

PRIORITY
PRECEDENCE

UNCLAS
CLASSIFICATION

FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

FROM: JACK MARSH
TO: DICK CHENEY

DEX _____

DAC 136

GPS _____

LDX _____

PAGES 1

TTY _____

CITE _____

INFO:

DTG: 062330Z

RELEASED BY: [Signature]

TOR: 070259Z

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1976 OCT 6 23 30



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

*De
ju*

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: JACK MARSH *JM*

Senator Bartlett of Oklahoma called to advise that former Democratic Governor Raymond Gary of Oklahoma (1954-58) is a very powerful influence in the state. The best estimate is that he is not for Carter and is probably quietly for Ford.

In 1972 during the campaign, President Nixon called Governor Gary on the phone to enlist his help. Senator Bartlett says that Gary would like to receive a phone call from President Ford.

The Senator suggests a call from the President inviting Gary to be on the platform at Lawton. Bartlett points out this invitation may not be accepted but the fact that the President called will still be of tremendous help. If he should be on the platform, it will be the subject of great political comment and therefore helpful.

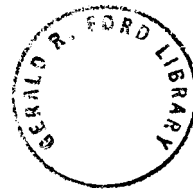
To avoid a Presidential turndown you might wish to have Baker or someone else extend the invitation on behalf of the President. If accepted, the President could then call Gary before going to Lawton. If rejected, he could give Gary a call just before he leaves Lawton.

Another strategy would be for Baker to call Bartlett and extend the invitation or have Bartlett quietly find out if it would be accepted if extended.

Governor Gary's phone numbers are set out below:

Home: (405) 795-3327
Office: (405) 795-3280


The best way to contact Senator Bartlett is through his Washington office.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

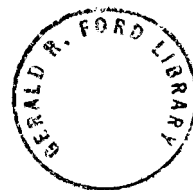
MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: DICK CHENEY
FROM: JACK MARSH 

Senator Dewey Bartlett called yesterday evening and he plans to meet the Presidential party in Lawton, Oklahoma.

He asked that you be aware that in the Oklahoma group will be Oklahoma farm leaders, particularly cattlemen and others in the meat production business. They will want to present to you their views on the selection of a new Secretary of Agriculture.

Additionally, they will want to urge an improved beef quota system and also transferring administration of the quota system from the Department of State to the Department of Agriculture. You should also expect, he advises, a request to raise agricultural loan prices.

Senator Bartlett will probably want to convey to you the names of one or more persons that he feels would be good candidates for the position of Secretary of Agriculture. However, he will probably want to present these views privately rather than as a part of an Oklahoma delegation.



OP IMMED
 DE WTE #5129 2801449
 O 061426Z OCT 78
 FM JACK MARSH

TO DICK CHENEY

UNCLAS WH61415

OCTOBER 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DICK CHENEY

FROM: JACK MARSH

SENATOR DENEY BARTLETT CALLED YESTERDAY EVENING AND HE PLANS TO MEET THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN LAWTON, OKLAHOMA.

HE ASKED THAT YOU BE AWARE THAT IN THE OKLAHOMA GROUP WILL BE OKLAHOMA FARM LEADERS, PARTICULARLY CATTLEMEN AND OTHERS IN THE MEAT PRODUCTION BUSINESS. THEY WILL WANT TO PRESENT TO YOU THEIR VIEWS ON THE SELECTION OF A NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

ADDITIONALLY, THEY WILL WANT TO URGE AN IMPROVED BEEF QUOTA SYSTEM AND ALSO TRANSFERRING ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUOTA SYSTEM FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. YOU SHOULD ALSO EXPECT, HE ADVISES, A REQUEST TO RAISE AGRICULTURAL LOAN PRICES.

SENATOR BARTLETT WILL PROBABLY WANT TO CONVEY TO YOU THE NAMES OF ONE OR MORE PERSONS THAT HE FEELS WOULD BE GOOD CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. HOWEVER, HE WILL PROBABLY WANT TO PRESENT THESE VIEWS PRIVATELY RATHER THAN AS A PART OF AN OKLAHOMA DELEGATION.
 0201

*****WHHR COMMENT*****

MARSH

PBN#015016 PAGE 01 OF 01 TOR#280/14149Z DTG#061426Z OCT 78

*****U N C L A S S I F I E D***** COPY



IMMEDIATE
PRECEDENCE

UNCLAS
CLASSIFICATION

FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

DEX 004

FROM: JACK MARSH

DAC _____

GPS _____

TO: FOSTER CHANOCK
LOS ANGELES

LDX _____

PAGES 4

TTY _____

CITE _____

INFO:

DTG: 071448Z OCT 76

RELEASED BY:
[Signature]

TOR: 071520Z

76 OCT 7 AM 11.23

WHITE HOUSE
RECORDS ROOM

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

LOS ANGELES; HOLD FOR ARRIVAL

1976 OCT 7 14 48



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: FOSTER CHANOCK

FROM: JACK MARSH *JM*

I especially call to your attention two memos I have sent to Dick:

- One involved Senator Bartlett and former Democratic Governor of Oklahoma, Gary. Someone from the Presidential party should contact both Bartlett and Gary today.
- Also, there is a message setting out Bartlett's views on the Secretary of Agriculture.

