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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR RON NESSEN

FROM: JIM SHUMAN

Attached you will find copies of additional Questions and Answers for the President's interview with the Deseret News

The two questions on Teton Dam are updates to the questions previously included in the Briefing Book. ✓

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICYQuestion

It has been almost two months since you signed the law establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy. When will you nominate a director for the office?

Answer

I can't give you a specific date now, but I hope to send a nomination to the Senate very soon. While there has been some delay in getting the director nominated, we have continued efforts to get the office moving quickly once the director is confirmed. For example, we have two advisory groups that are studying a number of critical issues that the new office should consider as soon as the director is confirmed. Also, I have requested the money we need for the office and it has already been approved by the Congress.

Follow-on Question

Are you still considering Dr. Stever for the position as director of the new office -- in view of the strong opposition from conservative senators to his appointment?

Answer

Dr. Stever is one of the people that I am considering. I understand that some members of the Senate have criticized Dr. Stever because of work funded by the National Science Foundation of which he is the director. I am also aware that Dr. Stever enjoys strong support of many members of the Congress and of the scientific community.

Dr. Stever is a distinguished scientist and, in my opinion, an outstanding public servant. As you know, he has served both as Director of the National Science Foundation and as my part-time Science Adviser. In the 1950's he was the Chief Scientist of the Air Force.

GRS
7/7/76

UTAH -- TOTAL ACREAGE -- 52,696,960

66.163% of this is Federally owned

BREAKDOWN

Acres public domain 34,322,235

Land acquired by 543,424
other methods

TOTAL 34,865,660

Department breakdown -- This land is owned by 17
different agencies.

State and private acreage -- 17,831,299

CLEAN AIR VERSUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTQuestion

What is your attitude as to the proper balance towards achieving clean air versus economic development objectives? How will the Clean Air Amendments before the Congress affect this balance?

Answer

First, we have been making good progress toward achieving air quality standards and I expect progress to continue. I believe we can go a long way toward achieving both our environmental goals and our economic development goals at the same time, if we proceed deliberately and carefully.

I am very concerned about excessively rigid air quality amendments and particularly the requirements now being considered by the House and Senate under the label of "preventing significant deterioration" of air quality. These could have a drastic effect in some areas and we should not proceed with them until we understand better the full range of impact.

I am pleased to note that Senator Moss has introduced an amendment which would preclude application of all significant deterioration requirements until we could learn more about their impact.

Background Only

Senator Moss received about 87,000 responses to a questionnaire on clean air versus development. We understand that 67% of the respondents indicated: (1) concern about excessively rigid clean air requirements, and (2) desire to proceed with building more power plants in Utah.

GRS
7/8/76

FEDERAL SUPPORT OF OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

Question

What is the Administration doing to encourage private oil shale development in Utah?

Answer

There are at least two major oil shale development projects in Utah in which the Federal Government is involved, both in the area around Vernal, Utah.

- . First, the Department of the Interior has leased land to the White River Oil Shale Corporation which is a consortium of three major oil companies. A prototype lease development plan is now being developed by the Corporation in conjunction with the Interior Department, which could become a model for future development of Federal oil shale resources.
- . Second, in early June, ERDA choose Geokinetics, Inc., of Utah as one of four firms in the Western States with which to negotiate possible cost sharing arrangements to develop new shale oil recovery techniques. (It is too early to tell whether these negotiations will be fruitful.)

Also, I have asked the Congress for legislation authorizing a comprehensive synthetic fuels commercialization program including loan guarantees which could be used to demonstrate shale oil recovery. That legislation is moving through the House and I am hopeful that it will pass the Congress soon.

GRS
7/8/76

IMPACT ASSISTANCE AND FEDERAL
ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Question

In Utah we need assistance to help take care of planning and construction for new energy development. What is the Federal Government doing to help?

Answer

In February 1976, I proposed to Congress a new Federal energy impact assistance program which would provide grants, loans and loan guarantees for communities significantly effected by the development of Federal energy resources, such as gas, oil and coal. A program very similar to what I had proposed has now been adopted by the Congress for areas in the coastal zone of the U.S.

I had hoped the Congress would adopt a similar approach for inland areas. However, the Congress instead passed a bill, the Coal Leasing Amendments Act by an overwhelming vote, which would increase the State share of Federal leasing revenues from 37-1/2% to 50%.

I vetoed that bill (S. 391) last Saturday because of numerous restrictive and unnecessary provisions that would hamper coal production. I indicated, however, that I would accept the increase in State share of leasing revenues if that is passed by the Congress in a separate bill.

GRS
7/8/76

TRADING FEDERALLY-OWNED OIL SHALE
LANDS FOR STATE LANDS

Question

Why doesn't the Administration permit the trade of Federal oil shale lands for other lands owned by State or local governments so that logical mining units can be put together by industry, thus increasing the potential for oil shale development?

Answer

I understand that some State and local governments and school districts have proposed trading some of the land they own to the Federal Government for oil shale lands. The State or local governments would then lease the lands they have obtained from the Federal Government to industry for oil shale development.

I also understand that the Interior Department has considered this possibility carefully and has concluded that it does not have the authority that would be needed to make such transfers. Instead, the Federally-owned lands must be leased under competitive bidding arrangements.

Furthermore, any plan to use this approach probably would be considered a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and would therefore require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY -- TITLE IX

- Q. You have recently expressed yourself quite forcefully on a Title IX issue -- the question of parent-child public school events. Title IX is a problem for higher education as well. Do you think it right that schools such as Brigham Young University, which follow a strict religious and moral code, should be subjected to government harrasment over Title IX requirements?
- A. I have expressed on a number of occasions my concern about the implementation of Title IX. The law itself specifically provides an exemption where its provisions would otherwise conflict with religious tenets of an institution. It is my understanding that HEW concurs in Brigham Young's being exempt from certain Title IX provisions and that there are no longer any disagreements in that regard, and that HEW believes Brigham Young University is in compliance with the law.

