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| 1a. form | 1. <u>note, Barbara to Mike, 10/19/76</u> SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement | nd | C |

FILE LOCATION

Raoul Duval Papers, 1976 Debate Files

Input, Miscellaneous Issues (2) (Box 29)

plc 1/23/84

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MIKE:

Bert Tollefson (who knows the President -- apparently from the HILL days, and is acquainted briefly with RBC) dropped ~~xx~~ off the ~~xx~~ attached material -- his thoughts about the next debate. He told me that he had also given a copy of this same material to Dave Gergen.

Barbara

NOTE: He mentioned that he might give you a call to try and visit with you for a few minutes.

10/19/76

Bert Tollefson Jr.
10/17/76

Peacetime Prosperity Partnership

vs

Peanut Program Philosophy

Subject: The Final Debate



- I. Objective The President can and will win the final debate which will be a major factor in retaining the Presidency. Tactics for the debate require careful evaluation.
- II. Carter Vulnerable Carter is very vulnerable on a number of crucial issues if they are properly enunciated and understood by the public. Most of these subjects should be covered in the debate and others presented in press releases the next 10 days.
- III. Ford Advantages President Ford has many advantages including inherent strength, stability and a proven record of achievement that needs to be better comprehended by the person viewing the TV screen.
- Carter Liabilities Carter is not a strong personality and does not have a Presidential bearing which bothers even his wavering supporters. Millions of Democrats mentally compare Carter with Humphrey, Udall, Jackson and others, with obviously more ability and experience than their Presidential candidate, and they can be switched or neutralized with the right issue.

IV. Having spoken in 45 states while Opportunity in the U. S. State Department and private business, and having earlier won several national debate contests and speaking events in college; I am convinced millions of Americans can be gained for Republican candidates as the result of the final debate.

Decision The individual viewing the TV screen will make a decision based some on what is best for the country, but more on the basis of which candidate is best for him or her "Nerve issue" and also which "nerve" issue motivates a voting decision. All these aspects favor President Ford, with the vast majority of voters.

One Person Strategy (i) It would seem the President should mentally concentrate on that "one person" on the other side of the TV screen. Anyone who has had the opportunity of a "one on one" conversation with Gerry Ford know of his personal strength which can be conveyed to that individual TV viewer. Both candidates in the previous debates seemed to be talking to hundreds in the auditorium or millions in the TV audience. The persuasive

(2) television communicator is speaking to one person at a time. The personal strength, warmth and compassion of Jerry Ford is a marked contrast to the obvious weakness of Carter who has "bends like a thin reed with every change in the political winds." The real world of Washington and international politics "are at times a jungle requiring leadership like sturdy oaks with deep roots able to withstand the winds of political expediency and the turmoil of world conflicts."

(3) The President might say: "I'm willing to overlook an unjustified sarcastic comment by my opponent, accompanied by a smirk, that I have apparently now discovered the date of the first SALT agreement. My opponent's tactics and attitude could be disastrous in an international conference."

(4) Carter had a 1975 tax ^{liability} bill of \$38,000 until he deducted \$4,000 and paid \$17,000 - about 12.8 percent of his income. Carter campaigns for tax reform and against the so-called rich yet very few have received more favored tax treatment

than he has. I have never seen a person in public life more inconsistent in what he says and what he actually does. This is in vivid contrast to the Ford Administration program of fair tax reduction for all working groups as we strive for further economies in government. My opponent wants to increase taxes for everyone over the median — or those earning \$4,000 and above annually. He seems to like his \$4,000 tax

(5) saving under the investment tax credit.
Carter Our Republican campaign has peanuts avoided the divisive campaign tactics of the Carterites who have attempted to activate one group against another. Although that strategy can gain votes, the Ford campaign will not use that strategy. Our Republican record appeals in fairness to the vast majority of Americans whether they be Democrats, Independents or Republicans. I would be remiss if I did not point out that not only does my opponent benefit financially in a substantial way by the

Mondale on Taxes tax structure but Senator Mondale admitted over the weekend under intensive questioning that with the composition of ^{the Democrat-controlled} Congress there is little chance of early change in some of the tax provisions being criticized. So Carter can have it both ways — criticizing tax clauses that saved him \$4,000 in taxes last year.

Ironically my opponent also benefits financially from Federal subsidy payments under an outmoded, unfair peanut program. Most of the crops produced by American farmers go to markets that are being expanded. The soy beans produced throughout this country are but one example of a crop with national production much larger than peanuts. But peanuts are pampered with payments beyond any logic or common sense. The cost per peanut in Federal subsidy payments is higher than any other crop. If the restrictive, controlled policies of the peanut program are applied to even a few other crops it would destroy most of American agriculture and threaten the financial stability of the country.



Peanuts
 Indicative Unfortunately, the bankrupt
 abuses of the peanut program
 fostered and continued by
 the Democrat-controlled Congress
 is indicative of other bigger
 government proposals of the Carter crowd.

Peanut
 Program
 Philosophy It is tragic but the discredited
 peanut program philosophy is still
 used as a reference for other
 Carter proposals to solve
 national problems. There is
 no doubt Carter and some other
 peanut producers benefited from
 the Federal payments but
 millions of American taxpayers
 made those payments to you.
 Now the Carterites want to apply
 that costly, unsuccessful concept
 in many ways including the
 now widely criticized proposals
 to expand the Federal bureaucracy
 to attempt to deal with problems.

(President
 looks at
 Carter) Please let me summarize a few issues:
 1.) Eighty eight million Americans have
 jobs — more than ever before — and
 the number of jobs is rapidly
 increasing as the business-labor
 investment sector has confidence in the Ford
 Administration and continues expansion.
 We have a remarkable economic

momentum underway in peacetime). Having worked since I was a boy including much hard physical labor I particularly when I was working my way through college and studying at night — I know the satisfaction of work and the importance of having a job. Our Administration is committed in every feasible way to continuing an increase in the availability of jobs by creating a governmental and investment atmosphere conducive to that accomplishment. Many persons watching tonight have jobs because of our success in creating that favorable atmosphere and who could lose those jobs in a governmental atmosphere of reckless spending of peanut program philosophy that would damage business investment confidence.

