executive Branch has made it clear at the highest levels that the necessary protection must be given to the fisheries off our coasts. However, we continue to believe that agreements with foreign nations are the most effective long-term means to save the stocks. We are aware that many Members of Congress favor domestic legislation at this time. Secretary Kissinger addressed himself to the issue of unilateral fisheries legislation on August 11, 1975 in a speech before the Annual Convention of the American Bar Association. The Secretary stated:



"To conserve the fish and protect our fishing industry while the treaty is being negotiated, the United States will negotiate interim arrangements with other nations to conserve the fish stocks, to ensure effective enforcement, and to protect the livelihood of our coastal fishermen. These agreements will be a transition to the eventual 200-mile zone. We believe it is in the interests of states fishing off our coasts to cooperate with us in this effort. We will support the efforts of other states, including our neighbors, to deal with their problems by similar agreements. We will consult fully with Congress, our states, the public, and foreign governments on arrangements for implementing a 200-mile zone by virtue of agreement at the Law of the Sea Conference.

Unilateral legislation would be a last resort. The world simply cannot afford to let the vital questions before the Law of the Sea Conference be answered by default. We are at one of those rare moments when mankind has come together to devise means of preventing future conflict and shaping its destiny rather than to solve a crisis that has occurred, or to deal with the aftermath of war. It is a test of vision and will, and of statesmanship. It must succeed. The United States is resolved to help conclude the Conference in 1976--before the pressure of events and contention places international consensus irretrievably beyond our grasp."

The Department of State as well as other Agencies and Departments in the Executive Branch are firmly resolved to halt overharvesting of coastal, anadromous and highly migratory stocks vital to the United States. In the crucial months ahead we shall be actively seeking the cooperation of interested Members of Congress as we negotiate interim arrangements for a transition to a 200-mile fisheries zone.

Sincerely,

John Norton Moore
Chairman, the NSC Interagency
Task Force on the Law of the Sea
and Deputy Special Representative
of the President for the Law of
the Sea Conference



NSC REFERRAL TO STATE SECRETARIAT

Date:

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GEORGE SPRINGSTEEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NSC LOG# 7505453

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT FORD
FROM: CONGRESSMAN DON H. CHAYSEN
DATE: 7/31/75
SUBJECT: RE PROBLEM OF OVERFISHING IN
U.S. COASTAL WATERS.

ACTION REQUESTED:

- DRAFT REPLY FOR: PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE
- WHITE HOUSE STAFF SIGNATURE
- OTHER
- DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY
- DISPATCH
- RECOMMENDATIONS/COMMENTS
- TRANSLATION
- APPROPRIATE HANDLING
- INFORMATION
- FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESSING AS INDICATED:

DUE DATE:

URGENT ~~_____~~
ROUTINE _____

COMMENTS:



J. W. Davis
for JEANNE W. DAVIS
Staff Secretary

7516226

5453

August 6, 1975.

Dear Don:

Thank you for your July 31 letter to the President concerning the problem of over-fishing in United States coastal waters and urging that the Administration submit extended fisheries jurisdiction legislation aimed at curbing these practices.

I wish to assure you that I shall make certain the President and the appropriate members of the staff receive your letter without delay. I am confident you will hear further as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

for *Charlie Leppert*

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to General Scowcroft for DIRECT REPLY -- ASAP
Please provide this office with copy of response.

VCL:EF:VO:pp



DON H. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
2D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
"THE REDWOOD EMPIRE DISTRICT"

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-3311
AREA CODE 202

DISTRICT OFFICE:
206 ROSENBERG BUILDING
306 MENDOCINO AVENUE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95401
PHONE: 545-8844

7516226

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 31st, 1975

5453 8-3

COMMITTEE:
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
WATER RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
PUBLIC LANDS
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I have long been concerned with foreign fleets' overfishing stocks in many areas of our U.S. coastal waters. Although taking fish from many of these stocks is nominally controlled by the multilateral or bilateral agreements we have with the countries fishing off our coasts, the extensive overfishing is occurring because these agreements are inadequate and/or because they are being violated.