HEW officials have met with Dr. Oaks and other Brigham Young University officials, and members of my own staff have talked with Dr. Oaks on a number of occasions to discuss this and other issues.

Title IX is an important law, and we certainly want to combat discrimination. On the other hand, no legislation should be in conflict with religious principles or respected and valued American traditions, such as the parent-child functions so common at many public schools around the country.

Background

Dr. Dallin Oaks, BYU President, has been one of the most vocal critics of Title IX. He objects to HEW's ruling that all aspects of a recipient institution's activities are covered by Title IX. Oak's criticism, however, has been restrained in tone and he has been very forthright and professional in his approach to the problem. Oaks is essentially satisfied with HEW's present position regarding BYU and Title IX and he is very supportive of the President and Secretary Mathews.

DHL/7/8/76

CLEAN AIR ACTS AMENDMENTS

- Q. What will be the effect on Utah if the proposed Clean Air Act amendments pass?
- A. That depends on the final version of the bill, which is now scheduled for Senate Floor action on July 22 or 23. Utah's Senator Frank Moss has proposed an amendment which would strike the "significant deterioration" section of the bill, leaving present EPA regulations in effect, pending further study of the bill's potential impact. On May 28 I wrote to the Chairman of the Committees concerning the amendments. And in this correspondence I expressed "serious reservations" about the amendments dealing with auto emission standards and the prevention of "significant deterioration" near national parks. I believe now that the most appropriate action would be to amend the act to preclude application of all significant deterioration provisions until sufficient information concerning final impact can be gathered.

We must protect our parks and recreation areas. But we have a responsibility also not to impose overly-stringent regulations until we are more certain of their needs and impact.

UTAH'S RESOURCES

Q. Will environmental regulations keep Utah from developing its resources?

A. While Utah does have several resources which are not readily available everywhere in the United States, their situation taken as a whole does not differ significantly from that of the other several states in the Southwest.

The environmental and esthetic resources in these areas are enormous. But a lack of access to water and inadequate transportation facilities continue to constrain the further development of these resources.

At this time it is difficult to assess the extent to which development will be curtailed because of regulation. But the two regional environmental impact statements on coal, currently being prepared by DOI for Utah, should provide us with a much better idea of what the net effect will be.

At this point, though, we believe that generating facilities properly located and of an appropriate size can be developed in Utah. Important, however, is that we incorporate environmental and economic planning into the project at its earliest stages.

CLEAN AIR VERSUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Question

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GRS
7/8/76

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TETON DAM DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS

Q: Your request for \$200 million in compensation funds for the victims of the Teton Dam disaster has been included in H.R. 14236, a major public works bill, involving water and power development, and energy research. If you decide to veto this bill, how will you insure that the victims are compensated? Will you support the Church/McClure bill?

A: I have not yet reviewed the recommendations of my staff regarding H.R. 14236, which has many undesirable features. If I decide to veto H.R. 14236, however, I will press for Congressional action on a more reasonable bill which retains the full \$200 million originally proposed for compensating victims of the collapse of the Teton Dam.

BACKGROUND

No compensation, apart from reimbursable Federal disaster loans, can be granted to the victims until appropriations are passed by the Congress. Federal regulations are in readiness to implement the compensation program once the funding is available.

Senators Church and McClure have submitted somewhat different authorizing legislation for compensation of victims. This bill has been passed by the Senate and will probably be reported out of House Subcommittee during the week of July 19-23. The OMB Legislative Reference Division recommends, however, that the most expeditious way to obtain the necessary appropriations for the compensation of victims following a veto is to request quick passage a new appropriations bill, minus the offending passages.

FLM
7/8/76

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TETON DAM DISASTER

Q: What has your Administration done to aid the victims of the Teton Dam disaster, which occurred on June 5, 1976?

A: I declared the affected area to be eligible for regular Federal disaster assistance on June 6, 1976, which provides Federal aid for such activities as temporary housing, repair of public facilities, debris removal, disaster loans to individuals and businesses and so forth. I also submitted a request to the Congress for an appropriations of \$200 million to provide direct compensation to victims of the disaster and I indicated I would request additional funds to pay claims if necessary.

Recently, at my direction, Federal officials have begun to accept and process compensation claims to cut down delays when the funds become available. Actual payment of claims, however, cannot be made until the appropriations is signed into law.

FLM
7/8/76

NURSING HOMES

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Q: It is my understanding that more than 60 nursing homes will close when the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded regulations become final in March of 1977. Do you believe these regulations are too demanding?

A: The Department of HEW is well aware of the situation. The State Health Department and HEW are working together to try to resolve these regulations so that no patient will be left unserved. In addition, HEW, state and local governments and other interest groups are evaluating these regulations to determine if they should be modified. However, if any modifications are made, good quality care for the mentally retarded will be maintained.

SCM
7/7/76

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question: Mr. President, last month unemployment rose to 7.5 percent and total employment dropped by 200,000. In light of this, how can you justify vetoing a public works jobs bill?

Answer: Before panicking in the face of one month's unemployment figures, let's look at the record throughout the entire recovery. Since March of 1975, we have put almost three and one-half million people back to work, while bringing the unemployment rate down from 8.9 percent since May of last year. Virtually all of the gains in employment have come in the private sector in the form of permanent, productive jobs; I would emphasize that we have made these tremendous gains without the use of massive public works and public service employment programs.