For those without a job — and my deepest sympathy goes out to you — I would urge you to support the Ford Administration with your vote because we are making substantial progress in making more new jobs available because the investment community does have

confidence in what we have been able to achieve in these two short years. Meaningful, lasting jobs are not created by some phoney government spending program that costs more in Federal expenditures for administration than is paid to a worker on a temporary basis. Real jobs are established by private investment in an expanding, vital economy which we can continue in

Peacetime Prosperity Partnership
 We need your help. Please give me your help and your hand. Together we can do the job.

Please reach out to take my hand because by working together we can have a very successful Peacetime Prosperity Partnership as our country begins our 3rd Century.

Americans have a clear choice! We do not need outmoded, unworkable projects based on a Peanut Program Philosophy. We can work together and succeed with our Peacetime Prosperity Partnership.

Other Issues:

Viet Nam
and
Economic
Statistics

(A) The Carter-Mondale ticket persists in using economic statistics on employment based on the years of the Viet Nam War. Beginning in 1961, ground combat troops from the United States were sent to Viet Nam rather than military observers from the U.S. that had been in Viet Nam and other areas of the world for several years. Despite this fact, the Carter-Mondale ticket continues to cite economic unemployment statistics from the 1961-1969 period when thousands of Americans were dying in Viet Nam. Last weekend Senator Mondale again completely misrepresented the facts by contending that the troop buildup in Viet Nam occurred after 1966 so the economic indicators from 1961 to 1966 would be comparable. The facts are that by 1963 the United States was involved in an extensive land war in Viet Nam with approximately 50,000 U.S. troops there. To represent otherwise is to completely distort the truth and this is but another example of how our opponents have misrepresented the facts.

Other Issues (continued)

Comprehensive
Program

(B) The Ford Administration continues a comprehensive policy of sound, beneficial economic growth under peacetime conditions. We will not be pressured into expedient panaceas that may actually cause a setback in the progress we have achieved. In essence, as we work with each American citizen, we have built a Peacetime Prosperity Partnership and we have the solid foundation to complete the task of meeting the legitimate needs and aspirations of all Americans. I pledge that to you.

Opponents
Platitudes

Our opponents offer only platitudes or unreasonable attacks on our achievements. The Carter-Mondale ticket has not enunciated specific programs as alternatives. Their generalizations may fool some people but the vast majority will not be misled. The 88 million with jobs should not risk their success for fuzzy economic theories that could cause a severe setback in our economy with the possible loss of millions of jobs. Because we are succeeding in

Save
Your
Job*

Unemployed Best Opportunity With Us our priority objective of working with the private sector to rapidly continue creating new jobs, the person now looking for a job should cast his vote with us rather than those who promise with platitudes but have a poor performance record.

New Ideas The Ford Administration is very receptive to new ideas. We need to improve our performance and with your help we will.

Better Communication We certainly need to improve our communication to the public of what we have achieved, for as those facts are better appreciated our national economy will experience even faster growth.

Summary Our nation and economy have never been stronger in time of peace and with your support and God's help we will increase our success.

Foreign
Policy

(C.) Our successes in foreign policy are generally well understood!

Peace

1.) No American soldier is involved anywhere in a shooting war.

Middle
East
Stabilized

2.) The critical Middle East situation has been relatively stabilized through a balanced, even-handed foreign policy in that area. Disruption of that equilibrium through careless attempts at political opportunism in the United States could be devastating to the people in the Middle East and a threat to world peace.

Viet
Nam
War
Ended

3.) The Viet Nam War has been ended after a tragic loss of many lives including 50,000 Americans. It should factually be pointed out, particularly to young Americans, that in the early 1960's a decision was made by Pentagon Whiz Kids and others in the Democratic Administration to commit American combat troops to a land war in Asia and by the mid 1960's there were 500,000 Americans in Viet Nam. President Eisenhower had successfully ended the Korean War early in that

Korean
War
Ended

Republican Administration and resisted suggestions that the United States send combat troops to Viet Nam in addition to the military advisers we had in Viet Nam and other countries. We must learn from our experiences in foreign relations. It is significant that previously secret testimony released last Saturday quotes Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 20, 1950 as testifying: "We have no present indication that the people across the border (North Korea) have any intention of fighting a major war for that purpose." Four days later the North Koreans launched the all-out invasion that cost thousands of lives including — Americans. Rusk, who was to become Secretary of State for the 8 years during the Democrat Administrations of the 1960's continued his 1950 testimony stating: "We believe that the kind of force being developed in South Korea at the present time could meet credibly the kind of force which the North Koreans have established."

Korean
War
Miscalculation
By Democrats

Rusk
Quotes

This nation and the world cannot afford that kind of miscalculation.

Democrat
Foreign
Policy
Failures

We all make mistakes but the record of accomplishment by Republican Administrations with foreign affairs during the last 25 years is a startling contrast to the tragic failures of the Democrats. Now, more than ever,

Republican
Foreign
Policy
Record
Deserves
Continuation

this nation and the world cannot risk the inexperienced candidate Carter who changes his foreign policy positions depending on what group he is addressing. Without even considering our substantial Republican achievements domestically, the factual record of foreign policy is reason enough by itself for continuation of the Ford Administration.

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This form marks the file location of item number 1a
as listed on the pink form (GSA Form 7122, Withdrawal Sheet)
at the front of the folder.

CRIME



Q. Mr. President, in a recent speech in Detroit on crime, Mr. Carter accused your Administration of failure to take effective action against the rising crime rate and outlined his own plans in this regard. What has your Administration done about crime? And what could we look forward to under the new Ford Administration?

A. Well, first of all, let me talk just a little about Mr. Carter's speech. Mr. Carter has said, in fact, that if he is elected President he will solve the crime problem. Anyone who knows anything about America's Constitution or her history and tradition would know better than to talk like this.

Under our Constitution, and for the 200 years of our existence, the fundamental responsibility for law enforcement rests with State and local governments. We have no national police force in this country -- and I don't think the American people want one.