Several of my colleagues and I recently urged that you support action on legislation before the Congress to extend our fisheries jurisdiction -- legislation that would help to halt overfishing pending a treaty on the Law of the Sea which the State Department was confident would be signed in 1975.

Instead of giving the hoped-for support for this legislation, the Executive Branch has actively opposed it. Meanwhile, the State Department has proposed more vigorous enforcement and negotiations under existing arrangements. As a result, a few ships have been arrested and fined, but this simply has verified what we had suspected: that for every ship apprehended, dozens of others were fishing in violation of the laws.

The annual meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries was held in June. There, the Soviets admitted to massive overfishing, but when the U.S. and Canada insisted on realistic quotas, especially for stocks overfished, the Soviets and other ICNAF members could not agree on some crucial quotas. As a result, two special meetings, one in September in Montreal and one in Rome in January 1976, were scheduled to attempt again to adopt realistic quotas.

The President
July 31st, 1975
Page Two

Further, agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and Japan for the Pacific and the Bering Sea contain allocations far beyond the recommendations of our scientists.

And we could cite many more examples to demonstrate that the attempts the State Department has made to conserve fish stocks under present arrangements are futile.

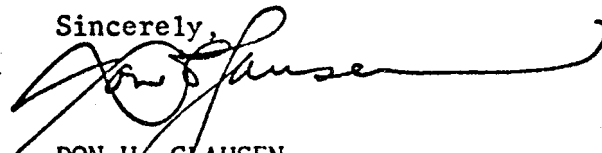
When John Norton Moore returned from the Law of the Sea meetings in Geneva in May, he testified at oversight hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, that he had been too optimistic in expecting to complete a Law of the Sea treaty in 1975. Most knowledgeable observers now do not expect a treaty for several years. Mr. Moore said that the Executive Branch would take the matter of legislation for extended fisheries jurisdiction under extensive study and work closely with the Congress on this matter.

The Executive Branch has not yet publicly announced any revised attitude toward the extended fisheries jurisdiction legislation -- despite Congress' intensive work on it since conference recessed in May. Mr. Moore says that the State Department will make an announcement after the August Congressional recess, but the lack of any positive collaboration between the State Department and the Congress in recent weeks and the tone of statements the State Department negotiators have made since the Geneva meetings do not encourage us.

May we urge you to continue to take a personal interest in this legislation which is so vital to our Nation so that the Department of State will cooperate constructively with the Congress in producing soon an extended fisheries jurisdiction bill which you can join us in enacting into law to halt the overharvesting of our valuable fisheries resources.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,



DON H. CLAUSEN
Representative in Congress

FOR ~~XXX~~ SEPTEMBER CONGRESSIONAL HOUR:

Congressman Wampler requests Miss Lurette Drumheller of Bristol, Va. She wrote to the President, and he read her letter at the Future Farmers of America meeting in Iowa last year.

9/22 - Called for September 24 Congressional Hour, but they turned it down. Said it was too far to travel and they didn't want to take Lurette out of school.

June 26, 1975

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your June 17 letter concerning the desire of Luette Drushaller to meet the President, from whose letter he read in his address to the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City last year.

I will be pleased to see if it will be possible to work out a date on which the President could meet with her. We will be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable William C. Wampler
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Warren Rustand for further handling

~~cc:~~ w/incoming to Max Friedersdorf for pending (Congressional Hour)

~~cc:~~ w/incoming to Vern Loen - FYI

MLF:EF:VO:pp



WILLIAM C. WAMPLER
NINTH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 17, 1975

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2422 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
524 CUMBERLAND STREET
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA 24201
309 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE
PULASKI, VIRGINIA 24301

P.O. Box 2000
POST OFFICE BUILDING
BIG STONE GAP, VIRGINIA 24219

Mr. Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President
for Congressional Relations
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Max:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Clyde R. Drumheller, Bristol, Virginia, regarding his daughter's wish to visit Washington and meet President Ford.