I have proposed to the Congress actions that would further strengthen the economy without risking inflation and without relying on extensive government programs. In January, I asked for a program to assist areas of high unemployment by giving business and industry incentives to create jobs in those areas. The Congress has taken no action on this proposal, the Job Creation Incentive Act of 1976.

In January, I also asked the Congress to provide the American people with additional tax cuts, which would have become effective on July 1, if the Congress had chosen to act. These tax cuts would have provided the American people with increased purchasing power, further aiding the recovery and easing the unemployment problem.

Additionally, I have asked the Congress to limit Federal spending in order to decrease the size of the deficit and free more capital for job creation in the private sector. The Congress, however, has chosen to continue spending at excessive levels.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AUTHORITY

QUESTION

Whatever happened to the Energy Independence Authority? Do you still support it? And why is it better than letting private enterprise tackle the job?

ANSWER

The EIA which I proposed last October offers the potential for revitalizing our declining domestic energy production activities and thus helping us achieve our goals for energy self-sufficiency.

Most energy projects should and will be financed from conventional private sources, but other projects -- in selected areas such as synthetic fuels and electric utilities -- will require some direct Federal financing stimulus if we are to get the facilities built to increase domestic energy production.

Uncertainties -- such as long lead times before production, new technologies, and the future price of world oil -- make the private investor reluctant to commit capital to many such projects.

The EIA, as I proposed it, would support financially only those projects which would contribute directly and significantly to energy independence and which would not otherwise be financed by the private sector.

I support this proposal strongly, and I am pleased that the Senate has already held hearings and that the House will also do so later this month.

GRS
7/7/76

OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE

Q. There seems to be more and more talk in Congress about breaking up the major oil companies. You have said elsewhere, I believe, that you oppose the divestiture proposal. Why?

A. I am very concerned about the thrust of the divestiture bill recently voted by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It assumes that, by breaking up a major segment of the oil industry, we can lower prices and increase secure supplies. I have not seen any evidence to indicate that these results would occur.

If it could be positively shown that divestiture would improve the delivery of secure volumes of oil at lower prices to the American people, I would favor it.

The advocates of the bill reported by the subcommittee have not made that case. There is a good chance that the bill would retard rather than expand domestic production and actually increase our dependence on high priced foreign oil and our vulnerability to disruption from an embargo.

Until it can be demonstrated that divestiture legislation would improve rather than worsen our energy situation, I must oppose such proposals.

GRS 7/7/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RON NESSEN

FROM:

JIM SHUMAN |KT

Attached you will find copies of the Briefing Book for the President's interview with the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 9, 1976.

Attachments

UTAH STATE PROFILE

UTAH STATE PROFILE

HISTORY

Utah was first settled by British fur traders in the 17th century. By 1847, however, the vanguard of the westward-moving Mormons reached the site of Salt Lake City and began establishing a commonwealth under the leadership of Brigham Young.

Utah was then Mexican territory. But by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it came under U.S. sovereignty in 1848. The next year, Utah sought admission to the Union, and in 1850, Congress created the Utah territory.

Utah had a turbulent territorial history. Almost constant friction between U.S. officials and Mormon authorities led to the "Utah War" of 1857-58, when federal troops were sent to put down the "rebellion." There were also periods of Indian hostility, ending in 1870 when the Ute Indians were sent to reservations.

From 1862, the federal government began to search for ways to break down the Mormon hegemony, viewed as incompatible with the American political system. The road to Utah's statehood opened only after the Mormons lost a series of conclusive battles in the U.S. Supreme Court over antipolygamy laws. Utah became a state in 1896.

World War II brought important economic gains to Utah, including a vastly expanded steel industry, followed by major oil developments and perceptible industrialization. This was reflected in renewed population gains and increased efforts to develop the state's agricultural potential through reclamation and irrigation.

FACTS IN BRIEF

MAJOR CITIES

Salt Lake City	175,885
Ogden	69,478
Provo	53,131
Bountiful	27,853
Orem	25,729

POPULATION

<u>Total</u>	1,059,273	100% (Thirty-sixth in nation)
Urban	442,516	41.7% (Seventh in nation)
Suburban	408,956	38.6%
Rural	207,801	19.6%
Age Median	23.1	(National: 28.1)

Education

Four Years High School	67%
Four Years College	14%
Median Number of School Years Completed	12.5 (Highest in nation)

Income

Median	\$9,320
White Families	\$9,356
Black Families	\$6,604

Race

White	1,031,926	97.4%
Black	6,617	.62%
American Indian	11,273	1.1%
Chinese	1,281	.12%
Japanese	4,713	.44%
Filipino	392	.03%

Ethnic Groups (First and second generation)

U.K.	28,531	2.7%
Germany	14,179	1.3%
Denmark	10,464	.99%
Canada	11,194	1.1%
Hispanic	43,550	4.1%

WORK FORCE

Total	378,562	100%
Male	241,574	64%
Female	136,988	36%
<u>Male</u>		
Skilled blue collar	52,389	21.7%
Professional-technical	42,100	17.4%
Managerial	29,701	12.3%
Unskilled operatives	24,621	10.2%
<u>Female</u>		
Clerical	51,878	37.9%
Service work	26,628	19.4%
Professional-technical	23,027	16.8%
Unskilled operatives	12,350	9.0%
Sales	10,608	7.7%

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the state's largest industry, adding an estimated \$1.5 billion to the state's GNP. Major products include:

- transportation equipment such as intercontinental missiles, rocket engines, solid fuel propellants, supersonic engines, aircraft naval systems and military computer components.
- minerals including copper (with the nation's largest open-pit mine); gold, silver, asphalt, molybdenum, lead, vanadium and potassium salts.