The proper role for the Federal government in the area of crime prevention is one of leadership and support, and this is what I have tried to provide during my tenure in office. Let me be more specific.

In my crime message to the Congress, I called for the enactment of a comprehensive criminal code to serve as a model for State and local governments to follow.

I called for mandatory minimum sentences for violent offenders, particularly those using guns, and for drug pushers.

I called for legislation increasing the number of Federal judges, and I increased the number of Federal prosecutors.

And I called for legislation to provide compensation for the victims of Federal crimes.

It troubles me to have to tell you that the Congress has done nothing on these recommendations. In fact, Congress has done virtually nothing at all to address the serious crime problem facing this country. Fortunately, we have been able to do some things without the help of the Congress.

For example, two years ago -- shortly after I became President -- I directed the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop a new Career Criminal Program designed to focus the attention of the criminal justice system on the professional criminal -- the repeat offender who makes his living through crime. This program is now operating in almost 20 States across the nation and it has had dramatic results. Over 95 per cent of those identified as career criminals have been convicted and sentenced to more than 20 years in jail.

Another area where we are making considerable progress is in combating drug abuse. I have personally met with the leaders of Mexico and other countries to let them know of my concern about the shipment of drugs, particularly heroin, from their countries to ours. I think these meetings have stimulated greater cooperation and we are now beginning to see reductions in the amount of "brown heroin" coming into this country from Mexico.

These are just two of the areas where we are making progress. There are more. And I think these efforts are beginning to have an impact throughout the country.

In the year in which I became President, crime increased 18 per cent over the previous year. After my first full year in office, the rate of increase had been cut to 9 per cent. For the first six months of this year, the rate of increase was only 3 per cent, and serious crimes -- rapes, murders, robberies and the like -- had actually declined for the first time in years. So we are beginning to see positive results. But I fully realize that we have a long way to go.

If the American people are going to beat this problem, and I believe we are, punishment for those who break our laws must be swift and certain. This is what I have been advocating. But I can't do the job alone, without the help of Congress. That is why I have stated that one of my top priorities next January will be the rallying of America behind Federal anticrime legislation. I realize that this legislation will not answer the crime problem, but it will be a good beginning.




FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

1976 OCT 20 AM 8 40
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

EYES ONLY
URGENT

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CANNON

FROM: FRANK ZARB 

As per our discussion.



102002



FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK G. ZARB *F*

At our meeting on Monday you asked me to put in brief form an answer to the question which describes your energy program. I have done so in the attached.



Attachment

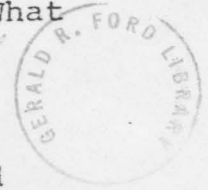
Q: Governor Carter has put forth an energy program. What is your opinion of that program?

A: Governor Carter has not proposed an energy program. There are no goals; no quantifiable targets; no end date when the "program" is to be achieved. What Governor Carter has done is indicate his lack of knowledge about energy and what the government has done to date in this area. I would hardly call this a program.

There are some striking aspects of Governor Carter's statement on energy. To a large degree, most of the so-called proposals are generalizations and platitudes -- there are very few specifics. For example, what is his "clean coal" program? How would he "exercise the Federal government's obligation to protect the Nation against an oil embargo?" What does he mean when he says that the government should negotiate with OPEC? What do these assertions mean in terms of real programs? Will he use military force to protect against another embargo? Will he back down on our support of Israel? Does negotiate with OPEC mean nationalization of oil imports? His generalizations clearly raise more questions than they answer.

Along these same lines, Governor Carter says that he favors "energy conservation pricing." What are his specific proposals? Does he favor decontrol of oil and gas? Or is he in favor of a gasoline tax or other tax on petroleum? He talked the other night about "peak load" pricing, but that is already being demonstrated in 24 states with Federal assistance. Does he mean that he would force "peak load" pricing on the states and their regulatory bodies. I doubt he means any of these, but if he doesn't, then what does he mean by "energy conservation pricing?" That kind of vagueness cannot add up to a program -- that kind of vagueness must be challenged.

The only time Governor Carter gets relatively specific in his energy proposals are in areas where the government has already acted or is in the process of acting. Carter is apparently unaware, however, of what is happening. He proposes "performance standards" for energy conservation, but these have already been enacted for autos, new houses and commercial buildings, and appliances. The enhanced R & D programs he proposes are already being implemented.



His reorganization scheme, is not only deficient, but is also reminiscent of my predecessor's proposal several years ago to establish a Department of Energy and Natural Resources. Although this didn't succeed, my Administration is currently working with Congress to examine various alternatives; the President owes the Congress a report on energy organization in December.

In summary, Carter has not proposed an energy program. And his charges that my Administration has done nothing in this area are ridiculous to anyone with even the most remote sense of what has been happening the last two years.



Q: Jimmy Carter has said that you have no energy plan, that you have exhibited no leadership on this issue. How do you respond to this charge?

A: The assertion that I have no energy plan could only be made by someone totally unknowledgeable about the world around them. If Mr. Carter had even read his local newspaper, he would know better than to make such a charge. Let me review the facts that most of us are familiar with.

When I assumed office, the Nation had no energy program -- it had only a succession of energy advisors. Imports were estimated to reach 13 million barrels per day by 1985, or more than half of our petroleum consumption. Our vulnerability was getting worse daily.

Within five months -- in my first State of the Union Address -- I proposed the Nation's first comprehensive energy program. This program, which was designed to reduce our vulnerability to zero in 1985, was ambitious and, unlike Carter's platitudes, it was specific. It contained 13 major legislative proposals to reduce consumption, to increase supply, and to use our energy resources more efficiently. These initial proposals were followed by additional proposals, including the Energy Independence Authority and the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act.

As you will remember, the initial Congressional response was hostile. Although the Congress agreed with the goals I had established, they were extremely divided on how the goals ought to be achieved, and they were afraid to take the tough steps recommended in my program to insure this Nation's energy future. They were also disorganized. In the first fifteen months after my State of the Union, 28 committees and 79 subcommittees held hearings on my program; Administration officials testified 470 times.