During the President's speech to the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City last year, he quoted from Lurette's letter to him on stopping inflation and saving energy. She was greatly impressed, and needless to say, would like to meet him personally.

I certainly understand the demands on President Ford's time, as does Mr. Drumheller, but I will appreciate your attention to this matter and any possible assistance you can give.

Sincerely,

Bill

William C. Wampler
Member of Congress

WCW:jg
Encl.

NW

May 2, 1975

The Honorable William C. Wampler
United States House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Bill:

Please refer to our recent conversation relative to the wish of our little girl to visit Washington sometime this summer.

Bill, you will recall that Lurette wrote the letter to President Ford late last year on the subject of ways to stop inflation and help to save energy. Of course, President Ford spoke directly to Lurette in his T.V. speech to the FFA at Kansas City. Ever since that time, Lurette has expressed a strong desire to meet the President and to visit Washington.

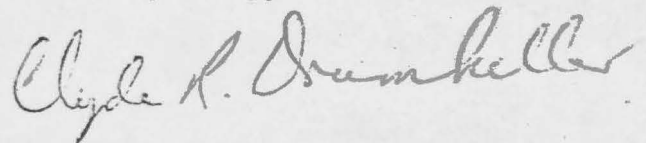
Needless to say, Lurette was greatly impressed with the attentions of the President. To quote Lurette, "to think he has time to speak and listen to little people".

Bill, if this could be arranged anytime during the summer months while school is out, I would arrange our schedule in any way necessary. Naturally, all expenses would incur to me.

I realize that the President's schedule is heavy and that this is a very minor thing to request you to do when there are so many more important things before the Congress. But, if it can be arranged, needless to say, it would be something she would never forget.

Your efforts in her behalf are appreciated and respected, regardless of what develops.

Yours very truly,



Clyde R. Drumheller

P.S. Of course, my home address is 95 Pace Drive
Bristol, Va. 24201



Call Murphy and advise
its been turned down

Murphy x ³³⁷¹~~3406~~
Boyd Bashore

~~called~~
Done 10/7/75



Vern -

What about this?

Bob says you are working
on it.

Neto

10/2/75

~~No money~~

Fish called 10-6-75
OK w/ him but felt commitment
was made to speaker.

Charlie --

Vern working on this

Has this been taken care of?

No

Can I file it away?

No.

Neta:

~~10/1/75~~

10-1-75

Max is getting some information from the interview on this before we give an outright turn down but it is clear that the Schelale proposal has been turned down. Check w/ Max to see what we can tell Humphrey & Fish.
TJ Class.

THE WHITE HOUSE SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON

DATE: September 22, 1975
FROM: Charles Leppert, Jr. *ef.*
THRU: Max L. Friedersdorf
Vern Loen *VL*
VIA: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Reps. John Murphy (D-NY)
Hamilton Fish (R-NY)

DATE: Open

PURPOSE: To discuss delay of the Interior Department's proposed
Outer Continental Shelf lease sales for Alaska and
California

FORMAT: Cabinet Room (20 minutes)

PARTICIPANTS: List of Participants attached at Tab A

CABINET
PARTICIPATION: See Tab A

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points to be provided by OMB and Energy
Resources Council

PRESS COVERAGE: White House photographers only

STAFF: Charles Leppert, Jr.

RECOMMENDED: Max L. Friedersdorf

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND:

1. Rep. Murphy chairs the House Ad Hoc Select
Committee on Outer Continental Shelf. Rep. Fish
is the ranking Minority Member of the Select
Committee.
2. The Ad Hoc Select Committee was organized in
the 94th Congress and members appointed in
April 1975. Rep. Murphy introduced H. R. 6218,
the "Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amend-
ments of 1975" on April 22nd. The purpose of
the bill is to establish a policy for the manage-
ment of oil and natural gas on the Outer Conti-
nental Shelf, to

protect the marine and coastal environment and to amend the outer continental shelf lands act.