Livestock/Agriculture

Livestock and agriculture also provide a major source of state income. Animals raised include sheep, with Utah ranking seventh in the nation, and turkeys. Major crops include apricots and cherries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nickname: Beehive State. The bee is a Mormon symbol for industry.

Motto: Industry

State Flower: Segoe Lily

State Tree: Blue Spruce

State Bird: Sea Gull

Area: 84,916 sq. miles (ranks eleventh)

Famous Utahans: Brigham Young, Ivy Baker Priest, Philo Farnsworth, John Browning, Maude Adams, Loretta Young, and the Osmond Brothers.

FOREIGN POLICY

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Q: Mr. President, in the election campaign there has been considerable debate on such issues as the Panama Canal and US-Soviet relations, but not much has been said about the overall goals of our foreign policy. How would you characterize your foreign policy goals and accomplishments?

A: As President, my responsibility is to define and implement policies in our foreign relations which will best protect United States political, economic and security interests throughout the world. These interests are best served by the United States taking a strong position of leadership, drawing on its tremendous economic and physical strength in international forums, and its bilateral relations with great powers and developing countries to shape the international forces of change in directions that facilitate peace and stable economic growth. I have set policies which meet those criteria.

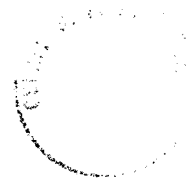
As President, I have designed and implemented a foreign policy program to strengthen freedom and to keep the peace -- we are at peace. Together with the other nations of the Free World we are safeguarding our freedom and looking to a most promising future.

My foreign policy program -- built on five essential points -- has been successful, and I intend to keep the United States on this steady course.

- First, we will continue the steady progress of our national economy; I look forward to the opportunity of the forthcoming summit in Puerto Rico to consult with the leaders of the other leading industrial democracies on joint measures through which we can continue the substantial progress of the past six months.
- Second, we will commit the necessary resources to our national defense; my record over 27 years in the Congress and in submitting the two largest defense budgets in our peacetime history speak for themselves.
- Third, we will maintain and further strengthen our alliances with the great industrial democracies of the Atlantic Community and Japan; the past year has reflected the most dramatic strengthening of allied solidarity since the post-war alliances were formed.
- Fourth, we will conduct our relations with our Communist competitors from a position of strength and in a way which will advance U. S. interests, reduce international tensions and resolve dangerous conflicts; and
- Fifth, we will continue to build positive, mutually beneficial relationships with the developing nations of the world.

Our initiatives, commencing with the UN Special Session last fall and carrying through our proposals at the Paris Conference and in Nairobi are evidence of our determination in this area.

Let there be no doubt, America today is the world's leader. Americans are justly proud of their country. They want their country to be strong, and they want this strength to serve peace. The five pillars of my foreign policy serve these most important objectives.



COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GOVERNMENTS

Q: Why does the United States oppose the participation of Communists in NATO Governments? What would be the effect for instance if the Italian Communists did well enough at the polls to be invited to join the Italian Cabinet?

A: Decisions on domestic political affairs must ultimately be made by the Italian electorate. I would say however that a Communist government or coalition government including Communists would raise serious questions about that country's role in NATO. Communist participation in NATO governments would change the character of the Alliance. Past actions and statements by European communists demonstrate that their influence in Allied Governments would seriously hamper Western defense efforts essential to Europe's freedom and to international stability. Additionally, the commitment of the American people to defend European freedom would be deprived of the moral basis on which it has stood for 30 years.

Q: Does this policy represent intervention in the domestic political affairs of our allies?

A: It does not. Of course, decisions on domestic political affairs must be made by the voters of the countries concerned. The members of the Alliance, however, cannot close their eyes to a possible resultant impact on NATO and the fact that Communists in Western Europe have long advocated programs and

values detrimental to NATO and to our mutual defense. It is the inevitable impact of such developments on the North Atlantic Alliance which is of concern to us.

SALT

Q: The SALT talks resumed in Geneva this week. Do you expect any progress? Haven't we really scrubbed the idea of a SALT agreement this year?

A: We are continuing to work toward conclusion of a new SALT agreement. The exchange of views that has taken place in Geneva and other channels in the past few months has led to progress on several issues and provided further insight into the position of both sides on the unresolved issues. I won't speculate on when the outstanding issues will be resolved.

We are not going to rush to meet any deadline on a matter which is so important to our national security interests, but I can assure you that we shall continue to make every effort to obtain a satisfactory agreement.

U.S. AFRICAN POLICY (Majority Rule in Southern Africa)

Q: Mr. President, following up on the Secretary of State's trip to Africa and his speech in Lusaka, some of your opponents have claimed that this trip, and particularly the expressed support of majority rule in southern Africa, is inciting Africa to violence, and it does not take into account minority rights. Would you care to comment?

A: It is the American tradition as a part of our life and our history to support self-determination. Support for majority rule has been the consistent policy of Republican and Democratic administrations alike. This policy has had strong bipartisan support and rather than inciting to violence, support for majority rule is the one means to encourage peaceful transition. Our support of majority rule carries with it insistence on full protection of minority rights, and we will not endorse any development in southern Africa that does not provide for such rights.

Q: Mr. President, does your Administration intend to press for majority rights for all of southern Africa, including South Africa?

A: Well, first of all, you must make a basic distinction between the illegal regime in Rhodesia, South Africa's occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's recognized status as an African state. These are quite different situations. Nevertheless, apartheid in South Africa remains an issue of great concern to those committed to racial justice and human dignity, and the United States will exercise all

of its efforts to encourage an evolution toward equality of opportunity and basic human rights for all South Africans.



A NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY

Q: Mr. President, why do we need a new Panama Canal Treaty?

A: Because the Canal is of such importance to us, I have concluded, as did my four immediate predecessors, that the present agreement does not adequately protect our long-term interests there. We need a new agreement which will assure us control over the defense and operation of the Canal during the treaty's lifetime and secure access after that. The issue involves not just the United States and Panama, but all of Latin America and trading nations the world over, which support a new treaty. As President, I must make policy decisions on the basis of all the information available to me and I must look at the broad international picture and determine the most responsible course to protect the long-term interests of the United States. My policy will do just that.

Q: Why do you consider that the present agreement does not adequately assure U.S. interests in the Canal?


A: The Canal crosses Panamanian territory. Seventy-five percent of its work force is comprised of Panamanians. Efficient operation and effective defense of the Canal necessarily depend upon willing cooperation from Panama, which of course has a vital interest in maintaining a secure and well run Canal.

I believe that through negotiation we can achieve a framework within which our long-term interests in the Canal will best be assured. Such an agreement would provide for U.S. control of the defense and operation of the Canal during the lifetime of a new treaty and for its neutrality and the freedom of access for all nations of the world after that.

Q: Does that mean you are giving up U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone?

A: We have long recognized Panamanian "titular sovereignty" in the Canal Zone, as President Eisenhower specifically stated in 1959.

The sovereignty question, however, is not the real issue. We have essentially three options: we can just give up our interests in the Canal or turn the issue over to the UN; we can resist all change and fight to retain the current situation; or we can discuss with the Panamanians whether there is a cooperative way in which the interests of both can be accommodated. I think the only responsible course for a President to take is the third course, and that is what I and my predecessors have done. We may not be successful, but it would be irresponsible not to make the effort.

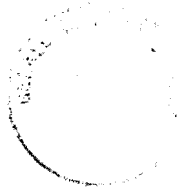


SYRIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

Q: The US remains opposed to outside military intervention yet we appear to be helpless in preventing increasing numbers of Syrian troops from entering Lebanon. Do we therefore regard their presence as helpful as Dean Brown has suggested since ending his special assignment? At what point will the Syrian troop presence swell beyond Israel's level of tolerability?

A: We have consistently maintained that the political role Syria has played in mediating the conflict has been constructive. At the same time, our position on the risks of foreign military intervention remains unchanged. We have stated consistently that foreign intervention carries with it the risk of widening the conflict.

It is important to understand that the restoration of security in Lebanon which the parties themselves are discussing is very complex. In the last analysis the restoration of peace and security depends on the political accommodation among the parties in Lebanon themselves. We, of course, remain hopeful that a peaceful accommodation can be reached in the shortest possible time.



IMPORTANCE OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT

Q: What is your strategy in the Middle East?

A: We remain determined to pursue efforts to help achieve a final peace settlement based on Resolutions 242 and 338. This is in our own interests and in the interests of all the governments in the area.

For us, this is a matter not only of choice but also of necessity.

We have a commitment to Israel's security and survival and important interests in sound relations with our friends in the Arab world. We have seen how the most recent war and the oil embargo in 1973 brought about untold human suffering, disrupted the world economic situation and threatened great power confrontation in the area. The repetition of the events of 1973 would pose the gravest of threats not only to the Middle East but to the world in general. Since the October War, the US has been able to assist Israel, Egypt and Syria in negotiations -- courageously undertaken and concluded by all sides -- which produced agreements that reduced the danger of another war and improved prospects of a final and durable peace. We have enhanced our close relations with Israel and developed good political and economic ties with a number of Arab states.

The trust that both sides have placed in us was a key factor in our ability to help conclude a new Sinai agreement last fall.

That accord vividly demonstrated the new potential for peace and in subsequent talks with leaders in the area, we have continued to explore possible avenues for progress. I intend to continue our efforts to help bring about an overall settlement in the Middle East for the benefit of the nations in the area and for the stability of the nations of the world.

SYRIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

Q: What is your estimate of the numbers of Syrian troops in Lebanon and do you believe this presence constitutes a threat to Israel and possibly the pretext for a new war?

A: Given the fluidity in the situation, it is difficult to be precise on a moment-to-moment basis but we have had reports of a total of 5-6,000. We are regularly assessing the situation but it is not for us to define what Israel might consider a threat. Our chief interests are that there be an end to the fighting in Lebanon and a political settlement which preserves Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity and national unity, and that the situation in Lebanon not broaden into a bigger conflict.

US SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

Q: Is US support for Israel waning as some have charged?

A: My support for Israel's security and survival is unchanged and unfailing. My public and private statements here and abroad, my Administration's positions at the United Nations, and my request for \$4 billion for Israel for fiscal years 76 and 77 are evidence of the extent of our commitment.

Q: Do you blame Israel for lack of progress on a Middle East settlement because of domestic pressures in the US during an election year?

A: The achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East is a long and difficult process. All the parties share a responsibility in it; all recognize what is at stake. Our policies in that troubled region are not dictated by short term political considerations; at the same time our policy has never been to impose a settlement or to seek one-sided concessions. We are presently continuing our consultations with the interested parties on practical ways of furthering progress toward peace.

ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH PRC

Q: Can you confirm the allegations made before the Lester Wolff Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee that the Administration intends to establish full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and sever ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan after the fall elections?

A: There is no timetable nor even an understanding regarding the modality by which the United States will establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China.

I have stated publicly on numerous occasions -- as in my speech at Honolulu on December 7 -- that I believe it is important to the future well being of this country that we establish a normal relationship with the People's Republic of China. The future security of Asia, and the evolution of a stable balance among the world powers in a nuclear age, require that we not slip back into the sterile confrontation we had in the past with a nation embodying nearly a quarter of mankind. Nor should we give up lightly the greater flexibility in our foreign policy which has come with our new dialogue with Peking.