After two years of debate, after two years of differences and Congressional disarray, we have made some progress, but that progress has only occurred because of the constant pressure I have kept on the Congress to solve this critical



problem. Who can forget Senator Mansfield's trip down here in August of 1975 to plead for more time for Congress to get its act together. Who can forget the long delays on programs like building standards.

Let's briefly examine what that pressure has achieved.

- Seven of my original 13 programs have now been enacted into law (including some which Carter, in his lack of awareness of what is going on around him, has proposed):
 - thermal standards for new homes and commercial buildings;
 - appliance efficiency targets, labelling of appliances for consumers, and standard setting authority;
 - assistance for low income people to insulate their homes and reduce their energy costs;
 - production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves;
 - extension of coal conversion authorities for utilities;
 - the establishment of a billion barrel strategic reserve; and
 - emergency standby authorities to better deal with an embargo, both at home and with our consuming allies;
- In addition, I have achieved agreement with the Congress on the phased decontrol of oil, I have reorganized the research and development effort, and worked with the Congress to separate nuclear development from nuclear regulation; I have signed a bill into law setting energy efficiency standards for our autos; I developed oil sharing agreements with our allies in Europe and Japan; I have established dialogues with the producing nations to try to increase the security of the oil we do import.



Achievement of these steps has not been easy. Congress has resisted every step of the way, and there is still much to be done -- such as my insulation tax credit for middle-income homeowners, actions to increase the supply of natural gas, and achieving a proper balance between our energy, environmental and economic values. But much progress has been made. We have reduced our vulnerability by approximately one-half in 1985 from what it was projected to be when I assumed office.

ENERGY SCORECARD

PRESIDENTIAL PROPOSALS
PASSED BY CONGRESS

1. NPR PRODUCTION
2. STRATEGIC RESERVES
3. STANDBY AUTHORITIES
4. COAL CONVERSION
5. APPLIANCE LABELLING
6. BUILDING STANDARDS
7. WEATHERIZATION
ASSISTANCE FOR LOW
INCOME PERSONS
8. PRICE-ANDERSON NUCLEAR
INSURANCE EXTENSION

ADDITIONAL BILLS
SIGNED INTO LAW

1. PHASED DECONTROL OF
OIL
2. AUTO EFFICIENCY
STANDARDS
3. COAL LOAN GUARANTEES
4. CONSERVATION LOAN
GUARANTEES
5. STATE CONSERVATION
PROGRAMS
6. EXPANDED R&D PROGRAMS

PROPOSALS STILL
WAITING ENACTMENT

1. NATURAL GAS DEREGULA-
TION
2. NATURAL GAS EMERGENCY
AUTHORITY
3. SYNTHETIC FUELS
COMMERCIALIZATION
4. INSULATION TAX CREDIT
5. ALASKAN GAS TRANSPOR-
TATION
6. NUCLEAR LICENSING
7. NUCLEAR FUEL ASSURANCE
8. CLEAN AIR ACT
9. ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
AUTHORITY
10. ENERGY FACILITIES SITING
11. UTILITY TAX INCENTIVES
12. UTILITY REGULATORY
REFORM
13. OIL SPILL LIABILITY
14. URANIUM ENRICHMENT
15. IMPACT ASSISTANCE

Question:

What did you order the Secretary of Commerce to do in regard to disclosure of Arab boycott-related reports?

Answer:

On October 7, I signed a directive to the Secretary of Commerce instructing him to take steps to permit the public inspection and copying of reports required to be filed with the Commerce Department regarding boycott-related requests received by American companies on or after October 7, 1976. Only certain business proprietary information will not be made available to the public (i.e., monetary value of transaction, quantity and type of goods, identity of consignee).

Disclosure of boycott-related reports will enable the American public to assess for itself the nature and impact of the Arab boycott and to monitor the conduct of American companies.

As President, I have taken stronger action than any of my predecessors to counteract the boycott. For example:

- In November 1975, I issued a series of specific actions to strengthen our opposition to the boycott and to insure that American citizens and firms would not be subject to boycott-related discrimination because of their religion, race, color, sex or national origin.
- In January of this year, the Justice Department filed a civil antitrust suit against an American company charging it with implementing a boycott agreement to refuse to deal with other American companies. This suit is the first of its kind to be filed by any Administration in regard to the boycott.
- On October 4, I signed the Tax Reform Act which includes provisions under which foreign source income attributable to certain boycott-related activity will lose its foreign tax credit, certain tax benefits, and its tax deferral.



October 20, 1976

Question

Some Members of Congress have stated that you opposed any anti-boycott legislation being added to the Export Administration Act extension and that your assertion that you supported a compromise is untrue.

Answer

The week before Congress adjourned, I indicated to Members of Congress that I would support an extension of the Export Administration Act that contained a provision for prospective public disclosure of boycott reports and a provision prohibiting American companies from refusing to deal with other American companies in order to comply with the boycott of a nation friendly to the U. S. I also supported provisions which would legislatively reaffirm the strong Administrative actions I had taken in November 1975 to guarantee that American citizens and firms would be fully protected from any discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex that might arise from foreign boycott practices. These Executive actions were the strongest ever taken by an American President in this regard.

I was seeking a compromise in the Congress between those who wanted a more stringent piece of legislation which I did not believe would be in the national interest and those who were more moderate in their approach. I first offered a compromise amendment and later offered to accept a boycott amendment similar to Senator Stevenson's with a minor modification. However, neither of these proposals was accepted and the Congress adjourned without passing an extension of the Export Administration Act. Each of my proposals indicated support for prospective public disclosure of boycott reports which I directed the Commerce Department to administratively commence on October 7.

October 20, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DUVAL *Bobbie*
FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG
SUBJECT: Q&A on Civil Rights

FYI. To be technically accurate in regard to the President's position on the 1975 Voting Rights Act, the Administration recommended an extension of the Act but did not recommend a provision to broaden the Act's protection to include Spanish-surnamed Americans, etc. We are on the record, however, as supporting the expansion in coverage, though it is my understanding we did so reluctantly.