3. The Ad Hoc Select Committee has conducted field hearings throughout the Nation in New Orleans, La.; New York, New York; Ocean City, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Anchorage, Alaska; Boston, Mass.; New London, Conn.; and Ocean City, Maryland.
4. On April 7, 1975, Rep. Murphy called from the Alaska field trip requesting the President to suspend or delay for 90 days the Interior Department's proposed Outer Continental Shelf lease sales in California and Alaska which are scheduled for October and December 1975, respectively.
5. It is reported that all the members of the Ad Hoc Select Committee favor a 90 day delay of the proposed lease sales with the exception of Rep. Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.)
6. Speaker Carl Albert has called at the request of Rep. Murphy to request that the President meet with Rep. Murphy and Rep. Fish on this subject.
7. Rep. Murphy will request the President to delay the proposed lease sales on the basis that the States and localities have not had sufficient time and cannot plan for local impact caused by exploration and drilling activities; they have requested the delay; and federal assistance will come too late to benefit the local communities; hearings before his Committee "crystalize the fact that offshore drilling is not opposed per se and that the environment can be improved rather than impacted by offshore drilling with proper planning."
8. Rep. Murphy expects that his bill H. R. 6218, will proceed to passage in the House, to conference and be sent to the President by late October 1975.

Participants for meeting with the President on Interior Department's
Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sales for Alaska and California

The President

Rep. John Murphy
Rep. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of Commerce Rogers C. B. Morton
Director of OMB James Lynn
Secretary of the Interior Designate Thomas Kleppe
Administrator of FEA Frank Zarb
Assistant Secretary of Interior Roy Hughes

Charles Leppert, Jr. (staff)
Mike Duval (Domestic Council staff)

Tveen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: TERRY O'DONNELL
SUBJECT: Proposed Meeting with Congressmen
John Murphy and Hamilton Fish and
the President

Max, today when Don Rumsfeld met with the President on proposed schedule items, the following comments were made concerning the proposal for Murphy and Fish to meet with the President on the Outer Continental Shelf.

(Ray/Hughes)

^(max)
You should call Kent Frizzell to determine if a decision has been made by Interior, then pass the information on to Murphy and Fish.



Apparently, recent developments might make it possible to drop this meeting.

- MAX - I gave these instructions to Vern. H.

cc: Mr. Jones
Mr. Rustand

final programmatic impact decision - O.C.S.
Say "yes" to leasing; cutting a delay in
schedule of sales; Tentative O.C.S. leasing (Calif.)
Sale on 09.15th; shipped to December -
Calif. sale; sending Ray Hughes out
to talk to Gov. Brown, Mayor Brabley about
Calif. sale. (Calif.)

- 1.7 Interior transferred Calif. Sale.
- 2.1 Ban on joint bidding by major oil companies.

3) Consultation with Calif. officials

Felt + Murphy - slip all sales until
S. 521 - S. 531 Congress acts

1000

MEMORANDUM
 FROM: TERRY O'DONNELL
 SUBJECT: Proposed Revision with Comments
John Murphy and Kenneth Fish and
the President

Max, today when Don Borsfeld met with the President on proposed schedule items, the following comments were made concerning the proposal for Murphy and Fish to meet with the President on the Outer Continental Shelf.

You should call Ken Fish to determine if a decision has been made by Interior, then pass the information on to Murphy and Fish.

Apparently, recent developments might make it possible to drop this meeting.

Max - I got these instructions
 to you K.

cc: Mr. Jones
 Mr. Borsfeld

Handwritten note on the right margin, possibly "1000" or similar.

Very faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through or extremely light handwriting.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

~~Mr. Mitchell~~
TO Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Hagerty

FROM Norman Hartness *NH* DATE 9/22/75

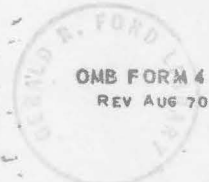
- Take necessary action
- Approval or signature
- Comment
- Prepare reply
- Discuss with me
- For your information
- See remarks below

REMARKS

Attached are draft talking points per your telephone request of Friday afternoon. The Energy Resources Council is preparing for the President an options paper on S. 521 and S. 586. We hope that the meeting with Congressmen Hamilton Fish and John Murphy can be delayed until the President has that paper.