Normalization will affect the interests of a number of our close friends and allies in the international community. These interests and concerns must be given the utmost respect as we proceed in our dealings with Peking. We cannot and will not compromise the security of others.

RON:

Marguita asked me to get this Q&A directly to you. She is quite certain it will come up. If you can pull anything from the book, substitute the attached for "Trading Federlly-owned oil shale lands for state lands." which we turned in yesterday. Sorry to be so late but the real question didn't come through until 7:45 A.M. today. Schleede



COURT CASE INVOLVING EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL
LANDS FOR STATE LANDS TAKEN FOR NATIONAL PARKS

Question

The Utah District Court recently decided against the Federal Government in a case where Utah has sought certain lands (with oil shale potential) in lieu of lands taken for National Parks in Utah. Will the Administration appeal this case?

Answer

I'm aware of the case and recognize that it is of great interest to the people of Utah and other States. The Interior Department and Justice Department are now evaluating the District Court decision and will decide soon whether or not to appeal.

BACKGROUND

- . Under existing law (either Utah Statehood Act or law creating one or more National Parks), States have the right to select acreage from Federal domain lands in return for State lands taken for use as National Parks.
- . Utah and other States with this authority understandably developed the practice of seeking Federal lands with high mineral value. In Utah, this particularly involved oil shale lands.
- . During the Johnson Administration, either Secretary Udall or Attorney General Kennedy concluded that Federal lands exchanged for State lands must be of "comparable value." There are many proposed exchanges pending in Utah and other states, awaiting Interior Department decisions on comparable value.
- . In about 1972 or 1973, Governor Cal Rampton asked Secretary Morton to reconsider the matter and Morton apparently suggested a court test.
- . Such a suit was brought and on June 8, 1976, the Utah District Court decided (Utah vs. Kleppe) against the Federal Government's contention that lands must be of comparable value.
- . Neither Justice nor Interior have decided whether to appeal.
- . The final decision on this suit has very far reaching implications, particularly in Western states and Alaska.

GRS
7/9/76

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REVENUE SHARING

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- UTAH
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to Date as of 7/6/76	\$ 157.7	\$ 52.5	\$ 51.8	\$ 52.3	\$.942
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	177.3	59.1	58.1	59.0	1.1
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	234.7	78.2	75.3	79.5	1.6

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

UTAH

\$ *14,568,444 for education

*Total amount granted to the State.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS

UTAH

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Payment to Date</u>	<u>Total (Existing Program thru 12/31/76)</u>	<u>Projected Under President's Legislation</u>
Salt Lake County	\$ 28,735,730	\$ 32,174,188	\$ 40,915,960
Salt Lake City	17,874,599	20,040,418	25,772,181

UTAH

SAMPLE OF ACTUAL USES OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
(July 1974-June 1975)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Actual Uses</u>
Salt Lake County	\$ 2,569,469 for public transportation 2,096,680 for public safety 1,333,754 for environmental protection 1,528,553 for recreation
Salt Lake City	\$ 3,688,134 for public safety 1,404,737 for public transportation 196,525 for water improvement