Page 2 of our Q&A reads as follows:

"In 1975 I recommended and signed an extension of the Voting Rights Act which broadened the Act's protection to include Spanish-surnamed Americans, Native Americans, and Asian-Americans."

cc: Dick Parsons



MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

Checked by Counsel's Office

YOU WERE VISITED BY —

YOU WERE CALLED BY

Parsons

OMB

OF (Organization)

Admin's office

PHONE NO.
CODE/EXT.

PLEASE CALL —

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

STANDARD FORM 63

REVISED AUGUST 1967

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

440-100-02-10-50241-1 502-502

03-108

**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY—

YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE CALL →

PHONE NO.
CODE/EXT. _____

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

Q. You are not known as a vocal advocate of civil rights in this country, and minority groups have criticized you for failing to support their needs and aspirations. Do you have any comments to make about your record on civil rights issues?

A. That is a good question, and I would like to address myself to it in some detail.

I reject totally the notion that my Administration has not been responsive to the needs of minorities and women. First of all, look at the people I have appointed to serve in the Administration. They represent a complete cross-section of the American people: blacks, whites, hispanics, men, women and practitioners of virtually all faiths. These appointments reflect my personal belief that government, particularly at the top level, ought to be a reflection of society.

I have also endeavored, since becoming President, to keep myself apprised of the views, the concerns and the needs of minorities and women by meeting frequently with representatives of these groups. I have met and had extensive discussions with members of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, with Roy Wilkins and members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and with numerous other groups representing all segments of our society to hear from them, first-hand, their concerns and their suggestions.

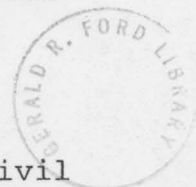
Probably the most important thing my Administration is doing for minorities and women is restoring stability and steady growth to our economy. It is a sad but true fact that during economic hard times minorities and women suffer first and suffer most. Conversely, they stand to be the biggest beneficiaries of the restoration of a healthy economy.

Anyone who is familiar with my record -- as a Congressman and as President -- will know that I am a firm believer in the basic human rights of all Americans. Let me mention just a few specifics:

As Congressman:

-- I supported and voted for the 1964 and 1968 Civil Rights Acts and the 1965 and 1970 Voting Rights Acts.

-- In 1970 I secured the 16 additional signatures needed to bring the Equal Rights' Amendment to the House floor for a vote. I voted for the ERA and strongly support its ratification by the states.



As President:

- In 1974 and 1975 I supported and signed legislation eliminating sex discrimination in housing, credit, education and appointments to the military service academies.
- In 1975 I recommended and signed an extension of the Voting Rights Act which broadened the Act's protection to include Spanish-surnamed Americans, Native Americans and Asian-Americans.
- In June 1976 I directed the Attorney General to plan a sweeping review of all Federal laws and regulations that may discriminate on the basis of sex and to make recommendations for change. I have urged the governors of all the states to do the same.
- I proposed and on October 13, 1976 signed legislation extending the General Revenue Sharing program until 1980 and broadening and strengthening its antidiscrimination provisions.
- On October 19, 1976 I signed a bill which gives courts discretion to award attorney's fees to prevailing parties in suits to enforce Federal civil rights statutes.
- The FY 1977 budget which I submitted to Congress would have provided:
 - an increase of over \$900 million for civil rights activities from the \$2.9 billion figure in 1975.
 - a 24 percent increase over 1975 in Federal outlays for civil rights enforcement activities, to an amount of \$430 million.
 - an increase in Small Business Administration loan and loan guarantee funding for minority enterprises of over 100 percent from 1975.
- My Administration is continuing a successful program begun in 1970 to increase the deposits held by the nation's 71 minority-owned banks.
- I have consistently supported school desegregation. My FY 1977 budget would provide for nearly \$250 million under the emergency school aid program to help remedy unequal educational opportunities and to ease the implementation of court-ordered desegregation.

I believe, however, that forced busing should only be used as a last resort and in June 1976 I sent Congress a proposal to generally limit busing for desegregating schools to five years and to narrow the use of busing to specifically correct unconstitutional acts by officials. I also recommended the creation of a commission of community leaders who would assist other communities in voluntarily desegregating their schools.

Q. You are not known as a vocal advocate of civil rights in this country, and minority groups have criticized you for failing to support their needs and aspirations. Do you have any comments to make about your record on civil rights issues?

A. That is a good question, and I would like to address myself to it in some detail.

I reject totally the notion that my Administration has not been responsive to the needs of minorities and women. First of all, look at the people I have appointed to serve in the Administration. They represent a complete cross-section of the American people: blacks, whites, hispanics, men, women and practitioners of virtually all faiths. These appointments reflect my personal belief that government, particularly at the top level, ought to be a reflection of society.

I have also endeavored, since becoming President, to keep myself apprised of the views, the concerns and the needs of minorities and women by meeting frequently with representatives of these groups. I have met and had extensive discussions with members of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, with Roy Wilkins and members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and with numerous other groups representing all segments of our society to hear from them, first-hand, their concerns and their suggestions.

Probably the most important thing my Administration is doing for minorities and women is restoring stability and steady growth to our economy. It is a sad but true fact that during economic hard times minorities and women suffer first and suffer most. Conversely, they stand to be the biggest beneficiaries of the restoration of a healthy economy.

Anyone who is familiar with my record -- as a Congressman and as President -- will know that I am a firm believer in the basic human rights of all Americans. Let me mention just a few specifics:

As Congressman:

-- I supported and voted for the 1964 and 1968 Civil Rights Acts and the 1965 and 1970 Voting Rights Acts.

-- In 1970 I secured the 16 additional signatures needed to bring the Equal Rights' Amendment to the House floor for a vote. I voted for the ERA and strongly support its ratification by the states.