MAX:
TALKING POINTS
FOR OCS
SCHEDULE
PROPOSAL
CHARLIE

BRIEFING
PAPER - YOU
HAVE SCHEDULE
PROPOSAL.



I. PURPOSE

To discuss Outer Continental Shelf impact assistance and pending legislation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background. Two Senate-passed bills are now pending in the House which relate to this subject. S. 586 (Hollings), which is before Merchant Marine and Fisheries, would amend the coastal zone program and set up an OCS impact assistance program. S. 521 (Jackson) would set up the same impact aid program and make major changes likely to delay the OCS program. Initial markup of S. 586 is scheduled for September 29. S. 521 is not referred yet because of jurisdiction conflicts but the House Select Committee on OCS (Chairman John Murphy) will likely take up either S. 521 or a similar bill H.R. 6218 in late October. Congressman Murphy has requested Interior to delay the California OCS sale now scheduled for mid-November for 90 days to allow time to pass legislation. Interior has refused because such a delay would also delay the Gulf of Alaska and Atlantic sales.
- B. Participants: Congressmen Hamilton Fish and John Murphy.
- C. Press Plan:

III. TALKING POINTS

A. Impact Assistance

1. The Energy Resource Council is now completing an analysis of S. 521 and S. 586 and will be making recommendations to me on these bills including the impact aid issue in a few days.
2. Our estimates are that OCS development may give rise to \$200-600 in increased public facility construction nationwide over the next 12 years.
3. We believe that over the long run State and local tax bases will rise more than enough to finance these needs. However, in some localities a short-term fiscal problem may occur.
4. Our study of the impact aid question over the last several months shows that it is difficult to design a program to help those in need without paying large amounts that are unneeded.
5. For example, determining in advance whether impacts over time are net adverse impacts is very difficult, yet it's not desirable to give grants for impacts which turn out to be only temporary.
6. We believe that the Federal role if any in this area should be a residual role after reasonable oil company and State provision of assistance to local governments, and a reasonable tax effort and borrowing effort by the impacted communities.

7. Existing Federal programs of assistance already account for about 20% of State and local expenditures and should be used to obtain needed aid to the maximum extent possible.

B. Leasing Delay

1. We don't believe that there is any reason for delaying OCS lease sales to await legislation.
2. The existing OCS law allows substantial flexibility in the leasing program. Interior has made over the past year substantive changes designed to increase State participation in the program:
 - Regulations have been proposed to give the States time to review and comment on OCS development plans.
 - A new OCS Advisory Board with State and other public participation is being created.
3. Development from the new frontier area sales won't begin for several years; therefore, there is enough time for States to complete coastal zone management plans.
4. The Administration's oil-spill liability legislation should be effective well before there is any risk of spills or other damages from new frontier area development.

5. Should the legislation become law subsequent to the lease sales California and Alaska would not be adversely affected in any way because the sales were held under current law rather than the proposed legislation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1975

GREET REP. TOM HAGEDORN (R-Minn.) AND MR. AND MRS. HARRY TUTTLE

Wednesday, September 24, 1975

11:15 a.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

Via: Max Friedersdorf

From: Vern Loen *VL*

I. PURPOSE

Opportunity for Mr. Tuttle to present to the President a wood carving of the American Eagle.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

1. Mr. Harry Tuttle, from Deephaven, Minnesota, personally designed and inlaid the wood carving of the American eagle.
2. Mr. Tuttle wrote to Rep. Hagedorn requesting the opportunity to present this carving to the President.
3. Mr. Hagedorn, a freshman, succeeded former Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.) who retired. He has a fine support record.

B. Participants: The President
Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)
Mr. Harry Tuttle
Mrs. Barbara Tuttle (wife)
Vern Loen (staff)

C. Press Plan: White House photographer only

III.

TALKING POINTS

1. I appreciate very much this beautiful work of art.
2. You folks can be very proud of your Congressman. Tom is a real comer.