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	STATE OF UTAH	3,103,722	52,546,735		FERRON TOWN	789	17,034
					GREEN RIVER CITY	1,886	37,973
00	BEAVER COUNTY	9,570	167,594		HUNTINGTON CITY	4,777	77,925
	BEAVER CITY	6,483	113,926		ORANGEVILLE CITY	2,030	34,044
	MILFORD CITY	2,419	46,242		* COUNTY TOTAL *	39,516	704,961
	MINERSVILLE TOWN	913	17,275	009	GARFIELD COUNTY	9,836	196,174
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	19,385	345,037		ANTIMONY TOWN	REPORT	2,412
002	BOX ELDER COUNTY	67,754	1,046,422		CANNONVILLE TOWN	124	2,119
	BEAR RIVER CITY	495	8,715		ESCALANTE TOWN	312	21,580
	BRIGHAM CITY CITY	24,876	368,394		HATCH TOWN	332	7,666
	CORINNE CITY	1,639	16,686		HENRIEVILLE TOWN	162	1,173
	DEWEYVILLE TOWN	453	7,958		PANGUITCH CITY	3,925	78,528
	ELWOOD TOWN	328	6,073		TROPIC TOWN	530	7,461
	FIELDING TOWN	283	4,976		BOULDER TOWN	191	3,212
	GARLAND CITY	2,005	39,711		* COUNTY TOTAL *	15,413	320,325
	HONEYVILLE TOWN	1,222	23,619	010	GRAND COUNTY	25,668	430,383
	HOWELL TOWN	REPORT	7,211		MOAB CITY	19,983	346,985
	HANTUA TOWN	457	8,086		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,651	777,368
	PERRY TOWN	2,455	44,305	011	IRON COUNTY	47,995	781,917
	PLYMOUTH TOWN	230	4,617		CEDAR CITY TOWN	53,512	859,085
	PORTAGE TOWN	159	2,816		KANARRAVILLE TOWN	244	3,822
	SNOWVILLE TOWN	201	4,010		PARAGONAH TOWN	374	5,738
	TREMONTON CITY	7,012	129,737		PAROWAN CITY	4,858	95,618
	WILLARD CITY	1,454	29,702		ENOCH TOWN	REPORT	1,632
	YOST TOWN	57	692		BRIAN HEAD TOWN	NO PAY DUE	0
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	111,080	1,746,730		* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,983	1,747,812
003	CACHE COUNTY	79,748	1,399,070	012	JUAB COUNTY	21,902	363,011
	AMALGA TOWN	223	4,062		EUREKA CITY	1,339	26,332
	CLARKSTON TOWN	936	18,354		LEVAN TOWN	717	10,712
	CORNISH TOWN	675	14,265		MONA TOWN	466	8,301
	HYDE PARK TOWN	1,374	28,845		NEPHI CITY	10,989	204,704
	HYRUM CITY	5,126	103,151		GOSHUTE BUSINESS COUNCIL	REPORT	2,591
	LEWISTON CITY	7,094	110,967		* COUNTY TOTAL *	35,413	615,651
	LOGAN CITY	59,850	1,094,167	013	KANE COUNTY	11,407	179,265
	MENDON CITY	790	14,224		ALTON TOWN	87	1,286
	MILLVILLE TOWN	504	18,123		GLENDALE TOWN	362	5,310
	NEWTON TOWN	859	16,010		KANAB CITY	5,320	106,169
	NIBLEY TOWN	428	12,403		ORDERVILLE TOWN	561	8,095
	NORTH LOGAN CITY	3,487	61,400		* COUNTY TOTAL *	17,737	300,125
	PARADISE TOWN	633	14,059	014	MILLARD COUNTY	25,257	483,279
	POWELL CITY	3,064	60,226		DELTA CITY	10,851	185,520
	ROCK CREEK CITY	6,432	77,623		FILLMORE CITY	5,720	100,618
	HEIGHTS CITY	1,194	21,025		HINCKLEY TOWN	591	12,468
	WELLSVILLE CITY	12,981	221,424		HOLDEN TOWN	391	10,296
	TRENTON TOWN	658	14,969		KANOSH TOWN	922	14,464
	WELLSVILLE CITY	2,680	66,880		LEAMINGTON TOWN	273	4,732
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	188,736	3,371,247		LYNNNDY TOWN	109	3,033
004	CARBON COUNTY	43,761	876,069		MEADOW TOWN	282	6,186
	HELPER CITY	5,261	83,919		OAK CITY TOWN	314	5,381
	HIAMATHA TOWN	500	10,046		SCIPPIO TOWN	687	13,516
	PRICE CITY	17,994	341,451		* COUNTY TOTAL *	45,397	839,493
	SCOFFIELD TOWN	83	2,435	015	MORGAN COUNTY	18,039	301,265
	SUNNYSIDE CITY	938	18,614		MORGAN CITY	3,409	52,725
	WELLINGTON CITY	4,412	61,329		* COUNTY TOTAL *	21,448	353,990
	EAST CARBON CITY	3,513	30,062	016	PIUTE COUNTY	4,417	104,233
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	76,462	1,423,925		CIRCLEVILLE TOWN	469	12,816
005	DAGGETT COUNTY	3,685	69,658		JUNCTION TOWN	273	5,867
	MANILA TOWN	996	17,509		KINGSTON TOWN	REPORT	1,727
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	4,681	87,167		MARYSVALE TOWN	605	10,759
006	DAVIS COUNTY	145,049	2,298,623		* COUNTY TOTAL *	5,764	135,402
	BOUNTIFUL CITY	58,254	947,226	017	RICH COUNTY	7,324	104,422
	CENTERVILLE CITY	8,999	132,432		GARDEN CITY TOWN	174	2,873
	CLEARFIELD CITY	34,095	588,362		LAKETOWN TOWN	220	4,025
	CLINTON CITY	21,906	73,574		PICKLEVILLE TOWN	193	2,125
	EAST LAYTON CITY	1,144	20,488		RANDOLPH TOWN	541	9,052
	FARMINGTON CITY	5,071	88,610		WOODRUFF TOWN	183	3,308
	FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY	982	17,593		* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,635	125,805
	KAYSVILLE CITY	9,473	150,165	018	SALT LAKE COUNTY	1,624,623	28,735,730
	LAYTON CITY	40,887	672,273		MIDVALE CITY	33,992	540,847
	NORTH SALT LAKE CORP	14,983	238,485		MURRAY CITY	100,814	1,647,495
	SOUTH WEBER CITY	2,490	35,332		RIVERTON TOWN	12,556	171,140
	SUNSET CITY	8,600	158,076		SALT LAKE CITY CITY	1,024,942	17,874,599
	SYRACUSE CITY	5,226	72,868		SANDY CITY CITY	63,641	735,584
	WEST BOUNTIFUL CITY	7,329	113,587		SOUTH JORDAN CITY	5,567	82,732
	WEST POINT CITY	1,152	16,320		SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY	63,582	1,112,056
	WOODS CROSS CITY	9,149	149,252		WEST JORDAN TOWN	31,280	413,099
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	374,789	5,773,266		ALTA TOWN	916	15,400
007	DUCHESNE COUNTY	38,875	632,027		* COUNTY TOTAL *	2,961,913	51,328,682
	ALTAMONT TOWN	1,381	11,558	019	SAN JUAN COUNTY	46,951	722,433
	DUCHESNE CITY	8,505	83,301		BLANDING CITY	3,843	49,446
	MYTON CITY	955	13,281		MONTICELLO CITY	3,079	34,338
	ROBERTS CITY	25,916	316,605		NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL	49,631	698,183
	TOWN	REPORT	1,877		UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBAL COUNCIL	2,800	47,871
	UNION TOWN	11,163	192,844		* COUNTY TOTAL *	106,304	1,552,271
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	86,795	1,251,493	020	SANPETE COUNTY	30,513	544,913
008	EMERY COUNTY	26,761	484,268				
	CASTLE DALE CITY	2,182	34,267				
	CLEVELAND TOWN	421	6,680				
	ELMO TOWN	170	2,755				
	EMERY TOWN	500	10,015				