As President:

- In 1974 and 1975 I supported and signed legislation eliminating sex discrimination in housing, credit, education and appointments to the military service academies.
- In 1975 I recommended and signed an extension of the Voting Rights Act which broadened the Act's protection to include Spanish-surnamed Americans, Native Americans and Asian-Americans.
- In June 1976 I directed the Attorney General to plan a sweeping review of all Federal laws and regulations that may discriminate on the basis of sex and to make recommendations for change. I have urged the governors of all the states to do the same.
- I proposed and on October 13, 1976 signed legislation extending the General Revenue Sharing program until 1980 and broadening and strengthening its antidiscrimination provisions.
- On October 19, 1976 I signed a bill which gives courts discretion to award attorney's fees to prevailing parties in suits to enforce Federal civil rights statutes.
- The FY 1977 budget which I submitted to Congress would have provided:
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 - a 24 percent increase over 1975 in Federal outlays for civil rights enforcement activities, to an amount of \$430 million.
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MIKE DUVAL

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*

SUBJECT:

Third Debate/Edith Green

Mrs. Green has requested the President be advised that she recommends:

1. Don't be defensive on foreign policy to Carter. The U.S. was invited to come into Africa to assist because of our prestige.
2. Relax. Be the man I have known and admired for 20 years.
3. Don't let Carter get away with anything on the grain embargo issue. How can Carter, a tool of George Meany who instigated the previous embargo, stand up to Meany? With Carter in the White House, Meany will be calling the tune on embargoes.

cc: Bob Hartmann
Jack Marsh
Dick Cheney
Dave Gergen



✓

RICHARD A. MOORE
2021 L STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(202) 293-7800

October 21, 1976

Hon. Michael Duval
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mike:

I think there is likely to be a question about the U. S. I. A. poll and the President's "slander" statement.

Far from being a problem, I think the question would be an opportunity to knock one out of the park. And if it is the opening question it could put Carter on the defensive right at the start.

A suggested answer is attached. I'm also attaching a copy of the earlier memorandum which dealt with this subject. Also the Severeid commentary which hit Carter on the same points,

Yours,

Rich



/mrg

OCTOBER 21, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO THE INTERIM
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION



I welcome this interim report from Secretary Hills and the President's Committee on Urban Development and Neighborhood Revitalization. This report reflects a realistic, common sense, practical assessment of the urban condition.

It is straight talk--not vague or empty political promises.

This report clearly shows that the plight of many older cities results from a combination of complex and interrelated forces: not enough jobs, too many needy and poor, crime and the fear of crime, and deteriorating housing and property values. These basic problems, in turn, have brought about declines in the tax base and higher costs of public services, which result in inadequate schools, less police and fire protection and overcrowded mass transportation. In many cases, conflicting Federal and State programs and red tape have contributed to the plight of cities by undermining effective local political leadership.

But the conclusion of the report is optimistic. Secretary Hills and her colleagues found that: There is a dynamic spirit of self-help at work in practically all American cities. The people of the cities are self-reliant and eager to come to grips with their own problems. Their leaders, for the most part, are looking for help in developing local solutions--not for political promises of magic remedies from Washington. The people of urban neighborhoods are taking the initiative in solving their own problems under their own control.

Secretary Hills's report recommends ways we can better utilize the billions of dollars the Federal government invests in the cities each year. We will carefully study these proposals for inclusion in my legislative proposals to the new Congress.

Since I took office two years ago, my Administration has followed a clear urban policy: to provide the cities and their neighborhoods a fair share of Federal resources and the opportunity and flexibility to solve their own problems and manage their own growth and progress. To carry out this policy, here are some of the things this Administration has done and will continue to do:

1. General Revenue Sharing. This is the most important program of Federal assistance to local governments in American history. Since 1972 we have returned to cities, counties, towns, communities and states \$30.2 billion to assist the people in meeting public needs. This program has already helped our cities immensely, and the General Revenue Sharing extension which I signed last week will provide \$25.6 billion more for these purposes over the next 3 3/4 years.
2. Community Development. Less than two weeks after I became President I was proud to sign the landmark Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Through this Act we have provided \$8.6 billion in block grants to American communities for use as they see fit in meeting their local community development needs.
3. Housing. My goal is a home for every American family in a safe and clean environment. To reach that goal, I will continue economic policies to hold down inflation, allow interest rates to drop, and restrain pressures for increases in housing costs. Further evidence that these policies are succeeding is provided by the recently announced reduction in the interest rate on mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Government. This rate is now lower than it has been since April, 1975, making it easier for middle-income families to become homeowners. I have also recommended reductions in downpayment requirements on FHA-insured loans.

MORE

4. Transportation. There must be swift and convenient transportation within and into our cities and communities. We have provided several billion dollars in Federal funds as our part in the working partnership with State and local governments to provide urban transportation.

5. Crime. I am determined to lead a Federal, State, local and community effort to make the streets and homes of America safe for every man, woman and child. We must get the career criminals off the streets and into jails. We can do this with the certain sentences for Federal crimes I have proposed to Congress as a model for State and local governments. One of my top priorities in the first 100 days of the new term will be to rally all America behind Federal anticrime legislation.

6. Jobs. I am dedicated to the principle that every American who wants a job can find a job. Millions of Americans have been trained through the CETA Program and other Federal programs; but we need to do more. Last January I proposed a job creation program in high unemployment areas, but Congress failed to act. We must also find a way to provide for young Americans the training and experience they need to practice a trade or a craft or a practical business skill. We must put all of America to work.

7. Education. The goal of my Administration is a quality education for every young American. We need reforms in Federal and State education procedures to make certain that teachers can spend more time teaching instead of filling out government forms. We need diversity and competition in education. We need to preserve our non-public schools and to make our public schools better.

8. Neighborhoods. My policy toward the cities recognizes and will build upon a great source of strength: the rich variety of urban neighborhoods -- neighborhoods where Americans have built family, personal, cultural, economic, religious and political relationships that form true communities. This is the American tradition at its best, and we will work with citizen groups throughout the country to preserve and improve the quality of life in these neighborhoods.

9. Vigorous Economy. Most of all, our cities and neighborhoods need a strong and growing economy, a healthy growth in useful productive jobs in private industry, and control of inflation. I will continue my commitment to combat inflation, to restore an orderly steady growth to the American economy.

Finally, our cities and their neighborhoods will not flourish nor fail because of what is done by Washington. Their success depends on what the people in the cities, and their leaders, do for themselves. They are succeeding and will continue to do so as long as honest and realistic solutions are arrived at locally, and supported nationally. I intend to see that this support is applied with wisdom, imagination and prudence, but, above all, with a conviction that our cities are irreplaceable resources which shall never be abandoned.