There is another incoming message involving the hearing procedures, or lack of same, by the Senate HEW Subcommittee on Appropriations.

I would appreciate your following-up to be sure these matters are attended to.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: FOSTER CHANOCK

FROM: JACK MARSH 

We had received information that Carter's position on the California and Oregon nuclear referendum might be inconsistent.

This has been checked out with an executive of the Atomic Industrial Forum and the attached indicates his response.

In summary, it appears it would be difficult to make this charge stick.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rourke*

Jack, the individual to whom Edith Green was referring was Bill Perkins of the Atomic Industrial Forum.

In my conversation with Perkins, I determined that only subtle differences appeared with respect to Carter's statements on nuclear plants in California and Oregon.

In California the referendum would have shut down existing plants, as well as banned future plants.

In Oregon the referendum (Proposition 9) would only ban future plants.

On at least two separate occasions, Carter said he would support the Oregon referendum.

With respect to the California referendum, Carter has said he wouldn't support it, but he did not say he would oppose it.

Last week Carter said he would oppose any state referenda leading to moratoriums on the construction of nuclear plants, because he said it was a federal problem.

Perkins offered the view that we would have a very difficult time in citing Carter's various statements on this subject as another example of "Carter's gross inconsistencies and flip flops".

Ford to Offer Plans To Control Nuclear Material and Plants

Associated Press

President Ford is expected to announce soon new policies to restrain the spread of nuclear weapons, including international control of spent atomic fuel and sanctions against nations violating antiweapon safeguards.

Portions of the White House plan parallel suggestions outlined by Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, especially proposals he made in a speech last month.

Carter is calling the Ford plan "a last-minute patched-together attempt to cover-up the failure of Republican leadership."

Ford administration sources said yesterday the new approach would include an offer by the United States to purchase spent nuclear reactor fuel from other nations to keep it out of foreign circulation.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL contains plutonium, a radioactive metal that can be used to make atomic explosives more easily than it can be done from the uranium commonly used in the original fuel elements.

Both the White House and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have been ~~wondering~~ how to keep plutonium fuels, waste plutonium and the enrichment and reprocessing plants used for fuel production and recycling from being used to make weapons.

On Sept. 25, speaking in San Diego, Calif., Carter proposed an 11-point program to discourage such diversion of peaceful nuclear technology into weaponry.

Yesterday, Carter accused Ford of withholding details of the proposal in order to avoid having to discuss it in during tomorrow's presidential debate.

And, Carter said, "Now that every responsible piece of legislation has been killed by intense administration lobbying, and Congress safely adjourned, the President's men have pasted together bits and pieces of my proposals in a belated attempt to correct a dismal record."

SOME OF FORD'S anticipated proposals parallel those of Carter, including these new administration policies:

- An effort to renegotiate agreements with other nations for nuclear cooperation, to tighten controls on materials intended only for peaceful purposes. There have been reports that U.S. nuclear aid was used, in part, by India in developing that nation's nuclear explosive device.
- Opposition to civilian extraction of plutonium from spent nuclear fuel, at least until this is proven safe.
- Proposal of a three-year international moratorium on exporting nuclear enrichment or reprocessing plants to nations that don't already have them. Carter's proposal on this point would seek to make the moratorium retroactive, canceling the recent sale of such facilities by West Germany to Brazil and by France to Pakistan.
- A U.S. policy to halt nuclear fuel deliveries to any nation violating an agreement against nuclear weapons development, coupled with an offer of U.S. commitments to supply nu-

clear fuel to nations accepting anti-weapon safeguards.

FORD WAS EXPECTED to propose in addition that nuclear fuel and plutonium be placed under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency and that the United States explore international sanctions against violators of safeguard agreements.

Carter made no such specific proposals but said he would "explore international agreements on research and also on enrichment and also on storage of atomic waste."

A Carter pledge to encourage a comprehensive international ban on nuclear weapons testing parallels U.S. diplomatic aims, but other Carter positions apparently were not matched in the new Ford proposals.

Such Carter proposals included an immediate international energy conference; placing all U.S. "domestic power production plants" under international nuclear safeguards and seeking a five-year U.S.-Soviet suspension of atomic test explosions.