Geo. Berry

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: September 11, 1975
FROM: Vern Loen *VL*
THRU: Max Friedersdorf
VIA: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)

DATE: Next Congressional Hour

PURPOSE: Rep. Hagedorn would like to introduce Mr. Harry Tuttle who wishes to present the President with a personally designed wood carving of the American eagle.

FORMAT: The Oval Office - 5 minutes *9/24 11:15 - 11:20*

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)
Mr. Harry Tuttle *wife - Barbara*
Vern Loen (staff)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points to be provided

PRESS COVERAGE: White House photographer only

STAFF: Vern Loen

RECOMMEND: Max Friedersdorf

BACKGROUND:

1. Rep. Hagedorn wrote a letter on September 8 requesting this meeting.
2. Rep. Hagedorn, a freshman, succeeded former Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.), who retired.
3. Mr. Hagedorn is a member of the House Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation Committees.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

TOM HAGEDORN
2ND DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION

SEP 10 1975

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICES:
325 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2472

210 POST OFFICE BUILDING
MANKATO, MINNESOTA 56001
(507) 388-4563

GEORGE L. BERG, JR. ✓
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

September 8, 1975

Mr. Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant to
the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Vern:

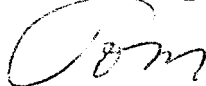
I am writing on behalf of Mr. Harry Tuttle, a constituent of mine from Deephaven, Minnesota, who is interested in presenting to President Ford a beautifully designed wood carving of the American eagle.

Mr. Tuttle is interested in coming to Washington and having me join him in meeting with the President for only a few minutes in order to present this attractive inlaid carving.

If you would be kind enough to arrange a mutually convenient time when the President can meet with me and Mr. Tuttle, I would appreciate it. For your information, Mr. Tuttle will not be available between October 18-29 and November 13-23.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,



Tom Hagedorn
Member of Congress

TH:jf

September 11, 1975

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your letter of September 8 in which you request a meeting with the President in order to introduce Mr. Harry Tuttle who wishes to present the President with a personally designed wood carving of the American eagle.

I have personally recommended that this be done and will be back in touch with you as soon as a decision has been made.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Verson C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable Tom Hagedorn
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

VCL:vh

bcc: Warren Rustand w/incoming for action (schdule proposal 9/11/75)



September 25, 1975

Dear Tom:

I am enclosing pictures taken during the Congressional Hour on September 24th, when you introduced Mr. Harry Tuttle to the President. Mr. Tuttle then presented a personally designed wood carving of the American Eagle.

I am pleased to send them to you on behalf of the President.

Sincerely,

**Charles Leppert, Jr.
Special Assistant
for Legislative Affairs**

**Honorable Tom Hagedorn
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515**

Enclosures: (3) bl&wh 24SE75A6585-14A

CL:nb



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: September 11, 1975
FROM: Vern Loen *VL*
THRU: Max Friedersdorf
VIA: Warren Rustand

MEETING: Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)

DATE: Next Congressional Hour *11:20-25* *9/24*

PURPOSE: Rep. Hagedorn would like to introduce Mr. Harry Tuttle who wishes to present the President with a personally designed wood carving of the American eagle.

FORMAT: The Oval Office - 5 minutes

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)
Mr. Harry Tuttle
Vern Loen (staff)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points to be provided

PRESS COVERAGE: White House photographer only

STAFF: Vern Loen

RECOMMEND: Max Friedersdorf

BACKGROUND:

1. Rep. Hagedorn wrote a letter on September 8 requesting this meeting.
2. Rep. Hagedorn, a freshman, succeeded former Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.), who retired.
3. Mr. Hagedorn is a member of the House Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation Committees.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____



October 27, 1975

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your letter of October 20 in which you enclosed a photograph of the President and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tuttle with the request that the President autograph the picture.