#



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

October 22, 1976

To : Mike Duval

From: Chris Perry



Secretary Richardson thought that some of the material contained in this speech would be consistent for President Ford's debate tonight or future use for other speeches.

*Recd
5:30pm
10/22*

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON PREPARED
FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MINORITY
PURCHASING COUNCIL, CONRAD HILTON HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976, 1:30 P.M., CDT

Mr. Stuart. Mr. Marusi. Officers and members of the
National Minority Purchasing Council.

Few endeavors are as important to this Nation's well-being
as the one on which we are embarked. Simply stated, our
objective is to open up the doors of industry to the potential
sale of minority goods and services -- to help minority
businesses to gain their proportionate share of the U. S. market.

But, in a very real sense, our task is more than economic;
it is to accelerate the human advance of blacks and all
minorities. We must see that minority business owners get
orders so that minority citizens participate more fully
in the American dream.

In the last seven years, measurable progress has been made. Gross business receipts of minority-owned businesses have risen from \$10.6 billion in 1969 to \$16.5 billion in 1972 and are expected to reach \$32.8 billion at the end of 1977 -- an increase of more than 300%. Though still a small fraction of total business receipts, this business growth is both significant and dramatic compared to an expected increase of 183 percent for all U. S. business during the same period. Clearly we are making real progress.

In all industrial categories, minorities are making significant strides:

- Minority-owned life insurance companies report that insurance in force has risen from \$2.6 billion to \$8 billion.
- Deposits in minority savings and loan associations have climbed from \$350 million to \$800 million.
- Minority-owned auto dealerships, gasoline service stations and franchises, which accounted for \$1.3 billion of sales in 1969, are today generating more than \$3 billion of business receipts.
- Similar growth is evident in construction, manufacturing, transportation and wholesale trade.

Minorities have even begun to make significant breakthroughs in the export market.

Many factors have been responsible for the growth of minority business. The most important has been the determination of tens of thousands of minority businessmen and women to become successful business owners.

Contributing also to this success has been the forceful leadership of President Ford, who strongly supports the work of the National Minority Purchasing Council. Noting that your purchases from minority firms reached the one-half billion mark in 1975, in spite of the economic slowdown, and that you expect to hit \$750 million this year, he has heartily endorsed the \$1 billion goal you have set for 1977.

On the occasion of your last annual meeting, the President wrote Bob Stuart:

"This Administration is committed to providing minorities an equal opportunity for participation in our economic system as owners and managers of business."

He added:

"Although great strides have been made during the past six years, we must not relent in our determination to make our free enterprise system accessible to all Americans. The Council's goal of \$1 billion of corporate purchases from minority-owned firms in 1977 is indeed a major challenge. I wholeheartedly support this undertaking and am confident it will be surpassed."

I, too, am confident you will reach that ambitious goal, an indication of what commitment can do.

Another element of public sector involvement that has been important is Federal procurement policy. Early in 1969 the Office of Minority Business Enterprise produced an analysis which indicated significant Federal market potential for minority-produced goods and services. Subsequently plans were developed -- and implemented -- to tap this potential through the Interagency Council for Minority Business Enterprise, which is chaired by the Under Secretary of Commerce. Since 1969, approximately \$3.5 billion of Federal purchases have been made from minority firms. Most importantly, some two-thirds of these procurements have been obtained on a competitive basis.

In August of 1971, Title 41 was written into the Federal Procurement Regulations. Shortly thereafter, similar language was incorporated in the Armed Services Procurement Regulations. The purpose of these amendments was to provide minority-owned companies an opportunity to more equitably share in the contracts let to private industry by Federal agencies.

Recognizing that minority companies, for the most part, are not yet of sufficient size to be prime contractors for major Federal needs, the regulations stipulate that on all prime contracts in excess of \$500,000, the contractor must develop and implement a plan of action to involve minority companies as subcontractors. NASA built this provision into the bid specifications of the space shuttle program. It was a heavily weighted factor in determining the selection of the prime contractor who, as you know, is Rockwell International. Working with NASA, Rockwell established subcontracting minority business goals. It reports progress against those goals at the monthly project management meeting between NASA and Rockwell. It is gratifying to report that Rockwell is exceeding the goals agreed upon. It is equally gratifying to tell you that the space shuttle program is on time and will be brought in at the bid price. Millions of dollars' worth of minority-produced hardware will be on the shuttle when it is launched in 1980. This is progress!

Affirmative action programs have also given impetus to minority business advance. In February, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise and the Department of Defense signed an agreement to facilitate implementation of affirmative subcontracting by prime DOD contractors. Integral to that agreement is the utilization of the computerized data bank maintained by the National Minority Purchasing Council. By querying the data bank, prime contractors can quickly locate minority firms around the country which have specific capabilities to meet their procurement needs. The data bank has responded to well over 1,000 corporate requests. Since the implementation of this agreement, minority subcontracting by Defense suppliers has increased 40 percent and is expected to double in fiscal year 1977. OMBE is presently negotiating similar agreements with non-defense agencies.

The catalytic impact of government and the commitment of private corporations constitute another factor which has contributed to minority business growth in the past seven years. Let me give you an example which involves the Office of Minority Business Enterprise and Rockwell International.

This project began when OMBE observed that despite the billions expended to date by the Federal Government on technology research and development, little commercial application has resulted. Research often has remained dormant and underutilized.

At OMBE's urging, Rockwell International invested \$1 million in a very special purpose technology transfer MESBIC to provide venture capital. Sears Roebuck is performing marketing feasibility studies during the pilot stages of this program. Through the Federal Laboratory Consortium, we have obtained, at no cost to the minority enterprise program, evaluation of such products as a water-operating power tool, a fuel additive and a high-rise fire protection device. Participating in this effort are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Maritime Administration, the National Bureau of Standards, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Naval Underwater Systems Center, the General Services Administration and the Department of Transportation. In addition, other private sector companies and the National Association of Manufacturers are providing substantial resources. This is an example, I believe, of the leverage potential inherent in the minority enterprise program.