REVENUE SHARING DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE	COUNTY CODE	NAME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT	ALL PAYMENTS TO DATE
	CENTERFIELD TOWN	752	13,762		BICKNELL TOWN	750	11,369
	EPHRAIM CITY	4,866	95,059		LOA TOWN	367	11,578
	FAIRVIEW CITY	2,228	33,966		TORREY TOWN	552	2,012
	FAYETTE TOWN	106	2,025		* COUNTY TOTAL *	8,293	152,116
	FOUNTAIN GREEN CITY	921	17,403	029	WEBER COUNTY	227,197	3,886,408
	GUNNISON CITY	1,242	75,175		HUNTSVILLE TOWN	1,429	22,905
	MANTI CITY	4,109	88,072		NORTH OGDEN CITY	14,734	229,290
	MAYFIELD TOWN	316	10,300		OGDEN CITY	255,490	4,662,281
	MORONI CITY	1,069	21,045		PLAIN CITY TOWN	2,885	51,900
	MOUNT PLEASANT CITY	4,807	83,601		PLEASANT VIEW CITY	5,857	84,325
	SPRING CITY	514	12,229		RIVERDALE CITY	13,453	140,703
	STERLING TOWN	171	3,208		ROY CITY	34,567	524,375
	WALES TOWN	126	2,280		SOUTH OGDEN CITY	19,917	331,789
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	51,740	1,003,038		UINTAH TOWN	1,048	17,119
021	SEVIER COUNTY	24,906	406,163		WASHINGTON TERRACE CITY	16,195	252,512
	ANNABELLA TOWN	262	4,387		HARRISVILLE CITY	1,809	32,324
	AURORA TOWN	942	15,952		* COUNTY TOTAL *	594,581	10,235,933
	ELSINORE TOWN	703	12,288	** STATE TOTAL **		9,328,291	157,634,992
	GLENWOOD TOWN	247	6,387	NUMBER PAID		241	
	JOSEPH TOWN	149	2,863	----- GOVERNMENTS NOT PAID -----			
	KOOSHAREM TOWN	64	2,383	REASON	NUMBER	AMOUNT	
	MONROE CITY	2,553	42,678	REPORT	8		
	REDMOND TOWN	641	11,179	DUE TRUST FUND	0	8,360	
	RICHFIELD CITY	22,083	359,710	ORS HOLD	0		
	SALINA CITY	4,844	84,738	WAIVED	0		
	SIGURD TOWN	600	10,499	NO PAY DUE	2		
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	57,994	959,227	*TOTAL*	10	8,360	
022	SUMMIT COUNTY	20,728	431,251				
	COALVILLE CITY	3,217	69,874				
	FRANCIS TOWN	420	7,473				
	HENEFER TOWN	967	16,398				
	KAMAS TOWN	3,876	63,599				
	OAKLEY TOWN	368	5,883				
	PARK CITY CITY	10,679	173,169				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	40,255	767,647				
023	TOOELE COUNTY	43,951	549,122				
	GRANTSVILLE CITY	8,609	148,018				
	ONAGUI TOWN	551	14,696				
	OPHIR TOWN	88	2,230				
	STOCKTON TOWN	526	7,452				
	TOOELE CITY	35,530	662,095				
	WENDOVER TOWN	1,473	24,129				
	VERNON TOWN	196	3,109				
	SKULL VALLEY	93	1,427				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,017	1,412,278				
024	UINTAH COUNTY	54,960	929,082				
	VERNAL CITY	37,033	440,769				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	91,993	1,369,851				
025	UTAH COUNTY	241,196	4,305,618				
	ALPINE CITY	4,506	65,773				
	AMERICAN FORK CITY	36,453	609,131				
	GENOLA TOWN	797	13,409				
	GOSHEN TOWN	551	9,346				
	LEHI CITY	20,568	326,564				
	LINDON CITY	9,882	148,590				
	HAPLETON CITY	6,064	102,279				
	OREM CITY	147,972	2,121,348				
	PAYSON CITY	20,782	298,936				
	PLEASANT GROVE CITY	23,600	366,402				
	PROVO CITY	289,339	4,516,298				
	SALEM CITY	3,641	61,398				
	SANTAQUIN CITY	4,939	78,894				
	SPANISH FORK CITY CITY	27,968	460,830				
	SPRINGVILLE CITY	28,633	490,117				
	CEDAR FORT TOWN	REPORT	2,823				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	866,891	13,977,756				
026	WASATCH COUNTY	25,771	527,066				
	CHARLESTON TOWN	147	3,498				
	HEBER CITY	9,689	147,684				
	MIDWAY TOWN	1,214	23,500				
	WALLSBURG TOWN	REPORT	2,927				
	SOLDIER SUMMIT TOWN	433	1,860				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	37,254	706,535				
027	WASHINGTON COUNTY	50,294	747,790				
	ENTERPRISE TOWN	3,364	43,760				
	HURRICANE CITY	9,110	142,566				
	IVINS TOWN	527	6,391				
	LA VERKIN TOWN	1,282	19,668				
	LEEDS TOWN	180	2,785				
	NEW HARMONY TOWN	NO PAY DUE	1,127				
	ST GEORGE CITY	39,608	619,445				
	SANTA CLARA TOWN	803	27,745				
	YOQUERVILLE TOWN	229	4,237				
	VIRGIN TOWN	609	6,658				
	WASHINGTON CITY	4,272	42,828				
	SPRINGDALE TOWN	1,566	25,144				
	HILDALE TOWN	605	12,982				
	* COUNTY TOTAL *	112,449	1,703,126				
028	WAYNE COUNTY	6,624	127,157				