I am pleased to return the signed picture to you with the best wishes of the President.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable Tom Hagedorn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

VCL:vh enclosure





Gerald R. Ford

U LIBRARY

TOM HAGEDORN
2ND DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION

OCT 20 1975

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICES:
325 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2472

210 POST OFFICE BUILDING
MANKATO, MINNESOTA 56001
(507) 388-4563

GEORGE L. BERG, JR.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

October 16, 1975

Mr. Vernon C. Loen
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Congressional Affairs
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vern:

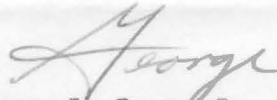
I am enclosing the copy of the letter that has just arrived from Mr. William Nicholson which I am sure you will find self-explanatory.

As you know, through the courtesies of your good office, the President did meet with the Congressman and Mr. Tuttle about two weeks ago.

I thought that perhaps you might want to check your lines of communication with Mr. Nicholson's office to prevent situations of this nature from arising in the future.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



George L. Berg, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

GLB:jb

Enclosure

*Vern Loen
called Geo. Berg -*

*Vera Hannigan
called Nancy in Scheduling -*

(Call Clear - 10/24)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1975

Dear Congressman:

Vern Loen forwarded, along with his own personal endorsement, your letter of September 8 and request on behalf of Mr. Harry Tuttle who would like to arrange a time to present him with a wood carving of the American Eagle.

The President is most appreciative of the thoughtfulness of Mr. Tuttle in wishing to make him a gift of this fine work but I must tell you I do not foresee a time when this could be arranged. The President has an extremely heavy official schedule in the weeks and months ahead, in addition to which he is committed to extensive travel plans well into the winter months. It is necessary, therefore, to forego many appointments he would otherwise want to include.

The President has asked that you express his best wishes to Mr. Tuttle, nevertheless, with his regrets that he cannot be received at the White House.

Sincerely,

William W. Nicholson
Deputy Director
Scheduling Office

The Honorable Tom Hagedorn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 23, 1975

*Congressional
Hour*

GREET REP. TOM HAGEDORN (R-Minn.) AND MR. AND MRS. HARRY TUTTLE

Wednesday, September 24, 1975

11:15 a.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

Via: Max Friedersdorf

From: Vern Loen *VL*

I. PURPOSE

Opportunity for Mr. Tuttle to present to the President a wood carving of the American Eagle.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

1. Mr. Harry Tuttle, from Deephaven, Minnesota, personally designed and inlaid the wood carving of the American eagle.
2. Mr. Tuttle wrote to Rep. Hagedorn requesting the opportunity to present this carving to the President.
3. Mr. Hagedorn, a freshman, succeeded former Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.) who retired. He has a fine support record.

B. Participants: The President
Rep. Tom Hagedorn (R-Minn.)
Mr. Harry Tuttle
Mrs. Barbara Tuttle (wife)
Vern Loen (staff)

C. Press Plan: White House photographer only

Gloria Pershing
called for map &
said it had to be
done

Hydler - No *

Hydler doesn't want to
take I's time with it

10/20/75

Donny Frank talked to
Bill Nicholson over

Frank is pushing

Haggard

10/22/02

Dinner, Frank talked to
Bill Nicholas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Re: 10-14-75

Re do the

visiting on Dr.

Wylder + get any
further info that I
need + redo the

briefing paper from the
last time. T.K.
Cros.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VERN LOEN
BILL KENDALL
PAT O'DONNELL
CHARLES LEPPERT ✓
TOM LOEFFLER

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.G.*

SUBJECT:

Congressional Hour - October 22

Please be certain to invite only those participants listed in each request. If a Member wants additions, tell him the additions must be approved before they can be invited.

Then list information as in my 10/11 memo to Rustand, along with requested additions, in a memo thru me to Warren.



Jean Daugherty 10/14/75 w/advise if ok.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

x5516

Nota:

Please attached
this to the file we
have on this.