Government, of course, can claim credit for only a portion of the advances of minority business; it has served primarily as an example and as a catalyst. The initiative and determination of the private sector have provided the real momentum behind the progress which so far has been made.

A recent meeting I had with Bob ^UStrart, Gus Marusi and Phil Drotning produced further evidence of the private sector's commitment. We discussed plans to convert the Council from a public-private federation to an independent, privately-funded organization over the next several years. I believe you can achieve this conversion without impairing the basic purposes of your charter, and I would encourage such a move. By institutionalizing this program in the private sector, you will avoid the vagaries of Washington's

budgetary process. I might also observe that this proposed transition away from public support is certainly unique in a time when more and more Federal support is sought from all quarters -- despite protestations to the contrary.

The accomplishments of the Council, and of Government, and of minority business owners, themselves, have been impressive; but the job we have begun is still far from finished.

The most recent available census figures show that:

- firms owned by minorities constitute less than 5 percent of all firms;
- the business receipts of minority firms represent less than 1 percent of total business receipts;
- minority firms account for less than 1 percent of total employment; yet
- minority citizens comprise more than 11 percent of the general population.

Such data tell us that there is a continued need for the catalytic efforts of the public sector and for the corporate



commitment, vendor and buyer education and vendor information of the National Minority Purchasing Council.

They also tell us that government and private enterprise must work together to create an economic climate in which small and minority businesses can thrive and prosper; that we must strive to reduce inflation, restore consumer confidence in the economy and stimulate a level of consumer spending which will prompt the expansion of those industries which depend upon minority entrepreneurs for goods and services.

There are those, today, who say that the way to generate economic growth is to resort to fiscal pump-priming, Federal public service jobs, price controls and central economic planning. But I submit: such measures would rekindle the inflation which President Ford has cut nearly in half and would threaten the health and profitability of all firms, minority and majority alike.

We know, for example, that when people feel that the value of their currency is eroding, they save it. They defer discretionary spending. Sales slow down. Inventories accumulate. Production is cut. Workers are laid off. Since

workers are also consumers, sales slow still further because unemployed workers buy less. The downward spiral intensifies.

The most effective means of creating the type of economy which will enable minority businesses to flourish is to fight inflation and to adopt policies which will encourage private investment.

If we can do this, then I believe we will not only reach, but surpass, our goals for minority business growth. Present trends suggest that minority businesses are better positioned than ever before to take advantage of the opportunities which a sound and stable economy will bring.

For example, there has been:

- a branching of minority business into a much broader part of the business spectrum;
- more rapid movement of access to a corporate marketplace for minority firms;
- the development of greater access to purely private sources of business financing; and
- a significant broadening of minority business past its traditional concentration in retail and service areas.

Some promising breakthroughs are evident in such fields

as cable television, electronics manufacturing and export trade. Also noteworthy are the efforts, spearheaded by the Commerce Department's Maritime Administration, to establish minority firms in the shipping industry.

But there are stumbling blocks ahead, too. For example, there is, today, a growing mood in Congress to enact legislation which would establish enforcement procedures for affirmative action procurement regulations. I personally do not wish to see such legislation on the books. The resulting potential for mischief would be great. The enforcement mechanism would be expensive. The further erosion of corporate freedom would be unfortunate. I believe that Government should stay out of the arena of managing that for which it is ill-prepared and ill-equipped. The best way I know to stop this legislative initiative is to remove the need for it -- and that requires commitment to get the job done voluntarily.

Let me make one, final point: for more than 400 years, ours has been a land of promise. To the Spanish explorers, the promise was riches; to the pilgrims, religious freedom. To the immigrants of the 19th century -- the farmers, the

tradesmen, the laborers who came from almost every nation -- the promise was economic opportunity. To the refugee-arrivals of the 20th century, it was the prospect of political liberty.

I sometimes reflect that that is why the American Experiment has worked; it has represented, for generations of our countrymen, the means of realizing some cherished objective.

Abraham Lincoln once summed up a similar thought in a speech at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. These were his words:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. . ."

That is our charge; to see that all Americans have an equal chance; to ensure that the promise of America is realized. That was the mission set by the Founding Fathers. It is the mission entrusted to us into the Third Century of the Republic.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1976

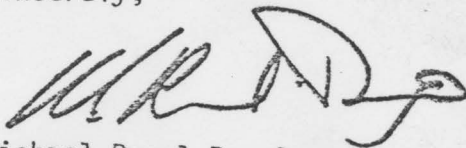
Dear Mr. Quinn:

Thank you very much for taking the time to record your advice concerning the last Presidential debate. Your assistance was very helpful as the President prepared for that encounter.

I believe that the debates have contributed significantly to the national interest by better informing the electorate concerning the policies and abilities of both the President and Mr. Carter. Thus, your efforts certainly were well spent.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Michael Raoul-Duval
Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. John Quinn
435 East 65th Street
Apartment 14 A
New York, New York 10021



ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed.

New File Location: AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION

Item

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Description: one 60 minute cassette tape containing
advice on the third presidential debate.

recorded by and sent to Mike Raoul-Duval by:

Mr. John Quinn
435 East 65th Street
Apt 14 A
New York, NY 10021

Old File Location: Michael Raoul-Duval Papers
1976 Debate Files
Input -Miscellaneous Issues (2)

Acc No. 80-7

By plconway Date 1/12/84

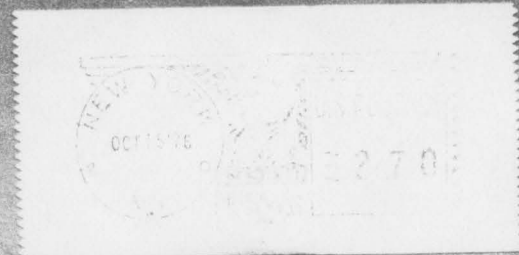
NLFP - 11/4/77



Quinn Apt 14A
435 East 65th Street
New York, New York 10021

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WHITE HOUSE
RECEPTION & SECURITY

Personal and
Confidential

Mr. Michael Duval
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.