TH

Chen.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

Charlie

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

Jean Dougherty
Cong Wylder

PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT. _____
 WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Wylder was not pushing this. Just submitted it to see if Pres. was interested - no big thing

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

9/24

11:20

Case 9/24/75

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1975

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVE JOHN W. WYDLER (R-NY)

Wednesday, September 24, 1975

11:05 - 11:10 a. m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

Via: Max L. Friedersdorf
Vernon C. Loen

From: Charles Leppert, Jr. *etg.*

I. PURPOSE To greet Rep. John Wydler and Mr. L. Benson Huggard.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background:

1. Rep. John Wydler, elected to the 88th and succeeding Congresses, represents the 5th Congressional District of New York and serves on the House Committees on Government Operations and Science and Technology.
2. Mr. L. Benson Huggard is a 35 year old Nassau County policeman, and a swimmer of world repute. Mr. Huggard has swum the English Channel a number of times, holds the world record for time and distance swimming by swimming 166 miles in 29 hours and several long distance swimming records. He is considered the No. 2 marathon swimmer in the United States.
3. Mr. Huggard, through Rep. Wydler, requested an invitation to the White House to swim with the President in the White House pool. The request to swim in the White House pool was denied and the President agreed to meet Mr. Huggard.

B. Participants:

The President
Rep. John W. Wydler
Mr. L. Benson Huggard
Charles Leppert, Jr. (staff)

C. Press Plan: White House photographs only

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Benson, how many times have you swum the English Channel and what was your shortest time?
2. Where did you set the endurance record for swimming 166 miles in 29 hours?
3. What other swimming records do you hold?
4. It is a pleasure to meet a fellow swimming enthusiast and I wish you well in the future.

Charlie -

Vern asks that you handle
the Hydlar request. MF. papers
attached

Neto

9/18/75



CONGRESSIONAL HOUR - WEDNESDAY, September 24 - Begin at 11:00 a.m.
N. W. Gate

11:00/11:05 Quillen (Vern Loen) John Alan Maxwell and Clifford Maxwell
Bicentennial Art presentation by artists,
paper

11:05/11:10 Jack Wydler (Max - /to be done here) Mr. L. Benson Huggard,
Charlie Nassau County Policemen who has swum the English Channel,
wanted to swim in the President's pool. Since this cannot be
done, the President will be pleased to meet him during C.H.

11:10/11:20
(2 for Wampler) Bill Wampler (Max - both papers to be done here)
1. Luette Drumheller, child, wrote and asked to meet the Pres.
2. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Johnson wish to present art to the
President.

11:20/11:25 Caldwell Butler (Vern Loen) Mr. Charles E. Fancher

11:25/11:30 Don Clausen (Charles Leppert) Wrist Wrestling Champs

11:30/11:50 SENATE 11:30/35 Senator Byrd
11:35/40 Senator Baker
11:40/45 Senator Thurmond
11:45/50 Senator Griffin

11:50/11:55 Senator Moss and Cong. McKay
(Kendall will do as Senator Moss wrote first requesting
Utah Bicentennial Committee certificate be signed by the
President for the City of Provo.) If Moss comes, invite
McKay to attend.



August 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

WARREN RUSTAND

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF

SUBJECT:

M.C. Jack Wydler (R-NY)

Warren, Mr. Wydler called ~~with~~ reference to a ^{Benson} ~~Vincent~~ Huggard who is a Nassau County policeman, and also a swimmer of some repute. I am advised Huggard has swum the English Channel a number of times, and has broken the world endurance record by swimming 166 miles in 29 hours.

Mr. Wydler has been contacted by a Mr. Danny Frank, who I am told, also called Bill Nicholson, requesting that Huggard be invited to the White House for a swim with the President.

I don't think we need go that far, but would recommend we put this through for the next Congressional Hour, which I understand may be in mid-September. I think if we can bring him in for a handshake and photo, that would suffice.

What do you think?

bcc: Vern Loen

Frank -
Chronogaleton



August 29, 1975

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your August 26 letter about arranging an appointment with the President for Mr. Benson Haggard, who holds several long distance swimming records.

I have been in touch with the Scheduling Office and asked that this request be given careful consideration. We will be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable John W. Wydler
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Warren Rustand - FYI (Reference
the August 27 memorandum from Max Friedersdorf)

MLF:VO:vo

